Spartanburg Association.

Baptist Courier.

SPARTANBURG, S. C, WEDNASDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1892.

Better Schoo's Needed.

THE

the Asiatic cholera which is the dreaded

by profuse discharges from the stomach

and bowels, severe cramps and absence

of the pulse, blueness of the skin and

suppression of the urine. Many persons

succumb in a few hours after the attack

As a general thing 5 to 20 per cent. of

the persons attacked with the disease

will recover with ordinary treatment.

Those who live in filth and poverty

Hippocrates, 400 years before Christ,

makes menti n of the disease and des

cribes it in such a way as to show that

he was acquainted with the true cholera.

Aretæus, of Cappadocia, in Asia Minor,

and 1.81 have been well described by

several writers. This is what is known

as twelfth-year cholera, because in

Hindostan, the home of this disease,

they have a great festival every twelve

y are. Thousands of people from all

sections spend some time together and

when the caravans start homeward

they scatter cholera on the line of

march. The epidemic of 1817 was one

the most noted of modern times. The

Marquis of Hastings was then carrying

on war against the Mahrattas with an

army of 90,000 men. Ten thousand of

the native soldiers had died at Allaha

bad. Hundreds of soldiers dropped

out from the line of march and died by

the wayside. In two weeks 9,000 men suc

cumbed to the disease. The epidemic of

that year spread Northward and West-

ward reached the Mediterranean coast

where it died away in 1831. In 1826

the disease originated at Hurdwar,

near the source of the Ganges where

three million pilgrims assembled for a

great fee ival. From that place it was

carried in all directions and passed

brough Russia to Moscow. From that

place it was carried to England Ireland

Scotland and Germany and in the

Spring of 1832 it reached Canada and

the United States. That was perhaps

the first general introduction of the

disease to our country. It moved

westward and down the Mississippi to

New Orleans by October of 1832. Six

thousand died out of a population of

55,000. In 1841 another great epidemic

began in lower Bengal and spread by

degrees until it reached New Orleans

in 1848. In 1865 India was the starting

place of the disease. The increased fa

cilities for transportation carried the

epidemic to the Mediterranean and

York and was distributed in every di

rection by railroads and steemboats

even as far as the Smoky Fork in Kan-

weeks old, suffered with the disease.

for away from thorong fares of travel. The first death in North America from

From 1883 to 1885, Egypt, Italy, France

and Spain suffered much. In 1884 there

were 8,000 to 12,000 deaths in French

made up showing that there were 250,-

000 cases with 92,000 deaths. About

and propagation.

cholera was in Quebec, June 1832.

In these days of railroads, telegraphs telephones and daily mails it is expected that the schools should keep pace with all other educational facilities. But they are not up with the times. What is the matter with the people?

In many neighborhoods the children have no better opportunity for receiving an education than they had 1840 to 1860. For this state of affairs no one is to blame except the parents. They are too lazy and indifferent, in some neighborhoods, to build comfortable school houses. They are too mean to furnish them when built If they have a comfortable house "they will not employ a teacher for eight or ten months. Or if they get one, the pay is so small that the teacher could make as much in a

cotton mill. A house 22x30 will accommodate 40 pupils. There will be room for 20 dou ble desks. The house well built and stove would cost about \$150. The 20 desks would cost \$60 to \$75 This is a small nvestment when one considers the many benefits to be derived.

A good school house with a good teacher means a great uplift in the neighborhood. Ignorance and preju dice will gradually give way to intelligence and liberal opinions. The tendency of the boys and girls will be up. ward and not downward. Homes will be made more attractive. Slouchy, dirty housekeeping and dressing will disappear in families where bright children are studying and learning something.

It is an easy matter to secure and keep a good school 8 to 10 months. A fair teacher can be secured for \$200 and board. The public school fund will pay a first grade teacher about \$100. Then the patrons will have to furnish board and another \$100 in order to keep up the school It is cheaper to employ a \$300 teacher, however, for the advantages will more than compensate for the increased pay.

The neighborhood, that can furnish 20 to 30 children of school age should certainly have a good school. If they fail they vote for ignorance instead of knowledge, vice instead of virtue, degradation of their children instead or their respectability and usefulness.

There is a poor man in this county who started as a renter several years ago and struggled, on, year after year. but with his head up and his hear! filled with manly aspirations. He is poor to-day but he is preparing a son and daughter for college and if he can possibly secure the money by digging it out of the ground, or borrowing, he will give his children a colligiate eduplain and say that the State ought to build a school house for him, nor buy books, or pay his teachers Like a true, good parent he has risen above the State and devoted his life to the training of his children. There are handreds of parents in the county a tintos comes, or berr cicas as minos property as this man who are doing nothing for the education of their chil dren. As they sow they will reap.

The New Eugland Magazine indicates that its provincial name is too narrow for the scope of its articles. It reaches out as far as the "North Pole" in a readable paper by Charles M. Skinner and then scoops in "Buzzard's Bay" which has been the centre of at traction for one half of the American people for several months. "The Need of Good Roads" receives due consideration and is made a leading feature of the number. Horatio Perry tells about An Old New Hampshire Muster." While the Yankees could never equal it is considered a doubtful expedient. the Georgia "Cracker" in these displays of the "melish," yet it will be interesting to learn how our yankee brethren conducted themselves on parade day. W. L. Sheldon makes "A Plea for the German Element in America," and Nicholas Paine Gilman discusses "Profit Shearing in the United States." This is a very important subject and is a side issue of the great Labor question that is agitating the whole country. The New England Magazine is well worth the price \$3.00 a year. The ad- live in mean and filthy homes. Drinkdress is Boston, 86 Federal Street.

-The September Century comes la den with good things. The illustrations are a studday in themselves. From the frontispiece, "Between Two Fires." to the last advertisement the pictures talk. "The Grand Fails of Labrador" are well described by Henry G. Bry-Nature and Elements of Poetry." This number takes up the "Imagination." The Chistopher Columbus series is continued. This is especially interesting as the World's Fair is approaching. Theodore Roosevelt tells about an Elk and is entitled to fair and full discus-Hunt at Two Ocean Pass. Henry Van sion Brunt keeps up an interest in the Architesture at the World's Columbian Exposition. The illustrations show what the statuary will be. The continued stories keep up a lively interest. The lates law, is to reform him and to deter poetry is fair. The topics of the Time, others from erime. There can be no Open Letters and In a Lighter Vein are very entertaining. You will find the influenced by the benign teachings of Century always interesting.

The graduates of the Keeley Institute, at Columbia, met in convention at the Institute last Friday afternoon and formed "The South Carolina Keeley Association!" The Messrs. Courtland gave them a banquet at the Hotel Jerome. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we, the patients and graduates of Keeley Institute of Columbia, would tender our sincere thanks to the manager, Mr. J. Courtland, and physician, Dr. F. M. Bennett, for their very gentlemanly and kindly treatment while with them 2 That we note with pleasure and great pride the very high moral plane of, and grand principles underlying and making the groundwork of this

and graduates that under the management of these gentlemen, Mr. Court-land and Da. Bennett, that patients not only receive permanent and lasting that sobriety and gentility go hand in as a whole and not to use special texts matter and Allison was about to tan

4. That we would give expression to our high appreciation of the attention paid us by Mr. Courtland in providing this festive board for our entertain-

mental.

Capital Punishment. ant. Edmund Clarence Steadman continues his admirable papers on "The WILL THE COMING CIVILIZATION ABOL

ISH IT? There is an increasing demand for doing away with capital punishment. The question certainly has two sides

the East for a year or more.

The barbaric idea of punishment for vengeance does not find place with enlightened and humane people. The only objects in punishing one who vioother reason in minds moulded and a wide difference of opinion as to its

an advancing civilization. It is usual for men who know little of the general trend of Bible teaching and who practice less of it, to quote glibly certain texts that apply, as they think, to their side of the question. These men who are anxious to see men suffer the extreme penalty of violated to frame opinions on the subject, the law will refer you to the old Mosaic statute, "eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot fer foot, burning death penalty as a necessity for the for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe." They never turn to the who condemned it. New Testament for the interpretation of the rigorous laws of the old. The only witnesses and said gently to the criminal, "Go and sin no more," When people refer to the Bible for texts to strengthen arguments, they should

of him. If that cannot be done, then let him be separated from society and certainly sunk to a low level in politics than his enemies. What is useful is intrinsically ornaplaced where he can do no harm. placed where he can do no harm. Hanging, one or killing him by electrically blame for it.

ity, does not reform a criminal. If the Cholera. same man is placed in a life department The medical books give us about half dozen varieties of cholera, besides

of the penitentiary he has an opportunity for repentance and reformation. A man may lead an upright Christian scourge of the East. It is characterized life in a prison. Hanging criminals does not deter

hers from committing crime. It is a noticeable fact that some of our most shocking homicides in Spartanburg county are committed near the sitting of the courts. When a man is enraged enough to kill his fellow man he does not stop to consider the probabilities of an acquittal by the courts. The terrors house in the State would not prevent homicides. A dummy swung up perpetually in front of the jail yard would do about as much good as a real hang-

described the disease with great accuracy 50 years after Christ. Other wri-The following statement from the ters, after that date, mention the dis-Chicago Inter-Ocean will throw conease, showing an acquaintance with its siderable light on the subject. It will symptoms. The epidemics of 1756, 1768

ear careful reading. "It is impossible to compile statistics at all reliable on the question of capital punishment since the facts upon which such statistics can be based have not been collected. There are five States in the Union which have finally abolished the death penalty, but even from their experience, which has been short and which concerns perhaps different social states from those in other States where the death penalty has been retained, no positive assertion concerning the advisability or inadvisability of the retention of that mode of punishment can be made. Michigan was the first State to abolish the death p nalty for murder. This was in the year 1846. A number of attempts have been made to revive it in that State on the plea that without it there has been an increase of crime, but thus far these have not succeeded. This State usually s an orderly one, and was settled from the first with an industrious, law abiding people, and has been peculiarly successful in getting on without capita punishment. It has, been therefore, referred to frequently by the advocates of the total abolition of the death penalties as a very strong argument on their side It is asserted that in eight ears Michigan ha: not had any more nurders that occur in the city of New York in a single year. Manifestly this is not a fair comparison. The State of Michigan has not more than one and a half times as much population as the city of New York and of the brutal element among which almost all of the murders of New York City occur, Michigan has a very slight representa-

tion. The Michigan State prison report of 1874 asserted that in the first years and a half under the new law there were thirty-seven persons convicted of murder in the first degree, and the next thirteen years and a half the number was but thirty-one, though the population had more than

sas. Fort Ellsworth, a town only six doubled. The next State to abolish That year it extended to rural districts the death penalty was Rhode Islan ? dishe has never restored me thirty-nine years after the abolishment of the law there were thirty four couvictions of murder in the first degree in the State. It is stated that the population of Rhode Island increased 75 towns. Ten thousand were reported per cent from 1860 to 1870, yet there in Italy. In 1885 it broke out in most was a falling off of nearly 20 per cent virulent form in Spain and raged for convictions for murder. From 1870 months. About one third of the cases were fatal. The reports were carefully to 1880 the population increased 27 per cent and the convictions 14 per cent. creased 25 per cent and the record of matches, deacon, and we must have came the first year. An annex was this time the subject of inoculation was convictions increased in the same ratio. discussed and it was tried by the Span In 1853 Wisconsin substituted life imish government. They were very hopeprisonment for death as a punishment ful as to the results. But after trial and the careful investigation of experts for murder. From 1853 to 1870 the number of convictions in the State for murder was 51. Iowa abolished capital The specific cause of the disease is a living organism. The famous Koch punishment in 1872, and restored it in claims that he has discovered it and 1878 by giving to juries the power to decide whether the punishment for says that it is capable of multiplication willful murder should be dealth or imprisonment. The plea for this restora-This disesse has always had its origin tion was that murlers had become in the over crowded districts of middle and Southern Asia. Poverty, poor food more frequent, a statement which has and filth are most favorable conditions been denied. Maine abolished the death penalty for a number of years for its spread. In countries where it is and then restored it, and later, in 1887, not epidemic, it attacks those who are crowded in tenement houses or who finally abolished it. Minnesota also abolished the death penalty and again reinstated it. Illinois and Minnesota ing water, when infected with the germs spreads the disease rapidly. The have lessened capital conviction by giving to the jury power to adjudge clothing of cholera patients is a prime death or imprisonment for life as puncause of the spread of the disease. Such ishment for murder in the first degree. is a short sketch of the terrible disease In Kansas a man guilty of a capital of which has been gradually spreading in fense must be sent to the penitentiary for one year. At the end of that time it is optional with the government to order the sentence of death to be carried out, or having the criminal imprison d for life, and the latter course is invariably adopted. As we have stated, it is impossible to give full statistics upon this point. The general government has never made any attempt to gather the criminal statistics of the States, nor has any tate except Massachusetts made any comparison of criminal records for a sufficient length of

It may be safe to hurl the lie at a instance where a case was submitted to man from a high stump, or through the Savior where the criminal was some anonymous communication, but charged with a crime that carried death it does not always do to c-st it into a with the conviction, he convicted the man's teeth. Last week, George W Allison and Ira Jones, both of Lancas ter, had a little scrimmage because Jones stated that Allison had reported a lie. This caused Allison to strike have the fairness to take its teachings him. A son of Jones then took up the The object in punishing a man is to few old fashioned fights would do no reform him and make a better citizen harm, if it woulk stop people from tell-

time to render them of any value. Even

in those States where abolition of capi-

tal punishment has been tried there is

written a book upon this question,

strongly condemning the death penalty

wrote, before he prepared his book, to

lawyers for their opinions on the sub-

ject, also to other persons of note. In

reply from those who had opportunity

State Governors and lawyers, there

were quite as many who advocated the

preservation of social order as of those

A Calf Story. AND THE GOOD DEACON THAT SOLD A MATCH FOR A DOLLAR.

CAROLINA

BY EX-GOV. JOHN P. ST. JOHN. You might as well come over on the Lord's side at once in this business, ScCollough, a young clergyman of the and quit trying to carry the saloon on biscopal Church, having moved from one shoulder and the church on the other, my friends. They wont ride to- partied the idea of building a college for gether longer. Let us see. I heard of a fellow out

West who owned a calf. That is nothing new, because I knew a man ont of the law do not frighten him. A there who owned two, and the man hanging once a month at every court had a ten year-old boy, and the boy and one could have his choice in hanging once a month at every court had a ten year-old boy, and the boy carelessly let the bars down and let the at quarter of the town After carecalf-out of the lot—I did that once my-self over in Indiana when I was a boy, anost level, on the north side of Main self over in Indiana when I was a boy, and I have not forgotten it yet. My father did not grow in grace at that time. I can feel it to this day. And the calf strayed on the railroad track and an engine came along and struck and an engine came along an engine came along an engine came along and struck and an engine came along an engine came time. I can feel it to this day. And and an engine came along and struck him and doubled him all up, and it was not worth anything as a calf after that, and the owner of the calf was somewhat vexed. He was not very particular whether the "sun went down on his wrath" or not and he sued the lish a school for girls. A few meetings railroad company, and after lawing were held and the m tter began to ascompany beat him-as the company ded with the trustees of the St John's always beats a man who sues for the property and finaly it was purchased. der and coming home from the trial he a building committee appointed. Suitsaid to the old church deacon: "Dea- able plans were submitted by architects con, I am going to get even with that and the old building was utilized in the railroad company."

"How?" said the deacon. "I am going to burn the bridge across the chasm just outside of town."

"Why," said the deacon, "you would never do that, would you?" any rich corporation run roughshod the election of a president.

over me." And the next night, the deacon in elling his wife about it said the old fellow intended to burn the bridge that night at 9 o'clock, and the time came around, and the wife, who was a member of the Woman's Christian Temperdown and see about it, but the old deacon said he would not burn it, he was just in a passion when he said he would. "Well," she said, "let us go down and see about it anyway." So they started enough the fellow was there and had bridge with kerosene oil, and just as they reached him he felt in his pocket and found that he had forgotton to a few miles from the campus. While on bring matches. He turned to the deacon and asked him for a match and the deacon said:

"Going to burn the bridge," said the

would." "Well," said the deacon, "now I propose to show you the difference between a man who has made his peace with

loan you a match to burn the bridge, said the deacon, "I would be as guilty as you are." Well," said the fellow, "deacon you There are plenty of matches. I will have them if I want them. You know there is no doubt about that. Why deacon, I know where I can buy matches

the matches, and we want them now. New," said he, "deacon, I want one bad and I want it just now. I will tell you and gave more room for recitations and what I will do, deacon, I will give you societies. This annex was occupied at a dollar for a match." "Well," said the deacon, "are you going to burn the bridge anyway?"

"Why, yes," said the fellow, "I told you last night I would burn it and you might just as well have a little revenue as anybody out of this transaction, the main building of this college was don't you see? Exactly so; I am going burned. When Sunday morning came to burn it anyway." "Well," said the old deacon, if you

an entirely different light upon the whole question."

And he reached in his pocket for a match and his wife caught him by the coat tail, and said, "Here, husband, you would not sell the man a match, wauld you, to be used in burning the

bridge?" And that broke the deacon all up, nd he said, "Nancy, that is just the way with you Christian Temperance Union women. You are a lot of cranks and fanatics and always going to ex tremes in everything. It is your busiit is my business to provide for the family, and when I have an opportunity to make an honest dollar, I don't want you to come around and put your oar in." And he hands over the match to the man, and the man passes him back a big wagon wheel silver dollar: and as the deacon shoves it way down solutely knows that it can't get away when his wife is mending his pants pocket, he then turns to the man and effect. Mr. Andrew J. Palm who has

"Are you going to burn the bridge? "Why, of course I am," said the man; That is what I bought the match for." "Well," said the deacon, "may God all the State executives and prominent have mercy on your soul. I wash my

hands of the whole business." And the match was lighted and the bridge is ablaze and the cars come along at the rate of forty miles an hour and dashed into the cavern and one hundred lives were lost!

Who is guilty when it comes to the judgment bar of God? The man who sold the mrtch is just as guilty as the man who lighted and fired the bridge. -The Statesman.

The switchmen on roads traversing grand strike recently. For a while palls is plain and beautiful. The chapel traffic was hindered. Troops were set will be a very handsome auditorium.

The dining room is 60, by 45 and will be a very handsome auditorium. in and order will be restored with the bayonet. It will require the slaughter of about 3,000 men one of these days to teach the people, that while any comto strike, they have no right to prevent magnificent new pipe organ will be in

A man's friends do him more injury his bond, keep watch on his bond.

The History of Converse.

SPARTAEBURG CAME TO HAVE A FINE FEMALE COLLEGE.

News and Courier

About the year 1851 the Rev. John D. Santee country to this place, enteroys. Being well educated and having eye for the beautiful, the location s the first thing to which he gave ention. In those days there was no et. just one mile from the Court hurgh. From 1865 to 1888 little attention was paid to the incomplete

building. About that time many of our citizens became interested in an effort to estabaway the price of a hundred calves, the sume shape. A committee corresponprice of a calf—and the fellow got mad- A joint stock company was formed and construction of the new. It was ready for the opening in the fall of 1890. The Rev. B. F. Wilson, then pastor of the Presbyterian Church, was selected to take charge of the institution. His two years of service indicate very clearly "Yes," he said, "I don't propose to let that the trustees made a wise choice in

WHY NAMED CONVERSE.

Mr D E. Converse was the largest subsciber to the company and took the greatest interest in the enterprise, and the trustees and stockholders united in calling the institution "Converse Colance Union, said they had better go lege." This was a worthy honor to a worthy man. For a single hour he has never relaxed his interest in the College or withheld money when it was needed. The location is all that can be desir-

el The surface drainage is perfect and down towards the bridge, and sure a large underground sewer conveys all waste water far from the College just finished saturating a portion of the grounds. The elevation is 1021 feet and Tryon and other peaks of the Saluda range look as if they were only Main street, it is a secluded place and the pupils have the privilege of roam ing over a fifty acre camp s without "What are you going to do with the any fear of annovance or molestation. arrett's famous chalybeate spring is only a few minutes walk from the Colman, "as I told you last night I lege and the girls have the privilege of drinking all of that healthful water

they desire. The first building was one of the most beautiful in the State. The plans were trees with blue grass well set, and walks and drives artistically laid out. The inside arrangement was admirably need not get on your ear about it, adapted to the comfort, health and convenience of pupils and teachers. The lighting and ventilation were good. It was considered by all visitors the very ideal of a female college. The rooms, at different places, right here in the however, were not sufficient to accom village. You can't suppress the sale of modate the large number of pupils that mittey an increase of boarding pupils the opening of the fall session of 1891. Everything was moving on well and the increasing success of the College

On Saturday night, January 2, 1892, the walls were nearly all down, the puils were scattered and a weak-hearted are going to burn it anyway, that puts nan would have despaired. The insurance was not enough to replace the building and "hard times" was the cry of the day. But before the fire had died out in the smoking ruins the work of restoration began. Certain citizens issued a call for a public meeting in the Court House on Monday night. There was no arranged programme, no orators with prepared speeches. Bishop Duncan presided. With one accord the erowded house determined that the excroises of the college should continue and that a new and better building should he erected. A saeisfactory subness to attend to household affairs and scription was taken up and work was commenced in earnest. New plans were secured, which did not have to be hampered by the old building No one was sanguine enough, however, to be lieve that this main building could be finished by the opening, September 28. 1892. But all doubts have been removed. A visit to the College shows that in his pocket at a point where he ab- about one hundred workmen are busy from morning until night. They move forward, each in his place, without losing any time. Many of the rooms are now ready for the furniture and all will be in readiness when the new pudils arrive. THE NEW BUILDING.

This main building is a great imdrovement in the internal arrangement er the old one. For instance, the hapel has a slanting floor and will conain 650 opera chairs. There is a large gallery well arranged for seeing and hearing. The seating capacity of the chapel is about 1,000 without crowding Then the art rooms are admirably arranged so far as comfort and lighting are concerned. There are several commodious rooms with old-fashioned fireplaces. These are for sick pupils, if they ever get sick there. The finishing of the chambers, recitation rooms and rooms in one wing of the College with "dead walls" separating them. A

INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS. All the details of the building and its furnishings would occupy too much | -A safe was blown open at Williamsome of the more important. The dor- \$60.00 and some valuable papers stolne our to-morrows of to-days.

mitories are 17 by 14, well ventilated and lighted. In the large recitation rooms slate black boards will be used and the marking will be done with talc. That provents dust and other annoyances. A fireproof wall separates the kitchen from the main building. There are five stairways for egress from the building. A large as tronomical observatory has been constructed on top of the building. The calisthenic hall is 45 by 45, and is an admirable room for the purpose. The large halls give ample room for exercise on rainy days. The heating is by steam, and the temperature is kept uniform during the winter. The buil ding will be lighted by gas, but wires are put in for electric lighting. The

purest water is furnished for drinking and bathing purposes. The chemical and physical laboratory is furnished better than will generally be found in the State. All the instru ments and appliances have been selec ted with great care and everything is new. Beside the main building, the annex and the chemical laboratory there are four cottages on the campus to be used by teachers, or families. These are desirable places for persons who do not wish to go into the main building. Fully two hundred boarding pupils, besides teachers can be most comfortably cared for in this institution. The recitation rooms are large enough for three hundred girls.

WHAT THE GIRLS STUDY.

The curriculum of the college provides for a liberal education. The large corps of trained teachers warrant us in stating that every pupil will re ceive special attention. Besides the regular collegiate course there are several specialties. Physical culture, in cluding elocution, voice training and articulation will receive special attention. The teacher in this department has had fine training and she is thor-

oughly interested in her work. Typewriting, stenography, telegraphy and book keeping are taught, thus prepar ing girls to become bread winners, The musical department is in charge of trained teachers. Special attention is given to vocal music and a distin guished teacher has been secured.

The boarding department will b ender the management of J. Watkins Lee, famous as a hotel keeper. This summer he is at Rawley Springs. Va but will return in time for the school That appointment insures a good table

The discipline of the school is strict withot a spying surveillance, allowing abundant liberty without any license treating all pupils as they were ladies, showing them that it is better to control themselves than to be controlled by others. All the work in the class the development of the individual so that each one may feel that she is responsible for her own conduct.

MAINSPRING OF THE MACHINE.

Of course the governing spirit of this college is the Kev. B. F. Wilson, the president. Since the day he took charge no man has been busier. He has superintended the building and fur nishing of two colleges besides superintending the teaching and training in all its departments. Well has he acquitted himself. He will begin the third year with the increased esteem and confidence of his friends and patrons. While his duties and responsibilities are very arduous, those who know him best believe that he will meet them all like a true, humble growing man ought to do. Spartanburg has abundant reason to be proud of Converse Collerge and its management, and the peopple unite in a hearty endorsement of the institution.

The sermon was preached by the editor prayer offered by the pastor, J. D. -Ex-Minister John Bigelow pub-Bailey. The treasurer, deacon G. W. ishes in the September Scribner under McCown, reported the house completed the title "The Tilden Trust Library and paid for. It cost about \$850, not What Shall it Be?" the facts concernincluding work done by members of the ing Mr. Tilden's wishes as to the details of the plan, and also a most imthe third house of worship built on the portant proposal for still carrying out same church lot. Mt. Ararat was orlarge part of it by the erection of a ganized in 1826, and admitted to the great library building in the very centre of New York. The scheme, with its The first deacons were Isaac Peeler, elaborate illustrations, is one of the Joseph Guyton and James Dunn, and most interesting ever laid before the

"The Last of the Buffalo" Mr. George Bird Grinnell's article in this number of the Magazine, is full of true sports man's feeling.

Mifs Is thel F. Hapgood writes of the Nevsky Prospekt in the sixth article on The Great Streets of the World," and gives a very clear impression of its characteristic aspects, and the historical and personal associations of Russia's chief city.

Mr. W. C. Brownell, whose book, French Traits," was received with so much favor, contributes the first of hree articles on French Art, all to be

Mr. Charles Lummis, who has lived a number of years at the Pueblo of Isleta writes with sympathy and enthusiasm of these Indians in an article on "The Indian who is not poor." In close relation with other articles

on practical forms of philanthropy, which have appeared in the Magazine is Mrs Frederick R. Jones's paper on "The Education of the Blind." She traces the history of the various methods that have been devised for helping the blind to understand and know of the outside world, and with the aid of novel illustrations shows the wonderful progess that has been made in this direction.

The "Historic Moment" this month The Attainment of the Highest North," by Sergeant, now Lieutenant, D. L. Brainard. of the Greely Expedition, who with Lieutenant Lockwood and the Eskimo Thorlip, reached the most northern point ever touched by

The spread of cholera in the Rus sian districts is fearful. Last Wednes day 4,679 new cases and 2,743 deaths were reported. The Hamburg authorities admit that cholera has been in that city since the 18th instant. There seems to be no doubt as to its reaching this country before the 10th day of Sep-

When a man's word is not as good as space, but it may be well to outline ston, S. C., one night last week and

Broad River Association.

Baptist Courier.

for the orphanage.

some length in a sensible and convincing

speech. Other brethreu spoke, and then

the resolution. "that the Broad River

Association is in favor of Prohibition,"

women and visitors being invited to

vote. At the request of the Association

on the Home Mission work. Bro. J. E.

port on Foreign Missions was read by

Bro. John R. Jefferies, and Bro. J. D.

the Association in the interest of the

good work, as he has informed himself

C. C. Coggin on Saturday, and it

was an excellent sermon from the text,

"He that winneth souls is wise." Dr.

R. H. Griffith was present on Saturday

and addressed the Association in the

leadership of Miss Budd, of Gaffney,

and Miss B. McCluney, the vice-presi-

This session of the Broad River was

largely attended and full of interest.

The spirit of the meeting was excellent,

and the order of business was well ar-

ranged, giving ample time to each in-

terest coming before the Association.

The people of the community took

great interest in the meeting, and en-

elegant style.

tertained the delegates and visitors in

On Sunday the meeting was full of

interest to the people of the community,

being the occasion of the dedication of

the new house of worship of Mt. Ararat.

of The Courier, and the dedicatory

charch. It will seat about 450. It is

Broad River Association the same year.

W. Walker the first pastor. Other

pastors, successively, were, J. G. Lan-

drum, B. Hicks, George Wilkie, E. M.

Chaffin, T. K. Pursley, S. Morgan,

Thos. Dixon, J. S. Ezell, F. Littlejohn,

J. J. Jones, J. Gibbs, J. G. Carter, Wm.

Curtis, John Tolleson, T. J. Taylor, W.

L. Brown, W. G. P. Ezell, Geo. T. Gres-

ham, J. D. Bailey, the present pastor.

These facts and other items of interest

we gather from "Sketches, Historical

and Biographical, of the Broad River

Association, from 1800 to 1892," by Dea-

con John R. Logan. Mt. Ararat is

composed of good members, and it is

an active, progressive church, and in

this new house of worship the church

will move forward and dogreater things

For many kindnesses The Courier is

under special obligations to brethren

Spencer, R. B. Spears, E. P. Macomson,

Wm. D. Alexander, D. W. and J. T.

Thomasson. The Greenville Delegation

was not large, but we fell into good

Women at the Fair.

The Board of Lady Managers in

Chicago for the World's Fair desires to

construct a number of dormitories for

the accommodation of wage-earning

women who may visit the fair. They

are endeavoring to raise \$150,000 capital

stock, and are selling the shares at \$10

each. A share entitles the holder to

lodging for twenty-five days at 50 cents

a day in any dormitory belonging to the

association. The shares are made trans-

ferrable, so that a holder can sell her

right to another, if she does not take

advantage of its privileges for the full

number of days. No board is included

in these charges, and the adult males

will be allowed to lodge in the dormito-

ries. Money remitted in any form for

shares must be mgde payable to Mr. E.

G. Keith, President of the Metropolitan

Bank of Chicago, and the application

must pass through the hands of the

409, Rand, McNally Building.

secretary, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, room

hands and were tenderly treated.

for the Master.

dent for the Broad River Association.

This is among the oldest Associations The Spartanburg Association met in the State. It was organized in 1800 with the New Prospect church Tuesand though other Associations have day, August 23. This church is 15 gone out from it, the Broad River is miles northwest of Spartanburg city, still a large and active body. This Asand in order to reach the meeting for the opening session we left home Monsociation met Thursday, August 25th, with Mt. Ararat church, Union county. day afternoon. This gave us an opporabout seven miles southeast of Gaffney tunity of spending the night in the city City. The first thing in order was the of Spartanburg. We were taken in introductory sermon, by Bro. A. J. Bonhand by pastor Derieux and his dea on ner, from the text, "He saved others, Bro. J. E. Bomar, and spent the night himself he cannot save." Bro. Bonner in the delightful home of the latter. spoke to the point, and touched the Thursday morning in company with hearts of his hearers. His sermon was brethren Derieux and T. M. Bailey, in not more than twelve minutes in length. | the handsome turn-out of Bro. John H. The organization was perfected in the Montgomery, we were soon on the road afternoon. Rev. C. C. Coggin was elec to New Prospect. Before we had gone ted Moderator, and brethren S. M. half the distance the rain began to fall, Bagwell and W. R. Goudelock. Clerk and before we reached the church, everything was thoroughly wet. State and Treasurer, respectively. While the votes were being counted The Baptist | Missions and the Baptist Courier in-Courier was called out, and the editor

mons, L. L. Sams and Dr. Bailey. The A. B. Woodruff and S. B. Ezell were

cluded. The Association was called to order tried to enlist the sympathy and supby the former Moderator, Rev. L. C. port of the leg gates and visitors, and Ezell. It is a rule of this Association as a result a good number of names that the Moderator is not elegible for were added to the list of subscribers. re-election after the third year. Bro. Bro. Vass was given an epportunity to speak, and of course made many friends Ezell had served three years and the time had come to select a new Modera-On Friday, in the absence of a regular tor. Brethren Covington, Huggins and Derieux received votes on the first balrepresentative of Forman University, lot, and there was no election. These the writer had a few things to say about our institutions of learning. The three young brethreu all declined the further use of their names, and the Assubject of education was further dissociation then unanimously elected cussed by brethren J. W. Walker, B. P. Robertson, T. M. Bailey, S. M. Bag-Brother John Earle Bomar Moderator. The brethren could not have made a well and J. S. Ezell, The report was read by Bro. Bagwell. The report on better selection. The new Moderator State Missions was read by Bro. L. D. was at home in the chair, and pushed Davis and discussed by brethren Am- the work of the Association. Brethren

report on Temperance was read by Bro. elected Clerk and Treasurer, respec-J. S. Ezell, and discussed by him at tively. The introductory sermon preached by Bro. J. D. Huggins. The sermon was an earnest, pointed and brief presentation of the subject, "The was adopted by a rising vote, delegates, | Church, God's chosen instrument of making known the manifold wisdom of God" Bro. Huggins preached just and in the absence of a report on the 20 minutes. He could have preached subject, the editor of The Courier spoke longer. He did not tell all he knew on the subject, but one thing is certain

Carter spoke on Colportage. The re- he did not tire out the congregation. In the afternoon Bro. Vass talked Or phanage, and being at home in the As-Bailey spoke, giving an account of the sociation, he made many friends for meeting of the Southern Baptist Con- this new work. The report on Home vention in Atlanta, and an outline of Missions was read by Bro. J. E Covingthe centennial work, and the general ton, and brought out a lively discuswork of the Board. The Association sion, participated in by brethren Covington, L. B. Ezell, B. P. Robinson, E. requested Bro. Bailey to visit a number of the churches in different sections of C. Watson and T. M. Bailey The discussion was mainly along the line of work among the colored people. The Centennial of Missions. He will do Baptist Courier was called out, and a number of the brethren spoke in its and is full of the subject. The missionary sermon was preached by Bro- behalf, and new names were added to

The second day of the meeting brought out a large crowd. The house was filled and a large congregation was scattered about on the grounds. I he interests of the Cooper-Limestone In- first half hour was given to business. stitute. The women held a missionary The trat regular order was Colportage meeting on the same day under the and State Missions. After the report was read by Bro. W. H. Waters and spoken to by two members of the State Board, brethren Derieux and Scaife, followed by Dr. Bailey.

The subject of Education brought out the report of the trustees of Cooper Limestone Institute. The report shows an encouraging state of affairs. It says: "During the current session there have been enrolled 119 pupils. Of these sixty have been in music and thirty-six in in art. Of the entire number seventy have been boarders." The small indebtedness is steadily increasing. Dr. R. H. Griffith was present and addressed the Association The many friends of Bro. Griffith will be glad to learn that he is looking well and seems strong. His speech reminded us of old times, and it was a delight to meet our beloved brother and to hear his noble address, an appeal in behalf of the education of our daughters. The missionary sermon was preached by Bro. W. H. Waters, on the means at hand in mission work, viz: Prayer and money. Acts 10: 4, "Thy prayers and thine alms are come up for a memorial before God." Bro. Waters preached only twenty minutes, but the sermon which was earnest and practical, produced a happy inpression and was full of spirit of the gospel. A collection followed the

sermon. In the afternoon the Centennial of Missions was discussed. A program had been arranged by the Executive Committee and subjects assigned to speakers. Brethren R. H. Griffith, J. E. Covington, W. T. Derieux, L. C. Ezell, and the writer, spoke on different phases of the subject during the meeting. The women held a meeting in the school house conducted by Miss Lila Budd. The Woman's Mission work was discussed during the Association by brethren Huggins and Derieux. The next Association will meet next year with Philadelphia church, near Glenn Springs.

The Association was organized just sixteen years ago, in the church with which we are now meeting. Bro. John G. Landrum was the Moderator, then pastor of New Prospect. Bro. L. C. Ezell mentioned that of the preachers present at the organization, he is the only one now living and still a member of the body. Bro. Vass was present at the organization and is present to-day, but not a member of this body. Bro. W. F. Sorrels is the present pastor of New Prospect, which has a membership of 360. Bro. Sorrels is pastor of several other churches in this Associa-

tion and is doing fine work. During the Association the editor of the Courier and Dr. Bailey were entertained by Bro. S. J. Hicks and wife, whose home is near the church. We are under many obligations to these Christian friends for their thoughtful kindness. The Association was well attended, nearly all the churches being represented, and the meetings were characterized by a spirit of harmony and earnestness. The attention and the order were excellent, and the best of feelings prevailed.

Some men can convert the "brass" n their systems to gold in their

There are few people who do not at some time shy when they run suddenly upon the truth.

We make our to-days of yesterdays