The Times-Dispatch

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THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1907.

No man ever lived a right life who had not been chastened by a woman's love, strengthened by her courage, and guided by her discretion.—Ruskin.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention in Richmond brings to the city many ministers of the gospel and laymen of a great religious denomination, and their deliberations will be in the interest of Christianity, good morals and education. The meeting this year will be made notable and memorable by the number and accomplishments of the various auxiliary activities of the church and by the reports of unprecedented collections during the past year for missions.

Richmond is very proud to entertain such a distinguished body, and will derive many benefits. Apart from the public addresses and debates on religious and educational topics; apart from the sermons that will be preached by the devout ministers of the church; apart from the general good to come out of such a rally for righteousness, our social circles and our homes will feel the inspiration of such guests, and the moral and religious atmosphere will be charged with their magnetism and made more healthful.

The Baptist denomination is an aggressive force. It is a force not only for the spread of the gospel of Jesus, but for the spread of education in the broadest sense of the term. No denomination has made greater progress in that field of exploitation; few, if any, have done more for primary and higher education. No denomination perhaps has more distinguished and valiant leaders in the educational propaganda. No denomination within the past decade, we say at a venture, has raised more money among its own members for educational work, for schools and colleges, and the Virginia Baptists are in the front ranks. They are even now engaged in raising a large fund to enlarge Richmond College and to build a great college for women. The meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention in Richmond will give impetus to that movement, if it does not round up the subscription.

Such a body of devout men and women are very welcome guests, and we hope that they may enjoy our hospitality as much as we shall enjoy their society.

CULBERSON'S GOOD SENSE.

In effectively discouraging the movement to have the Texas Legislature endorse him as the Democratic candidate for the presidency, Senator Culberson displays his rare good sense and establishes a precedent which should be followed generally in those States where there is a desire to honor a favorite son. The Legislature might have voted its commendation, but it would have been worth nothing and would have muddled the political waters, which are in greater need of being clarified. Culberson is one of the strong men of the South. Carmack, of Tennessee, is another, although a majority of Democrats saw fit to relegate him to private life that "Fiddling Bob" Taylor might shine in the halls of the United States Senate. Texas, however, will doubtless be more grateful to one who has served the people of that Commonwealth with conspicuous ability and honor. The mere fact that Mr. Culberson was directly responsible for the death of the resolution before it would be presented shows that he cares more for party welfare than for personal glory, even when it is empty.

If every Southern State is to urge the nomination of its "favorite son" there will be less possibility of having a Democrat from this section to lead the party.

We have often said that the greatest obstacle in the way of nominating a Southern man was the South itself. It is hard for our people to concentrate on one man.

JUSTICE FOR A CHARLATAN

There is a strong belief in some quarters that the most difficult thing in the world is the conviction of a lawyer. The nature of the profession is such that one member does not desire to punish an associate unless his offense is particularly grave. It is slander in its worst form, however, to charge that it is due to the old proverb that there is honor among thieves, and we merely refer to this in passing to brand it as it deserves.

With the conviction and sentence of Abraham Hummell the courts have given a wholesome lesson, for he was a notorious practitioner, and one unquestionably guilty of many petty crimes. He was not a thief; he was convicted of perjury, or conspiracy, and the distinction between a thief and a liar is fine indeed. Men in serious trouble who required the services of a cunning lawyer always appealed to Hummell; always he was willing to serve them for a price. He had no regard for the ethics; he glorified in the fact that the under-world looked up to him as a man who could plan and scheme to defeat the ends of justice; he was not a lawyer as the term is applied to-day, but he was a common charlatan of uncommon ability in that special line. When he was the defendant and not the counselor he endeavored by every means possible to clear his name and escape punishment, but the attempt failed, and he must serve one year in prison. Considering his record, the sentence is light; considering the influences he brought to bear in spite of his character, it is a distinct victory for justice and decency. If his term shall sufficiently degrade him that he may not be able hereafter to prosper at the bar, the public and his profession could ask no more.

THE JUDGES DISAGREE.

A dispatch from Chicago says that Judge Willard McEwen's declaration that a lie in court under oath was permissible—even justifiable—when spoken in defense of a woman's honor, has divided the bench of Chicago, and caused no end of discussion.

Judge McEwen, who is founder of the now famous "Sunrise Divorce Court," declared:

"Lie like a gentleman to shield a woman."

Much depends on the woman, judge; but it's a gallant speech, even if it isn't good law.

Mark Twain relates that Tom Sawyer once stood up in school and falsely said, "I done it," in order to shield a girl who had committed some breach of discipline; then took his whipping like a cavalier; and Mark further declares that it was a grand and glorious lie, worthy to pass down the corridors of time arm in arm with the George Washington cherry-tree incident.

But Judge MacKenzie Cleland says that he can conceive of no circumstance in which a lie is justifiable. There are various definitions of a lie. Some diplomat has said that a lie is a false statement to a person who has the right to know the truth, and we doubt if Judge Cleland would feel called upon to speak the exact truth about his private concerns in reply to questions from an impertinent poll pry.

Moreover, we should like to have a decision from Judge Cleland on the following "circumstance": Three men were engaged in a business which was on the verge of bankruptcy. One of them, whom we shall call Smith, called on the proprietor of another concern, whose name shall be Jones, and offered to sell. Jones replied that he was willing to negotiate, but for good reasons was unwilling that the other partners should know it. He therefore exacted a promise from Smith that under no circumstances would he let his associates know that Jones had offered to buy. Having given his word, Smith sought his partners and disclosed his plan. No sooner had he done so, however, than one of them asked point-blank: "Does the offer come from Jones?" What reply should Smith have made? This is a true story, and it may be added that Smith was a truthful man and a man of his word.

THE LAW'S PROTECTION.

The Fredericksburg Free Lance says that The Times-Dispatch, in commenting upon the proposition of Senator Machen, of Alexandria, to reduce to a statute what is commonly known as the "unwritten law," has touched the pith of the whole controversy in reference to this subject when it says that the rule of law which prohibits men from avenging their own wrongs is based on the presumption and guarantee that the law provides penalties adequate to every crime and misdemeanor. Then quoting further from our remarks that the law for the protection of the home is inadequate, the Free Lance says:

"This is the real difficulty in the matter. There is no adequate punishment for many offenses which outrage and inflame men most, and knowing this, many men have taken, and will continue to take, the law in their own hands. The very fact that juries acquit men who thus violate the law is conclusive of the fact that public sentiment demands severer penalties for many offenses on account of which the unwritten law is invoked. It must not be presumed, however, that the imposition of severer penalties in such cases would work a complete cure of the evil, because public sentiment will always be with the man whose home has been invaded; and while it is recognized that the invader has committed an offense against the public, it is further recognized that it is personal to such an extent that it places a man in the same position to well-nigh every intent and purpose which makes him strike and gives him the right to strike when his own person or the person of any member of his family is in danger of death or serious bodily harm."

The law does not prevent all crime. The law against murder, robbery and crimes in general is severe enough in its penalties; but bad men continue to offend in spite of it. Nevertheless, the law has a restraining effect, and that is society's protection. We do not believe that any law, however severe, would prevent the crime for which the unwritten law provides the penalty; but we do believe that an ideal law on that subject would decrease the crime, in which case there would at least be fewer occasions for invoking the unwritten law. More than that, if the injured man knew that the destroyer of his home would be severely punished by law, he would certainly be more inclined to let the law take its course.

Poems You Ought to Know

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

No. 1172.

O Stream Descending to the Sea.

By ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH.

Other selections from this author, his portrait, autograph and biographical sketch, have already been printed in this series.

O stream descending to the sea!
Thy mossy banks between,
The flow'rets blow, the grasses grow,
Thy leaf trees are green.

In garden plots the children play,
The fields the laborers till,
And houses stand on either hand,
And thou descendest still.

O life descending into death!
Our waking eyes behold,
Parent and friend thy lapse attend,
Companions young and old.

Strong purposes our minds possess,
Our hearts' affections fill,
We toil and earn, we seek and learn,
And thou descendest still.

O end to which our currents tend!
Inevitable sea,
To which we flow, what do we know,
What shall we guess of thee?

A roar we hear upon thy shore,
As we our course fulfil;
Scarce we divine a sun will shine,
And be above us still.

This series began in The Times-Dispatch Oct. 11, 1903. One is published each day.

Rhymes for To-Day

Bromidic Greetings.

OF ALL of divine conversation's
Set phrases that bromides repeat,
I love most the gay salutations
They chortle at you on the street.
Each one of them's as good as another—
You know these old specimens, bo:
"Well, what's the good word with you, brother?"
And "What do you know?"

You hear 'em at earliest dawning,
You catch 'em till late in the night;
"I hope you are well, sir, this morning!"
"These warmer days suit you all right?"
Or else it is: "Johnny, how goes it?"
"The top of the morning to you!"
"How's everything——Each of these shows it:
The Bromidic View.

Like any old friend you can greet 'em,
You've heard 'em so often before,
And oh, the more frequent you meet 'em
The more do they bore you and bore.
True, one is as good as another—
Yet these are the cutest I've heard:
"Well, what do you know to-day, brother?"
And "What's the good word?"

H. S. H.

MERELY JOKING.

By Brute Strength.

"My wife is always victorious in her arguments with me."

"Always in the right, eh?"

"Oh, no she's hardly ever in the right."—Houston Post.

Just His Joke.

Timid Lady: "Is your dog dangerous, my little man?"

Little Man: "No, ma'am. If he should happen to bite yer once or twice, don't mind 'im; he's just playin'."—Harper's Bazar.

What'd He Mean?

"Your wife used to sing and play a great deal. I have not heard her lately."

"Since we have had children she has had no time."

"Ah, children are such a blessing."—Fliegende Blatter.

The Main Thing.

"By the way, I forgot to tell you, I was offered a partnership in the firm to-day."

"Oh, Jack, how perfectly lovely! And will your name be on the door?"—Brooklyn Life.

Policy.

"I am glad to see, senator, that you take a firm stand in favor of opening all legislative bodies with prayer."

"Yes; if we pass bad laws it gives us a chance to shift the responsibility."—Chicago Tribune.

Whistful.

"These are the wistful days," remarked the sentimentalist.

"Bridge or antiquated?" inquired the woman who plays."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.

Corey's Marriage.

The whole thing is nauseating, disgusting, and, mark the prediction, there may be show, glare and glitter in this new marriage, but there cannot be, and will not be, real genuine happiness. The world, the gay and giddy world, may flatter and lawn, but the God of all righteousness and all justice will at some time and in some way lay His heavy hand upon this man. In this world he will suffer for his perfidy, his treachery, his disloyalty to a pure, loving and loyal wife, who gave her young life to this man, who has demonstrated he is unworthy of it and of her.—Fredericksburg Star.

The Law's Injustice.

The philosopher who comes hereafter to search for the seed of such demoralization and will find that unjust laws have had their full share in multiplying the yield, A system that creates and pampers privileged classes, that from year to year and decade to decade takes from the community the surplus yield of its industry and enterprise to bestow it upon a favored few, must inevitably breed discontent and with it the thirst for reprisal. Does A grow fat and B grow lean by the simple operation of a law, then B will look to reimburse himself by evading some other law or wrestling still another to his own advantage. But the manifestations of disease may be found both above and below the line along which a robber tariff distributes unearned wealth and undeserved burdens.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Mr. Bryan's Platform.

Mr. Bryan has probably had no harder task set him in the whole of his brilliant political career than that of refuting Senator Rayner's contention that the Constitution itself is fatal to many of the most important views put forward for the great Commoner as Democratic principles. That Mr. Bryan will make the attempt almost goes without the saying. Indeed, there is no escape for him, except in a frank confession that what Mr. Rayner says is true. The acceptance of all of Mr. Bryan's views, particularly those assailed by Senator Rayner, would emphasize the question already pressing for an answer, "What is Democracy?"—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

A New Richard.

A native Virginian, residing in the far West, has written a personal friend in Clifton Forge requesting that the local newspaper write an article booming Hon. Harry St. George Tucker for the Democratic nomination for President in 1908.—Clifton Forge Review.

EXPOSITION

CASH PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, OLD MAGAZINES, 1800 TO 1870; ENGRAVED PORTRAITS, PAINTED MINIATURES, OLD MANUSCRIPTS, ETC. DESCRIBE WHAT YOU HAVE. WILL CALL, CITY OR COUNTRY.

"EXPOSITION," P. O. BOX 813, RICHMOND, VA.

LET THE OBJECTORS SPEAK OUT.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I have been much interested in the efforts Mr. Massie is making for the Torrens Land Law, and read his articles in The Times-Dispatch with much pleasure. But there is one thing I do not understand: Why are not the opponents of the measure as open in their opposition? I have tried to keep up with this question, but do not now remember to have seen anywhere any arguments against it worthy of the name.

Mr. Massie claims that two members of the Legislature from Richmond—Messrs. Cox and Puller—were largely influential in defeating the law before the last Legislature; yet, while he is daily bringing his side of the question before the public and frankly and fully giving his reasons and presenting his arguments, they are dumb. Can it be that they prefer that the public should not know their reasons?

With the lights now before me the measure seems so simple, so reasonable and wise, so absolutely necessary for the poor man who seeks to own a home, that I am at a loss to imagine the grounds on which a thoughtful and conscientious man can oppose it. Yet I confess that I have heard so little on the negative that I feel I have really heard but one side. Still, if the matter remains in this situation until the primary, I must, as a good citizen, vote for Mr. Massie and the Torrens law, and use such influence as I may have to defeat the other gentlemen. If I am wrong, they have but themselves to blame.

Another thing surprises me: If this law be such a good thing as Mr. Massie (and The Times-Dispatch) claims, why is he left to fight the battle alone? If he is right, no man ever engaged in a more patriotic work. Yet, among our public men, from Governor and Congressmen to Constable, there seems to be not one to help him. Why do not the business men and private citizens who favor this measure come together and organize for an aggressive and united fight? Why is not a meeting called, officers chosen, committees appointed, speakers sent out, printed matter prepared, and the public educated and aroused?

There is no time to lose. What is done must be done quickly.

THOS. C. DIGGS.

Richmond, Va.

We wrote that probably paragraphers couldn't get into heaven if "the paragaphers can muster any influence with St. Peter." The printer, who has an unfavorable opinion of us, made it "if the paragraphers can muster," etc. But really we are not as callous a lot as that.

Herr W. Von Radowitz, secretary of the German Embassy, is indignant because a Washington marshal fired at him for overspeeding his auto. Bellamy Storer could tell the Herr that it is nothing unprecedented for a diplomat to be fired on and out.

"Texas darkness," shouts the Houston Post apropos of the dousing of the town's glim-plant the other night, "is ten grades finer than that of any other State." We have every reason to believe that it is the darkest darkness in the world.

We fear that Spain will have a fit when, a few months hence, the news is published in the Court Gazette that a certain distinguished young gentleman was distinctly heard to say "Dada!"

Harper's Weekly says that the country needs a new party. Our contemporary apparently forgets Col. John Temple Graves, who is all possible kinds of a party.

"Money is a menace," says Colonel Henry Watterson. Still most of us have the courage to sit tight and dare it to come on.

No doubt it is the remarkable Texas darkness that makes it impossible for those Houston fellows to see any faults in themselves.

Senator Martin is authority for the statement that eggs cost $1.20 a dozen in Egypt. That country must be a perfect paradise for actors.

Alfonso, Jr., has 12 splendid names, but he probably cries for his milk in the same old way.

Foraker doubtless feels that Taft has no right to boom all over the place anyway.

The Secretary Taft cigar is on the market. Now for the Fairbanks beanpole.

"Spring Tuesdayed in Washington," boasts the Herald of that city. Well, she Richmonded Wednesday, all right.

Judge Gray would make as good a candidate as Colleague Alton Parker anyway.

Europe is welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Corey. Probably, however, it will not be mutual.

For a man of his size, Fairbanks is wearing a very small boom these days.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN RICHMOND

State Capitol, originally designed by Jefferson.

State Library Building, Capitol Square.

Old Bell Tower, Capitol Square.

Confederate Museum (Davis Mansion), Twelfth and Clay Streets.

Valentine Museum, Eleventh and Clay Streets.

Governor's Mansion, Capitol Square; Colonial structure, built in 1815.

Old Stone House, Main, near Nineteenth; built in eighteenth century.

First Kindergarten in America, Broad, near Twelfth Street.

John Marshall Mansion, Ninth and Marshall Streets.

Lee Camp Hall, Portrait Gallery, 514 East Broad Street.

Residence of General Robert E. Lee, now occupied by Virginia Historical Society.

First Masonic Temple in America, Franklin, near Nineteenth.

Van Lew Mansion, Grace, near Twenty-third.

St. John's Church, one of most historic spots in America; Twenty-fourth and Broad.

Confederate Soldiers' Home, west of city.

City Hall, Broad and Tenth.

Monumental Episcopal Church, scene of famous theatre holocaust, Broad, near Fourteenth.

Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, Laurel Street and Park Avenue.

Crawford's equestrian statue of Washington, in Capitol Square.

Statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, in Capitol Square.

Statue of Henry Clay, in Capitol Square.

Houdon's statue of Washington, in State Capitol; most celebrated piece of statuary in city.

Mercier's majestic equestrian statue of Robert E. Lee, Franklin Street and Allen Avenue.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Twenty-ninth and Main Streets.

Equestrian bronze statue of J. E. B. Stuart, great cavalry commander, Monument Avenue.

Howitzer Monument, Grove Avenue and Harrison Street.

Statue of A. P. Hill, Hermitage Road, near city.

Statue of General Williams C. Wickham, Monroe Square.

Jefferson Davis grave, Hollywood Cemetery.

Jefferson Davis Memorial, Franklin and Cedar Streets.

George E. Pickett Monument, in Hollywood.

Hollywood Cemetery, with graves of 15,000 Confederate soldiers, tombs of Presidents Monroe and Tyler, President Davis, Commodore Maury, Generals Fitzhugh Lee, Stuart, Pickett, Wise, William Smith and many others.

Oakwood Cemetery, where 16,000 Confederate soldiers lie buried.

People Seen in Public Places

Captain Richard S. Parks, of Page, long a member of the House of Delegates and a distinguished Confederate officer during the War between the States, has been in the city for several days, and is stopping at the Lexington. He is a candidate for State Senator from the Twelfth District, composed of the counties of Clarke, Page and Warren, to succeed Senator M. J. Fulton, of Warren, who is not standing for re-election. The only other aspirant for the Democratic nomination is Colonel R. F. Leedy, of the Seventy-second Regiment, a strong lawyer and neighbor and friend of Captain Parks.

The contest is being conducted on high lines, and so far, but little work has been done on either side.

"Colonel Leedy is a fine man," said Captain Parks last night, "and both of us are willing to abide the decision of the Democrats of the district."

Mr. H. S. Blizzard, of Ninety-Six, S. C., is registered at the Lexington.

Mr. Charles G. Maphis, of Charlottesville, one of the State School Examiners, who is in the city, said last night that the local option contest now going on in his city was growing interesting, and that it looked as if the temperance people would win out. The election will be held on June 4th.

Dr. W. B. Pettit, Jr., and wife, of New Canton, Va., are at Murphy's.

Messrs. Joseph W. Saunders, of Portsmouth; E. H. Russell, of Farmville; J. S. Thomas, of Lynchburg; Harris Hart, of Roanoke, and C. G. Maphis, of Charlottesville, composing the State Board of School Examiners, are at Murphy's being here on business connected with the Department of Education.

Hon. W. T. Yancey, who was a member of the recent Constitutional Convention from the counties of Page and Rappahannock, is at Murphy's, having reached the city last night to look after some private business.

Mr. J. S. Thomas, State School Examiner for the Lynchburg District, who, by the way, is no relative of Senator A. F. Thomas, of the Twentieth District, is here. He expresses the opinion that his namesake will be renominated for the upper branch of the General Assembly, over former Senator Don P. Halsey.

RICHMOND!

Where colossal bronze statues grace
the summit of hills,
And perpetually stand to proclaim
To the men of all ages who love native land,
These were heroes who won the world's fame.

Near her confines are fortresses,
manned long ago,
And beyond them still breastworks to tell,
Where brothers fought brothers who differed in thought,
And, God knows, each fought his part well.

Where will gather again, when the birds sing in May,
To do honor to leaders long dead;
The tottering heroes from all o'er the land
To march on the streets where they led.

And the welkin will ring as of yore,
With the yell of the hoarse-throated "boys,"
And the tears will bedim their old eyes
When memory rekindles youth's joys.

GEORGE ROSS, M. D.

Harris' Anti-Dyspeptic Water

'PHONE 4882.

J. A. Morris Co., Inc.:

Gentlemen,—I have used the HARRIS ANTI-DYSPEPTIC WATER for the past year, and I have found it very beneficial to me. Before I commenced to use it I suffered a great deal with Sick Headache and Flatulence. Since I began to use it I have been almost entirely relieved of these troubles. I do not hesitate to recommend it to any one who is a sufferer from Indigestion.

B. RAND WELLFORD.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Historical Summary of the Southern Baptist Convention

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

Preacher, J. W. M. Williams, Maryland.

1873.—Mobile, Ala. President, James P. Boyce, South Carolina; secretaries, M. B. Wharton, Kentucky; W. O. Tuggle, Georgia. Preacher, T. G. Jones, Tennessee.

1874.—Jefferson, Texas. President, James P. Boyce, Kentucky; secretaries, W. O. Tuggle, Georgia; G. R. McCall, Georgia. Preacher, E. G. Taylor, Louisiana.

1875.—Charleston, S. C. President, James P. Boyce, Kentucky; secretaries, W. O. Tuggle, Georgia; G. R. McCall, Georgia. Preacher, T. H. Pritchard, North Carolina.

1876.—Richmond, Va. President, James P. Boyce, Kentucky; secretaries, C. C. Bitting, Virginia; E. C. Williams, Maryland. Preacher, George C. Lorrimer, Massachusetts.

1877.—New Orleans, La. President, James P. Boyce, Kentucky; secretaries, O. F. Gregory, Alabama; W. E. Tanner, Virginia. Preacher, Henry McDonald, Kentucky.

1878.—Nashville, Tenn. President, James P. Boyce, Kentucky; secretaries, W. E. Tanner, Virginia; C. E. W. Dobbs, Kentucky. Preacher, B. H. Carroll, Texas.

1879.—Atlanta, Ga. President, James P. Boyce, Kentucky; secretaries, C. E. W. Dobbs, Kentucky; W. E. Tanner, Virginia. Preacher, J. C. Furman, South Carolina.

1880.—Lexington, Ky. President, P. H. Mell, Georgia; secretaries, C. E. W. Dobbs, Kentucky; O. F. Gregory, South Carolina. Preacher, Sylvanus Landrum, Georgia.

1881.—Columbus, Miss. President, P. H. Mell, Georgia; secretaries, C. E. W. Dobbs, Kentucky; Lansing Burrows, Kentucky. Preacher, ——.

1882.—Greenville, South Carolina. President, P. H. Mell, Georgia; secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Kentucky; O. F. Gregory, North Carolina. Preacher, T. T. Eaton, Kentucky.

1883.—Waco, Texas. President, P. H. Mell, Georgia; secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Kentucky; O. F. Gregory, North Carolina. Preacher, John A. Broadus, Kentucky.

1884.—Baltimore, Md. President, P. H. Mell, Georgia; secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Georgia; O. F. Gregory, North Carolina. Preacher, Lansing Burrows, Georgia.

1885.—Augusta, Ga. President, P. H. Mell, Georgia; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Georgia; O. F. Gregory, Louisiana. Preachers, J. L. M. Curry, Virginia; J. L. Burrows, Virginia. (Fortieth anniversary of convention.)

1886.—Montgomery, Ala. President, P. H. Mell, Georgia; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Georgia; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Preacher, J. B. Hawthorne, Georgia.

1887.—Louisville, Ky. President, P. H. Mell, Georgia; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Georgia; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Preacher, Geo. Cooper, Virginia.

1888.—Richmond, Va. President, Jas. P. Boyce, Kentucky; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Georgia; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Attendance, 731. Preacher, F. M. Ellis, Maryland.

A short time after this convention, Dr. Boyce passed to his reward. At that time, H. H. Harris was president of the foreign board; H. A. Tupper, corresponding secretary. Jno. D. Stewart was president of the home board, and I. T. Tichenor, corresponding secretary. These also have ceased from their labors and entered into rest.

It was in connection with this meeting that there was organized the "Woman's Missionary Union Auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention."

There was much sadness on account of the death of Dr. Matthew T. Yates, who had passed away on the 17th of March preceding, at Shanghai, China. The foreign mission board reported actual receipts, $86,385, and its missions had extended to Brazil and Mexico.

1889.—Memphis, Tenn. President, Jonathan Harralson, Alabama; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Georgia; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Attendance, 693. Preacher, J. P. Greene, Missouri.

1890.—Fort Worth, Texas. President, Jonathan Harralson, Alabama; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Georgia; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Attendance, 794. Preacher, J. W. Carter, North Carolina.

1891.—Birmingham, Ala. President, Jonathan Haralson, Alabama; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Georgia; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Attendance, 898. Preacher, Carter H. Jones, Tennessee.

1892.—Atlanta, Ga. President, Jonathan Haralson, Alabama; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Georgia; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Attendance, 970. Preacher, J. B. Gambrell, Mississippi.

1893.—Nashville, Tenn. President, Jonathan Haralson; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Georgia; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Attendance, 790. Preacher, W. E. Hatcher, Virginia.

1894.—Dallas, Tex. President, Jonathan Haralson, Alabama; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Georgia; O. F. Gergory, Maryland. Attendance, 755. Preacher, F. H. Kerfoot, Kentucky.

1895.—Washington, D. C. President, Jonathan Haralson, Alabama; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Georgia; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Attendance, 870. Preachers, Geo. B. Eager, Alabama; W. H. Whitsitt, Kentucky. Fiftieth anniversary of convention. Up to this time the delegates had always been entertained by the city inviting them; but this year by action of the convention, the "pay as you go plan" was used. However, the convention returned to the entertainment plan during the meetings of 1896, 1897 and 1898; but in 1899 the "pay as you go plan" was permanently adopted. This was made necessary by the ever increasing attendance upon the sessions of the convention.

1896.—Chattanooga, Tenn. President, Jonathan Haralson; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Georgia; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Attendance, 819. Preacher, Chas. A. Stakely, District of Columbia.

1897.—Wilmington, N. C. President, Jonathan Haralson, Alabama; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Georgia; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Attendance, 724. Preacher, R. A. Venable, Mississippi.

1898.—Norfolk, Va. President, Jonathan Haralson, Alabama; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Georgia; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Attendance, 857. Preacher, B. L. Whitman, District of Columbia.

1899.—Louisville, Ky. President, W. J. Northen, Georgia; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Georgia; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Attendance, 869. Preacher, George W. Truett, Texas.

1900.—Hot Springs, Ark. President, W. J. Northen, Georgia; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Tennessee; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Attendance, 646. Preacher, J. J. Taylor, Virginia.

1901.—New Orleans, La. President, W. J. Northen, Georgia. Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Tennessee; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Attendance, 787. Preacher, E. Y. Mullins, Kentucky.

1902.—Asheville, N. C. President, J. P. Eagle, Arkansas; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows Tennessee; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Attendance, 1,093. Preacher, F. C. McConnell, Georgia.

1903.—Savannah, Ga. President, James P. Eagle, Arkansas; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Tennessee; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Attendance, 1,136. Preacher, W. J. Williamson, Missouri.

1904.—Nashville, Tenn. President, J. P. Eagle, Arkansas; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Tennessee; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Attendance, 1,095. Preacher, W. W. Landrum, Georgia.

1905.—Kansas City, Mo. President, E. W. Stephens, Missouri; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Tennessee; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Attendance, 816. Preacher, W. H. Felix, Kentucky.

1906.—Chattanooga, Tenn. President, E. W. Stephens, Missouri; Secretaries, Lansing Burrows, Tennessee; O. F. Gregory, Maryland. Attendance, 1,451. Preacher, W. R. L. Smith, Virginia.

Of those who served as president of the convention, only three are alive at this time—Hon. Jonathan Haralson, Judge Supreme Court, Alabama; ex-Governor W. J. Northen, of Atlanta, and Hon. E. W. Stephens, LL. D., the presiding officer of the last convention, a layman of great ability and piety. He is also president of the Missouri Baptist State Convention, and of the General Convention of the Baptists of North America, which meets in Jamestown May 22 and 23, 1907. Dr. Stephens will call the session of the Southern Baptist Convention of 1907 to order and preside during its organization, and, if the convention follows its unbroken precedents, he will be unanimously re-elected to serve another term.

(In compiling this summary, I am under obligations to the historical sermon preached by Dr. J. L. Burrows at Augusta, Ga., in 1885, at the fortieth anniversary of the convention; for records of the years 1845 to 1884, inclusive.—Dr. Gregory).

STATUS OF THE "BATTLE ABBEY" FUND—SLIGHT CORRECTION.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Please allow me to make a slight correction of the very kind notice of our work which appeared in your issue of this morning:

Instead of saying: "I am sure we have secured the money for the Battle Abbey," I really said that I was sure we would secure the $2,000 lacking to complete the fund.

The status is just this: Charles Broadway Rouss subscribed $100,000 on condition that we raise the same amount. He paid $60,000 during his life, and the balance of $40,000 which his executor was ready to pay, was hung up by an injunction in the suit brought by our former secretary, Mr. Underwood, for commissions alleged to be due him.

After submitting for some time to "the law's delays," every point in the suit was decided in our favor, and Mr. Peter Rouss, the heir and executor, wrote that he was prepared to pay the balance as soon as we gave him proof that we had in bank $100,000 to meet the conditions of his father's gift.

We now have actually in bank $96,000, and the pledge of two reliable gentlemen of $1,000 each, so that we only lack $2,000 to meet the conditions and secure the $40,000 balance of Mr. Rouss's donation.

This $2,000 I am earnestly endeavoring to raise, and have every hope of success. But we regard it very important that the money be paid at once so that we can report at the approaching reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, that we have in bank $200,000, the amount we have been working for.

Checks sent to me, payable to the order of George L. Christian, treasurer, or sent direct to Judge Christian, will be at once turned into our treasury without the deduction of a cent for salaries, commissions, or any expenses whatever.

J. WM. JONES,
Secretary and Superintendent, C. M. A.
No. 709 1-2 West Clay Street, Richmond, May 15, 1907.