

of town, in which many were revived, eleven born of the Spirit and thirteen united with the church. Others will yet join. Every meeting was a success. God poured showers of blessings upon his children and much and lasting good was done. The way is opened for the formation of a class. We will organize a Sabbath-School next Sabbath and continue to carry them the blessed gospel of salvation.

BRUSH CREEK CIRCUIT, IOWA CONFERENCE.

BY I. WOODRING.

Here at Brush Creek was held the Annual Conference last fall. We have on this circuit three good churches and one parsonage. There are four appointments.

At the 2nd quarterly meeting two were given license to preach, your humble correspondent and Sister Mary Davis, a young lady 20 years of age, converted and brought into the church a year ago last winter. She has since shown remarkable ability in bringing others to Christ.

At our first quarterly meeting held at Brush Creek in December, a dear Brother John Faraday was gloriously saved. Although 74 years old, he was brought to see his lost state and now rejoices in the Savior's love. Twenty-two members have been added to the church on this work.

PROGRESS IN IOWA.

BY REV. J. L. BUCKWALTER.

In June, '91, I was appointed to Brush Creek Circuit by our much beloved brother, Kern, then presiding elder, now at home in glory. I am now serving my third year appointed by annual conference. At the time of my appointment by Bro. Kern, I was the only man in charge of a circuit in this conference. There are now four traveling preachers, and we hope at the coming annual conference to be able to send out, at least, two or three more. Litigation was begun nearly three years ago but the case has not come to trial yet. Each side has the use of the house here half of the time, but we are deprived of the use of our parsonage which our own members bought and paid for and now have to rent for their pastor. At our quarterly meet-

ing, March 17th, two persons were licensed to preach the gospel, one a young lady who was converted one year ago in our meeting, the other a man of middle age and of fine ability. There have been quite a number of conversions during the winter revivals and twenty have joined the old church as a matter of choice, and still there are more to come soon. Brethren, let us rise up and build. God is on the giving hand and will sustain us if we continue to abide in his love, for he says "no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly."

THE PIONEER DEDICATION

Was another exhibition of what consecration and devotion can do. The pastor, Rev. H. C. Foote, drew up a beautiful architectural design of a church edifice which was approved by the building committee, and expert workmen erected the building upon the principal street of the little city of Pioneer, Ohio, where it stands to-day a monument to holy zeal; an ornament to the church; an habitation of God, and a Bethel of prayer and praise. The building is a brick-veneered structure 32 by 54 with ceiling 21 feet high. The length includes the recess. The audience room is 32 by 50, and is illuminated with Rochester burners, and heated by furnace. The neat white walls; the cathedral windows with their fine blending of colors; the elevated rostrum furnished with chairs both for the minister and the leaders in song, and the beautiful pulpit, presents a delightful view, and exhibits good taste and a finished sense of what is appropriate and commodious. A fine bell hangs in the tower. It can be heard distinctly 10 miles on a clear day. An extra lot for parsonage purposes, joins the church lot. The whole is worth \$3,500. On the 24th of March, after raising \$1200, the church was dedicated, and a happier pastor and people we never met than on that occasion. Leading men of the town congratulate them upon their success. A gracious revival is now in operation. Truly has the Lord blessed them abundantly. H. J. BECKER.

LETTERS

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, MARCH 28, 1894.

There is something inexpressibly solemn and awe-inspiring, to me, about a funeral in the U. S. Capitol. Whether this be because of the infrequency of such funerals, or of being accustomed to seeing different scenes there, I cannot say, but it is certain that most of those who attended the short service held over the remains of the late Senator Colquitt in the Senate Chamber, yesterday morning, were similarly impressed. Owing to having to catch a train at 11 A. M.

the funeral was held at the unusually early hour of 9 o'clock, and the crowd in the galleries was much smaller than upon similar occasions in the past. Senator Colquitt's pure and Christian life had endeared him to all who came in contact with him, and, as his colleague, Senator Gordon, truly said of him in announcing his death to the Senate, he was a man of whom it may be said "that in every relation of life, whether as husband, or father, or son, or friend, or soldier, or citizen, he has been earnest and faithful and true." The concluding words of Senator Gordon, spoken with tears in his voice, are worthy of the careful study of every young man in the land—"The three dreaded monosyllables—he is dead—will soon be true of others in this chamber and of many others before many long years shall pass. If it can be added to us, as it can to him, that in all the relations of life he had kept his armor of a Christian man bright and burnished, there will have been pronounced over our dead bodies all that eulogies can pronounce." Chaplain Milburn, "the blind man eloquent," who had been an intimate friend of the deceased for more than fifty years, delivered the funeral oration to the assemblage, composed of the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps and others prominent in public life, gathered to do honor to the distinguished Georgian who has "fought the good fight" and gone to render his account to the Great Commander.

The Sunday-school of Calvary Baptist Church took possession of their handsome new building, adjoining the church, last Sunday. The building is 60 feet wide and 95 feet long, and being arranged especially for Sunday-school purposes, is regarded as a model of its kind. The Sunday-school is one of the largest in the country. There were present last Sunday 1,121 scholars.

I do not believe in commending any one for doing his duty, but when an official in performing his duty speaks such wholesome words as Judge Bradley did, this week, to the newspaper men who are reporting the Pollard-Breckinridge trial, I think he deserves and should receive the commendation of all believers in the purity of the family circle, and those who do not are in a pitiable condition. I quote the words of Judge Bradley, in order that other judges may paste them in their scrap-books for

reference—"The court cannot exercise or presume to exercise any censorship of the press. I would, however, suggest to the correspondents and representatives of the press that it is in the interest of this community—not only of this community, but of every community where these newspapers go—that so far as possible, and I think it is possible, all disgusting details of matters that have been deemed essential and material to admit as evidence in this case, be withheld from publication. There are some matters that, in my judgment, would render their publication sufficient to exclude the newspapers themselves from the mails. I trust in the interest of the people of the city, of communities everywhere and of the families into which these newspapers go from day to day, that these details will be withheld."

Whisky was the direct cause of two men committing suicide here within a few hours of each other, this week. Yet, the same law which forbids the sale of other poisons recognizes the traffic in whisky as legitimate. Why should the sale of one poison be legal and that of others illegal? is one question that has never been satisfactorily answered.

The opponents of the sugar bounty in the House not being entirely certain that the tariff bill will become a law, have decided upon another and they think speedier way of abolishing the bounty. It is proposed, and it is understood that the proposition meets with the approval of a majority of the House Ways and Means Committee, to attach an amendment to the legislative and executive appropriation bill repealing the sugar clause of the McKinley Law. As this appropriation bill carries the appropriation to pay the sugar bounty, such an amendment will be germane and cannot be ruled out on a point of order. If this amendment is accepted in both House and Senate the sugar bounty will cease upon the day this bill becomes a law—July 1, 1894. There is no doubt of the sentiment of the House on this question, but there is of the Senate. The tariff bill, it will be remembered, as revised by the Senate Committee, also abolishes the sugar bounty, but it substitutes a duty on sugar, both raw and refined, therefor. R. C.