

# OUR HOME FIELD

VOLUME XIII.  
NUMBER 4.

Published Monthly by Home Mission Board of Southern Baptist Convention.

ATLANTA, GA.  
NOVEMBER 1901.

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## THE FOREIGNER AND THE HOME BOARD.

MANLEY J. BREAKER, D. D.

(We cannot utilize the space in this issue of OUR HOME FIELD more profitably than to reproduce the following article, written by Dr. Breaker for the CHRISTIAN INDEX. It is commended to your careful attention.)

The foreigner is here. He is most numerous in the North and Northwest, but he is also found largely in the Southland. It has been estimated that nearly one-third (that is more than 800,000) of the population of Missouri are of foreign origin. In portions of Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas there is also a large foreign element in the population. These come from all the nations of Europe and some of the nations of Asia. They multiply; others follow them, and many are born here in this country. By far the most rapidly increasing element in our population is the foreign element. For a long time the negro in the South has been a barrier to the approach of the foreigner, but the foreigner is fast overcoming that barrier. He is here, and here to stay.

He is a power in the land. He makes himself felt strenuously in all conditions of our life. The industrial world feels him mightily. In Missouri to-day the sons of the men who fought in Caesar's army and of those who contended at Thermopylae and Marathon are building our railroads. There are very few native born American young men serving as apprentices in any trade. These positions are filled by foreigners or the children of foreigners. Hence the mechanical arts, and especially where skill is required, the foreigner is much more powerful than the American. As a farmer, he is an amazing success. He comes into the country and buys a farm, on which the American has made a failure, and makes money out of it. Then he looks around and buys the best farm he can find anywhere. The American usually sells out and moves away. After a while the children of the foreigner follow up the American and buy him out again. His thrift, his energy, his lack of culture, make him a success as a farmer where the American fails.

In commerce, he is a mighty factor. In our great cities of the South, as Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Houston, Galveston, Dallas, many of the largest business concerns are in the hands of foreigners.

In intellectual life, he fully holds his own. In law, in medicine, in journalism, in education, he makes a full hand. The two most important educational positions in Missouri are the presidency of our State University and the superintendency of the public schools of St. Louis. The latter of these positions is held by a foreigner. Indeed it may safely be said that in the intellectual life of our country, the foreigner exercises an influence out of proportion to his number.

Of course, social life greatly feels his power. At first he despises social life. The foreign farmer's daughters come to town in the winter and work as domestics in our families. But their children do not. It takes only about two generations for them to reach the highest social places.

He is a menace in the land. A powerful factor in all the departments named above, nevertheless he brings with him elements of evil which make him a menace. The leading anarchists of the country are all foreigners. The assassin of our President, though born here was yet a foreigner. During the great street car strike in St. Louis last spring, when defenceless women were denuded on the street for the simple offence of riding on the street cars, their assailants were foreign women. Most of the infidel societies are composed of or headed by foreigners. Some of these have wide ramifications through the country. The liquor business, except in Kentucky, is largely in the hands of the foreigner. Nearly all the great brewers in the South, and the vast body of retail liquor dealers, are foreigners. The drinking habits of the foreigner are thoroughly pervading the land, especially the use of beer. In communities where the foreign population abounds, the native born American people, both men and women, easily fall in with the foreign habits of drinking and Sabbath desecration.

The foreigner knows little or nothing about our religion. The mainstay of Romanism in our country is the foreigner; so also of Lutheranism. The great majority of foreigners who profess either of these religions do not know what a Baptist or other evangelical preacher means when he gets up to preach. If they chance at all to hear him, (which is exceedingly unlikely), he is speaking an unknown tongue to them, though he may be talking in their own language.

Put down a pair of dividers with one point on the court house of St. Louis and stretch the other point 100 miles, sweep a half circle in the State of Missouri, and you enclose a population of about one million; that is, one third of the entire population of the State, owning fully two-thirds of the wealth of the State. In this territory and amongst all of these people, there are less than a dozen and a half of self-supporting, aggressive Baptist churches. What is the matter? The foreigner. For in this part of the State lives the large body of the foreign population. They have either driven out the native born American people, or their ideas have overcome the American ideas of religion. And the churches of the second-class in this territory, that is, those which are able to maintain preaching twice a month, are no more numerous than those of the first-class. Now describe another half circle with the same radius, and let the court house in Kansas City be its centre. The total population included will be 775,000. Here the foreign element is comparatively small, though two great cities, Kansas City and St. Joseph, are included. In this territory there are over 75 churches of the first class, self-supporting churches, and that number of churches of the second class. Now this condition will hold in all the States of the South where the foreigner is found. Witness New Orleans and the country around. Witness Houston and Galveston and San Antonio. The foreigner is a great menace to our morals and our religion.

He must be saved. God has sent him here for that purpose. He kept him away from our country until we had strengthened our religion and our morals, and then He sent him to us. No duty can be plainer than this. It is impossible to feel that God calls us to any work more powerfully than to save the "stranger within our gates." And that which must be done, of course can be done. In a quiet way many of the foreigners and their descendants have been saved. This has been especially true of the English speaking foreigners (who really are not included in this article), but it is true also of the Germans and the Irish. The German churches never become strong, because after a while the members, especially the young members, prefer to join the English speaking churches; but these churches do attract toward Christ a large number who afterwards make most excellent Christians. In Missouri and elsewhere, scattered over the entire territory, will be found in the English speaking churches, as amongst the very best members we have, Germans or the children of Germans.

The Home Board. Work among these foreigners belongs peculiarly to the Home Mission Board. This work requires large sums of money. Special efforts have to be made to enlist the foreigner. It is not sufficient to have a church and to ring the bell. He will not come in. This fruit must be gathered by the hand; it cannot be shaken off the tree. Multitudes of missionaries, especially women missionaries, must go into the homes of these people and take invitations, and take simple, plain tracts in foreign languages, and read and pray. And then intelligent, educated men, familiar with foreign ideas and with the language of the foreigners, must be employed to seek out the educated men among the foreigners and to converse with them, to get them to read our books and to attend our services. Large sums must be invested in this work. The Home Board needs at least \$100,000 a year for this kind of work. Such large sums of money are needed that the State Boards cannot attempt to raise them, and do not attempt to raise them. And this work must be pushed with continuity. In some of our States, unless there are immediate fruits from missionary endeavor, those who are supporting the work, want a change. The Home Board is not quite so susceptible to these influences. It can persevere in a given work in a difficult field, where the immediate yield is not great, much better than the State Boards can. Therefore it must do this work, and do it now. Already a vast deal has been lost by delay. We have scarcely made a beginning. For instance, here in Missouri, there are only eight German Baptist churches and not more than that many German Baptist preachers. And I suppose that we are as well off in this respect as are the other States in the South. We must do this work now, not only because many souls will be lost by delay, but because permanent harm to our institutions is already being done. This destitute territory in and around St. Louis, which I have just described, is becoming less and less Baptist every year. The population is increasing, but the Baptist influence is receding. It is almost a question of life and death, with us. Unless we take the foreigner for Christ, He is very apt to take us—and not for Christ. There is no work before the Home Board more imperative than this.



PUBLISHED ONCE A MONTH BY THE  
**HOME MISSION BOARD**

—OF THE—  
**SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.**

722-723-724 Austell Bldg. - ATLANTA, GA.  
ATLANTA LITHO. & PRINT. CO. ATLANTA, GA.

**Subscription Price 10 Cents per Year.**

Fifty copies or more mailed in one wrapper to one address, 5 cents per copy, per year.

Subscriptions payable invariably in advance.

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Address all remittances to **OUR HOME FIELD, Atlanta, Ga.**

*Entered at the Postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., for transmission at Second Class Rates.*

#### HON. PORTER KING.

It is with unspeakable sorrow that we announce the death of our beloved friend and faithful co-laborer, Hon. Porter King. In the prime of life, and in the midst of activities of more than ordinary usefulness, Bro. King was suddenly called to his reward. The end came, almost without a warning symptom, at his home at 9:30 P. M., Thursday, the 24th of October. The immediate cause of his death was apoplexy, which had not been suspected by Bro. King or his friends.

Bro. King was a man of wonderful resources. No movement in connection with the advancement of his city, his State, his country, his Church, or humanity, ever failed of his active practical support.

His father and grand-father before him had been honored members of the Home Mission Board, and during the whole history of the Board, it is doubtful if there has ever been a more serviceable member of the Board than our lamented Brother. He was Chairman of the Committee on Cuba, and also Attorney for the Board.

Although a very busy man, burdened with the cares of private and public affairs, as well as many benevolent and religious obligations, he was faithful, efficient, and prompt in the performance of the important duties entrusted to him. His professional services for the Board, always rendered cheerfully, would have amounted to hundreds of dollars, had the most reasonable fees been required. He gave freely not only of his time and professional services, but also generously of his means.

We have only time before going to press to make this brief reference to our beloved Brother. We will sadly miss his wise counsel, helpful services, and loving companionship.

#### SECRETARY'S TRIP TO OKLAHOMA.

It will not be uninteresting to the readers of the HOME FIELD to have an account of the Secretary's trip to Oklahoma, and first of all, every one ought to know how safe and delightful a trip of that extent is made by the splendid equipment of the railroads that run into the Western country. The recent trip was made over the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R. to Memphis, and thence over the Choctaw Route to El Reno in Oklahoma Territory, there changing to the Rock Island Railroad to Enid, where the Oklahoma Convention was in session from the 10th to 13th inst. The efforts of the Railroad Company of the Choctaw Route to make passengers comfortable deserves special mention. Their cars are neat and clean, the employees of the road are polite and accommodating, and their eating houses are reasonable in charge and superb in appointment. The labor of travel is we might say, taken away by the splendid equipment of that popular route. This it seemed well to say, not in comparison with other routes, but because this is a new railroad and might not be thought so good as it is.

The Oklahoma country, as all know, is a great section lately opened to the possession and occupancy of the white people. Therefore, everything in it is comparatively new. New railroads, new depots, new hotels, new farms, new citizens, indeed everything you see has the appearance of newness. To have been a citizen of the Territory twelve years, is to feel ancient in comparison with the hundreds of people who have been there, most of them only a few months and many of them only a few days. The strides of our denomination in that new Territory are phenomenal. There are already two hundred and fifty Baptist churches in the Territory and new ones building almost every week. It will be remembered that the slip of country known as Oklahoma if thrown into a square, would be about two hundred miles every way, and this makes an immense country, large, almost, as any one of the States; and when it is remembered that almost every foot of this land is tillable, and the larger part of it already occupied, it will not be difficult to see how rapidly things must go forward. Of the two hundred and fifty churches in the Territory one hundred and thirty-three of them are now receiving aid from Mission Boards. Lately there has been formed a co-operation of the forces in the Territory, including the Home Mission Society of New York, the Home Mission Board of Atlanta and the Territorial Convention. The Home Mission Society and the Home Mission Board are appropriating \$9.00 for every dollar raised in the Territory for mission purposes. This gives them a maximum working capital of about \$10,000 a year, and possibly no like extent of territory anywhere has shown such splendid results from the amount expended. There are a number of wide-awake, well educated young men enlisted in the work in the Territory, who

seize the strategic points in advance, or at least commensurate with the progress of material interests, and plant the Lord's cause, if not before, certainly at the time other things are getting a hold. It will be a source of gratification to Baptists to know that their brethren are in the lead in this Territory, and are keeping pace with all its magiclike development. The cities of Oklahoma, Shawnee, Tecumseh, El Reno, Enid, Blackwell, Lexington, Norman and many others that could be mentioned, are rapidly becoming strongholds of Baptist influence and power. The country far and wide is dotted with Baptist churches and prospective Baptist sites that shall soon become self-supporting, and ere long liberal contributors to the cause of Christ in all the world.

The new Territory opened this Fall, known as the Kiowa and Comanche country, lays open to Baptist workers a new, large, fertile section, in which it is our purpose to go with the floodtide of population, as our worthy Secretary of Missions in Oklahoma has already done, and stake off church lots and plant Baptist interests just as rapidly as they shall be needed in the filling up of that great territory. It might seem strange to an outsider that so many of these churches are receiving aid from our Boards, but this would not be strange if it could be known how rapidly things must be done in that new country, and another strange thing will appear ere long when it is shown how soon these churches will become self sustaining, and not only self sustaining, but promoters of missions themselves. The church in Oklahoma City, itself very young, has already established the second church in that City, and begun the work that many of them are destined soon to do in gaining strength from the labors they do outside of themselves.

While there are many noble brethren in the Territory whom I would like to introduce to the readers of the HOME FIELD, but who are too numerous for a short article like this, allow me to present our noble young Secretary, Rev. L. L. Smith, whose postoffice is El Reno, and who will be a great factor in the evangelization of Oklahoma. He is possibly the youngest State Mission Secretary we have, but he enters the work well equipped by wide experience in mission effort, and with the utmost confidence and ardent love of his constituency. Hitherto our genial brother, C. W. Brewer, of Norman, Oklahoma, has acted as our Corresponding Secretary, because we had the system of general missionaries. Now having elected Brother Smith a Corresponding Secretary of the State Board of Oklahoma, it will be proper that he should become Corresponding Secretary; our Brother Brewer remaining the recording secretary of the Board and the Convention, a man alive to the work in every way, but whose private obligations and duties will not allow him the time for correspondence that we have hitherto exacted of him.

If apology is necessary for such an article as this, it will be found by waiting just a few years in the splendid possibilities of a Territory comparatively unknown to all our eastern brotherhood. Heaven bless the Oklahoma brethren, devoted and earnest, and make them wise to win for Christ the souls of their fellows who have abandoned their homes in the East and gone out on those fertile plains to find room for themselves and their children.

F. C. MCCONNELL,  
Cor. Sec. H. M. B.

## WOMAN'S MISSIONARY UNION.

Auxiliary to S. B. C.

No. 304 N. Howard St., BALTIMORE, MD.

Motto:—GO FORWARD.

MISS ANNIE W. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

## THOUGHT GEMS.

Christ was master of Himself, the servant of others.

Our business is not to make a living, but to devote a life.

Admission to God's loving favor means commission to divide it with others.

Christianity is God in Christ and Christ in us.

Many a good intention dies from inattention.

The man of prayer is the man of peace and the man of power.

GROW spells grow. If you want to grow, Go Right On Working.

(FROM MALTBIE BARCOCK.)

## HAPPY MEMORIES.

The making of reports is an ancient institution. Jacob called for a report from his sons; the spies brought in their report to Moses; the Queen of Sheba referred to the "true report which she heard concerning the wisdom and wealth of Solomon"; the book of Proverbs tells us "A good report maketh the bones fat". John praised one for his "good report of all men," and to adopt a familiar quotation, it may be said in all truth, "Of making many reports, there is no end." With so many precedents, it seems but right and proper that after a summer's travel in the interest of mission work, the Corresponding Secretary, Woman's Missionary Union should give to the women of our Southland—her co-laborers—some account of what has been accomplished.

The first trip was to Manassas, Virginia, to attend a conference of mission workers in that Association. This very interesting occasion was greatly enjoyed, and in connection with it, we had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. A. L. Stratford, President of the Woman's Board of Virginia; Miss Julia Trainham, who recently sailed for China with Mr. and Mrs. Chambers; Miss Claudia White and Miss Anna Hartwell who are well known as most devoted laborers in the Celestial Kingdom.

Later, a visit was made to Rockville, Maryland, and two other places in the vicinity, at one of which (Mt. Zion) we had the joy of organizing a Missionary Society.

On July 28th, an extended trip of fifty days was begun. It included sections of south-west Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland, also a visit of three days to Cincinnati, Ohio, to attend the Woman's Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention (colored), and was planned in their respective States by Mrs. A. L. Stratford, of Virginia, Miss S. E. S. Shankland, Tennessee, and Miss E. S. Broadus, Kentucky. Grateful acknowledgment is due these friends for very complete arrangements made, and thoughtful consideration shown for our health and comfort. Nothing was left undone which could have been done. Specially stimulating and encouraging are the memories of this part of the summer's experience. We wish to emphasize the fact that the effectiveness of the work undertaken was largely due to the consecration of State Officers and others in meeting the Cor. Sec. W. M. U., in accompanying her to various places and in making sacrifices for the carrying out of proposed plans by which it was

thought interest in missions might be increased. "I am willing to be used"—an expression in letter from one of the State Officers, seemed to be the key note of those who kindly rendered service. With pleasure we recall that a Vice President in Kentucky whom we met on the train as she was returning home after a lengthy absence, was so much in earnest about the work that she allowed her husband and little child to continue their journey while she stopped over at a certain point to attend a meeting, and then took a later train.

During this trip thirty places were visited, at each of which an address was made—sometimes more than one. Four were in Virginia; eighteen in Tennessee; four in Kentucky; one in Ohio; three in Maryland. Quite varied were the experiences, yet at every place, there was clear indication of God's blessing on the efforts made. Societies which had been zealously labouring seemed determined to "Go Forward" in the accomplishment of greater work; others which had become disheartened, with renewed courage, resolved to persevere; some that had been working only for the local church, began to appreciate obligation for yielding obedience to the Great Commission; and new Societies were organized in six places where there had been none. In two places Bands were formed. Seven letters of frontier missionaries were distributed; three societies each agreed to support a "desk" in the school at Tung Chow, China, and three others were undecided regarding this matter. 130 mite barrels were distributed representing as many families interested.

The genuineness and sweetness of Christian fellowship were everywhere evident. As we talked, God's spirit opened the hearts of the people, and occasionally great was our joy in seeing faces which had seemed cold and indifferent, become illumined with love for the Master and earnest desire to know more of His work. God's protection and guidance were also clearly demonstrated. Owing to unprecedented rains in some sections, the trip was not devoid of real danger, but we were wonderfully preserved from accident of all kinds, and were encouraged again and again by the loyalty with which many overcame obstacles which might have prevented attendance upon meetings.

Since our return home, September 17th, numerous appreciative letters have been received both from Central Committee Officers and members of societies. From one Society which seemed, at first, to be among the least responsive, has come the glad tidings that new members have been gained, old ones are more interested, a Young People's Band has been organized, and the outlook for work is very bright. We believe that in answer to prayer our Heavenly Father has caused the labor of the summer to be so fruitful, and with heart-felt gratitude for the help thus given in the past, we appeal to Woman's Missionary Union workers throughout the length and breadth of our Southland to continue to support by their prayers their State Officers, and also those of the General Organization.

The fourth and last trip of the summer, taken two days after our return to Baltimore, September 17th, was to attend a Woman's Meeting in connection with a District Association in Maryland. In all over 2,500 miles have been travelled.

We regret that in so short a space, it has been possible to allude but briefly to many happy memories which fill heart and mind as we look back over the summer's work. We trust, however, that what has been reported may encourage State Officers and others to persevere in efforts to gain co-operation, by coming in close contact with individuals.

ANNIE W. ARMSTRONG.

## WHAT THINK YE?

How does this picture impress you? Have you a son in the West? A daughter? A husband? A

friend? Do you know with whom he or she associates and whether morally and spiritually they are tending. Dr. A. T. Pierson relates the following incident: Said a lady to one whose home was in one of the newly settled Western sections of our country, "What sort of a place is B—? Have you ever been there?"

"Yes, it is a typical mining camp, plenty of saloons and gambling places and all sorts of excitement."

"Is there a church there?"

"No."

"Then some effort must be made to have one right away. My son has gone there to live, and I can not bear to think that he has no religious influences around him."

A pastor and one of his members helped to establish a mission in a frontier town. Two years later both of them had daughters in that place.

## SIDE-LIGHTS ON MONTHLY TOPIC, FRONTIER MISSIONS.

WEIGHTY REASONS. 1st. For our own salvation. The American people are in a very optimistic state of mind just now. We are roseate about our politics, our business and our religion. But let us not be blind. We have claimed this land for God in our constitution and ordinances, but no optimism can make it appear that we have claimed it in fact. Our principles are right but they do not control. Our institutions are properly baptized, but they do not shape the national life towards God. Our gospel is yet little more than a voice crying in the wilderness. By the infidelity and ungodliness of a thousand new communities in which followers of Christ are in the great minority, we are not a Christian people. By all the sudden sin and cruel crime of mining camps, we are not a Christian people. By all the menace of incoming tides of population, East or West, North or South, infidel or pagan—we are not a Christian people. And a Christian people we must become if we would not add one more to the wrecks of republics along the path of history. To this result, there is but one road—HOME MISSIONS.

2nd. Because of our national influence. We are suddenly a nation among nations, a force among nations. But power means peril. How shall we make it secure for ourselves and blessed for others? What is the greatest obstacle the foreign missionary meets among pagans? Not their superstitions nor their philosophy—but the unholy influence of nominal Christianity. What brought about the uprising in China? What but the fact that nations flying Christian flags were blockading ports and openly planning the partition of the empire. The Boxer movement was the savage outbreak of uncivilized patriotism. Because Christian nations were unchristian—hence the martyrdoms. The influence of sailors, soldiers and merchant-marines in ports of heathen nations—these are the severest obstacles foreign missionaries encounter. We are saints in our documents, sinners in our behaviour. Christian must be the manhood with which we touch the nations. Christian the principles we fling into their darkness if we would supplant their own.

C. L. THOMPSON, D. D.  
Sec. Presbyterian Home Miss. B'd.


## A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

Many churches, which, a little while ago, were frontier churches in Texas, are now contributing thousands of dollars to State and Home and to Foreign Missions, and to orphans and colleges. There is no place on earth that will yield such quick returns and such large results as this frontier section. We have a strip of this frontier country a thousand miles in length and five hundred miles wide, and nearly all of it is as fine as Oklahoma. What an opportunity for mission work! The field is, indeed, the world. But there are some parts of the world, even in our own land, which are certainly more promising than others.

F. H. KERFOOT, D. D.

## Can You Cook Rice?

It is a fact that few persons really know how to cook rice. It is usually a jumbled mass with a consistency of cold mush, when the grains should be white and distinct. The fact that rice can be prepared in 200 different forms is not generally known nor appreciated, and yet such is the case. Send ten cents for a copy of the Southern Pacific Rice Cook Book containing 200 receipts for preparing rice, to S. F. B. Morse, Passenger Traffic Manager, Southern Pacific-Sunset Route, Houston, Texas. This book has already achieved a brilliant reputation for completeness and is attracting a vast deal of attention, as well as stimulating the consumption of the health giving cereal.



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**THE OPTICIAN**

## Cash Receipts of the Home Mission Board, From September 15th to October 15th, 1901.

ALABAMA: J. C. B. Helin, for Jacksonville, Fla., B. ch. \$1; L. A. S., Roonoke, \$10, Clarke C. Aus., \$6.00; Birmingham Assn., \$31.97; W. B. Crumpton, Cor. Sec., \$27.81. Total, \$338.84. Previously reported, \$668.30. Total since May, \$1,007.14.

ARKANSAS: Previously reported, (corrected), \$175.60.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Previously reported, \$25.36.

FLORIDA: Previously reported, \$175.87.

GEORGIA: W. M. S. Mt. Mariah ch. \$3; Griffin B. ch. for Jacksonville, Fla., B. ch., \$5.00; 1st ch. La Grange, for Cuba Bldg. Fund, \$3; Y. Y. Jameson, Cor. Sec., \$88.57. Total, \$335.62. Previously reported, \$735.82. Total since May, \$1,667.50.

INDIAN TERRITORY: Rev. J. W. M., Hartshorne, \$5. Previously reported, \$4.05. Total since May, \$9.05.

KENTUCKY: Pleasant Grv. ch. \$1.50; 1st B. ch. Henderson, \$12; D. F. H., Magnolia, \$1; Cumberland Rv. ch. \$1.30; J. B. Now Cor. Sec., \$416.53; Jacksonville, Fla., B. ch., from Walnut St. ch., Louisville, \$24; Cox Crk. for Cuba, \$10; Auburn, \$2; Bechtel, 25 cents; White's Run Assn. ch., by J. M. Giltner, as follows: (Bechtel, \$2; Cane Run, \$6.85; Carrollton, \$3.29; Cove Hill, \$6.18; English, \$5.35; Ghent, \$3.00; Jordan, \$3; Locust, \$1.31; Sanders, \$2.00; Union Grove, \$5.30; Warsaw, \$11.75; White's Run, \$12.03; Worthville, \$1.59.) Total, \$645.40. Previously reported, \$6,725.20. Total since May, \$7,370.60.

LOUISIANA: Previously reported, \$31.75.

MARYLAND: Huntington B. ch. \$3.13; N. Ave. B. ch., Baltimore, \$30.35; Fulton Ave. B. ch., Balt., \$14.50; 4th B. ch., Baltimore, \$5.10; Longwood B. ch., \$3.05. Total, \$95.36. Previously reported, \$24.20. Total since May, \$400.36.

MISSISSIPPI: Immanuel ch., Meridian, \$6; Calhoun Assn., \$25.81; A. V. Rowe, Sec., \$200. Total, \$231.87. Previously reported, \$723.95. Total since May, \$1,024.76.

MISSOURI: B. H. Sawyer, Treas., \$402.63. Total, \$402.63. Previously reported, \$1,609.70. Total since May, \$1,492.35.

NORTH CAROLINA: Sharon ch. \$4. Previously reported, \$67.22. Total since May, \$71.22.

OKLAHOMA: Previously reported, \$25.66.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Florence B. ch. \$14; Jacksonville, Fla., B. ch., from Pickens B. ch., \$10; Mountain View ch. \$1; Little River ch. \$1.44; Union ch. \$2.00; Jeffries, \$1.30; J. F. W., Doverville, \$5; N. Dix, Spartanburg Assn., \$44.80; Mt. Zion ch., Aiken Assn., \$1.76; Ridge Sprg. ch. \$1; Fairfield Assn., 20 cts; Abbeville B. ch. \$2.30; Union Lower Div., \$1.40; W. M. S. Cen. Com., by Mrs. Jno. Stout, \$50.21; Mt. Ararat ch., Barwell Assn., \$1.25; Santee ch., Charleston Assn., \$4.40; China Spgs. ch., Aiken Assn., 47 cts; Pine Grove S. S., \$1.53; Bartlett St. B. ch., Sumter, \$7.85; Beaverdam B. ch. \$7.25; ch. of Laurens Assn., as follows: (Rahun Crk. \$7.25; New Prospect, \$2.80; Laurens, \$1.41; Highland Home, \$6.60; Langford, \$2.20; Mountville, \$7; Warrior Crk., \$2.15; Waterboro, \$2.50; Union, \$1.65; Mount Pleasant, \$9.00; Mt. Pleasant W. M. S., \$1; Friendship, \$3.50; Harmony, \$1.30; Chestnut Ridge, \$2; 1st ch. Laurens, \$6.60; Flint Hill B. ch. \$12.35. Total, \$341.82. Previously reported, \$90.03. Total since May, \$1,468.85.

TENNESSEE: W. M. S. Woodcock, Treas., \$681.22; W. M. S. Locust Grove, \$1.35. Total, \$682.57. Previously reported, \$123.80. Total since May, \$1,596.65.

TEXAS: J. H. D., Annona, \$4.40; Red Riv. Assn., \$1.00; ch. of Rebeeth Assn., \$1.15; Ebenezer B. ch., Headville, \$2.30. Total, \$32.85. Previously reported, \$1,859.13. Total since May, \$1,891.98.

VIRGINIA: B. A. Jacobs, Treas., \$2,200. Previously reported, \$1,825. Total since May, \$4,025.

MISCELLANEOUS: Previously reported, \$65.86.

AGGREGATE: \$5,883.02. Previously reported, (corrected), \$16,747.68. Total since May, \$22,630.70.

## Boxes of Merchandise Sent to Missionaries, From September 15th to October 15th, 1901.

REPORTED BY MISS ANNIE W. ARMSTRONG, COR. SEC., W. M. U.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: "Circle of W. Wash. B. ch., Washington, \$43.43.

KENTUCKY: W. M. S. Lebanon juco., \$12.45.

MARYLAND: W. M. S. Sater's ch. (contribution to German work) \$2.00.

MISSISSIPPI: W. M. S. 12th Ave. ch. Meridian, \$50; W. M. S. Mt. Parna, Hardy, \$20.00. Total, \$70.00.

MISSOURI: W. M. S. Nelson, \$20; Mrs. H. M. Carleton's Bible Class, La Fayette Pk. Pl. ch., St. Louis, \$5. Total, \$25.

NORTH CAROLINA: W. M. S. Morrisville, \$54.77; W. M. S., Hendersonville, \$28; W. M. S. Mainburg, (contribution) \$1; W. M. S., Shelby, \$33.25; W. M. S., Scalesville, \$2.80; W. M. S., Clinton, \$2.00. Total, \$120.82.

TEXAS: W. M. S. Selma, \$20; W. M. S., Navasota, \$20; W. M. S., and ch., Dallas, \$2; W. M. S., 1st ch. Dallas, \$40; W. M. S., 1st ch. Dallas, \$33; V. L. S., 1st ch. Tyler, \$2; V. L. S., 1st ch. Tyler, \$2. Total, \$130.

VIRGINIA: W. M. S. Grace ch., Phenixville Assn. contri. \$6; W. M. S., Bethel, Mid. Div. Assn., \$68.86; W. M. S., Park Ave. ch., Norfolk, \$22; W. M. S., Jefferson St. ch., Roanoke, \$75; W. M. S., Food ch., Rappahannock Assn., \$12; Providence Mis. Soc., Wisconsin, contri., \$10; "Bibleman", High St. ch., Clearwater, contri., \$2.50; W. M. S., Orange ch., Dover Assn., \$20. Total, \$159.36.

AGGREGATE: 22 number of boxes, \$2. Total valuation, \$1,291.34.

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