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Write for specimens.

THE BLOOM OF THE HEART.

FREDERICK LANGHURNE.

Under the blue of the mid-May sky,
Under the shadow of beech and lime,
Watching cloud-shadows drift idly by,
Free from the thralldom of fate and time;
Lulled by the murmur of brook and stream,
Tossing of songster, flitting of spray,
That sweetly blend with the waking dream,
And whisper one magical word away:
Held by the spell of an exquisite face,
A voice that is deeper than all things dear:
Ah, but the world is a fairy place
In the bloom of the heart, the May of the year!

Sitting alone in the waning light,
In the dead November's gloomy death,
Watching the mist rise ghostly white,
And blend with the shadows and quench the
earth;
Musing for aye on the night-have been—
Sweet night-have been that may not be—
The tender loves and the fancies and dream,
That faded and fluttered from life's fair
tree;
Haunted always by a vanished face,
A voice that is deeper than all things dear:
Ah, but the world is a weary place
In the gloom of the heart, the gray of the year!

PEACE.

As flows the river
Calm and deep,
In silence toward the sea,
So floweth ever,
And ceaseth never,
The love of God to me.

He kindly keepeth
Those he loves,
Secure from every fear,
From the eye that weepeth
For one that sleepeth,
He gently feeds the tears.

What peace he bringeth
To my heart,
Deep as the soundless sea,
How sweetly singeth
The soul that clingeth
My loving Lord, to thee.

How calm at even
Sinks the sun
Beyond the clouded west,
So tempest driven
Into the haven,
I reach the longed-for rest.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Reminiscences.

BY DAVID LEE.

NUMBER X.

ELDER JAMES MCLEMORE.

Elder McLemore was one of the pioneer preachers of Alabama. He emigrated from Georgia, and located 6 or 8 miles east of the city of Montgomery. He was a farmer by occupation. His education was limited, yet he was a wide influence for good than he. He was esteemed and beloved wherever he was known. His manners were natural and easy. As a preacher he was earnest and bold. He was a faithful pastor and quite a revivalist. Hence the churches under his pastorate enjoyed peace and prosperity. He was for many years the moderator of the Alabama Association, and exercised a controlling influence over the deliberations of the body. As to the benevolent enterprises he was conservative. He did not believe that the different views and practices of brethren on missions should interrupt Christian fellowship.

He died in the fall of 1834. The Association thus notices his

DEATH.

"We have to record the death of our late amiable and beloved James McLemore. Bro. McLemore was a man of unspotted Christian character, of correct religious principles, and an eminently useful minister of the Gospel." ***

THE COLORED PREACHER.

There was a colored preacher, a slave, whose name was Caesar. I believe Eld. McLemore owned Caesar's family; of that, however, I am not certain. The Association bought Caesar from his legal owner. Thus Caesar became *de jure* the property of the Alabama Association, but *de facto* Caesar was made free. The object of the purchase was to give Caesar liberty to go whenever and wherever he pleased to preach the Gospel.

Caesar was a Cushite of unmixed blood, and as black as any of the sons of Ham. And with all rather ill-favored; but Caesar was smart. When I say Caesar was "smart," I compare him with his own race; not with the Anglo-Saxon. Had his hair been straight and his complexion fair, he would have stood, intellectually, much lower than he did.

Elder McLemore had great confidence in Caesar, and frequently took him with him in his journeyings to his appointments, and into the pulpit also.

THE ASSOCIATION CONSERVATIVE.

After the Association in 1826 voted the Breast Work petition under the table, the took conservative ground very decidedly. In the deliberations of the body nothing was allowed to be said or done, for or against, any benevolent enterprise.

When I was about to remove from

J. L. West, Publisher.

Vol. 5.

SELMA, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1878.

[No. 34.]

Terms: \$2.00 a year.

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Alabama Baptist.

SELMA, ALA., DECEMBER 5, 1878.

JOHN L. WEST, PUBLISHER.

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

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

is the Young Reaper. The attractive style of the paper, and its established character, as well as the cheapness of the same, invite to effort for a greater circulation. We need hardly remind Parents, Teachers, and others, of the importance of strenuous efforts at this season of the year, to introduce the Reapers into all schools they can influence, not already provided with a Sunday-school paper. Samples are sent free. Send to B. Griffith, D.D., 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

—Rev. Simon Crosby has gone to Lagos, as missionary of the colored Baptists of Virginia. He graduated at the Richmond Institute.

—We have several queries and other matters on hand which we have not yet had time to attend to. We beg our correspondents to indulge us with time until some matters now pressing can be disposed of. In this case delay does not imply neglect or rejection.

—Rev. Dr. Elder, of New York, proposes that all his members shall go to work. He has accordingly, in a pastoral letter indicated nine different departments of Christian activity, and asks each member to select what he is willing to undertake. The plan is a good one. Will the members respond?

—Rev. S. S. Cross, in the *Texas Baptist*, informs his brethren that he does not want "souls for his hire." He says that souls want food and clothing for their children. "If I have souls I want them for a reward, as stars in the crown of my rejoicing in eternity."

—In mentioning the call of a Canada minister to the pastorate of a church in Petersburg, the *Bible Record* caustically adds:

"We once heard of a man in Petersburg, who went to the extreme South to get a wife and who found out very soon afterwards that he might have done as well if not better by courting in the family of his next door neighbor. At least many of his best friends thought so."

—Twenty Methodists were murdered by a Romish mob near Puebla, Mexico. The murderers were incited, it is said, by the priests. In Puebla itself the Mission House with its inmates was saved from destruction only by the Government troops. Priests and people but too clearly show by their works that they are the children of him who was a murderer from the beginning. In New York City "Father Macnamara," a priest who is endeavoring to establish an Irish Catholic church independent of Papal control, was attacked by a mob and fired at. But for the intervention of the police he would have been killed. The sermon the priest preached, just before the attack, was not abusive, and the entire service was decorous. The attack upon the preacher was simply an outrage upon religious liberty.

ALMOST SACRIFICED.

The *Western Recorder* publishes a part of an interesting article by Rev. D. G. Lyon, on the Telogogus. When, some thirty years ago, it was proposed to abandon this mission, the project was opposed by Rev. Adoniram Judson. The veteran missionary was able at that time to speak only in a whisper, but his words repeated from lip to lip were electric. "I would cheerfully," said he, "at my age cross the Bay of Bengal and learn a new language rather than lift up my hand for the abandonment of this work." How nobly has the providence of God vindicated the wisdom of the saintly enthusiast!

REV. W. W. SANDERS.

We learn with lively sorrow of the death of Rev. W. W. Sanders, pastor of the Tuscaloosa Baptist church. After the adjournment of the Convention in Talladega, Bro. Sanders was detained in that place for quite a number of weeks by successive attacks of chill and fever, his recovery which was largely due to the hospitalities and unremitting attentions of his wife, and the ministrations of his family. But his health did not entirely recover, but since war to Tuscaloosa had gradually until he had become so feeble as to be unable to walk it was upon. The circumstances will show we have not learned out the story of one of the world's greatest men, rising to the height of his life's work. It was a worthy effective remedy, weaker and of a small chest, the puncture of my remarkable press the key and vigor of logic, the wound, and result from

HOME MISSIONS.

Rev. Drs. S. S. Cutting and Edward Lathrop, representatives of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, have visited Selma, and held a long conference with our Board, in reference to the conduct of Ministers' Institutes for the benefit of the colored Baptist ministry at the South. There was entire unanimity of opinion between our Board and these influential directors of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, in regard to this important subject, as will appear from the action of the Domestic Mission Board, which we report in another column. All who encountered these gentlemen and cultivated brethren, enjoyed their society greatly.

CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Sunday-school is oftentimes made the occasion of evil to the children, no after the service are sent home, and thus in their early and most impressionable years form the habit of neglecting the services of the sanctuary. When they become, or think themselves to be, too old to attend the school, they neglect the church altogether. An anonymous writer aptly compares such children to the Eastern magician who went in search of the philosopher's stone with a piece of iron in hand and applied pebble after pebble to the iron, and as it remained unchanged, he threw the pebbles away. But, as the story goes, he finally found the stone, applied it to the iron, it was turned to gold; but following the habit formed, he threw the stone away and never found it again. Even so, he says, with the habit formed of neglecting the public services of the sanctuary. Sabbath school children, unless they are connected to God, will continue to follow their early formed habits and neglect attending on the public preaching of the word, although it is God's specially chosen method of saving souls. We were pleased a short time ago to hear Dr. Vincent, "Sabbath-school man" though he is, say, "Children can only attend one service of Sabbath, let it be the 'preaching service of the church.'"

TRUE PLAN OF STATE MISSIONS.

It is pleasing to observe how animated was the missionary spirit of the late North Carolina Convention. There is a growing disposition to extend aid to the sixty-two villages and towns in the State now needing assistance, and Dr. Pritchard proposes that the North Carolina Baptists shall start out with the determination to raise \$50,000 for State Missions. The *Bible Recorder* reports Dr. Jeter is leaving said at the Convention that he thought two or three evangelists, well-fitted for the work, would probably do as much in building up the cause of Christ in the State as twenty ordinary missionaries. We think that our brethren in other States would do well to undertake the work according to the plan which prevails here. The design of our Superintendent of State Missions, Rev. T. M. Bailey, and the efficient corps of missionaries under his charge, is to organize the churches for Bible study and to set them to work. Each of the churches is urged to meet on every Lord's Day, whether with or without a pastor or supply, in order that the members may join in religious exercises and aid each other in the study of the Scriptures. It is foundation work, rather than revival work, to which the evangelists address themselves, a work more important than that undertaken in protracted meetings. The missionaries do not decline to labor in such meetings, nor have they been unattended by the divine blessing on such occasions, but their chief success is found in the awakening of a church spirit, the establishment of Bible Schools, the maintenance of regular services, the stimulation of interest in all the pious enterprises our Convention has in hand. Sure we are that the extension of the plan to other States would effect the same spiritual revolution it is effecting in ours.

CURRENT BAPTIST ITEMS.

GEORGE MULLER. The 99th Annual Report of Mr. Muller's Orphan Houses and other associated works has just appeared. It is a wonderful record. Mr. Muller says: "Since the founding of the Institution we have received, simply through prayer and the exercise of faith, above seven hundred and eighty-four thousand pounds (\$3,920,000). Sixty-six thousand six hundred children grown up persons have been taught in the various schools, entirely supported by the funds of the institution, besides the tens of thousands who have been benefited in the schools which are assisted by its funds. Ten thousand five hundred new frequenters of day schools." Numerous copies of the Scriptures and of tracts have been circulated, and many foreign missionaries helped in a large and liberal manner. Also, 5,409 orphans have been boarded, lodged, and educated, and five large houses, at an expense of one hundred and

fifty-three thousand pounds, have been erected and fitted up for the accommodation of 2,500 orphans. Very many of the orphans have been savingly educated.

DISSENTIONAL SELF-RESPECT.

The proposed visit of the Baptist minister, New York has come off, little to the satisfaction of those who took part in it. The Deist who is a leader of the Broad Church Party in the English Establishment, no doubt is a good man in his way, but his way is not ours. He represents an unscriptural institution, and his own views cannot be in some important respects accommodated to orthodoxy. And the Baptist ministers were snubbed, being told that they reached a social level to which the Church of England has little access, and that the Baptist themselves observed (which Stanley himself acknowledges to be the original New Testament mode) was a ceremony which his church had wisely discarded. The Baptist brethren, shocked at this point, and said nothing. They had put themselves in an awkward predicament; and thus the self-satisfied Britisher had evened his own way.

It is now proposed to issue a Pedobaptist book, with a Baptist edition added on to it. Here the Denominational will have a voice as it did not in the Stanley interview. What they will do about it remains to be seen. What they ought to do is clear enough. We have our own books, and if we want others we should scholars and literary men who are simply competent to make them. We do not need Baptist Editions of Pedobaptist books as helps to the worship of God. We trust that our churches will refuse, with entire and indignant unanimity, to submit to such a humiliation.

TITHE MONEY PERVERTED.

Attention has been recently called, in the *Alabama Baptist*, to Julius Mueller's testimony in regard to Infant Baptism, as given in the "Analysis and Proof" of Mueller's System of Theology. In this work, as translated by Prof. Henry B. Smith, of the Union Theological Seminary, of New York, occurs the following quotation:

"The scriptural proof of the necessity of infant baptism is insufficient. No one can show that the Apostles baptized infants. The way in which the early church history, and the testimony of early church history, put beyond doubt that infant baptism was not practiced in the Apostolic Church."

But now another writer for the same paper calls attention to the fact that Prof. Smith has misinterpreted Mueller. What the great German says is: "The scriptural proof of the necessity for Infant Baptism is insufficient [unhaltbar]. Nor can it be shown that the Apostles baptized infants. The way in which the early church history, and the testimony of early church history, put it as good as beyond doubt that infant baptism was not practiced in the apostolic church." Mueller teaches that the Scriptures afford no ground for the practice, and that it was beyond doubt the intention of a post-apostolic age; and other words a corruption of evangelized Christianity. That such a scholar as Dr. Smith should have ampered his with testimony is painfully surprising.

FOUR OR MILL-STONES?

Mr. Wood, the famous explorer of Ephesus, found in the Forum a large "basin," he calls it, fifteen feet in diameter, raised upon a pedestal, and consisting of a solid mass of breccia or pudding stone. The rim is four feet three inches above the pavement; in the middle, an elevation about three feet square and a little higher than the rim, which surrounds it on every side at a distance of five feet. Upon this discovery Mr. Wood remarks that the "baptismal font" was no doubt "used by early Christian times (beginning, probably with the latter end of the third century) for the public baptism, in large groups, of converts to Christianity. It is so formed that a full grown person might, without difficulty, climb over its smooth, rounded edge and stand in water nine inches deep, while the baptizer could stand dryish in the centre, which was apparently raised for that purpose. A water pipe and the remains of a reservoir were found near the font. There is no hole in the centre of the basin, there must have been had it been a fountain. A basin similar to this has been described as having been formerly in use in or near the Temple of Artemis, and this may be the one now found in the Forum. If I am correct in my conjecture as to the use of this basin, not only is no support given to the assertion that the early Christians always baptized by total immersion, but the hypothesis seems to fall to the ground. Probably the mode of administering this sacrament may have varied to suit different circumstances."

Dr. Fisher, on the contrary, who examined the same, says that is unquestionably a mill-stone, being precisely like other large mill-stones found in other countries. Nor is there any evidence that the stone had any other use than as a mill-stone for grinding grain. The stone was found in the Forum. The com-

ment of the *Watchman* upon Mr. Wood's discovery, is as conclusive as it is amusing. "Mr. Wood's idea is that it was used only when large crowds of converts were to be baptized. The candidate 'climbed over its smooth, rounded edge, and stood in the water which was nine inches deep.' Now let us remember that this 'smooth, rounded edge' was four feet three inches from the pavement, and that the minister first climbed up, and leapt across to the centre, where he stood on the projection 'dry-shod' to administer the ordinance. Let us imagine him. The basin is full to the brim. His hands and forearms are thrown into the water to assist him in clambering up, as also is one foot. At length he accomplishes the task and stands on the 'smooth, rounded edge,' not without some peril of falling. Then he springs over the intervening water, a distance of four feet, to the central projection. All this is quite dignified, especially as he is clothed in fine robes, which he disports in the effort. When the people clamber up in the same manner, men and women by the score. Think of them in the act of scaling the 'smooth, rounded edge,' four feet and a quarter above the ground. What grace in their attitudes! How well adapted was the task to the great physical vigor of women, and to their known fondness for such public displays! The pouring ended, the group clammers down in the same graceful manner, unless, indeed, the ladies, in their superior ability, prefer to jump; while another group clambers up. Seriously, this was the process, as described in Mr. Wood's own words, if the basin was a font. Our Pedobaptist friends are quite welcome to the argument. If he had advocated a cause and found it in need of such support, we should think it about time to surrender."

BAPTIST HOME MISSION BOARD AND SOCIETY.

Before the appearance of this number Drs. Cutting and Lathrop will have visited our Home Board at Marion to confer with them in regard to the best plan for organizing Ministers' Institutes for the instruction of colored ministers. This subject awakened much interest in the Convention at Nashville, and we trust that important results will accrue from the interview we are about to enjoy with these distinguished representatives of the Home Mission Society. We deplore the fact that so little is being done in this direction at the present time.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

From the brief notes, made by the junior editor of the *Herald* one may judge how effective was the speech made by Dr. Boyce before the Maryland Baptist Association. Dr. Boyce arose from a sick bed to attend the Association. He said: The Bible is the foundation of our denomination. Must have men able to expound the Bible. That's what we mean by an educated ministry. Those denominations will continue to succeed that are adapted to the needs of men. The nation is only ten times larger in population now than one hundred years ago, whilst the Baptist denomination is eighty times greater in numbers than two hundred years ago. There are five Baptist Seminaries, North and West—only one in the South. This is an advantage to us. He piled fact upon fact and argument upon argument, and appeal upon appeal why the Seminary must be endowed, and why Maryland should raise her quota—\$30,000.

EUGENE LEVERING, ESQ., FOLLOWED.

In a calm, earnest, business-like and Christian speech—leaving the impression that there were \$6,000 subject to Dr. Boyce's order—three thousand of this by legacy.

REV. W. T. BRANTLY OFFERED THE FOLLOWING:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the effort of the Trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary to raise an endowment of \$500,000, and that Maryland will do her best to raise the quota of \$30,000, or as much thereof as possible.

After remarks by Drs. Brantly, Bittling, Williams and Bro. Kerfoot, eight thousand dollars were raised in subscriptions, which are worth one hundred cents in a dollar.

PENTECOST IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

The wonderful work of grace among the Telogogus has not been without signs and auguries of its coming. Tokens of the harvest have been multiplying for a year past. Many desired baptism, but the missionaries deferred the act until they should be satisfied of the genuineness of the work. The statement is made that a very large proportion of those recently baptized, nearly ten thousand in number, have been professing conversion, rejoicing in Christ, and leading consistent Christian lives for months before they were admitted to the sacred rite. And now that they have been received the work still goes on, and omens of good are multiplying. Gratefully recognizing the grandeur of the blessing which they are receiving, and hope to receive, the Executive Committee of the Missionary Union designated Sunday, Dec. 1st, for special thanksgiving and thankofferings in all the churches

and Sunday-schools of our Denomination in the Northern States. No doubt many, reading in other States, gladly united in the sacred exercises of the day.

DR. DEEMS AND THE BAPTISTS.

Dr. Deems' church in New York is of a composite character. He is a Methodist. One of his officers is a Baptist. The church has a baptistry for immersion and an independent form of church government. The church is put down in a New York Directory as a Baptist church. It is however far from being one: Baptists are more demoralized from this class of churches than by any other agency we know of. They are like the vampires that soothe the sleeper with their soft, caressing touches and brooding, fluttering wings, while they are drawing the life away. The Congregational churches of England with their occasional Baptist deacons and their independent congregational life, are a steady drain upon the churches of that country.

FIELD NOTES.

The Baptist church at Wedowee, Randolph county, is without a pastor.

—Rev. J. M. Land has been chosen pastor of the Spring Hill Baptist church, Pickens county.

—I don't see how a Baptist can keep house without the ALABAMA BAPTIST.—C. F. Threlkeld, Gaston.

—The yellow fever panic has passed, and I am now going to work for your—our—paper.—J. K. Ryan, Puckahula.

—Hopewell church, Perry county, has recently enjoyed a good meeting. Seven converts were received for baptism at her last conference. The ordinance will perhaps be administered at the next meeting.

—I never expect to stop my subscription unless I become so poor that I can't raise the money at any time during the year. I have subscribed for life.—B. S. Lunsford, La Fayette.

—We call the attention of our readers to the special offer made by the publisher of *Sunday Afternoon*, in our advertising columns. This is a rare opportunity to secure one of the best of American \$3 monthlies at a greatly reduced price.

—Dr. Winkler will deliver in the Chapel of the Judson Institute, next Friday evening, the first of a series of Lectures for the Winter Term. These lectures are open to the public, and promise to be a pleasant and instructive feature of our work.—L. R. Gwaltney.

—I have received three numbers of the ALABAMA BAPTIST, and would not take the amount paid for what I have already received through the paper. We expect an office at Green Bay soon. If we succeed in getting in several will subscribe.—W. F. Martin.

—You will be glad to know that our brother Waldrop, the pastor of the church here, is able again to resume charge of the church, his wife's health having improved somewhat. In consequence, I resigned my position as assistant pastor at the last meeting of the church.—N. B. Williams, Springfield, Ala.

—I have the promise of many subscribers as soon as they can sell some cotton. I am truly glad that you are able to reduce the subscription price of the paper to \$2.00. I will be one of any number of pastors in Alabama who will promise to place the paper in every family belonging to the churches, and which they reside as pastors.—J. K. Ryan, Puckahula.

—Our Texas subscribers for Alabama would do well to subscribe for the *Alabama Baptist*, if they desire an additional paper. It is a safe, sound and interesting, and seems to be extending its circulation and influence.—Texas Baptist. And we take pleasure in recommending the *Texas Baptist* to any of our Alabama friends who may wish to subscribe for a Texas Baptist paper.

—Rev. S. Henderson, of Alpine, Alabama, comes editor of the Alabama Department of the Index. Is it not about time to discontinue that department? The *Alabama Baptist* should supply the need.—Texas Baptist Herald. In our judgment, the best service an Alabama Baptist can render the cause in his State is to help his State paper.—Baptist Record.

—A sad tragedy occurred in South Carolina a few days ago. Rev. Robert White, formerly a student of the Theological Seminary, while going with his young bride to attend the Baptist State Convention, was shot by some one in ambush and died in 29 minutes. The murder was committed about twenty miles from Bro. White's home. It is supposed that he was thought by the murderer to be a politician. Bro. White was born in Ireland, and was a good student and a good preacher.—D. G. Lyon.

—A few days after accepting the 22nd call to the pastorate of the church at Collinsville, at the suggestion of Mr. T. B. Collins, a young man not a member of the church, the writer was presented with a suit of fine clothes. The money was raised by young Collins from a few of the church and the congregation generally. May a kind Providence reward them for their munificence and save him in heaven.—J. B. Appleton, Collinsville.

—At the regular meeting at Black Creek in September, after administering the ordinance of baptism to five candidates and the congregation were repairing to the house, we were met by a lady, just the meridian of life, who said that she had left home that morning for the purpose of being baptized, if the church deemed her worthy. Some tried to dissuade her, at least until after services, but she contended that it must be attended

to at once. The congregation changed front and again repaired to the waters. After listening to an experience that melted many to tears, the church adjudged her worthy of membership, and she was baptized by Bro. Pinkerton. Last Sabbath the same church received six by letter.—J. B. Appleton, Collinsville, Nov. 29.

—Since the great revival in October at our church, our people are reading, studying, talking and praying. During our meeting in November three joined by letter. Sabbath morning seven were buried with Christ in baptism. Brethren A. N. Worthing and P. L. Mosely met us there. The remarks made at the edge of the water by Bro. W., will long be remembered by those present; also the sermon, preached at 11 o'clock. It caused Christians to feel that "it would be well with them," and sinners to feel that "it will be all with them." (One Bro. Deacon and family attended the meeting for a few nights after they returned home. The eldest son of the brother, after supper, carried the family Bible to his father, and said, "Pa, go to prayer, to-night." "He was led by the little child." The Lord has abundantly blessed us.—W. F. Martin, Green Bay.

LITERARY NOTICES.

PREMILLENNIARISMS AND CHRIST'S SECOND COMING. What they believe and teach. And wherein they differ from Evangelical churches. By Hugh Cheyne. N. Y.: Jno. J. Cramton, 20 Vesey St.

The writer of this pamphlet undertakes to show that the views of the Premillemnarians are not in harmony with the mediatorial work of Christ as the Priest, Prophet and King of his church; nay that they are grossly carnal and heretical, and should not be tolerated by any of the Evangelical churches.

PRIMARY QUESTION BOOK on International Bible Lessons, 1879. By Mrs. M. G. Kennedy. Philadelphia: Amer. Baptist Publication Society, 1420 Chestnut St.

THE BAPTIST QUESTION BOOK on International Bible Lessons, 1879. With Quarterly Reviews. By Rev. Granville S. Abbott, D.D. Philadelphia: Amer. Bapt. Pub. Soc., 1420 Chestnut Street.

We cordially commend to our readers these valuable helps in Sunday-school instruction. These Lessons are given in full, with maps and tables. Mr. Abbott has been for five years enlisted in this work. Mrs. Kennedy's manual is entertaining as well as instructive. Both volumes are substantially bound.

EDINBURGH REVIEW for Oct. Leonard and Scott Pub. Co., New York, 41 Barclay St.

There are nine articles: 1. The Copyright Commission; 2. Low's History of the Indian Navy, a splendid sketch; 3. Gardiner's Government of Charles I.—an endeavor justly to apportion praise and blame to the two parties in the great civil war; 4. Recent Explorations in Palestine, a controversy with Mr. Ferguson, who holds that the great Mosque at Jerusalem marks the site of our Lord's Sepulchre; 5. Gauthier's Tactics; 6. The Jesuit Martyrs; 7. Sir Henry Taylor's Collected Works; 8. Correspondence of Balzac; 9. England in the Levant, showing the embarrassments arising from the Berlin treaty.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE for Nov. 16. Littell & Gay, Boston.

There are 11 articles of which the most important is that of the Chambers-Brothers, from the London Quarterly. Their history gives a fine lesson of probity and industry, and a beautiful record of brotherly affection. The serial stories, by McDonald and Oliphant are continued. Mr. Mallock contributes an acute article on the proofs of religion. Some of the shorter articles are very good.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW for October. Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay St.

Much of the space is devoted to British political interests. There is a description of the Australian colonies in their soil and climate and social and industrial development; a review of the public career of Lord Melbourne, one of the most sagacious of the Whig ministers; the situation in the East in which Russian outrages of unprecedented horror are recited and the moral disorganization of that vast empire is asserted, and finally an account of the English mission to Afghanistan and the prospects of war or peace with the Ameer. The other articles are literary, relating to Aberbach's novels, the life of a Bulgarian, and the troubadours. These famous bards appear to have been most of them a set of scape-graces. The book notices are abundant, but so partial as to be unreliable. A writer who fears God is sure to be pilloried in the Westminster. A purely literary production is treated with discriminative criticism.

Report of Committee of Conference.

Your Committee, after a free conference with the representatives of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, Rev. S. S. Cutting, D.D., and Rev. Edward Lathrop, D.D., and also of the Alabama Colored Baptist Convention, unanimously agree that—1. The establishment of Ministers' Institutes is a necessity for the training of such of the colored ministry as cannot receive a regular theological education.

2. We regard it as important that a concert of action should be secured between the representatives of the two races at the South and our brethren at the North, in the prosecution of this plan.

3. To secure the efficient execution of this policy of education, it seems to us essential that a person who has the confidence of the parties interested, shall be entrusted with the general management of the enterprise.

4. In the event of the appointment indicated, we will cordially extend the aid and co-operation to such superintendent that may be in our power, and we believe that our brethren throughout the South, of both races, will unite in the evangelic work.

5. The inauguration of the system of ministerial institutes should, in our judgment, be effected as speedily as practicable, as the necessity of it is more urgent at the present moment than it ever again can be.

6. We believe that it would be very helpful both to the teachers and the pupils in the institutes, if some suitable manual of instruction could be prepared which should give at least general directions and outlines for study and future reference.

E. T. WINKLER, W. T. MCINTOSH, L. R. GWALTNEY, J. T. MURFEE, W. B. MODAWELL, Committee.

This report of the Committee was unanimously adopted on Nov. 27th, 1878. Jos. M. DILL, Ret. Sec. Office of H. M. Board, Nov. 27.

From the Secretary of Our Home Board.

To the Readers of the Ala. Baptist.

DEAR BRETHREN—Allow me to recommend to you, for use in your Sunday-schools and families, *Kind Words*, the Sunday-school paper of the Southern Baptist Convention, and published by the Home Board, at Macon, Georgia. You will find this little paper extremely useful and very beneficial in our Sunday-schools, in a great measure obviating the necessity of any Libraries and Question Books. Its Lesson expositions and questions on the International Series of Sunday-school Lessons, now generally adopted, make it an invaluable Sunday-school aid. Partially, it is an organ of your Home Board, and also, brings it an income of \$800.00 annually. It is published in three editions, as follows:

Weekly—Single copy—per year	\$1.00
Clubs of 10 or more, each, per year	60 cts.
Semi-Monthly—Single copy, 50 cts.	
Clubs of 10 or more, each, 30 cts.	
Monthly—Single copy, 25 cts.	
Clubs of 10 or more, each, 16 cts.	

The Monthly Issue contains no Lessons; the Weekly and Semi-Monthly Issues do contain them.

When sending subscription money, direct your letter as follows:

"KIND WORDS," Macon, Ga. By sustaining this paper you assist the Board, benefit your Schools and families, and aid the Southern Baptist Convention in its mission work.

Very respectfully,

MR. H. MCINTOSH, Com. Sec. Home Board.

Rev. W. W. Sanders.

The death of this excellent young minister was not altogether unexpected. It occurred at Lynchburg, Va., on Monday, Nov. 25. The following tribute to his memory is written with the hope that others may be led to imitate his excellences.

Bro. Sanders was a native of East Ala., and was about 29 years of age. He was educated at Howard College and at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. His pastorate was Union Springs, Ala., Wallhalla, S. C., and Tuscaloosa, Ala.

I wish to write of him as a student, as a preacher and as a man.

As a student, I knew him both at Howard College and at the Seminary. In all his studies, he was noted for diligence and for penetration, and in those which he liked, for eminent success. For the languages, he had no special fondness and pursued them only to a limited extent. Yet, realizing the importance of a knowledge of Greek, it was at one time his purpose to spend two years at the University of Va. in the study of that language. For Mathematics, the Natural Sciences and Theology, he manifested unusual aptness.

As a preacher, whether for single merits or a rare combination of merits, he was a most remarkable man.

His mind was thoroughly analytical. This revealed itself no more in his love of Mathematics than in the composition of his sermons. He penetrated to the heart of every subject which he treated in the pulpit, and arranged his ideas in the most logical and precise order; not simply the principal divisions of the sermon, but also the subdivisions. Rarely was it the case that he presented what did not belong to the sermon, and rarely the case that he did not so present the sermon as to enable the hearer to carry it all from the house of worship.

His preaching was original. The beaten track he left to other minds. When he announced his text you could not tell what would follow; you could only be sure of a good sermon. He possessed but few commentaries, relying mainly in his exposition of Scripture on the keenness of his own mind. In illustrating a subject he did not appeal to hackneyed stories, but made his own illustrations, always apposite, always striking. In doing this he consulted for the most part his own observation and experience. So appropriate did these illustrations always seem that a hearer could seldom suggest an improvement.

His preaching showed him to be a man of rich religious experience. The burden of sin, the sense of forgiveness, were to him not mere theological phrases but experimental facts. Hence he was enabled to appeal directly to the consciousness of all his hearers, whether Christians or not, and the conviction that the man had experienced what he was saying forced itself on every hearer.

As to his manner of delivery he was deliberate and earnest, but seldom impassioned. His deliberateness made the impression that he was master of the subject. His earnestness, seen in the flash of the eye, the play of countenance, and the piercing voice, showed that he considered his message important, and forced on present to give strict attention. When occasionally he did rise into a passion in the presentation of some weighty truth, his direction of the storm was sure, to produce a profound impression.

A man, Bro. Sanders, possessed many excellent traits of character. A more conscientious person I have never known. His bearing towards others, his plans for the future, the subjects on which he preached, indeed everything about him, seemed to be tested by the standard of conscience. When once he had decided what was duty, however difficult, however unpleasant, one could be certain that he would not swerve from the straight path. It is believed indeed that his sensitiveness of conscience gave him no little trouble, causing him to brood over matters which to other men would have given no disturbance.

His boldness was as striking as his conscientiousness. The two qualities are closely related. His convictions, sharply defined and firmly held, were fearlessly proclaimed. He was far from being illiberal, but, at whatever hazard, he would commend what he believed to be good and oppose what he believed to be wrong. The unpopular side of some unpopular question, if he conceived it to be his duty so to do, he would espouse and present with all the earnestness of his soul.

He was enthusiastic and sanguine in his work. Discouragements and opposition he often met, but they could never daunt his hopeful spirit. If one side was dark he always found a brighter side. He believed that the grace of God could reclaim the worst of men, and in anticipation he saw every member of his congregation a member of his church; and he hopefully labored to make every church member ten-fold more efficient.

His love of children, especially of little girls under the age of ten, was striking. Though always able to entertain older persons, he found especial delight in the company of the young. And the feeling was reciprocal, for the children were always happy when he was near.

It is not to be wondered at that a man endowed with so many noble qualities met with success. Such a rare combination of excellences, secured the respect and confidence of all who knew him. The great advancement made by the churches under his ministry was but the legitimate fruit of the labors of a man on whom Heaven delighted to smile.

But he is gone. His life-work over, he rests well, on the bosom of his God. His farewell sermon to the Wallhalla church, in August, 1877, the last I ever heard from his lips, was on the theme, "Heaven, a better country." Safe at home, he now realizes what then he saw only by faith, the freedom from sin and from strife, the presence of our loved ones and of our Saviour.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

A Cheap Hanging Basket.

Crochet a little saucer-shaped mat in red wool, loose open work, and place inside a saucer, soup-plate, or cover of an old glass butter dish. Place in it a large sponge, with bird seed and a few hemp seeds sprinkled through it. Cut a slit in the top of the sponge and insert a hyacinth bulb. Now suspend the hanging basket by four red cords of twisted worsted, finished by tassels at the top. Then fill your saucer with water, and you will have a thing of beauty, and you will have a thing to remember it years after the sponge has gone the way of all things. There is a still less expensive hanging basket. Take a turnip or carrot, cut off a slice from the top, and hollow out a dish about an inch in thickness. Fill this hollow with water, and hang up the turnip shell by three cords. Very soon the green sprouts will appear, and will grow almost like Jonah's gourd, curving upward in long, beautiful wreaths. When one gets too old, it may be replaced by another you had started a few weeks later in the kitchen. It shows us how much beauty and real poetry there is in very common-place things and lives. We need not go far away for something lovely to delight both eye and heart.

Practical Economy.

The fire brick of our cooking stove "gave out," and not one was to be had nearer than Philadelphia. A friend gave us a recipe which we found worked well, though we had little faith in it at first. We mixed a cup of salt with two of coal ashes, wetting it with water. This was applied to the inside of the stove in place of the fire brick. It hardened in a few hours, and answers as well as brick. Cracks in stoves may be mended the same way.

A large pail used for taking up ashes had become too full of holes for use, but was so light and handy we did not like to give it up. So we pasted stout cloth over the bottom, outside and in; then covering the cloth with a thin cement of salt and ashes. It is a first-rate ash-pail still, and hot ashes do not burn out the cloth.

Mending tin with cloth may be a new fashion to some, but it works very well. I know a coal scuttle that has done good service for five years, since it was declared "worn out," simply by having a piece of cloth patched on with a thick layer of paste. It needs renewing about twice a year.

A lady told me she mended a big dish pan by covering the bottom with white paint, and then putting on a piece of white cloth, which she also covered over with paint. She had used it five years, then, and it is now more than eleven years ago, so I presume she is using it still, and she is not a woman much given to change.

ONIONS-A CURE FOR COUGHS.-A lady who speaks from experience says that probably nine children out of ten who die of cough might be saved by the timely application of roast onions, mashed, laid upon a folded napkin, and covered with warm water. It is a first-rate cure for the throat and upper part of the chest, and to the feet and hands.

It is difficult, says a Belgian journal, to distinguish between iron and steel tools. They have the same polish and workmanship; use will commonly alone show the difference. To make the distinction quickly, place the tool upon a stone and drop upon it some dilute nitric acid (four parts of water to one of acid). If the tool remains clean it is iron; if of steel it will show a black spot where touched by the acid. These spots can be easily rubbed off.

The acid of apples, says the *Practical Farmer*, is among the most healthful of substances taken into the human stomach. It rouses the action of the liver when torpid, and thus enables it to eliminate and throw off the germs of bilious disorders, and those of other diseases arising from slow blood poison. They must also be classed as among the most important and valuable of the vegetable growths, especially with that class who work with the brain.

Cuttings of grape vines may be taken now and either planted in the open ground in rich, mellow soil, six inches apart, and covered with leaves, or some other protection, or they may be buried in a dry place and then planted in the spring. There is no reason why every farm or garden should not have grape vines. Those who are too poor or too mean to buy vines may procure cuttings from their neighbors.

California farmers are cultivating fig trees for the sole purpose of raising and fattening hogs. This fruit contains large quantities of saccharine matter, hence is very fattening. The fig tree, once well started, requires little attention, bears several crops a year, and is very prolific.

To preserve the polished surface of implements laid aside until spring, rub with a piece of fine sandpaper, and then with a piece of fine sandpaper, and then with a piece of fine sandpaper.

Take sufficient flour of sulphur to give a golden tinge to a pint of water, and in this boil three or four bruised onions; strain off the liquid, and with it, when cold, wash with a soft brush any gilt frames which require restoring.

Rochester, N. Y., is shipping apples and tomatoes to London. Each apple and tomato is carefully wrapped in tissue paper, in the same manner that oranges are prepared for exportation.

Pits for roots must be made where water will not stand on the bottom. The roots should be covered with soil at first, but when cold weather comes, about two feet is needed.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

AT THE LOOM.

MUSKIE PACKARD.

She stood at the loom, and with a careless song, For her task would soon be done. And the day was bright and long, So she worked at her pattern, rose red, And the sun shone on her hair, And the sweetest grew in the distant wood.

And of pleasant shade where the old oak stood, She stood at the loom, and with a careless song, And her eyes grew tender and sweet, As she wrought in the web of fate. Then a chime with sounds and a frightened deer, But she thought the while of her lover, And whispered softly "He comes to-night."

She stood at the loom, and with a careless song, And a watchful eye on the loom, Without, at play in the sand, And she thought with a hope was fraught, "He day," she thought, "my lad will be great."

And she dropped her chin on her wrinkled breast, At a silent, invisible beauty, Always, morning and night, With tender care wrought One Whom hidden from her sight, And broken threads wrought life, He finished her web was fair to see, He gathered the hopes that were broken in twain, Wrought them into His web again.

Darning.

heard a woman say, not long since, "I never darn stockings; when they begin to wear, I give them to my seamstress."

When I was a child, I was very carefully taught to darn a stocking stretched over a big apple at the time. Not long after, I happened to meet one of that woman's daughters, a pretty girl of thirteen, in a shoe store, and though she was a child, she was fitted, she modestly tried to make her short skirts as long as possible, they would not disguise the fact that her stockings had not been given away quite so long.

Yesterday the same woman said she was afraid they were not going to be able to meet the payments due on their new house. "Pa gets good wages, but it costs so much to live."

Yes, I thought, it costs too much to live, even for people who darn stockings. Then I remembered something I saw in the house of one of the richest men of the city the other day—a house whose mistress "looks well to the ways of her household"—and that was a coarse linen towel darned in three or four places. They can always meet their payments, and could when they were poor, if they were so.

Another woman that I know says she does not like the country; there is no intellectual society there, and she sews a patch of any kind of cloth that lies near, on the holes of the stockings of her family, and every day of her life hears the unconscious accusation, "Ma, my foot hurts."

In contrast to this, I was calling on a lady of rare taste and culture, the worthy wife of one of our best literary men, living in a home of comfortable means and beautiful surroundings. The lady daintily attired in a black and drab summer silk, with delicate lace and lavender ribbons, received me in the sitting room. "Because this is ironing day, and I like to do all the mending before the clothes are put away. I want you to make me a good long talk, and you know I can work and talk at the same time."

"A sudden shower coming up," she said, "I must be going, and as I took off my gloves, I said, 'And as the machinery of my fingers never interfere with that of my tongue, allow me to borrow a darned needle and assist you.' With a bright smile she said, 'My mother always said none but a real lady could darn a stocking properly, and I am going to honor you with this fine Sunday pair, knowing they will be well done.' I was thankful as we worked and talked, and she said, 'I am not a woman who either sews patches on stockings or darning. And as we wrought and talked through that rainy afternoon, I saw as much of the woman's spirit in the traces of her dextrous fingers as in her sweet words of womanly wisdom. Through the whole darning were darts dainty as lace-work, and a man's heavy coat, or a child's delicate stocking, or her own even finer ones, all were so neatly darned with threads of relative quality, and with such evenly woven stitch, as to make the repairs almost ornamental.

Among all the pleasant hours Mrs. W. and I ever spent in social pleasure, there is no time that comes back to me with sweeter reflection than that rainy afternoon when we darned stockings."—*Knox Sun*

Nothing to Do.

Kit had taken a slight cold, and so she did not have to go to school. Although glad enough to stay at home, she could think of nothing in particular to do, and after breakfast she wandered around and the house aimlessly for a while. She finally crept into her father's study. No one was there. On the table was the unfinished sermon, just where her father had left it. Kit glanced over the neatly written pages but did not attempt to read them. Then she went into the sitting room; but her mother was not there, she had gone out also. Kit returned to the study, feeling a trifle lonesome; and for lack of better employment, she built a bright fire on the hearth. She placed the back log and fustic in their places; and this done, she sat down in a big chair to enjoy the blaze. She had not sat there long when she heard a queer rustle and turning toward the door,

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST.

VEGETINE.

WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springfield, Me., always carries a supply of VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:

SPRINGFIELD, ME., Oct. 15, 1876.

Dear Sir:—Fifteen years ago, last fall, I was taken sick with rheumatism, and was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE, and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and will offer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.,

ALBERT CROOKER, Druggist and Apothecary.

Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, Oct. 1, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend to try VEGETINE, and following it up with a few bottles was fully restored to health. I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 304 Athens St.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood.

The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of fibrin. VEGETINE acts by converting the blood from its thickened condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the blood which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of VEGETINE will give relief to all other remedies failed. I visited the Laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from various roots, and herbs, and is compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results.

"VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from various roots, and herbs, and is compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Sciatica, Canker, and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along fine, and still use the VEGETINE. I consider it nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Your truly, Mrs. LIZZIE M. PACKARD, No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.

SYMPOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, or occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one, or both cheeks; the eyes become dull, the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is swollen, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache; with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach; at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular at times constive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hicough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Malaria, and Sick Headache, the disease of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

Beware of Imitations.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the same McLANE, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

WARD'S PATENT PERMANENT RAIL FENCE.

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The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of fibrin. VEGETINE acts by converting the blood from its thickened condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the blood which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of VEGETINE will give relief to all other remedies failed. I visited the Laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from various roots, and herbs, and is compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

"VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from various roots, and herbs, and is compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Sciatica, Canker, and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along fine, and still use the VEGETINE. I consider it nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Your truly, Mrs. LIZZIE M. PACKARD, No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.

SYMPOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, or occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one, or both cheeks; the eyes become dull, the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is swollen, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache; with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach; at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular at times constive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hicough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Malaria, and Sick Headache, the disease of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

Beware of Imitations.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the same McLANE, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

WARD'S PATENT PERMANENT RAIL FENCE.

WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springfield, Me., always carries a supply of VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:

SPRINGFIELD, ME., Oct. 15, 1876.

Dear Sir:—Fifteen years ago, last fall, I was taken sick with rheumatism, and was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE, and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and will offer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.,

ALBERT CROOKER, Druggist and Apothecary.

Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, Oct. 1, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend to try VEGETINE, and following it up with a few bottles was fully restored to health. I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.

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