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SELMA BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The advertisements which appear in this column are of all strictly first-class houses. We recommend them to our readers as among the best and most reliable firms in the city. Business may be transacted with them by mail, or by correspondence, with the assurance of prompt attention and honorable dealing.

PUBLISHER ALA. BAPTIST.

A. T. JONES,
—DEALER AND JOBBER—
Hardware, and Agent for Cook Stoves,
Steel Range, Wire, Scales,
Feed Cutters, &c., &c.
Selma, Alabama.

A. MEYERS,
TEMPLE OF FASHION.
All the latest Novelties in MILLINERY and
DRESS GOODS, 53 and 54 Broad Street.

WILLIAM G. HOYD, BOOKSELLER AND
STATIONER, carries full lines of every-
thing in the trade, and is prepared to give close
attention to wholesale buyers. Send cash with all
orders, unless you have an established ac-
count. 21 Broad Street.

INSURANCE AGENCY.
LOUIS GERSTMAN,
General Fire, Marine and Life Ins. Agent,
WATER STREET.

The largest British and American Companies
represented. Low Rates on Merchandise,
Dwellings, Churches, and School Property. Cor-
respondence solicited.

OBERDORF & ULLMAN,
JOBBERS AND RETAILERS IN
DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, CLOTHING,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We are building an addition to our store, and
are otherwise improving the same; and will be
ready for the same at the fall trade. In the mean-
time we are offering extraordinary bargains in
Linen, Linens and Gingham. Cheapest Corsets
to be found anywhere. Our entire stock of Dress
Goods at actual New York cost. We solicit an
early call. OBERDORF & ULLMAN.

BROOKS & WILKINS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Pure Flavoring Extracts a Specialty
No. 4 Broad Street.

WM. E. WAILES,
—DEALER IN—
Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, &c.,
—CHEAP FOR CASH.
4 Broad Street.

BOWEN & LYMAN,
WHOLESALE GROCERS and
Dealers in WESTERN PRODUCE,
No. 5 Central Block, Water Street.

E. A. SCOTT & CO.
—"THE CLOTHIERS"—
Fine Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.
Custom Goods a Specialty.

JOHN M. SCHIEL,
—Manufacturer of and Dealer in—
Saddles, Brides, Harness, &c.,
Nos. 11 and 12 Washington Street.

C. W. HOOPER, H. M. MCKEE, J. J. HOOPER
C. W. HOOPER & CO.
PROVISION DEALERS and
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WATER STREET.

Agents for sale of Flour and Meal.

S. F. HOBBS
Has the Largest and Best Stock of WATCHES,
CLOCKS, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, and
SILVER WARE, to be found in the State.
Agent for Tiffany's Watches.

KNABE PIANOS.
Agent for the Knabe Grand, Square, and Up-
right Pianos, and Cabinet Organs.
No. 49 Broad Street.

M. MEYER & CO.,
Jobbers and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Largest Stock in Central Alabama,
which is offered at popular prices.

LOUIS A. MUELLER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, TOYS, &c.,
42 Broad Street.

T. A. HALL,
—DEALER IN FINE—
BOOTS AND SHOES,
34 Broad Street.

CARLISLE, JONES & CO.,
Commission Merch'ts.

CAWTHON & COLEMAN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs and Burning and Lubricating Oils,
Selma, Alabama.

J. H. ROBBINS & SON,
Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE, COOK STOVES, IRON,
NAILS, PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
WAGON MATERIALS, GRATES
AND MANTLES, WATER STREET.

Agents of Miami Powder Co., Charter Oaks Stoves,
and Fairbanks' Scales.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
J. W. Lawler, W. L. Baker, J. W. Whiting
BAKER, LAWLER & CO.
COTTON FACTORS, —MOBILE—
Branch House, Selma, Ala.

W. B. GILL,
—DEALER IN—
CARRIAGES, WAGON AND CARTS,
FURNITURE, Burial Caskets, &c.,
Cor. Washington and Selma Streets.

JAS. S. JACOB,
Book and Job Printer
WATER STREET.

"My trade is dull!" the merchant cries—
"Tis true, no doubt, but advertise!"
Those who succeed should not despise
to fight hard times and advertise!
If you have notions, goods, supplies,
of any kind, why advertise!
The man who has his fill of goods
is he who will not advertise;
But those who live by enterprise
and those who freely advertise,
The man, indeed, deserves to rise
Who pushes his trade and advertise;
Not who laments when that one dies
Who wouldn't push or advertise?
Some time, oh merchant, as it flies—
Build up your business—advertise!
Whether retail sells or buys
It is to meet to advertise;
It is to meet its kind or size—
The "ad" is read—so advertise.

Vol. 6.

SELMA, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1879.

[No. 18.]

Over and Over Again.

SELECTED.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the book of life,
Some lesson I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain.
I must work at my task with a resolute will,
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
That run through a single hour;
But the morning dew must fall,
And the sun and the summer rain
Must do their part, and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again,
The brook through the meadow flows,
All over and over again.
The pond on the hillside
Does not cease to be a pond;
Though doing be not in vain;
And a blessing falling on us twice,
May come if we try again.

The path that has once been trod,
Is never so rough to the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned,
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears must fall,
And the heart to its depths be given,
With storm and tempest we need them all
To render us meet for Heaven.

COMMUNICATIONS.

What Our College is Doing.

Extract from Annual Report of the
President of Howard College.

OBJECTS OF EDUCATION.

1. A Noble Character.

In the college as in the family the chief attention should be given to moral culture. The devoted mother does not neglect this moral education. Her tender love inspires the labor and care necessary for the instillation of good principles. But the danger begins at college, if the son does not receive the same friendly, careful, and diligent attention that was given at home.

2. Intellectual Power.

Looking first to good habits and pure morals, the next aim of instruction is the development of an intellect which shall have the power to acquire knowledge, to work with skill, to think profoundly, and to give language and eloquence to any cause that it may advocate.

3. Will Power.

Not only the morals and intellect need improvement, but resolution must be given to the will. Fixation of purpose must be established. Energy and vigor of execution are to be made the habits of life.

4. Physical Strength.

Nor should the welfare of the body be neglected. The comfort and strength of the outer man are necessary for mental vigor and for physical well being.

THE MEANS OF MORAL CULTURE.

1. Careful Attention.

As means of moral culture, social influences and watchful attention rank first. For any success that may have attended this administration, I must always ascribe much to the good citizens of Marion. Never before have I known a community to render so much service to the cause of education, nor to look so carefully to the moral and social welfare of students sent into their midst. The trustees and people hold themselves in relation to the students as parents; and no more allow any impropriety in the college family than in their own.

2. Associates.

The character of students that resort hither is an additional guarantee of good behavior. Those who go to school to spend time and money in dissipation, do not come to Howard College.

Again a large number of the students are church members, and several are young ministers of the Gospel.

3. Regulations.

Supported as the government is by the citizens and by the students the application of the penalties of the law is rarely made necessary.

MEANS OF PHYSICAL COMFORT.

As means of physical welfare, may be mentioned the location of the college, the character of the buildings, the boarding accommodations, and the daily drills, walks, and gymnastic exercises.

Situated in the hills, above the canebrake country, and on a dividing ridge from which the waters flow in opposite directions, the site of the college is healthful.

There are no buildings in the South more comfortable, both in summer and winter.

The boarding department is provided with separate buildings, conveniently located on the campus. A large garden supplies abundant vegetables, winter and summer. The larder is provided with the best groceries and canned goods. The bill of fare is prepared by the best cook that can be procured, and the diet is varied to suit appetites and seasons. The two Miss Woods attend to the preparation of the food, and preside

at the tables. They have discharged their important duties with great satisfaction to the students and to the college authorities.

THE MEANS OF INTELLECTUAL CULTURE

may be divided into two classes: passive and active.

1. Passive Agencies.

There may be a learned faculty, a large and costly apparatus, a great library, splendid buildings, and certain lazy plans of teaching. These are mere passive agencies, and may be of little or no benefit to the student. Unless there are stimulating influences to put them into vigorous action nothing will be accomplished. Not only may they be inactive but they often contain the causes of inertia. The wealth which produces and maintains them destroys the stimulus to labor, and is a weight which resists any influences of motion. Hence unless an institution brings to bear such incentives as will set professors and students to most diligent work, buildings, apparatus, and faculty will prove deceptive.

2. Active Agencies.

You have at Howard College excellent buildings, a good apparatus, a valuable library, and a faculty as accomplished and skilled as need be. In these particulars hundreds of institutions of learning present the same advantages. But it is in the field of industry, in energetic and practical methods of teaching, that this college displays its peculiarities. Here the strongest incentives move the professors to give extraordinary attention to each student; and the young men are incited to application by example, by precept, by ambition, by discipline, and by a plan of teaching which gives the pleasure arising from a conscious increase of intellectual power.

With laborious professors and industrious students, the most efficient methods of instruction can be adopted. And among the many means of intellectual improvement, the plan of teaching deserves special consideration. It is well known that serious complaints are urged against colleges and universities because the pupils are not made efficient and practical men. The objection is not owing to a want of scholarship in the faculties nor to the subjects taught; but it is doubtless due to impracticable and slothful plans of teaching.

Can a boy be made a farmer by reciting lessons from a book, or by hearing lectures in a class of fifty or a hundred? It is a very easy thing for a teacher with text-book in hand to sit and answer questions on agriculture, or on oratory, or on chemistry, or on any subject. To read a lecture compiled from books is not more laborious; and by putting fifty or a hundred students in one class, the lecture system enables many college and university professors to reduce their easy exercises to one hour a day, or less.

But such instruction really worth anything to a young man whose success in life depends not upon saying lessons and hearing lectures, but depends upon his ability to think and to act?

If we are to make a farmer of a boy, his instruction must be given in the field. The skilled workman takes a plow or hoe, and the pupil in a row by his side learns to do as he sees the work done. While engaged in the practice of agriculture, the philosophy and the rules of the art and science can be explained; and being learned in connection with the work are never forgotten. This activity will not prevent the study of books on the subject, but will stimulate the pupil, under the hand of the master, to seek explanations from those who have written on agriculture. Under a good teacher, with this plan, the student becomes not only a practical and successful farmer but a scientific man.

Why is there so much prejudice against book farming? Evidently because the book farmers have merely read and recited what books say, but have not done the work, nor made it profitable.

Agriculture is not the only subject that demands laborious methods. The best way to learn any thing is, (1) To do the work in imitation of a skilled operator; (2) To reason on the operation performed; (3) To learn what books say on the subject; (4) To write out into a composition the thoughts that have been obtained from your own reflection, from your teacher, and from books.

Applying these methods to every branch of study, the pupil becomes an expert operator, a logical thinker, and a good writer and speaker. He is a thoroughly and practically educated. But suppose he only recites lessons from a book or hears lectures. Can you expect him to be a good

performer in real business, an original or clear thinker, a forcible writer, or a ready speaker? One can not be a chemist, an engineer, a book keeper, or a geologist without having real personal experience in the work.

None will deny the superiority of an education which is acquired by doing, by thinking, and by writing. Its advantages over the text-book question-and-answer system, and over the lecture system are obvious; but where is it in force to full extent? Hardly anywhere; because it demands so much labor on the part of the teacher. Where no pay is received for the extra work, it can not be expected that it be bestowed gratuitously. This method which is so advantageous to the pupil and so severe on the instructor, need be expected in perfection only where the pay is proportional to the work done, or where patronage depends on merit.

At Howard College there are the strongest motives for the best methods, however laborious they may be; for the power of discipline and of self interest prompt all to the greatest exertions.

Not only in the training of the intellect is special effort on the part of the teacher the most important agent, but it is also most essential in the discipline of the will. To develop and hold the attention, to give self-control, to strengthen resolution, and to inspire high desires, are as difficult as they are important.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

1. Character Strengthened.

Under the influence of a moral community, under the watchful care of faithful teachers, and associated with moral and religious young men, virtue has been encouraged and character strengthened.

2. Comfortable Living.

Special attention has been given to physical welfare. The rooms have been made as comfortable as in the best private families. In cases of sickness private accommodations have been furnished; and at all times medical attention and skill have been abundantly supplied.

3. Military Education.

The military drill of one hour every day has furnished admirable exercise, and given to the body grace, strength, and health. Instead of allowing the military department to interfere with studies, it has occupied only one of the recreation hours, and has been made to serve not only as a physical benefit but also as a mental discipline. Habits of attention have been established; self-control inculcated; decision of purpose given; manliness, politeness, and a high sense of honor cultivated.

4. Intellectual Training.

In detailing the work which has been purely intellectual, we shall mention the studies we regard as fundamental, and give a list of the higher branches that constitute our college curriculum.

5. Fundamental Studies.

At Howard College we try to be careful that no castles in the air are built. We lay the foundations of a useful education deep and strong. When a student enters college a careful examination of the condition of his mind is made, and the course of instruction is adapted to his peculiar condition. If found behind on one study, he is not thrown back in others, because it would be more convenient, or is necessitated by the crowded condition of the college; but the welfare of the pupil being the chief aim, his deficiencies are made up and he is assisted in progressing in his course so as to complete it as soon as possible.

6. Superior Business Education.

Based upon this idea of combining theory and practice, the growth of business colleges within the last quarter of a century has been wonderful. But even these institutions have not yet found best results. Their only merit is the union of theory and practice. They have made no improvement in the theory where so much improvement is needed; and their practice, instead of beginning at the simplest and proceeding to the more complex, plunges the student at once into all the confusion of a bedlam of business. In short, their methods of teaching are not the most scientific nor the most practical.

We have applied to the entire subject of book-keeping a scientific and simple analysis which any boy can without difficulty comprehend. The subject being systematized and simplified, it is presented, not as in commercial colleges first by confused theory and then complicated practice; but we begin with practice—easy practice—and then proceed in regular order until the student is qualified to manage expertly in real business the most complicated

transactions. This course of instruction being more simple, easier, more scientific, more practical, and cheaper than that of commercial colleges, will attract many young men who seek the best opportunity for a business education.

7. English Scholarship.

Every parent knowing its commercial and aesthetic value desires his son to write a good hand. For their accommodation and benefit, we provide thorough, systematic, and continuous instruction in penmanship. The result is that all the students write creditably, and many write beautifully.

8. English Composition and Elocution.

English composition and elocution are daily exercises. The pupil is trained to invent thoughts to arrange them skillfully, build them substantially, adorn them attractively, and present them eloquently.

9. Higher Education.

Having laid the foundation for a solid and useful education by training the pupil to think logically, to master the elements of mathematics, to apply these elements to business affairs, to spell well, to write correctly, and to speak eloquently—being assured that every student is well grounded in these so important but so much neglected things, we can predict his success in life, even if he remains but a short time in the college; and if he has the means and ambition to pursue a course of studies farther, he can attain any excellence in the higher branches and in professional education that he may reasonably desire. On a foundation so useful and solid, he can build beautifully and strongly.

For a detailed account of the special studies pursued in the higher department of instruction and the methods of work, I refer you to the accompanying reports of the several professors. They relate to the schools of Greek, Latin, Pure and Applied Mathematics, French, German, Chemistry, Zoology, Mineralogy, Botany, Geology, History, English Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Formal Logic, Evidence of Christianity, Engineering, Architecture, and Military Art and Science.

PUBLIC APPRECIATION.

The session now closing has been more than usually successful. The foreign patronage is larger, the financial results better, and the college has commanded more than usual attention. Many worthy and influential sections of the State which formerly patronized other places, are now turned to Marion. Substantial evidences that the institution is rising daily in public esteem are constantly multiplying.

If directed by your wisdom in the same policy that you have for many years pursued, it may be confidently expected that each year will add to the prosperity of the institution. Continue the policy of maintaining superior moral influences over the students, of providing best physical comforts, of giving a practical, scientific, and literary education, of disciplining the will into power of attention, perseverance and resolution, then you will do for each young man all the training can accomplish, and his success in life will be as far assured as human agencies can guarantee.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
J. T. MURPHY,
President of Howard College.

From Garland.

Ed. Ala. Baptist: Last Saturday evening Rev. G. Sims, pastor of Mt. Carmel church, preached at Flat Rock church, now occupied by the Mormons. I was surprised to see so many out. All present were much interested in the preaching, and were disappointed because he could not preach for them next day. He was heartily requested by every one to come again. I hope he will do so, as preaching is very much needed in that part of Conecuh county. All who know Mr. Sims have the utmost confidence in him. They believe him to be a man fully qualified for the duties of his high office. This explains why he is gaining ground everywhere among the most wicked of our community. He is leading them to believe in him who controls all things. If he continues in the same course he will doubtless one day reap a rich harvest.

Not, dear BAPTIST, I am not connected in any manner with any church whatever, but it is my pleasure to read the columns of your paper every week. I believe it to be one of the best papers in the world. I hope it may be extensively circulated among all the people.

SUBSCRIBER.

Garland, Ala., June 25.

South Alabama Female Institute.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Ala. Baptist: Bro. B. H. Crumpton, the President, announced after the close of the exercises of the Greenville Male High School, that the exercises of the So. Alabama Female Institute would begin on Tuesday at 9 o'clock a. m., by opening the doors of the art gallery, to be kept open until 3 p. m. The gallery was also open on Wednesday and Thursday. The public were invited to visit this pleasant hall to see the great number of fine pictures that adorned its walls. The hall was tastefully decorated with wreaths and beautiful flowers. It was thronged each day with the admirers of art, who praised the skill and taste displayed in this department of the Institute. In this branch we recognized shoots from the Judson blossoming, and bearing fruit in honor of that renowned institution of learning, which reflects credit on the Denomination under whose care it has so long been fostered. Misses Lide and Poole are the teachers of art here, and to them all praise was given.

At an early hour Tuesday night the Baptist church was filled, to witness the exercises of the primary classes. At 8 1/2 o'clock the curtain fell, revealing 30 or 35 little girls, all dressed in white with pink sashes, while here and there among them stood a little boy dressed to suit the occasion. As these little ones performed their part in turn they were greeted with such applause as fitly bespoke their praise. The exercises were interspersed with songs and music. The exhibition was a complete success for Miss M. Otis and the primary department.

Wednesday evening the exercises were resumed. At 8 1/2 o'clock the curtain fell, revealing 35 or 40 young ladies, all dressed as before, of the sub-junior and junior classes. As each performed her part she was greeted with such applause as testified that her part had been well done. This evening's exercises also tested the proficiency of Miss Ella Webb's classes in music, which spoke volumes for this young lady as a teacher. The display showed also that Misses Rice and Tompkins had come fully up to their duty in the literary department.

Thursday evening at about the same hour the house was packed to witness the closing exercises. At about 9 o'clock the curtain fell, revealing a beautiful and lovely scene. Upon the tastefully decorated stage there were exhibited at one view the whole number of scholars, 110 girls and young ladies and 12 or 15 little boys. Six or seven young ladies read essays which did honor to the institution. The exercises were interspersed with music and song. The President, Rev. B. H. Crumpton, presented several young ladies with certificates of scholarship. At one o'clock Prof. J. M. Thigpen stepped to the front and, in a few appropriate remarks, thanked the audience and announced that the exercises were over and that the rules were suspended so far as the young gentlemen were concerned. You can imagine the effect.

This is one of the permanent Female Colleges of Alabama, and commands itself to all who have daughters to educate whether in or out of the State.

J. W. PIERCE.

Enon Church.

Eds. Ala. Baptist: On last Friday, July 18th, Rev. S. Moore and myself started to Enon church, of which he is pastor, for the purpose of holding a protracted meeting. We arrived at the appointed place Saturday morning and found the church members in good spirits. The opening services were conducted by the writer; after which we all retired to our respective places of abode, with the understanding that we should meet again at night. After conversing with the brethren we were greatly encouraged to know the church was not only then at work, but had been previously to their meeting. They had been praying that God would meet with them. And suffice it to say, they were made to realize the truth of that Scripture, where it is said: "For the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon him." "For he is, and a rewarder of them that diligently seek him."

The meeting grew in interest from day to day, and in the prayer meetings, some of the brethren who were never known to speak before a public audience, were so actuated by the Spirit of God, that they arose and pressed the great importance of faith in God, and to exercise that faith by living up to their duty as becometh the children of God. Others arose and asked the brethren to pray

for them, that they might be enabled to live up to their duty, whatever that duty might be.

As I have already stated, the meeting grew in interest from day to day; the church was revived, souls were converted, and a general manifestation of the convicting power of the Spirit of God in their midst. They all seemed to be greatly encouraged and to endeavor to set out with renewed energy and strength in the vineyard of their Master. The number that joined was fourteen, and others would have joined had the meeting continued longer.

On the last day of our meeting a great many rose and asked the church to pray for them; and we hope that the Holy Spirit will continue to operate on their hearts until they are changed from nature to grace. And believing that there were others who would join, we regretted having to leave them, yet we could leave rejoicing that the Lord had met with us.

A. A. SIMS.

Forest Home, July 25.

Notes From Eufaula.

In the absence of our popular and talented pastor, Rev. M. M. Womboldt, who was attending the Alabama Baptist Convention, Bro. P. T. Hale occupied the pulpit of the First Baptist church of this city on July 26th, and delivered a very fine sermon for one of his age. The subject was Christ's second coming, and well did he sustain the reputation of a close student. Bro. Hale is a modest young Christian gentleman, possessed with unusual natural ability of the highest order. I think that he has one of the brightest futures before him of any young I ever saw. It is gratifying to know that the Executive Committee of the Eufaula Association will use their influence with our young brother in order to induce him to attend the Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., and it is hoped that he will yield to their wishes. Bro. W. N. Reeves informed the committee that he would personally provide for all of his requirements during the entire course, and that he desired that Bro. Hale should enter the Seminary at the beginning of the ensuing session in September next. The whole Baptist brotherhood are under lasting obligations to Bro. Reeves for the great interest he has in the cause of education. There is no stronger advocate for it in the Southern States than he is. He proves his interest by using his time, influence and money to advance it in every way possible.

The church granted our pastor a vacation until September 1st. He will bring his family with him when he returns. The enthusiasm created by his preaching has not diminished. We have from 250 to 300 present at nearly every service. I was pleased to hear that he was called to appear before the Convention as one of the speakers on Sunday. While preaching to that grand body of Baptists he was laboring under great disadvantages. He was confined to his room with an attack of fever before he left for Birmingham, and after he arrived there he was with the brethren but one-half day before he was compelled to be quiet in his room. The earnest solicitation of our worthy deacon, B. B. Davis, induced him to preach, the appointment having been made. He concluded to preach the "Sunday night's sermon" that was delivered from his own pulpit. He had prepared a sermon for the Convention, but was unable, both mentally and physically, to use it. It is the custom of our pastor to let his morning services be for the thinking part of the church, but at night they are intended for all, and especially for the young.

C. J. STEPHENS.

Eufaula, July 26.

Money Saved.

Make your wife your bar-keeper. Lend her the sum of two dollars to buy a gallon of whiskey; when you want a drink, pay her 10 cents for it. An average of 65 drinks to the gallon, will give her \$6.50. She can then pay the two dollars, buy another gallon, and have a balance of \$4.50. Keeping on this way, she will have money enough to support you when you have become a confirmed inebriate, and will be able to take care of you when you are ready to fill a drunkard's grave. In addition to this, give her half (to which she is rightly entitled) of all the money you lay out for cigars and tobacco, and all other money expended unnecessarily, which does not go to the support of the family, and it will give her a sum sufficient to educate your children, and thereby cause them to ever respect and love the name of mother, and never, no never, taste, touch, or handle the unclean thing.

E. W. H.

Benton, Alabama.

Space.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
1 inch.	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$13.00
2 "	3.00	6.00	10.50	19.50
3 "	4.00	8.00	14.00	26.00
4 "	5.00	10.00	17.50	32.50
1/2 col.	6.00	12.00	21.00	40.00
1/4 "	12.00	24.00	42.00	78.00
1 "	20.00	40.00	70.00	130.00

Publisher's Notice 25 per cent additional.

District Meeting.

EUFULA ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the 2d District will be held with Mount Zion Baptist church, Bullock county, August 29, 30, 31.

PROGRAMME.

Alabama Baptist.

SELMA, ALABAMA, AUGUST 14, 1879.

JOHN L. WEST, PUBLISHER.

EDITORS.

J. T. WINKLER AND JOHN L. WEST.

Obituary notices of subscribers or members of the families inserted free of charge when they contain not more than 100 words. A charge of one cent for each word is made for all over 100 words. Do not ask us to send bills. Count the words and send the money with the obituary. The Editor reserves the privilege of cutting all obituaries down to two words when they are not accompanied with the money.

—We regret to learn that a growing looseness of practice is characterizing the Congregationalist churches of England. Positive beliefs are held at a discount and the ordinances also are in but slight esteem. According to one of our exchanges it is there now, rather than the exception, for ministers to invite to the Lord's Supper "all who love the Lord Jesus Christ." A public profession of faith, membership in a Christian church, baptism, none of these are deemed requisite. Anybody may come who wishes, if he loves Christ or imagines that he loves him. Of course no discipline is possible under such circumstances, for what does it avail to exclude one from the church who can enjoy the most precious of church privileges under cover of so general an invitation?

NEW WORK ON BAPTISM.

Studies on the Baptismal Question, including a Review of Dr. Dale's "Inquiry into the Usage of Baptism." By Rev. David B. Ford. Boston: H. A. Young & Co., 13 Bromfield St. pp. 416. Price by Mail 25c.

This excellent treatise is the first elaborate reply to Dr. Dale that we have seen. It comprises the whole subject, as will appear by a glance at the leading topics of the chapters: Characteristics of Dr. Dale's Work and Theory; Water baptism not a Drowning, but more than a Wetting; Classic figurative Baptisms; Jewish purifying baptisms; Alleged change of meaning in Baptism; Baptism in the Prophecies; Instances of Baptism in the Apocryphal and inspired History and figurative Allusions to Baptism; Infant Baptism; Baptismal Monuments of the Early Church; Baptismal Regeneration and Remission; Christian Union. The author is fair in his statements of the arguments of opponents, is familiar with the literature and history of the subjects discussed, and is vigorous yet temperate in his replies to objectors.

Not a few of the chapters and all the notes in the appendix are remarkable for a certain encyclopedic scope and condensation, a circumstance indeed which renders it difficult to give here anything more than a general notice and commendation of the volume. We confess that to our mind the yagaries of Dr. Dale are so preposterous as scarcely to justify so elaborate and scholarly a reply. Yet the currency which his theory has secured among Pedobaptists no doubt demanded its thorough ventilation. Reduced to its last analysis Dr. Dale's theory seems resolvable into two paradoxes: 1. That Baptism is an intusposition, or envelopment, which does not envelope. 2. That Baptism necessitates the drowning of the candidate, and therefore is impracticable as a church ordinance, unless something else is put in its place, which is no baptism at all! The desire to get rid of immersion is the only explanation of the favor extended by many Pedobaptists to Dr. Dale's absurdities.

The work of Mr. Ford has, however, an independent value, as a series of discussions and expositions of the various phases of the baptismal question, and of logical argumentation. We take pleasure in testifying to its excellence.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

We should be sorry to be understood as unfriendly to the efforts made to elevate the freedmen. Yet we cannot but express our belief that what the African needs is, with rare exceptions, an elementary education which will enable him to read, to write and to cipher. There are some members of the race who have abnormal ability, and who are thus set apart by Providence to be the spiritual and educational leaders among them. The immense majority have no such capacities, and will occupy that sphere in life, to which what are called the rudiments will suffice. The service which most of them are best adapted to render the country, is upon the field not of intellectual triumph, but of manual labor. And we apprehend that they themselves will not be benefited by the endeavor, or by factitious expedients to change their present sphere of life—a sphere of healthful, productive and honorable labor.

Of course it is proper that the schools which attempt to develop the freedmen should provide facilities beyond those we have referred to above, inasmuch as they must make provision for every grade of intelligence. They must be the training places of the teachers of the race. But to suppose that the race is now needing a full course of "ologies" and "osophies" to prepare it for usefulness is a mistake.

We have been led into this train of thought by noticing an article published in the veracious *New York Weekly Witness* on the capabilities of the African race. The point made is that the authors of the civilization we now enjoy were the Egyptians, and that the Egyptians were, according to Herodotus, black, with curled hair. And hence the conclusion is drawn that if the blacks once attained the highest grade of civilization they may do it again. The writer claims that his position is impregnable because Herodotus knew how to distinguish between black and white, and Herodotus was in Egypt. Now the fact is that we know more of the Egyptians to-day than Herodotus ever did. We have innumerable pictures of that people, giving their form, their complexion, their faces, their modes of life, in colors fresh as if the pictures were painted yesterday. We have their portraits painted on the mummy cloths. We have their embalmed bodies, and their skulls, and see what they were in their descendants the Copts who still inhabit the land, and whose peculiar language is the ancient language of Egypt. And these sources of knowledge prove that the Egyptians were not Africans at all. Their complexion was dusky, tinged with red, and turning to brown by continued exposure to the sun. They were darker than the Greeks or the neighboring Asiatics. But they were unlike the African in form, in feature, in skull, in complexion and in speech. They were an Asiatic people, akin to the Assyrians, the Canaanites and the Arabs. It is therefore a perversion of history, and an unfairness to the African to put him into a state of rivalry with the ancient Egyptian, or to demand from him displays of an intellectual power never in any past century accorded to the race.

Those who are his true friends will rather satisfy themselves with giving him such opportunities as will correspond with his qualifications and his needs. And his highest needs are a training in useful industries, in social virtues and in Christian graces. The highest civilization the African has ever attained has been realized at the South. And we shall be glad if he finds here a theatre for still higher development.

STATE'S RIGHTS AND NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

In a recent number we noticed the *Watchman's* protest against what it was pleased to term "the heresy of State supremacy," and called its attention to the fact that this same heresy (i.e., that the States are supreme in the department of "reserved rights") is asserted as strongly as can be, in the constitution of Massachusetts. We also quoted Mr. Hoar to show that even in the highest of all the national elections, that for President, the reserved rights of the States were recognized by one of the most honored among the Republican Jurists of Massachusetts. And we concluded by declaring that "the South has no other interest in this matter than Massachusetts has. And Massachusetts has no higher rights in this matter than any other State. The election of the men who shall represent a State in Congress, is the business of the State itself, and not of the party in control of the Government. And until the State invokes, through her constitutional authorities, the aid of the national government, the army cannot take charge of the ballot box without menacing and suppressing the public liberties."

In reply, our neighbor has nothing to say in regard to the "heresy of State supremacy" which is contained in the constitution of Massachusetts. Nor does he abjure that heresy in the form in which it was asserted by Senator Hoar. On the contrary he accepts it as promulgated by that eminent authority. But he denies that it extends to an inferior election, that of Members of Congress. The supremacy which suffices to give a President to the country, does not suffice to seat a single representative in Congress!

But it is only fair to give our contemporary's comments in full. Says the *Watchman*: "The reference to one of our most honored jurists is to Senator Hoar, who denied (no more strongly than the *Watchman* did, when the question was pending) the existence in Congress of any supervisory power over the election of presidential electors or the return of electoral votes. But the election of members of Congress is not a matter reserved to the States. It is provided by the Constitution that Congress may make regulations on that subject. It was because the bills vetoed by President Hayes attempted to nullify legislation of Congress on that subject, that we approved the veto. It is no new thing for Congress to regulate the election of representatives. From the foundation of the govern-

ment until within about forty years, some of the States elected all their members by general ticket. An act of Congress required that they should be elected by districts. Nobody called in question the competence of Congress to pass such a law. The more recent legislation touches the manner of election at other points, equally within the constitutional discretion of Congress.

"The *Watchman* has never advocated having the army take charge of the ballot box. There is no law, President Hayes tells us, which sanctions it, but on the contrary there are laws which forbid it. If the bills he vetoed had done no more than superfluously re-enact the prohibition he would have allowed them to pass. But whether he is right or wrong in the construction of the law, we do not see how any one can claim in the face of the Constitution that the election of representatives to Congress is a matter as to which the State has supreme and exclusive control."

Let us look to the authorities. The circumstances of the election of members of Congress are thus prescribed by the Constitution. Art. I, Sec. 4. "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time, by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators." This, as Bayard says, gives to Congress "the right to make the necessary provisions for elections, if the respective States do not do so." But this regulation of circumstances does not trench in any particular upon the rights of the States to choose their representatives every second year, their senators for six years.

These persons represent the States and are elected by the States; and we do not see how the circumstantial regulations of Congress, in regard to the order of an election, interfere with the supremacy of any State in the material and crowning act which decides who shall represent its interests and honor in Congress. There is no power on earth which has authority to interfere with the States' right to elect. It is presumed that the State can protect her own ballot boxes from popular violence. But if she cannot then she may appeal to the National Government for help; and in this event, not before and not otherwise, the National Government is bound to send its soldiers to the polls.

FIELD NOTES.

—A recent meeting at the Dadeville Baptist church resulted in 8 accessions by baptism.

—Rev. J. H. Hendon, of Birmingham, preached at the Montgomery First Baptist church last Sunday.

—The new Baptist church at Rockwell, Randolph county, was occupied last Sunday week for the first time.

—We learn from an exchange that a new and commodious Baptist church has recently been built in Conecuh county. Rev. I. Spence is its pastor.

—Seth Mabry, Jr., has been ordained a deacon of the Baptist church at Clayton. He is probably the youngest Baptist deacon in Alabama.

—A brother in Talladega is having executed two large portraits, one of Bro. Kenfroe and one of Bro. W. R. Stone. He intends hanging them in the church there.

—The Birmingham church have raised \$100.00 of the amount necessary above the \$500.00 that Bro. Henderson proposes to raise, and are now at work on the second hundred.

—Had some excellent meetings during my last tour, and good results. Bro. Bailey has promised to be with me in the Newton Association this month. —*J. S. Yarbrough.*

—Bro. Paulin and I are holding a protracted meeting here in Clayton. It began last Sunday. Congregations good. Some interest. Several ask prayer. Church seems revived. —*P. T. Hale, Aug. 7th.*

—Rev. L. R. Gwaltney, D.D., the accomplished, popular and successful President of the Judson Female Institute, was with us and preached an excellent sermon last Thursday night. All regretted that he could not stay longer. —*Z. D. Roby, Tuskegee, Aug. 6.*

—Please announce through the ALABAMA BAPTIST, that the district meeting of the Centennial Association will be held at Midway church, 8 or 10 miles east of Pine Level, beginning on Friday before the 5th Sunday in this month. Rev. M. N. Eley will preach the introductory sermon. —*W. W. Evans, Union Springs.*

—Bro. Saml. Henderson, like every one else, loves watermelon. We met him on the road one day recently, and ate a very large one with his assistance. He wouldn't throw any away for the same reason, as he said, that the old woman wouldn't throw away the medicine. He thought his horse exhibited a sad want of taste by not eating the rind. —*Z.*

—We cordially recommend the Southern Female College, located at LaGrange, Ga., to those who wish to send their daughters to a first-class Baptist institution. LaGrange is just across the Alabama and Georgia line, so it is almost in Alabama. It is immediately on the railroad leading from Montgomery to Atlanta, and is as easily accessible to East Alabama as to any other Baptist Female College of equally high standing. See advertisement in this paper.

—A subscriber at Lewis Station, Escambia county, writes: Corn crops have been injured some by the drought. Plenty of rain now. We had a picnic at H. T. Parker's Mill on the 25th of July. There were some 200 people on the ground. Had a nice dinner and plenty for all. Best of all, we had 300 or 400 nice trout and bream. This dark corner of Escambia is the southeastern part of the county, 7 miles north of the Florida line.

—Please allow me through the columns of the ALABAMA BAPTIST to notify all the Baptist preachers, and all deacons, also all the laymen, who live in the bounds of the Tuskegee Association (and all in other Associations who will come) that the Lord willing, we will commence the District meeting of the 4th District, at O. J. Crawford on Friday before the 5th Sunday in this month, and that they are all most cordially invited. —*G. D. Benton, Uchel, Aug. 4.*

—With this number of our paper the connection of Mr. L. L. Lee with its publication ceases. We part with our young brother with great regret. He has had charge to a large extent of the office work of the ALABAMA BAPTIST, and has performed the onerous and often the difficult duties assigned him with marked fidelity, discretion and efficiency. We earnestly and affectionately commend Mr. Lee to the esteem of the brotherhood wherever his lot may be cast.

—We have a little band of brethren and sisters too, here who are trying to work in the Master's cause. We have a pleasant Sunday school, superintended by Dr. D. Floyd, a woman's missionary society that is progressing very well and we hope to contribute a mite of the mighty whole. Bro. W. E. Lloyd, whom we all love very much, is our pastor. He seems to be exerting a good influence on all around. —*Mrs. F. A. Bell, Salem, Lee Co.*

—We have just closed a very interesting meeting at Shiloh, in this (Russell) county. There was considerable demonstration. The church has been mightily revived. Careless and hardened sinners have been greatly moved and have been made to say, "Men and brethren, what shall we do to be saved?" But few, however, have joined yet. We are hoping for a greater harvest at our next meeting. We had very bad weather to contend with. —*G. D. Benton, Aug. 3.*

—We regret to learn from Rev. H. C. Taul that he has accepted a position from the State Mission Board; and will, as soon as he can dispose of his property, remove to North Alabama, where he will probably locate permanently. Mr. Taul is an able preacher, earnest and zealous, and stands deservedly high among his people in this section of the State, who will reluctantly give him up. The Board has been fortunate in securing his services. —*Central Alabama.*

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—A college at Marion has been peculiarly fortunate in the selection of a professor to fill the chair of Chemistry and Natural Sciences. Col. Wm. R. Boggs is declared by the faculty of that institution to be the finest scholar that ever graduated from the Virginia A. & M. College. He is also a graduate from Columbian College, New York; and has had much experience as an analytical chemist, quantitative and qualitative. He is a fine soldier, and a gentleman of sterling character, and elegant accomplishments.

—The Lafayette *Clipper* says, that Rev. W. C. Bledsoe is engaged in writing a history of Alabama Baptists, having been appointed to this work by our State Convention. This is a mistake. Bro. Bledsoe was requested by Dr. Renfro to furnish him some historical notes for the East Liberty Baptist Association.

—The *Clipper* man heard Bro. Bledsoe talking about it and fell naturally into the error of supposing that he intended to write up the history of the Baptists in the State. The convention had nothing to do with the matter.

—I have just closed a meeting of seven days at Hickory Hill church, in south Sumter, which resulted in nine accessions to the church. I was assisted in the meeting by Elds. A. R. Scarborough, J. D. Cook and A. J. Shelton. We also had the services of A. D. Fortner, who does not claim to be a preacher, but he rendered efficient service. He can talk, exhort and pray, and if he is not careful he will be taken by some to be a preacher. The church is greatly revived, and is now a working church. To God be all the glory. —*W. F. Pond, Cuba, Ala., Aug. 4th.*

—The concert recently given by the Ladies' Aid Society of Alpine was in every respect a marked success. Fine judgment was displayed in the selection, and skill and talent in the rendition of the pieces. Each performer well-deserves a special and complimentary notice, but space will not allow us this privilege. We venture the assertion, that more refinement, culture and musical talent can not be found in the State than was exhibited on this occasion by the community in and around Alpine. The proceeds of the concert, about \$60, were devoted to the fund for superannuated ministers. —*Visitor.*

—It is always encouraging to hear that God is gracious to his people. Elders J. B. Appleton and R. A. Pinkerton, missionaries appointed by the Cherokee Association, aided by Eld. J. W. Hodgins, commenced their work with Pleasant Grove church the 3rd Sabbath in July. The meeting continued 8 days. We hope it resulted in much good. Though there were not many accessions by baptism, a goodly number came in that were holding letters, and we hope others will soon obey Christ. Results of the meeting: by baptism 2, by letter 5, under the watch care of the church. They left Sabbath morning for New Harmony church. The interest of the meeting increased to the end. You will get sketches of their labors till the meeting of the Association. —*T. N. Appleton, Colinsville, Aug. 1st.*

—We have a meeting of some interest now in progress at Fellowship church, near Monterey. We have some indications of the Lord's presence. Two young men acted nobly yesterday by coming out on the Lord's side. We came directly from Garland to this place, where we had a good meeting—the results of which I cannot give at this writing as I left before the close. We had with us Elders J. E. Bell, of Georgiana, B. H. Crumpton, of Greenville, and L. G. Skipper, of Georgiana. It would be needless for me to say we had good preaching. —*A. T. Sims, Forest Home, Aug. 5th.*

—Please say that the S. S. Convention of the Mulberry Association will meet with Six Mile church on Friday before the 5th Sunday in August. (Introductory sermon by O. J. Cottingham, Friday, p. m., discussion of subject, In what way can we carry on successfully a county S. S. convention? Discussion to be opened by P. M. Fancher, sr., Saturday, discussion of subject, Who ought to be teachers in the Sunday school? Discussion to be opened by R. M. Honeycutt. Rev. T. M. Bailey is cordially invited to attend. He will meet at Randolph by some of the brethren if he will notify Rev. Job Langston, by mail, at Six Mile, Bibb county, of his purpose to attend. —*T. M. Barbour, Dist. Evangelist.*

—The resolution of the Southern Baptists to use a catechism prepared for the use of their families is much like that of our Publication Society taken several years ago. We have a catechism; does any one purchase it? When the Society offered its prize for the best catechism, high hopes were entertained that a new departure in the religious training of children was about to be made, and that great results were about to be reached. The same hopes are expressed in the South now. Perhaps it is as well to remember that a catechism is of no special importance except as it is employed by faithful and intelligent parents and teachers. The chief question is, how to get your catechism used as it must be in order to do much good. —*Watchman.*

—The recent protracted meeting at Alexander City was tolerably successful, under all the circumstances. Several had joined the church previous to my leaving, mostly by letter, and others expected. The church has a good organ, two or three skillful performers, and an animated choir. They have a faithful working force, female as well as male members. The pastor, Rev. R. J. Cumbe, is an earnest, zealous brother. He feels the burden of his calling and of his flock. He is an effective preacher. The Sunday-school is improving. Few churches reach the position of this one in so short a time. My stay was made pleasant by cultivating former acquaintances, and by making new ones. The town would prosper more but for high railroad freights, etc. May the Lord continue to prosper his work. —*W. Wilkes.*

—Allow me, through your paper, to thank Dr. Henderson for his timely article in your last issue. I am glad he came to the Convention, so that he could see the condition of our church there. But few know what a hard time a few have had there. Bro. E. T. Smythe did good service there. At present Bro. Henderson is manfully struggling to permanently establish a self-sustaining church there. And now with what help can be secured I think they can build a house for the pastor, which will save from one to two hundred dollars annually to the church. As an encouragement to others I will state, that my meeting day at Trussville was last Saturday and Sabbath. So they agreed that the Sunday school at Trussville would pay \$100 and the church \$50. You ten Dr. H.'s, ten S. S. ten, Cahaba church twenty in all \$50. Keep the ball moving. I hope to hear from others in this matter. —*A. J. Walker, Wood's Station, Aug. 2.*

—I mounted my horse and rode 10 miles through the heat, (a very laborious undertaking for a fat man), to attend the district meeting recently held at Ocmulgee church, Perry Co. I do not see and do not wish to be enlightened with regard to my duty on the various subjects appointed for discussion. As I rode along I could not help wondering what new light Dr. Cleveland would throw upon the duty of pastors to churches, knowing him to be an excellent pastor. I was anxious to hear Bro. West's views on that and other subjects. Knowing that he was visiting all parts of the State and in almost daily connection and communication with every section of the State, I imagined his talk would be a perfect treat. And then there was young Bro. Prestridge whom I had known from his infancy, knew his stock, believed there was something in him, and I was anxious to see and hear for myself. Also I was anxious to hear from Bro. Huckabee, although I did not expect him much as I think he had a good excuse. I found that the good people of that neighborhood had made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all. I found a good congregation, anxious to be told of their duty. But I found only one out of five preachers announced on the programme to deliver lectures on that occasion. If for one was sadly disappointed. The preacher present and several other brethren (laymen) did nobly, and we had quite an interesting meeting. But it would have been much more so if the preachers had been present. We want to be enlightened, are willing to hear, but how shall we hear without a preacher? Another meeting was appointed to meet with Pineflat church on Friday before the 5th Sunday in August. The one preacher that was present at the last meeting is away. I know he will not be at Pineflat. I wonder if there will be even one preacher there. Brethren, don't all run off. All come if you can; if not all, as many as can arrange to come. The good people of Pineflat will be certain to care for you and will gladly welcome you. —*Grunbler.*

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—The recent protracted meeting at Alexander City was tolerably successful, under all the circumstances. Several had joined the church previous to my leaving, mostly by letter, and others expected. The church has a good organ, two or three skillful performers, and an animated choir. They have a faithful working force, female as well as male members. The pastor, Rev. R. J. Cumbe, is an earnest, zealous brother. He feels the burden of his calling and of his flock. He is an effective preacher. The Sunday-school is improving. Few churches reach the position of this one in so short a time. My stay was made pleasant by cultivating former acquaintances, and by making new ones. The town would prosper more but for high railroad freights, etc. May the Lord continue to prosper his work. —*W. Wilkes.*

—Allow me, through your paper, to thank Dr. Henderson for his timely article in your last issue. I am glad he came to the Convention, so that he could see the condition of our church there. But few know what a hard time a few have had there. Bro. E. T. Smythe did good service there. At present Bro. Henderson is manfully struggling to permanently establish a self-sustaining church there. And now with what help can be secured I think they can build a house for the pastor, which will save from one to two hundred dollars annually to the church. As an encouragement to others I will state, that my meeting day at Trussville was last Saturday and Sabbath. So they agreed that the Sunday school at Trussville would pay \$100 and the church \$50. You ten Dr. H.'s, ten S. S. ten, Cahaba church twenty in all \$50. Keep the ball moving. I hope to hear from others in this matter. —*A. J. Walker, Wood's Station, Aug. 2.*

—I mounted my horse and rode 10 miles through the heat, (a very laborious undertaking for a fat man), to attend the district meeting recently held at Ocmulgee church, Perry Co. I do not see and do not wish to be enlightened with regard to my duty on the various subjects appointed for discussion. As I rode along I could not help wondering what new light Dr. Cleveland would throw upon the duty of pastors to churches, knowing him to be an excellent pastor. I was anxious to hear Bro. West's views on that and other subjects. Knowing that he was visiting all parts of the State and in almost daily connection and communication with every section of the State, I imagined his talk would be a perfect treat. And then there was young Bro. Prestridge whom I had known from his infancy, knew his stock, believed there was something in him, and I was anxious to see and hear for myself. Also I was anxious to hear from Bro. Huckabee, although I did not expect him much as I think he had a good excuse. I found that the good people of that neighborhood had made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all. I found a good congregation, anxious to be told of their duty. But I found only one out of five preachers announced on the programme to deliver lectures on that occasion. If for one was sadly disappointed. The preacher present and several other brethren (laymen) did nobly, and we had quite an interesting meeting. But it would have been much more so if the preachers had been present. We want to be enlightened, are willing to hear, but how shall we hear without a preacher? Another meeting was appointed to meet with Pineflat church on Friday before the 5th Sunday in August. The one preacher that was present at the last meeting is away. I know he will not be at Pineflat. I wonder if there will be even one preacher there. Brethren, don't all run off. All come if you can; if not all, as many as can arrange to come. The good people of Pineflat will be certain to care for you and will gladly welcome you. —*Grunbler.*

—We have a meeting of some interest now in progress at Fellowship church, near Monterey. We have some indications of the Lord's presence. Two young men acted nobly yesterday by coming out on the Lord's side. We came directly from Garland to this place, where we had a good meeting—the results of which I cannot give at this writing as I left before the close. We had with us Elders J. E. Bell, of Georgiana, B. H. Crumpton, of Greenville, and L. G. Skipper, of Georgiana. It would be needless for me to say we had good preaching. —*A. T. Sims, Forest Home, Aug. 5th.*

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