

A Sourcebook of Materials

on

The San Marcos Chautauqua,

1885-1895

SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE COLLEGE

SAN MARCOS, TEXAS

Prepared by

Ruby Henderson

1937 – 1336

University of Texas

Austin, Texas

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A SOURCE BOOK OF THE
SAN MARCOS CHAUTAUQUA

1885---1895

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PREFACE

The original plan for a paper to satisfy the requirements in Education 384f, The History of Education in Texas, was to sketch the life of President Evans of the Southwest Texas State Teachers' College. When it was found that this bit of educational history had been done several times the next plan was to write a history of the above college. That ground also, it was found, had been covered, so when it was suggested by Dr. Eby that a source book for our college would be welcomed, the task was eagerly undertaken.

Upon conferring with President Evans concerning the matter, the writer was encouraged to undertake the task, the suggestion being made, "Begin with the Chautauqua." Perhaps not realizing the scope of the task, the challenge was accepted.

During the Centennial in 1936, there had been no effort to unearth the facts about this movement, the interest seeming to center on happenings dating a bit further back in history. Knowing that the further off in point of time that we get from such events the less likely we are to get accurate information, it seemed that, to compile information about this Chautauqua enterprise, would render a service to interested families of this town at present, as well as preserve this information for the future.

The writer recalls that upon her first appearance on the Hill in 1908, it was common knowledge that a Chautauqua had once existed on the grounds then occupied by the Normal School.

Since engaging in this research the whole movement has become quite real and very important. One has been led to see the Hill as it existed in those days with the tangle of cedar brake, interspersed with native china, and the more towering elms; the wagons, buggies and mountain hacks amid clouds of dust bringing their occupants to hear Sam Jones, or to see the wonderful stereoptican views presented by ~~-----~~ Termaine, revealing to interested listeners travel experiences collected in foreign countries; and last, the much loved Horace M. DuBose, then a young Methodist minister, efficiently attending to his duties as Chautauqua manager, being greeted by a friendly smile here and a hearty handshake there.

In going through newspaper files, familiar names have appeared--the grandfathers of the present generation. What was it in the lives of these leaders of 1885 that made for an interest for things cultural rather than material? Is the answer Coronal Institute established twenty years before? Or does the answer go still further back to the fact that Coronal existed because a people of certain tastes and desires would have it so? At least, we may say, that, given a people with an interest in things worth while, encouraged and fostered by an institution of learning, one need not be surprised that one of the by-products should be the Chautauqua.

The San Marcos Free Press, whose motto was, "Prove all things; Hold fast to that which is good," owned and published by Isaac H. Julian during the 70's and 80's, has furnished valuable material for this investigation. Bound volumes were

found in the archives of the state library in Austin, entirely complete to the time of the retirement of the editor from newspaper work in 1890. In the editor's farewell remarks he mentioned the fact that he had preserved and bound all copies of his paper. These he must have presented to the state library. Mr. Julian was a man of classical tastes as is revealed by his creative work in this paper. He advocated the establishment of public free schools for San Marcos; he espoused the cause of the prohibition movement whole heartedly and said he would not deny his columns even to a fanatic because he had better arguments than had his opponents; and, he recognized that woman's suffrage was in the offing, yet he did not endorse the movement.

A contemporary of the Free Press was The Cresset whose motto was "Progress". This paper was edited by C. M. Hull. Many valuable news items were obtained from this paper although the files were incomplete. Hull was not, however, in the class with Julian as an editor. There was no agitation for public free schools in his paper nor did he champion the cause of temperance as did Julian. So keen had become the competition among the ten or more saloons in the town at that time that they each must have welcomed The Cresset, as a means of advertising his wares. In spite of the fact that he was not a builder of the town, according to approved methods, yet there is a felt a deal of gratitude to him for his newsy reports and for his construction criticism of the Chautauqua at times.

In the late 80's George McNaughton, leaving his ranch home at the head of the clear waters of Onion Creek near Driftwood, established The Hays County Times. The motto of this paper was, "Make friends not sinners." An unfortunate fire a few years ago damaged the unbound papers stored in an out building at his home. Through the charred mass of these papers much knowledge of the events of the Chautauqua have been obtained. This has been supplemented by interviews with our older citizens who boldly admit doing most of their "courtin'" on the Hill during the days of the Chautauqua.

There has been no effort on the part of the writer to edit material copied from these papers, save when the meaning was materially affected. This paper may be read by a few people--perhaps not many, but there will be no great regret on the part of the writer for there is a recompense in a satisfied feeling of having unearthed this bit of educational history, both the living and the documentary.

Chapter I

The Chautauqua in 1885

EARLY PLANS FOR ESTABLISHING THE CHAUTAUQUA

In the San Marcos Free Press of June 4, 1885 is found a notice of the visit of Rev. Horace M. DuBose, a young Methodist minister who was at that time pastor of a church in Houston, who was in San Marcos to see about establishing a Chautauqua school. The following week he returned to attend the commencement exercises of Coronal Institute at which time he appeared on the program. When from a hill to the north of the town friends showed him the view of the river and the valley beyond, he was charmed with the natural beauty of the region. Having spent some time at Chautauqua, New York, he immediately saw possibilities of establishing the Chautauqua in the ideal setting which nature had furnished in San Marcos.

So eagerly did the leaders of the town respond to this enthusiasm that in the same month definite steps were taken to complete the plans, notices of which appeared in the Free Press. A meeting of leading citizens was held and it was decided to buy the Hill from which Mr. DuBose had gained his inspiration. Steps were taken which resulted in the transfer of the property from Judge Wood to a corporation to be known as The Real Estate Association of San Marcos. This charter, as written, continued until 1890 when amendments seemed necessary, one of which was changing the name to The San Marcos Chautauqua. A copy of the amended charter appears elsewhere in this paper.

The promptness with which these plans were carried out seems incredible, yet reliable people remind us that Horace M. DuBose was capable of accomplishing the seemingly impossible.

The Chautauqua Schools

Elsewhere will be found the proceedings of a public meeting to organize a branch of said schools at this place. Another meeting was held on yesterday evening at which it was decided to purchase a portion of the property of Judge Wood on and adjacent to the mountain for that purpose to cost \$5,000 and to organize a stock company for that end, who are to sell such quantity as may be needed for that movement, and to whom the whole shall re-

vert in case the school is discontinued. Some 150 shares at \$10 each were subscribed on the spot and a committee was appointed to solicit further subscriptions. Judge Wood subscribed \$500. Subscriptions of \$10 entitle to membership and the right to vote. It is thought everything may be prepared for an assembly in August.

We shall have more to say on the subject in connection with a summary of the speech of Mr. DuBose in our next.¹

PUBLIC MEETING IN INTEREST OF A

BRANCH OF CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOLS IN SAN MARCOS

Pursuant to notice a goodly number of our citizens, including many of our business men, met at the court house on Tuesday evening to consider the subject above indicated.

Judge Fisher was called to the chair, and E. P. Reynolds chosen Secretary.

Rev. Mr. DuBose addressed the meeting at some length in explanation and advocacy of the movement to establish a branch of the chautauqua system at this place. By request he read the form of a constitution which he had prepared.

A motion by Judge Wood to enter into an organization prevailed.

On motion Prof. John E. Preichett was chosen President of the proposed organization, and Judge Fisher Secretary and Treasurer.

¹San Marcos Free Press, June 11, 1886

The following directors were then chosen:

Resident, Chas. Hutchings, Geo. T. McGehee, Judge Wood, Ed. J. L. Green; Abroad, Prof. Torrant of Chappell Hill, and Dr. DuBose. Rev. Mr. French was on motion added to the local board.

The appointment of a committee to see the best that could be done towards securing grounds was moved and carried. On motion the chairman appointed the same, as follows: Judge Wood, Ed Northcraft, and W. H. Steele. On motion of Judge Wood, the chairman was added to the committee and Rev. Mr. DuBose requested to go with them. Committee to report next day.

Dr. DuBose made a motion that contributions of \$10 share constitutes membership fee, and lesser amounts be a credit on such a fee.

Mr. Manlove moved the appointment of a committee on subscriptions.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Free Press.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

Sterling Fisher, Chairman

E. P. Reynolds, Sec'y²

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLIES

In view of the almost certain prospect of the establish-

²Ibid., June 11, 1885

ment of a branch of the above at this place, some further information as to their nature may be in order. We shall therefore state some of their leading points, as given by Dr. DuBose in his addresses at this place last week.

They originated with the first and most successful experiment, on the banks of the beautiful Lake Chautauqua, in New York, about a dozen years hence. It opened as a summer assembly and Sunday School held out of doors, on the shores of the lake, and continuing for six weeks to two months. It is a religious with social and intellectual work. Improvements of the plan have been made from year to year, until now it is one of the grandest institutions in the world; the value of its property is almost incredible, and the number of people who go there every year is astonishing. The first month is usually devoted to the Summer Institute teaching, the remainder of the term to Sunday School work; and all interspersed with social amusements of an elevating and improving character. Distinguished parties are employed as teachers and lecturers, who give their services to the course only requiring payment of the necessary expenses.

In addition, at Chautauqua, they have a regular course of university teaching, lasting four years, at the close of which diplomas are given, as at regular colleges. But this is a distinct department, and may be added or not, as may be preferred.

Such is an imperfect out-line of this system of out-door instruction and amusement as exhibited at Chautauqua, and on a

similar plan, with such made modifications, as our circumstances may require. The institution is to be incorporated under the laws of the State. The grounds are to be improved and beautified by suitable buildings, etc., as the means may serve.

We are glad to learn that a sufficient stock has been subscribed to insure a successful result. We regard it as quite a feather in the cap of San Marcos, that she has been chosen to so high an estate, naturally, intellectually, morally, and religiously speaking. ³

CHARTER

The State of Texas (Charter of the Real Estate Asso-
County of Hays (ciation of San Marcos

1st. The name of this corporation shall be the "Real Estate Association of San Marcos."

2nd. It is formed for the purpose of buying, owning, improving, leasing and selling real property in the city of San Marcos, Hays County, Texas for the purpose of places of resort and recreation and for profit.

3rd. Its business shall be conducted in the city of San Marcos, Hays County, State of Texas.

4th. It is to exist for a term of fifty years.

5th. It shall be under the management of a board of five directors who shall reside in or near San Marcos, aforesaid, and H. Hardy, S.V. Daniels, W.O. Hutchins,

N.K. Faris, and Ed. Northcraft, who reside in said city, shall compose the directors of the first year.

6th. Its capital stock shall not be less than five nor more than twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into not less than five hundred, not more than seven thousand five hundred shares of ten dollars each.

Witness our hands, at San Marcos, this the 23rd day
⁴
of June A.D. 1885.

W.O. Hutchison

H. Hardy

E. Northcraft

S.V. Daniels

N.K. Faris

THE CHAUTAUQUA OPENS

The Chautauqua opened in August 1885. No formal program was found for the first year but it seems that little outside talent was enlisted. The decided religious trend is noted in the Bible meetings, sermons, the Y.M.C.A. and the encyclopediac lecture on Jamaica by a returned missionary, the Rev. W.D. Houchins.

The temperance question was represented by Mrs. Beauchamy of Austin, State Chairman, who held the platform for an hour. Dr. Baldwin of the Sam Houston Normal Institute gave three lectures on psychology while Coronal Institute contributed to the program of the season by giving a repeat performance of the June commencement.

The meetings were held under a long, rented tent.

SUNDAY AT THE ASSEMBLY

The grounds of the Sunday School Assembly and summer

⁴ Copied from original found in office of the Secretary of state. June 23, 1885

TEN DOLLARS.

S. M. S. S. A. & S. I.

San Marcos, Hays County, TEXAS, A. D. 1883.

On this day of _____, 1883, having paid the life membership fee of

TEN DOLLARS, is hereby constituted a life member of the

San Marcos Sunday School Assembly and Summer Institute,

and entitled hereby to admission to its gatherings, and to vote in all its business meetings, and to participate in all its exercises and privileges.

Secy and Treasurer.

Pres. Board Directors

Certificate of Membership Granted to the Late R.M. Pettit

Institute were made free to all visitors on yesterday. The exercises were exclusively religious. At 11 A.M. the Reverend Mr. DuBose, delivered a sermon on "Glimpses of Heaven". There was a large audience--from 1,000 to 1,200 present. Excellent music was rendered by the assembly choir under the leadership of Mr. Hutchison. At four o'clock a service was held for the benefit of the children. Several short addresses were delivered to the great delight and pleasure of the little ones. At 8:30 o'clock, the Reverend Dr. Rankin of Austin, delivered an excellent sermon on the subject "Christ the End of the Law". The Audience was nearly or quite as large as in the morning. 5

TUESDAY ON THE HILL

After responsive reading and a very appropriate prayer by the President of the State Union, Mrs. J.B. Beauchamp read a most interesting address on the subject, "The Sexes in Civilization."

The speaker said man is the architect, the builder, the inventor; woman the quiet influence for the good and the true. Man rules the earth but does not control his own evil propensities and passions. Man is the king of the earth, woman his queen.

Woman is reaching in the world to a higher octave whose keynote is love.

After the song the President explained the objects and aims of the Union.



Chautauqua Directors

1885

Second Row:

Ed.J.L.Green, Charles Hutchins, J.B.French, H.M.DuBose

First Row:

Judge W.D.Wood, Judge Sterling Fisher, George T. McGehee

There are 200,000 members of the Union and 10,000 societies in this country. There is a State Union in every state in the United States.

Mrs. Richardson of Austin then addressed us on "Woman's Place and Woman's Work." Christ commissioned women before men when he said to the women "Go tell the brethren."

Home work is the most important of all, and if it had been properly done there would be no need of temperance unions.

Mothers should train and influence their sons to be earnest, honest Americans citizens. It is best to save the children and make them temperate because it is so hard to save the men. About the time you think you have the men all saved they slide off and have to be saved all over a gain.

This evening at four o'clock the Temperance Union work will be continued. ⁶

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE

The meeting at Chautauqua Hill last night in the interest of the Woman's Temperance Union we were glad to see so well attended. It was opened with prayer by Reverend B. Harris, who cordially endorsed the movement. Mrs. Beauchamp, president of the Union for Texas, then took the stand and for more than an hour commanded the close attention of the audience while she expounded the history and philosophy of the

temperance cause in all ages, and portrayed its present work and duties. The cavaliers against woman's appearance or the lecture stand, if any such were present, we thought must have felt themselves rebuked when this sweet voiced lady, of engaging presence and manifest deep earnestness, vindicated at once the claim of the temperance cause and the right and duty of her sex to engage in temperance work. We can not undertake to give even a synopsis of her address and its many forcible arguments and telling points.

She was followed by Reverend Mr. DuBose in a brief speech, and we were very glad to find him endorsing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in all its length and breadth, stating that it should always have time and space heartily conceded to it in all future sessions of the Chautauqua Assembly. This naturally led the speaker to touch upon woman's right of suffrage and we at first thought he appeared to be considerably embarrassed by it, but with characteristic frankness recovered himself and defined his position to be this:

If the claim of woman's right to vote were wrong, it would fail, but if right it would prevail and no opposition could prevent it, for God will be with it. This we could not but regard as a very safe as well as sound position, being substantially that of Gamaliel of old in regard to another question. It would be well indeed that dogmatizers and bigots should take it to heart, in opposing



Tent Used the First Year of the Chautauqua

1885

opposing new and obnoxious doctrines, "lest hapily" they
 "be found even fight against God." ⁷

CHAUTAUQUA LECTURE

Lecture on Jamaica and Its people. The address of Rev. W.S. Houchins Wednesday night was entertaining and a large audience was assembled to hear it. We give below a brief extract from his remarks:

"Jamaica is a dead expense on John Bull's hands, but he is willing to pay for the privilege of boasting that the sun never sets on his dominions. The land is mountainous with the highest elevation in the western end. The scenery is equal to any in the world; the mountains are covered with verdure to the summit; beautiful flowers, waving palms, feathery palmettoes and bananas with other vegetation of the tropics, present a scene impossible to conceive unless 'tis seen.

The chief town Kingston on Kingston Harbor is one of the six finest in the world; 'tis on the southern coast, 19 or 20 miles from the eastern end of the island; Kingston is a mile or two west of Port Royal; Kingston has about 400,000 inhabitants, 16,000 pure Africans, 16,000 colored mulattoes, the remainder are Chinamen, Cooties and other nationalities. Kingston is a very pleasant place to live; its history dates from the destruction of old Port Royal by the earthquake of 1692. From the discovery of Jamaica,

Port Royal was the haunt of buccaneers; so at the time of its destruction it was another Sodom. Of 3,000 only 200 were uninjured.

Of the history few things can be said. From its discovery in 1494 till 1655 when it was captured by the English, it was held by Spain. Aside from internal wranglings and quarrels with the mother land, it has history of disasters from cyclones, earthquakes, insurrections and conflagrations.

"The island has 600,000 inhabitants; 500,000 blacks, nearly 100,00 colored and 10,000 or 15,000 whites, chinamen and Indians--coolies from India."

The different nationalities preserve their peculiarities to a large extent. You know the Chinaman, the Cooly, the Columbian, from Panama by their dress. The natives dress according to the European style, only about two years behind the time; what they are wearing now you wore 2 years ago. The peasantry have a peculiar way of dressing, only seen in Jamaica.

"The women of the country do all the marketing; the chief towns 15 or 20 miles apart are the only markets and they are continually on the road, except when working at their crops."

" They believe in using a good deal of calico. The dress of the Jamaican woman necessitates two belts, the first around the waist, the temporary belt is worn about 6 inches below the waist; when they go to market there are about 2 or 3 yards of dress, belted up between the two belts. The dress is about 2 or 3 feet off the ground and you can imagine their appearance as they go to market leading a diminutive donkey. Sometimes

the road as far as you can see will be strung with women leading donkeys.

The Coolies dress in a "cool" fashion. The young ones soon adopt the European dress, but the "old fogies" dress in the old style. They take a belt of calico (domestic) and bandage themselves--he begins at his head, wrapping the body, and left limb leaving the right limb bare. This fashion of dress would indicate why they are called Coolies.

"There are a good many things that strike an American there and make him feel that he is away from home. Their laws are stringent, especially in regard to taxation; you must pay eleven shillings or \$2.75 for keeping a horse; if you keep a dog cart or a gig you must pay \$3.75 for every wheel annually--consequently, the people don't use wagons, they use carts altogether. You are not allowed to keep fire arms, and you never see a man with a pistol. You are taxed for keeping a gun or pistol in your house.

"I mention these things to show how the people are taxed, and how John Bull is making slaves of people he claims to have freed.

Three things you must report to head quarters before their occurrence, or immediately thereafter; deaths, marriages and births; they look after these things with an eagle eye.

The people don't live in very fine houses, that is, the peasantry; they often have but one room. The houses are built of poles and bamboo wattlings, smeared with mud inside and outside; the rooms are about 10 feet square, and there are no beds.

The better class of people live in houses built in what is called the Spanish-American style, resembling the better class of Mexican architecture.

The chief educational resources of Jamaica has been the educational Mica fund. This fund originated in 1650, and consisted of \$10,000 which with interest amounted to \$600,000 at the date of emancipation in 1834 and the interest on this sum was by parliament applied to the education of the people of Jamaica. Schools were organized but the people soon lost interest, and after 40 years they had only 200 rudimentary schools. Schools in Jamaica now are conducted on the denominational principle; the manager of the school can have his peculiar views inculcated.

These schools, by complying with the rules and regulations of the government, receive grants of \$250 or \$300 a year. The present out look for education is encouraging when we consider the deplorable condition of that people 50 years ago.

The speaker mentioned the bright religious out look of the people of Jamaica and of its importance as a key to the diffusion of Protestantism through South America."

In conclusion, the reverend gentleman made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the educational and religious interests of the black race; stating that the Hebrews, God's chosen people, were as low as the negro has ever been, when God brought them out of servitude and rebuked the Gentile nations with them; and that he believed that God was going to take hold of this black, down trodden race, and in a similar manner rebuke us

for the way we have treated him.

On motion, of Mr. DuBose, the audience acknowledged their appreciation of the lecture by a rising vote of thanks.⁸

Y. M. C. A.

Friday was the day set apart for the exercises of the Young Men's Christian Association at the grounds. After the usual Sunday School Normal studies, several addresses were made by gentlemen in the work of young men for young men, certain documents distributed, and an earnest appeal to all young men to advance the interest of this great movement amongst the young men of the state.⁹

THE BIBLE MEETING

Thursday was made Bible day in the Calendar of the Assembly; and last night we had what proved to be one of the most interesting and instructive exercises of the session.

The Holy scripture was read in some 12 different languages, by representatives of each nationality with 2 or 3 exceptions. The audience was amongst the largest that has yet assembled on the Chautauqua Hill. The running commentary of Dr. Rankin, giving an outline of the history of each language in its turn, the date of translation of the Bible into each, Etc, caused the exercises to be insturctive as well as entertaining.¹⁰

⁸ Ibid, August 20, 1885

⁹ Ibid, August 27, 1885

¹⁰ Ibid, August 27, 1885

Dr. Baldwin Lectures

The 3 lectures of Dr. Baldwin on psychology, comprising "Instinct", "Conscience", and "Will"; probably out rank in importance any others which have been delivered before the assembly. That on "Conscience" we had the pleasure of hearing and in common with the large audience were impressed with its logic and moral earnestness and force. He concluded the series Friday night with a lecture on "Will".

Dr. Baldwin stands preminent we believe, in Texas as a teacher not merely in the technical, but in the broadest sense of the word, and is himself a noble example of what the best culture can do for humanity.¹¹

NEWS ITEMS CONCERNING THE CHAUTAUQUA

In the first issue of the San Marcos Free Press after the opening of the Chautauqua, the editor seemed intent on keeping the public posted concerning it. An article copied from the Blanco News shows that interest had spread at least forty miles away. More complete details of the purpose and plans of the Chautauqua were outlined than had previously been published.

VISITORS

A pleasant party is down from Austin to-day, spending the time at the Assembly grounds. San Marcos with its great educational work is growing in favor every day. We expect to see the time when our scores of visitors will be hundreds.¹²

¹¹Ibid, August 20, 1885

¹²Ibid, August 20, 1885

The best way to advertise the Summer Institutes of our town is to buy numerous copies of the Daily Press and send abroad.¹³

THE TEXAS CHAUTAUQUA

A San Marcos writer to the Blanco News presents some points concerning our summer Institute which will be found printed at this time. We copy most of the article.

We have the "Chautauqua school" which will bring hundreds if not thousands here every summer. The name of the institution is the San Marcos Sunday School Assembly and Summer Institute. It is not a local but a state enterprize. It's managers do not live here. It is chartered by the Reverend DuBose of Houston, one of the committee appointed to select a place. He traveled the entire state and at last came here and was shown the grounds at the head of the river, known as Wood's Hill, Now Chautauqua Hill, overlooks San Marcos Springs, river, adjacent hills, valleys, farms, stretches of woodlands and planes as far as the eye can reach. He said, "I will go no farther. If you will give us the land we will locate here." Of course we were only too glad to accept, and in six hours enough money was raised to insure the grounds, about 50 acres costing \$5,000.

Lands have since been enclosed and grounds cleared up and rough places made smooth, leaving the greater part as nature

¹³ Ibid, August 20, 1885

made it; drives made out of winding buggy roads as well as foot paths to the very summit. Pipes of the water works company are running thru the grounds. It takes takes about five minutes for the water to come from the Spring, insuring fresh and cool water. Fountains, cascades, falls, lakes, fish ponds etc. So you see we have been "up and doing".

Now for those who may not know the aims of the institution: It is a Sunday School convention, a Christian summer research. Nothing immoral will be permitted on the grounds. Lectures will be given daily on literary, scientific, and religious aspects. Popular instruction will be given in all developments of Education. Preaching every Sabbath.

A branch of the Chautauqua School of New York will be established here if desired which will be run after the following style:

It is a school for home study, at the fireside, in the office, at the counter, in the workshop. One must put in so much time each day, though he may not study every day. If one wants to study philosophy, geology, astronomy, mathematics, music, both instrumental and vocal or surveying, no matter what state he lives in, he writes the President informing of his purpose to study (say) geology and attend lectures in San Marcos. He receives an answer telling him what books to get, then, just before this session begins he will be informed what days will be devoted to these studies, and he can attend these and no other if he desires. At the end of four years he gets his

diploma or "white seal" if deserving.

The student pays for his own books and perhaps 25 or 50¢ per year. The school, of course is offered to both male and female students.

Any white person can become a member of the assembly by paying ten dollars. This gives him the right to lease of own lots on the grounds, go in and out at will without charge, and a right to vote on all questions of business. Those not members cannot do this. Persons not members will be charged 15¢ a day or 75¢ a week. All money taken in from any source will be expended on the grounds. None of the officers can receive anything for his services as the charter prohibits it. No one will be permitted to occupy the grounds when the assembly is not in session.

The State Summer Normal is now in session and some have expressed themselves as desiring it permanently located here that they may get the benefit of the Summer Institute. All lectures will be free.¹⁴

THE ASSEMBLY

The success of the assembly becomes daily more apparent. Each exercise seems to be attracting more and more attention and interest. The educational advantage of this single session can scarcely be estimated. What then must the future bring

¹⁴ Ibid, August 20, 1885

forth?¹⁵

A JOY FOREVER

Several of the gentlemen who have been in attendance upon the Assembly are widely traveled, some of them have reviewed the choicest wonders of Europe, and the Old World, but the unanimous verdict upon seeing San Marcos Lake had been, "It surpasses all". Texans do not know what is here. The circulars issued by the management of the Assembly have called forth many letters from the North and East, and next session there will be a great influx of strangers from these sections.

Kind and appreciative work came daily from every quarter to the managers of the Assembly. Texas will hereafter seek a home amongst these romantic hills with their mild warm and cool refreshing nights. There is scarcely a more desirable climate in the world than that of San Marcos.¹⁶

For the information of visitors now attending the assembly, we are authorized by the management to say that is the purpose of the directors to erect by the next season a handsome tabernacle on the ground now occupied by the large tent. This building will probably cost \$2000 and this is only part of the many improvements projected. San Marcos must become the educational and social center of the state.¹⁷

¹⁵Ibid, August 27, 1885

¹⁶Ibid, August 27, 1885

¹⁷Ibid, August 27, 1885

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE CHAUTAUQUA CLOSES

Early in September, the first session of the Chautauqua closed, an account of which was found in both The San Marcos Free Press and The Cresset. It is worthy of note, that the entertainment that was so highly praised, come from the immediate community. Their "elocutionary efforts" were greatly appreciated according to the news items.

THE EVENING BEFORE THE CLOSING DAY AT CHAUTAUQUA HEIGHTS

The twinkling of the merry lanterns, the glare of the bonfires, and the pretty waves of fire of the pyrotechnics on Chautauqua heights Friday evening attracted quite a large crowd despite the mud and the clouds and the lightning. It was the occasion of the entertainment by the young ladies and young men of San Marcos, The young people's contribution to the pleasure of our Chautauqua. A gala occasion of a gala occasion. After the brilliant display of fire works the evening programme was introduced by a quartette, delightfully rendered by Misses Sidney Kone, Mattie Reed, May Joyce and Prof. Ott.

The recitation of the Dying Alchemist, by Prof. J. L. Pritchett, was in excellent exactness. The professor enjoys considerable reputation as an elocutionist and the selection served to bring in prominence his strong points.

The recitation of the "Organ Builder", by Miss Mattie Reed was a delightful piece of acting. Miss Reed's voice is sweet and musical, and her bearing, pleasant, graceful and composed in the presence of an audience whose attention and sympathies she wins at once and holds throughout recitation.

"When the Tide Comes In," vocal solo, by Miss Sidnie Kone, was a rare treat. Miss Kone possesses a voice of wonderful sweetness, flexibility and compass which under careful training would reach that degree of proficiency in the world of song, only attained by the specially favored few.

"Uncle Danl's Prayer" was well presented by Miss Ruby Fourquean. Character acting is the most difficult of all and requires peculiar talent to be made at all pleasing, and "Uncle Danl's Prayer" was much applauded.

"Face against the Pane" was sweetly spoken by Miss Katie Breeding. Grace of action and a sweet voice make Miss Breeding's recitations always charming.

In place of the advertised duet by Mrs. Stanfield and Miss May Joyce, omitted on account of the absence of Mrs. Stanfield, the audience were entertained with a pleasing duet by Mrs. McMichael and Miss Mattie Reed.

Elma Richardson in the "Rum Mania" and Lennie Holland in "Laughing in Meeting," each acquitted themselves with distinction.

"The Polish Boy" was recited by Miss Fannie McLellan in a manner entirely creditable to herself and pleasing to the audience. Miss McLellan is a popular young lady reciter in San Marcos and she nearly combines all the graces of declamation she well merits her popularity.

When the tent is moved from Chautauqua heights and the gates are closed; when the long days of summer give place to

the shorter days of winter; when the memories of the exercises of our summer school are less green; the evening before the closing day of the Chautauqua will be remembered as the most delightful of all the evening exercises.¹⁸

CLOSE OF OUR SUMMER INSTITUTE

The last Daily Free Press appeared on Saturday and gave the record of the Institute to that evening; we will now mention the subsequent proceedings down to the close.

Saturday night Mr. DuBose delivered a lecture, entitled "Forecasting", anticipating the future of the Institute.

On Sunday morning he preached an interesting sermon from the text: "Ye are bought with a price". At the close, two additional memberships were taken, and a collection was made. There was a large attendance, and interest remained undiminished.

Rev. Mr. Arnold addressed the children at 4 o'clock p.m., and also preached at night. We learn his efforts were quite creditable.

Monday morning Mr. DuBose

"Folded his tent, like the Arabs,

And silently stole away,"

glad doubtless, to be permitted to return home.

We are informed that the grounds will now be closed to all public gatherings until the next session, but visitors will be allowed on the payment of an admission fee of five cents each.

As soon as sufficient means are raised, a tabernacle will be built on the Hill and other improvements made.

The next session will begin in July, 1886, and continue two months, of which the first is expected to do the work of a teacher's institute.¹⁹

The elocutionary exercises on Friday night at the Chautauqua, were, we understand, repetitions to some extent of those at the commencement of the Cornal Institute, at which we were unable to be present. They were, therefore new to us and more enjoyed on that account. We wish to express our special approbation of the manner in which the "Rum Maniac" was rendered by Mr. Elmer Richardson.

It is quite a difficult piece, yet we think it was remarkably well done. And then the moral was most impressive, so as to make its tendency decidedly good. That is a point which should not be over looked in selections of this kind.²⁰

MAKING PLANS FOR THE FOLLOWING SEASON

Immediately upon the closing of the Chautauqua, plans began to be made for improvements on the Hill. They were to have ready by the following season a home for the manager, Mr. DuBose. They were also to replace the rented tent with a commodious tabernacle.

A student Union designed for home study throughout the year was formed. The course of study, the required textbooks,

¹⁹Ibid, September 3, 1885

²⁰Ibid, September 3, 1885

and the general plan of procedure were definitely outlined. Study groups were formed at convenient centers which were to continue over a period of nine months. Checking on the accomplishments was arranged and at the end of the four year course, if satisfactory progress had been made, a certificate of graduation was to be granted. How faithfully this work was carried on has not been revealed either by documents, newspaper accounts, or personal interviews.

STUDENT'S UNION

On yesterday at 11 o'clock amid much interest and enthusiasm, the "San Marcos Student's Union" was organized.

OFFICERS

Reverend H. M. DuBose, Superintendent of the Student's Union
Prof. H. C. Prichett, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE AIM

of this Union is to prescribe a regular course of literary and scientific study for each day in the year; to provide for those who have been deprived of the advantages of scholastic training with a co-operative and comprehensive plan of study that will as far as possible, supplement this lack. It also aims to fill up the leisure hours of home life, in country, village and town, with pleasant and profitable mental recreation. In fine, it is meant to be a home school, where the student shall become his own teacher and find in companionship of kindred spirits a perpetual incentive to labor.

The course of study will comprise three departments; each will be represented in four textbooks, besides a suggested course for those who desire a more extended pursuit of knowledge.

Course for 1885-86

I. History and Literature

1. Green's History of English people.
2. Stappard Brook's English Literature.
3. Carlyle's Hero Worship.
4. Irving's Sketch Book.

II. Science and Art

1. Geikes Physical Geography
2. Shorplless and Philips astronomy
3. Ginn and Company's Geology
4. Peile's Philology

III. Religious and Miscellaneous

1. Lipcomb's Studies in the Forty Days
2. Farrar's Seekers after God
3. Kingsley's Haypatea
4. Era of the Protestant Reformation

This course will cover nine months, from October 1st to June 30 inclusive.

The curriculum will extend over a period of four years, after which students having passed yearly an approved examination, will receive diploma or a certificate of graduation.

The only cost of belonging to this Union will be an annual incidental fee of fifty cents. This fee is to pay for expense of correspondence, printing, etc, and no student will be admitted to examination until this fee is paid. The student will make at his own convenience and cost purchase of text books of course; or they will be ordered by the secretary when deposit of gross

cost of same has been made with him.

All students belonging to the first year's class, on the return of their examination papers to the superintendent at the session of the Assembly in August, 1886 receive the Union medal, to be struck in commemoration of the organization of the Union.

Printed blanks containing questions covering this course will be furnished each student before the first of March, 1886. Seventy five percent of these questions correctly answered will entitle the student to pass.

Any member applying to the secretary will receive authority to form local Unions in any village, town or neighborhood, to meet weekly or bi-monthly, to discuss, and study the books and topics of the course. The cost of the books to each student may be materially lessened by the organization of these local Unions--one set of books serving for several students.

All students as far as practicable are urged to attend the schools to be held during the month of July each year at Assembly Tabernacle, on Assembly Hill at San Marcos.

The instructions in these schools are meant to cover each annual course and will serve as a great annual recitation for students of the Union.

The work of the study is expected to be given on the 1st day of October, and all students are urged to begin as nearly as possible on that day. From twenty-five to forty minutes each working day, will be quite sufficient to master in nine

months the entire course.

It is expected and desired that every student will busy himself in increasing the active army of the union.²¹

REWARD OF MERIT

We are glad to see some of our good ladies circulating a subscription to raise means to build Mr. DuBose a handsome cottage on the assembly grounds. This will be suitable and only just tribute to his indefatigable and self sacrificing labors in a cause which bids fair to rebound to the signal advantage of our town.²²

WAS OUR CHAUTAUQUA A SUCCESS?

On the 10th of June a meeting of the citizens was held to consider the question of establishing a summer school modeled on the plan of the Summer Assembly at Chautauqua New York. As a result of the deliberations of this meeting, on the 11th of August the white winged tent was spread, the gates thrown open, and onethousand spectators assembled on Chautauqua heights to witness the opening ceremonies of this unique institution of learning, pastoral simplicity and all the charm of the olden time. By united action in two months time land had been purchased, a rugged woodland eminence fenced and transformed into a beautiful park, with drives and walks, and fountains and

²¹Ibid, September 10, 1885

²²Ibid, September 3, 1885

flowers, and aquarium, and the lecture school opened. For twenty days and twenty nights the lecture school opened, with interest unabating and attendance always good. Throughout the session it has been estimated 13,000 people listened to the reasoning of specialists in various paths of learning. The attendance at Mont Eagle, the Tennessee Chautauqua, during its second year's session of four months, was placed at 15,000. This summer, the fourth of its existence, the visitors range way up in the thousands. By a parity of reason we may expect a very large crowd for next summer's exercises. More especially is this to be expected, as the school during the next twelve months will receive considerable notice. The gate money, a small matter, was more than enough to pay the running expenses. In itself our Chautauqua may be pronounced a decided success. As reciting a valuable lesson, and pointing an old proverb, it was still greater success. In unity there is strength, and our Chautauqua venture has shown that by unity there is strength, and our Chautauqua venture has shown that by united action in a commercial sense, San Marcos in the next few years can be made to rank among the important towns in Texas.²³

TO IMPROVE CHATAUQUA GROUNDS

We are informed that the ladies of our town propose giving

²³San Marcos Cresset, September 15, 1885

an oyster supper to raise means for the improvement of our Chautauqua grounds. The date will be announced later. A most commendable enterprise.²⁴

REMEMBER

The supper announced some weeks ago to be given by the ladies on the committee for the improvement of the Chautauqua grounds will take place next Friday the 27th at Lucius Dailey's old stand east side of Plaza.

Supper from 5:30 to 10:00 \$1.00 paid at the door will entitle the person admitted to an entire supper, oysters included.

Children under 12 years half price. Lunch on Saturday.

The ladies who have promised to contribute will please send their contributions to Lucius Dailey's old stand by 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon.²⁵

The supper for the benefit of the Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly last Friday night we learn netted about \$50. If the weather had not been so wet and unpleasant doubtless twice that amount would have been realized. The supper, it is needless to say, was gotten up in the first class manner which characterizes whatever the ladies of San Marcos undertake. There was everything good to eat, including oysters served to order, and being given in such a cause the supper should have received a much larger patronage.²⁶

²⁴Free Press, November 26, 1885

²⁵Ibid, November 26, 1885

Our Chautauqua is in every sense the property of the people of San Marcos. On the list of subscribers will be found the names of nearly every property holder or business man of the town. It is in consequence but natural that a city pride in this unique institution of learning, and that every one should feel its success a personal triumph. The session last summer was a gratifying experiment, and the board of educators have not been idle since its close. At the meeting of the board last week most encouraging reports were submitted, and every one wore a cheerful countenance. At the January meeting of the share-holders, a proposition to build an open tabernacle on the Chautauqua heights will be submitted. The fact that the ladies are enlisted in the army of workers, adds additional assurance to the success of the school, and the Gresset predicts that the attendance next summer will be many times greater than on the occasion of the initial gathering of the admirers of the Chautauqua idea.²⁷

²⁷ Ibid, December 15, 1885

CHAPTER II

THE CHAUTAUQUA IN 1886

The Board of Directors manifested a great deal of activity in making plans for the second Chautauqua season which was to open in August. The first part of the program was a meeting of the Sunday School Assembly which must have been a county, or perhaps a district organization. One notice leads us to believe that the State Sunday School Convention convened here.

A choir of sixty voices, directed by a Mr. Richardson, added greatly to the attraction of the meetings. A lecture on astronomy, by Dr. Brown. Dr. J. Baldwin of Huntsville returned and delivered lectures of psychology as he did the previous season.

The program was made out for the entire month of August and bid fair to be successful. Later, there is evidence that the session of 1886 was considered a failure.

Plans for Improvements

A need was felt for a more permanent housing as is seen by the results of a meeting of the Board of Directors. In April definite plans were made for the structure and by the last of May, the building must have been finished for the Cresset comments on its lack of beauty.

THE S.M.S.S.H. AND S.I.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS

The board of directors of the above organization met yesterday afternoon. The following gentlemen present: J. E. Pritchett, president; Rev. H. M. DuBose; W. D. Wood; Ed. J. L. Green; Geo. T. McGehee; Chas. Hutchins; and Sterling Fisher, Secretary.

Report of Committee on plan for tabernacle adopted and J. E. Pritchett, J. B. French and Sterling Fisher appointed as a committee to contract for and superintend the construction of



Fisher's Fountain
North Side of Chautauqua Hill
Foreground: Mrs. E. L. Thomas
(Kate McGehee)

other-wise as shall be determined on by the Board.

On motion it was ordered that Chas. Hutchins, W. D. Wood and Ed. J. L. Green be appointed a committee to solicit and receive subscriptions for the purpose of constructing said building and making such improvements of grounds as may be necessary.

On motion the secretary was instructed to call a meeting of all the citizens of San Marcos and surrounding country and neighboring towns for the purpose of organizing a choir for the next session of the assembly. Said meeting to be held at the Baptist Church.

The members of the building committee were continued on grounds.

Adjourned the first Tuesday in March.

Sterling Fisher--Secretary²⁸

Rev. H. M. DuBose preached to a large congregation at the Methodist church Tuesday evening. Everyone is a friend and admirer of the talented devine at San Marcos, and the announcement that he was to occupy the pulpit on the occasion filled the sacred edifice to overflowing.

The tabernacle surmounting Chautauqua hill is to be built.²⁹

²⁸Ibid, March 25, 1886

²⁹Ibid, March 27, 1886

All feeling an interest are invited to be present at the meeting of the Chautauqua choir at the Methodist church Tuesday evening.

The Chautauqua choir met at the Presbyterian church last evening and effecting an organization, electing Mr. J. A. Thomas, president; Mr. C. W. Gregory, vice president; Mr. J. H. Storey, secretary; messrs. Hutchings and Richardson, directors, and Mr. Capron, organist. The next meeting will be held at the Methodist church next Tuesday evening. The choir will add materially to the interest of the summer session of the Chautauqua.³⁰

FLOWERS FOR OUR CHAUTAUQUA

We are in receipt of the following note which we cheerfully give space in our column.

San Marcos, Texas, April 21,

Mr. Hull---Will you please request the ladies of San Marcos through your paper, to grow a plant each for the Chatauqua, and oblige,

Miss Laura Wilcox

Miss Julia Smither

Committee

The ladies have all along intended that our Chautauqua should be "a thing of beauty and joy forever". Their efforts

³⁰San Marcos Cresset, April 24, 1886

last summer in the matter of floral decorations added largely to the attractions of the grounds and their assistance in various ways in the evening programmes contributed materially to the interest of the sessions. They have gone to work in earnest and success will gracefully crown all they wish to accomplish.³¹

OUR CHAUTAUQUA POSITION

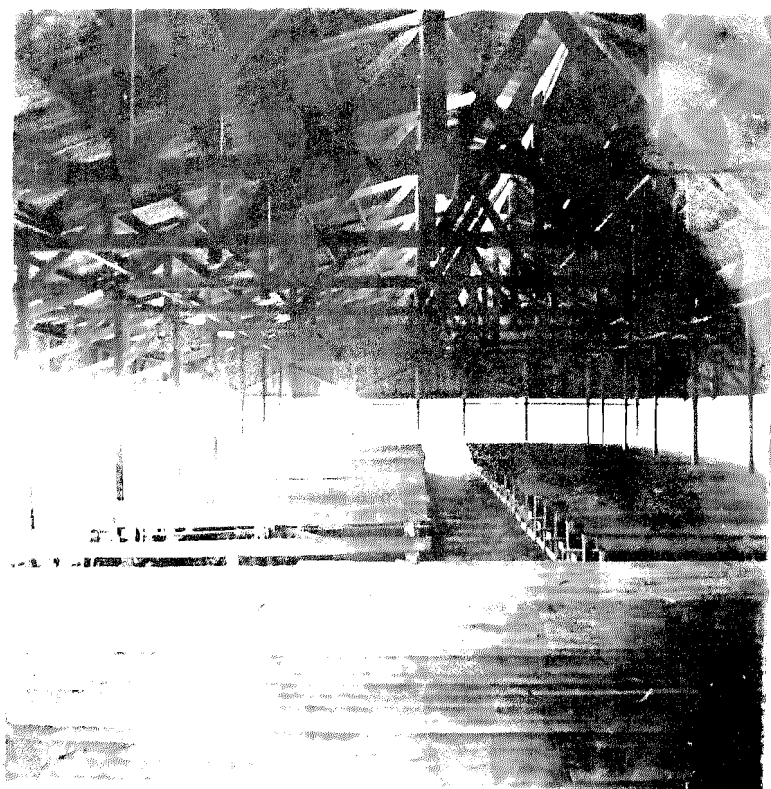
At a recent meeting of the directors of Sunday School Assembly and summer Institute it was determined to erect a tabernacle sixty-six by ninety feet in the clear, and it was estimated that about \$1,000 was necessary for this purpose and such other improvements of the grounds as are requisite for the coming July and August session. The treasurer has on hand about \$2,500 in solvent notes and cash, and a committee consisting of Chas. Hutchins, Judge W. D. Wood, and Ed. J. L. Green were appointed to canvas the town for subscriptions for the purpose and have thus far secured \$200. It is hoped that every citizen of San Marcos and vicinity will give liberal aid to this work, as every indication points to a large attendance the coming session, and extensive preparations have been made for speakers and lecturers. The State Sunday School Association will hold its session on the grounds August 3rd to 6th, and the Normal School for this district will be held here also, and no such word as failure should be known or thought of. It would be a disgrace that

³¹Ibid. April 24, 1886

no city could afford to endure, and success can alone be secured by a hearty and noble response of our citizens, and feel and believe that every citizen will respond with that degree of liberality that has distinguished them in former action in this matter and all other enterprises of which they have taken hold. By united effort we can and will make a grander success than that of last year. Do not wait for the committee to call on you but hunt them up or go to the treasurer and contribute liberally to this grand enterprise, and in one month the building committee will have the Tabernacle visible to the world.

Mr. DuBose has promised and will doubtless give his best efforts to aid in this matter and feels confident of securing material aid, but the committee think it best to raise \$600 at home, and the amount should be raised without difficulty.³²

There is no disguising the fact that the Chautauqua tabernacle, nearing completion, is along way removed from being a pretty building. For the amount of money in the hands of the directors and the size of the building necessary to be constructed it probably could not have been better, but that does not alter the fact that it is not an attractive sight. It has been well put together and is conveniently arranged and has ample room to accommodate all who attend the exercises, but it is not aesthetic. Under this state of facts the suggestion that Coronal Institute be requested to embellish the interior of the building with paintings, crayon drawings and stationary from the art department of the school was a happy thought. Flowers



Interior of Chautauque Tabernacle

Built in 1886

will be in greatest profusion and the ladies committee will arrange them to the best advantage but art contributions will materially assist the flowers in beautifying ugliness.³³

PROGRAM OF THE SECOND CHAUTAUQUA SEASON

The industry of the management of the Chautauqua was evident, for in May a detailed program for the month of August appeared in the local press. In vain does one scan the program for evidence of entertainment--Sunday School, Y. M. C. A., Bible classes enlivened only by the Chautauqua choir. Lectures on Astronomy and psychology satisfied the questionable craving for variety.

The programme for the summer session of our Chautauqua while of known general interest is of that length as precedes the possibility of its publication in the Cresset. It is impossible to ignore it entirely though and we give below some of the leading features. For the first day, Monday, August 2nd and the order of exercises as arranged is 11 A. M. opening address, by Judge Gustave Cook of Houston; 4 P. M. "Oratorio," Chautauqua choir; 8 P. M., address "The Chautauqua Idea and the San Marcos Plan." Each succeeding day our splendid Chautauqua choir will do valient service. Throughout the session popular lectures will be delivered on the following subjects; Texas Reminiscences, The Border Land of Science, Force and Matter, Origin of the Universe, The Press and Its Mission, The Marvels of Spectrum Analysis, The Microscope and its Rev-

³³San Marcos Cresset, May 29, 1886

elations, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Two Years Travels in India and Ceylon, The Bible, The Watch Without Hands, Astronomy (with stories), the Study of Hebrew and Greek, A Great Reformation of the Nineteenth Century, The Women We Need, Incentives to Christian Work, Students Union, Fruits and Flowers, Professors H. Hunsoldt and H. E. Brown will conduct the scientific part of the programme. A number of distinguished speakers are announced who have not yet signified their subjects. The Young Men's Christian Association will hold daily services between the hours of 10:30 and 12:00. Sundays will be devoted to devotional exercises.³⁴

THE TEXAS CHAUTAUQUA

Our Chautauqua is fast becoming famous. We find the following notice in the Denver Tribune-Republican.

The Texas people are progressive. They are no longer unwilling to adopt a good thing simply because it originated in the North and the East. One would hardly think that Texas would have a Chautauqua but nevertheless, it has. It is called "The San Marcos Sunday School Assembly and Summer Institute." It has a branch called "The San Marcos Student Union" which is modeled on the plan of Chautauqua and the object of which is to "supply and prescribe a regular course of literary and scientific study for each day in the year."

The San Marcos Assembly was organized in June 1885; and the first session was held in August. This session continued for 20 consecutive days, and it appears to have been very successful. The Assembly grounds are situated within a short distance of the town of San Marcos, which is the county seat of Hays county, between Austin and San Antonio. The chief natural attraction seems to be the San Marcos River and the Lake, which are spoken of, the one as "the matchless river", and the other as "the most beautiful lake on the continent". The assembly sessions are held on a hill overlooking the

³⁴Ibid, May 29, 1886



Charlestown Hall and Tabernacle, from the Proposed Public Park.

river and lake, and which has an altitude of 1000 ft. above the sea.

It will be seen from this that, notwithstanding Colorado's claim to be considered an intellectual and cultured state, the Texans organized a summer institute or Chautauqua Association before Coloradons did. The Colorado Assembly is organized now but it has not held a session yet. 35

Programme;

Of the second annual session of the Sunday School Assembly and Summer Institute .

The Assembly proper will open at 11 a.m. Monday August 2, 1886. The following is a partial program of the Exercises proposed for August. Special features in educational work, not mentioned in the programme will be presented.

Monday August 2, 11 a.m. Opening address, by Judge Gustave Cook of Houston; 4 p.m. "Oration Assembly Chair"; 8 p.m. Chautauqua Idea and the San Marcos Star.

August 3 to 5 inclusive---Annusl meeting of the State Sunday School Assembly. Prominent Sunday School workers from every section of the state and from abroad will attend and participate in the exercises.

Friday, August 6: 6 to 8:40 a.m. Young Men's Christian Association leaders training class, led by Rev. Henry Edwards Brown, A.M. International section; 8:40 to 9:20 a.m. General training class Young Men's Association. Bible reading. This will be the daily order to the Young Men's Christian Association exercises; 10:30 a.m. Sunday School teacher's normal class;

11 a.m. address by the Rev. Dr. Scudder, San Antonio; 4 p.m. Assembly chorus; 8 p.m., address by Hon. J.D. Lynch.

Saturday, August 7; 8 to 10 a.m. Young Men's Christian Association exercises. 10:20 a.m. Sunday Schools teacher's class, international lesson; 11 a.m. address by Prof. W.J. Spellman, Cornal Institute; 4 p.m. Assembly chorus; 8 p.m. address by Rev. J.H. Luther, D.D. president Baylor College; subject, "My Library".

Sunday, August 8; 8 to 10 a.m., Young Men's Christian Association exercises. 4 p.m., Children's services; 8 p.m. sermon.

Monday, August 9; 8 to 10 a.m. Young Men's Christian Association exercises; 10:30 Sunday School teacher's class; 11 a.m. address; 4 p.m. Assembly Chorus; 8 p.m. address by Rev A.E. Bolen, Brenham, Texas, Subject, "The Ideal Man."

Tuesday, August 10; 8 to 10 a.m. Young Men's Christian Association exercises: 10:30 Sunday School teachers class; 11 a.m. lecture by Prof. H. Harsaltd; subject, "The Borderland of Science"; 4 p.m. second lecture by Prof. Harsaltd, subject, "Force and Matter"; 8 p.m. address by Rev. E.B. Chressurae, D.D. of Tehauacqm University.

Wednesday, August 11; 8:30 a.m. Young Men's Christian Association exercises; 10:30 a.m. Sunday School teacher's class; 11 a.m. anniversary celebration; 4 p.m. choir; 8 p.m. lecture by Prof Harsaltd, subject, "Origin of the Universe".

Thursday, August 13; 8 to 10 a.m.; Young Men's Christian

Association exercises; 10:30 a.m. Sunday School teachers' class; 11 a.m. lecture by Prof Hensoldt, subject, "The Marvels of Spectrum Analysis", 4 p.m. Choir; 8 p.m. Address by the Rev. E. B. Chappell, San Antonio, Texas.

Saturday, August 13--8:10 Young Men Christian Association exercises; 10:30 a.m. Sunday School teachers' class; 11:a.m. lecture by Prof. Hensoldt, subject, "The Microscope and the Revelation; 4 p.m. Chorus Choir; 8 p.m. lecture by Prof Wagner A.W.L.L.D. University of Texas, subject Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Sunday, August 15, 8 to 10 a.m. Young Men's Christian Association special exercises; 4 p.m. Childrens meeting; 8 p.m. Sermon by_____.

Monday August 16--8 to 10 Young Men's Christian Association; 10:30 Sunday School teacher's class; 11 a.m. lecture by Prof. Hensoldt, subject, "Two years Travel in India and Ceylon"; 4 p.m. Chautauqua Chorus; 8 p.m. address by Rev. J. H. Neil, D. D. San Antonio.

Tuesday August 17--8 to 10 Young Men Christian Association exercises; 10:30 Sunday School teachers' class 11 a.m., Bible day, "The Bible"; 4 p.m. Choir; 8 p.m. lecture by Rev. J. W. Adkinson A.M. president Central College subject "The Watch Without Hands."

Wednesday, August 18--8 to 10 a.m. Young Mens Christian Association exercises; 10:30 Sunday School teachers' class; 11 a.m. address by Rev. G. W. Briggs, editor Teda Advocate; 4 p.m. Chorus; 8 p.m. studies in astronomy, by Dr. Brown.

Thursday August 19--8 to 10 a.m. Young Mens Christian Association exercises; 10:30 Sunday School teachers' class; 11 a.m. address by Rev. G. W. Briggs, editor Texas Advocate; 4 p.m. Assembly chorus; 8 p.m. address by Rev. A. A. Clark D. D. University, Thorp Springs.

Friday, August 20--8 to 10 a.m. Young Men Christian Association exercises; 10:30 Sunday School teachers' class; 11 a.m. "Studies in Astronomy" by Dr. Brown.

Saturday August 21, 8 to 10a.m. Young Men's Christian Association exercises; 10:30 a.m. Sunday School teachers' class 11 a.m. Rev. J. W. Heidt D. D. "Southwestern University"; 4 p.m. Chorus; 8 p.m. "Studies in Astronomy" by Dr. Brown.

Sunday, August 23, 8 to 10 Young Mens' Christian Association exercises; 4 p.m. sermon by _____; 8 p.m. sermon.

Monday, August 21, 8 to 10 Young Men's Christian Association exercises; 10:30 a.m. Sunday School Teachers' class; 12 n. lecture by Dr. J. Baldwin.

Tuesday, August 24, 8 to 10 Young Men's Christian Association exercises; 10:30 Sunday School teachers' class; 11 a.m. "Studies in Astronomy" by Dr. Brown; 4 p.m. Chorus; 8 p.m. lecture by H. H. Dinwiddie, A. M. Agricultural and Mechanical College, subject "A Great Reformation of the Nineteenth Century."

Wednesday, August 25, 8 to 10 a.m. Young Men's Christian Association exercises; 10:30 Sunday School teachers' class; 11 a.m. Lecture by Dr. Baldwin; 4 p.m. Chautauqua Chorus; 8 p.m. address by Rev. T. Ward White, subject "The Women We Need."

Thursday, August 26, 8 to 10 Young Men's Christian Association exercises; 10:30 a.m. Sunday School Teachers' class; 11 a.m. lecture by Dr. Baldwin; 4 p.m. Chautauqua Chorus; 8 p.m. address by Rev. Joel T. Daves, Tyler, subject "Incentives to Christian Work".

Friday August 27, 8 to 10 a.m. Young Men's Christian Association exercises; 10:30 Sunday School teacher's class; 11 a.m. address by Rev. W. H. Preston, San Antonio, subject "The Ministry of Song" 4 p.m. Chautauqua Chorus; 8 p.m. address by Hon. Temple Houston, subject, "The Tendency of Modern Thought".

Saturday, August 28, 8 to 10 a.m. Young Men's Christian Association exercises; 10:30 a.m. Sunday School class; 11 a.m. Students' Union Anniversary Address; 4 p.m. Chorus; 8 p.m. Students levee and Bencan forces.

Sunday, August 29, 8 to 10 a.m. Young Men's Christian Association exercises 4 p.m. Children's services; 8 p.m. sermon.

Monday August 30, 8 to 10 a.m. Young Men's Christian Association exercises; Sunday School class last recitations; 11 a.m. address by _____. 8 p.m. Lecture by F. E. Hollaway, Fort Worth, Editor Transcript Magazine, subject "Emerson and His Place in Literature".

Tuesday, August 31, Director's Day; 11 a.m. business meeting, 8 p.m. closing address by Rev. H. M. DuBose, subject "Flowers and Fruits."³⁶

³⁶Ibid, August 5, 1886

SHADE OF OUR ASSEMBLY HILL

It is conceded by visitors that the Hill presents one of the grandest and most beautiful landscapes to be seen on the continent, and is in nearly all other respects well adapted to the purpose to which it has been appropriated. The one great deficiency is the lack of shade. 'Tis quite true it is covered with quite a growth of native trees, but our cedars and elms afford us an inadequate protection against the burning Texas summer sun. Additional shade is indispensable, and it has occurred to us that this can be found, easily and certainly in the China Tree of either variety. It will thrive almost anywhere in this country, and there is sufficient soil on the Hill to insure a dense growth of it's incomparable shade tree. Talking the other day on the subject with Mr. John L. Malone he fully concurred with us in this respect. He said that China trees near his residence flourished where there was less than six inches of soil above the solid rock. Another thing, it will endure drought quite equal to any other large tree. It is not so long lived as some other trees, but then it is of such rapid growth that a constant succession of trees and shade can readily be secured.

We commend the subject to whom it may concern.³⁷

The young ladies of San Marcos are to give an oyster supper

³⁷Ibid, August 19, 1886



Restaurant on Chautauqua Grounds

at an early date to raise funds to assist in further embellishing Chautauqua grounds. Every one will cheerfully assist in making the festival a success and the young ladies may feel assured their efforts in behalf of one of the noblest institutions of the Lone Star will beam abundant reward. It will be remembered that the tireless efforts of the Ladies more than all else combined, made the summer session of the school the gratifying triumph it was, and their further efforts will insure a much longer attendance and more attractive programs at future sessions.³⁶

Address of Hon. H. Teichmueller

The addresses of four speakers, Rev. R. L. Dabney, D.D., Lt. D., Hon. Gustave Cook, Judge H. Teichmueller, and Rev. T. W. Briggs have been preserved in pamphlet form and made available for this research by Mrs. E. L. Thomas of San Marcos. The material is too lengthy to give in entirety, but as a compromise, an excerpt from the address of Judge H. Teichmueller of La Grange is given. His subject was "The State, The Church, The School".

SCHOOLS

When I take up the subject of our free school system, I do not forget that the constitution of our state has settled it. In this aspect of the subject I am conservative, and regard it the duty of every citizen, whatever his individual opinions may be, to labor earnestly for the greatest efficiency and usefulness of the system while in operation. But it is at best but an

³⁶Ibid, November 3, 1886

experiment we are making, and I admire the wisdom of the saying attributed to Mr. Gladstone "that no question is ever settled until it is settled right." The most precious privilege of freemen, and the most potent means for their advancement is free discussion. But this high privilege carries with it the corresponding duty of earnest and honest discussion. In this sense I will briefly analyze the question, confident that my views cannot irritate those of you who may differ, for if my reasons are untenable, they will only serve to confirm your present conclusions. I find in Judge Cook's recent address the following sentence, which is full of meaning:

"To use the machinery of government in carrying out your educational system is the highest wisdom; but to allow those in authority in the government to use you in carrying out their systems would be the most dangerous folly."

So far as this sentence expresses the thought that the education of our children is our own and not the function of government, I cordially endorse it. But from the proposition that it is the highest wisdom to use the machinery of government in carrying out an educational system, I feel constrained to dissent.

My reading of history, and my observation and reflection, have led me to the conclusion that government always means coercion. The transfer of any subject to the sphere of state action relieves the intelligent self-action of the people.

The European fiction, that the state is of divine origin

and kings rule by the grace of God, has long deprived man of his native freedom, but even degraded humanity still demands emancipation.

To call the paternal guidance and supervision of the state a people's self-government is no less a delusion. Contemplate a moment the great policies of our nation.

The deceptive doctrine of protecting special industrial classes by taxing the masses for the benefit of the few, was wrung from a confiding people by appeals to their generosity. But the system has grown to colossal dimensions, until it now collects annually countless millions from the earnings of the people, and arrogantly and successfully defies their protests.

National and state governments, in order to advance an artificial and illusory civilization, have inaugurated a system of subsidizing private enterprizes, ostensibly for the promotion of the public welfare, by which uncounted millions and our public lands have found and are still finding, their way into the hands of individuals and corporations.

These policies of an immaculate and infallible government addount for the widening gulf between extreme wealth and extreme poverty, and no delusions of self-government will avert the impending danger.

Once these economical tendencies have plunged the American people into a gigantic and most horrid civil war the world ever witnessed; and now these same tendencies, intensified by victorious triumphs, are rapidly bringing upon us the horrors of the

still more irrepressible conflict between capital and labor.

But these policies, invented by state-craft, involve only material interests. Well may thoughtful people pause when they are asked to surrender the training of the susceptible minds of their children to the educational discipline of the state.

Look at Germany. She takes the proud lead among European nations in the noble art of government education. But nowhere is the military type of government developed to greater perfection than in Germany.

If some of you should triumphantly point to the achievements of the prosperous schools of San Marcos as proof of a free school system I will gladly admit the fact, but must beg leave to differ from your judgment concerning the cause of this satisfactory result.

When I cast my delighted eye over your beautiful town, and am charmed by your many neat and cozy homes; when I listen to the echoes of the busy hum of your civilization, and associate with your kind and hospitable people; then I discover forces of human intelligence and virtue as much more potent influences in the cause of education than state superintendents and government boards!

If we were credulously to accept as gospel all our public speakers tell us, we might indeed suppose that our patriotic politicians and statesmen do all the plowing and planting in our fields, and manufacture all our goods of merchandise, for they have the confirmed habit of attributing the abundance of

our crops and the prosperity of our people to the wisdom of their wonderful government policies! But we know that the actual work of our sturdy, self-reliant, and manly people, produces the real treasures of our civilization. And no aspirations are stronger in man, than those prompted by the affection for our offspring. The hope, to rear our children healthy and strong, and to equip them amply for the useful work of life, is the most powerful incentive to ceaseless and uncomplaining toil. These instincts nature has implanted in our hearts by ties of enduring strength, which human government can never improve!

But it is contended that there is no danger in enlisting the mechanism of government into the service of the cause of education. Let us see a moment:

I will pass by the complex system carried on by state and local boards, superintendents and other government officials to relieve the people of the onerous duty of organizing schools. But does not the government also map out the studies to be pursued by our children? Have we forgotten the bills introduced in our legislature, copied from the laws of sister states, proposing a uniform system of school books in our whole state? The nice jobs for the legislature, of state board, to distribute among competing publishing houses, and the little local monopolies in counties and towns, are matters of comparative insignificance; but are the people ready to concede it to the superior wisdom and the immaculate purity of purpose of a state board to pre-

scribe for our children even the thoughts and sentiments upon which, as a corner-stone, the superstructure of their character as future citizens is to be erected?

And indulge a moment's allusion to the illustrious Blair bill. If our national government should contribute millions of dollars to our school system, and continue taxation to raise future funds for the same purpose, national control of the educational department will ultimately follow as sure as night succeeds day. Our tendencies are to a central point with indomitable speed! Is my memory at fault if I say that a majority of Texas Teachers, lately assembled in a State convention, also indorsed this magnificent liberality of our paternal government in Washington? What will stem this resistless current, if affection for government education should find a strong lodgement in the hearts of the American people?

I cannot leave this subject without touching the religious interests involved, for it is contended that the trouble they occasion demand state control of our school system.

Suppose a community of people, who are Methodists, Baptists Catholics and Jews, followers of Darwin, and even Bob Ingersoll. That is right. A government recognizing religious liberty protects them all. Now, education and religion of some sort are inseparable, and the problem is most perplexing how these people of such different beliefs are to co-operate in organizing schools for the education of all their children. But this is exactly what they have to do, or they must leave their children.

uneducated. These exigencies which the noble duties of real life present, when attended to by a self-governing people, are the means of humanizing and advancing mankind. They teach the spirit of tolerance and intelligent mutual concession, for a common ground must be found upon which all these people may peaceably co-operate to accomplish a common purpose in which they are profoundly interested. And every community has its own peculiar difficulties.

Are the people incapable of adjusting these questions? Permit me again to quote a sentence from Jefferson:

"Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he, then, be trusted with the government of others?. Or have we found angels in the forms of kings to govern him? Let history answer this question."

Now, I ask, how does the state deal with this matter? It is credible that a short sentence in the constitution or statute law, excluding sectarianism from schools, can solve this perplexing problem which springs from the intricate working of the human mind and man's purest aspirations? It is to be hoped that such summary decree may stifle these conflicting thoughts and sentiments and bridel them into obedient submission?

We all know how it works.

Let us ignore, for the moment, the Godhead ascribed to Jesus Christ, but let us look at him historically as a man. Where is an honest thinker, a lover of truth and the purest human virtues, who will deny that all these are more perfectly combined in Christ, the man, than in any character of ancient or modern history?

Again, disregard the divine inspiration claimed for the Bible, but judge it as a book of human manufacture. Where is another book that has wielded a like masterful influence upon the thoughts of the human race, during many centuries, in all climes, and in all lands?

Denounce it as a bundle of superstition, you have the legal right to do so! But does not the fact remain that its teachings have, generation after generation, and century after century, guided the thoughts of millions of men? No, I will even say, if those, who speak of it only with scorn and derision, will honestly analyze the working of their own minds, they can trace their best thoughts and their conceptions of right and wrong to this book they despise!

This is not a mere opinion, but I am simply stating a fact.

Now look at our liberal government schools:

The teacher may speak of Alexander the Great, of Pericles or Plato, or Cromwell or Robespierre, of Washington or Lincoln, and of Gladstone or Bismarck, with unrestricted freedom. He may, with perfect impunity, narrate and comment upon their deeds and sayings, as the bias of his mind may indicate. But let him venture to speak of Christ, or dare to read one page from the Bible, and he must bundle up and be a-traveling, for the state has banished such sectarianism from the schools for the children of Texas.

Now, I will simply add that this is not passive neutrality on the part of the government, but it is hostile and aggressive

partisanship against religion and the church.

It is idle to believe this a settlement of the question. No attentive observer can fail even now to discover the growing conflicts of thought on this subject. Sooner or later this controversy is sure to appeal to the ballot box for decision, and then the state will also control our religious questions.

What is the remedy? It is my opinion that Europe may properly assume charge of church and school, but that the education of the children of the American people belongs to the domain of their uncontrolled self-government.

I am aware of expressing views which are not popular, and prudence and policy might have dictated silence. But I never fear to present my well matured convictions to a truth-loving and generous people. Like you, I am a friend of education, and believe that the virtue and intelligence of the people are the basis upon which our institutions rest. Now, however, we may differ as to the best means to attain these results, I trust that you will at least pardon my abiding confidence in the ability of the people to educate their own children better than the government can do it for them.³⁹

³⁹The San Marcos Sunday School Assembly, pp 24-29

CHAPTER III

THE CHAUTAUQUA IN 1887

The results of the efforts to carry on the Chautauqua in 1886 were doubtless discouraging, but undaunted by the near failure, the month of August, 1887 is dedicated to the third session.

Mr. Julian came out in a lengthy article on August 11, showing the cause of the failure of the previous year. He pointed out that the public had not yet realized that the underlying purpose of the Chautauqua was intellectual and that such a realization was essential to success. He told them that too much time was given to the Chautauqua Guards, a military drill team having no connection with the Chautauqua save to monopolize the attention of the public and divert the same in their direction.

In vain were the papers searched for evidences of the fearful drouth of '86 and '87 to see if that had anything to do with the lack of interest in the Chautauqua. One item only was found and that was concerning drouth difficulties in the Dallas area. Either the people in this region were not affected or they would not let others know of hard times.

A NEW SKETCH OF SAN MARCOS

"The Industrial Alliance" has gone the way of many other newspaper enterprises at Austin. The editor, Mr. Pyroy, had notices of his visit to Science Hall, Kyle, and San Marcos in type when the paper suspended and sent proofs of the same to a friend at this place. We copy the handsome account of our town.

Arriving at San Marcos in the afternoon, we proceeded to use the little time left us in visiting "the lions" of the place--the carefully trained of the Texas Chautauqua, and the world, famous San Marcos spring, or rather grand collection of springs.

The Chautauqua with its great speaking stand, is located on a eminence over-looking the Big Springs, and though, of course, bare of tenants now, was, we were told, well filled and greatly enjoyed during the past summer, and is, without doubt, admirably suited from its high and breezy position, its bosky dells, bubbling fountains, and rippling streams, for the pleasant, social educational, and health giving purposes to which it is dedicated.⁴⁰

⁴⁰Free Press, January 13, 1887

S.M.S.S. & S.I.

PROGRAMME FOR 1887

August 6th. Opening Day

11 a.m., Address by Hon. W. J. Swain, of Austin

8 p.m., Lecture by Dr. John W. Heidt, D. D., regent South
western University.

August 7th. Sunday

11 a.m., Sermon

8:30 p.m. Sermon by Dr. Heidt.

August 8th,

11 a.m. Lecture

8:30 p.m. Lecture by Rev. Dr. Wright of Austin.

August 9th.

10 a.m. Sunday School Normal class.

11 a.m. Lecture

8:30 p.m. Lecture by Rev. Dr. Johnson, Fort Worth.

August 10th

10 a.m. Sunday School Normal calss.

11 a.m. Lecture

8:30 p.m. Address by Hon. J. D. Sayers.

August 11th.

10 a.m. Normal class.

11 a.m. Lecture

8:30 p.m. Lecture, Rev, W. N. Nelens, of Belton.

August 12th.

10 a.m. Normal class.

11 a.m. Lecture

8:30 p.m. Lecture, by Prof P.V. Pennybacker of Tyler

August 13th.

10 a.m. Normal class

11 a.m. Lecture

8:30 p.m. Lecture by Rev. H. M. Neely

August 14th Sunday

11 a.m. Sermon

8:30 p.m. Sermon by the Rev. M. H. Neely

August 15th

10 a.m. Normal class

11 a.m. Lecture by Prof. E. W. Tarrant, Chappell Hill

8:30 p.m. Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Connor of Georgetown.

August 16th.

10 a.m. Normal class

11 a.m. Lecture by Dr. Baldwin

8:30 p.m. Hon. Dudley G. Wootton, of Austin.

August 17th

10 a.m. Normal class

11 a.m. Lecture by Dr. Baldwin

8:30 p.m. Lecture by Prof. J. A. Brown

August 18th

W. C. T. U. Day.

August 19th

10 a.m. Geology class

11 a.m. Lectures by Dr. Baldwin

8:30 p.m. Lecture by Dr. Hill of Greenvine

August 20th

10:a.m. Geology class.

11 a.m. Lecture on Teaching by Dr. Baldwin

8:30 p.m. Lecture by the Rev. A. R. Winfield, D. D.
of Little Rock

August 21st Sunday

11 a.m. Sermon by Dr. Winfield.

8:30 Sermon

August 22nd. Poet's Day

11 a.m. Poet's of the South essay.

8:30 p.m. Poets of Texas, Essay by S. H. Dixon, Austin

August 23rd

10 a.m. Geology class

11 a.m. Lecture by Dr. Baldwin

8:30 p.m. Lecture by Dr. Cranfil, of Waco

August 24th

10 a.m. Geology class

11 a.m. Lecture.

8:30 p.m. Lecture by Rev. Dr. Luster of Baylor College.

August 25th

10 a.m. Geology class

Children's Day

August 26th

Bible Day

August 27th

10 a.m. Geology class

11 a.m. Lecture

8:30 p.m. Lecture by the Rev. W. C. Block of Mississippi

August 28th Sunday

1 a.m. Sermon

8:30 p.m. Sermon by Dr. Block

August 29th

Chautauqua Day

August 30th

Director's Day

August 31st

8:30 p.m. Closing Concert

An informal Musical Programme will be executed each day
The Teachers Retreat will occupy one week from the 15th to
the 23rd. Lectures on Teaching by Dr. Baldwin of the State
Normal School.

The School of Geology, will be conducted by Dr. F. L.
Yoakum, President of the Academy of Science of Texas.

Other features of interest will be added to this pro-
gramme.⁴¹

OUR CHAUTAUQUA

Commenced on Saturday. Owing to the late election excite-
ment the opening was but slimly attended. By request Miss Lea-

⁴¹Ibid, July 28, 1887

well furnished a poem which was read on the occasion. We have not received a copy or it would appear in this issue. Mr. DuBose made the opening address, Col. Swain not being in attendance. On Sunday morning Mr. DuBose preached. The children met for Sunday School instruction at 4 p.m. and Rev. Mr. McIntyre preached at night. The gate fees having been reduced to 25¢ per day or 10¢ for a single admission, we learn there has been a larger attendance. We trust the Assembly will grow into its normal prosperity and more than its usual success in a short time. Let us all do our best to that end.⁴²

WHAT CAUSED THE FAILURE OF OUR CHAUTAUQUA LAST YEAR?

That it was a failure we have the authority of the Cresset. In the course of an article in its issue of June 4, occurs the following passage:

"Last year, owing to want of activity on the part of the general management, mistakes of those who were allowed to control and a general business depression, the session of the assembly, briefly told, was a failure."

We do not however concur with the Cresset that the Assembly last year was an entire failure, but it was such to a considerable degree; and the passage quoted will serve as a text for inquiry which we propose to make as to the causes which led to this partial failure, and these will be found somewhat different

⁴² Ibid, August 11, 1887

from those stated by the Cresset. The first session was, considering that the movement had but just been inaugurated, and other unfavorable circumstances, a fair success, and it only needed the original and true idea of the institution, to have made it far more successful last year.

The First Great Mistake

What was this idea? The founding of an out-door school of science, literature, morals, and unsectarian Christianity, after the model of that famous similar institution at Chautauqua, New York. Was this idea earnestly realized or acted upon here? We regret to say that it was not. In the first place the intellectual part of the plan was soon pretty much ignored. One would naturally have supposed that would have entered into and given tone to the social entertainments of the town; that the Student's Union would have been the nucleus of its chief, social gatherings. Not so, however, after a very brief career, the Union was wholly ignored and lost sight of. The books prescribed by the Assembly remained unread save by a very few individuals, while the society of this place ran into frivolous and unintellectual channels. The Assembly left no perceptible impress or influence on the town, not through fault of its management, but because the people simply ignored its directions and seemed to look forward to its next meeting as a sort of mere social pastime. It seemed to have been very generally lost sight of that the objects and exercises of the Assembly meant brain work quite as much as it expected in a Teacher's Institute. For the absence of

this

The Dude Element,

which some two years since undertook to run and rule the town was largely responsible. Anything like thought or study affected its feeble brain unpleasantly, and hence was avoided as much as possible. The nanby-pambyisms and silly nothings of a certain class of society were carefully aped. Games, which to say the best of them have no higher aim than to kill time, were affected; the cultivation of the heels rather than the head favored. Thus the time and attention of many who should have been following the course provided by the Assembly were foolishly frittered away. Finally appeared on the scene

"The Chautauqua Guards"

as the full flower of all this mental vacuity save in its name, not the remotest connection could be traced between this body and the Assembly. Yet for a time they were "all the rage." Their harlequin garb as they appeared on the streets was the grand attraction of the season. The Assembly came to be looked upon only as a sort of "side show" by their intelligent following:

Meantime the date for the second session of the Assembly arrived. The circumstances appeared to be most auspicious. It had just been preceded by a session of the State Normal School, represented by over a hundred of the leading teachers of the State, and giving a congenial educational flavor to the atmosphere. This was followed by a session of the State Sunday School Convention. Both these gatherings were in direct line with the true purpose of the Assembly. Their favorable influence, however, was spoiled by

A Great Blunder

of the amnagement right in the start. The opening address was devoted to a cranky criticism of our public school system as devised by the fathers and founders of the United States and the Republic and State of Texas, which was denounced by the speaker as the handmaid of vice and irreligious. This address was followed by others of a similar tenor. That this course was a mistake we have the high authority of Dr. Atticus G. Haygood, who in a recent letter said:

A few church people denounce the public school. This is folly, and worse--it places them on the wrong side.

A more unwise and suicidal blunder in fact could scarcely have been made, and we hope never to see it repeated. Whatever may be the short comings of our public school system, there is no sense in our Assembly antagonizing it. It should rather seek its co-operation as far as may be, for both clearly have, to a large extent, the same ends in view. However, the last session of the Assembly might have recovered from the bad consequences of this blunder, had it not been for a serious diversion (unintentional we presume) against it at home.

How the Chautauqua Guards Guarded Chautauqua

It had scarcely got under way before the Chautauqua Guards in full force concluded they must visit Galveston during the interstate drill and astonish military circles on that occasion. They accordingly went. This would not have made so much difference, had they not drawn after them about one hundred more of our admiring people. They were absent some ten days or two weeks, right

at the most critical time of the Assembly. The drain of that number of our people from attendance upon it was no small matter in itself. Then the effect on visitors was disastrous. How could they be expected to take an interest in it when our own people were found thus absenting themselves from its session? This more than anything else was the cause of the failure last year. The interest rapidly diminished, the programme had to be cut short, and the Assembly was hurried to an unsatisfactory close. Now we do not so much blame "the boys"; it was no doubt fun for them, but the Assembly might have said with the frogs in the fable which some bad boys were stoning: "It may be fun for you, but it is death to us."

Furthermore it soon became manifest that "the Guards" were not only adepts in the art of killing time, but of spending money. The Assembly was made to play second fiddle to them in that respect also. We cannot undertake to enumerate the various festivals which were got up for their benefit by "a discerning public". Altogether it is conceded that an expenditure of \$1,100 was made for their benefit. Of course the wast of that large amount of money made it necessary to economize in more worthy and important directions. The fire companies were ignored, the Assembly, as we have shown, snubbed. Worst of all a scheme to establish a public library and reading room was reported impracticable for want of funds! Now we believe \$1,100 would have gone far toward establishing a branch of the Y.M.C.A., with library and reading room.--something in harmony with the design of the

Assembly--a safe-guard to young men against the seductions of saloons. How shameful that the means of securing all this good should have been squandered as they were!

Let it be constantly borne in mind that what is known as the Chautauqua system is a system of schools--of actual intellectual work as well as moral and religious training. To carry it on successfully requires not only money, but mental effort and application. And this too, not merely during the sessions of the Assembly but during the intervening time as well.

The facts must be recognized here if we hope to make our Assembly what it should be. Our people must themselves stand unitedly by it if the hope for the outside world to aid in building it up. They must give it not only their material but their moral support, in accordance with the great ideas and objections of the movement. Thus and thus only may they hope to hail its success.⁴³

OUR CHAUTAUQUA

In the Free Press of August 11th, it will be recollected that we reviewed somewhat the past of the above institution, and dwelt especially on the grand shortcoming of our people in failing to realize that intellectual work and organization were essential to its success. We are gratified that our line of argument has been fully endorsed by the leaders of the movement in their daily teachings from the Hill. Messrs. DuBose, Shaw, McIntire and

⁴³ Ibid, August 11, 1887

others have continually sought to impress the importance of organizing literary and scientific circles to carry on the work, not only during the sessions of the Assembly but all the year round. Will their earnest suggestions be heeded and acted upon, or will they be disregarded and ignored in favor of profitless trivialities as heretofore? We hope not, but we shall see.

As we suggested in our former article, if our people have mastered the true idea of this movement and imbibed its genuine spirit, they will make these circles coincide with the social circles of the town, so as to combine profit with pleasure. Will this be done? Again we say, we shall see.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ Ibid, September 8, 1887

CHAPTER IV

THE CHAUTAUQUA IN 1888

The near failure of the Chautauqua in '86 and '87 evidently made the people realize that reorganization and replanning were necessary. The management was transferred from the local board to a board consisting of Reverends DuBose, McIntyre and others, all experienced in Chautauqua schools. The change was evidently beneficial for outstanding improvements are noted, not only in the physical appearance of the Hill and the comfort of visitors, but in the variety shown in the programs.

The last days of June saw the opening of the Chautauqua and near the end of July saw the closing. More material is fortunately available to aid us in unearthing this bit of history. Besides The San Marcos Free Press and The Cresset both of which have furnished the foundation for the reports for the three previous years, through the kindness of Miss Addis Harvey several copies of the Chautauquan, a daily paper, were found which add interesting details. This daily was published by G. A. McNaughton, Editor of the Hays County Times. Several interesting items were found in this latter paper due to the thoughtfulness of Mrs. Claude Ivey.

Changes and Improvements

As was noted in the introduction to this chapter, a change in management and plans for the Chautauqua caused a decided revival of interest. The tabernacle was to be enlarged and improved, new fountains and ponds were added, and a steamer for pleasure rides was placed on the river.

San Marcos, justly famed for the number of her churches, the excellence of her schools, the morality of her people and elevated tone of her society, has, by reason of her healthful location, invited numbers of health seekers in both summer and winter.

The next summer will add to her other attractions to the San Marcos Summer Institute, on the Chautauqua plan.

The Sunday School assembly and Summer Institute was established here four years ago. Reverend Dr. DuBose, assisted by the liberal donation of San Marcos people, bought the ground, a

beautiful cedar crowned eminence over looking the source of the San Marcos River, and the exercises of the first session were conducted under a spacious tent. The attendance from abroad was not large but the local interest was great, and the projectors were encouraged to push the work so auspiciously begun. In the second year substantial improvements were made. The grounds were terraced and planted with shrubs and flowers; fountains were put a-flowing, a tabernacle with a seating capacity of 600 to 800 was erected, which with the DuBose cottage, a gift from our people, gave permanence to the enterprise. The two sessions held under the tabernacle were largely attended. Several schools were inaugurated and lectures by eminent scholars and clergy-men were delivered.

During the last winter the management was transferred from the local board to a board consisting of Reverends DuBose, McIntyre and others, all gentlemen of observation and experience in the conduct of schools on the Chautauqua plan, who will organize for the coming season such schools as are in vogue in Chautauqua, New York, Monteagle, Tenn., and elsewhere in the United States. The purpose is to enable all persons to pursue at home a course of study that will result in an education comparable with that obtained by a collegiate course. All the departments incident to summer assemblies will be represented here. Schools of oratory and art, music and the science of teaching, penmanship and drawing, philosophy and theology, all will be taught. Campfires and the round table will bring the sage and the

seeker after knowledge in close communication, and the task of study will be lightened by the pleasures of "recess". Eminent lectures have been retained and the session promises one "continued feast of reason".

The Managers already are placing the grounds in order. The tabernacle will be remodelled and the seating capacity increased. Restaurants, bath houses etc, are being built. 4,000 feet of new pipe will distribute water through the grounds, and several hundred furnished tents will furnish outdoor homes for visitors. The river is being cleared of surface vegetation that marred its beauty and a little steamboat will give safe transport to the head of our marvelous river.

The view of the San Marcos valley from the tower on Chautauqua hill is one of unsurpassed grandeur and loveliness. A recent visitor declared that it revealed in beauty, the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, as seen from the summit of Blue Ridge.

The San Marcos Summer Institute, largely the work of San Marcos people, deserves the encouragement of all friends of liberal education.

It is not designed to be local in its beneficence and offers the people of the whole state opportunities to avail themselves of a plan of study which is afforded by other schools of like character that have been so fruitful and so far reaching in results.

Galveston News 45

⁴⁵ Ibid, May 3, 1880

Your School Cordially Invited!!!

TEXAS
CHAUTAUQUA
ASSEMBLY

SUNDAY SCHOOL DAY!

Wednesday, July 11, 1888.

8 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.

Look at Our **PROGRAMME** on 3rd. Page

Come AND Spend

A Delightful Day!

At the Beautiful Grounds of the

ASSEMBLY.

 All Sunday School Scholars under twelve years of age
admitted **FREE!** Special Excursion rates on R. R. 

Please Read to Your Sunday School.

OUR CHAUTAUQUA

It is expected that the city authorities will make liberal appropriations for placing the drive from the town to Chautauqua grounds in first class conditions, but it is incumbent upon our citizens to do something also, that we may manifest our interest in the enterprise "of our prayers". Much depends upon the success of the coming session of the Chautauqua in fixing it as a permanent San Marcos Institution, and it behooves us all to be up and doing to assist the management and thereby manifest our faith and interest in the Summer Institution. A small outlay of money under judicious direction would so improve "the landing" near the entrance gate on the hill, that the difficulties and dangers to vehicles in turning need exist no more.

Let us go to work--the season is delightfully propitious for evening out door exercises, and the beautiful Court House lawn is most inviting to such entertainments, let our social clubs (of which we have two) inaugurate weekly open sessions and let the proceeds be expended as above suggested. The proceeds from the entertainment may in no single case be large, but the aggregate will materially assist in promoting the work suggested, and the movement will evince to the management and the public that the San Marcos people have an abiding interest in the matter.

Think of this, young ladies and gentlemen, and combine a little business with your season of pleasure. Think of it "old folks" and let us all work together in promoting a work

that will serve to make more attractive and endear "Sweet Home".⁴⁶

The proposed improvement on the Chautauqua grounds, so fully detailed in previous issues of the Times, is being daily proceeded with, but, from present appearance it will surely take additional hands to have all the arrangements completed ere the opening of the season. The store room and kitchen is already erected, and workmen are now actively employed constructing the large dining hall. Much however, remains to be done toward s beautifying the grounds--making roads, walks, carriage drives, erecting platforms, etc. With these completed, success during the coming season is assured. The Chautauqua opens on the 27th of next month and so far, everything is working beautifully to encourage those connected with the management.⁴⁷

The steamer "Tom Glover" at the river is a little gem. She burns coal oil which is sprayed into her furnace by steam pressure from a tank in her bow and her boiler is tested to 300 pounds pressure. She is perfectly safe and like her god-father is a "flyer". Visitors during the Chautauqua will appreciate her advent on these waters. She carries the colors of the Texas Republic made and presented by the accomplished lady of our distinguished young friend Dr. L. W. Cock.⁴⁸

⁴⁶Ibid, May 10, 1886

⁴⁷Hays County Times, May 25, 1886

⁴⁸Free Press, May 31, 1886

CHAUTAUQUA NEWS

There is talk of holding an old fashioned camp meeting at the assembly grounds this fall.

Students and visitors to San Marcos will be pleased to know that those very uncomfortable seats in the Tabernacle have been replaced by others more comfortable.

Such have been the improvements on the hill that former visitors would hardly recognize it as the same place.

Miss Frances Willard and Mrs. Clara Hoffman, distinguished representatives of the W.C.T.U., are expected to be present during the session.

Mrs. Laura Pennel, of Hearne, will deliver an address on Young Women's Work for Temperance.

The Glorious Fourth will be celebrated on the grounds in a manner appropriate to the occasion.

General Clinton B. Fish, the prohibition candidate for president of the United States, will address the people on July 17th.⁴⁹

EVENTS OF JULY 2, 1888

Timely information concerning the expenses of attending the Chautauqua was given by the Free Press. A program for the entire season was not available but several daily programs are giv-

⁴⁹ Ibid, June 28, 1888

en. It will be noted that entertainment, along with the more serious side of the program, has found a place. The reader will kindly note the "schools" that are in operation, as well as the less provincial made up of the personnel of artists.

Our Chautauqua opened on yesterday under very favorable auspices. We append some particulars which will interest the general public.

BOARD

At the restaurant on the grounds

Per month.	\$20.00
Per week	6.00
Per day.	1.00
Per meal50

Comfortable board can be had in the town one half mile away, from \$3. to \$4.50. There is a first class hotel in the city of San Marcos where persons who do not wish to camp can be well cared for at the usual rates of a hotel. Persons wishing to do their own cooking while camping, will find all necessary articles for food on sale at the Assembly Commissary upon the grounds, at the regular market price.

ADMISSION

Single tickets good until 9 a.m. of the day following that of the purchase, 25 cents. Should a person remain beyond a day he must pay 25 cents for each day, payment to be made every morning. No person will be permitted upon the grounds who does not observe this rule.

Season tickets. \$3.00

Season tickets to pastors of churches . . 1.50

Children under 12 years of age free.⁵⁰

PROGRAMME OF THE

TEXAS CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY

8:00 p.m.--Women's Conference--W.C.F.U. Hall

Ministers' Conference

Teachers Institute

Kindergarten

Bible Readings--Tabernacle

9:00 a.m.--Commercial School

School of Art.

School of Languages.

Sunday School Normal.

Young People's S. S. Normal.

Sunday School Primary Work.

10:00 a.m.--Chorus class.

Primary Work in Teacher's Institute.

School of Oratory.

W.C.F.U.--School of Methods.

11:00 a.m.--Lecture by Prof. McCormick

Subject: Botany,

1:30 p.m.--Musical--Tabernacle

⁵⁰ Ibid, June 28, 1888

2:00 p.m.--Teacher's Institute

Commercial School

School of Science.

3:00 p.m.--Vocal Class

School of Philosophy

4:00 p.m.--Chorus Class

Mothers' Conference--W.C.T.U. Hall

6:00 p.m.--C.L.S.C. Round Table--Hall in Grove

7:30 p.m.--Free Talk--Tabernacle.

8:00 p.m.--Lecture by Frank Lincoln.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

All things important to be known by visitors:

Tents for rent.

Boats for rent, price 25 cents per hour.

No boats will be rented at the lake on Sunday.

Restaurant can feed all the people who may come here.

Good food, well served, and moderate prices. Ice cream is served at any hour between 6 a.m. and 10:30 p.m.

Did you hear the bell. You will at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning and at 9 and 10:30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 6 and 8 p.m.

Sleep is the order after 10:30 p.m. Quiet is necessary till 6 a.m.

A No. 1 Barber is ready to receive and fix you up, gentlemen!

Shop on upper Terrace near Grand Avenue.

Confectionary at Corner Grand Ave. and upper Terrace.

Collections will be made of Tent rents to-morrow. Will you

be "at home"?

Hardy & Company will supply you with everything you need in the lines of provisions, dry goods, vegetables, bread and butter, and whatever is not for sale on the grounds (that a Christian ought to have) except Lectures, Sermons and schools. They will take your orders at your doors 3 times a day. Monday next, the recreation grounds will be opened. You better be here Monday night.⁵¹

OPENING EXERCISES OF TEXAS CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY

Wednesday June 27, at 3 p.m. the Rev. H. M. DuBose, the President being absent, the Rev. W. H. Shaw, secretary opened the Assembly and called in the Rev. W. H. Biggs, to lead in prayer. "The Chautauqua Idea" was the general subject announced, by Rev. Shaw for discussion. The Rev. W. A. Pinson was called on and spoke on the subject of Chautauqua in general referring to the work that had been done on the Texas Chautauqua Hill. The Rev. A. H. H. Biggs spoke in favorable terms of the past history of the Assembly and work done here. The future outlook of the Texas Chautauqua Assembly was represented by the Rev. J. E. Stovall. There are difficulties in the way, but the prospect for a successful future are flattering. The Rev. E. C. McIntyre talked of the business future of Assembly work and the relation of the San Marcos people to the great enterprise located on this hill. At 6 p.m. the work of the Assembly was outlined by the heads of the different departments. The Business School by Prof. L. R. Valden.

⁵¹ Texas Chautauqua, July 2, 1886

Teachers' Institute by I. H. Bryant. School of Oratory by the Rev. W. W. Pinson. He stated that Miss Powell would have charge of this department. The Rev. W. H. Shaw has charge of the C.L.S.C. and J. E. Stovall of the School of Science. The work of W.C.T.U. was also spoken of.⁵²

REIGN OF LAW

At 11 a.m. Thursday June 28th, Rev. H. M. Durose delivered the opening address before the Assembly, the subject being "The Reign of Law." "Law", said the speaker "is not the fierce relentless thing that fear and ignorance make it. It is tender, beautiful, making harmony throughout the eternities. Law is the vesture of God. Life, its mysteries, hopes and joys are all under law. Greatness of life is achieved by obedience to the law. Law is an eternal incentive. Its reign is eternal."⁵³

CHAUTAUQUA CULLINGS

"Sanctified fun," H. W. Beecher on Frank Lincoln's monologue.

"The Ludicrous Phases of Life." Hear Frank Lincoln depict them from the platform at Chautauqua tonight.

"You ought to be the happiest man in the world. You make people smile." John Ruskin to Frank Lincoln.

The world renowned humorist, Frank Lincoln, of Chicago,

⁵²Ibid, July 2, 1888

⁵³Ibid, July 2, 1888

arrived on Saturday, and will occupy the platform July 2nd and 5th.

Prof. Montgomery's lecture, on Saturday night, "The Young Man's God," was replete with deep thought and earnest religious instruction.

Rev. J. D. Scott, of Galveston, preached a strong sermon from the platform, on Sunday, to the largest audience assembled up to date--twelve to fifteen hundred.

Rev. H. M. DuBose delivered a sermon at the pavilion Sunday night from the text: "What is man?" A good audience was present notwithstanding the rain.

The Model Sunday School, on Sunday, conducted by Rev. Mr. Stovall, was a great success. Prof. Montgomery's inimitable blackboard exercise captured old and young.

The heavy rain on Sunday afternoon interfered very much with the order of exercises. The children's mass meeting was pretty well attended. Interesting short talks were made by Prof. Montgomery and Rev. Sterling Fisher.⁵⁴

FIVE NIGHTS IN ASTRONOMY

Prof. Montgomery will begin on Monday night a series of open air lectures on practical Astronomy. These lectures will come after the regular lecture and are open to all.

W.C.T.U.

The W.C.T.U. will be represented by Mrs. Beauchamp, Mrs. Pennel, Mrs. Acheson, President of the State W.C.T.U., Mrs. Pugh,

⁵⁴Ibid, July 2, 1888

and other ladies of the State identified with the work. Miss Will-
ard is also expected to be present.

FUN, CLASSICAL, FUN!

A musical and imitative monologue by Frank Lincoln of Chicago
on the Assembly platform next Monday and Thursday nights, July
2nd and 5th. Fine music, rare fun. High toned humor.⁵⁵

THE SCHOOLS

The schools are all in operation to-day. Good work is being
and good attendance encourages the principals.

The Hall of Music looms up on the hillside and is headquar-
ter for the Schools of Music and Elocution.

Following is the order of exercises arranged by Madam Gilbert
principal:

8 to 10 a.m., Vocal School

10 to 11 a.m., Theory and Sight

5 to 5:30 p.m. Concert Music

5:30 to 6 p.m., Choir Practice

The School of Languages, under the direction of Mrs.

O'Connor, announces the following hours:

German from 9 to 11 a.m.

Spanish and French, 4 to 6 p.m.

The Commercial School opened this morning under Prof.

L. R. Walden, with good outlook. Prof. Walden stands high as a
teacher of the science and practice of business.

⁵⁵Ibid, July 2, 1888

C. L. S. C.

The C.L.S.C. reunion and Round Table talks take place, Wed. evening at 8 o'clock, at Vincent Grove. All Chautauquas are urgently requested to be present. A good programme will be presented at the Grove every evening after Wednesday.⁵⁶

CHAUTAUQUA CULLINGS

Pleasure sailing on the river daily.

Let everybody work for the Chautauqua.

Shoulder to shoulder! And work for the Chautauqua.

Don't leave San Marcos, until you visit the Sulphur Springs.

Let our citizens work to make the Chautauqua Assembly a success, and they will work to develop our grand city.

The Chautauqua managers desire all persons who will entertain people, to send their address to Secretary Shaw, at the office in rear of pavilion.

Do not leave the children behind, bring them with you by all means. Remember all children are admitted free. Miss Brook, of Austin, a successful teacher in calisthenics, will be present to illustrate her work. Mrs. Dr. Stiles, the primary teacher in Dr. Wright's church, Austin, will have full charge of the little folks in Primary Sunday School work. Mrs. Stiles is one of the best primary teachers it has been our good fortune to see. Full of enthusiasm, and of great faith and love for children, she makes lasting impressions for good upon them. There will also be

⁵⁶Ibid, July 2, 1888

a kindergarten school and a Youth's Reading Circle, and the Children's Normal Sunday School class. Besides these opportunities for improvement, there are amusements provided--football, croquet, swings, lawn tennis, rowing, bathing, etc.⁵⁷

FRANK LINCOLN

This world renowned humorist and caricaturist will hold the platform at the Chautauqua Tabernacle, July 2nd at 8 p.m. Mr. Lincoln has performed before Ruskin, Gladstone, Beecher and most of the noted men of both Continents. Mr. Lincoln's performance the most unique event of the month.

DR. WAGGONER

Dr. Waggoner's address on Friday evening "John Milton and Paradise Lost" was one of the events of the present session. It was superb. Dr. Waggoner made a record at the Assembly in past years. He will always be welcome.⁵⁸

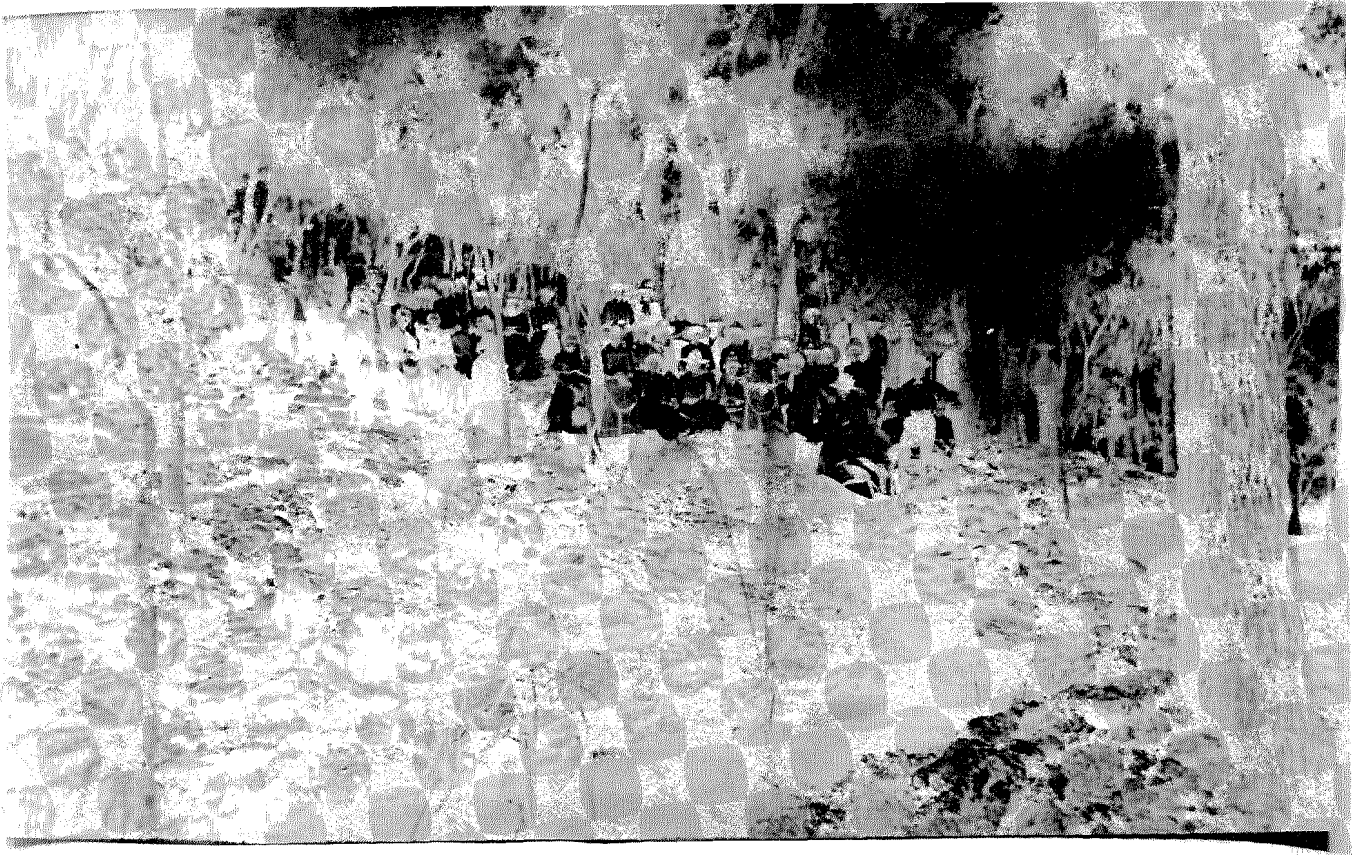
Our Chautauqua has made a week's satisfactory progress. The opening took place on Wednesday of last week, our people closing their business houses on the occasion.

At 11 a.m. Thursday June 28th, Reverend H. M. DuBose delivered the opening address before the Assembly, the subject being "The Reign of the Law". "Law", said the speaker, "is not the

⁵⁷

Ibid, July 2, 1888

⁵⁸ Ibid, July 2, 1888



One of the Beauty Spots on Chautauqua Hill

fierce relentless thing that ignorance makes it. It is tender, beautiful, making harmony throughout eternities. Law is the vesture of God. Life, its mysteries, hopes and joys are all under law. Greatness of life is achieved by obedience to law. Law is eternal incentive. Its reign eternal."

Professor Montgomery made a fine practical talk at the same hour Friday.

The various schools are now well organized and in progress. Reverend Mr. Scott of Galveston preached on Sunday morning. Professor Montgomery, McCormick and others have spoken on various scientific topics.

Frank Lincoln, a noted humorist, has attracted large crowds by his talking personations.

Boat rides on the lake are frequent and much enjoyed.

There are as yet ample accommodations for a large number of visitors, and we hope to see the beautiful evenings fully occupied in the course of a few days.⁵⁹

PERSONAL

Reverend Mr. Inracc and wife came in Tuesday to attend our Chautauqua.

Judge Kelso of Eagle Pass, is on his regular visit to our Chautauqua.

The Misses Bruce came in from San Antonio on yesterday to

⁵⁹ Free Press, July 5, 1888

attend our Chautauqua. They will occupy a part of the residence of Mr. Robbins.

Our neighbor at the Times began the publication of the Daily Chautauqua on Tuesday. Inasmuch as it is undertaken at their own risk, they deserve all the more credit for their enterprise.

We threw out from our office window on yesterday morning as usual, our time honore, old flag. In a short time, however, Reverend Mr. DuBose summoned our flag to "come up higher" even to the highest pinnacle of Chautauqua Hill, and that being its special mission, of course it went. Time was when "this was not thus" in this locality as our friends know. The world moves.⁶⁰

PROGRAM FOR JULY 9

Special attention is called to the fact that women and their interest received some attention as is shown by Dr. Thrall on The Higher Educated Women, and the celebrated "lady lecturer", Miss Harrison who spoke on What is true Culture.

Mrs. Gertrude Garth Whitmore, of Lockhart, recalls that her first knowledge of vesper services was gained at Chautauqua. Mention is given of such a service in this section. The lectures on astronomy continued.

PROGRAMME OF THE TEXAS CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY

Programme for To-morrow, Fourteenth Day

8:00 a.m.--Women's Conference--W.C.T.U. Hall

Ministers' Conference

⁶⁰Ibid, July 5, 1888

Teachers Institute

Kindergarten.

Bible Readings--Tabernacle

9:00 a.m.--Commercial School

School of Art

School of Languages

Sunday School Normal

Young People's S. S. Normal

Sunday School Primary Work

10:00 a.m. Chorus Class

Primary Work in Teacher's Institute.

School of Oratory.

W.C.T.U.--School of Methods

11:00 a.m.--Address by Dr. Rankin

1:30 p.m.--Musical--Tabernacle

2:00 p.m.--Teacher's Institute

Commercial School

School of Science

3:00 p.m.--Vocal Class

4:00 p.m.--Chorus Class

Mother's Conference--W.T.C.U. Hall

6:00 p.m.--C.L.S.C. Round Table--Hall in Grove

7:30 p.m.--Free talk--Tabernacle

8:00 p.m.--Bible Evening--the Bible in many lands⁶¹

⁶¹ Texas Chautauquan, July 9, 1888

DAILY PROGRAMME COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

From 9 to 11 a.m.--Bookkeeping

From 11 to 11:30 a.m.--Commercial Calculation

From 11:30 to 12 a.m.--Penmanship

From 2 to 3 p.m.--Bookkeeping

Shorthand and typing are also taught. Arrangements made to suit pupils.⁶²

WATCH

Rev. J. D. Scott preached yesterday at 11 a.m. from the Assembly platform. His text was from the Gospel of Mark and read: "What I say unto you I say unto all, watch." The sermon was an earnest and practical appeal to all Christians to watch the insidious advancements of the tempter. A large congregation listened to the earnest words of the preacher.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Rev. Dr. Thrall delivered at the Tabernacle, the morning at 11, a lecture on "The Higher Education of Women." Dr. Thrall is well known as a historian, divine, and scholar, and his exhaustive treatment of this problem furnished food for thought to his delighted audience.

MODEL SUNDAY SCHOOL

Chautauqua Assembly Model Sunday School was opened at 9:30 by Rev. Bro. Shaw, Supt. Rev. Dr. DuBose, pastor; Judge

⁶² Ibid, July 3, 1888

Fisher, Asst. Supt.; Rev. Dr. Stovall, librarian; Mr. Hutchings, Chorister; Miss Kaufmann, organist; 14 teachers and 119 pupils present.

C. E. Malden, Sec.⁶³

WHAT ARE THE ATTRACTIONS AT SAN MARCOS?

A "matchless" river, whose waters, clear as light, flow the year round at a mean temperature of 72 degrees, and rise to flood tide in mid-summer. The most beautiful lake on the continent, whose banks and bottom nature has turned into a vast floral conservatory--an infinite variety of mosses, flowers, ferns and rank grasses growing at a depth of twenty-five feet beneath the surface, and clearly visible through the crystal waters. The most beautiful scenery in the State; cool nights, and quiet, home-like surroundings. The environs of San Marcos furnish many curious and interesting objects. Among these may be mentioned the mountain race-course, a great geologic wonder; Jacob's Well, a bottomless fountain of pure water; fern and stalactite caves. Indeed, the whole region is full of geologic and botanic interest.

The morning prayer and bible service are under the direction of the Rev. J. E. Stovall.

A short missionary service was held in the Tabernacle,

⁶³Ibid, July 9, 1868

yesterday evening just preceding the sermon by Dean Richardson.

The Geology class went out for practical work Saturday evening instead of the usual lecture. We believe in education by doing.⁶⁴

TRUE CULTURE

The celebrated lady lecturer, Miss Harrison of Greenville, arrived last night, and will lecture at the Tabernacle this evening at 8:30 o'clock, on "What is True Culture."

Miss Harrison has made for herself an enviable reputation in line, and a rare treat is in store for those who hear her tonight.

C. L. S. C.

The C. L. S. C. vesper services were held at the pavilion in the Grove yesterday at sunset. The shadowy silence of the Grove and the solemn voice of prayer and song made the thought of being a Chautauquan more enticing than ever before.

SERMON

The Rev. Dean Richardson, of San Antonio, delivered the sermon at the Tabernacle yesterday evening. His text was "I Speak Concerning Christ and the Church." The sermon was much enjoyed by a great concourse of auditors.

Prof. Montgomery returned on Saturday from San Antonio,

⁶⁴ Ibid, July 9, 1888

and at night delivered the fifth of his lectures in the series of "Five Nights in Astronomy." He left yesterday for San Francisco, California.

CONCERT SATURDAY NIGHT

The concert given by the schools of Music and Elocution on Saturday night was a success in all points. Miss Powell's readings were exceptionally fine. A very large audience witnessed the performance.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MEETING

Rev. J. E. Stovall conducted the young people's service yesterday afternoon, opening the exercises with a short, pretty lecture to the little men and women. He was followed by several others in short addresses.⁶⁵

ANNOUNCEMENTS

And things important to be known by visitors:

1. Tents for rent
2. Boats for rent, price 25 cents per hour.
3. No boats will be rented at the lake on Sunday.
4. Restaurants can feed all the people who come here.

Good food, well served, and moderate prices. Ice cream is served at any hour between 6 a.m. and 10:30 p.m.

5. Did you hear the bell? You will at six o'clock to-morrow morning and at 9 and 10:30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 6 and 8 p.m. Sleep is the order after 10:30 p.m.

⁶⁵ Ibid, July 9, 1868

6. Confectionery at corner Grand Ave. and upper Terrace Hardy and Company will supply you with everything you will need in the lines of provisions, dry goods, vegetables, bread, and butter and whatever is not for sale on the grounds (that Christians ought to have) except lectures and sermons and schools. They will take your orders at your door three times a day. Monday next, the recreation grounds will be opened. You better be here Monday night.

All articles lost on these grounds should be reported to the secretary's office, where you will find what you have lost if the finder is a Chautauquan and good.

Will all parties using water see that the hydrants are closed, when they leave them.

Every tent holder is required to provide a barrel or a box, into which must be thrown refuse, waste paper, tent sweepings, etc. The management will have the same carted away.⁶⁶

Program for July 10

Several programs are given for the varied meetings that seem now to be firmly established. Miss Harrison pleased her many friends by reciting "Why I am an Old Maid."

PROGRAMME OF THE TEXAS CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY

To-Morrow, Fifteenth Day

⁶⁶ Ibid, July 9, 1888

8:00 a.m.--Women's Conference--W.C.F.U. Hall.

Ministers' Conference.

Teachers Institute.

Kindergarten.

Bible Readings--Tabernacle.

9:00 a.m.--Commercial School.

School of Art.

School of Languages.

Sunday School Normal.

Young People's S. S. Normal.

Sunday School Primary Work.

10:00 a.m.--Dr. L. F. Yoakum

Primary Work in Teachers' Institute.

School of Oratory.

W.C.T.U.--School of Methods.

11:00 a.m.--Address by Dr. Rankin.

1:30 p.m.--Musical--Tabernacle.

2:00 p.m.--Teacher's Institute

Commercial School

School of Science.

3:00 p.m.--Vocal Class.

4:00 p.m.--Chorus Class.

Mothers' Conference--W.C.F.U. Hall.

5:00 p.m.--C.L.S.C. Round Table--Hall in Grove.

7:30 p.m.--Free talk.--Tabernacle.⁶⁷

⁶⁷ Ibid, July 10, 1888

PROGRAMME OF THE W.C.T.U. TO-DAY

- 8:00 a.m.--Woman's praise meeting.
- 8:30 a.m.--Duty of gospel visiting.
- 9:00 a.m.--Recess.
- 10:00 a.m.--Home rule and state law. Essay and discussion.
- 10:30 a.m.--Sabbath observance, essay and discussion.

AFTERNOON

- 4:00--Bible study on heredity.
- 4:30--Colored women's efforts on temperance.
- 5:00--Divorce and separations, by Mary M. Clardy.
- 5:30--Dismission.⁶⁸

DAILY PROGRAMME COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

- From 9 to 11 a.m.--Bookkeeping.
- From 11 to 11:30 a.m.--Commercial Calculation.
- From 11:30 to 12 a.m.--Penmanship.
- From 2 to 3 p.m.--Bookkeeping.

Short-hand and Type-writing are also taught. Arrangements made to suit pupils.

The Schools

The schools are all in operation to-day. Good work is being done and good attendance encourages the principals.

The Hall of Music looms up on the hill side and is headquarters for the Schools of Music and Elocution. Following

⁶⁸ Ibid, July 10, 1888

is the order of exercises arranged by Madame Gilbert, principal

8 to 10 a.m., Vocal School.

10 to 11 a.m., Theory and Sight.

5 to 5:30 p.m. Concert Music.

5:30 to 6 p.m., Choir Practice.

The School of languages, under the direction of Mrs. O'Connor, announces the following hours:

German from 9 to 11 a.m.

Spanish and French 4 to 6 p.m.

The Commercial School opened this morning under Prof. L. R. Walden, with good outlook. Prof. Walden stands high as a teacher of the science and practice of business.⁶⁹

PERSONALS

Miss Fanny Armstrong, editress of the Woman's Journal the oldest Chautauquan in the state, is expected to arrive to-morrow. Every lady visitor will want to know Miss Armstrong--a true, brave woman, who has fought a noble and successful warfare for woman and right.

Rev. J. D. Scott went down to Galveston to-day to attend to some matters pertaining to his pastorate.

Rev. W. H. Shaw ran up to Austin to-day, but will return to-morrow.

Prof. Leonard, of Austin, arrived yesterday. He will

⁶⁹ Ibid, July 10, 1888

lecture at the C.L.S.C. pavilion this evening at 7:30 o'clock on Physiology.

The Rev. Mr. Giddings, of San Antonio, is tenting with his family on the hill.

Dr. F. L. Yoakum, of Tyler, arrived yesterday. Dr. Y. is booked for a course of lectures on Geology.

The Rev. Jenson, of Galveston, is amongst the Assembly visitors.

Prof. Monnet, of the State University, is on the hill.⁷⁰

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

Anyone contemplating entering the Commercial School for either bookkeeping, commercial calculation, penmanship, or short-hand and typewriting, had better do so at once. It will be too late after this week.

We will only be here three weeks longer, as we return to our school in Austin at that time.

Please bear in mind, those who take the course from us while here receive a liberal discount from the price of the scholarship of the Business College, Austin, Texas.

Prof. H. F. Jordan, the penman employed to take charge of penmanship, arrived yesterday evening, and commenced a course of lessons this morning. Those wishing to take the course will inquire at the secretary's office, or at the

⁷⁰Ibid, July 10, 1888

Commercial School.⁷¹

This is Bible Day in the Assembly calendar. At 11 a.m. a platform Bible meeting was conducted at the Tabernacle, Revs. F. L. Yoakum, Johnson, Rankin and others were booked to take part. To-night at 8:30 the scriptures will be read in many tongues. Bible night has always been among the most instructive entertainments of the Assembly. It is expected that the performance this evening will exceed that of any past year in the number and character of readings.⁷²

Miss Harrison, according to announcement, appeared at the Tabernacle last night, before one of the largest and most appreciative audiences of the season. To say that Miss Harrison delighted the audience but faintly expresses the general delight of all. Her lecture "What is True Culture?" was an admirable production, discriminating between mere scholarship and scholastic training and true culture soul and character. Kindness and gentleness in the home are as essential as learning. Miss Harrison, at the request of friends in the audience, recited "Why I am an Old Maid," calling forth enthusiastic applause.⁷³

⁷¹ Ibid, July 10, 1888

⁷² Ibid, July 10, 1888

⁷³ Ibid, July 10, 1888

THE MEETING FOR JULY 18

In the weekly Free Press was found a good summary of Chautauqua doings of the previous week. The Texas Chautauqua gave the usual daily programs and several enlivening personal items.

It should be mentioned here that deference was shown the summer Normal that arranged its session each year to coincide with that of the Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA NOTES

Our last closed with a reference to Dr. Denton and the progress of reform in the treatment of the insane. We were pleased to see a goodly number of our people present, which was a tribute fairly due to a former worthy citizen of this place, and paying one of the handsomest tributes to San Marcos and her people she has ever received, the Doctor proceeded with his subject. It is a most important and interesting one, and to which he has given special attention. It was full of facts and suggestions of interest, which we regret our space will not permit us to give even an outline. He referred to the horrors suffered by some of the insane in Texas who are confined in jails and poor houses, and instanced one case of this sort in this county. He expressed his gratification at the enactment of the law for another asylum in the west as a prevention of such outrages. He closed with a few pertinent and appropriate words of vindication of his stewardship as superintendent of the asylums in Austin. His course then and since has demonstrated that he is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of progress and reform in the interest of

humanity.

The next most notable day was the 4th. For the first time in our sixteen years in Texas our stars were greeted with the national hymn "America". Better yet it was actually encouraged. There was a large attendance. Mr. DuBose made a happy patriotic talk. Miss Henley attracted the pleased attention of the audience with a recitation.

The feature of the day was the presence of Mrs. Lollie E. Moore Davis, and her reading of an original poem on Texas. Her early association with the place and her poem "To the River San Marcos" long ago endeared her to our people, many of who remembered her personally and hastened to remind her of the fact. She is a lady of middle age, rather tall and slender, of attractive appearance and unaffected manners. Her poem is withheld from the newspaper at present for revision. She made a very short stay, promising to "come again".

The rain having set in again nothing of marked interest occurred so we skip over till Sunday.

At the morning service Reverend Dean, Baptist, preached one of the best sermons we have heard for a long time. From the orthodox stand point it was logical and forciful.

Alamo day, Monday, was as had been anticipated the great day of the season.

There was a considerable delegation from San Antonio and visitors from Lockhart, Austin etc. The San Antonio Alamo Association was conspicuously represented by Gen. Bee, Sam

Maverick, the liberal man of money and others--Mr. DuBose in a few happy remarks, turned over the pavilion to them for the occasion. Hon. Seth Shepherd of Dallas then made the speech of the day, a carefully prepared written address repeating the story of the Alamo. There was 1000 people on the grounds, the largest number ever assembled there. The night services were preceded by fire works, and there was another very large crowd. Hon. L. W. Moore spoke on Tuesday night, but owing to bad weather the audience was not so large as was to have been desired.

Yesterday was W. C. T. U. day. Owing to bad weather the attendance was not large. We were unable to account for the absence of Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Code and other leading spirits. Mrs. Fry of San Antonio improved the occasion in an earnest address, in which she boldly and ably advocated the cause of woman's suffrage as essential to the suppression of saloons.

She told a great deal of truth and we could not but honor her for the manifestations of that rare trait in man or woman the courage to declare her convictions.⁷⁴

PROGRAMME OF THE
TEXAS CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY

Programme for To-morrow

July 19, 1888

8:00 a.m.--Women's Conference--W. C. T. U. Hall.

Minister's Conference.

⁷⁴ Free Press, July 11, 1888

Teachers Institute.

Kindergarten.

Bible Readings--Tabernacle.

9:00 a.m.--Commercial School.

School of Art.

School of Languages.

Sunday School Normal.

Young People's S. S. Normal.

Sunday School Primary Work.

10:00-a.m.--Chorus Class.

Primary Work in Teachers' Institute.

School of Oratory.

W. C. T. U. School of Methods.

11:00 a.m.--Dr. Yoakum--lecture on Geology.

1:30 p.m. Musicale--Tabernacle.

2:00 p.m.--Teacher's Institute.

Commercial School.

School of Science.

3:00 p.m.--Vocal Class

4:00 p.m.--Chorus Class.

Mothers' Conference--W. C. T. U. Hall

5:00 p.m.--C. L. S. C. Round Table--Hall in Grove.

7:30 p.m. Free Talk.--Tabernacle

8:30 p.m. Lecture.⁷⁵

⁷⁵ Texas Chautauqua, July 18, 1888

THE SCHOOLS

8 to 10 a.m., Vocal School.

10 to 11 a.m., Theory and Sight.

5 to 5:30 p.m. Concert Music.

5:30 to 6 p.m. Choir Practice.

The school of Languages, under the direction of Mrs. O'Connor announces the following hours:

German from 9 to 11 a.m.

Spanish and French 4 to 6 p.m.

Call at the Commercial School.⁷⁶

WOMAN AND THE UNIVERSITY

Dr. Heidt's lecture last night on the above subject was a splendid peroration and did credit to that eminent divine and educator. He showed conclusively from well known psychological truths, and the record of woman's progress in the matters of higher education that intellectually she is man's equal. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the doctor by the ladies of the audience.

The fourth in the series of ten lectures on Geology by Dr. Yoakum was delivered yesterday morning. This study finished the Tertiary and passed into the Cretaceous. The next lecture (at 11 a.m. to-morrow) will be given to the Carboniferous. A brief discussion on the architecture of the

⁷⁶ Ibid, July 18, 1888

Pyramids was had and the matter indefinitely postponed.

Mr. W. D. Knowles, publisher and proprietor of the Prohibition Advocate, at Dallas, paid this office a friendly visit Tuesday last. Mr. Knowles, with his wife, has been attending the Chautauqua Assembly for some time past.

The W. C. T. U. ladies hold a meeting at their hall every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The study of General Literature was resumed at the C. L. S. C. pavilion yesterday evening, led by Rev. H. M. DuBose. Special notice was given to American authors and writers. Irving was accounted the father of our literature, with Dr. O. W. Holmes at the head of American poets.

Rev. W. H. Shaw returned to his home this morning. Bro. Shaw has been unwell for several days, and goes away to recuperate. The kind wishes and prayers of everybody go with Bro. Shaw.⁷⁷

NORMAL NOTES

The class in Theory and Practice discussed the Teacher's library Monday evening, and it was agreed that it should comprise the following elements: (1) A dictionary; (2) some good Encyclopedia; (3) General Literature, selected by the individual teacher; (4) some good professional works; (5) Literary Magazines; (6) Professional Magazines; (7) Newspapers;

⁷⁷Ibid, July 18, 1888

(8) Superintendent's Reports; (9) Reports from Educational Bureaus. The formation of Teachers' circulating libraries was advocated, and encouragement was also given "reading circles."

One notable feature of Tuesday morning's work was Miss Powell's reading class. Miss Powell has no equal as an elocutionist in this State.

We regret Mrs. Pugh's departure sincerely. She will be missed in both the Normal and W. O. T. U.

The number of visitors at the Normal increases daily. Their presence is very encouraging to us.⁷⁸

A horrible conviction is slowly but surely dawning upon the less confiding and trusting young ladies in attendance upon this Assembly that the proprietors of the ice-cream saloons have entered into some sort of an agreement not to keep those tempting snares open during the evening. Can it be true! ⁷⁹

PERSONAL

Miss Carson, of the Blanco High School, is visiting our Chautauqua.

Miss Bridges, daughter of the editor of the Luling Signal is among our Chautauqua visitors.

⁷⁸Ibid, July 18, 1888

⁷⁹Ibid, July 9, 1888

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Holmes of Seguin were among the Chautauqua's visitors last week.⁸⁰

We met Z. L. Williams, of Dripping Springs here on yesterday. He came down to visit his father-in-law, H. P. Fuller, down on the river, who is sick. Prof. J. E. Cook, of Dripping Springs, also came down and was so well pleased with our Chautauqua that he proposed to stay and take in the close.⁸¹

HAPPENINGS FOR JULY 23, 1888

The routine of the Chautauqua continued with interest but no apparent change. Interesting news items were found.

P R O G R A M M E

of the

TEXAS CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY

July 23, 1888

8:00 a.m.--Women's Conference--W.C.T.U. Hall

Ministers' Conference

Teachers Institute

Kindergarten

Bible Readings--Tabernacle

9:00 a.m.--Commercial School

School of art.

⁸⁰Free Press, July 19, 1888

⁸¹Ibid, July 19, 1888

School of Languages

Sunday School Normal

Young Peoples S. S. Normal

Sunday School Primary Work

10:00 a.m.-- Chorus Class

Primary Work in Teacher's Institute

School of Oratory

M. T. C. U.--School of Methods

11:00 a.m.--Dr. Yoakum--lecture on Geology

1:30 p.m.--Musical--Tabernacle

2:00 p.m.--Teacher's Institute

Commercial School

School of Science

3:00 p.m.--Vocal Class

4:00 p.m.--Chorus Class

Mother's Conference--M. T. C. U. Hall

5:00 p.m.--G.L.S.C. Round Table--Hall in Grove

7:30 p.m.--Free Talk--Tabernacle

8:30 p.m.--Lecture

Programme for To-Night

Saturday, July 21, 1888

Instrumental Trio--Overture to "Barber of Seville."

Ladies' Chorus--"Invitation to the Dance".

Vocal Solo--By Mr. Manscombe, of Galveston.

Recitation--Master G. Thornton, of Austin

Piano Duet--"The Witches' Flight" (Rullall)--Miss Crane

and Woodley, of Flatonia.

Vocal Quartette---"Bridal Chorus"

Piano Duet---"Bright Thoughts" (Labitzky)

Vocal Solo---By Mr. L. Selby, of Galveston

Ladies' Chorus---Spinning Song, from "Flying Dutchman".⁸²

Programme School of Instrumental Music

Lessons in practical piano playing, with especial attention to technique, from 11 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., and lesson in theory, Harmony and Methods of Teaching from 2:30 to 3 p.m. These classes are held in the W. C. T. U. tent.

Notice

Copies of the Texas Chautauquan can be obtained daily of Smith & Co, Stationers or any of the City drug-stores in San Marcos; also, of our authorized agent, Mr. W. F. Hunt, Kyle. Subscribers will please their names at any of the above establishments.

The W. C. T. U. ladies hold a meeting at their hall every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Instructors and Lecturers

Name	Address
J. H. Bryant.	Austin
A. A. Thomas.	San Marcos
C. E. Williams.	San Marcos

Miss Rosa Kendrick.San Marcos
 Miss Annie PowellGeorgetown
 Prof. C. C. Cody.Georgetown
 Prof. W. R. LeonardAustin
 Miss Estelle LewrightAustin
 Miss Florence Brooke.Austin
 Miss Agnes CottonSan Antonio
 S. W. StanfieldFloresville
 Miss Nannie Harrison.Greenville
 Prof. McCormickDallas
 Prof. Montgomery.Oxford, Miss.
 Prof. H. C. PritchettHuntsville
 Prof. O. H. Cooper.Austin

The recreation grounds are open after 2 p.m. till 7:30 p.m. unless there are public services in the pavilion.

Miss Fannie L. Armstrong returned yesterday to her home in Dallas and to the tripod of the Woman's Journal. The Chautauqua has been the theme of her sprightly pen already, and she will be heard from again. We hope she will come again and stay long.⁶³

Programme for Normal Institute

Room 1.

6:30 a.m.---Physics.

⁶³Ibid, July 21, 1888

8:30 to 9 a.m.---English

9 to 9:30 a.m.---Primary work

9:30 to 10 a.m.---Algebra

10 to 10:30 a.m.---History

10:30 to 11 a.m.--Civil Government

Room 2

8 to 11 a.m.---Mathematics and Physics

Room 3

8 to 11 a.m.---Primary work and Calisthenics

Room 4

8 to 11 a.m.---English & Latin.⁶⁴

Come to the Concert to-night!

There was a good crowd at the Tabernacle last night.

Moonlight rowing is popular now, and is a most bewitching pastime. Watch the witches, boys.

It has been suggested that wedding on the Hill would be a decidedly romantic affair. Why not have it? The conditions are favorable. Hurry up, boys!

The lecture last night by Rev. A. Mizell, on "The Philosophy of Faith," was an able discussion of a subject difficult to handle.

Mrs. M. E. Whitten, of Austin, author of "Texas Garland" arrived last night. She is on the programme for the "Poets'

⁶⁴Ibid, July 21, 1888

Day" (Monday) to read an original poem for the occasion.

Mr. Lem Selby, of Galveston, came up yesterday to spend a few days on the Hill.⁸⁵

The Chautauqua management, while not financially interested in the Texas Chautauquan, most cordially recommend it to the support of all visitors and friends of the Assembly.

If persons tenting on the grounds will leave their names at the Secretary's office, their mail will be delivered at the office. Letters for the post office left at the Secretary's tent, will be posted promptly.

Board of management Chautauqua Assembly

H. M. DuBose, President, Tyler

M. E. Binson, Treasurer, Austin

C. C. Armstrong, San Marcos

J. D. Scott, Galveston

W. H. Shaw, Secretary, Austin

E. O. McIntyre, Business Manager, Austin

Ed. J. L. Green, San Marcos

J. E. Stovall, La Grange.⁸⁶

CITY ITEMS

Temperature 90 degrees.

Not a copy of to-days Times left.

L. Crawford, of Galveston, is here.

⁸⁵Ibid, July 21, 1888

⁸⁶Ibid, July 21, 1888

Mr. Sam Johnson, of Buda, is in the city.

Ed. LaClare, of Chicago, is visiting here.

C. J. Taylor, of St. Louis, is prospecting.

The lumber business is becoming active.

Mr. W. V. Hamilton, of San Antonio, is in the City.

Mr. S. M. Hopping, of Buda, is in the city transacting business.

Wagons, buggies, fine teams and carriages line our streets today.

A large number of visitors arrived from the North today, and drove to the Chautauqua.

The energetic and live livery-stable firm of Brown & Linsey today issued a fine card, as executed at the Times office, and announcing the alterations in the railroad time table which go into effect on and after tomorrow, Sunday.⁷

***** ** *****

List of Articles left at Secretary's office: Nine handkerchiefs (assorted); season ticket (Miss L. Williamson); Package of stationery; two fans; two pair spectacles; one French harp; two lead pencils; one bunch of keys (found in J. A. Bell's omnibus); two parasols; one lap rope. Please call and claim.

A. S. Mann,

Assistant Secretary⁸

⁷Ibid, July 21, 1888

⁸Ibid, July 21, 1888

THE CHAUTAUQUA CLOSSES

If the Free Press voiced the sentiments of the community it may be noted that the recent session, while an improvement over the previous one, was not altogether successful. The Directors evidently felt the need of putting the whole thing on a firmer footing and a meeting was called for that purpose. The plan is stated in the final article in this section.

CHAUTAUQUA WIND UPS

"done gone"

Deserted the Hill

And now the churches again may be expected to "resume" and a "free" gospel again be the order of the day.

The normal work on the Hill being closed, may we not hope for a resumption of a normal condition of things in our village?

The paper read by Gid Johnson at the Hill on Monday night was designed to express the sentiment of our people toward our Chautauqua.

Let it be borne in mind that to conduct satisfactorily an enterprise like our Chautauqua is a task of great difficulty. Let us therefore be sparing in severe criticism.

San Marcos and the Texas Chautauqua have so long been joined together that we protest against any divorce at this late period. It could not fail to be detrimental to both parties.

The change of the time of meeting from August to July was clearly a wise one. It would be fearful if it had commenced now in the dust and heat.

We notice a wide difference of opinions as to the merits and possibilities of our Chautauqua. Some underestimate as much as others over estimate. As usual, the truth lies between the two extremes.

We have been furnished with votes of thanks to Prof Bryant from the Normal School, and other teachers and to the people of San Marcos, but they came too late for insertion this week.

Out of the sixteen applicants for state certification at the close of the Summer Normal Messrs. Hufford, Stevenson, Chandler and Bell were the only ones who passed. It did not close until yesterday. As will be seen, no San Marcos teachers "passed". The fraternity are having "a hard road to travel."

Our reference of last week of the future of the "big games" to come to time, as suggested of Goldsmith's poem, the Hannah of Venison, was entirely friendly and as good natured as Goldsmith himself. We presume the management did the best they could but would merely suggest that in case of doubt, the doubt should be indicated.

While the general run of lectures and entertainments were not what they might have been, yet taking it all together with its connected schools, the present session was much in advance of its predecessors. The Normal school alone was of great interest and importance and was susceptible of being made much more so in the future.

Mr. Dubose left Tuesday morning for a sojourn at

Chautauqua, New York. Without wishing in the least to disparage his able and worthy assistants, Mr. DuRose as the original mover in the enterprise here and because of his gentlemanly manners and character, occupies the first place in the kindly regard of our people. He has been steadily loyal to them and they appreciate the fact.

There have been two meetings to consider the future of our Chautauqua without reaching a conclusion. The relation of the Real Estate Association are involved in the subject. There is to be another meeting in the Court House on the Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock by the members of the said Association at which we trust such action may be taken as will insure clear sailing for the future.

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CHAUTAUQUA

We are glad to learn from Mr. Daniel, vice President of the Real Estate Association, that as soon as ~~soon~~ as the present term of court is over, some definite action is to be taken as to the status of our Chautauqua.⁹⁰

We cannot get any definite information as to the status of our Chautauqua. On the one hand we hear that Georgetown has gobbled it, and on the other that one of the managers has stated that they will resume work here by the 15th

89

Free Press, August 2, 1888

90

Ibid, September 20, 1888

of this month. Their lease expires December 1. A little time⁹¹
will settle the question.

OUR CHAUTAUQUA PUBLIC MEETING

We learn there will be a meeting of the stock holders of the Real Estate Association on Saturday next. It has been suggested to us to urge the importance of a general meeting of citizens some day next week with reference to our Chautauqua. The time has come when further counsel and action seem to be called for. We hope to see a meeting called, and such general attendance and united action as the case demands.⁹²

CHAUTAUQUA MASS MEETING

ALL CITIZENS OF SAN MARCOS AND FRIENDS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA ARE EARNESTLY REQUESTED BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION TO MEET AT ONCE IN THE COURT HOUSE WEDNESDAY AT 4 O'CLOCK TO CONSIDER THE INTEREST OF THE ASSEMBLY. LET⁹³
EVERYBODY TURN OUT.

We invite especial attention to the clear and forceful article on our Chautauqua, contributed for our columns by one thoroughly posted. It outlines a plan which seems to us entirely feasible, on which carried out must insure

⁹¹

Ibid, November 8, 1888

⁹²

Ibid, November 29, 1888

⁹³

Ibid, December 3, 1888

success to the enterprise and great benefit to our town. Now
 let us go to work to carry it into effect.

It has been determined to present the plan set out in the following resolution to our people for the purpose of placing the Chautauqua on a flourishing and permanent basis:

Resolved, that the Real Estate Association of San Marcos be requested to open books for stock subscriptions to the full amount of the limits of the charter, \$75,000 in shares of \$10 each, twenty five percent to be paid at the date of subscription, said stock to be subject to annual assessments not to exceed 10% any one year until the full amount of the stock is paid. The proceeds of such stock to be applied by said Real Estate Association to the maintenance of the Chautauqua enterprise now established in San Marcos Sunday School Assembly and Summer Institute. And said fund to be applied against all indebtedness existing against said Real Estate Association and said Sunday School Assembly and the improvements of the grounds of the same and an annual appropriation not to exceed \$500 a year for the purpose of supplying programme and instructors for the annual assemblies. The fund for the program to be at the disposal of the secretaries of the Assembly and Institute and the improvement to be under

the direction of a board of directors for the two organizations.

The indebtedness of the two institutions at this time is in aggregate \$2,500 for the purchase of land and all other claims. This would require a stock subscription of \$10,000 to place the two institutions out of debt, several hundred dollars of which has already been subscribed by parties who have already liberally contributed to the Chautauqua enterprise.

The investment is not expected to yield pecuniary returns to stockholders, yet it is undoubtedly a paying investment to our business men and property owners, as to every institution calculated to build up our town, and this institution has already tended in this way. It has caused the expenditure of many thousands of dollars among our business men at a time when business was duller. But it is also a safe investment should the institution by any mishap fail. The improvements that will and should now be placed upon the grounds will not only enhance the value of all property but will also enhance the value of all property in and adjacent to the city, and the property will always be worth the amount of the investments placed upon it, and is good security for the whole amount that has been invested in the enterprise to date.

For instance, in the field alone one hundred resident lots could be cut out, and these certainly would be worth \$100 each, making a total of \$10,000 while not exceeding \$8,000 has been expended on the enterprise. Now place this enterprise

on a practical basis by building up necessary hotel accommo-
 date on it, and a few more public buildings and beautify the
 the grounds and plot the field for a park, and plant it with
 trees this winter , and make a success of the next summer ses-
 sion, and who can doubt that the value of the property will be
 enhanced double its present value, and the expenditures, who
 can estimate the increase in value of all city property adjacent
 to the city.

Make this institution a success and it will be but a few
 years before the city will occupy the valley on both sides of
 Purgatory. Everybody can take some stock under this liberal ar-
 rangement, and our large property owners and business men should
 come forward with their \$1,000 or more subscriptions. Who will
 be the first to take \$1,000 stock? There should be ten indi-
 viduals or persons in San Marcos to do so at once, and if they
 will do so, doubtless \$20,000 can be raised in a very short
 time. If this is done, you can rely on having from five to ten
 times the number of visitors next summer than have ever been
 in San Marcos before.

Sterling Fisher, the secretary, has the subscription
 list and is ready to receive you.95

CHAPTER V

THE CHAUTAUQUA FOR 1889

Reorganization Plans Discussed

There was evident dissatisfaction over the Chautauqua of the previous year. More money was needed in order that better talent be secured. A. A. Thomas, at that time president of the Coronal Institute, recommended that money be raised to defray additional expenses attendant upon bringing new talent to the program.

A plan was proposed to establish a park to the south of the Hill. The road was to be straightened from the Pettit corner (now owned by G. Henderson and sister) and all north was to be included in the Chautauqua grounds. The land now comprising the Federal fish hatchery was to be purchased and turned into a park. This plan never materialized.

I think the plan outlined in last week's Free Press, for putting the Chautauqua on a solid basis a good one, but it will necessarily take time to get a sufficient amount of stock subscribed and in the mean time, we ought to provide for next summer's programme.

Dr. DuBose said, so I am informed that for \$500 he could give us a better programme than we've had.

I propose to be one of the fifty to give \$10 for the programme. I believe more than half the amount necessary can be raised inside of a week, if some one will take hold of the matter.

I would suggest that Judge Fisher take the matter in hand. If this plan doesnot suit let us have a meeting of the citizens and adopt some plan that will insure a good programme for next summer.

The remark is sometimes heard, "they" have moved our Chautauqua to Georgetown. This is certainly a mistake. The mill is still here, the tabernacle is still here, the river is still here, and the founders of Chautauqua are still here; and what is better they intend to stay here.

From the noise and nonsense we hear, one would think that the San Marcos people would wake up some fine morning and find that certain reverend gentleman had taken the whole business up bodily and lumped it down on the banks of the San Gabriel.

If certain men want to go to Georgetown, in the name of common sense, let them go, and peace go with them, and to tell the truth we haven't any tears to shed at the parting. The idea of a state Chautauqua was conceived by Mr. DuBose and nobly set on foot by the whole-souled people of San Marcos, and now to hear it said that by men who haven't a dollars' interest in San Marcos, "We've taken your Chautauqua away", it makes me tired.

A. A. Thomas⁹⁶

CHAUTAUQUA MEETINGS

A well attended meeting of our citizens was held at the court house on yesterday to take action as to the future of our Chautauqua.

After some discussion a committee of three consisting of

⁹⁶ Ibid, January 3, 1889

Old Johnson, A. A. Thomas and Fred Brown was appointed to collect means to the amount of \$700 to secure a programme for this year's session and another committee consisting of Mayor Hardy, Ed. J. L. Green and Thomas Johnson to solicit subscriptions of stock in the Real Estate Association as auxiliary to the Chautauqua. Some two thousand dollars was subscribed on the spot and we learn that other committee have collected about half of the required \$700.

We learn that Mr. DuBose has promised positively to lend his invaluable aid, and the probabilities now are that we shall have the most successful session of the Chautauqua this year that we have ever had.⁹⁷

EDITORIAL

As to the Chautauqua, after all, our opinion is that our people made a great mistake in permitting a division on the subject.

They had the inside track, and could easily have kept it united here, if they had not slept over their privileges.

The action that has been taken now would have saved the institution, and in the progress of time it might have been of first class importance to our town, in the absence of other prospects. It was not a matter to ignore or niggle over.

Time and again did the Free Press publish entreaties and

⁹⁷ Ibid, January 10, 1889

warnings on the subject, but all to no purpose.

Now we greatly fear it is too late. To our mind it is clear that there is no field in West Texas for two successful enterprises of the kind.

It now resolves itself into a question as to which shall first go under. Prompt and decided action, we repeat, would have prevented the matter from taking its present unfortunate shape.⁹⁸

WHY NOT?

Nearly 4 years ago, at the starting of the Chautauqua, it was understood that the valley portion of the property purchased for the purpose should be applied to the establishment of a park. But, as yet, nothing has been done in that direction. The Real Estate Association has laid out Union Street through the field to the Chautauqua grounds and has mapped the portion west of the street into lots which are now offered for sale. It has also agreed to straighten the street from Pettit's lower corner to the mill and give all the ground north of this street to the assembly grounds.

This leaves the balance of the valley in good shape for a park. The indebtedness of the Real Estate Association and the Chautauqua is in round numbers, \$2500.

The portion of land proposed hereby to be made a park, say 20 to 25 acres is reasonably worth \$7500. Now, why

⁹⁸ Ibid, January 24, 1889

should the city assume the payment of this debt, and the Real Estate Association convey the remainder of the ground in the valley to the city for a park, on condition that the city will immediately fence, and begin improving it as a park, and also put the streets in good repair and bridge the ravine near the mill.

Then let the real estate association sell out the lots mentioned and put the money received from them into permanent improvements on the Chautauque grounds. This with the increased stock subscription, will put that institution on a solid basis.

Surely the city will never have an opportunity of obtaining a park in the most charming place within its limits for so little money on such easy terms and under such favorable conditions, and then this small amount will be paid by the whole people as it should be.

Now, why should not our council take the matter in hand at once and name the park "The Mollie E. Moore Park" after the brilliant poetess who spent her childhood upon that very spot, and from its beautiful surroundings and silver river, drank in the inspiration that developed into her sweet songs and charming prose, and made her loved of Texans and famous to the world? And in the near time to come those who "shall rise up and call her blest" will doubtless erect in that park a fitting memorial to perpetuate her memory. No town was ever built, or great enterprise developed, without ven-

ture and energy. What say you fellow citizens?

"Let us to the work and say it shall be done."

And I pledge the best interest of the Chautauqua management to place this Texan loved and famous lady before the Audiences of the next session of the assembly upon the spot of her childhood home.

If these thoughts are worthy of consideration, let a mass-meeting be called at once, and our council and the Board of Directors of the Real Estate Association be advised of the will of the people and the enterprise inaugurated.

Sterling Fisher⁹⁹

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE OPENING OF CHAUTAUQUA

Mayor Hardy sends out a "call to arms" for business houses to close and all take part on the opening day. The choir was in readiness, the Normal was in session, and altogether it seems that there was an auspicious beginning.

THE SAN MARCOS CHAUTAUQUA

The original Chautauqua enterprise of Texas will open its fifth annual session at San Marcos, Texas on June 26, and continue to August 1, 1889.

Reverend H. M. DuBose of Los Angeles, California, superintendent of instruction will conduct the Sunday School normals.

Reverend J. E. H. Galbraith of San Marcos will be in

⁹⁹ Ibid, January 24, 1889

THE

SAN MARCOS SUNDAY SCHOOL Assembly and Summer Institute

(The original CHAUTAUQUA Enterprise of Texas.)

WILL HOLD

ITS FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION

AT

SAN MARCOS!

Beginning WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, and continuing through JULY 31, 1889.

THE CHAUTAUQUA

During the Entire Session a varied and entertaining programme, consisting of Daily Lectures, Scientific and Educational,

Musical and Literary Entertainments, and popular instruction in many departments of Educational Work, will be given.

Some of the Foremost Men of Other States, as well as of Texas, will have places on the programme.

There will be a Sunday School Teachers' Normal Institute and Kindergarten, under the management of Rev. H. M. Dulles and a committee.

The Young Men's Christian Association will have an able representative upon the Grounds, who will conduct a regular course of instruction in their work.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle will conduct the usual Round table and Vesper Exercises each day.

The W. C. T. U. will be under the management of the State organization, and some of its ablest Lecturers will be placed upon the platform.



SAN MARCOS, TEXAS

Regular courses of Lectures on Astronomy and Geology, schools of Elocution, Languages, Painting, Froebel and Crayon Drawing, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Commercial and Type Writing schools, will be conducted Upon the Grounds!

There will be a Teacher's Normal Institute, under the management of an able Normal School Instructor.

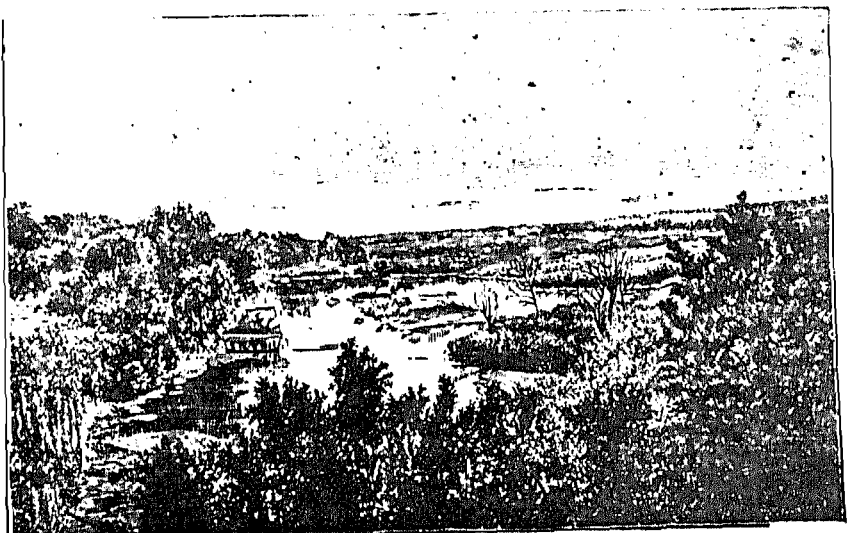
There will be a first class Restaurant on the grounds, with lodging facilities, and a large number of comfortable tents will be rented at moderate rates to such as desire them (furnished or unfurnished); and the best of Hotel accommodations can be had in the city at moderate prices. Buss fare will be reduced for the occasion to FIVE CENTS per trip.

Numerous row boats will be on hand to supply recreation upon the river; while fine lively turnouts can be had at moderate prices, for land excursions to the mountains and the many places of wonder and unsurpassed natural beauty in the surrounding country.

The Texas (daily) Chautauquan, published at the DAVIS COUNTY TIMES Office, will appear as usual during the session.

All communications should be addressed to

STERLING FISHER,
Secretary,
San Marcos, Texas.



"And here, down sloping to the water's marge,
The fields, all golden with the harvest, come."

charge of the C.L.S.C. department. Professor B. M. Rowe of Baylor Female College at Belton, Texas will conduct the musical normal institute.

Professor Walter Stanfield, superintendent of public schools of San Antonio, Texas and A. A. Thomas, Principle of Coronal Institute, San Marcos will conduct the Teachers Normal Institute.

Many of the leading men of this and other states will have places on the programme.

All inquiries may be addressed to the Secretary, Sterling Fisher, San Marcos, Texas.¹⁰⁰

OUR CHAUTUAUQUA

To the people of San Marcos

Your Chautauqua in the success of which you are interested, will open on the 26 instant. This is a critical year in the history for upon the success of the coming year largely depends its permanency in your midst. To secure that success you must manifest your interest by attendance. I, therefore appeal to you, turn out in mass on the opening day and give encouragement to the management "Ecclot" to the event. The committee on program have worked most faithfully, and promise you a series of intellectual treats but these efforts must be approved by your presence. I invite you in behalf of

¹⁰⁰ Ibid, May 30, 1889

the Board of Trustees and urge you not to show by appathy and indifference lack of appreciation of a school that you have in your power to make a blessing to yourselves and children.

Citizens of San Marcos, your reputation as a progressive and enlightened people, the character of your town as an educational center is at stake. Will you forfeit the best position you have heretofore held or will you by your interest show the world that you are in earnest, and that our Chautauqua shall live and succeed?

You have been liberal in the past and now that we are so near the goal of hopes, the Chautauqua on an independent and self-sustaining basis, let us not falter but determine there shall be no steps backwards, only higher and higher.

I ask the merchants and the business men to close their houses on that day and go to the Hill. To our citizens I say, let no one remain at home that day who can go to the Hill. To our friends in this vicinity and those from abroad, I extend an invitation to come and help make our Chautauqua opening a gala day to be remembered. Texas Veterans are especially invited to come, and to them we extend the freedom of the grounds.

Howell Hardy

Mayor¹⁰¹

¹⁰¹ Ibid, June 20, 1889

CHAUTAUQUA CHOIR

All who feel interested in the success of the Chautauqua are cordially invited to meet at the Methodist church next Sunday evening at 4 o'clock for the purpose of organizing a choir for the coming Session. Mr. Charles Hutchins will take charge. All members of church choirs and other singings are requested to be present.

Remember that nothing will add more to the attractions on the hill than good music.

Let us all do what we can in this matter.

Respectfully

Sterling Fisher¹⁰²

OUR CHAUTAUQUA

Yesterday was the opening day of this year's Chautauqua, Notwithstanding the rain, there was a fair turn out to hear Dr. Thrall's address on the critical periods of Texas history which we hear well spoken of. A poem from Mrs. Mollie E Moore Davis was received, but in as much as she would probably be present later, it was decided to await her arrival for the reading. Dr. Cranfill is announced to speak today. Rev. Dean of Huntsville, on Friday, Mr. DuBose on Saturday, and Rev. J. T. Hutchison on Sunday.¹⁰³

¹⁰² Ibid, June 20, 1889

¹⁰³ Ibid, June 27, 1889

Ho for the Chautauqua House, Mrs. E. F. Briggs, Prop.
This fine summer resort is now open. Hacks will meet all
trains at the depot and carry guests and visitors to the
Chautauqua house free of charge.¹⁰⁴

CHAUTAUQUA NOTES

In spite of the successive rains, there has been fair
progress on the Hill. The lecture of Dr. Cranfill last week
was a very good one in the main. He put in some good licks
for public free schools. There was a good attendance on
Sunday. Mr. DuBose preached. The lectures by Messrs. Dean
and Hutchinson were suggestive. That of Dr. Denton on Tues-
day night was good and timely. We shall have more to say of
it. Prof. Tremaine's art lectures have attracted large crowds.

All branches of the work are now equipped and organized.
The programme for next week is attractive.

Alamo Day comes on Monday next. It ought to be a great
day in San Marcos.¹⁰⁵

FACULTY OF CHAUTAUQUA NORMAL SCHOOL

DEPARTMENT

Prof. Chas. E. Williams and S. W. Stanfield, principals;
Miss Ella Killough, Miss Mary Watson, Miss Rosa Kendrick

¹⁰⁴ Ibid, July 4, 1889

¹⁰⁵ Ibid, July 4, 1889

assistants. Department of elocution, Miss Julia E. Gray.
 Lectures and anatomy Dr. N. Nye. Civil Government, B. G.
 Neighbors.¹⁰⁶

THE PROGRAM FOR THE SEASON

A program for the full time was not available, the only guide being a daily program from The Chautauqua Circle which was for one day only. From reports in the weekly papers, however, two outstanding lecturers appear, Mr. Black, on astronomy and Oscar H. Cooper, state superintendent of public instruction who spoke on public education. July 23 was designated as Kyle day, and at that time their fellow townsman Prof. M. C. McGee delivered a lecture.

Some alarm was felt over the rumor that the San Marcos Chautauqua was going to be moved to Georgetown.

PROGRAMME

Of Fifth Annual Session of the San Marcos Chautauqua

Wednesday, July 17th

10 a.m. S. S. Kindergarten

11 a.m. "Loyola", by Rev. E. S. Smith

7:30 p.m. C. L. S. C.

8:30 p.m. Dr. Black, "God in Nature."

Thursday, July 18th

10 a.m. S. S. Kindergarten

11 a.m. "Robert Elsmere." Rev. E. S. Smith

7:30 p.m. C. L. S. C.

8:30 Lecture "Illustrated Travels" by Prof Termaine.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid, July 11, 1889

Friday, July 19th

Lockhart Day

11 a.m. "The World's Great Battles," by the Superintendent

7:30 p.m. C. L. S. C.

8:30 p.m. Scientific lecture, by Dr. Black

Saturday, July 20th

10 a.m. S. S. Kindergarten

11 a.m. Lecture on "Vocal Physiology," Prof. Rowe

7:30 p.m. C. L. S. C.

8:30 P.m. Lecture by Rev. G. W. Briggs, Women of the
New South.

Monday, July 22nd

Teacher's Day

11 a.m. Platform Exercises, by teachers of the Normal
School

7:30 p.m. C. L. S. C.

8:30 Ye Old Folks Concert.

Tuesday, July 23rd.

Kyle Day

11 a.m. Lecture "Woman's Sphere in the Business World"

Prof M. C. McGee.

8:30 p.m. San Marcos and the Assembly, Illustrated,
by Prof, Termaine.

Wednesday July 24th

11 a.m. Hon. E. T. Dumble

7:30 p.m. C. L. S. C.

8:30 p.m. "Othello", Thos. H. Franklin Esq., of San Antonio

Thursday, July 25th

Bible Day

7:30 p.m. C. L. S. C.

8:30 p.m. Prof. Rowe's Concert

Friday, July 26th

Prof. R. O. Rounsavall, President Waco Female College,

"What have our Girls to do with the Development of Texas?"

Saturday, July 27th

"Directors Day"

Monday, July 29th

Hon. J. D. Sayers, Bastrop, Texas

Tuesday, July 30th

Recognition Day, and address by the Hon. H. Teichmueller,
La Grange, Texas

Wednesday, July 31st

Southern Historical Day 107

SAN MARCOS SIFTINGS

The concert last night, which consisted of music, vocal and instrumental, a recitation, an oration and a reading, was most enjoyable. Each and all of the selections chosen being admirable in themselves, well rendered, and rapturously applauded by the large audience present.

The electric light astonished the natives.

107 Chautauqua Circle, July 17, 1889

The electric light at the Tabernacle can be seen for miles away.

Miss Minnie Bridges of Luling, is attending the Chautauqua. Mr. C. Brown was deservedly applauded last night.

Miss Ella Storey's rendering was one of the most enjoyable items in the program last night.

Mr. J. W. Nance responded last night on behalf of the electric light stock-holders.

Prof. Rowe's performance on the violin will long be remembered for style and finish.

Miss Cara Franklin may well be congratulated on her skill as a pianist.

Superintendent H. M. DuBose was in his glory last night.

The Misses Talbots were most enthusiastically applauded last night.

Mrs. C. T. Bass sung with exquisite taste.

The Misses Woodalls fully merited the applause they received.

Miss Billingsly, as a pianoist, plays with considerable grace.

Mr. H. Stuck is a reader of no mean order.

Cheers rent the air for the electric light stockholders last night.

Prof. Dowd, of Staples Store, is in the city and attending the Chautauqua.

The camp-fire speeches were good.

Well might the change at the Tabernacle last night be called a transformation scene.

The concert was a success.

Dr. W. C. Black will lecture tonight on "God in Nature" and tomorrow night on "Christian Womanhood."

The electric light system is a superb success.¹⁰⁸

M. C. McGEE

In 1887 M. C. McGee of Winston County, Mississippi, came to Kyle and some months later established the Prairie City Business College, operating it in connection with Kyle seminary as the commercial department of that institution.

The business college was incorporated in October, 1888 with H. C. Wallace, Dr. F. R. Martin, and R. W. Hubbard, incorporators and Prof. M. C. McGee, principal.

During the eighteen months following its establishment, this school was twice burned out, and after the second fire Prof. McGee decided to move to San Marcos with his school. He erected a commodious two-story building in that city in which he operated his school, and in which he and his family also made their home.

Remember that Dr. W. C. Black of Mississippi, is on for a lecture Wednesday night, the 17th. Dr. Black needs no endorsement to an Assembly audience. Write to your friends in

¹⁰⁸ Ibid, July 17, 1889

the country that they can hear on the 17th and 19th one of the finest lecturers in America; also that he will preach on the 21st.

The people of Kyle have signified their purpose to attend the Assembly on the 23rd, when their fellow-townsmen Prof. McGee is to lecture. They will make it "Kyle Day."

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, who is now on the supreme bench of the United States, but who was for a number of years senator from the State of Mississippi, once said that a man could lose more reputation in one speech than he could gain in forty years. This remark of the eminent orator statesman and jurist is doubtless correct, and would greatly deter me on this occasion but for the blissful reflection that if I fall below your expectations the great truth of my theme will be great still. Notwithstanding this, respected audience, before you, I am to act an important part in the festivities of this day. Sincerely grateful for the flattering distinction, I am not insensible to the magnitude of the responsibility it imposes, and I would it were in my power to say something to compensate you for the honor your presence and the occasion bestow upon me.

It is not my purpose to follow the beaten track so often pursued by others situated as I am to-day, a track which has been emblazoned at every step by the scintillations of genius

and the gems of thought. I shall not even attempt to scatter at your feet the flowers that may bloom along the way, or to regale your senses with the sweets distilled from the regions of fancy.

I come before you rather to discuss one of the most important problems that ever engaged the attention of mortals or that ever elicited a thought in the council of the gods:

WHAT IS WOMAN'S TRUE SPHERE IN THE WORLD OF BUSINESS

I hope to be so fortunate as to please many of you; I may be so unfortunate as to displease others. Diversity of opinion we must expect. You are, my hearers, however, a unit in demanding of me that I place my statements upon a rockbed basis of solid facts. And in order that I may do this you will allow me, I hope, the indulgence to take extensive and sweeping excursions into the social; and business life of the nation.

In all ages woman has been an insolvable mystery. She has been the unknown quantity in the great problem of humanity and her value has never been determined. In the early ages of the world man made her his slave, and in all heathen and barbarous nations of the present century she is a "serf poor, abject and mean". Civilized nations of the present age are boasting loudly that they have solved the problem, and that woman is among them in her true sphere. I deny the assertion. That much has been done for her and that she is in a far better condition in civilized than barbarous nations I freely grant; but that she is in civilized nations often sadly often, poor

helpless, miserable and degraded on account of being denied the right of making her own living and creating her own pleasure, I boldly assert. I am now prepared to lay down this proposition:

The eternal law of the fitness of things and not the accident of sex should determine the vocation in which every human ought to engage.

I am aware that this is taking an advance position far in advance of the age in which I live. But I am not alone. As I proceed I will take occasion to introduce to you some of my company, the most profound philosophers of the nineteenth century.

But to explain more clearly the proposition, I affirm that when it is necessary for a woman to work it is harder for her to get a desirable position than it is for a man, and that when she does get such a position she is forced to take it at less rate of wages than he; and that for this reason the majority of laboring women are doing work that is unsuited to them.

But now to the law and to the testimony:

The Bible is the fountain head of all human laws and of all righteous human customs. The first and great command of God to mankind to subdue the earth and to have universal dominion over it, was addressed to Adam and Eve and was made equally binding upon each. Rebekah had the right to draw water for Abraham's servant. Rachel was her father's shepherd.

Ruth gleaned in the field of Boaz after the reapers. Solomon in his proverbs describing a model woman said of her: "She maketh fine linen and selleth it, and delivereth girdles unto the merchant." He says in another place in the same book that "Every wise woman buildeth her own house." This is the doctrine of the Bible. There is not an intimation within its sacred lids that man has rights over woman in making a support, in accumulating wealth and in winning fame and renown.

My second argument in support of the proposition is that woman is mentally equal to the demands of any business. Coming down the centuries, it having had its origin in an age of ignorance and superstition, we still find among us, as one of the last relics of the darkness to decay, the saying, woman is weak. Let brave men cease to repeat it. Let the thundering cannon from the battles that women have fought in the last half century for her sex, civilization and religion brand it a vile slander. The best universities on the face of the globe have learned the truth and have opened their doors to women. In the United States I mention among others Cornell, Michigan, Howard, Missouri, Mississippi, Iowa, Indiana and California. In Europe I name, as a few example, the universities of Paris Zurich, Vienna, London and Edinburgh. An examination of the publications of these schools will reveal to you the fact that young ladies make as high records as young gentlemen, and they have been the winners of first honors. Co-education has had a fearful struggle, but co-education has won; and now around the

victorious standard thousands upon tens-of-thousands are flocking from the defeated host and are crying what the silly old man cried when the calf ate the grindstone--"I-told-you-so." But the war is not over. The battle of co-labor is yet to be fought, and the battle cry will be: Make way for woman's liberty! All hail the day when its flag will not only wave over the washing tub, the cooking stove, the sewing machine, the cotton factory and other places of hard manual toil, but when it will float its ample folds over the dry goods store, the drug store, the accountant's desk, the post office, the railroad depot, and thousands of other places of ease and profit now entirely or in part denied to women.

I argue in the third place that woman is physiologically able to meet the demands of any business. I could spend my life citing examples to prove this. It has been said as a nurse one woman can endure more than five men. In great epidemics men as a rule quail and flee away; women remain and nurse the sick and dying. Lay upon her duties, and she will perform them; place before her responsibilities, and she will meet them. In prosperity woman is as tender as the infant oak and as gentle as the dew drop upon its tiny stem; in adversity she is as strong as the monarch of the forest, and raises her arm to break the terror of the storm.

But if woman is strong mentally and physiologically she is stronger in virtue (*vis est in virtute.*) We often hear the remark, "Wanted men." Since there are plenty of men, I presume it is good men that are wanted. Women are better than

men, as our jails and penitentiaries prove conclusively. Then it seems women would be wanted to fill places of honor and profit. Yet notwithstanding their virtue women are not wanted and for no other crime than that they are women.

I have said that woman is an insolvable mystery. She is the great central sun, around which man revolves. But man knows as little, it seems, of her true nature as he knows of the great luminary of light. For her the poet has poured forth his sweetest and noblest lays, and the warrior has stood firmest in the thickest of the fight. For her the philosopher has taken his longest journey in the domain of thought, and the orator has plucked roses from the setting sun and moonbeams from the river's wave. Yet woman remains a mystery.

However, all mankind is agreed that woman is human and that she has the capacity, that man possesses, to feel, to suffer and to rejoice. Like him she is subject to hunger; and if her food is not supplied by another, she must supply it herself. While perhaps all women in the United States do more or less work, 15 per cent of our female population are compelled by their daily toil to earn their daily bread. I have shown you that the Bible permits it, that woman's mental physiological and moral capacities permit it; and now since woman is human, since she is subject to hunger, and since she must labor for her own support, I ask in the name of justice, in the name of humanity and in the name of God, why does not man permit her to labor under the same favorable conditions that

ne enjoys himself?

Acting upon the supposition that there may be one in this audience who questions the assertion that man has advantages over woman in making a living, I will now turn aside from my main line of thought, and investigate the matter. Truth, like charity, must begin at home. Then if this is an unfortunate day for Hays county, let Hays county remember that it has the honor of possessing Texas' great Chautauqua, and that a city set upon a hill cannot be hid. A position as salesman or book-keeper in one of its towns then becomes vacant. A gentleman and lady of equal ability apply for it. Nine times out of ten the gentleman will be employed. The merchant is a good man, and he reasons this way, that women are born to be taken care of; not for a moment thinking the poor woman before him is one who is compelled to work for her bread. What is the result? The man whom the eternal law of the fitness of things would consign to some position where bone and muscle are required, sells artificial flowers and silk ribbons over a walnut counter, while the woman, contrary to the same heaven-born law, takes up her place at the sewing machine, the cooking-stove, or washing tub, where she is to live out a miserable existence of toil, privation, obscurity and poverty--and society smiles! The merchant is not alone, the same is true of most men in this county. One more example. A post office sometimes becomes vacant. A man and a poor widow circulate petitions. In nine cases out of ten she will be defeated, although she pleads in the words of the immortal bard of Avon,

"Immediate are my needs, and my relief

Must not be tossed and turned away,"

while he with a good living in some other business will secure a larger number of endorsers and consequently the appointment. Again society smiles, although that widow's orphan children may be crying for bread. I challenge any one to deny the truth of these pictures. Now what is true of Hays county is true of every other section of the United States. It is less in Texas and the west than anywhere else. If truth can be intensified, then this truth is intensified a hundred fold in the east. You who have visited the Atlantic Slope know the correctness of my assertion. You know that 75 per cent of all the weaving, warping, spinning, etc in the great woolen and cotton factories is performed by females, while the superintendents, the bosses, the seconds, the book-keepers, the correspondents, and all the employees in places where white hands may be kept and the hair oily and smooth are men. When I looked upon six hundred women and girls working in one cotton mill, living pictures of hard toil and poverty, and when I remembered that by their arduous labor and the dust and lint, they were being hastened to early and obscure graves, my heart sank in sadness within me. When I went out and walked upon the streets of that city I found the salesmen, the book-keepers, the correspondents, the amanuenses, the type-writers, the telegraph operators, etc, were men and boys perfumed and nice as a new born rose. And then it was I exclaimed, "Oh Liberty, Liberty! American Liberty! how many crimes are committed in thy name!" Women roll the cigars that are rolled over male tongues of luxury and idleness

Women go forth to the laundries, while men arrayed in snow white shirts, collars and cuffs go forth to fill the places of honor and profit, or may be to talk politics on the street corners or to visit the Keno halls and gambling halls. And this is the land where man honors and respect woman? If some body makes her living, if she decks her person in ribbons, laces, silks and satins and plays on the piano, she is worshipped, but if upon her rests the burden of self support, if she wears the faded calico dress, Oh ye gods, remember her!

Not only is woman like man subject to hunger, but she posses the same spirit of independence. This spirit is the greatest boon to the human race, and is one of the most sacred and precious principles of the soul. The pagans were right, they taught that labor was the price of all that is good. We know that it is the price of independence. Now in proportion as the right to labor for himself, is denied an individual, the sum total of his independence is diminished. I presume none will question this. I have shown you that woman's right to labor for herself in the way she can do it to the greatest advantage is denied. Now if my argument is true we will find women less independent than men. Again I will turn aside to investigate this matter. How many men and women do you know that would, if they could, make their own living, but for some reason are dependent? Do I hear the answer ten women to one man? If those are the true figures here it is a hundred to one in the east. How many widows do you know that have

gone back to father's, or have gone to live with brother John or sister Mary. How many maidens do you know who live with a brother, a married sister, or who are at least eating the bread of dependence in another's home? You who are acquainted beyond the rolling floods of the Mississippi answer me. We will look no longer on these scenes, they are too dark and gloomy and gang like a pallover our modern civilization. O thou spirit of independence, cease to live in the hearts of women; or if thou canst not die, teach man that woman is human!

Not only is woman like man subject to hunger and possessed of the same principle of independence, but she is endowed with the love of fame and renown. Fame, too, is the product of labor. Without labor the shining crown of the world's approval never rested upon a single brow. Wealth may be inherited. The star of beauty shines on the natal day of some; but labor is the price of fame.

But few women have written their names high and have become "pinnacled dim in the intense inane," and man has said it is because her mind is not strong. Let the world down the cowardly slander! Some women in spite of man's imposed disadvantages of sex have labored and have set their names as stars of the first magnitude in the grand galaxy of the world's great. Mrs. Hemans lived, labored, blessed the world and died. Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Hollowell, Mrs. Williard and Mrs. Lathrop have labored and have electrified this age. A

daughter of a silversmith in Paris labored and afterwards became the Madam Roland of history, the guiding star of the French Revolution.

A man who will in any way mistreat or neglect a lady may be an honest man, but you would not consider him a gentleman, or a man who will sit in a car while a lady stands you would not consider a gentleman. I would be forced to class him with the many millions of men in this country who are paying males from 1/2 to 3/4 more than they are paying females for the same labor. It is the most universal rule in existence that women are paid less for their work than men. It is time wasted to cite examples, for every working woman is a living example of it. This discrimination in wages will appear all the more unjust when it is remembered that it costs her as much to live--to ride on the cars, to stop at a hotel; and at last not a cent rebate is allowed on her winding sheet.

I would not mar the good feeling of anyone. But I have thought

"These should be hours for necessities,

Not for delights,"

yet I promise to pass over the next point as lightly as possible, for it is exceedingly tender. All are agreed that labor is honorable and respectable, but in practice women have not found it so. They care not so much for the difference in wages, it is another unjust and shameful discount under which they fall and groan. Contrast in our modern society a hard

working honest shop girl and a spider legged dude. To give expression this injustice, I would that the mighty shades of Shakespeare could flame into light.

It now becomes necessary for me to trace to their fountain head the causes of the evils of which I have spoken. In the early and barbarous ages of the world, man considered woman his inferior in every respect. In savage tribes of the present age no greater insult can be offered a man than to call him a woman. History records no exception to this rule. Now her supposed inferiority was the cause of her being abused and made a slave. Before the dews of the creation morn had disappeared, the germs of progress and civilization had sprung into life. The heroic glories of sixty centuries have been recorded, but the full emancipation of woman is still in the future.

But again: It is said by some the place for woman is the home. Nobody will question that. A nation of idiots would vote unanimously on that question. The place for woman is in the home--provided always she has a home and is able to live in it. The most fearful thing is the house without bread and butter. There are in the United States 2,150,00 women who have no homes, or who have the house without the dining room. If you will allow me to add those who are supporting drunkard and vagabond husbands, the number will not fall much short of 5 million! Let him who has preached the doctrine that the place for women is in the home, without making any

exceptions, become the greatest philosopher of any age or country by telling us how these 5 million women can make a living and remain in the home. I suppose since the world has been so long in producing such a philosopher that we will never have one. Now it is clear that these 5 million women are doomed to toil. Shall we give them the wash-board instead of the accountant's desk? the needle and thread instead of the pen and ink? the smoothing iron instead of the yard stick? or fill their ears with the sound of the weeding hoe instead of the click of the telegraph instrument? or place them eleven and a half hours per day on their feet around a dirty and health destroying cotton loom instead of giving them an easy chair at the copying table? Bulwer wrote a novel which I have never had the time to read, entitled, "What will you do with it?" The subject is suggestive. I ask you who differ from me what will you do with those questions?

It is said by others that the thing for women to do is marry, that they were born for that purpose, How idiotic the thought! How monstrous the slander! A perfect burlesque upon absurdity! Let men who love their mothers and sisters cease to utter it, for it is a heathen doctrine as ancient and repulsive as an Egyptian mummy. The Bible says it is not good for man to be alone, but says no such thing about woman. Marriage is of divine appointment and is the crowning glory of life. But no one by any cause should be forced into it!

John Stuart Mill, decidedly the world's ablest writer on

Political Economy says: "Let women who prefer to gain a livelihood as a wife and mother adopt that method; but that there should be no other occupation open for them in the higher spheres of life, is a flagrant social injustice.*****"

The ideas and institutions by which the accident of sex is made the groundwork of an inequality of legal rights, and a forced dissimilarity of social functions must ere long, be recognized as the greatest hindrance to moral, social, and intellectual improvement."

The Great Brooklyn preacher has this to say: "God makes no mistake, and the fact that there is such a large majority of women in this land proves that He intended that multitudes of them should go alone."

To make marriage the condition upon which woman's weal must rest, is an injustice of the first magnitude. But does such a condition exist in our social machinery? This is a question of momentous importance. I cannot answer it without getting close to the hearth-stones of the land. It is a delicate place, and I shall only say that the boys of this country are being educated, as well as possible; the girls are being educated in a way, but it is expected of them--to make other arrangements. If a failure occurs in making that arrangement, life is usually a failure. The probabilities of making that failure are very great. There are in the United States 2 million more women than men. From the very nature of things just that number cannot marry. There are in this country, it is estimated, 2 1/2 million young men who are fast going to

the devil through the saloons, the gambling hells, and gorgeous palaces of vice. The 2 million surplus and the 2 1/2 million who respectfully decline to marry the worthless worshippers of Kena Balls, make four and a half million positive failures. To make the argument perfectly unassailable I will deduct one million for worthless women. The question here rises in colossal proportions, what will you do with the 3 1/2 million women that must be unaffianced for life? Few of our statesmen combine enough wisdom and justice to discuss this question. The pulpit has been remarkably silent. This question can no more be answered outside the principles of equal labor rights to both sexes than it was possible to find the Golden Fleece outside of Colchis.

Then what is woman's true sphere in the world of business? Co-education, co-labor and equal wages, three modern thoughts as bright as sunbeams with the truths of progress, civilization, humanity and religion have come to earth to show us the answer.

Co-education does not necessarily mean that the sexes are to study the same thing, neither does co-labor imply that they are to do the same thing. No I should never think it proper for a woman under any circumstances to become a carpenter. The eternal law of the fitness of things and the proprieties of society would place her in an avocation more adapted to her tastes. Yet I have shown you that there are several million women in this country doing worse work than falls

to the lot of the carpenter. I am told by those who oppose me on this question that I would put woman in man's place. Nothing is more foreign to the truth. Who dare say that is would be putting woman in man's place to take her from the cotton loom and place her at the book-keeper's desk? The co-labor doctrine is to give woman free access to every avocation suited to her and allowed by propriety, to take her out of hard places of toil and give her easy and light work, and to give to her the same compensation given to men for like service.

There are in every community some non-progressive minds, who look with direful forebodings upon the mingling of the sexes in co-labor. Col. Geo. Soule one of the world's greatest living teachers of commercial science says: "These fossilized minds seem to think that women are in great danger when studying or working in the presence of men. How monstrous is this thought! How transcendantly absurd! It had its origin in superstition, in bigotry, in ignorance, and in barbarism. It is alike slanderous to both men and women. The idea that women are not safe when engaged as co-learners or co-workers with men is a hateful relic of barbarous ages which has for centuries cursed the world, and which should have no consideration in a land of liberty, in an age of progress, of reason, and of intellectual light."

You will notice that I have spoken of the evil only. I have said nothing of the remedy. We can all afford to have

salvage give us that. He says: "As no boy ought to be brought up without learning some business at which he could earn a livelihood, so no girl ought to be brought up without learning the science of self support. The difficulty is that many a family goes sailing on the high tides of success, and the husband and father depends on his own health and acumen for the welfare of his household, but one day he gets his feet wet, and in three days pneumonia has closed his life, and the daughters are turned out on a cold world to earn bread, and there is nothing practical that they can do.***My advice to all girls and all unmarried women, whether in affluent homes or in homes where most astringent economies are grinding, is to learn to do some kind of work that the world must have while the world stands."

You will observe that in the foregoing I have placed my self side by side with the great reformers of the age. I have weighed my words well and I know their import. Doubtless I have ventured self-interest for the public good. I might have pleased some better had I dwelt upon the cultured and spectacled girls of Boston, the buxom daughters of St. Louis and Chicago, the queenly belles of Baltimore, and the graceful and winsome Creoles of New Orleans, instead of holding up to the view that mighty host of million women who are daily fighting the battles of life, and who are suffering more than Lee's army suffered around Richmond! But I am not afraid to tell the truth. I look to no class or party for

success in my life's work. Relying solely upon merit, I am ever ready to raise my voice in behalf of those oppressed. "Facts are the sleepless Sentinels of truth. In their presence the conquering legions of error lay down their arms."

Our country has just celebrated its first centennial as a republic. We have seen how in 1812 our arms were victorious in the struggle with Great Britian. We have seen how in 1847 the ensign of the Republic waved triumphantly over the capital of a foreign foe. We have seen the country pass through a civil war, and the land in a deluge of fraternal blood. And to-day as we gather flowers of the richest perfume from the spot on these Texas prairies where the carcass of the ox went to decay, so from the bloodiest fields of the great civil discord we are to-day gathering the richest flowers of peace and prosperity. Victor Hugo tells us that by the twentieth century war will have disappeared, and that there will be one great country, the earth, and one great hope, heaven. Hugo may be right. Then my country men, if our wars are over, we can well afford to take time to subdue our internal foes, dishonesty in official circles, ignorance among the masses, and universal injustice to woman.

Until this is done we should be careful how we speak in the presence of laboring women. It is never in good taste to speak of our own good clothes to those illy clad, of the glories of literature to the unlearned, nor of the beauties of nature to those before whose eyes roll the eternal billows

of darkness. Neither is it in good taste for us to speak of our own achievements and possessions in the presence of poor and dependent women, who had they possessed the same opportunity would have been as happy as we.

This is a glorious age. Already much has been done with - in the present century to place woman in her true sphere. Women are now entering positions, which ten, twenty or thirty years ago were closed against them. The ignorance of six thousand years is receding like a morning fog, before the splendors of the nineteenth century. Plato thanked God for three things: First, that he was a man, second, that he was a Greek; and third, that Sophocles was his contemporary. I too, thank God for three things: First that I am an American second, that I live an age that is doing so much in this great reform; and third, that I am permitted to take part in it.

This is a glorious country. Everywhere in this great sisterhood of states, the leading minds are waking up to the truth. But much remains to be done. It behooves every woman who is now dependent or who may probably become so, to unfurl her banner as a cloud in the lightning's home and to paint upon it in the colors of truth and love, "Equal rights to labor and equal wages for like service, " and to prove to the world that she can go forth and work side by side with man, making her own support, accumulating her own wealth, creating her own pleasure, winning her own fame, and yet remaining as pure as an orange blossom on an angel's breast.

This is the most glorious decade of the most glorious century. Progress and evolution will soon sway the sceptre and flourish the mace of undisputed power, and in their bright and splendid dominion, they will exult in the isolation of universal empire, and having plundered earth's successive generations of all errors, and chained them all as their captives in the great charnal house of mortality, they will plant their feet upon the prostrated and conquered neck of false-hood and sway in exulting triumph a dark funeral pall over them all! 109

Remember that Dr. W. C. Black of Mississippi, is on for a lecture Wednesday night, the 17th. Dr. Black needs no endorsement to an Assembly audience. Write to your friends in the country that they can hear on the 17th and 19th one of the finest lecturers in America; also that he will preach on the 21st.

The people of Kyle have signified their purpose to attend the Assembly on the 23rd, when their fellow-townsmen Prof. McGee is to lecture. They will make it "Kyle Day."

On Moving Chautauqua to Georgetown

The San Marcos Free Press Says:

"The management of the Georgetown Chautauqua is dis-

playing an energy in working it up worthy of a better cause--"

Why, what's the matter with the "cause"? Thought it was good. Please enlighten us, Brother Julian (Ed. Free Press)

We clip the above from the "Columbus Citizen" and notice that La Grange Journal shoves in the anxious curiosity manifested. These bretheren want to know, you know. They shall be gratified. The cause then on general terms is certainly good. Our reference was to the peculiar course of some of the representatives of the cause at Georgetown.

Now, be it known we have no more interest in the matter than is involved in the obligation we always feel to stand by our own locality, in all laudable enterprises. We have a very poor opinion of the man, whatever his pretensions or assumptions of superiority, who is wanting in this respect-- This is by the way.

The leading members of the Georgetown Chautauqua were with but not of, the Chautauqua at this place last summer, and we have the authority of some of their associates here, and who are among the best men of the place, that since the course of these men had been distinguished by anything but fair and square dealing; that it has exemplified the sharp practice of the least reputable portion of the legal fraternity, rather than the character of masters of the gospel, which most if not all of them claim to be one, forcing the conviction to the minds of many that there is "a good deal of human nature" among preachers as well as other people. In short, the

conviction has been forced and may that, unlike the ghost in Hamlet, there was "speculation" in the eyes of the management of the Georgetown Chautauqua, which might explain but could not excuse their conduct.

Much sympathy is felt here for the good people of Georgetown under the circumstances. They will be apt to be "wiser and sadder" after a while.¹¹⁰

The Georgetown Chautauqua closes on Friday next. By a special to the Express July 15, we learn that the original management is continued by election as follows: W. H. Shaw president; E. O. McIntyre, vice president, W. W. Puison, corresponding secretary, J. D. Scott, recording secretary; C. C. Armstrong, business manager.¹¹¹

Chautauqua Notes

Reverend Mr. Comahon delivered two admirable lectures Thursday of last week.

Prof Coafer failed to come to time, but is expected to be here ere another week.

Rev. E. S. Smith preached on Sunday and will lecture on Robert Elsmore this forenoon.

Professor Tremaine's picture travels have been in pro-

¹¹⁰ Free Press, July 18, 1889

¹¹¹ Ibid, July 18, 1889

gress attracting much interest.

Saturday was Children's Day.

The turning on the electric lights for the first time, on Tuesday night fairly electrified the audience.

Dr. Black of Mississippi lectured on Wednesday night and will give other lectures.

Rev. G. W. Briggs will lecture on Saturday at 8:30 P.M. and will give other lectures later on.

Miss Laura Wilson leaves today for Corpus Christi. Chautauqua will miss her.

It has come to our knowledge that, quite unintentionally, we have failed to give due credit to Missess Annie Hayner and Clara Woodall, the committee on decorations on the Hill, who, assisted by other ladies, we are assured have performed their duties in an admirable manner.

We have learned that the juveniles, especially boys, do not always deport themselves at services on the Hill in a becoming manner. We hope to see an improvement in the matter.

The following is a list of some of the visitors during the past week: Mrs. A. L. Teagarden, Austin; Miss Louise Teagarden, Austin, Mrs. B. A. Harlen and Miss Jennie Patterson, Galvert; Rev. J. S. Gillett and the Misses Nettie and Ethel Gillett, Luling; Mrs. Allen, Asutin.

The ladies desire to express their appreciation of favors rendered them by the following young gentlemen: W. H. Nance, Frank Glover, Allen King, Rufus King; Rudolph de Stieger,

Will Barber, Eugene McNutt, Claude Ivey, Norman Hopkins. To Messrs. R. de Stieger and A. King they acknowledge themselves under especial obligations.

The election for directors for another year takes place today.¹¹²

Fiat Lux

The electric lights are the sensation of the hour in our town. This is the first of the many things proposed in the way of improvements, which has actually been realized since the Lockhart Tap, which has thus far been of no special benefit to us. The success in the present instance, we trust, is but an earnest of other improvements to follow in the near future.

Tuesday night will be memorable in the history of our Chautauqua, and San Marcos, by the advent of the electric lights. Fourteen incandescent lamps illuminate the interior of the tabernacle, while from either end, above the roof two one hundred candle power lamps shed a lustre which puts to shame Diana's beams. The exercises of the evening were preceded by the shooting of rockets and other fire works. The program was mostly musical. There was a vocal solo by Mrs. Bass; a pretty little duet sung, we believe by the Misses Woodall; an instrumental solo (piano) each by Miss Kate Bill-

¹¹² Ibid, July 18, 1889

ingly and mother, and another on the violin by Professor Rowe. Mr. Charley Brown delivered, very credibly, an address on Napoleon and the French Directory. Miss Ella Story recited a tragic poem, and Mr. Stuck "stuck" the audience under the short ribs, so to speak, with a humorous reading.

At the opening of the exercises, Mr. DuBose called for three cheers for the light company, Mr. Green, Mr. Smith and all connected therewith, which were given with great gusto by the audience.

The program closed by a grand campfire on the hillside where Rev. Mr. DuBose delivered one of his beautiful "talks" and Rev. Galbreath responded to the toast "The C.R.S. & S.C."¹¹³

PROFESSOR COOPER ON CHAUTAUQUA HILL

Monday was teachers' day on the Hill, and after a previous failure or two Professor Cooper, State Superintendent of Public District was actually on hand to address the people. The day was not well chosen, Monday being rather the dullest of the week, so the audience, though respectable was nothing like what it ought to have been, even teachers were few and far between. We very much regretted that our people were not out in masse to listen to the enumeration of truths which vitally concern the present and coming generations.

Professor Cooper is a gentleman in the prime of life,

¹¹³ Ibid, July 19, 1889

plain and unassuming in appearance and manners, but thoroughly energetic and honest in his allotted work; an able and faithful official. The man in him transcends the office: a man of talent and learning; he manifests heart and conscience as well, and is fired by human sympathy and patriotism to labor for the mental and moral uplift of the masses of the people.

We cannot undertake to give here more than an imperfect synopsis of his speech. We will just remark that the Circular from his pen and the passages from the Statesman (Austin) which we published elsewhere in this paper, will give a good idea of the drift of his argument.

The lecturer stated that he did not consider Education the primary duty of the State, but of the parents. Yet the state was interested in securing the education of the rising generation from the fact that general enlightenment is essential to the stability of republican government, and the government must soon pass into the hands of those who are now children. He said that the compelling of all to pay taxes for the support of Education although some may have no children, was by some regarded as undemocratic. The speaker said that he had once thought that himself a good democrat, but if this is democratic there he is not only mistaken about himself but neither were the founders of Texas democratic nor Thomas Jefferson the founder of democracy. The speaker maintained that individual selfishness should be held subservient to the public good. He made many happy illustrations in this branch of his argument which we regret we cannot reproduce. He said people who

thought the public schools were not good enough for them and their children were too good to live under a republican government, but should seek an introduction to the Prince of Wales and have their pedigrees reconstructed. He said that the general intelligence of the people was the only security of free government, and that education and free government must stand or fall together. This part of the address displayed much earnestness and feeling interspersed with passages of real eloquence.

He referred to the fact that public education was opposed on one hand by the evolutionists, led by Herbert Spencer, and on the other hand by the Roman Catholic Church, and said that the best answer to both was to make our common schools so good as to be indispensable to the common good.

He closed with some practical remarks to teachers and others, insisting especially upon the importance of having schools properly graded, and of teachers forcing their own conviction of what is best for the pupil without regard to the different suggestions of parents or children. He styled the opposite and too prevalent course on the part of teachers as "pedagogic democracy". He said the strict enforcement of a true graded system not only insures a thorough mental training, but also compels observance of the principles of morality and good breeding.

In short, the speech and the occasion gave a genuine "love feast" (in Methodist phraseology) to the friends of

popular education present.¹¹⁴

CHAUTAUQUA NOTES

Hon. J. D. Sayers is announced for a lecture on Monday.

The present session will close on Tuesday night the 31st instant.

Dr. Black of Mississippi delivered several lectures last week.

Resolutions highly laudatory of Mr. DuBose and Judge Woods for past services were adopted.

Professor Cooper lectured on Monday. His lecture is not in other columns of this issue.

The lecture of Rev. E. S. Smith on Robert Elsmere on Tuesday of last week was a logical and scholarly effort.

At a meeting of the directors on Monday Judge Wood was chosen chairman and J. W. Nance, secretary pro tem and Mr. DuBose general manager.

Rev. Mr. Galbreath was chosen Supt. of the C.L.S.C. for another term.

Beverly, Dr. Griggs, and Mr. Dean were placed on the literary directory.

The following is the new board of assembly directors:
Judge Wood, Dr. Stigner, Dr. Combs, T. C. Johnson, E. P. Raynolds, J. W. Nance, Ed. J. L. Green.

¹¹⁴ Ibid, July 25, 1889

Lockhart Day came off on Friday and was well attended by Lockhart people and others. Mr. DuBose lectured on the great battles of the world. Judge Fulmore of Austin also lectured.

Rev. G. W. Briggs, lectured on Saturday night and preached twice on Sunday. It is questionable if his audience on Sunday morning was not the largest of the season. We have more to say of him in another place.

We learn that there are still some subscriptions toward the present season's programme yet unpaid, and are requested to state that the payment of the same is earnestly desired and requested without further delay.

Tuesday was Kyle Day and Wed. Austin Day. Tuesday night Prof. Tremain presented his views in and around San Marcos. Some of them are the best we have ever seen. We very much regret that they were lost in the conflagration of the Chautauqua house a few hours later.¹¹⁵

BRIGGS HOUSE BURNS

About one o'clock on Tuesday night, the alarm of fire was given and the fine mansion of Mrs. E. F. Briggs, known recently as the Chautauqua House, was found to be in flames flooding the whole town with reflected light.

When discovered, the fire was too far advanced to be mastered by human power. It is believed to have originated from

¹¹⁵ Ibid, July 25, 1889

a lamp which was left burning in the open hall and was overturned by the wind.

The house was one of the handsomest and best furnished in our town. Nothing was saved, very little, even of the clothing of the inmates. A large amount of new and costly furniture had but recently been added to it. As a hotel, the house was doing very well and fast growing in public favor. The total loss is estimated at \$7,000 with \$4,000 insurance. Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Briggs who has won many friends by her brave fight against adverse circumstances. The destruction of this house is something more than a personal calamity for it was one of the beautiful landmarks of our city and destined to be allied to the Chautauqua enterprise.

Who could have conceived that within a few short hours before when Prof. Tremaine was lecturing at the tabernacle among his other views of San Marcos, that this elegant mansion and model home was on the eve of being blotted forever from existence---lost under the ashes of desolation.¹¹⁶

THE GEORGETOWN CHAUTAUQUA

In our last we copied from a Georgetown Special to the San Antonio Express a notice of the officers elect of the Chautauqua of that place. Among the list was that of J. D. Scott, recording secretary, the same position the management of the

¹¹⁶ Ibid, July 25, 1889

Georgetown Chautauqua have announced him as filling in all the various announcements of the session just closed. Since the appearance of our last, Mr. Scott has handed us the following with a request to publish it, which we do cheerfully.

"I wish to state once for all that I am not secretary of the Chautauqua at Georgetown. Neither have I as a matter of fact ever performed the duties of this office in connection with said assembly."

J. D. Scott

Mr. Scott knows whereof he speaks, and accepting of course his statement, it affords additional proof of the sharp practice of the management of the Georgetown Chautauqua. They have kept the name of Mr. Scott before the public all the session as a member of their official board, contrary to his wishes, as we learn he has repeatedly stalled; and now sends out to the world a statement of his re-election which he certifies to be contrary to fact! They have thus availed themselves of the influence of the name of Mr. Scott as one of their officers, as appears, contrary to his wishes. What must honest people think of this sort of crookedness?¹¹⁷

REV. G.W. BRIGGS

The event of our Chautauqua last week was the advent of the above-named eloquent gentleman. His lecture Saturday night was on the subject of the changed condition of Southern women under the New South or since the War, and was full of

¹¹⁷ Ibid, July 25, 1889

interest and food for thought. There was pathos in its solid facts, yet its tone was helpful and hopeful. We are not equal to a report, and if we were it would lack the charm of its delivery. We may return to this subject. His two sermons on Sunday were of course of rare excellence. In his lecture he fully sustained our views on the subject of universal education. We feel that we could readily fraternize with cultured, broad and liberal minded church people such as Dr. Briggs.¹¹⁸

Dr. Black's Astronomical Lecture

Those unfortunate millions who were not at the Chautauqua on the night of 17th ult. missed a rare treat. It was the lecture of Dr. Black entitled "God in Nature". Dr. Black opened by stating that his lecture would be mostly astronomical, that the conclusions reached by telescope and geometric calculations on the heavenly bodies were nearly incredible but that the method by triangulation was perfect and the results accurate in general.

He then gave a few examples in triangulation and called attention to the accuracy by which eclipses of the sun, moon, and conjunctions with the stars were foretold years in advance of the event, proving the soundness of the other conclusions reached in the same way, viz. by calculations based on angles formed in sighting out object from each end of a

¹¹⁸ Ibid, July 25, 1889

known base line. Having shown the method, he proceeded to give some of the results of astronomical calculations.

Beginning with our solar system, Dr. Black pointed out its life giver, the orb of day--stated what a fiery furnace it is, sending tongues of flame thousands of miles abroad, and how his accessories, the planets, all circled around him each turning on its axis receiving from him their day and night.

Proceeding outward from the sun, Dr. Black noticed the planets in turn, Mercury so near the sun's great furnace that it receives seven times the heat that the earth receives, about enough to keep its water boiling. Mercury's orbit is about 25,000,000 miles from the sun, yet it seems to us to be so close that it almost rises and sets with the sun--and it takes very good eyesight to detect it just before sunrise or sunset. Mercury's year is three months long (or short) its day about the same as ours and like the earth it has an atmosphere and it's about the earth's size.

Venus, the most beautiful star of the night, revolves around the sun some 25,000,000 miles nearer than we do and is nearly on a plane with us than any other planet, her year being 140 days short of our year.

And so Dr. Black passed the earth, touched on Mars with its 687 day year, its snow fields at the poles, alternately freezing and thawing.

Getting among the asteroids (planetoids) he revelled in their moonlight, how on a little planetoid of seventy miles

in diameter his good friend, DuBose used to tipping the scales at 200 pounds, would weigh barely half a pound, how by driving at the rate of its divinal rotation he could enjoy perpetual sunlight.

We, the happy audience, had pictures of moons of all sizes and phases and moving in every direction. We saw boys pick up elephants and walk off with them, and we saw acrobats kick their worlds from under them and fly off into space (gravitation being in proportion to mass)

Then he treated us to a view of Jupiter with its day of ten hours and a year equaling twelve of our years and its four moons. Saturn with its eight moons and Saturn with its rings, Neptune at the enormous distance of 2,764,000,000 miles from the sun majestically swinging around in 165 of our years. To help in the realization of the enormous etc. Dr. Black told how it would take a train of cars going 500 miles per day 15,000 years to get there and that Moses would not yet be old enough to vote if living on Neptune.

Dr. Black came back to the Earth, showed how essential to our well being the diurnal and elliptic revolutions are, and how perfect, not withstanding the distances and rates.

And not content with the vast journey taken, the lecturer asked us to look across the vast blank spaces beyond Neptune to the other solar systems; to take the wings of the lightning to the outer most planet thereof; to hunt stars without parallax therefrom; to fly thither and, with the greatest

telescope, to count the millions of solar systems beyond, that are all swinging with their attendant planets through the immensity of unending space.

Then the good gentleman asked us to do the impossible, and realize the perfection of an organization that accomplishes the working of this cosmos without the slightest hitch.

"Matter is inert in itself" said Dr. Black. "It is the living imaterial something, the mind, the soul, within us that speaks through the brain and nerves, and causes the motion of my arms. (raising his hands). The iron, carbon, phosphates, etc in us are the same as found in the dust under our feet."

What we find to be good reasoning in regard to the matter contained within our organisms we are justified in extending to matter outside, was Dr. Black's argument, and throwing a little hot shot at Ingersoll and all materialists, he made the conclusion that we are all scientifically justified in believing the Great Geometrician and Architect of the Universe--the Supreme Mind.

H. D. Durar¹¹⁹

MR COOPER'S ADDRESS

In our notice last week of Prof. Cooper's address on the Hill we over looked one special point he made in his advocacy

¹¹⁹ Ibid, August 1, 1889

of public schools vs the benefit to the place where located in the way of inducing immigration of the best class of people. He insisted on this as indisputably true and gave illustration on proof. He said that so well is this fact understood that in the newer portions of the NorthWestern states, such as Kansas, it is not uncommon for parties especially interested in the population and growth of certain localities to build school houses there almost the first thing, knowing they would be sure inducement to their rapid settlement by the best class of people.¹²⁰

THE CHAUTAUQUA CLOSSES

The newspaper accounts after the closing of the session reveal a hearty appreciation for the session. Farmer's Day was observed with success.

A directors meeting followed in which a successful effort was launched to remunerate Judge Fisher in some way for his untiring efforts in behalf of the Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA CLOSED

Last night our Chautauqua closed its last and for many years its most satisfactory session.

Greater interest was manifested than ever before and it may be regarded as one of the fixed features of our town. While better things may be hoped for, it is at least clear, that even as a local institution it is of great interest and

¹²⁰ Ibid, August 1, 1889

importance and should receive the hearty and united support of our people. Arrangements for another year are well advanced and our people, are determined there shall be no such word as fail in regard to its future.¹²¹

OUR CHAUTAUQUA

By a Late Arrival

The first evening we entered the Tabernacle in the Chautauqua, we were entertained by a most delightful series of photographs which were thrown upon the sheet with great clearness and beauty. Besides the Charming European views and humorous pictures, San Marcos and her wonderful river were presented with fidelity and recognized by an enthusiastic audience.

We were much pleased with the San Marcos Chautauqua. It is useless for anyone to try to underrate this really excellent work which is going on in our midst. It is first class, and must be and is successful. There is truly a magnificent situation, pretty grounds and intelligent and progressive citizens, ready to continue what they have begun. As Mr. DuBose says: "The people of San Marcos will not allow themselves to be disappointed." If one plan fails, another is immediately projected.

On Thursday evening we had the pleasure of hearing Dr.

¹²¹ Ibid, August 1, 1889

Rowe's lecture on "Wonders, Curiosities and Anecdotes of the Musical World." This was most interesting, particularly the relation of musical instruments and color--the violin representing pink, the flute, blue, and the basoon, deep red etc.

We also enjoyed seeing the pictures of curious musical instruments of savage nations.

That Prof. Rowe could not only talk, but could do was proven later on the occasion of his concert, which contained many admirable as well as novel features. The number of young ladies who performed creditably on the violin was a surprise to us. "The Crows are in the Corn" rendered by Miss Woodruff was particularly enjoyable.

Saturday was an interesting day being Farmer's Day. In the morning many of the products of the field were brought in.

After a program consisting of music and recitations, Mr. DuBose delivered a most eloquent welcome to the farmers.¹²²

CHAUTAUQUA NOTES

Our types were at fault in stating that resolutions were presented by the Board of Directors highly laudatory of Mr. DuBose and Judge Wood. Judge Fisher was the party of the second part referred to.

We are pleased to learn that a sum has been contributed

¹²² Ibid, August 1, 1889

to enable Prof. Tremaine to replace and increase his views of San Marcos scenery, and that some of them are to be used in advertising in the next session of Chautauqua.

The concert given on Friday night by Prof. Rowe demonstrated his unusual skill, and his success as a teacher of the science.

Farmer's day was quite a successful and enjoyable occasion. We find the following fair description of Exhibition in the Austin States Union:

The stage in the large pavilion was given up for the arrangement of the exhibits which was most tastefully done. Beside the staples--corn, cotton and oats, millet and other farm products--there were on exhibition fruits, vegetables and melons in great variety, all of excellent quality. The grapes, peaches and figs would have been a discredit to a California fair, while the melons and tomatoes were beyond a comparison with the finest this country could produce. One watermelon weighed seventy one pounds and a number of others exceeded fifty pounds in weight. There were also samples of dairy products and domestic sauces, pickles and preserves, all alike creditable to the exhibition and proving that the willing housewife can supply a pantry in Texas as well as elsewhere.

We are indebted to Mr. Charles Hultetings for the following full and accurate list of premium products:

Best cotton--Frank Garcia, grown on the J. V. Hutchins place: \$5. premium from Hardy and Co.

Hay--Jno. McGehee

Corn--Grown on Perry Bost's farm by P. A. Drum: Awarded \$5. by Chas. Hutchings.

Sorghum--A. H. Fleming

Tomatoes--I. B. Rylander

Garden Display--D. C. Garrett: awarded \$2.50 by Times

Kiefer Corn--Thos. DeViney

Fruit Display--R. H. Manlone
 Cashaw--F. A. Rylander
 Pumpkin--T. J. Davis
 Watermelon--T. Garcia
 Zenias--Mrs. S. Fisher
 Grapes--M. H. Murchison
 Sweet Potatoes--Jno. T. McGehee
 Peaches--I. B. Rylander
 Pears--Jno Waters
 Pepper--C. Billingsley
 Peanuts--T. J. Davis

On Sunday Morning Reverend Mr. Holt, Baptist, preached a good sermon to a large audience.

Tuesday was recognition day, and there were some interesting exercises of the C. L. S. C.

On Tuesday night Judge Teichmuller addressed the Assembly on railroad legislation.

On yesterday, "the last day" there was a picnic, an address by Rev. Dr. Burlesen in the forenoon and a concert at night.

Mr. DuBose left for home on Sunday. The present session has, if possible, more thoroughly than ever demonstrated that he is the life and soul of the Chautauqua. But for him and his indispensable co-laborer, Judge Fisher, the present success would have been out of the question.¹²³

¹²³ Ibid, August 1, 1889

Our cultured ex-Philadelphia friends, Mr. and Mrs. Durar, have leant their valuable aid to the Chautauqua, the former as a singer, the latter as an elocutionist.¹²⁴

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

Our Neighbor of the Chautauqua Circle or Times, one or both, publishes the following. The superintendent as everybody knows is Rev. H. M. DuBose.

"The real State Chautauqua is at San Marcos. It was organized and chartered in 1884--" The Texas Chautauqua was floated at its most head the first summer, and there it will remain."

The Superintendent

This, if authentic, can only mean a challenge of the claim of the Georgetown preacher's syndicate of being the "only state Chautauqua."¹²⁵

CHAUTAUQUA NOTES

The Chautauqua Directory passed resolutions of thanks to Judge Fisher for his faithful and unselfish denotion to our common cause. Something more than thanks, however, was required to meet his case. Each director went down into his pocket and got from five to fifteen dollars to meet the

¹²⁴ Ibid, August 1, 1889

¹²⁵ Ibid, August 1, 1889

immediate wants. About one hundred dollars is now required. Don't wait to be called upon, just quietly hand your contribution to E. P. Reynolds or J. W. Nance. Be your own judge and if you think Judge Fisher ought not to have anything for his services don't contribute to his relief fund.

Of course Mr. DuBose got an immense vote of thanks not only from the directory but from the people generally.

Then the directory voted thanks to the people of Lockhart of Kyle, Dupue, San Antonio, Austin and of Texas generally. Thanks and overwhelming blessings were voted for the people of San Marcos, especially the ladies. Oh! the people of San Marcos! Hard to move, slow to act, but my how they do hang on when once they have grappled a thing! They hang on to Chautauqua for that is a good thing. They will never let it go. Money is a good thing. They hang on to money. But thanks be to God they slackened their grip on money just enough to make this session the most gloriously successful of them all. Our people toiled for victory. A thousand dollars would be a small estimate of voluntary labor performed by our citizens.

We take pleasure in announcing that our session has been a financial success. We can now look hopefully to the future.

We have passed the bounds of despair. No more perplexing uncertainties lie in our way. We can now take leave of every doubt and say that the Assembly is established as firmly as our rock-rebbed Chautauqua Hill.¹²⁶

¹²⁶ Ibid, August 1, 1889

CHAPTER VI

THE CHAUTAUQUA IN 1890

Early in the spring the ladies of San Marcos were urging that all interested people remember the needs of the Hill in the beautification program.

A bulletin was issued which gave in detail the purposes of the Chautauqua Assembly. Further explanations are given dealing with the plans of procedure in the different activities provided. Interesting notes on the speakers with comments from press and other well known authorities appear.

With the motto, "God over All and in All" and an inspection of the program one finds the strong religious trend which prevailed in the earlier years of the enterprise.

THE SAN MARCOS CHAUTAUQUA

The Chautauqua will open its sixth assembly June 26 and continue till July 23. July 16 being Recognition Day. The services of a large number of eminent lecturers and speakers of this and other states have been secured. Rev. H. M. DuBose of Los Angeles California is superintendent of instructions. Rev. M. O. Keller, late of New York, conductor on the C. L. S. C. department. Dr. S. J. Jones, A. M. PhD. of Huntsville, Texas Superintendent of Teachers' Normal Institute, Miss May Thomas, late of Ohio, teacher of elocution. Prof. M. C. McGee, Principal of Business College and Miss Clara Franklin, Musical directress.

Arrangements are being made for other schools. Upwards of sixty encampments have been already engaged. For information and programs apply to Sterling Fisher, Secretary.¹²⁷

¹²⁷ Ibid, April 24, 1890.

To the Ladies of San Marcos who feel interested in "Our Chautauqua"

Have ready all the pot plants that you can. Calladums, Cannas and Colias, in pots or tubs all to be used to beautify the stage and its approaches, and there with other pot plants we should have in abundance and profusion. Anything--everything in the floral or herbal line that can be used to advantage we ladies must try to supply. If we will lend a helping hand we may make our "rostrum" a thing of beauty that will be suggestive to its occupants and a matter of pride to ourselves.

Counsel with each other and all of you have something for our Chautauqua.

Miss L. C. Wilcox

Committee on Floral ¹²⁸

SAN MARCOS CHAUTAUQUA

ASSEMBLY

Motto: "God Over All and in All"

Announcement, 1890

What is the Assembly?

It is a chartered institution, meant to popularize education, cultivate the social sympathies of the people, assist in furthering the ends of all great moral and religious movements, and provide a Summer home for all. The San Marcos

¹²⁸ Ibid, May 1, 1890

Chautauqua Assembly was organized June 10th, 1885, under the popular title of the "Texas Chautauqua". It has steadily grown in all its interests, until it now stands among the most prosperous of the many similar "assemblies" belting the Continent. Recent important acquisitions of property have put it on a strong financial basis. It offers for the coming session, which will begin June 26 and continue for 28 consecutive days, closing July 23, an unusually attractive programme of exercises, to be presented in the following

DEPARTMENTS AND SCHOOLS:

Lecture Platform, Teachers' Normal Institute, School of Languages, C. L. S. C. Round Table, School of Music, School of Philosophy and Sacred Literature, School of Oratory and Elocution, Sunday School Teachers' Normal Class, Kindergarten and Schools of Specialties and Art.

WHERE WILL THE MEETINGS AND SCHOOLS BE HELD?

At the Assembly grounds, with in the city limits of San Marcos. These grounds comprise the slope and summit of a beautiful wooded eminence, "Assembly Hill," at an altitude of nearly 1,000 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, and overlooking San Marcos Lake, River and City, and a limitless sweep of majestic prairie stretching southward. Here a large and commodious tabernacle, with a seating capacity of about 2,000 with other buildings, has been erected. The grounds are laid off into walks and drives, with beautiful fountains, lakelets, greenery, vines and umbrageous trees of native growth. A complete electric light plant turns the darkest night into the

luminousness of semi-daylight. These grounds, lying in a semi-tropic land, make perhaps the most beautiful park in the State, and the experience of our visitors for years is that it is one of the finest Santiariums to be found.

WHAT ARE THE ATTRACTIONS AT SAN MARCOS?

A "matchless river", whose waters, clear as light, flow the year round, at a mean temperature of 67 degrees, and rise to flood-tide in mid-summer; the most beautiful lake on the continent, whose banks and bottom Nature has turned into a vast floral conservatory--an infinite variety of mosses, flowers, ferns and rank grasses growing at a depth of twenty-five feet below the surface, and clearly visible through the crystal waters; the most beautiful scenery in the State; cool nights and quiet, homelike surroundings.

The environs of San Marcos furnish many curious and interesting objects. No section of the State affords a better field for geological and botanical studies. Fern and stalactite caves, pure fountains of water and the richest deposits of cretaceous fossils to be found, are features of special interest to students. A fine well of white sulphur waters is in easy reach of the grounds.

Boating, drivind, fishing, bathing, and, during the Assembly sessions, lectures, music and entertainments at the ground are some of the recreations offered our visitors.

WHAT IS THE PROGRAMME OF WORK PROPOSED TO BE DONE BY THE ASSEMBLY

The Lecture Platform will be under the direction of the

Rev. H. M. DuBose, of Los Angeles, California, who has held the position of Superintendent of Instruction since the organization of the Assembly. This department will present a programme of daily lectures on religious, literary and scientific subjects. Some of the leading men on the American platform have been secured for this department of our work, and many prominent men in the pulpit and the learned professions in Texas and other States will contribute to its success. (See general Programme)

THE TEACHERS' RETREAT

A Teacher's Normal Institute (under the authority of the State Department of Education) will be held, from June 30 to July 23, Prof. S. J. Jones, formerly of Vanderbilt University, now of Huntsville, Texas, a man eminently fitted for the work and approved by the State Superintendent of Education, Hon. O. H. Cooper, will have charge. Dr. Jones has issued the following address:

To Teachers of the 25th Senatorial District of Texas:

The Normal School at San Marcos is your Normal by the virtue of the fact that our chief educational officer has made it such. If it is your Normal, it is not only your privilege, but your duty, to do everything in your power to make it a success.

You can make it a success by attending yourselves and influencing others to attend. The management will endeavor to make the work intensely practical. The real and live problems of the school room will be discussed, and every effort will be made to throw light on the dark places in teaching.

Primary work will be made a prominent feature. A skilled

teacher will have charge of this department, and arrangements will be made for a model class, thus presenting to the teachers not only the theories of primary education, but the putting of these theories of primary education into practice. If you expect to continue in the profession of teaching, you cannot afford to be indifferent to summer Normal work. If you are making arrangements to attend a summer Normal, a love of home interest suggests that you attend the one at San Marcos.

Remember, that "teachers, like trees, begin to die when they cease to grow."

SUMMER NORMAL CERTIFICATES

The Hon. O. H. Cooper, State Superintendent of Education, will authorize the San Marcos Summer Normal to issue State certificates. These certificates will include the first, second and third, and are good for two years anywhere in the State, thus taking precedence of all school certificates, except those issued by the Sam Houston Normal.

The examination for these certificates will take place during the last week of the Normal, and will be on subjects prescribed by the State Superintendent. This will be the only Normal in the 25th Senatorial District authorized to issue certificates. No teacher ought to be teaching on a county certificate when it is possible to secure one from the State.

Normal School tickets, including admittance to Assembly \$6. Day board, same as others; board and lodging on grounds, per month, \$20; per week, \$6.



D

Department of State.

J. A. M. Moore

Secretary of State of the State of

certify

that the foregoing is a

copy

of the Charter of the

of

promulgated therein as now appears of

and

Department

Witness my official signature and the

Seal of State affixed, at the City

of Austin, this _____ day of

_____ A. D. 1890

J. A. M. Moore
Secretary of State



SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES

A specialty will be made of this department. Any apt and industrious student can, during the 28 days of the Assembly, acquire a speaking and writing knowledge of any modern language. The Assembly has been fortunate in securing the services of Prof. R. W. Douthat, Ph.D., of the Kentucky Military Academy, as principal. Let all inquiries, before June 25th, be addressed to him at Farmdale, Ky.

Languages taught: English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Spanish.

Five hour lessons in each, per week, per session of four weeks, \$5.00

Five two-hour lessons in each, \$10.00

"Dr. Douthat is one of the masters in our profession."--Dr. F. L. O. Roehrig, of Cornell.

"I most heartily endorse Prof. Douthat."--Maj. J. B. Merwin
Editor American Journal of Education.

"I know personally of Prof. Douthat's attainments. He is without doubt, one of the most brilliant men in the classics. that I ever met, and he is also a thorough scholar in modern languages."--Dr. Floyd Davis, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

C. L. S. C. Round Table

The Assembly is aligned with the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, whose weadquarters are at Lake Chatauqua, New York. This is the great "People's University", from which toiling young men and women, whose means will not permit them

to attend a college, may graduate with a ripe and ready knowledge of the great truths of science and literature. A four year's course, which supposes twenty to forty minutes' study each day, will give the student an outlook over the wide field of knowledge and secure (after approved examination) the "Circle's " diploma. The C. L. S. C. will conduct daily exercises of lectures, "conversations," scientific experiments, etc. July 16 is "Recognition Day," when all Chautauquans who so elect, will receive their diplomas. Rev. M. O. Keller, late of New York is Superintendent of C. L. S. C. Address all inquiries to him at San Marcos. Those desiring to become members of the C. L. S. C. will be furnished blank applications either by the Superintendent, at San Marcos, or from the Secretary, Miss Kate F. Kimball, Buffalo, N. Y. The admission fee is fifty cents.

THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Will be under the direction of Miss Cara Franklin, an accomplished artist, who has been with the Assembly since its organization. Ample and comfortable arrangements have been made for this school. Thorough and careful, together with rapid, vocal and instrumental training, will characterize its work. Tickets, including admission to the grounds and platform lectures, \$6.00

TUITION

For twelve lessons of thirty minutes each, either vocal

or instrumental, \$5.00; Theory Class (daily), \$5.00. Persons entering either vocal or instrumental class will be entitled to the benefit of theory class free.

THE SCHOOL OF ORATORY AND ELOCUTION

Will be under the direction of Miss Mae Thomas, late of Ohio, now of Cornell Institute. The best facilities will be offered for the study of this delightful art, and at the popular rates of the best Assemblies. Address the principal, Miss Mae Thomas, San Marcos, Texas.

TUITION

Elementary Drill, Vocal Gymnastics, Facial Expression, Action, Bible Reading, Recitations--Twenty lessons, \$5.00
No class to exceed ten pupils. Length of lesson, one hour daily.

"Naturally gifted, well trained and "apt to teach", Miss Thomas is abundantly able either to entertain an audience or to instruct a class.--Henry M. Ladd, Pastor Euclid-Ave. Congregational Church, Cleveland, Ohio.

A BUSINESS COLLEGE

Under the direction of Prof. M. C. McGee, will be taught on the grounds. This school aims to give young men a ready knowledge of the rudiments of a thorough business education. Address the principal or the secretary of the Assembly for terms, etc.

CHAUTAUQUA COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

Under the supervision of Prof. M. C. McGee, Principal of the

Prairie City Business College, Kyle, Texas; Prof. G. R. Stouffer of Pennsylvania, penman.

In this school it shall be the aim of the Principal to give each student just the course that he or she may desire. The professional bookkeeper can take a course in expert accounting; those who have a fair knowledge of bookkeeping can complete their course; and those who are just beginning can get a fine start in the queenly science of accounts.

Daily lectures will be delivered on subjects pertaining to Practical Arithmetic, Lightning Calculations, Political Economy, Commercial Law, Civil Government, Sociology and Commercial Ethics.

Full course, including Penmanship, \$10; Penmanship alone \$5; Automatic Lettering, \$5.

THE JUVENILE, OR KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT

Will be under the direction of Miss Sallie Richardson, an accomplished young lady of San Marcos. The children will have provision made for their meetings in one of the most inviting parts of the Assembly's lovely grounds.

All training or exercises in this department free of charge.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' NORMAL INSTITUTE

Will be under the direct supervision of the Superintendent Rev. H. M. DuBose. An interesting and profitable course of lessons and lectures in practical Bible study and interpretation will be given during a ten or twelve day's course. A matriculation fee of fifty cents will be charged for those who take certificates in this class.

COURSE OF LESSONS

TOPIC: Symbolisms of the Bible

- I. Truth in Sacred Architecture.
 - (a) The Tabernacle.
 - (b) The Ark of the Covenant.
 - (c) The Temple and its Furniture.
- II. Truths in the Figures of Prophecy.
 - (a) Types of Christ.
 - (b) Types of Church.
 - (c) Types of the Priesthood--In the Ministry--
In all men.
 - (d) Figures in the Revelation of St. John.
- III. Truth in the Parables.
 - (a) Parables of the Old Testament.
 - (b) Parables of the New Testament.
- IV. Reviews and Hints on Teaching and Expounding.

OTHER SCHOOLS

Besides those already enumerated, other schools, covering the branches usually made prominent in Assembly work, will also be provided for. Among these will be the Schools of Language and of Philosophy and Sacred Literature, the latter under direction of Dr. Wm R. Harper, of Yale College.

LOCATION, ETC.

San Marcos, "the Gem City of the South", as its enthusiastic citizens delight to call it, is located in Hays County, Texas, at the head of the far-famed San Marcos River, about

thirty miles from Austin, the beautiful capital of the Lone Star State, and about fifty miles from San Antonio, the "Alamo City", the most interesting and curious city in America a modern metropolis, yet preserving in its very heart the holiest relic of Texan heroism--the shrine of the Alamo. Near it are also the grey and ruined "Spanish Missions," venerable relics of the eighteenth century. San Marcos is reached in two directions by the International Great Northern Railway, and in another by the Missouri Pacific, with local connections. There are double daily express trains each way. Special rates on all railways have been secured. Ask for special "San Marcos tickets."

HOW CAN ONE LIVE AT SAN MARCOS?

Cheap board can be obtained at the hotels of the town, or in private families; or you can buy or rent at small cost a tent on the Assembly grounds, and take your meals at the restaurant on the grounds, which will be prepared to supply all with meals at from 25 to 50 cents; \$5.00 to \$6.00 per week, or \$20.00 for the season. Board can be had in town, including lodging, at from 75 cents to \$1.50 per day, \$4.50 to \$6.00 per week, and \$18.00 to \$30.00 per month.

TICKETS

To the Assembly grounds, admitting to all lectures, will be: Day tickets, 25 cents; season, \$4.00; families, first three tickets, \$4.00 each; third, \$3.00; all others, \$1.00 each; children under twelve years of age, free; preachers free and their families half-rate.

TENT RENT

Ten by twelve tent, three-foot wall, two cots, table and two chairs, \$5; same, five-foot wall, same furniture, \$6.50; ten by twenty-four tent, three-foot wall, four cots, table and two chairs, \$10; same, five-foot wall and fly, same furniture, \$12.50; bedstead, wire and cotton mattress, \$2.50; washstand, 75 cents; table, same; chairs, 25 cents; rocking chair, 75 cents.

Arrangements may be made to have tents furnished in any style to suit renters. Those who come to tent will do well to bring their own pillow-cases, sheets, covers, towels etc.

Address all communications on business to Sterling Fisher, Secretary of the Assembly, San Marcos, Texas.

NOTES

Mr. Jay Gould and his daughter, on a recent visit, declared the head of our river to be of incomparable beauty, Miss Gould saying that in all her travels, which were world-wide, in Cuba, alone, had she seen anything approaching it in beauty.

The Assembly is presenting, in its literary bill for this season, a course of lectures, which for richness of subject variety of interest and of profit and promise of entertainment, has not been equalled by any similar platform in the South.

SOME OF OUR SPEAKERS AND LECTURERS

Of Dr. J. J. Lafferty one of the most brilliant preachers of America, writes:

"He has fascinated audiences with his popular lectures, so that they have forgotten to inquire the time, and listened, as if under a spell, of which he was the master, to cast or dissolve at will. In sermons he has won a tribute from the most colossal minds.

James Clement Ambrose: "He is able, timely and incisive."
Joseph Cook.

A gentleman of culture, refinement and high moral tone."--
Bishop Nide.

"Mr. Ambrose understands the persuasive as well as the persuasive force of the King's English. In the rhetorical shooting-gallery, few men cleave the target's center with an aim so true. Best of all he works with a benignant purpose.
Francis E. Willard, President National W. C. T. U.

Col. L. F. Copeland: "I have no hesitancy in saying that extensive travel, a literary education and fine sense of humor, render Mr. Copeland, as a lecturer, the peer of any American platform-speaker of my acquaintance." William Cullen Bryant.

W. H. Milburn is known wherever the English language is spoken as "The Blind Man Eloquent."

"Stands next to John Milton."--London Atheneum.

Governor Ramon Trivino is one of the leading statesmen of our sister Republic, Mexico.

Governor Cumback stands without a peer in his line.

Jahu DeWitt Miller has attained, and maintains from year to year, a reputation not surpassed by any man on the lecture platform of America.

Rev. Dr. Chapman is well known to San Marcos audiences. He is widely-traveled and scholarly divine, an expert Orientalist, and a successful author.

Dr. Chapman is well known to San Marcos audiences. He is a favorite at the Assembly, His rank on the platform is very high.

Senator Reagan, Gov. Lubbock and the clergymen and professional gentlemen on our programme are too well known to need introduction to San Marcos visitors.

PROGRAMME OF PLATFORM

Thursday, June 26

"Farmers' Day."

11 a.m. Lecture--"The Mystic Cabals; or, the meaning of C. L. S. C." by the Superintendent.

4 p.m. Farmers' Re-Union. 8 p.m., Organization of Schools and Opening Concert, led by Chautauqua choir.

Friday, June 27

"Texas Day."

11 a.m. Platform Exercises of great interest, under direction of Texas Historical Association.

4 p.m. Re-union of Pioneer Texans. 8 p.m., Lecture by James Clement Ambrose, Chicago--Subject: "The Sham Family".

Saturday, June 28

11 a.m. Lecture by Rev. J. D. Robnett--Subject: "Education"

4 p.m. Historical Review of Chautauqua Movement in Texas." by Superintendent.

8 p.m. Lecture by James Clement Ambrose--Subject: "My Partner"

Sunday, June 29

9:30 a.m. "Model Sunday School"

11 a.m. Sermon by Dr. B. Carradine of New Orleans--

Subject: "Sanctification"

4p.m. Young Peoples' Service of Song.

8 p.m. Sermon by Dr. Carradine.

Monday, June 30

"San Jacinto Day"

11 a.m. Lecture by Dr. Carradine--Subject: "The Louisiana Lottery."

4 p.m. Re-union of San Jacinto Veterans. "The Story of San Jacinto Re-told," by veterans and others.

8 p.m. Lecture by J. C. Ambrose--Subject: "The Scholar in Politics."

Tuesday, July 1

"Press Day"

11 a.m. The Speakers will be selected by the Galveston Daily News.

4 p.m. Lecture: "Language, " by Prof. Douthat, of Language School.

8 p.m. Lecture by James C. Ambrose--Subject: "The Rum Set."

Wednesday, July 2

11 a.m. Lecture by Rev. R. T. Hanks, D. D., of Dallas

4 p.m. Platform Exercise--Subject "The Sabbath For Man."

8 p.m. Lecture, Rev. James P. McTeer of Wythville, Va.

Thursday, July 3

11 a.m. Lecture by Rev. S. A. Hayden, D. D. Editor Texas Baptist Herald: "Poetry of Robert Burns"

4 p.m. Popular Platform Exercise.

8 p.m. Rev. James P. McTeer, Wythville, Va.

Friday, July 4

"National Day"

11 a.m. Patriotic Addresses, and "Old Fashioned Fourth of July" on the Grounds.

4 p.m. Music and Readings, at the Tabernacle

8 p.m. Address by Rev. S. S. Burleson, of Wisconsin. Pyrotechnic Display.

Saturday, July 5

11 a.m. Rev. S. J. Anderson, of Gainesville, Texas--Subject "Business"

4 p.m. Platform by Teacher's Normal Institute.

8 p.m. Lecture by Rev. M. B. Chapman, D. D. of Little Rock
Subject: "The Homestead of Nations."

Sunday, July 6

9:30 a.m. Model Sunday School

11 a.m. Sermon by Dr. Chapman, of Little Rock

4 p.m. Young People's mass meeting

8 p.m. Sermon by Dr. Chapman

Monday, July 7

11 a.m. Lecture by Dr. Chapman--Subject "Closing Decade of the Nineteenth Century".

4 p.m. Rev. N. A. Seale, Gatesville, Texas--Subject: "Duties and Responsibilities of Citizenship".

8 p.m. Lecture by Gov. Will Cumback, of Indiana

Tuesday, July 8

- 11 a.m. Rev. J. M. C. Breaker--Subject: "The Invisible Powers in Nature as Witnesses for Immortality"
- 4 p.m. Readings by Chautauquans.
- 8 p.m. Lecture by Rev. Oliver Wilson, late of Louisiana--Subject: "Opportunity vs Responsibility."

Wednesday, July 9

"Confederate Home Day"

- 11 a.m. The programme for this day is in the hands of the management of the Confederate Home.
- 4 p.m. Confederate Veterans' re-union.
- 8 p.m. "Musical Overture," by School of Music.

Thursday, July 10

- 11 a.m. Rev. W. T. Scott, D. D. President Franklin University--Subject: "Is the World Growing Worse?"
- 4 p.m. Platform Exercise
- 8 p.m. Address by Ex. Gov. Ramon Trevino (The date of Gov-Trevino's address is subject to change), of Monterey, Mexico.

Friday, July 11

- 11 a.m. Rev. J. H. Luther, D. D., Belton Female College--Subject: "Christian Heroism."
- 4 p.m. Exhibition by School of Elocution.
- 8 p.m. Lecture by Gov. Will Comback.

Saturday, July 12

- 11 a.m. Rev. M. V. Smith, Belton, Texas: "The Claims of Education on Gospel Ministry"
- 4 p.m. "A Day in the Sierras" by the Superintendent.

8 p.m. Sermon by Dr. Black, of Mississippi. Subject:
"Science and Religion"

Sunday, July 13

9:30 a.m. Model Sunday School

11 a.m. Sermon by Dr. Black

4 p.m. Young People's meeting

8 p.m. Sermon by Dr. Black--Subject: "Bible Archaeology"

Monday, July 14

11 a.m. Lecture by Jahu DeWitt Miller

4 p.m. Rev. E. Harmon, Brenham, Texas--Subject: Home Sweet
Home

8 p.m. Sermon by Col. L. F. Copeland, of Pennsylvania--
Subject: "The Mistakes of Bob."

Tuesday, July 15

11 a.m. Dr. James A. Harrison, Washington Lee University--
Subject: "The Passion Play at Oberommergau in 1880."

4 p.m. Rev. J. W. Solomon, of Houston, Texas

8 p.m. Lecture by Col. Copeland: "Handsome People".

Wednesday, July 16

"Recognition Day"

9:30 a.m. "The Triumphal Arch"

11 a.m. Dr. James A. Harrison, D. D. Ph. D. Washington Lee
University--Subject: "Literature of the South"

4 p.m. Presenting Diplomas, by Superintendent of C. L. S. C.

8 p.m. Lecture by Col. Copeland--Subject: "Future of the
Republic".

Thursday, July 17

11 a.m. Lecture by Jahu DeWitt Miller.

4 p.m. Rev. J. D. Ray, Huntsville, Texas--Subject "Shakespeare's Villains."

8 p.m. Lecture by Col. Copeland--Subject: "Snobs and Snobbery"

Friday, July 18

"Alamo Day"

11 a.m. Address by C. A. Culberson of Dallas. Lecture by Col. Copeland--Subject: "What's to Hinder?"

4 p.m. Address by Rev. R. G. Porter (Gilderoy) of Mississippi
Subject: "Young Men."

8 p.m. Lecture by Rev. J. J. Lafferty, D. D. Richmond, Va.

Saturday, July 19

11 a.m. Lecture by Col. Copeland--Subject: "Tie Up the Dogs"

4 p.m. S. F. Grimes, Esq., Cuero, Texas--Subject: "Water."

8 p.m. Lecture by Dr. Lafferty.

Sunday, July 20

9:30 a.m. "Model Sunday School" Address by Gilderoy"--
Subject, "The Children"

11 a.m. Sermon by Dr. Lafferty.

4 p.m. Dr. Benjamin Spencer, Terrell, Texas.

8 p.m. Sermon by Rev. R. G. Porter, of Mississippi (Gilderoy)

Monday, July 21

11 a.m. Lecture by Col. Copeland: "A Cosmopolitan Bug."

4 p.m. Rev. J. C. Midgett, Edna, Texas

8 p.m. Lecture by Dr. Lafferty.

Tuesday, July 22

"Southern Historical Day"

11 a.m. Address by Governor F. R. Lubbock.

4 p.m. Hon. John H. Reagan, U. S. Senator. (Both of the above speakers were with Mr. Davis at his capture.)

8 p.m. Lecture by Dr. W. H. Milburn, "The Blind Man Eloquent"
Subject: "John Randolph, of Roanoke, Bard, Sage and Tribune."

Wednesday, July 23

Closing Day

11 a.m. Address by Hon. Gustave Cook

4 p.m. Lecture by the "Blind Man Eloquent"

8 p.m. Lecture by the Blind man Eloquent" 129

A note from Rev. H. M. DuBose tells of the extreme pressure of work upon him at San Marcos. Our readers will be much pleased to learn of Mrs. DuBose's improved health, and that the Editor will resume the tripod after two weeks. Los Angeles Christian Advocate, 12th.

The Model Sunday School on Chautauqua Hill was conducted by Prof. John E. Pritchett, the manager, Mr. Charles Hutching's being absent on account of sickness. 130

SOME CHAUTAUQUA SPEECHES

Rev. Harmon

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(Bulletin) June, 1890

130 Free Press, July 17, 1890

The programme on the Chautauqua Hill this week has been unusually interesting. On Monday "Home Sweet Home" was the subject of a master piece by Rev. J. W. Harmon, of Brenham, Texas. The pure English of the speaker, together with his easy and graceful delivery would have been enough to raise the speech to a high level without the beautiful thought, but the thought was pleasant, pointed, powerful. Single blessedness was touched up with a coloring that did not appear so bright to bachelors and old maids. All the pleasures and beauties of the home were gathered around the lecturers stand and wove into a beautiful garland of flowers; even the "baby bed" was not over looked. We predict this man will have an hour on the stage in 1891.

Col. L. F. Copeland, of Pennsylvania

Where are the thousands of people that met to hear Pennsylvania's matchless orator? Praise! All Praise! This funny eccentric, ironical, satirical, philosophical, logical man held his audience for more than two hours, while many thought he had only been speaking forty minutes. The subject was, "The Mistakes of Bob", and woe unto Bob's platform when the cutting logic of this man began to knock it down. The lecture was replete with splendid thoughts, crowded with amusing and apt illustrations, woven together by the strongest chord of logic, touched up with the cleanest and most entertaining wit strengthened by a thrust of cutting sarcasm against all the ugly places of Bob's theory, made pleasant by endless

versatility, chuck full of roaring, fun, tempered down by the finest religious sentiments given to the audience in the unmitable style of Mr. Copeland. What could we do but sit with our mouths open and listen? But few "Millers" could have ground out a better speech than this, and the Great Brooklyn Preacher himself never put half such a strain on the vest buttons of Texas. With several other lectures from Mr. Copeland and other distinguished men, the remaining part of our programme will be of the highest character. Let the people encourage this more. Space will not allow us at this time to mention other lecturers which were equally commendable.

J.A.T. 131

CHAUTAUQUA NOTES

The farmers in the county are beginning to take much interest in Chautauqua. This is a move in the right direction. There ought to be two hundred members of the C. L. S. C. in San Marcos.

Mr. Cozby, the photographer, was on the ground on Alamo Day getting the photographs of old veterans. These men deserve honor.

The sermon on the Hill Sunday by the eloquent Dr. Melburn was a fine sample of old school oratory.

Hundreds of farmers and old Texans were with us on Alamo Day. To name all would fill too much space.

Many persons are buying lots on Chautauqua Hill to build cottages.

The Belknap Rifles, of San Antonio, were on the grounds in mass on Friday. We hope they went away favorably impressed. The exhibition drill under the management of Capt. Green was good and attracted a large crowd.

The speech of welcome, by Rev. Mr. DuBose on Friday, was brief, pointed, and in good taste.

The lecture by Mr. Charles A. Culberson on Alamo Day at Chautauqua was a careful, historical review of the causes that led to Texas independence. The people of San Marcos received it with appreciation.

Mr. Wortham of San Antonio, agent for the Alamo Association, was present and made a good impression on the people at San Marcos.

Dean Richardson, rector St. Mary's Church, San Antonio, honored the San Marcos Chautauqua with his presence last week.

Yesterday was the end for another year.

Miss Franklin has achieved eminent success as the conductor of the department of music.

On Tuesday Col. Lubbock made a scattering rehearsal of incidents in "career of Jefferson Davis, not omitting a good deal of laudation of himself.

Farmers day yesterday was largely attended.

Col Copeland lectured again Tuesday and Wednesday nights. And this closed the most successful season of our Chautauqua. ¹³²

¹³² Ibid, July 24, 1890

CHAPTER VII

THE CHAUTAUQUA IN 1891

Several features of the Chautauqua affairs for 1891 register changes from any other years noted. Perhaps it would be accurate to state that the change is in the newspaper, for on the front page of the Hays County Times for several issues also appear to entice the reader, one being a view of the Hill showing the tabernacle while below to the south extends the proposed grounds which were to be added for a public park. This plan was never carried out but the proposed addition has since become the Federal Fish Hatchery.

The local press saw fit also to have more faithful reports of lectures and other events on the Hill than observed any other year. These also appear as front page attractions. Special groups are recognized on the program, one being Farmer's Day while another is Knights of Pythias Day. In a meeting of the Chautauqua Board it is noted that recognition was given to the woman of the community who had so efficiently aided in carrying on the movements.

CHAUTAUQUA BOARD

At a meeting of the Chautauqua board, held last Tuesday several important matters were disposed of, and we find that work is proceeding rapidly, under the management of the able secretary and the board of directors. It was resolved, that "Whereas, our colaborers, the ladies, who have been with us in Chautauqua work, will no~~w~~ doubt manifest the same interest as heretofore, when by their industry, zeal and good taste in every regard, they have proved such efficient co-workers. Several of them have been regarded as auxiliary members of our board, and ~~in~~ have proven themselves most valuable assistants. Words are inadequate to express our appreciation of their faithfulness and reliability. When ever called on, they have always



Directors with Friends on Chautauqua Lake

responded, and we again call upon them to join us in our labors for another year." Miss Franklin will again be musical directress, with Miss Richardson over the juvenile department. A decoration committee, and also one on transportation, was appointed. Session will be from June 24 till July 22, 1891. Tickets, per day, 50 cents; juveniles, 25 cents. Season tickets \$6; family rates--1st ticket, \$6; 2 tickets \$11; 3 tickets \$15; 4 tickets \$18; 5 tickets \$20; and all tickets over five, \$1 each. The meeting adjourned after passing the two following very nice and most appropriate resolutions, which are thoughtfully endorsed by every true Chautauquan, to wit: "Sincerely thanking Rev. M. O. Kellar for his past services as such, he is hereby appointed director of the C. L. S. C. department for the ensuing year." "Resolved, that Judge Fisher, the present secretary of the Chautauqua, has been most faithful worker and zealous Chautauquan, and efficient secretary, and that his work is fully approved by the Board, and he has the full confidence and trust of the Board of Directors." 133

CHAUTAUQUA.

Opens June 24, 1891

At San Marcos, popularly known as the Gem City of the South

San Marcos has become too well-known to require any description from the Times--Her highly moral and intellectual

people have been read of; her great enterprise, fine electric light system, excellent water works, grand street and sidewalk improvements, proposed improved street car lines and last but not least, unparalleled school facilities, have all tended to place San Marcos in the proud position she now occupies; but the Chautauqua, the leading feature in the many boasted attractions of the State of Texas, is the pride and glory of the City, and now many and various are the preparations being made for the assurance of Another Successful Session!

The grounds around the familiar old Tabernacle are laid out in nice style, while the fountains, the admiration of every visitor, once more make melody with the rush and the roar of their crystal waters, and the general appearance on the whole bids fair for a most successful Chautauqua Season, with a tremendous rush of sight-seers and pleasure-seekers, for all of which abundant preparation has been made.

The Lake and the River also are already studded with the craft of the fisherman and the man of leisure, while the landscape surrounding challenges description. 80 tents on the grounds now, and the management have made arrangements for more. If you purpose coming here this summer, and desire full particulars as to rates, etc., etc., correspond at once with the secretary,

Sterling Fisher

San Marcos, Texas ¹³⁴

¹³⁴ Ibid, March 6, 1891

CHAUTAUQUA OPENS JUNE 24, 1891

AT SAN MARCOS, POPULARLY KNOWN AS THE GEM CITY OF THE SOUTH

The San Marcos Chautauqua will open its seventh annual assembly on Wednesday, June 24th, 1891. Thursday, July 16th will be Recognition Day, and it is now quite certain that several graduates will receive their Diplomas on that day. The local Circle, under the direction of Rev. M. O. Keller the director of the C. L. S. C., of the Assembly, is making elaborate preparations for the occasion, and we invite all who intend taking their Diplomas at this Assembly to communicate with us at once, and the invitation is cordially extended to all graduates of 1891 to take their Diplomas here.

The San Marcos Chautauqua is the pioneer of Chautauquas in Texas, and the Rev. H. M. DuBose, its Superintendent, the projector of the enterprise in the State; and while it has only good will towards other enterprises of the kind in Texas, it seeks the co-operation of all Chautauquans in accordance with its merits, and invites all who think us worth to spend the Session from June 24th, to July 22nd, with us, and if any have doubts of our merits, we invite them to come and see and test for themselves--the beauties of our situation and the charm of our matchless river will repay such a visit. The management intend only using the best talent procurable in all of its departments this session, and are arranging for the best talent in America for its platform.

A larger number of schools are being provided for than ever before. Handsome work is now being pushed upon the grounds

many new cottages will be erected, and the promises for a brilliant season are unprecedented.

Send your name and post office address, plainly written, to Chautauqua, San Marcos, Texas, for an illustrated paper, whether you intend to attend or not, and the same will be mailed you free. We will be greatly obliged to our friends if they will furnish us with the names and addresses of all persons, in or out of the State, who they may think will be interested in our work, to whom we will mail papers.

In the bonds of Fraternity and Christian Fellowship, we are

The San Marcos Chautauqua 135

CHAUTAUQUA OPENS JUNE 24, 1891 AT SAN MARCOS

KNOWN AS THE GEM CITY OF SOUTH

The Assembly--Its History--C. L. S. C.--The River

The seventh annual assembly of the San Marcos Chautauqua will be opened on its beautiful grounds, covering the summit of Lamar Hill, in the northern suburbs of the lovely little city of San Marcos.

The Grounds overlook the city, and the head of the matchless San Marcos river, the lake, and many miles of the most picturesque country to be found in the broad state of Texas. These grounds are fanned in summer by the most devapors of the Gulf, and sweetened by the breath of flowers from a thousand

¹³⁴ Ibid, March 27, 1891

hills, and valleys, fields and forests, to make them grateful to respiration--refreshing and invigorating to inhale. And the eye rests with unwearied delight on the panorama, ever-changing and ever-entrancing, with every change of view. Fanned by these delicious winds, sleep, at night or day, is not only delicious; but invigorating and health-giving, sharpening the appetite, not only for physical, but as well for mental food, and giving zest to recreation.

The surroundings here are so perfectly healthy and health-giving, that it is asserted with confidence, that a greater part of the inhabitants of the city and surrounding country, outside of natives, come here as health seekers; few if any who come for this cause, have failed to be materially benefited, and most of them permanently so; and many who came too late for cure have had life prolonged.

To dwell amidst these lovely hills and vales, and daily and hourly drink in the charm, the restfulness, the incomparable beauty and loveliness of the scenery is well calculated to divert the mind from cares, and allure it from the contemplation of personal ills.

A Bit of History

On the 10th of June, 1885, the Rev. Horace M. DuBose, then pastor of the M. E. Church South, of Huntsville, Texas, had a public interview with the citizens of San Marcos, presenting to them the (then almost unknown) idea of the Chautauqua work, and sixty days afterwards, with their usual energy

and enterprise, the citizens of San Marcos had secured property and improvements to the value of \$5,000, and the first Assembly in Texas, of twenty days duration, was held on its present grounds, under its present management, with Mr. DuBose as Superintendant of Instruction; and Annually ever since and Assembly has been held thereon of not less than four weeks duration.

Mr. DuBose has twice crossed the continent from California to Texas, for the purpose of occupying his post, and has asked no other remuneration than the defraying of his actual expenses. And though he has risen from the pastorate of one of the humbler Texas stations to the chair of Editor in Chief of the Pacific Methodist Advocate, one of the ablest church papers in America, and now resides in San Francisco, California, he will fill his post as Superintendent of Instruction as heretofore.

And the management desire to say that, though its platform has been occupied by some of the best talent in America, no man has met with greater applause from his audiences, and under the most surprising circumstances and harrowing difficulties, appearing day after day and hour after hour before the same audience, he has never failed to be greeted with increased applause, and has ever received the plaudit "the last is the best," and they have no hope of ever presenting to the public, one of such unexhaustable resources and such unending energy and devotion to the cause.

What Bishop Vincent has been to the Chautauqua idea at

large, has been Horace M. DuBose to that idea in Texas. And however the Chautauqua work may progress, and however many assemblies may arise within the State, Mr. DuBose will ever deserve the cognomen of "The Father of the Chautauqua Idea in Texas."

Mr. DuBose in addition to filling his accustomed position as Superintendent of Instruction, will also deliver a number of his inimical lectures, and give every aid in his power to the C. L. S. C., the Sunday School Normal class and other schools of the Assembly.

The Seventh Assembly promises to be far superior in every respect to all former Assemblies, and the motto of the management is "only the best talent procurable, in all departments, will be used," and they hope to place before the public the finest array of talent ever introduced to Texas audiences.

C. L. S. C.

Rev. M. O. Keller, who has been the director of the C. L. S. C. department for the past year, has pushed his work during the vacation with great energy and to remarkable success, and has proven himself to be peculiarly adapted for this work, and he and his large local class are making elaborate preparations for the entertainment of all attending during the coming Assembly and for

RECOGNITION DAY, JULY 16

We most cordially invite all who are reading the course to attend the assembly, and all graduates of 1891 to take their Diplomas at this Assembly. We are already informed that several

intend graduating here, and we hope the class will be increase to large proportions.

THE SAN MARCOS RIVER

Many of the most gifted writers have attempted description of this beautiful stream, but all have confessed that when they had said all that could be expressed in language, the faintest idea alone had been given of its matchless beauty.

Its water, as one has truthfully said, "is as transparent as light," revealing the minutest object in its deepest depths. The water seems to possess the property of illuminating all objects beneath its surface, and of adding lustre and brightness to them.

An aquatic growth almost covers its bed, and this growth is of all the colors of the rainbow, presenting to the eye the appearance of a submarine forest of flowers, and the powdered sand, boiling from the deepest springs, rises in clouds and sparkles like diamonds, and each separate grain can be seen at the depth of forty feet. The jutting stones from the cliffs and caverns beneath the water appear to be pearl encased, and reflect the light in myriad hues. Avenues appear athwart the forests, and through these, fish, eels, and turtle, roam as through forest roads.

Ferns and ivy, that look like they were bestudded with pearls and diamonds, cling to rocky crests, and the yellow lotus lifts its languid face from the garden of flowers in the crystal depths, but rarely venture to kiss the surface of the stream.

What wonders lie beneath these health giving waters can only be realized by gazing long with in the sacred precincts of this living, water-locked, aquatic paradise.

Or perhaps not till one has laid aside the robes of this mortality, and has been clothed upon with robes immortal that shall prepare him for a dwelling upon the purified earth, when the elements shall no longer harm, and he may roam through water as now through air, and peep into every nook and cranny of its hidden mysteries, but we invite you to come and peer into these mysteries, as well as you may, now, to your heart's content, and anticipate that joyous time.

Come, witness for yourself one time, the mirrored minature of the paradise lost and a reflex of that to be regained. ¹³⁵

CHAUTAUQUA

Programme Season 1891

There will be regular daily C. L. S. C. exercises at the C. L. S. C. Pavillion at 7 p.m.

The Teachers' Summer Normal will open Wednesday, July 1. All other schools will open with the Assembly, June 24, 1891. As much of the best of the Assembly programme is embraced in the first week every one should be present on the grounds before the opening day.

First Day, Wednesday, June 24

Opening Day

10:30--Overture, Gem City Band;

Te Deum Laudamus, Wagner Holden;

Cincinnati Concert Party;

Prayer

General announcements;

Solo--Rejoice Greatly (The Messiah) Handel, Miss Mina
Betscher;

11 a.m. Opening address, Rev. E. B. Chappell; Rock of Ages, Buck
Cincinnati Concert Party.

4 p.m. Musical and Oratorical Entertainment, Cincinnati concert
party, Miss Hardwicke and others.

8:30 p.m. Grand concert, Cincinnati concert party

Second Day, Thursday, 25th

Knights of Pythias Day

Each exercise of the day will be interspersed with music by
concert party.

11 a.m. Address, speaker selected by the Knights of Pythias.

8:30 p.m. Concert, Cincinnati concert party

Third Day, Friday, 26th

Each exercise of the day will be interspersed with music by
concert party.

8:30 p.m., Concert by concert party.

Fourth Day, Saturday, 27th

11 a.m. Concert by concert party

8:30 p.m. Music by concert party.

Fifth Day, Sunday, 28th

9 a.m. Sunday School

11 a.m. Sermon

4 p.m. Juvenile mass meeting

8:30 p.m. Sermon; music by concert party at each service.

Sixth Day Monday, 29th

Southern Historical Day

The Confederates from the Home at Austin are invited to be present on this day.

11 a.m. Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D. of Atlanta Ga.--Henry W. Grady, editor, orator and man.

4 p.m. concert by concert party

8:30 p.m. Rev. E. W. Alderson, Bonham, Tex--The age of chivalry music by concert party.

Seventh Day, Tuesday, 30th

11 a.m. Rev. E. W. Alderson--The evolution of Liberty.

8:30 p.m., Dr. J. W. Lee--Laying up Sunshine.

Eight Day, Wednesday, July 1st

11 a.m. Dr. J. W. Lee, "The New Republic"

8:30 p.m. Rev. E. W. Alderson, "Humor and Humorists."

Ninth Day, Thursday, July 2nd

Press Day

11 a.m., Hon. E. G. Senter, of Fort Worth, "The Newspaper Man"

Tenth Day, Friday, July 3rd

8:30 p.m. Rev. H. M. DuBose. "Looking Forward"

Eleventh Day, Saturday, 4th

National Day

11 a.m. Eli Perkins (Melville D. Landon) of New York;

4 p.m. special programme;

8:30 p.m. "An American" Rev. H. M. DuBose;

Pyrotecnic display

Twelfth Day, Sunday, 5th

9 a.m. Sunday School:

11 a.m. Sermon

4 p.m. Juvenile Mass meeting:

8:30 p.m. Sermon

Thirteenth Day, Monday 6th

11 a.m. Eli Perkins:

8:30 p.m. Rev. H. M. DuBose, "Aloha Beautiful Havaie.

Fourteenth Day, Tuesday, 7th

Y. M. C. A.

11 a.m. Rev. M. C. Lockwood, D. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio,

The Evolution of the Boy.

4 p.m.

8:30 p.m. Rev. H. M. DuBose, "The Golden Gate

Fifteenth Day, July 8

11 a.m. Dr. M. C. Lockwood, "In the Beginning."

Sixteenth Day, Thursday, 9th

11 a.m. Dr. Lockwood, "Hypnotism"

8:30 p.m. Rev. H. M. DuBose, "The dreams of three Summers."

Seventeenth Day, Friday 10th

W. C. T. U. Day

11 a.m. Dr. Lockwood, "Liquor and Legislature"

8:30 p.m. Rev. P. C. Archer, of Sherman

Eighteenth Day, Saturday 11th

11 a.m. Rev. Archer

8:30 p.m. Dr. Lockwood, "The Labor Question."

Nineteenth Day, Sunday 12th

9 a.m. Sunday School;
 11 a.m. Rev. Sam P. Jones, of Georgia;
 4 p.m. Juvenile mass meeting;
 8:30 p.m. sermon, Rev. Sam P. Jones

Twentieth Day, Monday, 13th

11 a.m. Rev. Sam P. Jones
 8:30 p.m. Rev. E. B. Wright of Austin

Twentieth first Day Tuesday

11 a.m. Rev. Sam P. Jones
 8:30 p.m. Rev. Sam. P. Jones.

Twenty-second Day, Wednesday, 15

11 a.m. Rev. J. W. Hill, Paris, Texas (Gulliver) "Charles Dickens
 8:30 p.m. Rev. H. M. DuBose, "Old and New Italy."

Twenty-third Day, Thursday 16th

Recognition Day

11 a.m. Recognition services;
 4 p.m. Graduating essays:
 8:30 p.m. Rev. J. W. Hill

Twenty fourth Day, Friday, 17th

11 a.m., Address by Col. L. F. Copeland of Indiana
 8:30 p.m. Rev. H. M. DuBose, "The ship of fools"

Twenty fifth Day, Saturday, 18th

Second Farmers' Day

11 a.m. Col L. F. Coleland, "Seeing the Elephant"
 4 p.m. Distribution of prizes
 8:30 p.m. Robert Nourse of Washington, D. C. "Dr. Jekyll and
 Mr. Hyde"

Twenty-sixth Day, Sunday 19th

9 a.m. Sunday School;

11 a.m., sermon, Col. L. F. Copeland

4 p.m. Juvenile mass meeting;

8:30 p.m. Robert Nourse, "Why I am an Infidel."

Twenty-seventh Day, Monday, 20th

11 a.m. Robert Nourse, "Kings and Presidents"

8:30 p.m. Col. L. F. Copeland

Twenty-eighth Day, Tuesday, 21st

Alamo and Texas Day

11 a.m. Address by Hon. Horace Chilton;

8:30 p.m. Robert Nourse, "John and Johnathan"

Twenty-ninth Day, Wednesday 22

Robert Nourse "Grand Old man"

8:30 p.m. closing exercises. 136

THE CHAUTAUQUA

San Marcos is seeking a superintendent for her public schools, and it will be well for teachers desiring such a position, to bear it in mind in determining what summer normal they shall attend.

The Bales' Sulphur Well has been placed under the management of the Chautauqua. Season bathing tickets will be sold at \$1; single baths, 25 cents. The well is situated about a mile from the Assembly grounds, just a lovely and healthy morning walk, along a beautiful road, amid the most charming surroundings

surroundings.

The water of this well has almost the exact analysis of the white Sulphur Springs of Virginia, and offers the best assurances of restorative affect to the invalid. No charge is made for the use of the water at the well, to those who attend the Assembly, and it will be sold at 10cents per gallon to those who desire it in quantities.

The Kindergarten Department

Will be under the superintendence of Miss S. Rosella Kelley a Kindergarten of experience and ability.

Model lessons, with the gifts, occupations and games, will be given a class of children one hour daily. Tuition, \$1.50--Material furnished.

A normal training will afford an opportunity to those desiring to become proficient in child nature.

The following is an outline of the work assigned to this class:

1. Troebel, his life, his influence, his legacy.
 2. The aim of the Kindergarten
 - a. Its place in education
 - b. Its value as an educator.
 - c. The law of unity
 3. How to be a successful Kindergarten.
 - a. Self culture
 - b. Child culture
 - d. Helps to the Kindergarten
- Kindergarten furniture

- e. The discipline of the Kindergarten
- f. the Kindergarten's library.
- 4. Kindergarten busy work in the primary school
- 5. The connecting class
- 6. Analysis of the gifts.
- 7. Connection of the gifts with the occupations.
- 8. ~~En~~hisc of the Circle.
- 9. Kindergarten as home
 - a. Talks with mothers.
- 11. The songs and games.
- 12. Practical class work.
 - a. Rules for perforating
 - b. Rules for sewing
 - c. Lentils, tablets, weaving, stick laying.
 - d. Manipulation of the gifts.

Members of the normal class will be admitted to the model lessons for the purpose of observing practical application of principles.

Tuition, \$5. with a small fee to cover expense of materials used.

Our C. L. and S. Circle, Napeanee, Ont., cannot praise Eli Perkins' lecture too highly. It was elevating and intensely interesting. It was philosophical orthodox, and bristles with wit and wisdom. It caused deep thought, and kept the large audience in uncontrollable laughter. As the C. L. and S. C.,

desires instruction and entertainments, Eli Perkins" "Philosophy of wit and Humor" is especially adapted to their wants, and every Circle in the U. S. and Canada should hear him. 137.

While the San Marcos Chautauqua is so selfish as to desire everybody to attend its Assembly, and believes it is presenting such a programme of exercises as will abundantly repay you for so doing and remaining through the entire term, it is not so selfish as to desire that anyone would not attend some assembly if they do not feel disposed to partonize it. And believing that these Assemblies are accomplishing great good in giving refreshing, intellectual and religious recreation, which everyone who is engaged for the greater part of the year, so much needs. Then everyone who has the moral and intellectual interest at heart, should give their moral and financial support to these great agencies for good.

My dear friend, do you not owe it to yourself, to your fellows, and to our beloved state of Texas, that you contribute to the support to these institutions by your personal attendance? Then if you do, come to San Marcos Chautauqua or attend some other of the Assemblies. 138

Judge Fisher, the able Chautauqua secretary, has been hard at work the past two months mailing advertising matter

137

Ibid, May 29, 1891

138

Ibid, May 29, 1891

to expectant visitors to this point. 139

Every man in town sought to be imbued with the Chautauqua idea--it is one of the main features of this section, and should be fostered and strengthened with every possible care. 140

Premium for Farmer's Day

Premium of twelve best ears of corn, \$5 also a copy of Hays County Times.

Premium on six best stalks of cotton, grown from seed in 1891, one Bradley's Texas cultivator, by C. P. Hobgood.

Premium on hay and oats, \$5.

Premium on best vegetables, of five varieties, grown on farm without irrigation, \$5. Also a copy of Hays County Times.

Premium on best vegetables, of five varieties grown in market garden, \$5.

Premium on best melon exhibited, \$3.

4 Premium on best Irish and sweet potatoes, \$3.

Premium on best sample of sorghum molasses, crop 1891, \$3.

Premium on best pound of country butter, silver butter dish, by W. H. Robbins.

Premium on best loaf of light bread baked by farmers wife or daughter, one No. 8 Charter Oak Stove, full trimmed by Chas. Hutchings.

Premium on best made preserves and jellies, \$5. by Andrews

139

Ibid, June 12, 1891

140

Ibid, June 12, 1891

and King; and one copy of the Star Vindicator for one year, by the editress;

Premium on best sweet and sour pickles country made, \$3. also a copy of Hays County Times.

Premium on best loaf cake, made by farmer's wife or daughter, \$3.

Premium on best display of farm products of 8 varieties, \$10. also \$5 by Geo. T. McGehee. Also a copy of Hays County Times.

A copy of the Free Press, for one year, will be given by the editors, with each premium.

An entry fee of 50 ¢ will be charged on each exhibit in above list, except those entered by the ladies. This sum will be added to the premiums on the several exhibits.

Stock Exhibit

Premium on best mare all purposes.

Premium on best stallion

Premium on best mare and colt.

Premium on best mule colt.

Premium on best jack.

Premium on best colts, 1, 2, and 3 years old.

Premium on best mules, 1, 2, and 3 years old.

Premium on thorough bred cow and calf

Premium on graded cow and calf

Premium on thorough bred bull.

Premium on Texas cow and calf

Premium on Texas bred bull
 Premium on thorough bred heifer
 Premium on graded heifer.
 Premium on Angora goats
 Premium on Merino sheep
 Premium on Pigs, male and female;
 Premium on Brood sow;
 Premium on Boar;

An entry fee of one dollar will be charged in each stock exhibit offered for premium, other exhibits will be admitted free. The entry fee will constitute the premium on the several exhibits, 2/3 of this sum will be awarded as first prize, and 1/3 awarded as second prize. All parties who desire to supplement the premiums offered, can do so by sending their contribution to the committee.

Gid. G. Johnson

W. R. McKie,

H. P. King

Committee 141

It is with pleasure we note that the picture of Dr. DuBose "the father of the chautauqua" has been placed in a handsome frame, through the exertions of Mrs. Manlove and other earnest Chautauquans. It will be remembered that this is the work of art by Miss Lillie McBride, that caused so much attention last year. 142

141 Ibid, June 26, 1891

142 Ibid, June 26, 1891

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS DAY

Judge Fisher was again on the stage this morning, and announced an attractive program for the day, and ensuing days, and informed us that Superintendent H. M. D. Bose would arrive to-night, as would also the Cincinnati Concert Party, who would occupy the platform in a grand concert to-night.

Judge Neighbors, C. C. of the local lodge, who acted as chairman on this occasion, introduced Prof. J. S. Watson, made an address of welcome in his usual able and masterly manner. Hon. E. H. Rogan, as poet of the day, delivered a beautiful and interesting poem, composed with that well-known ability that has marked all of this gentleman's works along this line, and of course the audience was entertained, as mark the silence that prevailed the entire concourse of people during the recital.

Judge Ed. R. Kone introduced Rev. Chas. E. Giddings, of San Antonio, the speaker of the day for the forenoon exercises, who delivered a highly entertaining talk on Pythianism, its grand and enobling influence, and chief objects. ¹⁴³

Last night's concert was witnessed by a very select though quite a numerous audience, who came to be entertained, and judging by their lengthy, enthusiastic and oft repeated applause most assuredly were, and no wonder when such artists are on the

¹⁴³ Ibid, June 26, 1891

stage--such force, such grandness and such power, it is seldom our good fortune to witness. Yes, indeed this party is a pronounced success, and needless to say they will have a very large audience to greet them at the Tabernacle to-night, when they will again favor us with a rich and rare program of vocal selections.¹⁴⁴

State Superintendent of Instruction H. C. Pritchett is in attendance at Chautauqua.¹⁴⁵

HENRY GRADY

Monday morning an audience larger than usual gathered at the Tabernacle to listen to Rev. J. W. Lee, of Atlanta Ga., who spoke of the grand life and works of that nobleman of this great Southland, Henry W. Grady--a subject that could not have been entrusted to a fitter exponent, and as we listened to the wonderful life story, could not refrain from exclaiming, a life spent in an earnest effort to lighten the burdens that oppress humanity; a man whose praises we can never tire of singing. The speaker was warmly applauded several times, especially when reference was made to his three great speeches, one before the New England Club at New York, one on prohibition, and the other on the negro. Another point that caused much interest was the recital of Grady's

¹⁴⁴ Ibid, June 26, 1891

¹⁴⁵ Ibid, Jul, 3, 1891

life-time abstinence from all stimulants, he having discarded the use of milk, even; and his great simplicity of character.¹⁴⁶

SAN MARCOS CHAUTAUQUA PRESS DAY

Press Day at Chautauqua has long been looked forward to, and is now on us. Though the number of editors is not here that we expected, all is gay, and a large crowd fills the Tabernacle. J. P. Bridges, the man who pilots the Luling Signal is the orator of the day, and well he has played his part. Lo, what a speaker--wit, humor and commonsense flow forth, as all sit entranced, as a vivid picture of the ordinary editor's life is depicted to better.

To think that we have all this talent so near home. Why, Bridges is a perfect oracle, a wonder, something entertaining and attractive in the way of a speaker that gives him power to cope with the most renowned of orators.

Pleasant would we have been to have welcomed more newspaper men today, such as Pansie, of the Center Champion, Easterling of the Del Rio, and a host of other poetic souls who grace the Texas Press; but, alas, it is often thus!

Editor D. McNaughton, of Palestine, and father of the "hopefuls" who manipulate the Hays County Times, and Mrs. D. McNaughton, are in town, and we extend them a hearty welcome.¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁶Ibid, July 3, 1891

¹⁴⁷Ibid, July 3, 1891

LAKING UP SUNSHINE

Was the subject chosen by that great orator and humorist, Rev. J. W. Lee, and how he did handle the same--such continued laughter and close attention to the speaker alone point out to the dullest that here was our grandest of attractions that has ever graced the Hill. Would that the little Circle was large enough so that we could give the lecture in full; but then, even then, what would have been the sue without the presence of this grand orator, who seemed to create a prolonged laugh during the entire length of his lecture. Then the many little anecdotes--how well they were connected and with what drollery the speaker would give vent to them. Ah! it was indeed a treat to hear him.¹⁴⁸

CHAUTAUQUA BY NIGHT

The exercises at the tabernacle last night were interesting and entertaining. While the choir might have done better it did very well. The quartet rendered by Messrs. Roundtree, Holland and Claude and Curtis Ivey was admirably executed and elicited much merited applause.

THE LECTURE--Dr. Rogers' lecture on "Moving On" was delivered in a clear concise and graceful style. His logical reasoning was clear, and to the point, yet as an orator he cannot be so classed. In his voice there was a want of rise.

¹⁴⁸Ibid, July 3, 1891

and fall in pitch and tone that is required to bland harmony and beauty into melody.

WOMAN--His tribute to woman is merited to a degree; but his ideas seem more visionary than real. The writer must take issue on the Franchise question. The question presented is, shall woman be primary or secondary. While they are endowed, he says, with tenderer feelings and higher sense of moral and social relations, they do not possess the sterner elements that are required to buffet with practical life. Hence, as is the custom, and as assumed, their place is, politically, secondary.

REST--On rest he said: "If rest means stillness, then there is no rest in Heaven or earth". Let's make a practical application. Suppose you labor a number of hours beyond physical endurance, then is not stillness required to restore that normal condition which is requisite to existence? It is not rest which is required to lessen fatigue so much as it is change. Then if he had substituted change for stillness would not his position have been more tenable.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT--His views on civil government were rather extreme, being that the government should have the right to judge what is best for the people. The first President of these United States recommended that the congress assembled define lawlessness and liberty. Then it is an undeniable fact that the government, being the creation of the people, is necessarily subject to the will of the people. To show the weakness of his position: Suppose we the creatures of the Lord

This is a picture of the music class taught on the
Chautauqua grounds by Mr. and Mrs. Nabb.

Back Row

1. William Henry Nance
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Mrs. Eleanor Gregg Tuttle
6. Mrs. Willie Turner Barber
7. Miss Musie Adams

Front Row

1. Mrs. Charlotte Gregg Williams
2. Mrs. Willie Harper Combs
3. Mrs. Walter Denny
4. Mrs. Irene Swift Rogers

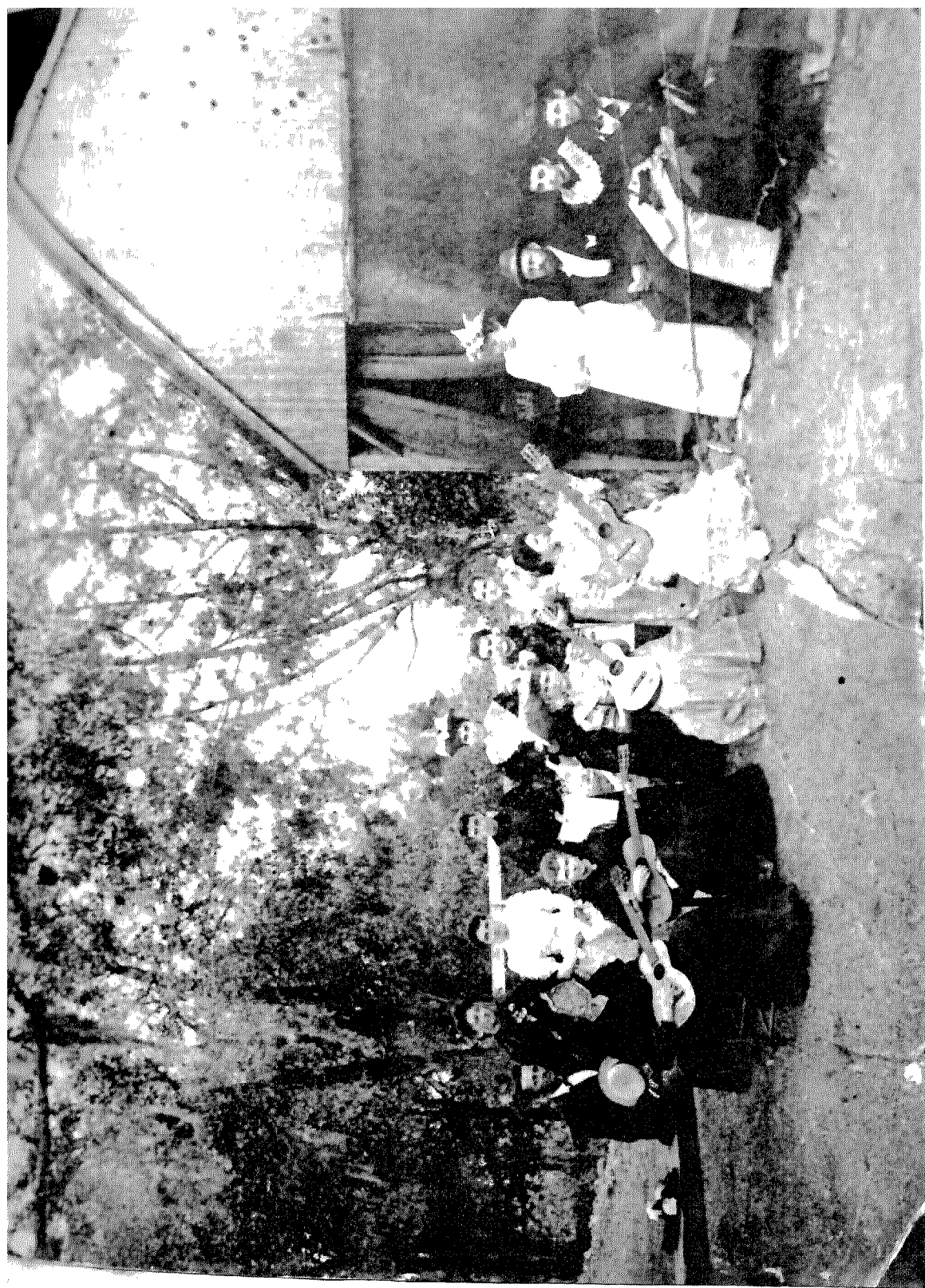
On Right

Mrs. Nabb

Mr. Nabb

Mrs. Abbie King Barber

Mrs. Mary Hunt Holland



Music Class Taught by Mr. and Mrs. Hobb

demand of him life everlasting. And again, upon his hypothesis this would abolish trial by jury. 1-9

CHAUTAUQUA

The International & Great Northern R. R. will until July 21st sell excursion tickets to San Marcos, good until July 25th returning, also to Georgetown until July 18 good until July 22nd returning, on account of Chautauqua at both points, at one third fare, (4 cents per mile) for the round trip,

The Sea-side Chautauqua at Corpus Christi will hold its session during the month of July; excursion tickets to Corpus Christi and return are on sale, good for 60 days, at low rates. Rev. Sam Jones and other noted lecturers have dates in conjunction with the most interesting programme at each of the places named. A large attendance is expected.

D. J. Price

Assistant General Passenger agent ¹⁵⁰

THE CHAUTAUQUA

Outline of the work by the

Times Special

Correspondent

Poetry was the order of the evening--poem in pathos; the

¹⁴⁹Ibid, July 8, 1891

¹⁵⁰Ibid, July 8, 1891

Dreams of Three Summers".

Miss Hardwocke, by special request, recited "The Beggar Girl". and as a fitting encore, "The Minute, as Grandma Danced it Long Ago." Her beautiful rendering, her stately stepplings and dainty ways, carried all hearts with her as she danced off the stage.

The dreams of the three summers--"We are such stuff as dreams are made." Our poet, leaving the Hill He loves so well; a journey northward to the mighty cataract, Niagara, in whose mysterious voice he hears the whisperings; the heart throbs; the cries of humanity. Turning towards the west, the wild beauty of untutored and uninterrupted nature welcomes him, greeting him Priest of Nautre; and the white cloud of the mountain summit divides to shape his robe. On through the mountains he goes to the queen city of the west passing up the miles of mighty warehouses he hears the cries of "greed! hunger! woe!" in ceaseless monotone; but hurrying on to the palaces and gardens of cultured homes, he meets the mountainzephyr whispering peace and joy. Finding a sheltered grotto encircled by semi-tropical plants, he dreams: and Washington Irving, the father of his country's literature comes to him, and leads him through the highlands and scenes of the Knieberbockers. Again he dreams and Poe takes him to his southern home, and to the misty mid-moorland of Weir. So the dream of one summer ended. The next year found him speeding southward, from the spring into the summer-land, and resting in the halls of the Montesumas, sleeping there a hidalgo comes to him, and pictures the smiling homes

of an ancient peaceful people, dwelling here in their fatherland; but a fierce nation from the north, Argive-like sought the walls of this western Troy, and after ten years, takes and holds it with cruel rites of human blood on the alters of ferocious gods, till across the blue waters, from the sunrise-come strange white gods with wings and conquer the conquerors. Arousing from that dream, the priest goes on the Querretaro, where he sees three men standing ready to receive the swift Maximilian, Lopez and Miramon. From the white lips of the uncrowned emperor falls the name, "Carlotto!" And the dreamer's a broken-hearted woman;--last to hope, to love, to reason Carlotta. The dream of the second summer is ended.

The third summer finds him by the waters of the Pacific, under the cedars of Lebanon crowning the hills that overlook the bay of Monterey. Hither came the first white man, bringing the gospel of peace to this wild land. While the poet dreams, the culptured priest above him, descends from his pedestal and leads him to a shring where, amid incense and flowers, the sweet Madonna and the Christ are imprisoned in marble. And Mary descends from her altar, and goes forth into the world, carrying the gift of gracious womanhood and divine motherhood to all pure women and tender mothers. For the priest of Nautre now understands that all true and loyal hearts gather around the living Christ, interpretating him to the world through pure

lives, are His mother, His sister and His brother. Thus the dream ended.

LIQUOR AND LEGISLATION--At 11 a.m. Friday morning, Dr. Lockwood gave a masterly and logical exposition of the relation of legislation to the liquor question. The governing principle is this: A people's legislation is the expression of its moral sense, and the legislation must and will adapt itself to the moral standard, always rising as civilization advances. The statute is prohibitory and changes constantly to meet the new form of evil it confronts; but the eternal unchanging law is positive. Love God, and thy neighbor as thyself, said Christ. Conscience is the voice of God in the individual, but it acts under the standard ruling without the voice of God in society, and varies with that standard. As it rises, conscience cries, "Follow the Divine leading." Good and evil are relative. Nothing is evil till something better is known. Ingersoll's mistake is this: that he does not recognize this law in old Testament standards. In the history of war, was first, utter extermination necessary to tribal existence; then enslavement of women and children, the imprisonment of men, finally parole--a gradual rising moral standard to our day. So in homicide. First, a life for a life; next cities of refuge; next, trial by jury, now, abolition of capital punishment always upward.

The question of Bible wines does not concern us. Intoxication was not a vice of the past, and their customs and standards were not ours. Still, the best scholars are agreed that

the must of Cana and elsewhere were not intoxicating. Fifty years ago all drank, ministers and deacons and good men of enlightened consciences and high moral sense. The social standard allowed social drinking.

The family is the unit of the nation. Its history is the history of the nation. A father has wine and cider at will in the house. He finds his boys drinking too much. He protests and restricts--failure. They lie and steal to get the drink. Finally he declares, "Total abstinence in this house henceforth. The wine and whiskey out the cider for vinegar." As Uncle Sam had first free liquor, then protest legislation--but LEGISLATION DOES NOT LEGISLATE. Prohibition is the only course. And it will come. The race rises always to the ascended Christ who reigns on high. Legislation springs out of the highest, and the moral standards of the best people of a nation, is a prophecy of its coming legislation. Don't trifle with local option, it is stopping the cat hole with the stove pipe. Don't try high license. As you increase the fiscal end, you decrease the moral. Enthroned money, you dethrone God.

FRIDAY NIGHT

Rev. P. C. Archer, of Sherman, discoursed on marriage, its risks, rewards and duties. He pictured woman's influence in the home, and through it, in the world; how Pliny, Pinacles, Matleyral, Cliey and Washington, were incited to noble deeds by wifely sympathy and appreciation. He drew the fatal results of wrong choice--True manliness, not wealth or social position

should be required by the bride, lest "she be mated to a clown." True womanliness must be sought in the wife, rather than selfish beauty or cold worldliness, as tender, unfailing sympathy is man's sure refuge from the storms of life so its irreparable loss is utter shipwreck of hope and love. The orator showed the injustice of the present social laws, and pleaded for their revision.

C. L. S. C.--At the pavilion, Rev. Mr. Carter, eight years resident as a missionary in Mexico, led an interested audience into our sister republic, via the Gulf and Vera Cruz. We saw the low-lying city with its flat-roofed adob houses, between the white sand of the beach and the rounded hills beyond, glistening in perpetual summer. We saw the towering San Juan d'Ulloa, stern island--sentinel of the coast, gift of Charles Fifth to the New World, in whose sea-saturated dungeons the convicts of Mexican courts rust out their lives. Taking the train for the City of Mexico eight years ago, the only railway in the republic, we passed over gentle, almost barren slopes to the foothills of the table land, then rising rapidly, we came to Cordova. Here, slender coffee trees hang their white-blossomed or red-berried boughs, over garden walls; and from its plaza, out of orange, and lemon and palm and pineapple, we look away to snowcapped Orizaba, whose slopes, from foot to summit, present the plants and trees of all climes and zones. Next to the City of Mexico, the oldest in the New World; whose grand cathedral marks the site of teocalli of the aztec war-god,

pacated with human hearts riven from living victims. Its museum holds the relics, arms and picture writing of an ancient and lost civilization. A sketch of the people, the one million pure Castilian, the five million pure Indian, and the remaining five million of mixed race, was given. These Indians, with their mysterious past, their still living language, dress and customs, in the mountain fastnesses and Tierra Caliente of the country, are a problem to be solved. The eager listeners were dismissed with promise of more this evening.

UNREST OF LABOR--At 8:30 p.m., on Saturday, Dr. Lockwood made a strong and stirring appeal for sympathy toward the laboring man in his struggle against opposing forces. Labor organizations are not new, they are of medieval origin. The peculiar feature of to-day is the wide spread tendency to affiliate by the various orders, which promise to make the civilized world one great labor organization.

The laboring man is a giant with his strength not yet organized, or badly directed. But he is awaking to consciousness of power. He has the ballot, and all government and law are now based on votes. He holds the balance of power in numbers. He is becoming discontented with his condition, and struggling to rise above his present environment.

It is a good sign. Not the man with fewest but the one with the most wants is the highest type of man--most tastes, aspirations, hopes and ambitions for himself and his children.

The real danger to society is the ever widening distance between the upper and the lower classes. The upper raising

faster than the lower, and the distance between them is the measure of unhealth. If the upper becomes first indifferent, then unselfish, the hostile, strife must come, perhaps anarchy.

America is the greatest wealth-producing land in the world, but the comforts and necessities of the laboring classes are not commensurate with the growth in wealth. It gathers in the hands of the millionaires, of corporations. They control whole industries of coal, iron, lumber, machines, and whole armies of men.

* * * * *

(The part omitted was destroyed by a fire which partly burned the paper.)

The testimony of Conscience. Whence comes it? In us, but not of us, it commands rebukes, but never enforces obedience. It is a personality behind our won--the voice of God. A power controls our life, guides us to the point of action, commands our right action and then withdraws, leaving us free to act. What is it? We rise as conscious beings out of the pressure of forces we cannot resist to freedom of individual will. This is the moral argument for God. Conscience is witness of a Person having infinite relations and affinities. Good is infinite, if God is good. The moral ideals of man lead on and up forever, following the Divine call.

Lastly, experience, the transition of human self-consciousness to God--consciousness. The new-birth brings to man the vision of the kingdom, where not himself but God is the centre

of reality. Christ is the revelation of an eternal truth-- God is love. The new birth is emergence into the recognition and appropriation of the fact. Who finds himself in God, learns his relation to all things,--to nature and society.

At 7 p.m. Rev. P. C. Archer presented the danger of "Soul Suicide". He showed that each soul is responsible for its own development and fate. The means of grace are provided, he may receive or reject them. He closed with an earnest appeal to his hearers to avoid the guilt the folly, the irreparable doom of rejection, and consequent soul-suicide.

REV. SAM JONES

At 8:30 p.m. an immense audience gathered to hear that famous evangelist on the text, "IF any man will do his will, he will know of the doctrine. Doubt exists towards all things till overthrown by testimony. All doubt in science art or fact, yields to sufficient evidence. The declarations of Galileo, Harvey, Fulton and Morse regarding ear-motion, blood circulation, steamboat and telegraph, have long since triumphed over skepticism and become accepted facts. But the principles and truths of religion, based equally on evidence, are rejected by the agnostic, because, requiring change of life and habits. Belief in blood-circulation and rotation is not inconsistent with the worst vices; but believing Christ as a living personal Savior, is utterly incompatible with them. Pluck up your doubt, and you will find at the taproot the seed--a sin. You believe as you live, not live as you believe. Live

by the pure precepts of Christ and your intellectual doubts will vanish. Agnosticism, not knowing, is simply ignorance, and that of deliberate choice. Infidelity rejects individual and social testimony that has a right to recognition, because logically demonstrated. Christianity, confronted by infidelity says: "I build orphanages, asylums, happy homes and well reared children". Infidelity admits the fact, yet exists only to fight Christianity. The skeptic is only a talker. No deaf mute infidel ever existed! False ideas about religion in the world keep people from practical Christianity. No mysterious change of the man's nature necessary, only a cleansing in Christ's blood, and a consecration of the will and powers already existing to His service. Grace for higher service will be given as that already possessed is faithfully used. The man who sincerely puts himself in the way of Divine grace, by doing God's will, as declared in His word, and admitted by just human intelligence, will receive the witness in himself of his sonship with God.

* * * * *

When this is done, power comes, power to realize and reflect, Divine power in the blessedness of communion with God and in witnessing for Him before men. A small nature may doubt the reality of such Christianity, and challenge these statements. The character of Jon. P. Pettijohn, now of Lynchburg, was sketched--a man who from a moderate income, gives more than \$2,000 a year to Christ, his time to His worship, and his influence

wholly to his service. Such a life is the truest answer to sneering skepticism. On the other hand, he who refuses to test the truth of religion in his own life, because the hypocrites in the churches stand in his way, is illogical and absurd. Nothing is in your way except what is ahead of you. By your own admission you are lower than the hypocrite. Nothing behind you can be in your way unless you want to back up against it. The ordinary church member is good enough as far as he goes, but he is too small. When the church is making a great effort against evil in a projected meeting, he cannot leave his little armful of merchandise to join the charging ranks of the church militant, Christ, his commander-in-chief, and the minister, leader of the local forces, is not to be obeyed at all risks. Instant perfect obedience to any demand of Christ's cause, is an element of consecration.

Stinginess is another vice of small natures, so worthless to the church and the world, that they are not worth praying for--from the point of view of utility.

Consecration influences every phase of life, makes the man a good husband, father, neighbor; makes the woman a better wife, mother, housekeeper--shows itself in the home, in sweetness and order there and in the neatness of her husband abroad. Her effort may not succeed--Mr. Jones is a living witness of that; but it will be faithfully made.

Consecration gives power and freedom to the pulpit. The preacher who stands on right, truth and God is above all limitation social and secular. His pulpit is a throne, not a

prison. Consecration gives efficienc and the test of efficiency is success. The church is equally responsible with the ministry. The pew must work with the pulpit--"not freeze its pastor in an ice-box, and then blame him for not keeping warm."

Let the church examine its work, and its quality of religion by the results of that work, and strive for consecration. Let the Christian be willing to be coal, feeding the engine of the Kingdom of God. Carrying it on in triumph. Power will come, and prayer will be answered.

Monday, at 8:30 p.m., Rev. Sam Jones lectured on "Manhood and Money."

These two are deadly enemies, there have been more wrecks on this battlefield than on any other. No curse blights character and destroys happiness but money has something to do with it somewhere. Advance will see the grey-haired mother suffer, the little children hunger and pine, and yet withhold what they need. Avarice stood under the cross and bumbled for the garments of Christ. Judas sold his Master for thirty pieces of silver. I fear we have many who can be bought cheaper today. There is no contemptible thing Avarice will not do to gain its end. It is friendly to the Devil, but opposed to God. Get it out and the earth will be Eden again. Every saloon, brewery, gambling hell and social evil is bottomed in avarice.

Men have inverted God's order, they have put money above men, chattels above character. In building men you must put

God above gold, man above money. David's last words to Solomon were the wisest ever uttered by father to son: "Be strong and show thyself a man!" Not become famous as the greatest architect, the wisest philosopher; the most powerful and wealthy king--but be a man. God made one man and woman, and only these. I think there are hardly more today. There are plenty of ladies and gentlemen, manufactured to order for society--and they are bad jobs. God's man and woman were of the highest types. I seek to arouse true manhood and womanhood. A large class says, "I let the Lord do all." A much smaller, but I think more respectable class says, "I'll do it all." Both are failures. God and man must work together to secure the highest results. Man's plowing and hoeing without God's rain and sunshine will make only a "nubbin". His rain and sunshine, without man's labor, will make only a "nubbin". When man says, "I'll do my part, I'll be true to self, to God, to country, and my God bless the work", he will grow a full-eared manhood. God says to man, "Grow up to all your divine possibilities.". Man is not a worm of the dust. He should not feel or say so--but that he is the Child of a King. Teach your child true manhood and womanhood, and else is dross. The one idea of most young people is to have a good time. The billiard-table, the saloon, the ball room, has got the boys and the ten-cent novels the girls, and they are bad. Every mother should collect these pernicious books and burn them. The girl reads novels all night, and sleeps till nine in the morning, while her mother does the housework.

She can make no true wife or daughter. Such pursuits of pleasure belittle men and women. Beyond a certain point the mind does not develop, because lost opportunities cannot be recalled. Youth is the time for acquisitiveness--laying up stores for the future, as the squirrel does. When that time passes, you have only what you stored--nothing else for all time. Giggling, dancing, novel reading girls, and the gambling, drinking, swearing clerk, who spends twice his honest income,--want a good time. Are utterly worthless. Give me a child that has a purpose, that wants to be somebody. Let the father of such be proud of him, let him live on bread and water to push him, if need be. Nineteenths of the old folk are after the dollar, nine-tenths of the young folk are after a good time, both equally fools and failures.

God makes men out of boys and women out of girls. He can't make them out of anything else. Realize your possibilities and live up to them.

Much is in position. No position is strong that is not right side up. God will overturn it else.

I'm a prohibitionist because its right! I can take these principles to Heaven with me. I was a Democrat as long as I could be, and be a gentleman. There are things in the Democratic party as sacred as the honor of our wives and daughters; but the St. Louis anti-sumptuary plank put me out of the party. You red-nosed Democrat on your way to Heaven, if you get there you'll be hunting a hole in the fence next morning, where you can get out and come back to get a drink.

The St. Louis merchant who refused money to the prohibition fund because "neither he nor his wife and daughter drank. It was of no concern to him." found it his concern when the drunken engineer ran into the freight train and killed both wife and daughter. Drunkenness is the worst crime a man can commit, for it makes all crimes possible. It's every man's business. I've a mad dog chained that I wish to turn loose in your streets on paying onethousand dollars for the privelege. Your city grants it, for the money's sake, and you say to your weeping wife over your mangled boy, "don't cry, a high license dog bit him," not a common dog. I'll take the dog rather than the saloon, one destroys the body only, the other both body and soul.

True manhood takes right position on all questions. Some church members are right on drinking, but wrong on dancing; some right on dancing, but wrong on cards. All depends on right position. I've seen one dog hold a dozen dogs at bay. He had the position. A christian man who is backed against God, will whip a thousand, and two will put ten thousand to flight. Then my boy, my girl, have the courage of your convictions; say "I won't go there. It will bring a tear to my mother's cheek." "I won't do that, it will stain my name and grieve my Savior."

Preachers need grit. All need it. I would have run many a time, but for the consciousness of God above me, and right within me. Though prohibition was lost in Texas and Pennsylvania, I do not despair, I fight my fight for it. I know it must win, and that I shall be crowned with the victors in the last fight,

because I did what I could. I've seen the engine that hurled all obstacles from the track snowed in the drift that was made of snow flakes, and this liquor traffic that has hurled church and law from its course, shall be snowed up and under by the myriad of white votes for prohibition.

I speak in love only. I make no fight with the man, only with his sin. True manhood is full of kindness and sympathy. I'm like the fellow just engaged to the girl he loves, who "had nothing agin nobody." But be kind. Go home and put up your pistol. When you shoot at a man's head you shoot at a woman's heart. Boy your father was a man, for his sake be kind to every man. The thing I am most grateful for is that my name is written there. Next to that, beyond the wide door opened for my work, and my many friends, I am grateful that I have helped a human soul, and aided in turning a drunkard's home from hell into a heaven of love.

Your high-licensed saloons are cutting the grit from under your manhood. You are selling yourselves cheap, and then the hypocrisy! More than half the voters belong to the church then the church holds the balance of power. Yet you pray "O! Lord put whiskey out;" and the only way to put it out is to vote it out. There's not room enough in Cartersville for my boy Bob and whiskey. We've quarantined against it as Jackson and Vicksburg did against yellow fever--if necessary with shot-guns. The day Whiskey is voted back into Cartersville, Bob and I go out. You say "Its no man's business if I drink."

you lie. Its the business of your sad-eyed wife and hungry children, and of the citizen who may be shot on your streets.

Tuesday at 11 a.m. Rev. Sam Jones lectured on Repentance. It is not simply sorrow for sin. It is a final and entire turning from it. The saint and sinner are in the one road between Heaven and Hell. They are facing opposite ways. The sinner has only to turn right around and go toward Heaven, that is repentance. Repentance is instantaneous, there is no tapering off from sin. You must quit at once and finally. To cry "I can't quit," is hypocrisy. Any man can quit. He does for a sufficient motive. An ounce of arsenic in every gallon of whiskey would make every man in town an instantaneous total abstainer.

Tuesday at 8:30 p.m. Mr. Jones preached an earnest sermon on the Guilt and the Terrible results of Sin. He showed how it stabbed the conscience, making the man a moral leper consumed by a worse disease than cancer. Sin stabs the power of resistance in the soul, the moral air brakes by which it may stop in its mad career toward ruin. The power to stop is as necessary as the power to move.

Sin stabs the intellect, till the man cannot discern good from evil. He believes the truth a lie and a lie the truth.

Sin stabs the soul to eternal death. The depths of this horror have not been sounded. What is eternal death? The black horse of worldiness, of drunkenness, of other vices rushes to destruction. Get down ye riders, while there is time.

Wednesday morning's lecture was delivered by Dr. DuBose in his own happy and entertaining style. Subject, Old and New Italy. While the speaker has never looked upon the natural beauties nor his feet trod the hills and plains of Italy; yet through Ruskin's works his eyes have beheld the beauty of its skies and landscapes, and the glory of its cathedrals and statuary and galleries of art. So he carries his hearers through Italia's land as pilgrims, as excursionists, as students. Attention, as excursionists was called to the fact that from nations which have been most limited in extent of territory have come the men who have directed the course of human history. Palestine and Greece were named as examples. Below are some points made in this most interesting lecture.

Every people are to be judged by their literature--their thoughts, sentiments and feelings are portrayed by their literary productions--The true history of a people is not found in their works and acts and material interests so much as in their mental, spiritual emotion and the motives which prompt their actions. Vergil's Aeneid was the representative book of the Romans--It being founded upon the old Homeric traditions. The recital of the story of the Trojan war, the siege and destruction of Troy, and the escape and journey of the founders of Rome.

The early Romans were skeptics and agnostics, and avarice, extravagance and luxury abounded. Out of Rome has flowed on down through succeeding ages, power and imperial prowess. While her mighty arm was broken and she reduced to ruin, the crown did

not go down. The iron diadem of the Czar and the starry crown of William are the representatives of the crown of the Caesars! In fact all the imperial authorities of modern Europe are the outgrowths of Roman Laws and the direct descendant of the Latin powers, nor are its influences confined to continental Europe, but permeate English law and crop out on our own statute books. As we are indebted to Jerusalem for our religion, so we are indebted to old Rome for our political organizations.

But old Rome crumbles centuries passed and new Italy rises. The divine comedy of Dante is not rightly understood even by the literary men of the world. It was not only a history of the past but a prophesy of the future. The manhood and valor of Rome was once upheld with the scepter, and with the departure of the scepter departed learning. With the coming of Dante came reformation. The very conception of this book is a picture of the onward march of the whole race of mankind to a higher and nobler life.

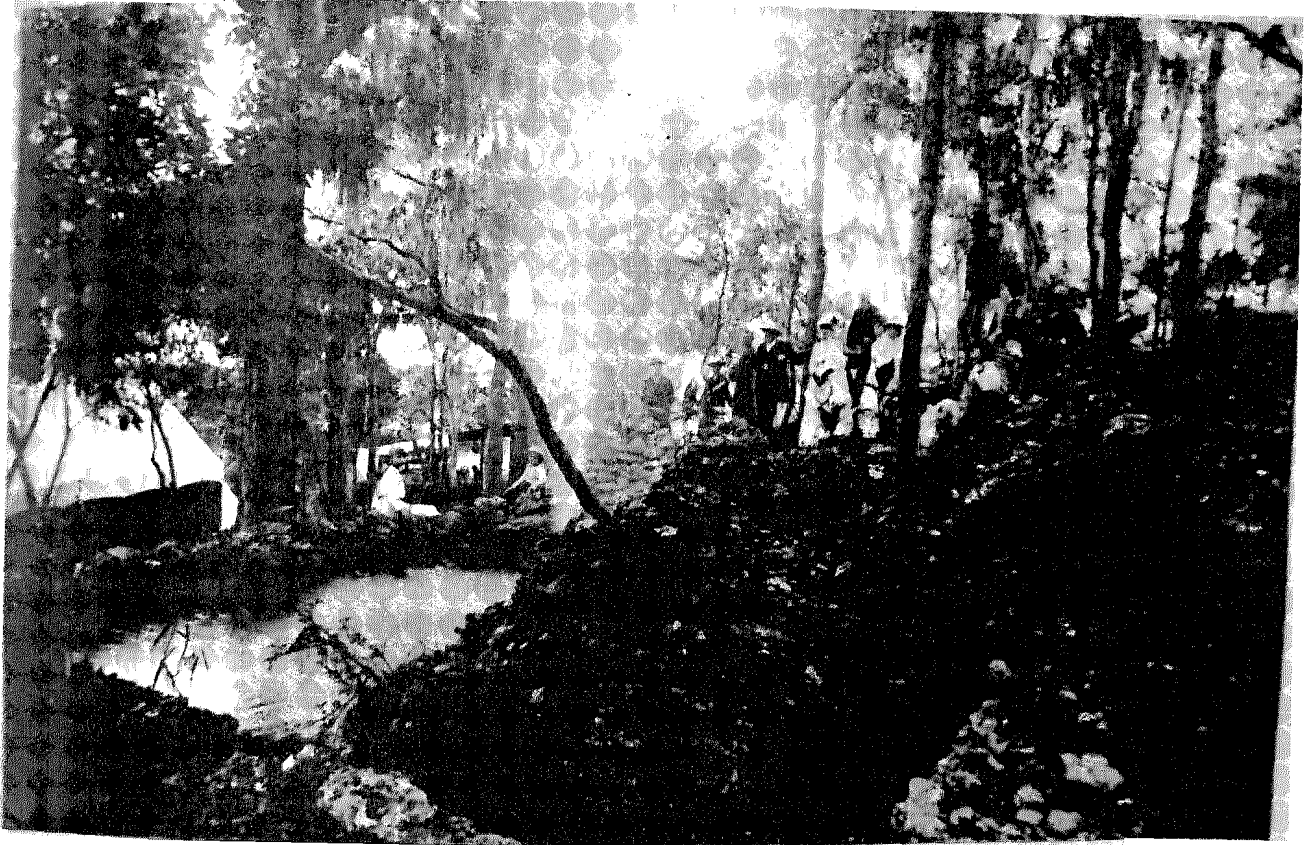
The lecture was full of historical truths and classical allusions clothed in the richest garb of our English.

INDIA

Rev. Geo. Hinson gave a graphic, witty, and most interesting lecture Thursday morning. He spoke of what he had seen while dwelling there as a missionary. It is a land of surpassing interest from its position,--it is the religious key to Burmah, China, Persia, and other lands; from its

immensity, its one and a half million square miles: from its more than two hundred and sixty millions of population. It is a land of marvellous fertility, of surpassing wealth and variety in its vegetation. The rose, honeysuckle and lily mingle colors with lotus and camphor and all tropic: the forests glow with eighty varieties of fruits and ables. Animal life is as riotous, birds, beasts, in reptiles, throng its air and earth and water. Snakes are everywhere. Insects throng the air and make the evening eous with their voices. Baal, god of flies, has here a respectable following.

Of the original inhabitants of India, little is known. They lived by hunting and fishing. Some centuries B. C. Aryans from the North-- a nation of priests and soldiers-- spread over the land and possessed it, the aborigines retreating to the hills and mountains, where their descendants may yet be found. In the plains and valleys the arts of war were lost in those of peace, and a profound philosophy, literature and civilization flourished. Next came the Mahrat fierce people on swift horses, bringing strife and jealousies of petty princes instead of prosperity and peace. A few centuries more and the followers of Mahomet conquered the land, and carried the sword and worship of the prophet from the Himalayas to the sea. Finally the British came, first as traders then as conquerors, but bringing universal peace and a higher civilization.



View of Chautauqua Grounds

There are five social strates in India: hill tribes, Hindoos, Mahrattas, Mussulmans, English, besides mixed populations.

There are three provinces, each with its governor and local government under the one Supreme Council and viceroy. It is the paradise of lawyers, and its complicated social life and the litigious spirit of the people. It has large trade with England and America, receiving from England in return for its own products among other things, opium, alcojol and gods! Birmingham Dolls are worshipped in the temples with profound veneration.

The creators of its architectural wonders are long since dead. Its villages are built of mud and thatched, its cities of dried bricks. In agriculture they are a thousand years behind Europe. Their wooden plow scratches the earth two and a half inches in depth, their threshing floos are like that of Boaz. They have twenty distinct languages and many dialects. The gorgeous beauty of sky and landscape affects the race, and shows itself in their brilliant fabrics, love of gems, and stories. Their religions are Mahommedanism, Buddhism, Brahmanism, Parseism and gross idolatry. The worship of the Thugs is murder. He is most pious who has committed most murders.

Buddism, is belief in fate, materialism that beings may change to other beings or become extinct. Brahmanism has three million gods. Brahm, the supreme deity, dwells in abstract, absolute repose, and is not worshipped. Below him, vishnu, Brahma and Siva, have temples, and followers, distinguished

guished by the marks of their god on their foreheads. Vish the benefactor, cures disease and blesses. Siva, when angry deals sickness, disaster and death. She is dreaded, and worshipped through fear. Brahma's worship is the grossest immorality. These rites and beliefs have degraded the moral sense of the people. They have noword for conscience in their language. And this moral debaement is wedded to the profoundest philosophy. The Parsee worships the Supreme Being through his emblem, the sun. Their sacred books are the Zenda Nesta. The Jams deify men whom they admire. Glanstone and Gordon are among those whose images--the Birmingham dolls--adorn their temples. The mussulmans have many mosques. They hate the English for wresting the government from them. They turn from Christ with scowls and cursing.

India's future is hopeful. She is abreast of the age in many things. England fosters higher education for men and women, railroads and the press; and suppresses some evils, as Theys and Sutteeism. Forces are at work that will make India a Christian country. The slumbering giant, Eastern Mind, awakens under the touch of the beautiful maiden, Western Science; and the two will be soon wedded. Then Christian Truth, mother of the maid, will dwell with them; and India will achieve her high destiny.¹⁵¹

FARMERS' DAY

Dr. DuBose gave the address of welcome, Mr. D. W. Benner

¹⁵¹Ibid, July 24, 1891

the response.

Dr. DuBose said:

From a full heart I bid you welcome. The farmers are the true kings of the earth, the conquerors of the soil. "Westward the star of empire takes its way," carried by the primitive tillers of the soil, the brave pioneers of civilization who spread the dominion of man over the earth, and wrest from its untamed virgin wilds the hard won fruits of the earth. Farmers too were the first priests. Among the ancient Greeks the first fruits of the fields were brought to be laid on the alters of their gods. It is fitting that the farmers of today should bring their products--wheat and corn and grapes, in their fresh strength and sweetness to the God of harvests. And we who delve in intellectual fields, come bringing our gleanings, the sheaves of thought, the grapes of Eschcol, to greet you. The first man was placed in the garden of Eden, and taught to keep it. Thus, the first work chosen for man by his creator, was farming. First in time, it is first in importance, and makes all kinds of labor possible. I sometimes think of the various departments of labor as so many strings to a harp. They all make music but the leading string, the key, is farming. No other art is so fine as tillage. The farmer in his fields commences with God and nature, he leaves the secrets of nature and gathers the results of his own toil and skill, in the golden grain and luscious fruits of harvest. The farmer's wife, too, rearing her flowers, training her roses, finds her work beautiful, and

that it takes love of beauty and the finest skill to do it right.

The farmer should be a well-rounded man. He should know something of law and theology, chemistry and geology. He needs it all. I love the fields. In California I walk in the golden grain fields and the fragrant orange orchards, and among the grapes and plums and apricots, and I say, "How beautiful the farmer's life."

Mr. D. W. Benner said in reply:

I thank you for the welcome you have given us, and the two days in which we may gather here to exhibit our fruits and listen to the rare literary treats of learning and oratory on this hill. It has not been long since farmers were thought capable of appreciating the good things of or of filling a place at a Chautauqua assembly. But the farmer is improving. We are getting higher plane than our fathers occupied. We are learning that a wider range of thought and reading is necessary to us. We have always been recognized here. Every year, from its incipency, this Chautauqua has had its Farmers' Day. Again, in the name of the farmers present, I thank you.

Col. Copeland on Farmer's Day

I am glad to be here. I have delightful memories of my stay with you last summer. My family and I often speak about it. Dr. DuBose introduced me as a farmer. Well, yes, I am a farmer. That is, I bought a farm three weeks' ago. My life

is now running the machine, and that makes me a sort of brother-in-law to the farmer. But I was a farmer's boy. What memories the sight of these fruits and vegetables awakens. Again, I am a wild little freckled-faced, bare-footed boy, running about the farm. I feel the very prick of the thistles on my bare legs. I remember the early rising to go for the cows on frosty mornings--"Oh! for one half-hour more of sleep!" The milking--warming my bare to first in the straw where the cow had lain; the gathering and storing of fruits in the early autumn. The old style of farming! Dr. DuBose talks of its delights. He is like the old lady knitting on the porch, and watching the mowers swing their scythes. "and they call that hard work! Just a sort of rock the cradle, while this knitting shakes every bone in my body!" He knows nothing about it. Farming in the old style was a hard life of toil. I've seen the farmer of to-day riding his six-hundred-and forty-acre field, on his planting machine; and I remember how I walked the field, dropping four grains to the hill from a bag. Later, I saw him on his cultivator going easily over the same field, the machine doing the work; and I recalled the long rows of hewing, with blistered hands, I had done when a boy. Talk of the emancipation of slaves--here has been emancipation of all, farmers especially. I expect, soon, from these electrical appliances, to see a man start his plow out in the morning, and wait for it to come home at night. I like to note the progress of human life, as shown

in Washington City. There I see, side by side, the dug-out, the boat, the schooner, the steamship--grey-hound of the ocean. In musical instruments, all are there, from the tom-tom and hurdy-gurdy to the organ and piano. And so, from the mattock with which the old farmer tickled mother earth for an inch or two in depth to make her laugh with a harvest, I see the progressive appliances for farming, all the way up to the mower and thresher. Nobody is so glad as I.

The farmer has advanced in dignity of life as well as comfort. I remember when he was not considered high-toned. When the farmer's boy came into town on the Fourth of July, the dudes and dudenes made fun of him as a "country chap". They considered themselves better than he. They've quit that now. I like to make you proud of yourselves. You have not pride in your work and position. The farmer's boy in the western stage-coach who could neither irrigate, fumigate, mastercate, or eat hay with sociable drivers was pronounced "lonesome, because you are neither company for man or beast." The farmer is the most important factor in the country to-day. Ask the politician, figuring anxiously on the Farmer's Alliance. He can manage the whiskey-smelling classes, but the farmer smells of the soil. How will he vote? This new dignity has come to stay. The farmer will never be sneered at again. But this added dignity, this higher social grade, brings added responsibility. The farmer must be more than the average man. He should be a large man, full orbed, with all know-

ledge to preserve his dignity. He must be something not necessary to other men. He should be a man of affairs, not an inter-meddler or a dabbler in experiments. But he should know something of law, theology and politics. He should be a philosopher in the truest sense, making the most and best of his life, taking a cheerful view of things, not whineing about the "good old times." The farmer needs to cultivate this spirit more than any one else, because he is subject to so many outside natural influences he cannot control, as drouth and flood. The farmer must be master of his art. I shall not instruct farmers how to farm. Greeley, when asked by the farmer if he should use guano on potatoes, said, "Some people of depraved tastes might like it, but he preferred butter and gravy on his." But the farmer should be a student, and a reader, should know something of chemistery and the seasons, should study everything--God's word and nature. There'd be less talk of hard times. He should be an honest man. I used to think all farmers free from guilt 'till I bought peaches from one with the fine ones all on top and the little rotten ones underneath; 'till I got hay from another, that had been watered the night before to make it weigh. A farmer can't afford to be dishonest. His life should be clean and wholesome. He should be, in every sense, a patriot. He lives closest to the soil. His very title to his farm, his home and market depend on government. The idea of the soil is at bottom of the thought of country. Other professions are fungi living on the farmer.

He should be a gentleman. Not a dude, or a fashionable fool, but a true gentleman, polite, urbane, clean, above the soil of meanness and selfishness, of saloons and dives. Above all, he should be a Christian. Boys, a word to you. Stick to the farm. From an experience of sixty years I say, stick to the farm. City life looks bright to you now, but the hard flints will cut your feet and make them bleed.

Friday night, Rev. Rogt. Nourse, of Washington City, presented John and Jonathan.

* * * * *

England gave us our language--a grand gift--it will become the universal tongue. England made America possible, the characteristics, the institutions, we get from her underlying our greatness and our life. She gave us our government--yes in the Calvinism, that the Mayflower brought hither. McCauley says that in the principle of Calvinism, the sovereignty of God lies civil liberty, that through it the millions of Americans would set their feet on the necks of kings. To England we owe our laws. Blackstone and English common law rule our courts, and always will. England gave us our religion--Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopalian, Baptist, Quaker, all come from her. England give us our best population. There are five millions English-born Americans in this country, everyone thoroughly Americanized. The Irish, German, Italian, French vote must be schemed for by the politicians at every election--but the English never. Other nationalities

carry their old flags above or in front of the Stars and Stripes in procession; and publish their papers in their interests as German or Irish or French--the English born citizens never. They have become Americans.

We give England, if not the form, the spirit of her government. Nominally, a monarchy, she has become republicanized through American influence. When Albert Edward attempts to ascend the throne the spirit of American institutions, speaking through English lips, will cry, "Stay thou shalt not reign over us, Prince of Baccarat!" We have given England her public schools. I remember when the education of the poor was confined to little of three Rs and the catechism. Now, the pauper's boy starts on a path in the public school that is established everywhere, that may carry him to the highest honors of the great universities. We will give them religious liberty. The separation of church and state is at hand, and this through American influence, England is worthy our love, from her power, resources, character. Her book of Ireland's Wrongs is not more shameful than our record of Indian wrongs. Her Australian congress, calling delegates from Europe Asia, Africa, America, the seas--of every tongue and nation, is a prophecy of that congress of the world's nations that shall one day meet for universal peace and love.

July 18th, 8:30 p.m., Dr. Nourse, of Washington City, gave a terribly vivid and dramatic presentation of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Dr. Jekyll is a fair, large, handsome man.

* * * * *

Another man appears mysteriously, darkly related to Dr. Jekyll and his opposite in everything--Deformed, hideous, repulsive in appearance and character, avoiding recognition, skulking by day but abroad at night, he finally commits a diabolical murder, and a price is set on his head. A year later, Dr. Jekyll, who has reappeared in society after months of seclusion, has a drug conveyed secretly from his house to his friend's and at midnight appears to claim it. He appears as Mr. Hyde, takes the drug in his friend's presence, and after death like agonies, assumes the form of Dr. Jekyll--and the mystery is explained--his own theory vindicated.

This is a parable, given the earth by our Heavenly Father in these later days, Dr. Jekyll was Mr. Hyde turned inside out. No man would be willing to appear to his fellows as God knows him, as he knows himself. Every man has those two in his body. He is two men in one and radically both. I never saw a criminal who has not at sometime acted like Christ, nor a saint who has not some time acted like a fiend. It is a duality in unity, and a duality in conflict. Dr. Jekyll is always fighting Mr. Hyde--that is the warfare of human life. the sinner fights Jekyll all his life, the sinner fights Hyde. The question with each one of us is--which one shall win. "Bill of fare--roast beef and ham: roast beef all gone, which you have?" So in life, Jekyll all gone, what have you? Hyde!

This duality is based on science. We have each two brains, with one we think with the other we act. Remove the brain from one lobe I loose my power to talk; remove the brain from the other lobe I loose my power to walk. It is based on experience. We have all met donule-faced, double-tongued people in business--You buy straw berries; large luscious ones all on top--Dr. Jekyll; little mean rotten ones underneath--Mr. Hyde! You see it in social life. The fashionable double-faced woman meets her visitor with kisses and protestations, rejoicing when the door is closed on her exit, because "that it is over!" In every community I have found it. The Sunday-school superintendent, the deacon, the trusted Dr. Jekyll; the same man robbing his employers, betraying his trusts, indulging in secret vices and crime--Mr. Hyde! Now prominent in the church; now, in the penitentiary.

The agent in the story is a drug. And a drug will do it. The hemp of your fields, gives you fivers to twist torpedoes, into cables that will hold the strong ship to its place. In East extracted juice is given by Turkey to her soldiers to fire their souls and inflame their ferocity in battle. It makes heaven a hell, joy or melancholia for its victims, and holds him with a power a thousand times stronger than your ship cable. Another drug, opium, is gaining power in this country. I find opium eaters everywhere. You don't know them, they lie about it so. The opium victim cannot tell the truth. He has no moral sense, no power of will. He is the slave of

his evil spirit. Mr. Hyde. Alcohol will destroy the good and develop the evil in a man until it masters and destroys him. He begins with the social glass, agreeable, witty, brilliant Dr. Jekyll; he ends a wretched, degraded drunkard, who stamps on little children, murders wife and neighbor--Mr. Hyde.

Love of money will do it. It is the root of all evil. It destroys all honor and truth--did you ever buy or sell a horse? It destroys all feeling of humanity, grinding the laborer into dust. Poverty will do it. Eight-tenths of your criminals are in prison for stealing bread! You can't have a soul with the body cold and the stomach empty. Christ fed the five-thousand in the wilderness before he preached to them, and the church must learn his methods, so save men. Poverty creates drunkenness as surely as drunkenness creates poverty. The half-clad hungry creature with the nickle she has stolen, will buy whiskey for the ten-minutes glow that will make her forget the cold. The full-fed Tiger is gentle, but the Tiger looking for prey--look-out! Marriage will do it. Most marriages develop what is best in a man, they help him toward happiness and God. Some tend the other way. The remorseful wife seeking the husband she had married into eternity, through a spiritualistic seance, asked tenderly, "are you happier than when you were with me darling?" "Yes" "Where are you, darling?" "I'm in Hell!" Religion will do it Not Christianity. They are two distinct things. Religion is man's effort to lift himself toward God. Christianity is God

stooping down to raise man. The darkey who had been nineteen times in the penitentiary had not lost his religion. That meant eleven months and two weeks of chicken stealing and loafing and lying two weeks of protracted meeting-washing up to start again. Christianity means cleaning up from voluntary sin for once and for all. To return to the story in its subjective phase, as told in the confession of Dr. Jekyll. (The remainder of the lecture was a powerful picture of the horror and despair of the wretched Jekyll when he recognized the hopelessness of his environment. The transending from expiring tenderness to triumphant hatred, from agonizing remorse to fiendish mockery, from Henry Jekyll to Edward Hyde, and the final triumph of evil and despair, were terribly real. The whole person of the speaker melted into yearning tenderness, shrivelled into abject fear, or shook with exultant scorn and satire over its victim.)

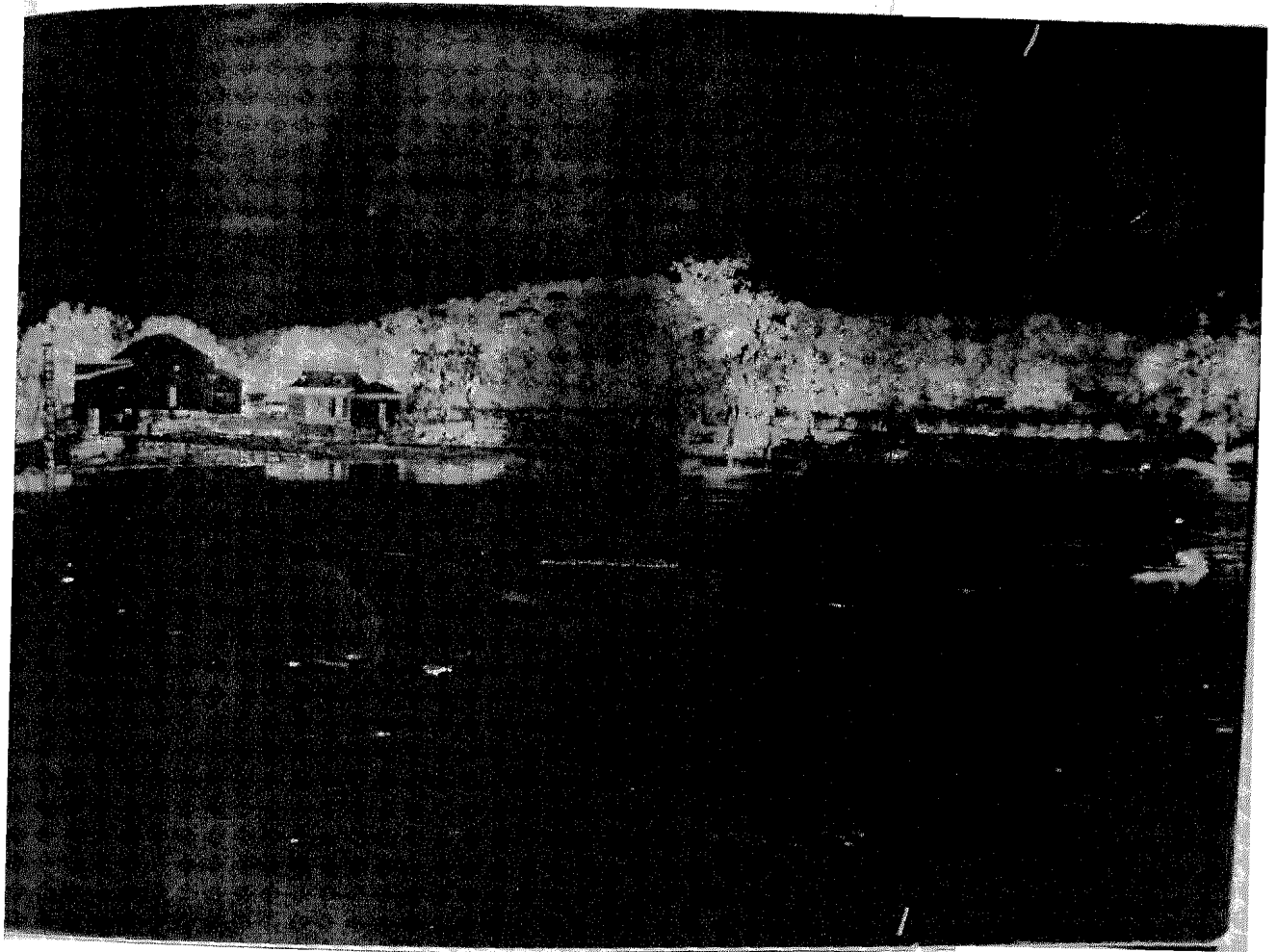
The friend of Dr. Jekyll learns that Hyde has escaped and rejoices. He is called to the house of Dr. Jekyll by a trusted servant to investigate the singular conduct of the master. Denied admission he bursts the door of the chamber open and discovers O! horror! Hyde, within, lying--self poisoned. On the table is the confession of Jekyll, the ink not dried. Always a lover of forbidden pleasure, he sought a form by which he could indulge them without injury to the character of Dr. Jekyll. He found it in the power of a drug that changed him into Hyde. He bought all the drug in London, as he said at last, that it was all in the world. In the horror of this

discovery he found that Hyde, at first weak and small, grew always stronger. After a year of abstinence from the drug, he yielded to temptation and Hyde arises master. He is now Hyde. Only the drug is exhausted. Exposure seems the gallows. Suicide ends it. 152

I have been visiting your Chautauqua and have noticed many improvements on the Hill. You have succeeded in growing some rare and beautiful ferns, vines and flowers. I believe it to be the prettiest spot naturally on the face of the earth. I have traveled over a considerable portion of our country and have seen nothing to equal it. There is but one thing lacking to make your Chautauqua Hill a perfect paradise. Cut out the snarly undergrowth and those abominable weeds, that obstruct the wind and the views from everyquarter and that furnish a hiding place for mosquitoes by day and galinippers by night, and every other hideous insect at all times.

Plant Bermuda grass--plant it on every available spot. You would soon have a soft carpet to walk on, instead of those round and square pebbles, a beautiful green lawn with over spreading oak and elm would be there for the children to play upon. Every person who looked at it would be compelled to spend the summer. Go at it this fall, and it will be worth

152 Ibid, July 24, 1891



Early Power Plant on the San Marcos River

a \$1,000 to you next summer. Press the matter before your people. 153

A Visitor

THE CHAUTAUQUA

Tabernacle Tattlings

11 a.m. Saturday morning Col. Copeland spoke on "Seeing the Elephant."

I believe in the betterment and dignification of life. I have no sympathy with those would be philosophers who try to degrade and belittle man by their theories of evolution. Who say he began as the ultimate atom which is next to nothing, that this atom got acquainted with the law of evolution and produced a protoplasm, the protoplasm, a coral, and so on by gradations up to the animal with a prehensile caudal appendage, that one day lost the appendage and became a man.

I accept the account of man's creation given in Holy writ that God made man in his own image, and gave him the sovereignty of the whole earth. I have no sympathy with the doctrine that man is a "poor weak worm of the dust." He is the greatest type of creation in the universe. He has all the possibilities of greatness in himself. Take him in any plane of life--the lowest possible plane the purely animal. And is the grandest animal in the world in his normal condition. I

grant that he has sometimes degenerated physically from his own follies. If that animal life were all I would protest against the cheapening and belittling of Man's life. But it is not all.

Man is the only animal that thinks, that reasons, that can improve his condition. Look at his work through the centuries from the dugout to the steamship, from the cave to the palace, from the crooked stick of the primitive plow to the reaper and mower. The bridge that spans the chasm between the wigwam and the palace is man's thought. Man laughs at difficulties, smiles at danger, sneers at opposition. The wonders of modern life, the telegraph, the telephone, the steam-engine, are the fruits of the thought of his brain and the skill of his fingers. He tunnels the mountain, bridges the seas, lifts a ladder of thought to the stars and communes with God. A worm of the dust? not at all. Man cannot afford to insult or be insulted, to do a mean or dishonest thing. I protest against any doctrine or practice that belittles man if that were all. It is not all.

Man has immortality, spiritual life. He looks up to God and says, my Father and my Friend! I have looked on Mt. Ranier and Hood, and El Capitan, monuments of power, emblems of eternity, and I said, "When you are gone I shall live to sing the song of my Redemption forever."

I am a foe to any doctrine or practice that belittles man in the employment of his powers. Six blind men went to

see the elephant. The first feeling his side, said he was like a wall; the second, his tusk--he was like a spear; the third, his ear--he was like fan; the fourth, his leg, he was like a tree; the fifth, his trunk--he was like a snake; the sixth, his tail-- he was like a rope! Insult to the elephant!

This is the sin of the world. Men look in the splendid endowments of human life only to fragmentize and cheapen it. They are like the blind men. I have been in foreign lands, enjoying their art and story and song. In Florence I visited the schools of art and saw their mosaic work and engraving. I was shown a gold dollar, nothing wonderful to the eye, but under the microscope I found on one side, the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments and the Apostles Creed; on the other the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. Here, I thought, was all of life on this little space. Here were the Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man; my duties to God, to my fellow man, to the church; the greatness of my country, and the hope of the world in liberty and peace and progress. Yet there are some men who would see in it only the gold dollar whose life and thought are bounded by a dollar. Blind fools, like the men seeing the elephants!

Why I Am not an Infidel

Dr. Robert Nours's lecture, delivered at the Chautauqua Tabernacle, Sunday, July 19:
Because I could not be. My environment trend of thought, desire, all point toward infidelity. I wanted to be an infi-

del. I was born in the same town, sat at the same school desk with Paine. I knew all the argument advanced by Mr. Ingersol, before I was grown. I was reared in the atmosphere of infidelity. Why am I not an infidel?

I was converted at thirteen years of age. I cannot tell how. I only know the fact that on a certain night, in front of my father's arm-chair at home, and in his presence, I received the consciousness that my sin was forgiven and the God was my Father and Christ my Savior. The world was a new world to me in light and beauty and meaning after that. I have never lost that consciousness, I never will. All the study of agnosticism and atheistic literature since has failed to disturb it.

Consciousness is the supreme test of science. When you know a thing, you gain with the knowledge of that object a consciousness of self, and a consciousness of God also. Herbert Spencer, the great agnostic, published a "Philosophy of the Unknowable," to prove you know you do not know yourself, a contradiction. Take the agnostic at his work, tell him he knows nothing and he gets mad. I believe the consciousness of God is universal in the human race. But granted it is not mad is only the product of human thought, we owe it to the agnostic. If originally there was no idea of God and all men were agnostic, then that idea was introduced by an agnostic. Thanks, if true, which it is not. There is an unconscious consciousness of God, even among atheists. Ingersol exclaimed

in the court-room, "That is as true as that there is a living God" Agnosticism is not true to itself, cannot be true to anything. It denies the ground of all knowledge, that conscious is the supreme test of science. I cannot deny myself, therefore I am not an infidel.

The atheist and agnostic put reason in the place of God. French atheists exhibited a goddess of Reason. Their reason traces man from the worm, through oyster, dog, horse, ape to man. One step further, you have God. If we have not a God we will evolve one. When recently a German scientist, playing a current of electricity on a globule of oil suspended in water struck off accidentally some minute globules that revolved around the larger one, it was declared the triumph of human intelligence. It was only a toy model of the universe, the result of accident and difficult to repeat. I look through the systems, the universes of creation, I see in them all an intelligence, a design proclaiming a designer--God. Uniformity shows design, design a designer. Agnosticism offers me chance, only. It would call me a fool if I denied intelligence to the German's experiment. I would be a fool if I denied intelligence to the German's experiment. I would be a fool if I denied it to the Mind and Will I find in the universe. Therefore I am not an infidel. I cannot destroy reason.

Infidelity destroys faith, the most powerful factor in human life. Business is possible only through faith. The atheist when he talks to you asks you to accept his statements on faith. All society and nationality are based on it. The

family relation is impossible without relief of husband and wife, of parent and child in each other. The commerce of the world is carried on by faith. In Europe only .18 on the \$1000 in America .03 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the \$100, is actually employed, the rest is all faith.

Infidelity destroys hope. We live for the future. The boy studies to fit himself for the university. The university prepares him for business life. Middle age is the season for storing up for old age, which in turn looks beyond the grave for immortality. Christianity gives me an eternity of development toward God. Agnosticism offers me--a grave. Ingersol in his oration over his brother's dead body said, "Life is a wall between two dark eternities." When Hames mother asked him what comfort his philosophy had for her in death, he answered, "My philosophy never contemplated the dying hour." The Princess Alice, pupil of Stauss, had imbibed his teachings. She buried them in her child's grave. The tear fell from the eye of my wife, as she leaned on my arm over the casket of

Which is worth more to the world, infidelity or Christianity? Infidelity took from man his consciousness, reason, faith, hope, ambition, usefulness. What does it leave him? Nothing. That's why I am not an infidel.

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The famous Bales Sulphur Well, the healing properties of

which is widely known, will continue to run throughout the summer season. Parties desirous of recuperating after the bustle and excitement of the past month, in attending the Chautauqua session, would find it to their advantage to take a morning ride out to it, and inhale the gentle zephyrs, wafting gently down the mountain slopes and across the undulating prairie farms, as well as avail themselves of the Mineral Baths, which have an exhilarating effect, and tend to strengthen and invigorate the system and nerves of indisposed persons, as well as those of stronger temperment.

Full particulars can be had at the well.

Wm. P. Trench

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Manager of San Marcos Sulphur Well

Mose Cheatham (Col), the driver who got hurt in a buss accident last summer on Chautauqua Hill, causing a compound comminuted fracture with dislocation of the ankle, had the upper part of his lower third of the leg amputated last Saturday. J. A. Beall M. D. performed the operation, assisted by Drs. A. J. Beall, Woods and Borden. Cheatham has been confined to his home for six months and is said to be in needy circumstances.

156

155 Ibid, July 31, 1891

Ibid, July 31, 1891

156

Ibid, December 12, 1891

CHAPTER VIII

THE CHAUTAUQUA IN 1892

Whatever troubles that confronted the Chautauqua it was evidently not financial for all debts were reported paid in February and an improvement program was being digitated. The attention of the reader is called to the item The Prospect which was from the pen, without doubt, of the superintendent, H. M. DuBose. Efforts have been made at various times to picture the beauty of San Marcos surroundings but surely none was ever done in more flamed style than was this by Rev. DuBose.

There was a movement to sell lots on the Hill and teachers who were in yearly attendance at the summer normal were urged to buy lots and thus make their plans of attending school and the Chautauqua more permanent.

Much was said about the various schools--art, design, Spanish, steneography, modern language. Some light is given on the faithfulness with which these studies were carried on for there were graduates as is evidenced by the fact that "Prof. Leslie Hoggoner of the State University lectured to the graduating class of the Chautauqua Circle."

The lectures by Sam Jones were praised by some and condemned by others but from all reports he was always a big drawing card. Our old friends, Mr. Lawrence, who is as was Sam Jones, a native of Opolika, Alabama, resales his pleasure at hearing his reformed friend when he lectured here on the Chautauqua platform.

Perhaps the first definite step taken toward the establishment of a state normal school in San Marcos was taken on December 23, 1892. A teacher's institute held on that date petitioned the legislation to "take the necessary steps to establish at least one more State Normal in the state, to be located in West Texas."

To the Friends of Chautauqua:

I am instructed by the board of directors of San Marcos Chautauqua to announce that the association is now free from debt and to congratulate you on this fortunate condition. The property of the association is now free from incumbrance of any character and the Board is anxious to proceed with the

much needed improvements. In order to go on with the work your liberal assistance is necessary, and as you have always heretofore responded to all appeals for help, it is confidently expected that you will not fail now. The subscription lists are in the hands of Messrs. Hardy and Johnson and it is hoped that this announcement will make their duty plain to all who have subscribed to the fund for the C. L. S. C. and other buildings. We have no time to lose and it is hoped that subscriptions will be promptly paid.

E. P. Reynolds

President of the Chautauqua ¹⁵⁷

The manager of the Chautauqua and Real Estate Association have paid off all the debts against the property, and are preparing to make some much needed improvements before the opening of the season. The property is valued at about \$10,000. As a business and educational enterprise it is a grand success. ¹⁵⁸

The Prospect

Where the gently south winds from over waving fields of corn and cotton come to lay their dewy treasures from the gulf at the mountain's foot, and caress into ripples the laughing waters of the crystal river, which issuing forth to greet the

¹⁵⁷ Ibid, February 26, 1892

¹⁵⁸ Ibid, February 26, 1892

light through caves and crannies of the rock-ribbed bluffs, after long--now lingering now rushing--voyages through subterreanean cavern and channel: between mountains steep and prairies's gentle undualtion, is nestled cheery San Marcos, smiling and peaceful; every cottage, villa and mansion beaming with content lies basking in the mellow sunshine.

From the Chautauqua tabernacle tower the eye first rests upon the Colorado mountain chain twenty miles northesatward, and then upon the gentler Guadalupe hills southward, like distance then the Blanco mountains to the west jut on the vision; then sweeps the intervening space dotted with farm and ranch houses, plaited with the green of pastures and growing crops, which nod obeisance to the passing breeze. How serene; how inviting to rest and repose. Just at the foot of the hill, as though you could step in it, lie the river and lake, with many skiffs inviting a row on its bosom. The crystal waters seem to say Come! I will show you wonders you cannot conceive of or describe. Gaze into my sub-aquatic garden of foliage plants of all colors, illumined by crystalline waters. See the ferns, cresses and ivys, the broad leaved lotus with golden bloom submerged there in that may not lift their heads from off my bosom. See in my depths mountains and caverns and forests and rivers and wish as in air through me you might roam and inspect each nook and cranny and each wonder I present to your vision, and not wonder if you can, if the elves and the brownies are not

really there. I give health and vigor and joy for care. If you would have a vision of the purity of my maker look into my bosom where nothing is hidden, where all is laid bare, for the vision is not less obscure in me than in air, find in me the type of the good the pure, the true and the fair.

How appropriate the place to the occasion. Here is this tabernacle the best obtainable talent comes annually for one month to advance that higher education--the subordination of the intellect to the purest impulses of the heart and to lead it into the green pastures and beside the still waters of the Eden where the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man is the ideal learning and he who learns asks not "Am I my brother's keeper?" nor yet, "Who is my neighbor?" but each regards another as another self. 159

Oratorical and Physical Culture

Department

Miss Mattie Hardwicke, Sherman Institute, Sherman, Texas.

School of Oratory

The methods of the instructor all point to a favorite motto--"True art is to conceal art." Another, and simpler principle to hold the mirror up to nature, and with these guiding truths the philosophy of expression is easily and rapidly acquired.

159 Ibid, April 8, 1892

The course will be thoroughly practical and progressive. Special attention being given to the study of the principles of oratory and their application in the interpretation of the best specimens of English prose and verse.

School of Physical Culture

The work in this department will be arranged so as to give attention first to the means of muscular development, then to ease and grace.

The use of all apparatus found in any first-class gymnasium will be carefully taught.

Delsarte

This system will be thoroughly explained and a large class is desired.

In connection with this department lectures on dress improvement will be given free of charge, also special drill for entertainment work.

What is more healthful, profitable and pleasant than an erect, well developed body, and a clear, full, musical voice? And what more charming than ease of manner and grace of movement? Enter this department.¹⁶⁰

TERM FEES

Advanced class in Oratory, (Hour lessons daily) . .	\$10.00
Childre's class in Oratory, (half-hour lessons) . . .	5.00

Physical culture class, (half-hour lessons daily). \$5.00

Children's physical culture (half-hour lessons
daily). 5.00

Delsarte class, (half-hour lessons daily) 5.00

Address inquiries to Oratory and Physical Culture, Chautauqua
San Marcos, Texas. 161

The Eighth Annual Assembly

of the San Marcos Chautauqua will be opened on its beautiful grounds covering the summit of Lamar Hill, in the northern suburbs of the lovely city of San Marcos, on Wednesday, June 29, 1892, and continue in session through until Wednesday, July 20, 1892.

Rev. H. M. DuBose

editor of the Pacific Methodist Advocate, of San Francisco, as heretofore will have charge of the platform, and is superintendent of instruction, and will deliver several lectures during the assembly.

Rev. O. B. Caldwell

of San Marcos, will be superintendent of the C. L. S. U. Department, which secures for it an elevated, entertaining and delightful series of entertainments.

Recognition Day

July 16, will be replete with enjoyable entertainment for each

161 Ibid, April 8, 1892

hour.

Schools

More and better schools than ever before have and are being provided.

Department of History and Literature--Under the direction of Miss Arle M. Claiborne, Sherman Institute, Sherman, Texas, and a former pupil of Colonel Francis W. Baker, Cook County Normal Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Herbert D. Adams, John-Hopkins University; Prof. Woodburn, University, Ind.; and Sam Houston Normal Texas.

History. The course to embrace the wants of the nineteenth century, illustration the successive changes in the map of Europe, finally reduced to its present form. American political history from the constitutional period. Five hours a week.

Literature. The revolutionary period. The romance poets of the eighteenth century--a series of ten lessons. Five hours a week.

Shakespeare. Study of Hamlet--two weeks, five hours a week.

Browning: Shorter poems--two weeks, five hours a week.

The instruction in the several courses will aim to present the topics considered by means of familiar class talks, offering opportunity for discussion, and affording comprehensive preference to authorities.

The courses are particularly designed for teachers or



San Marcos River above the Present Power House

those aiming to teach, and it is hoped will meet with the appreciation that its management fully warrants.

In addition to the regular courses outlined, Miss Claiborne will meet a class of teachers twice a week for the discussion and illustration of graded methods in her department.

TERM FEES

Full Course, history and literature.	\$8.00
Course in History alone.	5.00
Course in literature alone.	5.00
Eighteenth century poets and essayists alone . . .	3.00
Shakespeare and Browning divisions.	3.00
Chautauqua session tickets at half rates each to students in any of these departments.	2.00

Address

Department History and Literature

Chautauqua, San Marcos, Texas ¹⁶²

Now that the Chautauqua is entirely out of debt and its grounds paid for in full let our friends come forward and buy lots and build cottages, and those who own lots erect cottages at once, and so help on the work of building up this most noble enterprise. A dozen new cottages should be erected by the opening of the assembly. Push on the good work. ¹⁶³

¹⁶² Ibid, April 8, 1892

¹⁶³ Ibid, May 20, 1892

What does Chautauqua offer you? You, ladies and gentlemen of mature years, and you of a younger generation, who have been denied the opportunities of collegiate or high scholastic training?

Chautauqua proposes to come to the relief, and make amends for your faults of indifference or misfortune, in lack of opportunity to obtain, at home, a liberal education, and offers you a plan by which you may obtain, at home, and in an inexpensive manner, the education that circumstances have made unattainable before.

Here in your midst, you have a school that embraces in its course of study all that is necessary to make you proficient in literature, and learned in the arts and science--all that is necessary to life and practical education.

To a large class of people who are frequently heard to express regret at their lack of opportunities or failure to improve them, a new field is open, that invites them to embrace the opportunity that the Chautauqua Circle gives them. 164

Chautauqua School of Art and Design

A school of art will be opened July 4th, in which courses of instruction in oil, water color, free hand drawing, and sketching, lectures on the fine arts and decorative art will be under the direction of President Charles E. Stoaks, assisted

by Mrs. R. H. Bansom, of the Baltimore Md. Art Institute.

The course will consist of twelve lessons including lectures.

The total cost of the course will be \$10. This does not include the cost of materials.

It has been our earnest desire to build up the practical work of the Chautauqua, and we have labored to give the public the greatest number of schools possible, and the highest possible standard, and we feel that the latter is fully accomplished in our schools presented this session.

And we feel that we can say to the public that we not only present you a season on the highest and most pleasing intellectual employment, but also one that you can make most profitable in learning to yourselves if you so desire.

Surely the teachers of Texas can find no place where more or better advantages are offered, and at such reasonable rates. And all who desire to prosecute the higher studies in music, art, literature, languages, elocution, physical culture and polite amusements cannot find a better place, and surely to ministers and those preparing for the ministry the greatest advantages are offered. 165

The San Marcos Chautauqua assembly will open on Wednesday June 29, and continue in session until July 20. A great

many noted lecturers have been secured for the session and as interesting program prepared. The Hays County Times is issuing the Chautauqua Circle, a monthly, devoted to the assembly, at 25¢ per annum. 166

Of course every farmer in this immediate vicinity is interested in "Farmer's Day" at the Chautauqua, and why not? So, with the object of becoming an exhibitor, every individual should make it a continued study to have on hand at least one specialty on which he can feel assured of securing a premium, either in live stock, farm products, or such improvements as the agriculturist is most interested in. Another department will be added this year, that of poultry, and we know that this will excite much interest, as we notice of late quite an importation of fancy fowls of various breeds. 167

Tennis

This department will be under the supervision of Misses Carpenter and Dye, pupils of Miss Hardwicke, and will be conducted on a scientific and successful plan. There is no more delightful outdoor exercise. It gives development to the body, buoyancy to the spirit, rose tint of health to the cheeks and an unlimited pleasure.

166 Ibid, May 27, 1892

167 Ibid, May 27, 1892

Fees: Single lessons, 50 cents; club of four. \$1.00. 168

Wednesday Night

A concert was indulged in by local talent, Miss Annie Lyon, Miss Glidsoe, the quartette, and some of the local lady singers engaging in the same. During the performance, Superintendent DuBose arrived from the Train, and appearing on the stage, was greeted with a loud and continued applause, after which he made the audience a short talk in his usual inimitable style. It was "Our DuBose."

Dr. John Hill of Mexico, spent yesterday on the hill. Dr. Hill was adopted, when a child, by Santa Anna, and has spent the most of his life in Mexico. He is an uncle of Mrs. W. U. Steele, of this city.

Professor Benson has arrived and is now camped on the grounds.

Our charming friends, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ramsey are among the campers on the hill.

The many campers moving in gives the Hill a still more home like appearance. 169

Teacher's Home

Some years ago the management of the San Marcos Chautauqua

168 Ibid, June 10, 1892

169 Ibid, June 17, 1892

offered to donate a lot on the Assembly Grounds to the teachers if they would build themselves a permanent home there; by so doing they can greatly reduce the expence of living while in attendance on the Assembly and Normal. At that time an effort was put forth to form an organization for the purpose of building and managing the home.

Why can't the teacher of Hays and adjoining counties take the matter in hand and erect a home by the opening of the Assembly? Let every teacher put his or hier shoulder to the wheel, and it can be done. 170

Program of the San Marcos Chautauqua, June to July

Opening Day, Wednesday, June 29

11 a.m. Opening address by Rev. G. Biggs of Austin,
"Fighting in the Ranks".

8:30 p.m. Rev. H. M. DuBose, Editor of the Pacific Methodist Advocate of San Francisco, "Goethe's Faust."

Second Day, Thursday, June 30. "Y. M. C. A. Day"

11 a.m. Rev. G.W. Gibbs, "Humors and Eccentricities of the Pulpit."

4:30 p.m. W. E. Wayte, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

8:30 p.m. Special Program.

Third Day, Friday, July 1

11 a.m. Mr. G.W. Dale, "Social Culture and Conversation".

8:30 p.m. President Charles E. Stokes, of Hopkins College
Madisonville, Ky., A Crayon or Chalk Talk Lecture.

Fifth Day, Sunday, July 3.

9:30 Model Sunday School

11 a.m. Sermon

4:30 Juvenile Mass Meeting

8:30 p.m. Breaching

Sixth Day, Monday, July 4.

11 a.m. Address by Hon. William M. Walton of Austin, Texas

8:30 p.m. Mr. Charles F. Underhill, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Clambering Up, or Forces that Win."

Seventh Day, Tuesday, July 5.

11 a.m. Mr. Charles F. Underhill, "The Good Old Time."

8:30 p.m. Rev. E. W. Alderson, of Bonham, Texas, "An Hour
in Imperial Rome."

Eighth Day, Wednesday, July 6.

11 a.m. Rev. E. W. Alderson, "Gropings in the Dark Ages."

8:30 p.m. Mr. Underhill, "Bringing up a Parent in the Way
He should Go."

Ninth Day, Thursday, July 7.

11 a.m. Elocutionary and Oratorical Entertainment, By Miss
Hardewich and Mr. C. T. Erickson.

8:30 p.m. Rev. E. W. Alderson "The Renaissance,"

Tenth Day, Friday, July 8

11 a.m. Prof. W. T. Foster, of St. Joseph, Mo., the great
weather forecaster, begins a series of Scientific Lectures.

"Practical Utility of Long Range Weather Forecasts."

8:30 p.m. Rev. E. W. Alderson. "The World's Debt to the House of Orange."

Eleventh Day, Saturday, July 9.

11 a.m. Rev. E. W. Alderson, "The French Revolution."

8:30 p.m. Prof. W. T. Foster. "The Government System of Meteorology."

Twelfth Day, Sunday, July 10.

9:30 Model Sunday School.

11 a.m. Sermon, Rev. E. W. Alderson, "The Resurrection Body!"

4:30 p.m. Juvenile Mass Meeting.

8:30 p.m. Sermon, Rev. H. M. DuBose.

Thirteenth Day, Monday, July 11.

11 a.m. Prof. W. T. Foster, "Motive Power of the Universe and Its Origin."

8:30 p.m. Mr. Wilbur L. Davidson, of Cincinnati, President of Beatrice, Nebraska, and Mountain Lake Park, Md., Chautauquas. Illustrated Lecture.

Fourteenth Day, Tuesday, July 12.

11 a.m. Prof. W. T. Foster. "Storm Waves."

8:30 p.m. Illustrated Lecture by Mr. Davidson.

Fifteenth Day, Wednesday, July 13.

11 a.m. Professor W. T. Foster. "Planetary Influence on the Weather."

Sixteenth Day, Thursday, July 14.

11 a.m. Prof. Charles Lane of Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., "The History and Analysis of Laughter."

(Be sure not to laugh when you hear this.)

8:30 p.m. Illustrated Lecture by Mr. Davidson.

Seventh Day, Friday, July 15.

11 a.m. Dr. R. H. Crozier of Palestine, "The Limitations of Science."

8:30 p.m. Illustrated Lecture by Mr. Davidson.

Eighteenth Day, Saturday, July, 16.

11 a.m. Professor Leslie Waggoner, of the University of Texas, "English Literature."

4 p.m. Recognition and Graduation Exercises.

8:30 p.m. Illustrated Lecture by Mr. Davidson.

Nineteenth Day, Sunday, July 17.

9:30 Model Sunday School

11 a.m. Preaching by Rev. Sam P. Jones

4:30 p.m. Juvenile Mass Meeting

8:30 p.m. Preaching by Rev. Sam P. Jones.

Twentieth Day, Monday, July 18.

11 a.m. Rev. Sam P. Jones

8:30 p.m. Rev. R. B. Garrett, of Austin, Texas "A Chapter of Unwritten History," (A personal reminiscence of the Capture of Wilkes Booth.)

Twenty-first Day, Tuesday, July 19.

11 a.m. Rev. Sam P. Jones

8:30 p.m. Rev. H. M. DuBose.

Twenty-second Day, Wednesday, July 20.

11 a.m. Rev. Sam P. Jones

8:30 p.m. Rev. H. M. DuBose.

Exercises at other hours of the day will be introduced along through the season as occasion may require, as we will at all times have at our command abundance of material of the best character for the purpose.

Professor Foster will lecture before the C. L. S. C. on "Noah's Flood." Date to be announced later. ¹⁷¹

CHAUTAUQUA

School of Spanish and Stenography

These branches will be under the personal direct management of Professor T. F. Stanwick, late principal of the Laredo Commercial College and International Academy.

Mr. Stanwick has had many years practical experience in speaking, writing, and teaching the Spanish language, having resided in Spain, the South American republics, and Mexico during a period covering twelve or thirteen years.

Stenography will be taught in a thoroughly practical manner and in such a way as to enable the student to continue the study to a satisfactory result without further tuition.

In both the above branches it is strongly recommended that intending students notify school of Spanish, care box 164, at

¹⁷¹ Ibid, June 17, 1892

an early date in order that special classes may be organized and work commenced with as little delay as possible after the opening of the summer normal. In case classes of not fewer than four students are formed, to commence at the same time and bring the work, oral and written, together or in class, a reasonable reduction on rates for individual instruction will be made on application.

Tuition in Spanish: Individual instruction, \$5. per month. Four or beginning at once, \$4.

Tuition in Stenography: Individual instruction, \$7.50 per month, Class, \$5.

Pupils may begin at any time after June 1.

N. B.--Class instruction is particularly recommended in both of these departments as the student generally advances more rapidly and satisfactory by this method than by that of instruction.

KINDERGARTEN AND PRIMARY

The school of primary work with kindergarden helps will be conducted by Miss Louise Barlow, of the Dallas City public schools. Miss Barlow is a graduate of the Sam Houston Normal institute and is a teacher of several years' experience in primary work.

Miss Barlow will present methods by the actual work of the children themselves, and she will endeavor to give the latest and most approved in her department. She will also give a series of talks on the leaders of educational reform,

and their views on child culture and primary methods.

Terms: For the course, \$5; material furnished.

She will also organize a kindergarden class of children from five to seven years of age. One hour a day, material furnished, \$1.50 for the term.

For information address Kindergarden, care box 164, San Marcos, Texas.

LONE STAR BUSINESS COLLEGE

McGee & Fittro, of the Lone Star business college, will during the months of June and July instruct classes in the principles of bookkeeping, penmanship and commercial law. These gentlemen have a flourishing school in our city, and are prepared to do and are doing work that will rank with the best. With years of experience in commercial teaching, a comfortable building and a desire to give value received in tuition, the earnest student cannot fail to be benefitted.

Tuition per month: Bookkeeping and penmanship, \$7.50; penmanship \$3.00.

Address Business College, box 164 San Marcos, Texas

To those desiring to enter any of the schools, we are proud to announce that they will find only the best instructors in each line have been employed, and we feel assured that in patronizing any one of all these schools, you will not only be fully satisfied, but you will be availing yourself of an opportunity not often presented. ¹⁷²

¹⁷² Ibid, June 24, 1892

It has been our earnest desire to build up the practical work of the Chautauqua, and we have labored to give the public the greatest number of schools possible, and of the highest possible standard, and we feel that the latter is fully accomplished in the schools presented this season.

And we feel that we can say to the public that we not only present you a season of the highest and most pleasing intellectual enjoyment, but also one that you can make most profitable in learning to yourselves if you so desire!

Surely the teachers of Texas can find no place where more or better advantages are offered, and at such reasonable rates. And all who desire to prosecute the higher studies in music, art, literature, and languages, elocution, physical culture and polite amusements cannot find a better place and surely to ministers and those preparing for the ministry the greatest advantages are offered. 173

HOGG AT SAN MARCOS

Yesterday morning Governor Hogg, accompanied by Land Commissioner McCaughey and inevitable Galveston News reporter, Bailey, arrived in town, being greeted at the depot by a small crowd, as the weather was very threatening. At 11 a.m. W. W. Glass of Gonzales, candidate for the senate from this district, addressed the populace on the topics of the day, at the courthouse, About 2 p.m. the line of procession was formed

for Chautauqua Hill, where under the Tabernacle it was proposed that famed gubernatorial candidate should speak. The Brass Band in a big blue froat came first followed by his excellency and escort in a city carriage, then numerous vehicles, with a straggling band of other followers on horseback and afoot, making in all an audience of possible 600 people. Mr. L. H. Browne in a lengthy haraggue opened fire on all anti-commissioners, thereafter introducing Mr. Hogg, who was greeted with much applause. The speech lasted over two hours, and on more than one occasion the happy speaker was interrupted by bursts of enthusiasm. At one time the audience was considerable disturbed by a heavy down pour of rain; but it cleared off directly and allowed "His Whiskers" McGaughey to press his claims on the good people for re-election. 174

Every one who feels an interest in the success of the Chautauqua should buy a lot and erect a permanent home on the grounds. Select a lot and buy it while you are on the grounds. 175

The San Marcos Pastor's Association respectfully informs all visiting ministers to the Chautauqua, that they will meet with a hearty welcome at the Head Quarters of the Association

174

Ibid, June 24, 1892

175

Ibid, June 24, 1892

on the grounds, Reverend S. B. Calloway superintendent.

Exercises at 10 a.m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays,
at the pavilion of the C. L. S. C.

George Hinson

Secretary of the Association 176

SOME OF OUR LECTURERS

Prof. Chas. E. Stoakes "Chalk talk" lecturer of Madisonville, Kentucky.

A card from Dr. J. W. Lee

You all do know, I think, that I would not endorse or commend a common man. It affords me pleasure to be able to say that I have received more entertainment and instruction from Prof. Charles Stoakes' lecture than from any I have ever heard before. It is of the highest class. He is an artist and a man of character. Those who miss him will lose the rarest intellectual treat this city has heard and seen for years.

very respectfully,

J. W. Lee

Atlanta, Ga. 177

THE CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE

Will be issued daily from Hays County Times Office, San

176

Ibid, June 24, 1892

177

Ibid, June 24, 1892

Marcos, Texas, and the first three numbers will be sent to 15,000 names. The price will be only 50¢ per session. Become a subscriber and keep posted on Chautauqua matters in Texas. Advertisers should immediately address

G. A. McNaughton

San Marcos, Texas 178

All friends of the Chautauqua who have plants, with which to decorate the pavilion, will please move some on grounds Monday morning, or communicate with Mrs. Manlove, or Judge Fisher's office, on or before that day. 179

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from our old friend, Judge Fisher, to attend the Texas Chautauqua at San Marcos, which opens June 29 and closes July 20. The program this year is one of the best ever issued. The Rev. H. M. DuBose is again the head of affairs, and among the talented lecturers we find the names of:

G. W. Briggs

W. T. Foster

G. W. Dale

C. Lane

C. C. McLean

Sam Jones

M. W. Walton

R. H. Garret and that

C. F. Underhill

of our good citizen

E. W. Anderson

Rev. R. H. Crozier

178

Ibid, June 24, 1892

179

Ibid, June 24, 1892

The Chautauqua is the grandest institute of the kind in the state and any of our readers would be well repaid by a visit to San Marcos during the coming session--Palestine Times.

Get up an excursion and come down en masse on us. We will treat you right.¹⁸⁰

CHAUTAUQUA

Help us make this column a success.

Judge Fisher has been much missed at the Secretary's office. We trust a few day's rest at the "Nest" will restore the genial Judge to usual health. Chautauquans are so accustomed to his thoughtful attention that the constant query is : "Where is Judge Fisher?"

On the Hill. "Wren's Nest." is a tidy little cottage presided over by Judge Fisher's lady-like daughters, but in the office, we guard a real wren's nest, presided over by the mother bird and containing three baby wrens that are almost ready to "fly away birdy." Come to the window and you may take a peep, if you promise not to hurt the pets.

Hurrah for--not Clark or Hogg, but Lawn Tennis. Don't forget the class opens next Monday.

Now girls and boys, remember that loud talking in any public place is out of taste; and on the Hill it worries Mr. DuBose. None of us, large or small, wish to do that; so let

us remember to speak "soft and low" when near the Tabernacle.

Rev. G. W. Briggs and Mr. Weyte left on the a.m. train yesterday. 181

CHAUTAUQUA

The San Marcos Chautauqua is always ready to welcome Mr. C. P. Rather. He not only brings his own family, but induces his friends and their families to come and enjoy the social intellectual and religious privileges of the hill. Mrs. Rather and the children came over last week, and this a. m. Mr. Rather's genial self arrived.

Mr. W. J. Grubbs and children, of Belmont, came over Friday.

Prof. S. M. Grubs, of Lavernia brought his wife to the hill Saturday. Prof. Grubbs always attends the Normal School at San Marcos and is in love with Chautauqua.

Mrs. Julia West is camping with the Rathers.

Mrs. Joe R. Harris, of Waelder and Ida Willeford, of Sequin, are expected on the hill Thursday, and will remain until the end of the session.

Master Percy Johns was the proudest boy in town Sunday because was selling Chautauqua tickets.

The Chautauqua refreshment rooms, under the management of Mr. J. McClellan, assisted by Felix Laumen, are open at all hours, and very inviting. Have you visited the ice cream

Parlor yet?

Our merchants are not patronizing this sheet as they should though the Chautauqua Board has aided us considerably. Why is it our business men do not strive to aid this institution? It certainly is worthy of their support and advertizing is low--only \$2.00 per inch per session, or 1 cent per line per issue. 182

The Chautauqua class in modern languages should by all means be patronized by our friends. German is almost a necessity for every merchant, doctor, or lawyer who wishes to succeed in his business or profession while our ladies it is an accomplishment which will amply pay for the investment. Prof. Bansen pledges himself to give you fifteen lessons a knowledge of the language which will enable you to an every day conversation. All the different departments commence work today. Go and see what you need. 184

An enthusiastic Chautauqua took us severely to task last night, because we made no mention of Mr. Underhill's wonderfully brilliant effort last Wednesday night. Well, friends, we were so crowded with "harmonizing" article we could find space for aught else; besides we truly believe that there liveth no man who could do full justice to the occasion in writing of the truly magnificent grandeur of this gentleman's

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Ibid, July 4, 1892

183

Ibid, July 8, 1892

ability. Indeed we stand abashed to now mention his name, so deep is our admiration of his prowess. 184

CHAUTAUQUA CONDERT

The largest audience that has been seen on the Hill, since the opening, collected last night, the occasion being the opening concert under the auspices of Miss Hardwicke, a lady who has won the appreciation and love, and honest praise of ever Chautauquan; and needless to say their enthusiasm which has showed forth on more than one occasion, is indeed, worthy of the recipient. Miss Hardwicke was supported by the Guild String Band, Composed of Messrs. George and Tom Hison, Ed. Reed, and Wilted Donalson.

Mr. C. T. Erickson, the eloquent young orator who carried off the World's Fair Oratorical contest at Austin, also avored the audience of evidence of his elocutionary powers. and in all the affair is viewed as a large success, leaving us in the happy mood of wishing for an early repetition of his catchy entertainment. 185

Saturday morning Prof. Leslie Waggoner of the State University lectured before the graduating class of the Chautauqua circle on English Literature. It was probably one of the rarest and most polished lectures that has been given on this platform. His manner was irreproachable, calm self-con-

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ibid, July 8, 1892

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ibid, July 8, 1892

tained, cultured. As some one remarked, "the only lecturer who did not wipe his brow or make other outward manifestations of the extreme heat." It was refreshing--in this day of mathematical craze to have some one so well equipped stand forth as the standard--bearer of literature, a study quite to the full as necessary to complete education as the knowledge of numbers. 186

Sunday was a time that shall long be remembered by all Chautauquans as a season of rich, interesting, intellectual refreshment, interspersed with the glad tidings, preached by ministers of the gospel, who stand forth, as shining lights among their fellows.

At the morning service Prof. Charles Lane appeared on the platform, and treated the vast congregation to one of the richest discourses that ever fell from the lips of man. Verily, we hear on every side loud praises sung of this man's prowess as a scholar, orator, and preacher.

In the afternoon Rev. Sam P; Jones put in an appearance and held the mighty throng for over two hours swaying them back and forth at will, from tears to smiles, and then down to solemn and sober thought.

At 8:30 the popular Georgia evangelist again addressed the ever-increasing congregation and drove home the mighty

truths in his own inimitable style. During his discourse he said, "My illustrations may be a little rough, but they illustrate." Yes, that is the whole secret of this man's great and wonderful popularity--it is his individuality, aided by the efforts of a sympathizing press.

Prof. Fernandez adds considerable to the attractiveness of the program by his musical ability. ¹⁸⁷

CHAUTAUQUA

Having just closed for another year, we are inclined to cast a glimpse backward, thereby being foreeibly struck with progress accomplished and errors committed; the benefits derived and the final outcome.

With the organization of the new board of management much is to be looked forward to, and, if possible, the next session will be as near perfection as can be allowed, under the circumstances.

We believe in first class lectures; but know that such can be found in Texas, or in the South at least.--And why should we pay such high prices for their services? Sam Jones said ^{not} when a preacher discovered that he could_{not} preach as much as his church was paying for, he ought to refund the money overpaid. Will Sam apply this rule to his late Chautauqua lectures? As we feel assured the management lost money on Jones' lectures,

187

Ibid, July 22, 1892

await a hearing from the great reform evangelist.

Another thought--no stranger need come down here to inform us how to treat the negro question.

An important item, that would add materially to the success of the session will be found in making the rate of admission to all entertainments 25 cents or 40 cents per day.¹⁸⁸

All Chautauquans have folded their tents and left for home, full of pleasant memories of San Marcos' wonderful beauty. Come again next year!

Wednesday evening, a meeting of Chautauquans resulted in the election of the following gentlemen as the Board of Management for the ensuing year. W. D. Wood, Ed. J. L. Greene, E. J. Reynolds, J. H. Combs, L. H. Browne, C. T. Rather, Wm. H. Lance, H. Hardy, and Chas. Hutchins.¹⁸⁹

Sam Jones' lecture on Monday morning was like certain books you read--full of good things that you want to take a pencil out and mark. His subject was "Home, in its three phases, the physical, the intellectual, and the moral." An audience may laugh over Mr. Jones' irrespressible funniness-- which bubbles up at all times and places-- but such plain,

¹⁸⁸

Ibid, July 22, 1892

¹⁸⁹

Ibid, July 22, 1892

practical straight-out-from-the-shoulder as the following should be applauded, from the heart as one man: "The relations of the father to society are as sacred as are those of the preacher." "Bad cooking has sent more than one man to a drunkard's grave." "When you raise a boy without teaching him obedience, you are raising an anarchist." "If you can't control your boy while he is under 21, the law will find means to control him after." "Bad literature will do for your girls what whiskey and tobacco will do for your boys." Mr. Jones believes, very sensibly in fighting the little depravities, which like moths, fret the garments of the soul until it is weakened and destroyed.¹⁹⁰

SOME INCONSTSTENCIES OF SAM JONES

I am not of those who would depreciate Sam Jones. He is not the mere slang-whanger that many would like to consider him. His success on the platform is not to be explained in that way. He possesses in rare measure a native originality and force, and an idiomatic felicity of expression and illustration which command attention and secure admiration and applause.

Nevertheless, it must be conceded that he indulges in a good deal of loose and illogical talk. As may also justly be said of Parson Talmage, a man who talks so much must needs

give utterance to a great deal of bosh.

During the late lecture here, I was struck with some wonderful inconsistencies in Sam Jones, in sentiment and in one case action. For instance, he was sweeping in his condemnation of dancing and card-playing under all circumstances. These amusements, he argued, are not to be tolerated for a moment even in the family circle, because of their inevitable tendency to lead to the demoralizing influences of the ball room and gambling table.

But, wonderful to say, he declared with a great gusto in favor of horse-racing. He avowed he was quite carried away with it. It is true he condemned betting on these occasions. But everybody knows that the inevitable tendency of horse-racing is towards betting, gambling, and immorality generally in their worst forms. What consistency in ruling out dancing and card playing as amusements because of their alleged tendency to evil, and applaud horse-racing, the evil tendency of which is vastly greater?

On the subject of fast horses, Sam said he heartily wished every Texan pony was a thoroughbred. What an idea! What then would become of the farming and teaming business? What value would a thoroughbred be in these important lines? The truth is too much attention is paid to racing stock, as compared with animals for the plow and draught. So much is this the case that our agricultural fairs have degenerated into merely racing grounds--a very fit subject of rebuke for a preacher in-

stead of pandring to a prevalent and pernicious folly.

Of a still more serious and censurable character was the lecturer's inconsistency in action. The case was this, in brief: After coming down in the severest terms on the habit of cigarette smoking by boys and others--in which his denunciations could not be too severe--what followed? Why this: The reverend censor was seen sitting in front of his boarding house, in a most conspicuous position leading to the Chautauqua ground--smoking a cigar; an act while not so pernicious in its consequences, involving the same habit which he had condemned, thus effectually nullifying the effect of his teachings. 191

CHAUTAUQUA DIRECTORY

At a meeting of the members of the San Marcos Chautauqua held upon the Assembly grounds this day, the following persons were elected directors to serve during the ensuing year, or until their successors are elected and qualified: W.D.Wood, E. P. Reynolds, Ed. J. L. Greene, L. H. Browne, J. H. Combs, Chas. Hutchins, W. H. Nance, H. Hardy and C. T. Rather.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the thanks of the Chautauqua are hereby tendered to the superintendent, Rev. DuBose, for his untiring efforts to make this session just ending a success--filling each appointed place with credit, and meeting all emergen-

oies with fruitful brain and ready speech. We feel that to him these words and thanks but pporly express the debt of our obligation.

To Sterling Fisher, in whose vocabulary ther[✓] is no such word as fail, we but express the universal sentiment, that he has been more than ever the engine of our organization, and has given us, if not the most successful financially, by large the best session, from a Chautauqua view, that we have ever had.

To Messrs. Hopkins and Harris and Miss Harper and the Emerson Quartette, and all who assisted in furnishing music during the session, we tender our sicere thanks.

We also acknowledge our indebtedness to Res. E. W. Alderson, G. W. Briggs, Charles Lane, R. B. Garrett and Dr. R. H. Crozier for valuable services rendered.

We also recognize the great services rendered by Miss Hardwicke, both in bringing persons to the Assembly and in her matchless renditions upon the platform, and we extend to her our sincere gratitude therefor.

To all ladies and gentlemen who in any capacity assisted in carrying out the program, we express our obligations, and trust that each may feel the regard that should always follow duty faithfully discharged.

There being no further business, or motion duly carried the meeting adjourned.

E. P. Reynolds, Pres. S. F. Fisher, Sec.

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The San Antonio Express of Sunday had an excellent write-up of San Marcos Chautauqua, and in conclusion said:

Rev. Sam Jones was the drawing card during the last days of the assembly. The Express does not profess to be authority as to the attractions which should be presented at a Chautauqua meeting. The young people who gather there are supposed to have been reared by well-to-do and educated parents and are themselves striving to attain the highest degree of refinement and culture. Before them should be placed the highest possible types of noble manhood and womanhood. If to elevate the masses one must sink to a level with people with the latest slang of the day is inexcusable. It is a sorry comment on the plain and simple teachings of the meek and lowly Nazarene, that to make them more effective they must be clothed in the habiliments of the bar-room.

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MOTHER, HOME AND HEAVEN

A few extracts from one of Sam Jones' lectures on Chautauqua Hill:

With wonderful pathos he described the influence of "mother!" He said the great essential of a woman today, was to be thoroughly equipped for motherhood. The greatest curse of society in the present age, is the lack of motherly love

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Ibid, July 29, 1892

on the part of women for their children. He attributed his own waywardness to the loss of his mother in early childhood. The relations between mother and child are such that the child will do whatever the mother will. Many a mother would rather have her boy stick his head in the fire than to marry a girl like his sister--hard on mother that has to "push" her daughter lest she become an old maid. Children, like sheep have to be penned at night, or the devil will get them sure--being out at night has ruined many a girl and boy. He liked a boy that has grit in him.

He ludicrously described the effects of liquor on the system of an old man who, having quit drinking, got a case of ear-ache and the doctor poured brandy in the affected member, the old man got his mouth twisted out of shape reaching for it.

Men ought sometimes to take their boys off to one side and tell them to look at their daddy.

Too many leave their children to be trained by the mother, and it makes the mother wish she was an old maid-- a desperate strait.

It is necessary to begin early to train children, bend them early and avoid breaking them in afterwards.

The best boy is "mamma's boy", who studies to please his mother in all things.

Man must think his wife the prettiest woman in the world. When a feller finds a woman he thinks prettier than his wife, he will get himself into trouble.

Heaven! Don't know what it is but it's fine. If God would fix up for man temporary quarters like this earth is, Heaven is beautiful beyond description. We will know each other there. Don't know what or where it is, but it will be a grand big thing.

Lots of people think Sam Jones has no more religion than a calf--but he's got it all the same.

All my thought and ambition is to get to heaven,¹⁹⁴

"The Chautauqua past--its errors"; "The Chautauqua of the future--how to make it successful"; will prove delectable subjects for the perusal of the board of management.¹⁹⁵

CHAUTAUQUA

To the stockholders and all others interested in the San Marcos Chautauqua.

You are hereby requested to attend a mass meeting of citizens to be held at the court house at 3 p.m. Jan 2 for the purpose of devising measures to promote the interests of the association.

Matters of special importance will be considered.

By order of Board of Directors.

196

E. P. Raynolds, President.

¹⁹⁴ Ibid, July 29, 1892

¹⁹⁵ Ibid, August 15, 1892

¹⁹⁶ Ibid, December 23, 1892

The Teachers' Institute for the senatorial district met at the San Marcos school last Saturday and a most interesting program was disposed of.

The following resolutions were also promulgated:

San Marcos, Texas

December 17, 1892

To the Honorable Legislature of Texas:

Whereas there exists a keenly felt necessity for the establishment of one or more State Normal Schools, in order to accommodate the increasing number of young men and women who seek to qualify themselves for teaching in this State, therefore,

Resolved, that we, the teachers of the 21st Senatorial District, assembled at San Marcos, respectfully petition your honorable body at its next regular session to take the necessary steps to establish at least one more State Normal in this State, to be located in West Texas.

A. Anderson

H. Reed

S. W. Stanfield 197

197 Ibid, December 23, 1892

CHAPTER IX

THE CHAUTAUQUA IN 1893

William Henry Nance was mentioned as the secretary of the Chautauqua at this time. The program seems to lack variety and the time covered was less than three weeks. No complete program was found, however.

In August it was reported that the season had closed and there was a "neat balance" in the treasury.

Secretary of the Chautauqua, Mr. Wm. H. Nance, reports work on the program for the coming season is progressing right along, and among the noted Texans who have been invited to address the expected multitude, we are exceedingly gratified to observe the following: Judge T. L. Nugent, Lieutenant-Governor M. M. Crane, Ex-Congressman, W. S. Herndon, Judge Norman G. Kittrell, Ex-Senator John H. Reagan, and Roger I. Mills. The Kid Congressman, Joseph W. Bailey, Ex-Governor Ireland, Rev. G. W. Briggs, and Hon. Seth Shepard. July 4 is set apart as opening day. Remember this, fellow citizens; and prepare yourselves accordingly.¹⁹⁸

SAN MARCOS

Another Chautauqua session will soon be upon us. and Secretary Nance is hard at work perfecting the final arrangements. Already so much of the program has been handed to the press, from which we learn that the following eminent men will

¹⁹⁸ Ibid, January 9, 1893

speak on the under mentioned dates:

1st Day, July 4, 11 a.m., Opening Address: 8 p.m., concert, popular features.

2nd day, a.m. lecture, "Conversation," Rev. Chas. E. Lane
p.m. lecture, Hon. Lt. Dasheill.

3rd day, a.m. Prof. S. T. Ford; p.m. lecture, "Analysis
of Laughter," Dr. Lane.

4th day, a.m. lecture, Rev. Geo. E. Briggs; p.m. elocution, Prof. S. T. Ford, of New York City.

5th day, a.m. lecture, "A Neglected Field of Poetry" Dr. Lane; p.m., recitals, Prof. Ford.

6th day, a.m. sermon, Rev. Chas. E. Lane; 3 p.m., "What
Can a Child Do?", Rev. Lane; 8 p.m., sermon, Rev. Lane

7th day, a.m. lecture, "The Reign of the Demagogue,"
Hon. John Temple Graves; p.m. lecture, by Rev. H. M. DuBose

8th day, a.m. "Coward or Desperado," the Hon. Graves;
p.m. "Dora and Agnes--and David", the Hon. Graves.

9th day, a.m., "The Cavalier and His Burden" the Hon.
Graves; p.m. concert, vocal, and instrumental music and elocution.

10th day, a.m. lecture, Rev. Geo. W. Briggs; p.m. lecture
"The Scholar in Politics" James Clement Ambrose.

Friday July 14, 11 a.m.--The Rebel Yell, Rev. G. W. Briggs
8 p.m.--The Fool in Politics, J. C. Ambrose.

Saturday, July 15, 11 a.m.--The South in History, Hon.
Norman G. Kittrell; 8 p.m. Concert, mixed program.

Sunday, July 16, 11 a.m. Sermon, Rev. H. M. DuBose; 3 p.m. Children's entertainment; 8 p.m.; Sermon, Rev. D. F. C. Timmons.

Monday July 17, 11 a.m. The ol Regime, Hon. H. Reagan. 8 p.m. Illustrated lecture, Dr. L. B. Clifton.

Tuesday, July 18, Recognition Day; 11 a.m. Graduating exercises and address by Rev. D. F. C. Timmons; 8 p.m. Stereoptian Illustrations, Dr. Clifton.

Wednesday, July 19, 11 a.m. Lecture "Gall" W. D. Brann 8 p.m. The things we laugh and wonder at, S. M. Spedon.

Thursday, July 20, 11 a.m. Character and Characteristics, S. M. Spedon; 8 p.m. Illustrated lecture, Dr. Clifton.

Friday, July 21, Farmers' Day, 11 a.m. The Current Reform Movements, Hon. T. L. Nugent; 3 p.m. Stock exhibit and impromptu concert; 8 p.m. Rev. G. W. Briggs.

Saturday, July 22, 11 a.m. Lecture, Rev. H. M. DuBose, 8 p.m. Concert and Readings, Prof. J. W. Hartley.

Sunday, July 23, 11 a.m. Sermon; 3 p.m. Special program, 8 p.m. Sermon, Rev. H. M. DuBose. 199

CHAUTAUQUA CHATTER

Never since the birth of San Marcos Chautauqua has it known such a prosperous session as the present and all interested bear the charming smile of happiness and contentment. The



The Big Spring near the Head of the San Marcos River

arrangements are so nice and near perfection that none can refrain from expressing approval.

Hon. J. H. Reagan, the last of the old Confederate cabinet officers, with the exception of the Hon. George Davis, appeared on the Chautauqua platform here last Wednesday morning, and in a very able and learned manner advanced his theories on transportation corporations, and especially holding that the railroads are public institutions, and as such, subject to regulation. The grand old man seems to be in splendid health, and completely captivated with San Marcos, her Chautauqua, and her people, and especially our magnificent surroundings. We are proud that Commissioner Reagan has been with us, and still prouder that we have heard speak this wonderful old hero--the well preserved link that binds the glorious past of our beloved South with its brilliant, happy and contented present. Yes, indeed, when we remember the past, then Clark and Hogg men alike doff the hat to John H. Reagan.

Perhaps no lecturer that has appeared so far, has excited such a cord of warm fellowship and come so completely in touch with the vagaries of human sympathies as Dr. C. M. Lane of Georgia. A presence so graceful yet natural--that probing of humanity's many ills and condolence in the wretchedness entailed; and above all that ever present desire to leave the world the richer for his presence; undoubtedly tend to lend the rare charm which is so predominant in this man's whole character. John Temple Graves--the writer's pencil falls hopelessly

by his side when a personnel of the great Georgian is even attempted. In the convention hall, rostrum or pulpit. when saw we his like--a powerful magnetic engine it seems with whose every pulsation, the heart of an entranced and enraptured audience beats in perfect and unfailing unison. Verily, this is our Grady! 200

The right Hon. William Henry Nance, secretary of the San Marcos Chautauqua again treads his native heath after an interesting pilgrimage to the big Chicago Fair, where he seems to have met many personal friends of national repute, and had a goodtime generally. 201

CHAUTAUQUA MATTERS

Chautauqua Friends:

The business matters of the 9th Annual Assembly of the San Marcos Chautauqua have about all been disposed of, leaving a neat balance in the hands of the treasurer to be used as the wisdom of the directors may direct. It is pleasing to note that there is no discord in the ranks of those who have conducted the affairs of the session just closed, and no changes have been thought necessary to prosecute the work of the coming Year. Our loved superintendent, Rev. H. M. DuBose, left for

200 Ibid, July 14, 1893

201 Ibid, August 2, 1893

his distant home in very hopeful spirits as to our future success, and still stands ready to aid us in his matchless style when called upon, if his surroundings will possibly admit his coming.

The management see no reason for other than to look forward to the next Assembly with brighter anticipations than ever before, for our visitors have not hesitated to say that there is no more favored spot for the upbuilding of such an enterprise as we have in hand. All fear of rival institutions should be cast aside, for since the establishing of this, the pioneer of the great south-west, we have seen Chautauqua come and go, until the people of our state have about settled that this is the only Chautauqua in Texas that is on a firm basis. We should by no means gloat over the failure of similiar institutions in less favored locations, for the success of one should be an inspiration and a help to others; but if reverses should come to them we should in no way be discouraged so long as a smiling providence favors us as it has.

We feel grateful for the kindly assistance of our friends. in contributing to the success of the session just passed, and for the very many encourageing words of commendation on our labors, such as will justify us in taking the liberty of again calling on our friends when the times comes to set our house in order for the annual entertainments.

We are under the domination of no special clique, and are only laboring for the greatest good to the greatest number.

Therefore will try to diversify our program so as to furnish pleasure and entertainment at some time or other to all of our people. We shall try to steer clear of rapid characters or any special lines, for it is not the aim of our management to have any person or cause abused from our platform; at the same time we have no expectation of being able to endorse every sentiment expressed. This is in the nature of People's Forum and intelligent, fair-minded people should be able to accept the good and reject the bad. No great thinker and speaker is without his critics, and it is unwise for us to expect each speaker to say only those things that are palatable to ourselves.

Let us one and all feel that each of us can and ought to do something that would make each year surpass the ones gone by, and with such a disposition by this highly favored community the next Annual Assembly will be what everything now indicates--the most magnificent gathering of seekers after intellectual treats, and the greatest flow of refined pleasure ever witnessed in our loved section. 202

CHAUTAUQUA MATTERS

It came to my ears during the Assembly that some one had whispered that it would be a terrible slam on me if this session of the Chautauqua should prove a financial success," and now it has proven such, I wish to repeat what I said when I heard

it, that "I should be proud to bear all the obloquy it would place on my shoulders", and I wish now to add that my only regret is that I have not ten times the obloquy to bear, by reason of a tenfold financial success.

The Chautauqua, good people, is very much greater than I; greater than any man or set of men. Yes, greater than the greatest and grandest of all men that I know, who is dear to me as the apple of the eye, and whose beautiful character is graven on my heart, and shall ever be of its most cherished memories, the Rev. Horace M. DuBose.

I know of no institution or enterprise of half its importance to this charming little hamlet of the people at large.

I arrogate myself some praise it is true, when I say, that it was by reason of your noble support to me in my labors for it in the past years, that has made the success of this possible, and I wish I could write on this paper, that you might read, the gratitude of my heart for it. I am willing that I should not be in your thought--the most terrible of all things--if by it the Chautauqua might live.

Now, you have a successful secretary, may I not ask that you will give him the same cordial support you have so long given me. Nay, I would dare even ask more, ten fold more for him: show your appreciation for the merits he has developed and rally to his standard, and say it shall be done, and greater things shall be done, and greater things shall be accomplished than you ever have conceived of. Do not delay. Begin at once. Make sure

that your Secretary shall give to the world a grander program than has yet been known by the first of January. Let the Ladies Auxiliary re-organize, and begin at once. Make sure that the grounds are in order. Beautify them. Have the fountains repaired, filled with water and stocked with fish, and fern, and flower. How dear these grounds are to me! I love every foot of their space, every tree, and shrub, and flower. I love the foot prints of the myriads of people that have thronged them and trod their soil. They are like loving pressures on the heart. Nothing charms more than beautiful grounds, or makes time pass more delightfully with visitors. Make them so beautiful that you will love them as I do. It seems to me impossible to work on these grounds and not love it, and love it with that intensity that will secure the grandest success. Times are hard and money scarce, and the greater reason for organized effort and persistent work, and what may not be done with money may be done by work. No one can do all; but there is no one but can do something. Every one, not to the rescue only, but every one to the front, each vying with the other as to who shall do most. Let this spirit be in you, and that grand man of the Pacific will be grander in your behalf than ever when he shall come again; and then, and then only shall I be loaded with all the obloquy I would bear, then only shall my revenge be sweet and complete, and" The Heavenly Father shall be in the midst."

--Sterling Fisher 203

CHAPTER X

THE CHAUTAUQUA IN 1894

This chapter seems short, indeed, compared with many of the preceding ones. This may be due to the fact that the writer was unfortunate in being unable to locate the material, yet on the other hand it is believed that there was an evident decline in Chautauqua activities.

It is very probable that visitors to the Chautauqua this summer will witness the great United States Fish propagation station in operation. This, in itself will prove worthy of a visit to our lovely city. 204

CHAUTAUQUA

The Board of Directors of the Chautauqua met last Monday and expressed themselves as being very anxious to have the co-operation of the ladies as in former years. They would be glad if the good ladies of San Marcos will at once begin to arrange for decorating the grounds, tabernacle, etc. for the coming season and to that end have suggested that the following ladies lead off, with the hopes that others may feel inspired to lend a helping hand in the institution which should be the pride of the town. Mr. Manlove, Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Prescott, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Annie Haynes. The above committee has full power to make any suggestions to the Board and make reasonable drafts on the treasury to carry out their plans. 205

204 Ibid, January 29, 1894

205 Ibid, June 1894

PROGRAMME

Tenth Annual Assembly

Wednesday, July 4

11 a.m. Opening address, Hon. Dudley G. Wooten.

8 p.m. Recital, Mrs. Lucie Turner Campbell.

Thursday, July 5

11 a.m. Lecture, Rev. H. M. DuBose. "Les Miserables."

8 p.m. lecture, J. Rosser Thomas.

Friday, July 6

8 p.m. "Cheap John Theatricals" Hon. Gustave Cook

Saturday, July 17

11 a.m. Readings, Frederick D. Losey of New York

8 p.m. Impersonations, F. D. Losey.

Sunday, July 8

11 a.m. Sermon, Rev. H. M. DuBose

3 p.m. Children's Exercises

8 p.m. "The Resurrection" Rev. Homer Wilson of Fort Worth.

Monday, July 9

11 a.m. Combination, DuBose and Losey

8 p.m. Impersonations, F. D. Losey

Tuesday, July 10

11 a.m. "Japan and the Orient", Gov. R. B. Hubbard.

8 p.m. "True Manhood the Price of Struggle," Homer Wilson

Wednesday, July 11, Authors Day

11 a.m. "Woman as a Builder" H. M. DuBose.

8 p.m. "When I was a Boy in Texas", Rev. J. W. Hill

Thursday, July 12

11 a.m. Lecture by Dr. Scott of Galveston

8 p.m. "Chalk Talk", S. M. Spedon of New York

Friday, July 13

8 p.m. "Travels in Palestins", Rev. J. N. Scott. D. D.

Saturday, July 14

11 a.m. Recognition services

8 p.m. "things we laugh and wonder at." Spedon

Sunday, July 15

11 a.m. Sermon, Rev. A. W. Lamar of Galveston

3 p.m. Special children's exercises.

8 p.m. Sermon.

Monday, July 16

8 p.m. Lecture, "Brace Up" A. W. Lamar.

Tuesday, July 17

11 a.m. The model couple, A. W. Lamar.

8 p.m. Concert, Mrs. A. R. Shadden.

Thursday, July 19

11 a.m. The "nolligoster in Politics," Hon. H. W. J. Ham
of Georgia

8 p.m. "The Song of Songs." H. M. DuBose

Wednesday, July 18---W.C.T.U. Day

Special Programme

Friday, July 20, Farmer's Day

11 a.m. Special orator. W. A. Shaw, "Texas Farmer."

8 p.m. The Georgia Cracker, H. W. J. Ham.

Saturday, July 21

11 a.m. Lecture, "Folks," Ham the great humorist

8 p.m. Concert, Miss Hennie L. Woodward and home talent.

Sunday, July 22--Closing Day

11 a.m. Sermon, H. M. DuBose

8 p.m. Sermon, Rev. H. D. Knickerbocker.²⁰⁶

CHAUTAUQUA

The Chautauqua idea, the greatest movement of the century was put on foot by Bishop J. H. Vincent in 1878 at Chautauqua, New York. It is a system of self-education accomplished through a course of reading selected by the most careful minds of the nation. The readers and all others who feel inclined, meet at one of the sisterhood of assemblies for a few weeks during the year and hear lectures on their readings and other topics of general interest, interspersed with music, elocution, etc., by the best platform entertainers of the world. The San Marcos Chautauqua, located at the fountain head of the most beautiful stream in the world, surrounded by picturesque scenery, was one of the earliest offsprings of the mother Chautauqua in the mountains of New York. In fact it was the first one located west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio, with the exception of Mont Eagle, which was started about the same time.

To those desiring a delightful place to spend the summer and be entertained in the most various style, San Marcos offers

inducements unexcelled if at all equaled. On this sheet will be found the program as it now stands, which will be added to in various ways, together with information as to the expenses of a stay at this pleasing resort.

Boating on the river San Marcos is fine, and the grounds are within a stone's throw of the site of the government fish hatchery.

A Normal will be conducted near the Chautauqua grounds from July 3, to August 3, under the conductorship of W. H. Bruce.²⁰⁷

²⁰⁷ Ibid, June 29, 1894

CHAPTER XI

CHAUTAUQUA IN YEAR 1895

For sometime it seemed that the writer would be unable to find any evidence of a Chautauqua program for 1895. Later the items below were found which makes us know that in 1895 there still existed these meetings, yet how much longer we do not know.

CHAUTAUQUA CULLINGS

We herewith indulge in a few snap shots taken on the Hill during the '95 session of our own San Marcos Chautauqua.

Everybody will long remember the long outpouring of a soul replete with researchive study and theological training, for such it was when Rev. H. D. Knickerbocker appeared on the platform. Here is surely one from whom much will still be heard.

One of the most pleasing features of this session is that well trained orchestra, upon whose effort so much of the genuine entertainment has so successfully depended. Among those most talented musicians we notice Messrs. T. A. Hinson, leader; W. W. Harris, cornet; C. L. Hopkins, baritone; C. M. Swift, second violin; Peter Vogelsang, cello; and Signor Nicholas, harp. We feel assured that this is the best kind of prelude and intermission music ever furnished at the Chautauqua.

A number of students interested in Chautauqua lectures regret that the pressure of other and more imperative matters prevent their attendance. 208

Present College Site Occupied By First Chautauqua Held in Texas

by Myrtle Sturges

(The information for this story was secured from Miss Ruby Henderson, teacher at the local campus school, who is compiling a source book on the early history of the College Hill.)

Rip Van Winkle slept twenty years. Awakening, he rubbed his eyes, looked about him, and found himself in a new environment. Horace N. Dubose transformed the HILL from a cedar-covered mountain to the site of the first chautauqua in Texas. Should he return to San Marcos and see the buildings now standing ominously on the HILL, he might pat himself on the back (poor Rip was unable to do this) and say, "My labors indeed brought forth fruit."

Picture young Dubose, a Methodist minister from Houston, Texas, in 1885, inspired by the wonders seen at Chautauqua Lake, New York. A true zealot, he considered various places in Texas as a likely place for Texas' first chautauqua. And when called to address the graduates of Coronal Institute in 1885, he chose San Marcos. The view from the present site of the Southwest Texas State Teachers College was awe-inspiring. Dubose was as proud of the vista below as Balboa was when he first viewed the Pacific from the mountain tops. In his own words, Dubose says this about the San Marcos he saw from the vantage point of the HILL:

"Where the gentle south winds from over waving fields of corn and cotton come to lay their dewy treasures from the gulf of the mountain's foot, and caress it into ripples the laughing waters of the crystal river, which issuing forth to greet the light through caves and crannies of the rock-ribbed

bluff, after long—now lingering—now rushing—voyages through subterranean cavern and channel between mountains steep and fairie's gentle undulation, to reach the cheery San Marcos, smiling and peaceful, every cottage, villa, and mansion beaming with content, basking in the sunshine.

Dubose transferred his enthusiasm of the HILL'S possibilities as a center of the Chautauqua to the citizens of San Marcos. They buzzed with excitement. The HILL was purchased from Judge W. H. Wood, a prominent citizen of San Marcos, for \$5000 by a group of social-minded citizens who formed the San Marcos Real Estate Association. Stock was issued at \$100 per share. A share-holder was permitted free entrance to the chautauqua grounds. The chautauqua was a reality.

But take a kaleidoscopic view of the chautauqua during the first years of its life on the HILL. There was a fence enclosing the property of the chautauqua corporation, a fence strong enough to prevent moochers from trespassing. There was a gate located where between the present Science and Education buildings. Today, the road was narrow and winding, rough and dusty, as it led the patrons of the chautauqua up the HILL. But then one could ride the bus up the HILL in those days for the reduced rate of 5 cents per person.

The road was indeed dusty on a hot summer's day as horse, foot, and pedestrian ascended the HILL to hear Sam Jones, a fiery evangelist, speak on the coming of the Lord. John Gordon, Confederate soldier, received many honors as

praise when he waxed eloquent on the glorious Civil War days. And although the program was mostly religious at first, there were other attractions. There was a choir of sixty voices. And there were elocutionists. And calisthenics. And vesper services. And humorists. And rallies and toasts. And talks on Alamo and San Jacinto days. And regular academic subjects to be mastered. And all this was a part of the educational project which lasted during the summer. The date of the chautauqua was timed with the summer normal school held annually at San Marcos. After four years of attending the chautauqua, one was awarded a certificate.

The HILL was dotted with tents of persons attending the chautauqua. The tabernacle, where the program took place, had a seating capacity of 1000, although some maintain it held 2000. The scene from the tower of the tabernacle (on the southeast corner of the tabernacle) must not be overlooked. Imagine a dreamer looking down, down at the clear waters of San Marcos River and Lake on a summer's day. A tiny steamship could be seen speedily running the length of the lake at the rate of fifteen miles per hour. Numerous skiffs invited the youth to go for a row. At high noon the scene below must have been a veritable

heaven on earth, or at least very tranquilly tranquil.

And one could find things on the chautauqua grounds equally as fascinating as the view from the tower. There were tubs and tanks of flowers brought by the ladies of the town. Fish ponds abounded. Industrious citizens had cleared the grounds of excess brush. There was a restaurant. And there were secluded spots where the younger generation could do its "praying." No wonder there was enthusiasm in San Marcos in those days!

And then the Chautauqua died. No one knows the exact date of its burial, but it must have been in 1894 or 1895. The causes offered for its death are numerous. Remember the financial panic of the 90's? Some remark that its death was due to the age-old desire of people to attend nothing that is not pure entertainment. One person suggested that the HILL was too hard to climb. The most logical reason, it seems, is that the chautauqua was local in attractiveness, and not national, as that at Chautauqua Lake in New York.

Yes, the chautauqua died. The HILL was donated to the state after the passing of the enthusiasm aroused by the chautauqua. And today Southwest Texas State Teachers College marks the spot of an educational project of the early nineties.

CHAPTER XII

INTERVIEWS OF SAN MARCOS CITIZENS

Unfortunately this study was undertaken ten of fifteen years too late, for the generation that made possible the chautauqua for the San Marcos people has now passed on. Not one of the founders is with us to enliven this record with personal experiences. And so, to the second generation the writer was forced to go to get their reactions to these by-gone days.

Those who have been approached have talked freely and always in praise of the Chautauqua. It brought into their lives not only the fine association with each other but it gave to them a glimpse of the world without. The Chautauqua was an epoch in their lives, the memory of which called forth invariably animated reminiscences.

To all who so willingly gave of their time, the writer, feels deeply grateful, for from these interviews, the spirit of the Chautauqua enterprise was perhaps revealed even better than the narrators realized and better than documentary accounts.

Mrs. C. T. Bass

Mrs. Bass says that the Chautauqua was an event to be prepared for; at least one new dress for each child was needed. The Chautauqua was a powerful force in shaping the whole family program. Mrs. Bass attended the Chautauqua as a young girl and to it she took her first child.

She thinks the Chautauqua took the place of the camp-meeting and perhaps it was of greater force since it united all manner of faiths and practices. In the opinion of Mrs. Bass, San Marcos was ready for this cultural event due to the influence of Coronal.

Mrs. John E. Pritchett
Miss Carrie Belvin

Mrs. Pritchett and her sister, Miss Belvin recall with many others, the very masterful use of words of the superintendent, Mr. DuBose. A punster once said that his name should have been Verbose.

A favorite expression remembered by Miss Belvin was, "Thunder is the artillery of heaven".

Miss Belvin was seated next to Mrs. DuBose during the service at one time. She commented on the beauty of the service to the good wife who replied, "Yes, it was beautiful, but did he preach Christ and Him crucified?"

Another eloquent speaker was the Rev. G. W. Briggs.

Peter Vogelsang

Mr. Vogelsang was asked how he accounted for the decline in interest in the Chautauqua during the 90's. "The roads were fearful. I played in the band. The roads were too rough to ride up the Hill and my horn was too heavy to walk and carry it. Clouds of dust filled the air."

Whether this was a cause of the failure or not, it throws an interesting light on the condition of roads at that time.

Miss Jenny Garth

Miss Garth was a young child at that time and since the Garth home joined the Chautauqua grounds she saw much of the coming and going of the visitors. She remembers distinctly the lavender evening dress of the elocutionist, Miss Hardwicke and hoped that she, too, at some time, might be arrayed in such splendor.

Miss Garth recalls that the coming of Sam Jones brought buggies, wagons, horseback riders, and mountain hacks until all roads around the Hill were filled and clouds of dust covered all.

Mrs. Gertie Garth Whitmore
Mrs. Fannie Garth Pettit

The Garth home adjoined the Chautauqua grounds, and contacts were frequent with the crowds.

These sisters remember with what interest they attended the stereoptican lectures by Mr. Tremaine. The pointer that aided in the explanation was followed with interest. Two orators, Mr. Copeland who was always introduced by Mr. DuBose as "Pennsylvania's peerless orator" and John Temple Graves who lectured on the Old South were remembered by both.

Such innovations as vesper services, rallies with bonfires, at which toasts were given are still fresh in their memories.

They recall the tower on the southeast corner of the tab-

ernacle from which a wonderful view of the San Marcos River valley could be had.

John M. Steinfeldt of San Antonio conducted music classes at one time.

Mrs. Whitmore commented on the almost inaccessible drives and the clouds of dust.

Mrs. Fannie McLellan Palmer

Mrs. Palmer at the opening of Chautauqua was a recent graduate of Coronal. She entered into all activities with such enthusiasm that she was appointed by Mr. DuBose chairman of a committee to build the hotel. It was a building with one large room on the ground floor and four above. Mr. DuBose had his office in this building.

The McLellan family camped each year for the entire season.

Mrs. Lottie Avey Ezeel

Mrs. Ezeel lived on the site now occupied by the Education Building. Thus she was denied the pleasure of the summer camp enjoyed by other children. She recalled the carriages that brought visitors from the train, and again we were told the runaway team story, which resulted in Mose Cheatham losing his leg.

The grounds were fenced, the entrance gate being on the slope of the hill to the west. She, with other children, enjoyed climbing the girders and beams of the tabernacle.

Mrs. Berta Williamson Summers

Mrs. Summers says that the Chautauqua was an event in which her father and mother cooperated making sure that things were in readiness so all could attend. She remarked particularly on the love and esteem bestowed by all on Mr. DuBose.

Mr. & Mrs. Curtis Ivey

Quotations from this interview:

"The Chautauqua was the best thing we have ever had in San Marcos."

"Surely we remember the Chautauqua. We did most of our courting right up there on that Hill."

"We had a choir of sixty voices," said Mr. Ivey, "I was one of the tenors. Others who sang with us were Charles Hutchins, Claude Ivey, Mr. DuBose, Sterling Fisher, and Lennie Holland. The choir was directed by Mr. Richardson, an English-

man, who was a painter here. His wife had a millinery store."

"I helped to clear the grounds. The tabernacle would seat 1800, and I have seen it filled, with chairs on the outside extending all the way round."

"Sam Jones and his convert, Sam Small were frequent speakers here."

Typical Sam Jones performances were related as follows:

"Once Sam Jones sought to prove to his audience that electricity passed from one person to another. To do this he passed a cord up and down the aisles that each person had hold of it. Seated on the stage was a confederate holding one end of the string and when asked by Jones, 'What have you there?' the reply came, 'The biggest bunch of suckers you ever saw.'"

"Another crude joke was to ask what couple in the congregation had never quarreled after having lived together forty years. One man arose and was forth with denounced as a big liar."

"One more Sam Jones joke, 'Who of you have ever seen a saint or heard of one?' One woman arose. 'Yes, I have heard of a saint. My husbands first wife.'"

Other comments verified the statement that the roads were steep, rough, and very dusty.

Prohibition Day was remembered as a great day.

Mose Cheathan, the negro carriage driver, broke his leg when a run-away was caused by the rough roads. The leg was later amputated.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivey think the last meeting of the Chautauqua was in 1893.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Ivey.

Mr. Ivey recalled a sermon preached by J. William Chapman taking as his text, "And he stretched out the north over the empty space and hangeth the world on nothing. Job 26:7"

John Temple Graves of Atlanta lectured on the achievements of Henry W. Grady.

L. F. Copeland, a celebrated orator, was introduced as "Pennsylvania's peerless orator."

Another orator, J. B. Hawthorne, was known as the "Silver tongued orator of the South."

Lockwood of Cincinnati lectured on science and religion.

W. C. Black lectured on Genesis and Geneology.

⁶ Bishop McTeer, in one of his addresses prophesied that in fifty years from that time San Marcos would be a great coeducational center, and that the river would furnish power.

They both remembered Mr. Tremaine who with his stereoptican views carried his crowd with him to distant parts of the world. A great misfortune came to Mr. Tremaine when his equipment was destroyed in the burning of Mrs. Briggs' home.

William T. Foster, the weather forecast man from St. Louis was a popular speaker. He told them of the electrical circle of which San Marcos was a part, hence the few storms in this region.

This fact would interest Ripley: Two speakers who appeared on programs were named respectively Cumback and Goforth.

In the C. L. S. C. Mrs. Ivey recalls that they studied Hypatia.

Mrs. Ivey contributed this bit of information about the summer camp: The Barbee family camped each summer using tents provided by the management. The first year we could not level our cots because of the rocks and slope of the hill. Later, the tents were floored."

APPENDIX

The Reading course for the C. L. S. C.

Through the kindness of Miss Frances Fisher, daughter of the late Sterling Fisher, who served so ably as secretary of the Chautauqua organization, a set of books used in the study course of the Chautauqua, was made available.

Each book contains these notations:

The required books of the C. L. S. C. are recommended by a Council of Six. It must, however, be understood that recommendation does not involve an approval by the Council, or by any member of it, of every principle or doctrine contained in the book recommended.

The books were printed in

New York
Chautauqua Press
C. L. S. C. Department
150 Fifth Avenue
1890

The set of books is given under the head of: The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle Studies for 1890-91.

List of books with prices:

An Outline History of England, Jay	\$ 1.00
Our English, Hill	.60
From Chaucer to Tennyson, Beers	1.00
Walks and Talks in the Geological Field	1.00
History of the Church in America	.40
Classic French Course in English, Wilkinson	1.00

Rupert Wise: A Poetic Romance
H. M. DuBose
Printed for the Author
Publishing House of the Methodist Church, South.
J. D. Barbee, Agent
Nashville, Tennessee.
1889

Prefatory

"Poetry is itself a thing of God;
He made his prophets poets."

I know not whether or not this message of mine be worthy the noble appellation of poetry. It rests with my countrymen to judge of its title to a place in the book of inspired song.

But this I say, God taught it me. Ten years and more ago, amid humble labors in a village beside the Father of Waters, and when the shadow of pestilence that walketh in darkness was but newly lifted from the hearts of smitten people, my hand was first set to the task. The resonant voices of the onward tides taught me the numbers of a hitherto untried scale; a peaceful memory brought from my childhood home in the pine-scented hills, kept fresh in my soul the love of nature reverberant melodies and her awful hushes of sacred melancholy; and the sad, sad story of unmerited bitterness that blighted a life more beautiful than "the fringed lilies" was the inspiration of this my lowly verse.

H. M. DuBose
Los Angeles, California
October 1889

Facts Revealed by the Stock Book of the
San Marcos Real Estate Association

Courtesy of Miss Frances Fisher

Report for 1885

Number of Stockholders	153
Amount of stock varied from	\$10 to \$150.
One exception	\$500.
Stock Certificates issued when 2/3 of subscription was paid.	
Amount of stock subscribed	\$6,010.
Amount of stock paid	\$4,110.
Percent paid	68

Report for 1889

Amount of subscriptions	\$1390.00
Amount paid	320.00
Percent paid	23

There are no minutes nor record of expenditures available. It appears from the above figures that the troubles of the Chautauqua were principally financial.

AN INCIDENT RELATED BY RUFUS BURLESON
CONCERNING SAM HOUSTON

In an article written by the late D. P. Hopkins of San Marcos, in an address at the San Marcos Chautauqua delivered by Rufus Burleson, for many years president of Baylor University.

"It was in the early days of the republic. I was a young

minister then, sent to Texas in missionary work. Ed. Burleson, who settled at the head of the San Marcos River, was my cousin. There had been a little unpleasantness between Cousin Ed and General Houston. Ed was my cousin and I knew he was right and General Houston was wrong. I was young man then just starting out and I didn't love General Houston very much.

"Well, I was holding a protracted meeting, and behold who should walk in and take a front seat? Why General Houston and Ed was my cousin.

"It made me a little nervous but I preached and I prayed. I didn't pray for anyone in particular, I prayed for sinners to come forward, and who was the first to come? Why, General Houston. As I have said before, I was a young man then and Ed was my cousin.

"But long before General Houston passed away, I learned to love that noble man, as I would my own brother."

CONCLUSION

And now this story must end as all good stories must, but it is with a feeling of loss tinged with regret that the writer experiences in bringing this paper to a close. This account of the San Marcos Chautauqua has been made as complete as seems possible at this time. Perhaps at some later date data will be found that will reveal some of the inconsistencies that appear. Why some years were prosperous and some were lean is explained neither by the press of the day nor by inter-views with the older citizens of the town.

The reasons for the discontinuance of the Chautauqua must be left largely to conjecture. In spite of the fact that local interest continued, perhaps the town outgrew the talent that their limited attendance necessitated for the movement evidently remained local rather than state wide. In no sense should the Chautauqua be considered a failure for it furnished cultural values that are felt today. The prophecy of one of the speakers that on this Hill a great educational institution would be established in less than fifty years has been fulfilled.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer is indebted to the following people for information and impressions in connection with this bit of research:

Newspapers furnished by:

The State Library
Miss Addis Harvey
Mrs. Claude Ivey

Interviews:

Mrs. C. T. Bass
Mrs. John E. Pritchett
Miss Carrie Belvin
Mr. Peter Vogelsang
Miss Jenny Garth
Mrs. Gertie Garth Whitmore
Mrs. Fannie Garth Pettit
Mrs. Lottie Avey Ezell
Mrs. Berta Williamson Summers
Mr. & Mrs. Curtis Ivey
Mr. & Mrs. Claude Ivey
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Williams

Pictures and other materials:

Mrs. Kate McGehee Thomas
Miss Frances Fisher
Mr. Peter Vogelsang
Mrs. Fannie Garth Pettit
Mrs. Charlotte Gregg Williams
Miss Addis Harvey
Mrs. Jennie Mackie Johnson

Copying, mounting, typing:

G. Henderson
Mrs. H. A. Nelson
Miss Marian Nelson
Miss Honor Duderstadt
Addison Buckner