

The American Missionary — Volume 42, No. 10, October, 1888 eBook

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Contents

The American Missionary — Volume 42, No. 10, October, 1888 eBook.....	1
Contents.....	2
Table of Contents.....	4
Page 1.....	5
Page 2.....	7
Page 3.....	9
Page 4.....	11
Page 5.....	13
Page 6.....	15
Page 7.....	16
Page 8.....	18
Page 9.....	20
Page 10.....	22
Page 11.....	23
Page 12.....	25
Page 13.....	27
Page 14.....	29
Page 15.....	30
Page 16.....	31
Page 17.....	32
Page 18.....	33
Page 19.....	35
Page 20.....	37
Page 21.....	40
Page 22.....	43

Page 23.....	46
Page 24.....	49
Page 25.....	51
Page 26.....	54
Page 27.....	57
Page 28.....	60
Page 29.....	63
Page 30.....	66

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	
Section	Page
Start of eBook	1
BOOK REVIEW.	1
REV. MR. SHELTON'S ADDRESS	13
RECEIPTS FOR AUGUST, 1888	19
North Weymouth. Miss Edith M.	22
Bates 2.00	
Chamberlain. Cong. Ch. 8.00	28
WEBSTER	30

Page 1

BOOK REVIEW.

The rear guard of the Revolution. By James R. Gilmore (Edmund Kirke). D. Appleton & Co.: New York. 1.50.

John Sevier as A Commonwealth builder. By James R. Gilmore (Edmund Kirke). D. Appleton & Co.: New York. 1.50.

Just one hundred years before the rebellion of the Southern States, Daniel Boone cut on a beech tree near Jonesboro, Tenn., the following words, which are still legible:

D. Boon
Cilled A bar on
the Tree
in year 1760

The same year that Daniel Boone “cilled” (killed) this “bar,” William Bean, a former companion of Boone’s, settled in the valley of the Watauga River, in what is now Eastern Tennessee. The two volumes whose titles are given above trace the history of this mountain settlement from the time that this pioneer crossed the Alleghenies down to the death of John Sevier, Sept. 24, 1815. These books are of much more than ordinary interest to the readers of the *American missionary*. James R. Gilmore (Edmund Kirke) has put the same power of graphic description, the simple yet thrilling narrative, which held us spell-bound to the last chapters of *Among the Pines*.

Our limited space does not permit an extended review of these volumes. We only call attention to them here because they touch upon great missionary problems, and throw a flood of light upon these interesting Mountain people among whom the A.M.A. has so extensive and important a work. The first of these volumes in chronological order is the *Rear Guard of the Revolution*. The colony of the Mountain people in the Watauga Valley, led by John Sevier and James Robertson and Isaac Shelby, constituted this “rear guard.” No better blood ever mingled in the veins of a people than that which flows in this Mountain people. French Huguenot, Scotch-Irish Presbyterian and Welsh Presbyterian were their ancestors. With such leadership as these three men furnished, the early Mountain colonists ought to have been heroes, and they were.

In the author’s own words, “These three men, John Sevier, James Robertson and Isaac Shelby, * * * were like Washington and Lincoln, ‘providential men.’ They marched neither to the sound of drum nor bugle, and no flaming bulletins proclaimed their exploits in the ears of a listening continent; their slender forces trod silently the western solitudes, and their greatest battles were insignificant skirmishes never reported beyond

the mountains; but their deeds were pregnant with consequences that will be felt along the coming centuries.”

They were, and they held themselves to be, “providential men.” Whether reading the Bible by the light of the great pine fires, or burning the cabins of the Cherokees, or driving the marauding Chickamaugas into their lair at “Nick-a-Jack” cave, or beating the British at King’s Mountain, these men felt themselves called of God to maintain for the people a free government.

Page 2

There was the same reckless administration of punishment that still characterizes these Mountain people. A tory appeared in the road one day near the home of Colonel William Campbell, of the "Backwater settlement." The Colonel at once gives him chase; after a brief absence he returns to his home, and his wife eagerly asks "What did you do with him?"

"Oh, we hung him, Betty, that's all."

These early settlers did not immediately plant churches and school-houses, as the settlers of New England did. Still they were not altogether illiterate. A public document still in existence has the signature of 112 out of 114 of their number who signed the paper, two only making their X.

In 1779, the first Court House was built at Jonesboro. At about the same date, the author informs us, "The school mistress was to be found at nearly every cross-road in the older settlements. She occupied a small log-house, generally about sixteen feet square, and often without floor or windows." The author might have added that she, or one like her, occupies the same school-house to-day.

In 1779, the first "church-house" was erected, and Rev. Tidence Lane became the "first settled minister beyond the Alleghenies."

To those of our readers who have recently followed the missionary work of the A.M.A. in this Mountain region, these books will be of great interest.

Chas. J. Ryder.

* * * * *

We have received from Rev. Austin Willey, author of "*The history of the anti-slavery cause in the state and nation*," a gift of one hundred copies of the book for gratuitous distribution among our workers in the South. We gave a brief review and a warm commendation of the volume in the *American missionary* for June, 1886, and we renew our endorsement, and tender our thanks to the author for his benefaction. Our field workers will be interested in this candid sketch of the early anti-slavery struggle, and we believe that many of our white friends in the South will be glad to read in the light of these quiet days the sayings and doings of a class of people whom they then misunderstood.

The book may be had of B. Thurston, Portland, Me., or of C.T. Dillingham, 678 Broadway, N.Y. Price, 1.50, postpaid.

The reference to Father Willey and his book is suggestive. He is one of the "old, original" abolitionists. Men who were once denounced and are now scarcely honored, for lo! to the amazement and amusement of some of us, we find that everybody was an

abolitionist and always had been, that everybody learned to hate slavery on the mother's lap, and was always opposed to it! We who in those early days were treated as outcasts by "gentlemen of property and standing," and mobbed by the rabble at their bidding, are led to wonder what has become of all those who thus disagreed with us! One marked exception occurs to us. A prominent professor in a theological seminary, when the question was put to him ten years ago: "Professor, when did you become an Abolitionist?" replied, with a merry twinkle in his eye: "When it became popular." We have found few, however, who are so frank or so witty.

Page 3

M.E. Strieby.

* * * * *

The unconscious influence of our missionaries at the South.

In a recent number of The Nineteenth Century, Sir William W. Hunter, an eminent authority, reporting the influence of the missionaries in India, says that among the people to whom they have gone they have built up the most complete confidence and implicit faith in the purity and unselfishness of their motives. He declares that he regards the missionary work of the English as an expiation for wrong-doing, and he believes that the missionary instinct forms the necessary spiritual complement of the aggressive genius of the English race. Sir William also claims that the advance of missionaries in the good opinion of non-Christian peoples is a most striking evidence of their high character and intelligence, and that no class of Englishmen has done so much to make England respected in India as the missionaries, that no class has done so much to awaken the Indian's intellect and to lessen the dangers of transition from the old state of things to the new.

After this much of condensation of that profound article by the Christian Union, we quote from the author:

"The careless onlooker may have no particular convictions on the subject, and flippant persons may ridicule religious effort in India as elsewhere. But I think that few Indian administrators have passed through high office, and had to deal with the ultimate problems of British government in that country, without feeling the value of the work done by missionaries. Such men gradually realize, as I have realized, that the missionaries do really represent the spiritual side of the new civilization, and of the new life which we are introducing into India."

Names and places being changed, it is coming to appear that the whole of this can be said of the Christian workers from the North among the colored people of the South. Besides all of their work that can be told by statistics, and besides all of that in building up character among the Negroes and awakening their intellect and their aspiration for thrift in every sense, they have exerted a profound unconscious influence upon the white people of that Southland. They, too, have built up among the whites a confidence in the purity and unselfishness of their motives. At first they were suspected as emissaries of a political party. By many even of the best people there they were held as necessarily persons of low-down condition and character to be willing to do that "low-down work." "With our views of the case, how could we believe anything else?" was the answer to the remonstrance against the current mode of treatment. Gradually this feeling has been giving way to one of growing confidence, until for several years such men as Rev. Dr. A.G. Haygood and Mr. G.W. Cable, and such papers as the Memphis Appeal, and such a State Board of Examiners as that of the Atlanta University have

been publicly declaring the high intellectual quality and moral standing of these once despised teachers, while many of the most respectable citizens are privately saying the same thing, and multitudes believe it, though making no announcement of the same.

Page 4

By this crucifixion of feeling through which those workers have passed, and by their self-denying endurance of hardness, they too, in no small sense, have been making expiation for the wrongs done the slaves. Their missionary instinct also forms the necessary spiritual complement of the aggressive genius of the Puritan civilization which is now taking possession where its sword had cleared the way. Their advance in the good opinion of the best people of the South is also a striking evidence of their high character and intelligence. No class of Northern people going South have done so much to make the North respected as the missionaries, and none are doing more to lessen the danger of transition from the old state of things to the new. Going, not as "carpet-baggers," but as citizens, to be identified with the moral reconstruction of the South, they translate there the real spirit of the North, and represent the spiritual side of the new life which is going into that fair portion of our own dear country. By the peculiar people to whom they especially go, and who prove to have a natural affinity for Puritan ideas and institutions, they are doing more than any others to set up, not a New England in the South, but a New South, wherein shall be rejuviant the principles of that civilization which was planted at Plymouth Rock.

Joseph E. Roy.

* * * * *

Expulsion of negroes from Marion, Arkansas.

It is not our custom to publish details of alleged outrages upon the colored people at the South. We have no wish to stir up strife by recalling memories of the past, or by giving incidents of recent aggression against the helpless. But this case in Marion is free from bloody details and is a simple illustration of the determination of the white people to maintain their sway in the South.

The simple facts in the case are, that in Crittenden County, Arkansas, of which Marion is the county town, the population is chiefly colored, the ratio being seven negroes to one white man. For several years the office of Judge of the County and Probate Court, and the Clerk and under officers of the court, were colored men. The more important county offices were held by white men. On a given day, fifty or more heavily-armed white men appeared at the county seat and drove from their offices and homes the colored officers named above, together with the colored local doctor, the lawyer, the schoolmaster of the colored school, the editor of the colored newspaper and a number of other prominent colored citizens.

The farther details of the transaction are given in a thoughtful and calm article in a recent number of *The Independent* by Rev. B.A. Imes, the colored minister of the church at Memphis, Tenn., under the care of this Association. We give below all of the article that relates to the facts:

The Crittenden county outrage.

Page 5

By the Rev. B.A. Imes.

From the bluff at Memphis we look across the river, where along the western shore stretch the forests of Crittenden County, Arkansas, and Marion, about fourteen miles from Memphis, is the county-seat. The story of the recent banishment of fifteen prominent colored office-holders, professional men and farmers has gone to the world.

The whites, well armed, took their game by surprise, bagged and shipped it without bloodshed. Now the "empire is peace" they say, although for a time terror reigned among the startled colored people.

With a Negro population six or seven times as large as the white, it is not strange that the County Court Judge, the County Clerk and his deputy should be Negroes, nor that they should aspire to other places in public life.

Unfortunately, as all witnesses agree, Judge Lewis and Clerk Ferguson were given to drinking habits, which brought them under accusation before the courts for drunkenness. It was probable that they would have been convicted; but without awaiting the tardiness of the law, a shorter process was found.

In palliation of their hasty banishment it is claimed that anonymous letters were sent to some of the leading white citizens, warning them to leave the county. These letters it is asserted—not proved—must have proceeded from Clerk Ferguson's office, although not written by himself. The object was to intimidate those who would be most efficient in convicting and deposing the unworthy officials.

Furthermore, there are two opposing factions of colored Baptists at Marion, and it is surmised that one of these factions, regarding these prominent characters as their enemies, had something to do with the letter-writing in order to bring down wrath upon them. Still another theory is, that the whites have only been awaiting their chance, and taking advantage of favorable conditions, knew when and whence the said letters would be issued. It was all arranged beforehand. At all events, the time was very short, after the delivery of the letters, until Winchester rifles and shot-guns were in the hands of some scores of white citizens, and fifteen Negro men, including Lewis and Ferguson, York Byers, a deputy sheriff and well-to-do farmer, Dr. Stith, a successful young physician, and others, were speedily sent across the river to Memphis.

Clerk Ferguson found himself surrounded by a squad of these brave men, who, with rifles presented, demanded that he sign without ceremony a resignation. He signed. Byers escaped through the swamps, made his way to the river, and came to Memphis in a sorry plight. The other victims were put upon the train with orders to go and never return. Byers was to be violently dealt with, had they caught him.

Sandy S. Odom, living on his farm about six miles from Marion, I am informed, refused to leave his home, when waited upon and ordered to go. Said he. "All I have is here—wife, child and farm—I can't go away." For a time his pluck seemed to be respected. His fault was that of being a friend of the Marion officials. He had once served at Little Rock as a legislator from his district, but, like Cincinnatus, had since resumed the plow.

Page 6

According to the latest by the Memphis Appeal, Odom has decided that discretion is the better part of valor, and will be off for a safer place as soon as his business affairs can be arranged.

The Governor of Arkansas has refused to interfere, because the Circuit Court Judge at Marion has solemnly charged the grand jury as to their duty toward the writers of threatening letters, and also toward those who unlawfully drove citizens from their homes, *etc.* But this solemn part of the proceeding was enacted, in spite of the fact that the sheriff of Crittenden County was one of the leading spirits in the outrage upon the defenceless black men, and the judge and grand jury and all Crittendon County are far from expecting to hear of any white man being arrested.

But last Sunday, Dr. Stith, one of the exiles, went back to Marion on the morning train. He had heard that his wife was sick, and he said: "If I am a man I must go to her." He was promptly arrested by the patrol force at Marion and lodged in jail, where he is likely to remain until next January meeting of court before he can have a trial. There is nothing brought against him aside from his having been once associated with the "offensive partisans." He had at one time been an active politician, but more recently has devoted himself to his profession, and was already known as a successful physician. Like Odom, his character is not assailed: but he was educated, and influential among the people.

Two young ladies, teachers from Memphis, one of whom had taught last year at Marion, went thither soon after Dr. Stith's arrest, to make inquiry about a situation for teaching.

They were closely watched, and in an interview were warned by a reporter of the Memphis Appeal that it was not safe for them to remain in Marion. They had reason to think that they were being watched as spies in the interest of the banished; hence their stay was very brief.

When the Clerk Ferguson had vacated, a "white citizen" was at once put into that office. It is a remarkable fact that, aside from a few hints about the necessity of maintaining order and proceeding according to law, the general tone of the press here is to the effect that this occurrence, though unfortunate on account of its effect at the North, was really justifiable.

The cruel wrong inflicted upon those who have no crime laid to their charge, no personal reproach of character, is treated as though it were but little more than a joke. If the two officials were guilty of drunkenness no one doubts that they could have been legally removed from office. If the colored people at Marion are divided into factions, then the whites could the more easily combine forces against the officials in question, or any political ring which may have existed. But there was a general Negro uprising threatened, and in order to save their own lives the whites made haste to get into the field first. This is the

Page 7

avowed excuse. But it is certain that no one believes there was serious danger of a Negro uprising. The men arrested and banished were unarmed, and taken by surprise. If they were in any sense desperate or dangerous characters they turned cowards suddenly, making no resistance. Indeed, there is but one excuse for their bloodless surrender. They display to the world the utter groundlessness of the charge of a conspiracy. No dynamite bombs, no loaded weapons, no evidence of organized bands were discovered.

In all the history of the shot-gun policy and the unnumbered outrages committed, there are on record few, if any, cases of conspiracy against life and property on the part of the Negro. But the true animus of the Crittenden County affair, I think, is found in the current declaration which is used at Marion on the part of the brave men who drove out these exiles, viz.: "We don't want any educated niggers, and won't have 'em here, not even to teach school."

It should not be overlooked, that in this instance there is fully revealed that singular idea which so widely prevails at the South, viz.: A Negro is in his place only and always as a subordinate. It is assumed that to educate him unfits him for his mission in life, unless that education looks simply to some hand service.

With this fact before us, we can explain the dead silence of the pulpit and the press of the South as touching the first principles of justice.

The end justifies the means when "Negro rule" is to be prevented, and to protest against this bold subversion of the great principles of citizenship in the Republic, is to "wave the bloody shirt." We will admit that it is by no means desirable that a mass of illiterate people should hold sway, but we claim that the Southern white people can break the "color line" if they will, by admitting frankly the rights of the Negro, and by encouraging him to aspire to an intelligent and worthy manhood.

* * * * *

Extracts.

Fifty years ago there was a boy in Africa who was taken prisoner in one of the fierce wars between the tribes, and was carried away from his home to be sold as a slave. First he was sold for a horse. Then his buyer thought him a bad exchange for the horse, and compelled his master to take him back. Then he was sold for so much rum. This was called another bad bargain by the man who had bought him, and again he was returned, to be sold for tobacco with the same result. Nobody wanted the poor, miserable slave-boy, who was on the point of committing suicide when he was bought by a Portuguese trader and carried away in a slave ship. How little that wretched boy

knew what the future had in store for him as he lay chained in the hold of the crowded slave-ship! But one of England's war ships that were clearing the high seas of the slavers bore down upon the Portuguese vessel, rescued the captives, and the African boy was placed under Christian influences, baptized and educated, and to-day he is Bishop Crowther, England's black Bishop in Africa.—The Gospel in all Lands.

Page 8

* * * * *

A very obliging Indian.—Dr. C.A. White, Professor of Paleontology in the Smithsonian Institution, relates this pleasing incident. Being in the Ute country a year or so ago, in pursuit of scientific facts, he found himself on one occasion encamped some fifty miles from Uintah Agency. Being desirous of sending a letter to his wife in Washington, he entrusted it to an Indian who, he learned by signs, was on his way to the agency. He was not sure that the Indian understood what he desired him to do with the letter, but took the risk of that. His wife received the letter and was surprised at finding it postmarked Salt Lake City. The Doctor afterward learned that the Indian arrived at the agency just after the mail had gone, and knowing that it would be a month before another mail would be sent out he actually carried the letter to Salt Lake City, a distance of 225 miles, for this white man whom he had never met before, and whose name he did not know. Doubtless the Indian thought the letter of great importance, but where is the white man who would have done as much for his best friend, without the hope of reward or even thanks?—Council Fire.

* * * * *

School echoes.

In 1864 in Memphis, in a refugee school that I visited while chaplain in the army, the Bible lesson was John xv., "I am the vine and my father is the husbandman." One little fellow recited it thus: "I am the vine and my father is a married man."

What for we come to this school.—We come for to intelligent about the civilization ways, and we want to American write, we want to American home, and we want friendly each other with the white people. We are commence learning discretion and we are works our own hands. My conscience has cried because our Indian they can not do nothing with their hands and when I look back our old Indian ways I am great sorry, but when I looked future I have examined with careful attention, and I very great pleasure. Last summer I went home. I worked at harness, but I don't know some about measure length and wide, cut off I know but not perfectly, so I come back to school again, because I want to learn perfect all things about harness make without anybody help me.

* * * * *

Rome and the freedmen.

We present below two articles on this subject. The first is from a London paper and the second is from one of the many able papers edited by colored men. As to the facts alleged we have no definite information. When the slaves were emancipated the Roman Catholics made very decided efforts to win them. It was supposed by Protestants that the grand ceremonials, the gaudy vestments, the music, and especially

the welcome which the Papal Church was said to give to all men irrespective of riches, race or color, would attract the Freedmen. But the expectation was not met; the Freedmen were not attracted, and soon the special efforts seemed to cease. But Rome never surrenders, and those efforts may now be resumed. We invite attention to the two articles.

Page 9

From "*The Christian*."

Romanism is spreading among the colored people of the American Continent, and it is said that several Negroes are now in training in Rome and elsewhere to become priests. The American Roman Catholic papers say that the cause is not far to seek, the Roman Catholic Church being 'the only one on this continent offering the Negro communion on terms of equality.' If this is not true all round, it certainly is the fact that outbreaks of the so-called 'color-prejudice' have been of but rare occurrence among the Romanists, and that they are apparently reaping the result in a large accession of numbers.

From "*The negro American*."

Few persons are aware of the rapid spread of Catholicism among the colored people of this country. From the American Catholic Tribune, the organ of the colored Catholics of America, we obtain facts that are truly startling. Young colored men are now in Rome and in the Catholic schools and colleges of the United States, preparing for work among their people in America, and Africa as well, while to-day missionaries are everywhere busy, sowing the seeds of Catholic belief and worship. These teachings are eagerly accepted by the colored people. The cause of this success among them is not far to seek. The Catholic Church, of all which are ruled by whites on this continent, is the only one offering the Negro communion on terms of equality. While the Southern Protestants are setting up separate synods, councils, presbyteries and conferences for the Negro, and the Y.M.C.A., with the same narrow spirit, is refusing colored men seats in its councils, while Northern Protestants are either neutral in this matter of caste or only half-hearted in crying down upon the sin of it; the Catholics alone have accepted in a full and liberal sense the command, "preach my gospel to every creature," and have extended fellowship to all, regardless of race, color or condition. It matters not what their motive is. The fact stands boldly out. True, instances are occurring of outbreaks of color-prejudice among the Catholics, but the policy of the church is openly and boldly against discrimination of whatever sort among its members. The fear of "social equality," that shadow of a something that never did, and never can, exist, that bug-bear of illiberal minds and narrow culture, does not stand guard at the doors of this church to drive away the colored worshipper or compel him to sit at the second table at the Lord's feast. Is it to be wondered at, then, that the colored people are flocking to the Catholic fold? This they will continue to do, so long as the spirit of caste dictates the policy, and governs the action, of the white Protestants of the United States.

* * * * *

The South.

Vacation echoes.

Rev. G.S. Rollins.

I wish some of our home friends who complain of dull, unprofitable prayer-meetings could step into one of the kind we have in our colored churches. One soon loses sight of mispronunciation and wretched grammar in listening to the sensible, meaty, forceful ideas which many of these negroes can express. You cannot go to a prayer-meeting without bringing something away.

Page 10

One good old mother in Israel said to me lately, in regard to the weekly prayer-meeting: "I begins in de mawnin' to lay my plans fur dat meetin', an I don stop ter eat so's to get my work along froo de day. And I tinks and prays a heap about dat meetin' all day, I does."

How many of you at home do as much for your prayer-meeting as this poor old colored woman? No dull summer prayer-meetings when church members go prepared like this. I have said that these people have ideas and can express them. At my last prayer-meeting before departing for my vacation, one good brother prayed that the "Lord would bless the pastor in his absence and continue to fill him up with new things, so he can give them out to us." The pastor is filling up as fast as possible.

One of the questions most often asked is, "Are the colored people improving?" One has to say, "Of course they are." But are they progressing rapidly? Yes and no. Yes, considering their antecedents and present advantages. No, if one were to measure their rate of progress by our impatience. The surest progress is not the swiftest. Slow and sure is the rule by which we work. Statistics but feebly tell the story of the improvement of the Freedmen since the war. They can best testify concerning the advance who have been in the field since the beginning of the work.

But even if it is slow, it pays well. There came into my church one Sunday not long ago a poor old lady who was a comparative stranger in the city. During the sermon she sat with mouth, eyes and ears open. After the service she came to me and said, "I tank de Lord He bro't me year. I done been gwine ter church dese fifty years, an I nebber heard de tex 'splained befo." This old lady has since united with our church, and when she is not there I know something serious is the matter at her home. It is worth a year's preaching to have the privilege of enlightening one benighted soul like this.

I called recently on an old gentleman who had become generally disgusted with "dese yere churches roun year." I found him poring over a big, well-worn Bible, the perspiration pouring down his shiny face, and with a big pair of spectacles resting on the tip of his nose. With an air of superior wisdom he surveyed me over the top of the spectacles, and then solemnly stated to the few who gathered around as I sat down on an old soap box, "Dat a preacher? I kin tell a preacher the fus question I ask him." Then taking off the spectacles and slowly closing the big Bible, he went on: "Now I'se gwine to put you all a question" (looking at the others) "an den I'se gwine ter ask de preacher, an I can tell whedder he'm a good one or not." "Now," said he, "when we gits cold and wicked follerin' our own ways, how does de Lord brung us back again to our senses?" This question was put with various modifications to each in turn until it came to me. "Now, what does you say?" he said to me. I replied that my experience said "Trouble." "Yah! Yah! dat's it, Trouble. You's answered it, shore; dese yere ignorant niggers, dey don't know nuffin. Ise gwine up to hear you preach next Sunday." And sure enough, there he was the next Sunday and his wife with him. This is about the way we gather them in, one by one.

Page 11

A great many families are gathered in by getting their children interested. A parent sends his little ones to our school and says: "I never had no chance to git learnin', but I wants my children to have it."

There, after all this rambling, I have reached the one idea which I believe ought to stick in the mind of every A.M.A. worker and every A.M.A. supporter—the children! If we can only teach them, save them, the African in America and in Africa is saved. It seems to me this is the solution of the problem. The longer one labors among the colored people and learns them and their surroundings, the more difficult seems the solution of the negro problem. Tourists in the South and people at a distance are very prolific in suggestions as to the best methods for elevating the negro. Why! visitors who have spent hardly twenty-four hours in a Southern city can write home marvellous letters as to the wonderful progress of the colored race, and prophesy a speedy settlement of the matter of negro education and race prejudice. It is a fact, however, that the longer one stays here the more puzzled he grows about these matters. An old A.M.A. worker said to me, "The first year of your work you will think you understand the colored people pretty well; the second year you won't know quite so much; the third year still less, and so on until by the tenth year you will think you don't know anything about them." But we all come to one conclusion, that all the trouble arising from race prejudice will pass away as the negro rises. When he is able to intelligently exercise all his rights, then the white man will have to acknowledge them. This result is in the distance, and while due attention is given to the older ones, yet the destiny of the colored race is wrapt up in the rising generation. They are terribly endangered, but they must be saved if the race is saved. A new generation, who knew nothing of slavery but much of the dangers of freedom, are taking hold upon manhood. They must be taught to read, to think, to work, to save and to love goodness for its own sake. If all this can be brought about I believe the Negro question will be settled. This must be done. I trust that not all of the 1,500 who have lately signified a willingness to enter the mission field will suppose that all of the ignorant and needy millions are on the other side of the globe. We hear a good deal just now about patriotism. Now, how can one better prove his patriotism than by giving his money or service to save his country from ignorance and degradation? It will pay you back in dollars and cents, to say nothing of the reward of learning that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

* * * * *

Intemperance.

The few lines below indicate the quality and flavor of the papers read by the graduating class at Atlanta University.

One of the great causes of intemperance in our land is that lack of self-respect which the present state of society induces among the poor and laborious. Just as long as wealth is the object of worship and the measure of men's importance, and is regarded

as the badge of distinction, just so long will there be a tendency toward self-abasement and self-abandonment among those whose lot gives them no chance to acquire it.

Page 12

Such naturally feel as if the great good of life were denied them. They feel themselves neglected. Their condition cuts them off from communion with educated and refined people. They think they have little or no stake in the general weal of life. They feel as though they have no character to lose, consequently intemperance takes possession of them.

This evil of intemperance is said by some to be the greatest of all evils. It is the cause of the ruin of some of our fathers and brothers, and I am sorry to say it ruins some of the mothers. When we, the temperance girls and boys, ask them to leave off their habit of drinking, they tell us that it does them good. When cold it makes them warm, when warm it makes them cold. When troubled, it cheers them. When weak, it strengthens them. It is certainly killing them by degrees.

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Student's letter.

The blue-jacket teacher—first school experience.

From youth I was impressed that the “Yankee” was the terror of the world, capable of literally swallowing a small fellow, so it was with great difficulty that Judge M.J. S——, a Southern white man, induced me, in 1873, to enter Burrell Academy, then an A.M.A. school located in Selma, Alabama, and taught by some of those “blue jacket” beings whose names did not always begin with “blessed.” The principal having sent me to Grade 2, I followed a little girl to the door of that room. She passed in while I stood at the door and thought thus, “Shall I go in here when one of those awful “blues” is there?” Half doubting, half fearing, trembling throughout, I slipped shyly inside the first school-house I ever entered, and lo! to my greatest surprise there sat a woman who was anything but “blue,” whose face was as white and fair as any ever seen, whose hair was slightly golden, whose voice seemed more sweet, mellow and musical than the softest flute note; she was one whom all praised and loved. The only blue about her was her eyes, which marked her pure Saxon lineage.

When I felt sure that no monster would suddenly spring from those queer walls of white and black, I silently exclaimed, “Why, that’s a white woman!”

In March, 1873, she began teaching me the alphabet, when I was thirteen years old. I had no mother and no home or friend, other than Judge S——, in whose family I served.

In 1874 he left the city, leaving me homeless. I vainly sought work but was turned away with “too small.”

Pinched and pressed by hunger and want, I was despairing when that angel-like teacher, one of the purest and best of women, came to my rescue, and thenceforth with her own hands and earnings continued to help supply all my needs—material and spiritual. She taught me the alphabet of school, of life and of heaven; she influenced me to pray, and in answer to our prayers I was converted and joined the church in 1875.

Page 13

In May, 1879, finishing the course, I graduated from Grammar Department A, of Burrell Academy, and began teaching in Cato, Miss., in 1880. In the autumn of this year, I entered the Normal and College Preparatory Departments of Talladega College, and graduated in May, 1884.

Returning to Preston, Ga., I resumed my school work, whence I was called to a position in Burrell Academy under Prof. Edwin C. Silsby, Principal. Upon the resignation of the above named gentleman, in 1885, I was finally chosen principal of that school. This position I still hold, striving to perform in the most faithful, earnest and satisfactory manner the work of him that sent me.

The first money earned by me as teacher, went toward the purchase of the home now owned and occupied by us. My good friend, who labors to-day in Beaufort, N.C., having helped me through college and seen me launch upon life's tide, seemed to say, "My boy, do not drift, but steer straight for heaven's port, and do unto others as I have done unto you." For me, her prayers still ascend, unto me, her wise counsel still comes, and upon me, her benedictions still rest.

In conclusion I say God bless you, A.M.A. for sending such a laborer into the field, for if there is, or shall be, in me anything of manhood, worth or useful service to my country, my people and my God, the credit is due to her.

Alexander A. Peters.

* * * * *

The Indians.

Mr. Moody's missionary meetings.

REV. MR. SHELTON'S ADDRESS

Mr. Moody's Missionary Meetings have been a marvel in their conception, in their remarkably large audiences and in the still more remarkably able and interesting class of speakers—some of them from distant mission fields. They show how broad and many-sided is Mr. Moody's mind and heart.

At the meeting held August 8th, Rev. C.W. Shelton, the Financial Secretary for Indian Missions of the American Missionary Association, was invited to address the meeting. We condense from the Springfield Union an outline of Mr. Shelton's stirring address, and its effect upon Mr. Moody and others in attendance, with the practical results.

The most stirring address of the morning was delivered by Rev. Chas. W. Shelton of New York City, on the Indian problem. He stated the problem with simplicity and dignity,

but when he got worked into his theme, he became eloquent in his description of the position of the Indian people and their strong desire to receive the gospel. While he was illustrating his argument with pathetic incidents in his experience, there were many of his audience in tears.

Page 14

The speaker described the Indians themselves; their first characteristic was the deep religious nature which swayed their whole life. They prayed oftener and more fervently than Christians, worshipping everything that was unknown and mysterious; of which the saddest thing was that the Indian's gods were all gods of anger, involving sacrifices. To show the extent to which the Indians would sacrifice themselves to appease their god's anger, a very touching story was told of a boy torturing himself for the recovery of his sick mother. At the close of the Mohonk Conference, two years ago, our committee went to President Cleveland to petition in regard to methods. He said that he sympathized with all our methods and ideas. "But," he said, "gentlemen, you may do all you can at Mohonk, I may do all I can here in the White House, and Congress may do all that they can over there, but," and he turned and picked up a Bible, "gentlemen, after all, that book has got to settle the Indian problem." (Applause.) And the President was right. Before you can do anything for the preservation of the Indian you've got to give him a new hope, a new salvation. I have studied many tribes, and have never found a tribe or village of Indians or a single Indian civilized before he was Christianized.

The speaker next considered the question whether the Christianization of the Indians was possible. This he answered by the case of the 400 Indians taken captive in the Sioux war which followed the Minnesota massacre of 1862. In the fall of that year, a missionary went to their prison, and in the next six months taught 392 to read and established a church with 295 members. Subsequently President Lincoln pardoned all but 39 and the survivors went among the Sioux, and the speaker considered the ten Christian churches and 2,000 Christians among the 40,000 Sioux to be owing to this church of prisoners. In Dakota, every one of the 40,000 Indians was ready to receive the gospel.

On Mr. Moody's asking how much he wanted, he said that it took \$400 to start a station, and \$300 a year to keep it up. He then related a very pathetic story of an old Indian who traveled 150 miles across the Territory seven times to get a missionary sent among his people. The difficulty in getting one arose from the society sending the missionaries, whose debt was so large that the executive board had refused to send out any more. ("Board wants more faith," put in Mr. Moody.) The old man finally went back to his people, saying sadly: "They must die in their darkness; the Christian people of America haven't interest enough in the poor dying Indian to try and help him."

Page 15

Mr. Moody, who had been apparently deep in thought ever since the speaker had mentioned the sum necessary to start a station, now broke out, "Got a mission started where that old man wanted it?" in such an earnest way that it brought down the house. But Mr. Moody wasn't satisfied till Mr. Shelton answered in the affirmative, and added that what he said of the Sioux was true of the other tribes, 68 of whom were untouched by any missionary efforts. At this point, \$300 was handed to the platform to establish a station, and the audience grew enthusiastic. The speaker continued, illustrating the need of Christian work among the Indians and their willingness to receive it by telling a story of a little Indian girl who was converted while dying. She asked of her teacher: "But, lady, how long have you known of this beautiful story?" "Many years," replied the missionary. "And how long has white man known of this?" "Oh, very many years." "Lady, if white man has known about God and about heaven so long, what for, why has he not told poor dying Indian about this before? If I could only get well, I would go and tell all my people this beautiful story about Jesus and home," and with those words, "Jesus and home," her eyes closed forever.

In answer to Mr. Moody's questions, he described the stations, little buildings of three rooms, and the missionaries' life, at home, and teaching the Indians to cultivate the soil, as well as preaching to them; his wife also teaching the women. The audience had become quite enthusiastic by the time he finished his eloquent appeal, and at this moment Mr. Sankey offered \$700 to start one station, and shortly after Mr. Moody pledged an equal amount. A lady then handed in \$400 to go with the \$300 subscribed during the address. Mr. Moody himself then made a brief appeal, speaking of the Indian boys and girls in his school and the high rank they had taken. He offered a short prayer and then dismissed the audience, telling Mr. Shelton to "make himself plenty" around the buildings during the afternoon, and doubtless he would receive more money.

Mr. Shelton did "make himself plenty" around the building, and the result has been that nearly \$3,000 were contributed either in cash or in pledges that have since been redeemed. Still other contributions are anticipated as the outcome of this fine address. Three out-stations will be started at once in Dakota, one of them bearing the name of Mr. Moody, another of Mr. Sankey, and the third may be named Northfield or it may bear the name designated by the donor.

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The Chinese.

Confucius and Christ—A letter from Hong Sing.

Page 16

It would be presumptuous, I fear, for me to assume that the readers of the Missionary remember the little sketch I gave some years ago of one of our missionary helpers—Hong Sing. A very little man he is, in “bodily presence weak” and in speech, for lack of lungs, sometimes “of no account.” Yet, though near-sighted almost to blindness, and though often sick and always weary, in the intervals of work as a house-servant he gained what seemed to me a remarkable knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. The Bible was (and still is, I doubt not) his unfailing companion, and its study his choicest rest.

Several years ago, his health became so precarious that he decided to return to his native land. A letter from him, under date of “San Ning District, July 9th, 1888,” has interested me so much that I feel sure that others will enjoy the reading of it. His English needs straightening somewhat, for, while the words are ours, the idioms are sometimes decidedly Chinese. I confess, therefore, to having done a little correcting and even translating, yet, for the most part, the letter is just as our brother himself wrote it.

“Mr. Pond:—Dear Brother, I must tell you that I think of you many times and intended to write you many times, but some things prevented me. I go out to tell the old, old story of Jesus, and many questions have been asked. I am not able to write all, but I tell you a little. Some ask: ‘Do you believe our Confucius?’ I said, ‘I do.’ ‘Don’t you think his doctrine good?’ I answer, ‘Yes.’ ‘What was the matter, you believe in Jesus, the foreign doctrine, and why not for our Confucius; and what was the matter, you are entirely turned away from his doctrine and not obey him; you think his doctrine not good enough for you! He has taught us to worship the ancestors and also use a lamb for sacrifice, why don’t you obey?’

“Ques.—‘Your Jesus men, was there any difference between them and us?’

“Ans.—‘No difference, our Jesus men wear hat just like your hat, wear clothes like your clothes, walk just like you walk, but only one thing was not like you—in worship. You all worship the idol, our Jesus men worship the true God who is in heaven, and you all worship with meat and fruit, *etc.*, but we mean to worship with true heart. We believe Jesus that we may obey Confucius doctrine, in which he has taught us to be good. Those who are not Christians cannot obey what Confucius taught. Before I became a Christian I was swearing and I speak evil words, but since I believe in Jesus, these things I was entirely stopped of. I remember Confucius has written in his book, teaching us to be honest, and also say, vice things we must not look at, the vice way we must not walk, the vice word we must neither speak nor hear. How rarely I hear of a man who believes Confucius and does what he taught. They are swearing all the time, speak the evil word all the time, go among the bad women all the time. So this attests that they

Page 17

do not obey Confucius, but disobey and dishonor him. Once we do like the same, but since we found Jesus and believe he is our Saviour, we stop to speak the bad word, stopped to gamble and smoke opium. Very seldom I hear or see those who study Confucius do as the Jesus men, for these are they that obey Confucius doctrine and keep his word. Why cannot those disciples of Confucius be better men? Ah, Confucius only a good man, he can only tell you the way how to be good man, but he has no power to change your heart, and Jesus can if we trust in him. This I know, for before I found Jesus I was always swearing and use the bad language, but since I believe in Jesus and confess my sins and ask him to forgive, I know that he has helped me to keep away from all vice and has converted my heart that I might be a better man. Therefore our Confucius was a man, but Jesus is God.'

"Another question they asked me: 'You say, whenever you pray to God, God is there. Suppose you go to the stable to pray, do you think God was there—such a dirty place—and hear your prayer?' I answer, 'Yes, for God is everywhere. And though we call the place a dirty place, the heart that prays may be clean. You see the sun rise in the sky, its beams shine over all the world; God's eye the same, not only see over the world but all through our hearts.'

"Mr. Hager (Missionary of the American Board in South China) has opened a school in our district, so that I found a good opportunity to speak in the name of Jesus. The seed was sown into their ears, but I do not know what the hardest will be."

I have also received a brief but interesting note from another of our former helpers—Wong Ock—a man of great fervency of spirit and a diligent student of the Word. Years ago he joined the Salvation Army and was sent to London to be trained for Army work in China. We had lost sight of him, till this letter came. Though not connected with the Army he is busy in Christian work, preaching in one of the Gospel Halls in Hong Kong under direction of Dr. Ernest J. Eitel. For some time before he left California he declined to receive any salary as a helper, believing that the Lord would provide, and he is working still upon this principle, and not without fruit. A note from Dr. Eitel speaks of one of Wong Ock's hearers offering himself for baptism, though the work had been in operation but three weeks.

In anticipation of the confirmation of the new treaty, the Chinese are crowding upon us in larger numbers than at any time before for several years. By hook or by crook they get in, finding no lack of American lawyers ready to smooth their way, and when one opening in the Restriction Act is closed to seek or make another. If well-supported rumors are to be believed, even customs-officials have not always been irresponsible to golden arguments. At any rate they come, and the Central School in this city is crowded with pupils, the average attendance for last month being 113, and

Page 18

the number present often rising to 130 or 140. We are glad to welcome them, though with our present force of teachers—which lack of means forbids us to increase—the pressure for instruction in English interferes more or less with that gospel teaching which it is our chief aim and our sufficient reward to impart. Yet an earnest spirit pervades the school, and, indeed in almost all our missions the outlook for harvest seems to me more hopeful than ever before.

Wm. C. Pond.

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Bureau of woman's work.

Miss D.E. Emerson, Secretary.

Woman's state organizations.

Co-operating with the American missionary association.

Me.—Woman's Aid to A.M.A., Chairman of Committee, Mrs. C.A. Woodbury.
Woodfords, Me.

Vt.—Woman's Aid to A.M.A., Chairman of Committee, Mrs. Henry
Fairbanks. St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Vt.—Woman's Home Miss. Union, Secretary, Mrs. Ellen Osgood,
Montpelier, Vt.

Conn.—Woman's Home Miss. Union, Secretary, Mrs. S.M. Hotchkiss, 171
Capitol Ave., Hartford, Conn.

N.Y.—Woman's Home Miss. Union, Secretary, Mrs. William Spalding,
Salmon Block, Syracuse, N.Y.

Ala.—Woman's Missionary Association, Secretary, Mrs. G.W. Andrews,
Talladega, Ala.

Ohio.—Woman's Home Miss. Union, Secretary, Mrs. Flora K. Regal,
Oberlin, Ohio.

Ind.—Woman's Home Miss. Union, Secretary, Mrs. C.H. Rogers, Michigan
City, Ind.



Ill.—Woman's Home Miss. Union, Secretary, Mrs. C.H. Taintor, 151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Mich.—Woman's Home Miss. Union, Secretary, Mary B. Warren, Lansing, Mich.

Wis.—Woman's Home Miss. Union, Secretary, Mrs. C. Matter, Brodhead, Wis.

Minn.—Woman's Home Miss. Society, Secretary, Mrs. H.L. Chase, 2750 Second Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Iowa.—Woman's Home Miss. Union, Secretary, Miss Ella E. Marsh, Grinnell, Iowa.

Kansas.—Woman's Home Miss. Society, Secretary, Mrs. Addison Blanchard, Topeka, Kan.

Neb.—Woman's Home Miss. Union, President, Mrs. F.H. Leavitt, 1216 H St., Lincoln, Neb.

South Dakota.—Woman's Home Miss. Union, Secretary, Mrs. S.E. Young, Sioux Falls Dak.

* * * * *

A sketch of mission life on the Frontier.

Fort Yates, dak.

I am alone once more, all my company have gone. The plasterer has just been here and I had to dismantle my house entirely for him; I am therefore too tired to write. I have been putting up bulberry jelly and am trying to get ready for my company, which will come the first of September and stay until we all go together down to Oahe to the meeting.

Page 19

I feel that aside from the pleasure so much company gives me it will help our work. This is the station farthest out in the wilderness, and now that people know that soon the "native wild man" will be no more, they all want to see him. I have two beds. When ladies come they fill the bedrooms, and so if distinguished gentlemen come. I sleep either in the kitchen or laundry on a blanket or robes. Several times this year my bedrooms have both been full and I have made "down" beds on my sitting-room floor for from two to six gentlemen. As I only have four very small rooms, the kitchen floor is often covered, too, with beds. My table is an extension table and my heart is an extension heart, but alas for my dishes and silver! When Prof. W—— of Oberlin was here the dishes would not go 'round and had to be pieced out; but, after all, the guests have the best I can give them and have it freely, and I gladly give them my services, and they seem to enjoy it.

I put up a log house for a work room and laundry; I helped an Indian boy to make a shutter to the door and window and I did all the dividing and helped lift the logs, and we put up a pretty good room, and it only cost me twenty dollars, I believe; and O! what would I have done without it, with my big washings and ironings and inexperienced Indian woman to work! I secured a little lime from the plasterer and I am going to try to whitewash inside with a broom—I have no brush. The Indians all came home without signing either paper for the Commissioners. They will not sell their land. I am very sorry, for I think it the best thing for them.

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RECEIPTS FOR AUGUST, 1888

Maine. \$375.48.

Auburn. Sixth St. Ch. 8.50

Augusta. Cong. Ch. 9.35

Bangor. J.G. Blake, 5; Geo. P. 19.00
Jefferts, 5; J.H. Crosby, 2; H.A.
Merrill, 2; J.R. Adams, 1; L.M.
Phillips, 1; F.O. Buzzel. 2; Mrs.
Fisher, 1

Blue Hill. Cong. Ch. 7.00

Brewer. First Cong. Ch. and Soc. 15.75

Dennysville. Cong. Ch. 11.08



Gardiner. Miss Sarah M. Whitman 5.00

Hallowell. A.F. Page, 25; Sylvanus 30.00
Smith, 5

Lisbon Falls. Mrs. S.W. Coombs 1.00

Machias. Sara Hills' Sab. Sch. Class. 1.25
for Ind. Student Aid, Santee Agency

Newcastle. Second Cong. Ch. 59.22

North Harpswell. Sab. Sch., 1.81: 5.70
Mission Band, 3.89; by Rev. J.
Dinsmore

Portland. Seamen's Bethel Ch. 40.00

Portland. J.J. Gerrish. Saint Lawrence 42.50
St. Ch., 17.50; for Indian M.

Saccarappa. Cong. Ch. 60.13

Thomaston. Cong. Ch. 10.00

Page 20

Yarmouth. First Parish Ch. 50.00

New Hampshire. \$194.30.

Acworth. Cong. Soc. 8.80

Bethlehem. Cong. Ch. 16.50

Concord. G. McQuesten, 5; "A Friend," 10.00
5

Epping. Miss Hannah Pearson, 5; Mrs. 8.00
S.T. Billson, 3; for Indian M.

Exeter. Mrs. E.S. Hall 20.00

Franeestown. Cong. Ch. and Sab. Sch. 24.00

Hanover. Cong. Ch., Dartmouth College, 55.00 50; "Susie's Birthday Gift, Aug. 19th," 5

Hudson. Miss E.A. Warner, for Student 10.00
Aid, Talladega C.

Lyme. Cong. Ch. and Soc. 27.00

Mount Vernon. Dea. Wm. Conant. 5.00

Rindge. "A Friend" 10.00

Vermont. \$228.07.

Benson. Cong. Ch. and Soc. 26.55

Brownington. M.S. Stone 5.00

Castleton. Cong. Ch., for Prof. 7.93
Lawrence

Charlotte. Cong. Ch. and Soc. 26.45

Fairlee. "A Brother," for Atlanta U. 8.00

Granby and Victory. Cong. Ch. and Soc. 6.37

Johnson. First Cong. Ch. 13.00



New Haven. Miss A.W. Kent, for Atlanta 10.00
U.

Post Mills. "Friends," by Rev. L.E. 1.50
Tupper

Quechee. Cong. Ch. 14.85

Shoreham. Cong. Ch. 17.18

Wallingford. Cong. Ch. and Soc. 50.00

Waterbury. Cong. Ch. and Soc. 11.24

Westminster. "Mission Band." for 5.00
McIntosh, Ga., by Mrs. Ellen D.
Wild

Worcester. Ladies of Cong. Ch., for 5.00
McIntosh, Ga.

——. Mrs. J.N. Moore 20.00

Massachusetts. \$4342.84

Abington. First Cong. Ch. 43.65

Amherst. Amherst College Ch., 132.63; 140.38
Second Cong Ch., 7.75

Amherst. First Cong. Ch., for Mountain 30.00
White Work

Andover. West Cong. Ch. 8.32

Arlington Heights. E.M. Juchan 1.00

Athol. Evangelical Ch. 78.45

Attleboro. Second Cong. Ch. and Soc. 75.00

Barre. Evan. Cong. Ch. and Parish 60.55

Bernardston. Miss M.L. Newcomb, for 100.00
Chinese M.

Boston. J.W. Davis, for Oahe Indian 75.00
Sch.

Boston "Union Workers." Union Ch., 10.00
for Atlanta U.

Boston Rev. Geo. F. Stanton, for 5.00
Prof. G.W. Lawrence

Brighton. F.G. Newhall 47.90

Page 21

Dorchester. "A Friend" 1.40

Jamaica Plain. Central Cong. Ch. 50.00

Roxbury. Walnut Av. Cong. Ch. 244.05

433.35

Bradford. First Ch. and Soc. 36.81

Cambridge. Miss M.E. Smith's Sab. Sch. 9.32
Class. First Ch., for Student Aid,
Atlanta U.

Cambridgeport. Miss Hannah E Moore 8.00

Charlemont. Frank Eddy, for Indian M. 1.00

Conway. Cong. Ch. 4.00

Curtisville. Sab. Sch. of Cong. Ch., 22.46
for Oaks, N.C.

Dedham. "P.O. Box 61," for Prof. G.W. 10.00
Lawrence

Easthampton. Ladies' Benev. Soc., 2
Boxes of Books, etc, for Sherwood,
Tenn.

East Granville. Y.P.S. of C.E. 2.65

Falmouth. First Ch. 48.00

Fitchburg. H.M. Francis 15.00

Framingham. Plymouth Cong. Ch. and 64.89
Soc.

Gardner. First Cong. Ch., to const. 30.00
Mrs. Ruth H. Greenwood L.M.



Groton. Union Cong. Ch. 148.00

Groton. "A Friend," 35 for Indian M., 55.00
10 for Chinese M., 10 for Mountain
White Work, and to const. M.E.W. a
L.M.

Hawley. Cong. Ch. 6.17

Hingham Center. Cong. Ch., for 10.00
Tougaloo U.

Hinsdale. Miss S.A. Newhall, for 5.00
Indian M.

Holbrook. Winthrop Ch. 35.00

Holliston. Cong. Ch., 81.43; "Bible 131.43
Christians of Dist. No. 4." 50.

Hyde Park. Minnie Farwell, .30; Gracie
Campbell, .25; for Oahe Indian Sch.
55

Lakeville. Home Miss'y Soc., for 17.50
Indian Sch'p

Lawrence. South Cong. Ch. 13.58

Longmeadow. "A Friend of Mission," 1 2.00
for Indian M. and 1 for Chinese M.

Marshfield. First Cong. Ch. and Soc. 126.32

Medway. "Friends," 2 Boxes of C.,
etc., for Sherwood, Tenn.

Mittineague. Southworth Paper Co., Box
of Paper, *etc.*, for Sherwood, Tenn.

Mittineague. Miss Mary Houghton, for 2.00
Indian M.

Milford. Sab. Sch. of Cong. Ch., for 25.00
Atlanta U.

Millbury. "A Friend," 30, to const. 36.00
C.E. *Hunt* L.M.; M.D. Garfield, 5;
Lizzie M. Garfield, 1

Monterey. "For work of the A.M.A." 5.00

Newton Center. Sab. Sch. First Cong. 32.03
Ch., for Rosebud Indian M.

Newburyport. Mrs. Julia M. Balch, for 10.00
Indian M.

North Abington. Rev. Chas. Jones 1.00

Page 22

North Amherst. Mrs. Geo. E. Fisher, 25.00
for Indian M.

Northampton. "Friends," for Indian M. 10.00

Northboro. Sab. Sch. Evan. Cong. Ch., 10.00
for Mountain White Work

Northfield. Ira D. Sankey, for Indian 700.00
M., New Station

Norfolk. Wm. E. Mann, for Indian M. 10.50

North Weymouth. Miss Edith M. Bates 2.00

Pittsfield. Second Ch. and Sab. Sch.,
a fine Bell and val. Box of
Articles, for Fort Yates Indian M.

Plymouth. Sab. Sch., Ch. of the 30.00
Pilgrims, for Rosebud Indian M.

Randolph. Miss Abby W. Turner 20.00

Shirley. "A Friend" 1.00

Southbridge. "Friends," for Talladega 3.00
C.

South Hadley Falls. H.W. Taylor, for 10.00
Indian M.

South Weymouth. Sab. Sch. Class, by 10.00
L.M. Pratt, for Talladega C.

Springfield. "H.M.," 10.00; "A 1011.00
Friend," 10; Mrs. H.M. Smith, 1

Sturbridge. Cong. Ch. and Soc. 40.60

Taunton. Sab. Sch. of Winslow Ch., for 20.00
Atlanta U.

Townsend. Cong. Ch. and Soc. 21.44

Upton. First Cong. Ch. and Soc. 63.00

Ware. Sab. Sch. East Cong. Ch., for 25.00
Santee Home, Indian M.

West Boxford. Cong. Ch. 8.35

West Brookfield. "W." 1.00

West Newton. Second Cong. Ch. 46.53

West Somerville. Mrs. N.B. Wilder, for
Prof. G.W. Lawrence. 50

Winchester. First Cong. Ch. 21.07

Woburn. Mrs. Eckly Stearns. 10.00

Worcester. N.W. Green, Pkg. Books, for
Sherwood, Tenn.

Uxbridge. John Williams 5.00

Hampden Benevolent Association, by
Charles Marsh, Treas.:

Monson 36.94

South Hadley Falls 12.00

Springfield. Mrs. Ed. Clarke 5.00

53.94

4,042.84

Estates.

Amherst. Estates of Mary Clark and 150.00
Achsah Smith. 75 each, by E.W.
Clark.

Winchester. Estate of Mrs. Harriet N. 150.00
Jackson, by A.C. Tenney, Ex.

\$4,342.84

Rhode Island. \$261.99.

Bristol. Sab. Sch. of First Cong. Ch., 38.57 for Student Aid, Fort Berthold Indian Sch.

Newport. Mrs. S.L. Little. 3.00

Page 23

Peace Dale. Cong. Ch. 80.87

Providence. Beneficient Cong. Ch., 139.55
119. 55: N.W. Williams, 20.

Connecticut. \$1,977.47.

Barkhamsted. Cong. Ch. 3.50

Colebrook. Cong. Ch. 6.25

Derby. "A Friend," 20; Miss S.E. 22.00
Swift, 2, for Student Aid,
Tillotson C.& N. Inst.

East Hartford. Y.P.S.C.E. of South 40.00
Cong Ch. (Hockanum), for Indian M.

Enfield. Mrs. S.S. Wood's S.S. Class, 15.00
for Indian Sch'p

Enfield. Daniel H. Abbe 5.00

Fairfield. Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, for 25.00
Indian M.

Farmington. Edward Norton, for Student 20.00
Aid, Tillotson C.& N. Inst.

Glastonbury. D.W. Williams, for Native 75.00
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Page 24

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Page 25

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Page 26

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Page 27

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Page 28

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