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CLUB RATES:

Five copies, each, \$2.25
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Extra copy to person making up a club

Write for specimens.

"LOST FOR WANT OF A WORD."

SELECTED.

"Lost for want of a word!"
Falls among things that dying,
Priests and Levites passing
The place where he is lying,
He is too faint to call,
Too far off to be heard,
There are thousands of life's highway
Lost for want of a word.

"Lost for want of a word!"
All is black night stinging,
Among the mazes of thought,
False light ever betraying!
Oh! that a Christian voice
The murky darkness had stirred!
Lost and benighted forever!
Lost for want of a word!

"Lost for want of a word!"
Too high, it may be, and noble,
To be ever uttered in his ear,
Or heard in his heart,
No one holds and truly
To show him where he had erred—
Poor handful of dust and ashes!
Lost for want of a word!

"Lost for want of a word!"
A word that you might have spoken—
Who knows what eyes may be dim,
Or hearts may be reaching and broken?
Go scatter beetle all waters,
No sicken at hope deferred;
Be never a soul by thy dumbness
Lost for want of a word.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Reminiscences.

BY DAVID LEE.

NUMBER III.

THE BUILDING OF MEETING HOUSES.

At first the missionary preached at or near private residences. But the people soon began to build "meeting houses." They did not call them churches. The plan was nearly the same in every neighborhood; viz: to lay four pretty large logs in an oblong square for the foundation. And then "pitch up," to the height agreed upon, smaller logs. The floor was the earth's surface. The seats were called "benches," and were made of logs riven asunder, with legs let into the under side.

THE PULPITS.

Wherever a meeting house was built, it was thought incomplete without a pulpit. The usual plan was to drive into the ground firmly two poles, nail up the breast with slabs of pine, and then, nail the broadest and prettiest on the top for the book-board. The floor of the pulpit was to drive into the ground firmly two poles, nail up the breast with slabs of pine, and then, nail the broadest and prettiest on the top for the book-board. The floor of the pulpit was to drive into the ground firmly two poles, nail up the breast with slabs of pine, and then, nail the broadest and prettiest on the top for the book-board.

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Terms: \$2.50 a year.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Space.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
1 inch.	\$2.50	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$15.00
2 "	4.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
3 "	5.50	13.50	20.00	35.00
4 "	7.00	17.00	25.00	40.00
5 "	8.50	20.50	30.00	45.00
6 "	10.00	24.00	35.00	50.00
7 "	11.50	27.50	40.00	55.00
8 "	13.00	31.00	45.00	60.00
9 "	14.50	34.50	50.00	65.00
10 "	16.00	38.00	55.00	70.00
11 "	17.50	41.50	60.00	75.00
12 "	19.00	45.00	65.00	80.00

Publisher's Notice: 15 cents per line.

ITEMS.

There are at present in France 2,658 parishes unprovided with pastors; and this notwithstanding all the efforts of the bishops to obtain candidates for holy orders, and although old priests anxious to retire are kept in harness. In some 3,000 parishes there is neither church nor cure, nor any regular service.

"As we were walking down the drive from Penrynnydd," says a London newspaper writer, "we heard the sound of a wood cutter, and unexpectedly we came face to face with the right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, with hat, coat, and vest off, and with his shirt sleeves rolled up and braces down, felling a fir tree."

A Buddhist priest near Foochow, China, burned one of his fingers off by holding it in the flame of a candle. He expects to be rewarded by eternal felicity. It is said, however, that he destroyed sensation in the finger before the burning by the use of a ligature.

East Liverpool, Ohio, is warmed and lighted by its natural gas wells. The gas gives a flame that almost rivals the electric light in brilliancy, and it costs so little that the lamps in the city streets are kept burning day and night. It is used in private houses and factories alike, and cooks a steak or heats a furnace.

A notable improvement in watches is reported from Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland. By a peculiar process the figures on the dial are rendered luminous, so that if exposed once during the day to the sunlight, they remain phosphorescent and visible throughout the night. Preparations are being made for the production of these watches on a large scale.

In an editorial article on the recent development of the velocipede, the London Times says: "A bicyclist can perform a journey of 100 miles in a day with less fatigue than he could walk thirty; fifty miles—that is, from London to Brighton—as easily as he could walk ten; and a daily journey to and fro between London and the distant suburbs with just the usual results of moderate exercise."

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GOOD BROUGHT OUT OF EVIL.—The Philadelphia Times says the investigations in regard to Charlie Ross, the kidnapped child, have resulted in the examination of 497 boys, all of whom were supposed to be the missing Charley, and for all of whom, with the exception of three, charitable people have provided comfortable homes. These miserable and frightened scraps of humanity, by being mistaken for the lost son of Mr. Ross, have thus received an immense benefit. Good has come out of the evil.

The earliest notice of yellow fever is that of Ligon, in his "History of Barbadoes." He there states that it broke out early in September, 1647, and that before the expiration of a month "the living were scarcely able to bury the dead." Thereafter it did not attain any very remarkable severity until 1793, when it destroyed not less than 6,000 men of the garrison of Port Royal in the course of a few months. In 1804 it was brought to the south of Spain, and visited Cadix, Malaga, and Cartagena. But its greatest force fell upon Gibraltar, where out of the civil population of the town, amounting to nearly 14,000 persons, only twenty-eight escaped attack.

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Alabama Baptist.

SELMA, ALA., OCTOBER 10, 1878.

JOHN L. WEST, PUBLISHER.

EDITORS:
E. T. WINKLER & JOHN L. WEST.

—They have a free and easy way of settling disputes at Lincoln, New Mexico. During the border troubles the people amused themselves with guns and bowie knives, and had a lively time generally. In such cases, however, one does not always discriminate between friend and foe. One man levelled his gun and fired away at the missionary, Rev. Mr. Ealy, sending a ball whizzing past his head. As Ealy turned around, the man observing that he was, remarked, "Gracious! I had known that was the preacher! I wouldn't have shot at him for the world!"

—Will the *Journal and Messenger* please look after Rev. A. B. Kindig, of Worcester, who opened the Republican Convention of Massachusetts with prayer? He earnestly implored the Almighty that the folly of the State of Maine might not be repeated in the old commonwealth of Massachusetts. He also prayed for a sound currency, the dissemination of literature bearing upon that subject, and the preservation of the Republican party, which had done so much for the country, and that the country might be delivered from demagogism.

—Persons remote from the yellow fever districts know little of the distress produced by the visitation of the pestilence. Rev. William Harrison Williams, formerly of Tuscaloosa, received recently a piteous appeal from Williston, Tenn., which he read to his church at Charlottesville on Sunday. The letter stated that in one week the town had been depopulated by yellow fever; one-half the adults had died, and only three men were in the town who were able to do anything. The country people for twenty miles around had fled, and the place was entirely isolated—without money, food, or medical assistance. The writer, who was a native of Charlottesville, implored assistance. A collection was taken for this special cause morning and night, and a liberal sum was realized. The same appeal was made at the other churches, and relief afforded.

SERVING GOD IN DYING.

When believers are about to die, God calls upon us then to resign all that we have loved and possessed in this world; and it is for us in the spirit of piety cheerfully to respond to his call. He commands us to do good, to seek to save souls in that solemn moment when our words seem like oracles sounding out of the depths of Eternity—to honor him by the strength of our faith and the joyfulness of our hope at that period when faith so soon will be changed into sight and hope into fruition, when the immortal principle within us is so soon to ascend to the sojourn of immortality.

How suitable then for a child of God to meet the approach of Death with an undaunted front—to exclaim, "O, Death, I fear thee not! Thou canst not harm me. Thou wilt not, for thou art my Father's messenger. End thy work at once, O death, and let me go home to God." It is true that sometimes the nature of the disease is such that no such clearness of thought and serenity of feeling are attainable. But so far as heart and mind can respond to the exigencies of that occasion, so far should the dying strive to save souls and glorify his Master.

THE WORLD AND THE CHURCH.

Christians may lose the world's favor and yet have the love of true souls left. There is a blessing that we are apt to desire more than riches, and that is the good opinion of our fellows. He who possesses the precious and yet the painful gift of sensibility, he who has done honorable things and feels that he is entitled to an honorable opinion, may by the failure of an enterprise, by the sudden assault of a passion, by an unfortunate casualty, fall under the world's censure, and even lose many of its friendships and its loves. It is a sad revelation of the vanity of human reliance. We apply a military estimate to men and judge them too much by their successes. Thucydides was exalted by the Athenians because he did not save a port that had been taken already before his ships had touched the strand; and we have heard of a single minded inventor who, on account of his protracted and expensive efforts to make an engine moveable by hot air instead of steam, was renounced by the wife of his bosom.

But now the Christian has another court to which to appeal; and here is the blessing of a membership in a loving Gospel church. He has brethren who know what his desires have been, who judge him not by his suc-

cesses, but by his principles, who confide in him because of the frequent converse in regard to the salvation of men and the glory of the Lord Jesus Christ. So many counsels together, so many blended aims, so many mingled petitions that have gone up like white winged company of angels to the heavenly throne—these afford ground for a love that is not according to the outward appearance, that does not change with the changes of fortune, that is true, because it binds spirits together and that is lasting, because it takes hold upon eternity. This is the great comfort of the church relation when properly understood and maintained. To one man the church is simply the place where he worships on every Lord's day; to others it is the dignities who hold together an alliance of Christian congregations; but according to our simple, and we think Scriptural idea, it is either the general congregation of the faithful of all ages and lands united to Jesus Christ, or else it is one Christian family, united by their own peculiar experiences and sympathies, brought near to each other by common and constant practices of worship, a spiritual edifice consisting of living stones and built upon Christ as their foundation. Here is a higher court of appeal. What a blessing to come out of the storms of the world into this quiet haven! Let the Christian church but remain true to its inspired constitution, let its members but love and bear with each other as Christ has loved and borne with them, and they need not fear what the world can do to them. Here is the Zion that God hath reared. Mark well her bulwarks, and consider her palaces, for the joy of the whole earth shall be called.

HOME EVANGELIZATION.

Our State Missionaries are doing a good and great work in persuading the churches to establish every Sunday meeting for the study of the Word of God. By this arrangement the Lord's day will be set apart to sacred uses, the worship of God will be maintained, and the churches will be edified and strengthened for the evangelic work. And with the increasing knowledge of the Lord's will there will come a larger measure of his Spirit. We may expect to find piety, social and domestic happiness promoted in every community where the people steadily assemble on the first day of the week for Christian conference and Bible reading.

But this is not all our churches need. They must be set to work. What is learned must be put in practice. The more God's people appreciate the privileges of the church relation, the more they will desire that the blessings they enjoy shall be shared by others; and on the other hand, the more others will be inclined to seek a share in their fraternal communion and their fellowship with God. In this way a motive and an opportunity are given for home evangelization. Let the church members make it their business to invite and encourage church attendance. The desire for God's ordinances may be awakened in the hearts of many who have fallen into the habit of neglect. Their own sense of duty may be appealed to, or the memory of God-fearing parents, or the effect which their own example may be expected to exert upon their own families. Brethren and sisters undertaking the duty of district visitors may thus bring the neglected and neglected to the church and the Sunday-school, and through these agencies to the cross of Christ. Once a month, or more frequently, the visitors might meet to report progress and to consult and pray together. Then they might arrange their plans for visiting every one, for renewed efforts to bring out the adults and the children, for the appointment of special seasons of prayer and evangelistic services.

In Scotland the enlistment of "workers" from the ranks of the private membership has been attended with the most gratifying results. In some of the city congregations there are as many as three hundred of these visitors. They represent all classes of society. Among them are artisans, clerks, merchants, students, professional men, the women of course take part—not only the ladies, but the female servants also. After the Sunday morning service they meet for prayer, and then start out with their packages of tracts, to their districts, to invite the people to the sanctuary. Thus they carry out the divine injunction: "Let him that heareth say come," and fulfill the prophecy of the Psalmist: "The Lord gave the word; great was the company of them that published it."

Besides this, as we learn from Prof. Blaikie, of Edinburgh, who has contributed a valuable article on the subject to a recent review, periodical meetings for "the workers" have become an institution in the active and earnest congregations in Scotland. All who are engaged in any part of the church's work spend an evening together, perhaps once in three months, and addresses are given fitted to guide and stimulate the actual workers and excite the sympathies of more.

These meetings are over and above the periodical meetings for prayer and consultation held from time to time among those who are engaged in each particular branch of the work.

Of course in agricultural communities there would be no need of anything more than some simple plan of organization. Cumbersome machinery would fall to pieces of its own weight. But any plan, however elementary, which would recognize the necessity and the obligation of evangelic work, and would lead the membership to do something personally for the honor of Christ and for the salvation of the souls of men, would be certain to yield grateful and blessed returns. Our private members little realize what power for good they can wield.

ADVERTISING.

JESUS IS COMING, by W. E. B. 96 pp. 16 mo. F. H. Revell, 148 & 150 Madison St., Chicago.

This pamphlet upon the subject of the second coming of Christ gives seven arguments in favor of the pre-millennial coming; asserts the distinction between the Church and the Kingdom, and contains a diagram with explanations. The volume is a collection of scraps of prophecy which are gathered from here and there to fit into a preconceived theory. The author confines the Kingdom of God to the Millennial Kingdom—a tenet which is clearly contrary to the Scriptures. Matt. 6:33; 12:38; 21:31; John 3:5. In these and other passages we are distinctly taught that the Kingdom of God had been already inaugurated on earth in our Lord's day. The method of argument adopted by Mr. Blackstone would prove anything. Accordingly he holds that there will be a new revelation, three resurrections, four judgments, &c., &c.

As to his general doctrine, it appears to us to belong to the philosophy of despair; it expects the conversion of the world to come, not from the preaching of the Gospel, but from the direct exercise of divine power, and it turns Christians away from the labors and sacrifices of religion to the seeing of visions and the dreaming of dreams. We saw the demoralizing effect of it when Millerism swept New England; and while no doubt there are as many pious Adventists now, as there were in 1843, the tendency of the doctrine is unfavorable to evangelic effort. If the Gospel cannot spread until Christ comes, we have little encouragement to address ourselves to an inefficacious and unnecessary work. Then we need not concern ourselves as to how it goes with the cause and servants of the Lord; and how the Gospel gets ground among the unbelieving nations. We shall not relate joy greatly when the Word of Grace has free course and is glorified, and its ministers are "delivered from unreasonable and wicked men." We shall not grieve greatly when its preachers are silenced and the interest of Christ and souls is suppressed. For all these matters our Lord takes under his personal charge, and he has appointed that his kingdom shall be established on earth until his own visible return for that purpose. In such a case, there would be no prospect of success in the missionary enterprise. Nay, it would be no business of ours at all. In trying to convert the heathen we would encroach upon the prerogative of the coming King.

The doctrine of the personal reign of Christ on earth appears to us irreconcilable with the unworshipful spirit of the Gospel, with the design of the Great Commission, and with the obligations of believers. Our prayers for the promotion of the cause of Christ are heartless unless they are accompanied by our own consecration to that cause. When we pray for the hallowing of God's name, for the coming of his kingdom, and for the doing of his will throughout the earth as it is in heaven, we offer ourselves as God's agents in this glorious work, and we ask him to bless our agency and that of all Christians at home and abroad. And we believe that God has heard these prayers, and will hear them; that he has blessed these efforts, and will bless them.

And believing this, we will not surrender our hope and expectation that the world is to be converted by the agency of converted men whom God has appointed for this very work, and who "have received grace and apostleship for obedience to the faith among all nations." Rom. 1:5. Beyond all question, it is Omnipotence alone which can subdue the world to the sceptre of the Messiah; but that triumph is not to be won by splendid lights in the heavens, or by a throne established on the earth; but by the preaching of the Gospel—the recital of the old story of Jesus and his love." Such is expressly the teaching of Paul in that grand invocation with which he concludes the Epistle to the Romans—"Now to him that is of power to establish us according to my Gospel and the preaching of Jesus Christ, according to the revelation of the mystery which was kept secret since the world began, but now is made manifest, and by the Scriptures of the prophets, according to the commandment of the everlasting God."

known to all nations for the obedience of faith,—to God only wise, glory through Jesus Christ forever, Amen."

FIELD NOTES.

Rev. B. W. Whilden, Trinity A.M., is duly authorized to act as agent for this paper.

Rev. J. Harden preached in the Southboro Baptist church last Saturday and Sunday.

A Baptist church was organized at Mountville, Mount county, last Sunday week.

The district meeting at Philadelphia church, in the Tuskegee Association, was quite a success.

Rev. G. W. Kierce has been called to the care of Loango church, Cornington county.

Rev. S. W. Jones, of Fairfield, has been called to the pastoral care of Fairmont church.

Your (our) paper is a mine of treasures. — P. Armstrong, Camden, Ala.

\$57.92 cents were collected for Foreign Missions at the late meeting of the Union Association.

Many brethren have promised that when cotton comes in this fall they will take the BAPTIST. — P. E. Kirtley, Hoboken.

We learn that Concord church, Perry county, has enjoyed a gracious revival. Eighteen were received by experience, 1 by letter and 1 restored.

Rev. W. H. Arnold, a Baptist minister, has recently removed to Eufaula, and is teaching a male school.

We learn that a protracted meeting was in progress last week at the North Baptist church. Rev. E. T. Kierce, the pastor, had the assistance of Messrs. J. C. Wright and John Scott.

The receipts for Foreign Missions from Alabama from Aug. 20th to Sept. 24th amount to \$70.87. The amount received from all sources for the same time is \$1,779.11.

I received your notice a few days ago. Did not get mad. You may name as much as you please, but I will stop my paper. — J. B. P., Havana.

The Eufaula Association meets at Clayton, V. and B. R. R., on Oct. 12. We hope to greet Bro. West, at that time—in fact, he must come. — O. F. G.

J. T. Watson, Oakley Street—asks for your kindness. Wish all subscribers would do as much to aid the circulation of the paper. We are glad to receive the notes.

Nearly all the churches in the Eufaula Association have enjoyed seasons of refreshing during the past two months, for which the Lord be praised.

At your Associations, brethren, remember the students' fund of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary raise some funds for it, and send to Prof. C. H. Toy, Louisville, Ky.

Rev. W. S. Rogers has resigned the care of Friendship church, after four years' pastorate. He intends to resign at Seale at the next regular meeting.

Mr. Lebanon church, in the Tuskegee Association, has just closed a meeting which resulted in the revival of the church and one accession by baptism.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Rev. George M. Jones, sr., who has been for 12 months confined to her room, is the gratification of her many friends, convalescent.

Hopewell church, Perry county, at its last conference meeting, instructed its delegates to the Cahaba Association to pledge \$50 for State Missions.

We call special attention to the article of Dr. Cleveland in regard to Bro. Bailey's salary. It is necessary in order to the progress of the work that this matter be promptly attended to.

The Selma church received three members at its conference meeting last week, and expects to receive others at the next meeting. It enters upon its winter's work with a most hopeful outlook.

Rev. P. T. Hale, after arduous labors as a missionary in the Eufaula Association, has returned to complete his studies at Howard College, bearing with him the prayers and love of all who met him.

At their last conference meeting, the church at Snow Hill, Wilcox Co., extended a cordial and unanimous call to Rev. E. J. Forrester, to serve them as pastor for another year. We are glad to learn that Bro. Forrester has accepted the call. He is a valuable acquisition to our State.

Any church in Central Alabama desiring a pastor, will be put in correspondence with an excellent preacher—one capable of filling acceptably any pulpit in the State, and one that we can heartily recommend—by addressing the publisher of this paper at Selma.

Bro. S. Hildreth, of Carrollton, Pickens Co., has our sincere thanks for his service in procuring subscribers for the BAPTIST. If every preacher in Alabama would do as much for us, our list would be more than doubled.

We have just closed a very interesting meeting at La Place, a protracted revival. Twelve united with the church. Bro. H. W. Battle, a young brother of fine promise, assisted in the meeting. If you know of a church in want of a pastor, you could not do a better thing than to recommend Bro. Battle. — J. J. Cloud, Shorter's Depot.

Bro. Jno. A. Wiley sends the money for seven new subscribers, and says: "I think a good many will take the ALABAMA BAPTIST in a few months from now, if any one will press the claims and advantages of a good paper upon them. Some promise to get up clubs soon and send

to you." You are pressing the claims of the paper quite successfully, Bro. Wiley. Press away.

Rev. H. W. Battle has been holding a protracted meeting at La Place. The church has been greatly revived, and sinners converted. This is Bro. B.'s first meeting, and he has the seal of the Master's approval. Some of our Alabama churches ought to secure his services before some other State claims him. His postoffice address for the present is Tuskegee. — O. F. G.

Bro. J. L. Thompson writes from Howard College, Marion, Oct. 3rd: "I spent my vacation in travelling and preaching in the bounds of the Central Association. I held a meeting with the Union Springs church, Coosa county, which continued 11 days and nights, resulting in 19 accessions: 15 by baptism, 3 restored and one received by letter."

Eld. Benjamin Stevens, Scottsboro, Bibb county, writes: "I am endeavoring to obtain subscribers for your excellent paper. Our Association, the Harmony, meets with Haystack church, on Friday before the second Sunday in October. I hope to be able to do something for the ALABAMA BAPTIST at that meeting. The paper ought to be in every Baptist family, and I hope it will be soon."

Bro. W. G. Robertson, of Carrollton, sends us the cash for 23 new subscribers, and asks whether we will send the paper one year to a worthy minister, whom he names, for the service. We never sent the paper as a premium to any one with more pleasure than we shall send this one, Bro. R. We owe a great deal to that minister. It was he who said, when he left us out of the water, that he had baptized a preacher. We learned this after we entered the ministry.

A brother at Hoboken, Ala., signing himself "Watchman," thinks it the duty of Baptists who have a superabundance of land to sell the surplus to poor Baptist brethren at low figures. He thinks that by doing this they would not only aid brethren who are in need, but would materially advance the Baptist cause; by enabling the poor brethren to give to the support of their pastors, to missions and to their State paper, money that they are now compelled to pay for rents.

Rev. Mr. Hamberlin, of Mississippi, preached the most glorious Bible sermon at this place last Sabbath. He has preached at the Harrell schoolhouse on the mountain several times during the last month. If he could be located on the S. & N. R. R., and a few more like Bro. J. H. Hendon, of Birmingham, the cause of Christ would be greatly built up on this important line. The Gospel should be preached at all the stations on this railroad. — J. A. Wiley, Blount Springs, Sept. 30th.

We have experienced another precious revival of the work of our divine Master, which I hope we properly appreciate. Our beloved brother (your uncle) Joe Lee preached for us at old Providence from last Sunday night until yesterday (Friday), and four tender hearts during this time were given to Jesus, and four young converts; two of them sisters of the writer, were buried with Christ in baptism at 2 p. m. yesterday. The church has been revived. — J. B. Kilpatrick, Providence, Pickens Co., Sept. 14th.

According to the *Foreign Mission Journal* for October, the receipts for the Rome chapel from Alabama from April 11th to September 24th amount to \$321.02. The total amount received from all sources in the same time is \$4,522.54. It will be seen that Alabama has not yet paid her quota of this fund by \$178.93. Money is more plentiful in the country now, and we hope that the amount yet due from our State will soon be forwarded to Dr. Tupper at Richmond.

A meeting of days was recently held at Hebron church, Shelby Co. The Lord blessed the labors of the pastor, Rev. G. T. Lee, and the church, in the happy conversion and addition to the church of 13 members. At Friendship church the Lord met with us and blessed us. During the meeting we received five by baptism, and one who had gone off after strange gods returned to his Father's house and was received back into the fold. With many good wishes for the success and increased circulation of the ALABAMA BAPTIST. — J. S. Delache, Bridgeport, Oct. 1st.

On last evening a meeting of unusual interest closed at one of my churches, known as Cahaba, sometimes called Trussville. Although it rained almost all day yesterday, a large crowd was in attendance to witness the baptism of thirteen young men and ladies, 5 of the latter and 8 of the former, ranging from 12 to 25 years of age. Bro. N. B. Williams was in attendance during the entire meeting. Bro. Hendon, 4 or 5 days and our young Bro. Wood, late of Howard College, a few days. All these brethren did good service. This is one of the largest churches in the Cahaba Association. It numbers about 200 members, among them some as good members as are usually found in any church. The writer will have been pastor there 20 years in December next. Let God be praised. — A. J. Waldrop, Wood's Station, Oct. 1th.

The Unity Association met with Chestnut Creek church, at Cooper's Station, Chilton Co., on Saturday, Oct. 5. Rev. A. Andrews, moderator; Rev. H. E. Longcree, clerk. Every church in the Association was represented—an unusual thing in any Association. Three new churches—Clanton, Mountain Creek and Chestnut Hill—were received. Reports from the churches showed many additions during the year. Contributions liberal. The Association unanimously and warmly voted to co-operate with the State Mission Board another year, and a good sum was raised to support the evangelist. The Unity is sound. We hope for a full report. Meets next year with Fellowship church, 7 miles from Planterville. This Association is in Rev. E. F. Baber's District.

LITERARY NOTICES.

FORD'S CHRISTIAN REPOSITORY for October.

This number has the usual entertaining and instructive variety of articles, most of them from the fertile pen of the Editor. An entertaining and curious article relates to Jerking and other Bodily Exercises of the great Revival of 1800. There is a group of Testimonies in regard to Baptism and Close Communion from Presbyterians and Episcopalians. Dr. Ford's European Reminiscences and Bible Studies are very good.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE for Sept. 21 and 28.

Contents: Catharine of Russia; Macleod of Darjeeling; Among the Burmese; Servitude of Greece; Within the Precincts, by Mrs. Oliphant; Age of the Sun and Earth; Russian Court-Life in the Eighteenth Century; Rose Cherill; What is Morphology? by Prof. W. K. Parker, F.R.S.; Dark and Fair.

The next number, the first in October, begins a new volume, and is a good one with which to begin a subscription.

THE NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER for October is at hand. The Notes and Comments on the lessons are comprehensive, clear, pithy and pointed. Those who want to come before their classes with something worth teaching should take this periodical. Accompanying *The Teacher* are *The Scholar's Weekly* and *The Little Folks*, both of which are the equal of the other in the intermediate and primary departments of Sunday-school instruction. Chicago: Adams, Blackmer & Lyon Publishing Co.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE for November.

The opening article is a memorial of David Livingstone, the celebrated explorer of Africa; illustrated by 11 engravings. There are the usual number of serial and short stories, Michael Airdree's Frechold and Michael Again are continued. A new story by Mrs. Barr, Quahair's Two Fortunes, will repay perusal; as will likewise Learning a Trade, commended especially to the attention of young men. The Ship of the Desert is an admirable article, with 30 cuts, illustrative of the habits and manners of the camel. Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the Indies, and St. Chrysostom, by Lacroix, will be read with interest. The poems are noteworthy, 128 quarto pages; 25 octavo engravings. Single copy 25 cents; annual subscription \$3. postpaid. Specimen copy sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

Gleanings.

"To glean the broken ears after the man. That the main harvest reaps." — Shakespeare.

A writer in one of our denominational papers mentions having seen Dr. Backus at Groton, N. Y. Though helpless, and speechless, and near his end, his mind is quite clear; he spelled these words by pointing to the letters, "Speak well of Christ, and pray with me." — Dr. Peddie says, "the dream of his life has been to see a church which should meet the social wants of the young, which should afford greater attractions than now are held out by the saloons." — *Religious Herald* says, Dr. Wharton is tirelessly pushing the endowment of the Seminary, in Georgia. What is being done in Alabama for this cause? — Dr. J. C. Hiden describes the so-called Liberal Christianity of to day as "Christianity without Christ, and regeneration without a change of heart."

Bishop Hawthorne, of our church in Montgomery, preached 45 sermons during his August vacation, and gained flesh at the same time; he is again at his post, working and preaching.

—Dr. J. R. Graves, while on his way to the Pacific coast to lecture, has been dangerously ill with yellow fever at Salt Lake City, but is now recovering. He will go on to San Francisco. — Rev. C. C. Brown, in *Baptist Courier*, has an affectionate article on the death of Rev. H. T. Haddick, who fell at his post in Grenada, Miss. He speaks of H. as being beloved among the students of the Seminary, and says "He was a young man of great promise, not a fine scholar, but a good preacher and a good pastor." — *The Baptist Courier* of S. C., has changed hands, and is now owned by Col. J. A. Hoyt, an experienced editor and printer, and a thorough Baptist. Rev. A. W. Lamar, the popular Corresponding Secretary of the State Mission Board is editor, with the genial and lovable Chambliss, of Charleston, and the learned Hiden, of Greenville, as associates—a very strong force, and they give us a very readable paper. Most of the matter is set solid, thus giving a larger amount of reading to the page. Every South Carolinian who has settled in Alabama ought to subscribe for this paper. It is published at Columbia, S. C., at \$2 a year.

—How wonderfully is the promise being fulfilled, "A nation shall be born in a day;" and what a powerful answer to those foes of Foreign Mis-

sions, who declare that the results do not justify the expenditure of labor, life, and money; it is to be found in the glorious news of the work among the Telugos, in Madras, India. Rev. Mr. Clough, our Baptist Missionary, reports, that from June 16th to July 31st (45 days) he and his native assistants baptized 8,691 native converts; and confidently expects, if life and health are spared, to baptize 5,000 more before first of January. Surely, now that God is indeed giving his Son the heathen for his inheritance, shall not the Baptists of Alabama make liberal contributions to our Foreign Mission Board to hasten on this glorious work in the fields we occupy? Truly, the harvest is great, but the laborers are few. — [The Baptist church at Manning, S. C., a delightful little town in Clarendon Co., and having many noble members, desires a pastor. A good opening for a young man who is willing to labor, and to grow with his people. — The editor of the *Baptist Courier* offers to give a copy of Kirtley's Design of Baptism, for the best answer to the following query, "Why is it that ministers of the Gospel, as a class, are in their gifts to the cause of Christ, the most liberal of all people?" Can not some Alabama Baptist solve the riddle? — The *Baptist Courier* says the Union Springs (Ala.) Baptist church "has a membership of 1,072." Is there not a mistake somewhere? Tell us, Bro. Tobey. — We read and talk of the fact that "as the tree falleth, even so shall it lie," but do we impress enough upon our own minds, and that of our people, the equal, yes, greater truth; that as the tree *leaveth* even so shall it fall? — "Every brother or sister who gets up a club for our paper may be encouraged by the fact that in so doing they are helping the pastor, helping State Missions, helping Foreign Missions, our institutions of learning, and are helping to broaden and cultivate the hearts and minds of the brethren. Whatever objections may have existed against the paper, certainly cannot be urged against the present management until we shall have first been given a fair trial," — so says the *Baptist Courier*, and it is especially true, every word of it, of the ALABAMA BAPTIST. — O. F. G.

Able and Willing.

The terrible calamity of our Southwestern country might seem enough to absorb our benevolent sympathies and contributions. But such is the wisdom of the Divine government, that providential dispensations never run counter to either his purposes or the performance of his commands. Safely may it be assumed that there are ample funds in the hands, and usual willingness in the hearts of God's people to support the gospel among the heathen. Let the fact that, since the last meeting of the Convention, only \$8,202.23 has been received by the Board of Foreign Missions for general purposes, excite the inquiry in every pious heart, what funds he has of the Lord's which he might and should contribute to this cause? The money must be had; and to whom can we look but to the churches of our Southern Zion? In the name of the Master, we beg—

First, that those who did not give to complete the Rome Chapel fund, will come forward now and give more liberally to the general work.

Secondly, that those who did give to this special fund will not withhold their contribution for the ordinary expenses of our Missions.

Thirdly, that those who expect to give later in the year, will consider the pressing need of the Board and be induced, if practicable, to contribute now.

Fourthly, that all who would haste the coming of the Lord Jesus, will send something to spread his kingdom among the nations.

H. A. TUPPER,
Cor. Sec. For. Mission Board.
Richmond, Va.

Baptist Statistics.

It is very important that full and correct statistics of our denomination should be compiled, and preserved. The American Baptist Publication Society are laboring to this end in the publication of the "Year Book." The record is of course imperfect, as but few Associations send copies of their Minutes.

I have consented to try and compile the Statistics of Alabama, and I bespeak from my brethren, the clerks of the various Associations, their hearty co-operation.

Will some brother please send me, as soon as possible, the Minutes of his Association, if published before Dec. 1? If not published before that time, please send me a copy of your statistics, and names and postoffices of ordained ministers.

I am under many obligations to the brethren who so kindly assisted me last year, and shall be glad to have them continue their corrections, or give me any information in their power.

Alabama has a glorious host of Baptists, and I know it would be a matter of pride, as well as of general information, to obtain complete re-

ports from every Association in our State.

Brethren, help me in this work. Send Minutes, and corrections of ministers' names and postoffices to O. F. GREGORY, Eufaula, Ala.

The State Mission Work.—The Secretary.—His Salary.

At the Convention in Talladega the salary of the Secretary was secured by pledges from brethren in various parts of the State. Relying upon these pledges he has gone forth laboring continuously and efficiently. The work is growing, enlarging and prospering. The outlook was never more hopeful. New fields are being mapped out, and good men appointed to occupy them. The Associations are meeting in different parts of our territory. To meet the demands of the work, the Secretary is compelled to travel constantly at considerable expense. While he is working every day for the churches, he must provide for his devoted Christian wife, who is making greater and keener sacrifices than he is for the advancement of the Master's kingdom, and for his children, dependent upon him for education, and for food and raiment. We ought to send forward his promised salary and relieve his mind of all anxiety in that direction. He is a workman worthy of his wages. He has not received a cent of his salary since the meeting of the Convention.

Brethren, will you not respond promptly, and let the good work go on?

W. C. CLEVELAND.

Eufaula Baptist Association.

The next regular meeting will be held at Clayton, on Saturday before 4th Sunday, (being the 26th) of October. We hope there will be a large delegation from the churches, and cordially invite our brethren of other Associations, and the Agents of Baptist objects of benevolence, to meet with us.

RAILROAD PRIVILEGES.

For information, of those desiring to attend the meeting, I would state that after correspondence with the following railroads, through Col. E. S. Shorter, sr., the following rates have been agreed upon: Montgomery and Eufaula R.R., round trip tickets; Mobile and Gifard R.R., round trip tickets, at 3 cents per mile; Southwestern R.R., round trip tickets at 2 1/2 cents per mile, good for 10 days.

All tickets must be purchased from the agents of the respective roads.

O. F. GREGORY,
Ch'mn. Ex. Com. E.B.A.

P. S.—Those desiring to attend should notify Eld. J. Stratton Paulin, Clayton, Ala., as soon as convenient, that entertainment may be provided for them.

From Blount County.

REVIVAL AT WHITE PLAINS-SULPHUR SPRING ASSOCIATION.—BRO. WILEY.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE

FOREST HOME, Sept. 26th, 1878.
Dear Bro. West: The following beautiful lines were written by Miss Caroline V. Cato, whose Christian parents live near Pineville, Monroe county, Ala. Notwithstanding the fact that the authoress is quite young, she has on hand several good poetic productions of her own. This is published at my request.

Yours truly,
A. T. SIMS.

THE UNSEEN LAND.

There's a region far away,
Wherein all is joy and peace,
Shining with the brightest rays,
That will evermore increase.

There, untried by mortal feet,
And unsifted by mortal eyes,
Shines that blissful world to sweet,
Overarched with cloudless skies.

There no tears of sorrow flow,
There no death is ever known;
There no blustery winds do blow,
Where so brightly shines the Throne.

Dwell the happy angels there,
Forming a celestial band,
Singing praises on that sphere,
Giving glory in that land.

Could we view that blissful shore,
Where immortal angels dwell,
We could see those gone before,
Those we have longed to farewell.

Had we angel's silvery wings,
So that we might fly away,
We would then be priests and kings,
And would reign in endless day.

Could we join the happy choir,
They who sing sweet songs of love,
We could praise the great Messiah,
And enjoy the heaven above.

May that happy, happy land,
Which our earthly time is o'er,
Find us all at God's right hand,
Praising Him forevermore.

C. F. C.

MARION.

BY HELEN B. B.

PART III.—CONTINUED.

Mr. Lindsay was a bachelor and Miss Perkins was his aunt, who lived with him and made his home very pleasant by her brisk, cheerful manner. These two had been untrusting in their direction of the rehearsals, and at last every part was filled satisfactorily. "The Lady of Lyons" was the play. What amateur club of actors has not attempted that beautiful love drama by the idealistic Bulwer? The curtain rose and displayed Marion, as "Pauline," reclining on a lounge. Dressed in a delicate silk, peach-blossom color, made to a court train, and the white neck and arms exposed, the beauty of Lyons was well represented. A murmur of admiration ran through the audience, when, with queenly grace and indignant scorn, the self-confident Beaumont was refused. Marion acted her part well, all the way through the first two acts; but when, in the interview between Melnotte and Pauline, at the Widow's cottage, she said the sad, heart-touching words, "What have I done to thee? how sinned against thee, that thou shouldst crush me thus?" her nature was so wrought up that she, with bowed head, burst into a flood of natural tears, while the audience applauded the wonderful acting.

In the closing scene, where Melnotte is restored to the heart-broken wife, her gladness beamed from her soft eyes, and diffused itself like sunlight over the beautiful features. After all is over, and Marion is at home, in the room alone with her mother, she asks for the praise which has been lavished on her by all except the dear one she wished most to please. Kneeling before her mother in her long white night robe, the daughter said,

"Now, my darling mother, you will tell me how you liked it?"
With a love caress and a smile, Mrs. Leighton answered earnestly,
"You acted wonderfully. It startled me. Yes, darling, no one could have personified Bulwer's Pauline better than you did. Are you satisfied? I waited, to tell you all alone, that your acting touched your mother's heart as nothing else has done in years."

"Thank you! Oh, now I can tell you my secret!" Marion lifted her dark eyes till they rested on the soft depth of her mother's. One pair bright and radiant with hope—the other, velvety, calm, serene.

"Mother, I must tell you that I love to act, I feel oblivious of all around, I only think of the subject of my acting. Mother, to-night my heart almost broke at the parting from Claude Melnotte. I felt it all, oh every pang of pain that the ideal Pauline suffered, was felt by me in a greater degree. Do you listen? Since my success in the French Play, my heart has fondly clung to the drama. Haven't I read Bulwer's with a taste that was only whetted instead of satisfied? Oh! mother!"

The enthusiastic girl paused a moment for breath, leaning her head against the mother's knee, and noted not the anxious, sad look that crept into those violet eyes. In a moment she resumed,
"Can I not dedicate my life to the stage? Can I not become an actress, and satisfy the longings of my spirit? Mother, I could ennoble womanhood, could elevate my sex to the lofty plain on which I would move! Could only personate the loveliest of female characters. I would be happy in my noble profession!"

"Daughter, you grieve me!" Mrs. Leighton said sadly. "I should not have exposed you to the fascination of the Drama. I only thought to have given you a little pleasure, a summer recreation when I consented to your becoming a member of the dramatic club. I did not dream of doing you such an injury as I have done. I should have remembered that your mind is not strong yet, your judgment not reliable."

She stopped as she met the expression of Marion's face—blanched and wondering. The young heart that before had bounded in the enthusiasm of youthful dreams, was now crushed and disappointed. Like a wall from the depths of her soul, came the words,
"Mother, why is my hope wrong? How have you injured me?"
"Marion, there are dangers in such a path as your wild dreams prompted you to wish for—dangers, so many. I think there are some women who have passed unscathed through the trial, and such characters the world honors; but I would not have you exposed to the temptations. Stay with your mother and—"

Marion interrupted her by sobbing out, "Oh! you make me miserable. I have no plans for the future to make me happy. Why, oh why can I not give my wish fulfilled?"
The mother answered very earnestly, "My child, an actress leads a life of perfect selfishness. Do the audiences of the theatres praise the genius of the one who in his mind forms his ideal of the one who embodies it in front of the footlights? Marion, an actress becomes so accustomed to applause, that self predominates in her character. She cannot but become egotistical, for she receives the praise of the world, and not the genius who created the ideal which she personates. Let every one read the Dramas, but as soon as it is acted, men talk of the actress and admire her, so all the good that might accrue from the reading is lost in the admiration of the woman who acts. Then, my darling, a woman loses her sacred home character so soon as she goes on the stage. She belongs to the public then, and is open to the praise or condemnation of every man, whereas her character should be criticised only by the sacred circle of relatives and friends. Another thing—does your acting bring you any nearer to God? Is there not danger that in the continual round of excitement, our Heavenly Father will be forgotten? He will not withdraw his loving favor; and, oh, is not that the worst danger?"
Marion had grown more and more quiet during her mother's talk. Now her eyes were hushed entirely.
"Bring your Bible here to me, Marion," The girl complied, and watched Mrs. Leighton slowly turn the leaves to the fifty-ninth chapter of Isaiah. Then the mother said,
"Read the eighth verse aloud slowly and notice the application."

"The way of peace they know not; and there is no judgment in their going; they have made them crooked paths; whosoever goeth therein shall not know peace."

Marion's heart acknowledged the truth of the closing words, which haunted her for days after,—"whosoever goeth therein shall not know peace." And with humble heart she bowed her head and prayed.

Silence ensued; both hearts were hushed in the quietness of prayer. At last Marion said,
"Mother, what must I do with my enthusiastic spirit? How subdue it?"
"Do not subdue it, darling—only regulate it. Devote your talent to something higher. Could you not make your pen a healthy outlet for your aspirations? Would not authorship satisfy you? Then you could brighten your home by your talents, and bind closer to your heart your friends, yet might by your writings influence a wide circle of minds, thinking for the Good, True and Beautiful. Wont you promise to conquer your taste for the stage? Wont you say to overcome it?"
There was a momentary struggle, then the promise was given in mild tones and heart-sobs, and sealed with a soft, loving kiss.

To be continued.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Sweet Potatoes—How to Save Them.

In the first place, dig them at the right time, and the right time is, when they are ripe. Break a potato open, and if it exudes a milky juice, and turns dark when it dries, it is not ripe, and will not keep no matter how you will protect it. On the other hand, if it breaks dry, and maintains its white color when it is broken, it will keep, even in a state of careless handling. The best time to dig the potato is after a long dry spell. If they are allowed to remain in the ground after a rain, they will certainly not keep well. It is not necessary that the frost should kill the vines before digging; if a long dry spell has already stopped their growth, if, however, the vines have continued green and vigorous, and the potatoes are in a sappy condition, let them stand until the vines are killed by frost.

2. In the next place, handle them carefully in digging. Do not allow them to be thrown about carelessly and skinned. Have them gathered in baskets, without being thrown in, carried in the same basket to the place where they are to be piled, and emptied with as little jostling as possible. Select all the broken and cut potatoes, and keep them apart from the others.

3. Choose a dry place for piling them, sufficient to prevent rain from settling about them. Make a bed several inches thick of dry pine straw, and large enough to hold twenty-five or thirty bushels of potatoes. Large hills are objectionable because when a hill is once broken, it is more liable to rot. Never put more than forty bushels in a hill; we prefer twenty-five or thirty.

4. Having heaped the potatoes in the bed of pine straw, cover them completely with pine straw, and unless the weather is very cold let them stand for two or three days, then shingle over the hill, beginning at the bottom, with pieces of pine bark, so arranged as to turn water, and cover lightly with earth, leaving a hole at the top, large enough to admit the hand. This covering of earth must be regulated by the temperature of the winter, the object being to secure sufficient protection against freezes. Of course the covering must be thicker in higher latitudes. In this climate, a covering of two inches is sufficient. Now build a shelter of boards over the hills to protect them from rain; and the job is complete.

Farm Journal.

Supplemental Crops—Oats.

One of the correspondents of the Department remarks that at the last meeting of his Club, the question for discussion was, "The best plan to make the present crop meet the next one." This is a most practical and timely question, especially in those sections of the State that have failed to make a full supply of corn. Every effort should be made to supply deficiencies from the farm itself, instead of waiting until the gathered supplies of a neighborly harvest shall have been exhausted, and then resorting to the ruinous policy of buying on time.

To this end efforts should begin at once, and in season. All crops, as they mature, should be harvested in the best manner. The unusually large yield of fruit should be utilized to the utmost.

On many farms the fodder and hay crop may be supplemented by cutting and curing the grasses which grow luxuriantly in wet, waste places.

Richtons, sown thickly in early or barley, will furnish grazing during winter, and in spring, not only lengthen out the supply of long-keeping, but render necessary less grain.

No portion of the products of the corn fields that can be profitably gathered and fed to stock should be allowed to go to waste.

Horns and mules, when idle, should not be put to pasture, supply them with cut grass, corn storage, pea vines, corn tops, etc., and their stables. It is astonishing how much can be saved in this way. But the main reliance must be in the next crop of oats, and the time is near at hand when they should sown. Corn and oats, in our climate, are naturally complementary to each other. A deficiency in the corn crop is always manifest in ample time to provide against it by sowing a full crop of fall oats; and this will mature early in spring to meet an ordinary deficiency of corn. On the other hand, in the early spring a partial failure of the oat crop will usually be evident before it is too late to increase the area in corn. Thus these two crops may be said to dovetail into each other, and the circumstance is an advantage, and a guarantee, if it were needed, of a large increase in the area of oats this fall.

The correspondence of the Department shows that there will probably be such an increase, and, in addition, that many farmers are beginning to rely mainly on oats as food for work stock. Reports heretofore published have abundantly shown, that the fall is the proper season for sowing, and the Yellow or Red Rust Proof is the variety.—*Extract from Circular for July, of Ga. State Agr. Dep't.*

Nature's Feathered Police Force.

The swallow, swift, and night hawk are the guardians of the atmosphere. They check the increase of insects that would overload it. Woodpeckers, creepers, and chickadees are the guardians of the trunks of trees. Warblers and fly-catchers protect the foliage. Blackbirds, crows, thrushes and larks protect the surface of the soil. Snipe and woodcock protect the soil under the surface. Each tribe has its respective duties to perform in the economy of nature, and it is an undoubted fact that birds were all swept off the face of the earth, man could not live without them.

vegetation would wither and die, insects would become so numerous that no living being could withstand their attacks. The wholesale destruction occasioned by grasshoppers which have devastated the West, is to a great extent, perhaps, caused by the thinning out of the birds, such as grouse, prairie hens, &c., which feed upon them. The great and inestimable service done to the farmer, gardener, and florist by the birds is only being known by sad experience. Spare the birds and save the fruit; the little corn and fruit taken by them is more than compensated by the quantities of noxious insects they destroy. The long persecuted crow has done good by the quantities of vermin and insects he devours that the harm he does in all the grains of corn he pulls up. He, after all, is rather a friend than an enemy to the farmer.—*St. John N. B. Telegraph.*

A Remedy for Weak Eyes.

A simple remedy for weak or sore eyes is recommended as follows: Get a five-cent cake of elder flowers at the druggist's, and steep in one gill of soft water; it must be steeped in bright tin or earthenware; strain nicely, and then add three drops of lavender; bottle it tight, and keep in a cool place; then use it as a wash, letting some of it get into the eyes. Follow this, and a relief is certain. If the eyes are painful or much sore, make small soft compresses, wet in the mixture, and bind over the eyes at night. I can warrant the above as harmless and sure, having tried it in a number of cases where other skill and remedies had utterly failed. If the eyes are badly inflamed, use it very freely; and after made of elder flowers and drank will help cleanse the blood. Purely sick and water will strengthen your weak eyes if you bathe them daily. It would earn easily advise you to avoid mixtures or washes containing mineral or other poisons.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Cure for Toothache.—One ounce alcohol; two drachms cayenne pepper; one ounce kerosene oil. Let it stand twenty-four hours after mixing. It cures the worst toothache ever known.

Blueing for Clothes.—Better and cheaper than Indigo.—Take 1 oz. soft Prussian blue, powder it and put in a bottle with one qt. of clear rain water, and add 1/2 oz. of oxalic acid. A teaspoonful is sufficient for a large washing.

To Mend Broken Crockery.—We have used lime and the white of an egg for mending earthenware, and find it most satisfactory. It is a strong cement and easily applied, and generally at hand. Mix only enough to mend one article at a time, as it soon hardens when it is not used. Powder a small quantity of the lime, and mix to a paste with the white. Apply to the edges, and place firmly together. It will soon become set and strong, seldom breaking in the same place again.—*Rural New Yorker.*

HUMOR.

Never stop to argue the point with an excited hornet.

A sign of indigestion—"Gone to dinner; will be back in five minutes."

The girl who wears a diamond ring generally has an itchy nose.

"Here is your writ of attachment," said a town clerk as he handed a lover a marriage license.

A little Cincinnati girl when asked what God had made her for, replied: "To wear a red fender in my hat."

A coquet is a roush from which each young beau plucks a leaf, and the thorns are left for the husband.

The worst thing about a mosquito is its long soliloquy, as to where and when it had better settle down and bite.—*New Haven Register.*

Scandalous remark by the Cincinnati *Breakfast Table*:—"The phonograph will probably be called a 'she' because it repeats everything."

A Modoc Indian, who had been farming and raised a pretty good crop of corn, asked a white neighbor, "How do white man cook corn so he drink him out of a bottle?"

"Vegetable pills" exclaimed an old lady, "don't take me of such stuff. The best vegetable pill ever made is an apple dumpling. For destroying a gnawing in the stomach there's nothing like it."

"Samba, what do you suppose is the reason that the sun goes toward the South in the winter?" "Well, I don't know, massa; unless he no stand de climate ob de Norf, and so am 'bliged to go to de Souf, where he 'spieriences warmer longitude."

Said an aristocratic little Miss: "Ma, if I were to die and go to heaven, should I wear my more antique dress?" "No, dear, in the next world we shall not wear the attire of this." "Then, ma, how will the Lord know I belonged to the best society?"

Two ragged little urchins were standing in the gutter looking at a lady who had just fallen down on the pavement. "It isn't so much that I like oranges," observed one of them, "but what a lot of people you can bring down with the peel."

He said the party was ever so much better made by her hands. This delighted her. But when she wanted the coal-cuttle at the other end of the room, and he suggested that she should get it, as the fire would feel so much better if the coal was brought by her dear hands, she was disgusted. Women are so changeable.

A Georgian returned to his home after an absence of two weeks. His eight-year-old son loudly welcomed him. "Is everybody well, Willie?" the father asked. "The weldest kind," the boy replied. "And nothing has happened?" "Nothing at all, I've never saw Ma behave as well as she has this time."

CHEAP FENCING!! RAILROADS

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Rail Fence and Ward's Patent
Water Fence, Covered by two Letters
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BEHAVIOR, Dallas Co., Ala.,
Nov. 14th, 1877.

WHEREAS, Said Invention does possess, in an eminent degree, all the points of economy or merit which is claimed for by the Patentee, and has been fully tested (as to strength and durability, and its capacity to resist overloads and winds, and to protect crops from trespass of all kinds of stock, whether they be hogs or larger stock), and has given entire satisfaction in this vicinity, and in other States:

Resolved, That this Behavior Grantee, No. 314, of Dallas county, Ala., do most heartily endorse said Invention, and recommend the same to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and to the farming public generally, throughout the United States.

C. P. WHITT, Master.

F. M. VANCE, Sec.

For further information—Country, Township and Range Rights—address either of the following persons, enclosing 3-cent postage stamp:
Rev. J. B. Mynatt, Elberta, Ala.;
Mr. John Sikes, Camp Hill, Ala.;
Mr. J. H. Willey, care of J. H. Lovelace, Marion, Ala.
July 14

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1 & 2 H.P. Engines, 10 & 12 H.P. Engines, 15 & 20 H.P. Engines, 25 & 30 H.P. Engines, 35 & 40 H.P. Engines, 45 & 50 H.P. Engines, 55 & 60 H.P. Engines, 65 & 70 H.P. Engines, 75 & 80 H.P. Engines, 85 & 90 H.P. Engines, 95 & 100 H.P. Engines, 105 & 110 H.P. Engines, 115 & 120 H.P. Engines, 125 & 130 H.P. Engines, 135 & 140 H.P. Engines, 145 & 150 H.P. Engines, 155 & 160 H.P. Engines, 165 & 170 H.P. Engines, 175 & 180 H.P. Engines, 185 & 190 H.P. Engines, 195 & 200 H.P. Engines, 205 & 210 H.P. Engines, 215 & 220 H.P. Engines, 225 & 230 H.P. Engines, 235 & 240 H.P. Engines, 245 & 250 H.P. Engines, 255 & 260 H.P. Engines, 265 & 270 H.P. Engines, 275 & 280 H.P. Engines, 285 & 290 H.P. Engines, 295 & 300 H.P. Engines, 305 & 310 H.P. Engines, 315 & 320 H.P. Engines, 325 & 330 H.P. Engines, 335 & 340 H.P. Engines, 345 & 350 H.P. Engines, 355 & 360 H.P. Engines, 365 & 370 H.P. Engines, 375 & 380 H.P. Engines, 385 & 390 H.P. Engines, 395 & 400 H.P. Engines, 405 & 410 H.P. Engines, 415 & 420 H.P. Engines, 425 & 430 H.P. Engines, 435 & 440 H.P. Engines, 445 & 450 H.P. Engines, 455 & 460 H.P. Engines, 465 & 470 H.P. Engines, 475 & 480 H.P. Engines, 485 & 490 H.P. Engines, 495 & 500 H.P. Engines, 505 & 510 H.P. Engines, 515 & 520 H.P. Engines, 525 & 530 H.P. Engines, 535 & 540 H.P. Engines, 545 & 550 H.P. Engines, 555 & 560 H.P. Engines, 565 & 570 H.P. Engines, 575 & 580 H.P. Engines, 585 & 590 H.P. Engines, 595 & 600 H.P. Engines, 605 & 610 H.P. Engines, 615 & 620 H.P. Engines, 625 & 630 H.P. Engines, 635 & 640 H.P. Engines, 645 & 650 H.P. Engines, 655 & 660 H.P. Engines, 665 & 670 H.P. Engines, 675 & 680 H.P. Engines, 685 & 690 H.P. Engines, 695 & 700 H.P. Engines, 705 & 710 H.P. Engines, 715 & 720 H.P. Engines, 725 & 730 H.P. Engines, 735 & 740 H.P. Engines, 745 & 750 H.P. Engines, 755 & 760 H.P. Engines, 765 & 770 H.P. Engines, 775 & 780 H.P. Engines, 785 & 790 H.P. Engines, 795 & 800 H.P. Engines, 805 & 810 H.P. Engines, 815 & 820 H.P. Engines, 825 & 830 H.P. Engines, 835 & 840 H.P. Engines, 845 & 850 H.P. Engines, 855 & 860 H.P. Engines, 865 & 870 H.P. Engines, 875 & 880 H.P. Engines, 885 & 890 H.P. Engines, 895 & 900 H.P. Engines, 905 & 910 H.P. Engines, 915 & 920 H.P. Engines, 925 & 930 H.P. Engines, 935 & 940 H.P. Engines, 945 & 950 H.P. Engines, 955 & 960 H.P. Engines, 965 & 970 H.P. Engines, 975 & 980 H.P. Engines, 985 & 990 H.P. Engines, 995 & 1000 H.P. Engines, 1005 & 1010 H.P. Engines, 1015 & 1020 H.P. Engines, 1025 & 1030 H.P. Engines, 1035 & 1040 H.P. Engines, 1045 & 1050 H.P. Engines, 1055 & 1060 H.P. Engines, 1065 & 1070 H.P. Engines, 1075 & 1080 H.P. Engines, 1085 & 1090 H.P. Engines, 1095 & 1100 H.P. Engines, 1105 & 1110 H.P. Engines, 1115 & 1120 H.P. Engines, 1125 & 1130 H.P. Engines, 1135 & 1140 H.P. Engines, 1145 & 1150 H.P. Engines, 1155 & 1160 H.P. Engines, 1165 & 1170 H.P. Engines, 1175 & 1180 H.P. Engines, 1185 & 1190 H.P. Engines, 1195 & 1200 H.P. Engines, 1205 & 1210 H.P. Engines, 1215 & 1220 H.P. Engines, 1225 & 1230 H.P. Engines, 1235 & 1240 H.P. Engines, 1245 & 1250 H.P. Engines, 1255 & 1260 H.P. Engines, 1265 & 1270 H.P. Engines, 1275 & 1280 H.P. Engines, 1285 & 1290 H.P. Engines, 1295 & 1300 H.P. Engines, 1305 & 1310 H.P. Engines, 1315 & 1320 H.P. Engines, 1325 & 1330 H.P. Engines, 1335 & 1340 H.P. Engines, 1345 & 1350 H.P. Engines, 1355 & 1360 H.P. Engines, 1365 & 1370 H.P. Engines, 1375 & 1380 H.P. Engines, 1385 & 1390 H.P. Engines, 1395 & 1400 H.P. Engines, 1405 & 1410 H.P. Engines, 1415 & 1420 H.P. Engines, 1425 & 1430 H.P. Engines, 1435 & 1440 H.P. Engines, 1445 & 1450 H.P. Engines, 1455 & 1460 H.P. Engines, 1465 & 1470 H.P. Engines, 1475 & 1480 H.P. Engines, 1485 & 1490 H.P. Engines, 1495 & 1500 H.P. Engines, 1505 & 1510 H.P. Engines, 1515 & 1520 H.P. Engines, 1525 & 1530 H.P. Engines, 1535 & 1540 H.P. Engines, 1545 & 1550 H.P. Engines, 1555 & 1560 H.P. Engines, 1565 & 1570 H.P. Engines, 1575 & 1580 H.P. Engines, 1585 & 1590 H.P. Engines, 1595 & 1600 H.P. Engines, 1605 & 1610 H.P. Engines, 1615 & 1620 H.P. Engines, 1625 & 1630 H.P. Engines, 1635 & 1640 H.P. Engines, 1645 & 1650 H.P. Engines, 1655 & 1660 H.P. Engines, 1665 & 1670 H.P. Engines, 1675 & 1680 H.P. Engines, 1685 & 1690 H.P. Engines,