

Alabama Baptist.

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SPECIAL OFFER.

We will send the ALABAMA BAPTIST to any one who is not now receiving it, until Jan. 1st, 1881, for \$1.00. We will send six copies until Jan. 1st for \$5.00. Will our readers do us the kindness to inform any Baptists of their acquaintance who are not taking the paper of this offer!

WHY GOD MADE US.

A correspondent reports a case where the exaggeration of the doctrine of God's sovereignty has been used as a wedge of division in one of our churches. The pastor is said to have not only asserted that "God made some men expressly to be saved, and others expressly to be damned," but to have made the acceptance of this tenet a condition of church fellowship. That any one should handle the mysterious and awful doctrine of the Divine Decrees in so presumptuous a way is shocking.

That God saves or damns men in the very act of creating them is not a Scriptural doctrine;—if it were true, it would cast a midnight darkness upon God's moral nature—his goodness and his justice; it would make his will a blind caprice, and his government a heartless despotism; it would make the invitations of the Gospel a delusion and a sham, and it would overthrow the whole system of Christian morals.

We all embrace the doctrine of the Divine Sovereignty in Nature and in Redemption. We all confess that if saved, whether from death temporal or death eternal, we are saved by grace. We recognize a divine gift in the bread that feeds the body and in the Bread that cometh down from Heaven to feed the soul; in the water

deeming mercy as free as the conditions of providential blessings. For as Nature everywhere offers its blessings to men, so the minister of the Gospel is commanded to "preach the Gospel to every creature," and to declare in the name of God that "whoever will may come and take the water of life freely," and that "God our Savior will have all men to be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth."—1 Tim. 2:3, 4.

The effort to harmonize these counterbalancing of Scripture has baffled the greatest minds in the history of the Church of God, and has produced endless debates and divisions. Speculative minds have vainly striven to pass beyond the limitations of human knowledge. They have been prone to forget that "secret things belong unto the Lord our God; the things which are revealed belong to us and our children." Let the acknowledged failure of others be a lesson to us. Let the things "hard to be understood in Scripture" be accepted by a faith, implicit and reverent, which patiently waits for the fulfillment of the promise: "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

In the mean time, instead of piling stumbling blocks in the way of Christian pilgrims, let us employ ourselves in showing forth our Redeemer's praises and in leading sinners to his cross. We are going to an eternity whose ages will afford us leisure enough to study the mysteries of the Divine administration; now we are in probation with the Word of Life in our hands, and around us are six hundred millions of immortal souls, tormented by their sins! Wherefore, Christian brother, what thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor knowledge, nor device, in the grave whither thou hastenest. Preach the Word of grace in season and out of season. Preach the Gospel! this is what God made you for.

E. T. W.

A HEATHEN REVIVAL.

After long ages of corruption and superstition Buddhism is again making headway; and the most remarkable circumstance in connection with this revival is that foreigners are contributing to it. Two missionaries from America, Col. Olcott and a female companion, have affiliated with the Buddhists of Southern India. And Mr. Edwin Arnold, son of the famous Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, has written a brilliant eulogium upon the system, in his poem, "The Light of Asia."

When one comes to examine into the matter, this enthusiasm for Buddhism seems quite unaccountable, ex-

cept as an illustration of the depravity of the heart which does not like to retain God in its knowledge." There are many beautiful precepts in Buddhism, but Buddhism, as a religion, is without piety, and, as a moral system, is the very statue book of despair. The fundamental principle of Buddhism is this: All the evils of life come from the desires; extinguish your desires, therefore, and you come into a sphere where evil cannot reach you. When your love of life is mastered, your fear of death is subdued. When the love of praise ceases to operate upon you, the reproaches of men can no longer affect you. That slang proverb, "Blessed are they that expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed," expresses the philosophy of Buddhism. To bring such a system of negations into comparison with the Gospel of Christ is simply absurd. The latter sweetens and sanctifies all the natural instincts and affections; the former seeks to destroy them.

Besides this Buddhism is condemned by its practical results. It has been tested by its influences and effects, and these during thousands of years. If we consider the condition of that vast and populous region over which Buddhism rules we come to the conclusion, with Maurice, that this is "nearly the most ignorant portion of the globe." In Hindostan, its most cultivated territory, whatever softening influence it may exercise over the manners of the people, it leaves them without rectitude, morality, soul liberty, or the sense of personal responsibility. Some fanatics there, indeed, are striving to win soul repose by cruel austerities. But the great masses of the people are avaricious, deceitful and voluptuous. If they sometimes scruple to shed blood, they do not hesitate to lie, to cheat, to steal, to oppress, without any compunctions of conscience. If they will not kill any brute, but on the contrary endow hospitals for old cows and monkeys, they have no institution in all the land for the sick and aged of the human race. If they will not tread upon an ant, they will allow a poor beggar to starve to death at their doors. Thus practically as well as theoretically Buddhism is a failure.

Mr. Arnold has received from the King of Siam the Order of the White Elephant, as a testimonial and reward, for his tribute to Buddhism. He would have received a nobler and more lasting recompense had he devoted his fine genius to a poem consecrated to the glory of the Great

grave are not the amarantus of immortality. Christ lives, and leads the progress of the ages. E. T. W.

PARTISANSHIP IN POLITICS.

The demoralization of politics in this country calls for the gravest consideration on the part of all true patriots. If some change does not soon take place, the liberties of the Republic will be sacrificed by unscrupulous partisanship, and the freest form of government on earth be brought to a disastrous end.

In the elevation to the Presidency of a candidate who had been defeated at the polls, the fundamental principle of republicanism was violated,—the right of the people to elect their own rulers. This notorious act of usurpation, however, awakened but little alarm, because it was regarded as exceptional. The people were tired of the confusion and agitation, provoked by the Presidential election, and therefore submitted in silence, when their rights were violated by a partisan Commission. No one expected then that a precedent was being established; or at least that an encouragement had been given to a new conspiracy against the sovereignty of the people. Yet that this was the fact appears from the plan adopted by Messrs. Conkling, Cameron and Logan; and with which they hoped to fetter the Chicago Convention. By all the arts of menace and intrigue, they secured for their candidate majorities in a sufficient number of States to nominate him, if the entire delegation of those States should be required to vote as a unit; that is to say, if all the votes of a State must be cast for the candidate favored by the majority of its delegation. In this way, the minority in each State would not only lose their suffrages, but would be counted as voting for the candidate whom they opposed. And what was, in fact, the minority of the whole Convention, would thus outvote the majority in that body. It was also proposed to exclude from the Convention all delegates who should refuse to submit to the rule. Such was the aim of the "Third-Termers" in their struggle to secure the votes of States as "units." They intended to put Gen. Grant into nomination even against the will of the majority of his own party. And, having succeeded in this design, they would have had no fear, as to his forcing his way into the Presidency. The failure of this nefarious project affords reason for thankfulness to every lover of his country. The conflict was not simply, as the Watchman supposes, "a strife about men;" but a battle, waged

for the life of Republican institutions; and, while we rejoice at the result, we are alarmed at the fact that such a struggle could have taken place, and that, for a time, with such a prospect of success.

The conduct of the Convention was disgraceful. Bedlam could not have been more crazy. The chairman was powerless to arrest the shouting, the hissing and the uproar. For hours and hours, the speakers could not be heard. The men were bellowing like so many bulls of Bashan, and the women were raving and raging like so many intoxicated Bacchantes. It is a frightful thing to know that to create like these the nomination of the highest officers of the Republic has been committed, and that candidates whom a mere wild frenzy pitches upon may control our national destinies.

Nor do we greatly enjoy the proceedings of a much more respectable body, the Congress of the United States. The personal explanations and sharp flings and witty rejoinders that "bring down the house," have little interest to the public at large. And the people are tired of sectional imputations, which serve only to show how much ignorance and bile may lodge in the bosoms of statesmen. Measures of enlightened public policy are the demand of the country for its legislators; and even the immanence of a presidential election does not silence the demand. We are far, however, from intimating that some good has not been done by Congress. The reduction of the wastefulness of expenditure, originating in the war, has been so firmly pressed against Republican opposition, that now, as the *N. Y. Herald* testifies, "the Lobby has been starved out in Washington under the economical and sometimes parsimonious management of the Democrats."

Another measure which has failed, for the present, through the Presidential veto, must be carried out,—the reform of the federal election laws. It is an outrage that candidates for office should be appointed as Superintendents of Elections; that jail birds should be made Election Marshals, and that to persons so reckless and so irresponsible the power of summarily arrest on election day should be committed. In these particulars the Republican leaders have stubbornly resisted any change, although the necessity for it is admitted on all hands. And a measure of even greater importance, a provision for a correct count of the votes for President, they

save us from the horrors of civil war. Congress should remember, and so, too, should the citizens of every section, that the purity of elections is essential to our system of government. It is not to the public welfare that unscrupulous men shall be selected either to protect the ballot box or to count the popular vote. Ours is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Hence he who hinders the people from the choice of their own officers, violates the most fundamental of all our laws, and is working for the demoralization of society and for the detriment and even ruin of the Republic.

E. T. W.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The colleges fostered by the Baptists of Alabama have just closed their sessions for the year 1879-80. All reports indicate that their work has been admirably done. And now at the beginning of the vacation it seems proper to invite attention to the question, What is the duty before us in relation to these institutions? In common with all other citizens of the State, the Baptists owe something to the general cause of education. And we should cherish a sincere State pride and ambition for the prosperity of those institutions that are not denominational. If the State University at Tuscaloosa, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, can rival the best of similar colleges in other States, it should be cause for general congratulation among all people in Alabama. Such institutions, however, being tenderly fostered by the State, and therefore a good measure of prosperity for them being insured; and having unendowed institutions of our own, to which the faith of the denomination is pledged, and our own colleges having already done a great work for us, and still manned with excellent and laborious teachers, and everything connected with them being under the most satisfactory management, should not every friend of education among us reflect seriously on the question, What is our duty to these institutions during the opening season? During the summer it is that the State is canvassed for students, and an interest worked up for colleges. We would not advise partisan attempts to decoy patronage from any good school, nor that criticisms should be pronounced against any college in the State. We do not believe in that sort of work, nor have we known of anything of the kind. There are students in the State in great abundance for all of them. Many men are contemplating sending a son or daughter

to college, who have no particular preference; many others ought to do so, who have hardly thought of it; many Baptist parents could be influenced by an intelligent recommendation of our own schools. Here is a work for our pastors and other brethren. Take a part in the canvass of this summer. We can at least, each of us, canvass our own community and county. Our schools are not endowed, and consequently they are wholly dependent on the patronage which they receive. This, after all, is not a sore misfortune. It insures thorough work and at about the same cost to the patron. From every consideration it becomes us to labor unitedly and in earnestness to fill these colleges to their utmost capacity. Reflect on the importance of working for Howard College. This institution was built to the third time by the liberality of the fathers. If it is possible for Christian men in a rising country to act so nobly in planting denominational institutions, that their immediate successors will be morally bound by the same duty, and committed to the honor of perpetuating their work, then our fathers in Alabama—many of whom are still living, in twice lifting Howard College from the ashes, manifested a devotion to a liberality and a settled purpose, which does to-day, and will perpetually plight the faith of Alabama Baptists to the hearty and united support of that institution. And they never used an argument for its founding that is not in real force to-day. Besides here is its work all among us. The fruits which it has borne are on every hand. It has reflected great honor on the Baptists of Alabama. How depleted and rifled we would feel if deprived of the results of the work already done! It is all at our hands. Manfully, bravely, and without money, it lifts itself up among the endowed institutions at home and abroad, and pledges itself to do as good work as is done in the land. And for everything that constitutes thoroughness we suppose it cannot be surpassed within three hundred miles of our State line. It is not our purpose to make invidious comparisons of curriculum, although the Trustees and Faculty would not dread such a comparison if instituted. Our plea is largely based on the fact that Howard College exists. It exists as a necessity; it exists as a grand monument to the fathers, as an honor to the denomination, as a powerful factor in the educational interests of Alabama.

It is an enterprise which has done great things for us in the past, as an agency which assumes us of still greater work for the future, as an interest surrounded by health, and by a moral and religious and refined social status unsurpassed in the South; it is a Christian college and what it is our own college—this is our plea.

In addition to this we may make special mention of Howard College as a seat of learning for ministerial students. We cannot fail to feel a sense of real pleasure when we see a young man returning from that institution with the foundation well laid for success in the secular pursuits of life; and when we meet one who was educated there, who has already made his mark in some civil position, as teacher, lawyer, physician, farmer, merchant, mechanic or politician, we confess to a sensation of grateful satisfaction; yet we must never forget that Howard College was founded for the education of young men preparing for the ministry. This necessity stirred the hearts of our noble old brethren fifty years ago in Alabama, when the Manual Labor School was planted near Greensboro, and it was this that nerved their energy and their persistent efforts in the oft repeated rebuilding of Howard College. And we only have to make a little inquiry after the scholastic training of the men who occupy our pulpits to-day, to discover that a vast work has been done in meeting the demands of the situation.

But there is still a very great deal to be done! It will only take a few years more to bring us to the position which will make a Theological chair in Howard College an absolute necessity. There will always be many young brethren who can finish the college course and then go on to the Theological Seminary at Louisville; but there will always be many others who cannot do that, and who ought to have an opportunity to study the outlines of theology while taking their college course. It is a bold absurdity for any man to assume that such a thing is not needed right now. Col. Murfee has, in a very unpretending way, taught our ministerial students most valuable lessons in the art of sermonizing, bringing out in practical force this necessity.

Our design in this editorial has been, to urge on our brethren the importance of working for Howard College, in the matter of influencing students to go there to be educated. Let us take a part in the canvass of this summer. In our next issue we propose to say something for the female colleges of Alabama Baptists.

A WORD WITH THE SINNER.—DELAY NOT.

"Delay not, delay not, O sinner, to come; For mercy still lingers, and calls thee to-day; Her voice is not heard in the shades of the tomb; Her message, unheeded, will soon pass away."

There is imminent danger in delay. Thousands have gone down to ruin as the result of delay. It may be that the reader is committing this fatal mistake. Here he is, in the midst of Gospel influences, with warnings, admonitions and invitations on every hand. He sees the sad work of sin every day. He is constantly admonished that life is short and that death is certainly coming. Ten thousand times over he has been reminded that "now is the accepted time, and behold to-day is the day of salvation; and yet, here he stands idle all the day. The time was, probably, when the intercessor said, Spare him yet a score of years, and he continued to delay. Spare him yet one more year, and still he delays. And how long, O sinner, until you will have reached the last day of the gracious offer!

"There is a line by us unseen That crosses every path; The hidden boundary between God's patience and his wrath."

And a most alarming fact is that we are drawn on a cross that line ere we are aware of it! Procrastination is the thief of time and the thief of souls.

Worldly interest, pressing business, pleasure and sin and Satan, all conspire to engage every thought, and to prevent serious reflection and decisive action. When a thought of repentance enters the mind, it is laid aside by the evil suggestion that there is time enough yet; and so the great salvation is neglected; delay—delay puts thee to sleep on the verge of eternal woe. R.

QUERIES.

1st. A and B have a personal encounter. A is a member of the church. B is not. A apologizes to B and a reconciliation is had. The church of which A is a member demands that he should make a public acknowledgment before the church. A refuses. Whereupon he is excluded from the church. Did the church do right in this case?

Query 2nd. Is it customary with Baptist churches to require a unanimous vote upon the reception of members? Please answer through the ALA. BAPTIST and oblige.

ANSWER.

Query 1st has several points of importance in it or suggested by it.

1st. A personal offence may be in some cases a public offence also, and this query may contemplate such a case. A church member may make a personal attack on some one, they may have a fight, about matters of a strictly personal character, but it is publicly done, or it comes to the knowledge of the public. This makes it partake of the character of a public offence against morality and religion, against good order and against the peace and dignity of the church.

2nd. In such a case the public feeling of the offence cannot be satisfactorily apologized for by an apology made to the injured person, no more than a State's case of assault and battery can be dismissed from the docket of the county by reconciliation between the parties.

3rd. If the above query contemplates an affair where the church member was manifestly in the wrong and did not fight in self defense, he ought to make an acknowledgment to the church. In the absence of such acknowledgment the church did right to exclude him. Now be it understood that in the great variety of personal encounters, there will be found a variety of circumstances; and hence we cannot intelligently decide any case without a knowledge of its facts.

Query 2nd. Within our own experience and observation it has been customary with Baptist churches to require a unanimous vote upon the reception of members. Mark you, we do not use the word "require" in the sense that all must be present and vote; but we mean that a dissenting vote rejects the applicant. We think it has been customary in such cases for the church to look into the matter far enough to see whether the rejecting vote was well founded. We have known such cases. And if the dissenting vote were found to be without good reason, the party voting it was required to yield, and refusing to do so was excluded.

Our information is that our brethren further north have no such rule. They receive members on a majority vote. Notice was given a few days ago, in the papers, of an influential member in a church in New York city, voting against an applicant, but the said applicant was declared a member of the church.

In our opinion in all ordinary cases this is a good rule. The majority of a church can confer the fellowship of the church, and the majority can withdraw church fellowship. And as the New Testament is silent on this subject each church may have its own custom.

FIELD NOTES.

—Rev. B. W. Whilden, late of Alabama, is preaching at Matlock and Roberts, S. C.

—Rev. T. C. M. Golland, formerly of Alabama, is pastor of the churches at Jackson and Clinton, La.

—The name of Elder Geo. E. Brewer, of Dudleyville, Ala., is announced as a correspondent of the Baptist Flag.

—The Texas Baptist Herald says, that the church at Jefferson, Texas, has called Rev. J. H. Kinnebrew, of Gadsden, Ala., as pastor.

—Rev. Dr. McIntosh Cor. Sec. of the Home Mission Board, will attend the meeting of the Mississippi Baptist Convention at Okolona.

—A. W. Beverly, Three Notch, Ala.: The Alabama Baptist State Convention will meet at Greenville, Ala., on Wednesday, July 14th, at 10 a. m.

—Valle C. Hart, formerly of Alabama, and late of the Texas Baptist, has a position on the editorial staff of the Texas Journal of Commerce, published at Galveston.

—Dr. Bozeman, Meridian, Miss.: You are welcome to the sermon, we didn't preach for you Sunday night, on account of the rain. You may catch us again before the year closes.

—Eld. W. H. Patterson, of Eufaula, will doubtless be at the Convention at Greenville. The ladies of his church at Ramah, after the services last Sunday, handed him money enough to pay his expenses.

—Satulpa church, Clarke county, Ala., proposes to hold a meeting of days, embracing the third Sabbath in July, and by this notice invites our brethren, laymen as well as ministers, to be with us and assist us in the meeting.—C. J. Miles, Pastor.

—Rev. J. H. Hendon, of Birmingham, preached the commencement sermon of the Tuscaloosa Female College, on the 20 of June. The Times says that the discourse was appropriate, learned, instructive, and graceful, and the congregation were delighted with the gifted young divine.

—Please announce that Dr. R. H. Rivers, of Eufaula, will preach at Antioch Baptist church next Sunday, July 4, at 4 p. m. It is hoped that a large congregation will be out to hear this talented preacher. Rev. H. K. Schramm will occupy the pulpit at 11 a. m. A full attendance at the morning service is desired.—A Baptist, June 28.

—Bro. DeWitt, our district evangelist, has visited us and spent two nights with us. He preached at our house on the third of June to about thirty-five persons. I think that Bro. Billie is enlisted in the cause and doing much good. May the blessing of God ever attend the BAPTIST and its able editors.—Subscriber.

—The Greenville Advocate says: "Dr. S. A. Goodwin's address to the graduating class of the South Alabama Female Institute in this city last week, was a model of power and beauty. Dr. Goodwin is still a young man, yet he occupies an enviable position among the Baptist leaders of the south, and will climb still higher in his noble calling, for which his large brain power so eminently fits him."

—The ALABAMA BAPTIST grows daily in my affections. The editorials of Dr. Winkler I have never seen excelled. They are simply splendid. All true Baptists will endorse his articles with real pleasure. And the articles of Bro. Renfro are so full of religious pathos that it is impossible to read them and not feel your heart swell with the tenderest emotions. No one can read a paper of such excellence and not be benefited both mentally and spiritually. It must be a great power for good in Alabama.—A. M. Hanks, Columbus, Miss.

—I saw a statement in your paper that about 1200 people have returned from Texas utterly disgusted. I have traveled in thirteen States, going to Texas in November, 1874, and returning there, until February, 1880. It is far superior to any one of the other thirteen States. And of that twelve hundred at least one thousand will go back, and they will encourage many others to go with them. I shall start back on the 28th.—E. A. Barlow, Conecuh county. Well, well; people will differ in opinion you know. You go to Texas, and we will stay in Alabama.

—The Tuscaloosa Times says of the closing exercises of Prof. W. D. Fonville's school at Tuscaloosa: "The exercises were exceedingly interesting, and the proficiency of the boys in elocution was something wonderful. We take this occasion to say that Prof. Fonville is one of the most successful educators of boys we have ever had in Tuscaloosa; moreover, he is a high-toned Christian gentleman." We are prepared to believe every word you have said, friend Warren. And we are glad to be able to state that Prof. Fonville received his training at Howard College.

—We are living in a retired backwoods spot, but still the ALABAMA BAPTIST is a weekly and welcome visitor. We read the able editorials of Brethren Winkler and Renfro with delight. We are almost spiritually dead in this portion of the Bethel Association. Sabbath-schools and prayer meetings are almost unknown. District meetings are a failure. They are generally poorly attended, and they seem to be totally destitute of the Spirit of the Lord. As in the discussions at Ebenezer, every body has a plan of his own. But I do our duty the cry of desolation will cease. Let us aim at this, brethren, invoking the aid of the all-wise God and leaving all personal and selfish motives out of the question. Let us make Jesus and his cross our theme, and then the good Master will give us more labors, better systems and more blessings generally, and Zion will prosper.—Member of Bethel Association.

—Dr. Toy has been elected professor in Harvard "unsectarian" Divinity School. He will suit the position admirably, and the position will suit him. In the Southern Baptist Seminary he was conspicuously out of place.

—The exercises of Prof. Yancey's school closed last night, by the graduation of seven young ladies, who read essays before a large audience, with credit to themselves and pleasure to all present. We are happy to say that all are highly pleased with the school as conducted by Prof. Yancey. Parents could not send their daughters where they would receive a better and more practical course of instruction than to the A. C. F. College located at Tuscaloosa.—C. E. Rice, Northport, June 26.

—The Shelby Sentinel says: "It was the good fortune of the writer of this to be present at the closing exercises of Prof. J. D. Gwaltney's school at Harpersville on the 17th and 18th inst., and the manner in which the exercises were conducted was, highly creditable to both teachers and pupils. The people of Harpersville are fortunate in having secured the services of Prof. Gwaltney and his sister for another year. Prof. Gwaltney is a son of Rev. Dr. L. R. Gwaltney, President of the Judson Female Institute. He is a graduate of Howard College. We are pleased to note the high estimation in which the graduates of the Howard and Judson are held."

—The Union Springs Herald of last week says: "It is an open secret here that Prof. W. W. Wilkerson has resigned his position in the Institute and that in a few days he will leave the city, to return again in the future only as a visitor." Mr. Wilkerson as a teacher, and gentleman is very popular here, and the intelligence that he is to sever his connection with our school will, we are assured, be received by those of our citizens who have children to educate, with deep regret. May his lines ever be cast in pleasant places." Prof. Wilkerson is a son of Dr. W. W. Wilkerson, President of the Board of Trustees of Howard College. He graduated at Howard College in 1878, with the degree of A. M.

—Rev. J. M. Phillips, the late distinguished pastor of the Baptist church at Chattanooga, Tennessee, has arrived with his family and taken charge, as pastor, of the Baptist church at Tuscaloosa. He comes with the highest testimonials, from reliable sources, as to his deep piety and efficiency as an able minister of the gospel of Christ and an excellent pastor. He has already preached several sermons to the satisfaction and delight of his new charge, and has inspired the church with high hopes of his eminent fitness for his new field of labor. His sermons are replete with Scriptural truths, expressed in apt, strong, vigorous language, happily and forcibly delivered. They are highly appropriate and practical, and press his audience with a deep and abiding conviction of the thorough sincerity and earnestness of the speaker. I can not but think, that the church is blessed of God with a most excellent pastor, who, with his highly cultivated, accomplished and pious wife, is a most valuable addition to the church, as well as a most important accession to the literary and social circles of the community. Let us hope, that the church will discharge their whole duty to them; and that through their instrumentality, in the Providence of God, the church may be strengthened and built up, and the kingdom of God extended by the conversion of sinners to the cause of Christ. And I fondly hope that their influence for good will soon be felt and appreciated in all our State religious enterprises.—N. H. Brown, Tuscaloosa, June 25.

Superannuated Ministers.

To the members of the Baptist churches of the Muscle Shoals Association, greetings.

At the last meeting of our Association, I was appointed as a committee to address a letter to the churches in regard to the raising of a fund for the support of superannuated ministers.

I think this is a cause in which all should feel an interest. The parent supports the child while it is unable to do anything for itself; educates it, and by so doing prepares it for the responsibilities of life. The child is under the highest obligations to take care of the parent in the evening of his old age.

Is not this equally as true of the church and its pastor? The pastor should exercise parental care over the church. He should feed the lambs with "milk" and the older members with "stronger food." Is not this parental care? Certainly not the pastor has spent his life in this "labor of love" for the churches, they should "smooth his pathway to the tomb" by taking care of him in his declining years.

A Presbyterian minister was preaching the funeral of a young man, who was raised in this association, not long since, and when referring to the manner in which he had taken care of his aged father used the following beautiful language: "I would not rest in the bosom of such a son?" Children, a higher encomium can never be pronounced on man.

Steps are being taken in some portions of South Alabama, I am informed, and with great success, for this purpose. Let us see what the churches of this Association will do.

C. G. LYNCH, Com. Moulton, Ala.

Every flower, even the fairest, has its shadow beneath it as it swings in the sunlight.

The tie that binds the happy may be dear, but that which links the unfortunate is tenderness unutterable. "Godly sorrow is the sorrow of God reproduced in a tender, beautiful soul, by which the creature is brought into closest sympathy with God."—Anon.

LITERARY NOTICES.

DOMESTIC MONTHLY. New York. The fashion plates are fine, those of the frontispiece colored. And there is a good miscellany of practical directions and literary articles.

CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR. 96 West 4th Street, Cincinnati, \$1.50 a year. An able and instructive musical journal. It has a variety of good music, is well edited and has a corps of intelligent correspondents.

ANNIVERSARY TRACTS. Am. Bapt. Publication Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

A fine collection of exercises suitable for Sunday-school and kindergarten exhibitions. The young people will be delighted with them; and may easily arrange to have them reproduced at family festivals at home.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER'S QUARTERLY, for July, August and September. David C. Cook, Publisher, 46 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. Single subscription, 30 cts a year. Four or more copies to one address, 25 cts each per year. The number before us is fully up to the standard and is a valuable aid to Sunday-school teachers and workers.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for June, 1880. Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. The principal contents are: Dr. Wozle's School—Part II. The Reconstruction of Sheepfold. The University of the Prairies. Suicide. The Fishing and Fishing Literature. The ex-Amit Yakub Khan: from the Note-Book of a Staff-Officer. Bush-life in Queensland—Part VII. There are also two political essays, one relating to the present ministry, the other to the future. Price \$4 a year.

MEMOIRS OF MY EXILE. By Louis Kossuth. Translated by Ferenc Jausz. Card manila cover, price 40 cents. Nos. 35 and 36 Standard Series. This work has just been issued in Europe, being published simultaneously in Pesth, Hungary, Paris and London. It is proving the literary sensation of the year. The prominent part taken by Kossuth in the events described, his patriotic singleness of purpose, and, above all, the hold he has upon the hearts of Americans, will give the book many readers in America. J. K. Funk & Co., 10 and 12 Dey Street, N. Y.

POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Charles Knight. Vol. 8. Price, 35 cents. No. 18 Standard Series. This is the concluding Vol. of Funk & Co's popular edition of this great work. It contains the Appendix Annals 1849-1867, a large number of Tables of Contemporary Sovereigns, Chronological Tables of British Writers, etc. This volume also contains a very complete Index and Table of Contents for the entire work. A very great improvement has been made in this edition, in grouping together the tables of each class instead of scattering them, as they are in other editions, through the different volumes. The price now of this valuable history is so low that almost every family can possess it. J. K. Funk & Co., 10 and 12 Dey Street, N. Y.

AMERICAN ART AUTOGRAPH. Art Interchange, 140 Nassau Street, New York.

This interesting and valuable work is consecrated to a sacred charity. The proceeds will add to the Famine Fund for the relief of the starving Irish. Its contents consist of autographs and sentiments from distinguished Americans and drawings by American artists. Some of the sketches are very impressive, such as the Frontispiece depicting the sufferings of the great famine, a design by Rosina Emmet entitled "In the Garden," and a mask of Mr. Lincoln taken in 1860 by Mr. Douglas Volk. The pictures are thirty-eight in number. The sentiments and autographs are gathered up without much discrimination, but the latter include many famous names which we are glad to have in the form in which their owners are wont to trace them. On the first page appear the signatures of Henry W. Longfellow, on the last that of the great inventor Thomas A. Edison. There are three editions of the volume: Plain paper, 25 cts; Heavy paper, 31; Heavy plate paper in portfolio, \$5. Its own merits as well as its sacred mission give the Art Autograph a claim to the general patronage.

ELECTIC MAGAZINE. July No. 9. A fine steel engraving, entitled "The Crown," illustrates the couplet from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

"Fall well they laughed with counterfeited glees." At all his jokes, for many a joke had he; Full well the busy whisper, circling round, Conveyed the dismal tidings when he laughed.

The picture represents the interior of a school-room, contains eight figures, and is an excellent specimen of those "child subjects" which are almost everywhere popular. Among its contents that have the lighter literary character of fiction and poetry are an excellent critique upon the recent deliverances of Darwin, Huxley, Haecker, Spencer and others. The argument is popular, yet not wanting in depth or dignity. An article of tender interest commemorates the sad fate of Henri Miran a noble poet who fell a victim to ill-fortune and perished in his prime. Mrs. Oliphant exhibits with effect the genuine grievances of women. Huxley supervises the notice of Recent Science. Published by E. R. Pelton, 35 Bond Street, New York. Terms, \$5 per year; single number, 45 cents; Trial subscription for three months, \$1.

A wife's constant effort to make home attractive often has more to do with the husband's habits than anything else.

South Alabama Female Institute.

The commencement exercises of the South Alabama Female Institute, located in the enterprising and thriving little city of Greenville, Butler county, Ala., closed on Friday night, and the large and appreciative audience that attended so promptly day and night, from the beginning to the end of this most enjoyable occasion, will bear us out in pronouncing the exercises a complete success. This well conducted institution of learning needs no commendation from us, because it is already widely known in South Alabama as a permanent female college that rivals institutions of greater fame in the State. Being under the fostering care of the Baptists of Greenville and the surrounding country, and under the direct management of that eminent female educator, Prof. J. M. Thigpen, whose success as a teacher is scarcely equalled in the State, who can doubt that this college will soon attain to the very best educational facilities that can be afforded in a female college? Six young ladies graduated with honors and received diplomas. There were about one hundred and forty matriculates, over one hundred of whom were on the stage.

J. W. PURVIS.

Meeting in Mt. Carmel Association.

The ministers and deacons' meeting of Mt. Carmel Association met with the Mt. Carmel church, on Friday before the fifth Sunday in May. The introductory sermon was preached by Elder J. W. Dunn, Text, 1 Cor. 3:11: "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

Bro. Ira R. Foster was elected Moderator, and P. M. B. Garrett, Secretary. The moderator announced the meeting organized and ready for business. Elder Preston Brown, from the Tennessee River Association, was invited to a seat. There were some queries taken up from New Salem and Cedar Grove churches, and after some discussion they were dispensed with. There were several new queries presented, and some dispensed with and some laid over till our next meeting. The question was then taken up as to where the next Association would be held, and a motion carried that it meet with Cedar Point church, Madison county, Alabama, 3½ miles southwest of Woodville, on Friday before the second Lord's day in September next.

The very best of feeling prevailed during the meeting. It was well attended, especially on Saturday and Sunday. The Lord greatly blessed our efforts. We had some interesting sermons, which had a wonderful effect. It was resolved that a copy of these proceedings be sent the ALA. BAPTIST for publication. There being no further business, the parting hymn was sung, and prayer offered by Bro. Preston Brown. The meeting then adjourned *in die*.

Ira R. Foster, Mod.
R. M. B. Garrett, Sec'y.

Greenville Male High School.

It was our pleasure to be present and witness the closing exercises of the male high school at Greenville, Ala., under the direction of Prof. Geo. W. Thigpen. The primary department gave evidence of very careful attention and training. The boys did remarkably well. In the higher department we were delighted. Eight young men—for they were studying for the ministry—delivered original orations. We have been present on many such occasions; but never was it our privilege to see ability, earnestness, and careful training more happily combined. While we thought some of the speeches better than others, in composition and delivery, yet all were especially good.

Prof. Thigpen is certainly doing a great and good work in the cause of education in this section of our State. His worth and efforts are, and will be, appreciated by an enlarged patronage in the future. Special inducements are offered here to young men of limited means, who desire an education.

J. E. BELL.

Baptist News.

The governor of the State of Wisconsin is a Baptist.

There were 86 students at Furman University, S. C., last session.

Ohio has 591 Baptist churches, with a membership of 47,100.

The Baptists have 118 churches in Jamaica, with 22,767 members in 106 of them.

There is not a Baptist church or a Baptist preacher in Baylor county, Texas.

Rev. W. H. Parks, of Dallas, Texas, has just been made a D. D. by Concrete College.

The Karens raised last year for mission work up of \$31,000 and expect to raise more than \$25,000 the current year.

Rev. S. W. Folger, a Baptist minister at Delhi, Ont., hanged himself in his barn. He is supposed to have been temporarily insane.

Rev. C. H. Toy, D. D., has been elected to the chair of Hebrew and other Semitic languages in the theological department of Harvard college.

Mr. Spurgeon says: "I have never had to exclude from church fellowship, out of a membership of 7,700, a single one who was received while yet a child."

Elder W. A. Jarrell, of Illinois, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the church at Weatherford, Texas.

P. Orr Miller was ordained to the ministry at Fork Shoals church, Greenville county, S. C., June 12.

The Alumni Association of Waco University has resolved to erect a monument to the memory of the late Rev. Richard B. Burleson, L. L. D.—*Texas Baptist*.

Last year 3,200 new members were added to the Baptist churches in Sweden. Not yet are Baptist preachers in Sweden allowed to solemnize the rites of matrimony.

Rev. Albert H. Sweetser, lately pastor of the Universalist church, Plymouth, Mass., has renounced the system he has preached for twelve years and joined the Baptists.

Mrs. Anna Tyson has left Mr. Spurgeon \$200,000. Of this sum, \$75,000 is to be used in training Baptist ministers, and \$125,000 is to go to the Orphanage.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Royall, so well known in Texas, has been elected professor of Ancient Languages in Wake Forest College, North Carolina.—*Texas Baptist Herald*.

The church at Austin, Texas, has called Rev. M. J. Bracker, of Fayette, Mo., as pastor, and it is expected that he will begin his labors about the first of August.—*Texas Baptist Herald*.

The Baptist Anniversaries of North Texas will meet at Ennis, instead of Denison, July 21-26. The Deacons' Convention will meet July 21; the Sunday-school Convention, July 22; the General Association, July 23.

The good work among the Telugus still goes on. Mr. Clough reports the recent baptism of 568. The Governor of Madras has lately visited Ongole and given liberally to repair the building recently destroyed by the cyclone.

A prominent New York Baptist, in a business letter to us, says: "As far as I can learn, the pastors of this city quite generally regard Dr. Pelz as having been cruelly wronged by an outrageous libel."—*Religious Herald*.

Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., has just given \$10,000 to the Crozer Baptist Theological Seminary, the interest of which is to be used in paying the expenses "attending occasional lectures before the students" of that institution.

Baylor University at the late commencement conferred the honorary title of D. D. on Elders J. A. Kimball, W. O. Bartley and O. C. Pope, and L. L. D. on Professors H. H. Smith, T. N. Clark and Elder J. C. Long.—*Texas Baptist*.

One hundred years ago, from this very month, there was in Richmond but one Baptist to every one hundred and twenty-five of the population. To-day there is one to every five. What will it be one hundred years to come?—*Religious Herald*.

Bro. Kiefer writes of Bro. Penn's camp meeting, from Eagle Lake: "A deep interest pervades the congregation. Twenty-eight persons have professed conversion, and twenty have been received for baptism. This morning the first were baptized, and a larger number received to be baptized to-morrow."—*Texas Baptist Herald*.

Current Items.

Vanderbilt holds a thirtieth of the national debt, \$60,000,000.

"A direct line of mail steamers is to be established between Italy and the United States."

Hon. Paul A. Chadbourne, M. D., president of Williams College, has resolved to deny college aid to any student who is caught smoking.

The Cincinnati Convention nominated Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania, for President; and W. H. English, of Indiana, for Vice President.

The statistical bureau at Berlin publishes a return showing that 19,869 emigrants from Germany went to the United States during the first quarter of the current year.

Joseph W. Drexel has presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, a valuable cabinet of more than two thousand ancient Roman, Greek and Egyptian coins.

It is estimated that the loss of property by the tornado on the 13th, at Pittsfield, N. H., amounts to \$100,000. Acres of trees, from two to four feet in diameter, were snapped like pipe stems.

The great donation of George Peabody for the benefit of the working people of London is now in full and admirable working order. The number of separate dwellings occupied by them is 2,335, containing 170 rooms, and sheltering 9,965 people.

The New Haven Journal makes the curious statement that a post mortem in the case of H. D. Purdy, Jr., of New Canaan, "revealed the fact that his death was caused by a broken neck, and that he had been living in that condition some three years, as is supposed."

A farmer at Milan, N. Y., is said to have discovered an underground river. He started to bore a well, and after getting 170 feet water rose rapidly and began to flow from the hole.

The machinery was taken out, and since then water has been thrown 50 feet in the air.—*Watchman*.

A firm of wool growers in Webb county, Texas, have recently purchased a tract of 300,000 acres of land, bordering about twenty miles along the Rio Grande, upon which they intend to graze about 200,000 sheep. From a flock of 35,000 head they have this year, on a six months' clip, realized \$18,000.

The enormous advance in the cost of paper may be in part attributed to its extensive use in the various arts and manufactures not connected with printing. The last application of an atropine in the construction of an atropine tower twenty-five feet in diameter, at the Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

Mr. W. Marshall, of Glasgow, Scotland, has bequeathed to that city the sum of \$1,000,000 for the erection and endowment of an educational institute for destitute children.

Advices from Toronto state that Harrison, the noted counterfeit of the United States and Canada, has been arrested at Unionville. Among the plates which he delivered up were one or two five dollar plates in the United States legal tenders, for which the United States government has a standing offer of five thousand dollars for their capture.

The Territorial Democratic Committee at Salt Lake City adopted a resolution declaring it to be the solemn duty of the government to suppress polygamy in the Territories by means of proper laws and officers. Allen G. Campbell was appointed a delegate to Cincinnati, with instructions to urge the incorporation of this resolution in the Democratic National platform.

The contributions from all quarters towards the relief of Ireland now total up nearly three millions of dollars, divided in round numbers: Duchess of Marlborough's fund, \$500,000; Mansion House committee, \$750,000; Land League Relief fund, \$300,000; New York Herald fund, \$325,000; Philadelphia Relief fund, \$250,000; Canadian fund, \$100,000; Constellation ship, \$150,000; various, clothing, etc., \$100,000. Total, \$2,910,000.

An interesting archaeological discovery has been made in Italy—that of a buried town, a new Pompeii, unexpectedly found near Manfredonia, at the foot of Mount Gargano. A temple of Diana was first brought to light, and then a portico about twenty metres in length, with columns without capitals, and finally a necropolis covering 15,000 square metres (about 3½ acres). A large number of inscriptions have been collected, and some of them have been sent to the museum at Naples. The town discovered is the ancient Sipontum of which Strabo, Polybius and Livy speak, and which was buried by an earthquake. The houses are twenty feet below the surface of the soil. The Italian government has taken measures to continue the excavations on a large scale. Every day some fresh object of interest turns up. The latest is a monument erected in honor of Pompey after his victory over the pirates, and a large quantity of coins in gold and copper.

Prof. Nordenskjöld, the Arctic Explorer, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent, has stated some curious things about the climate in regions of perpetual snow. "The cold is by no means so insupportable as is supposed. We passed from a heated cabin at 30 degrees above zero to 47 degrees below zero in the open air without inconvenience. At 15 degrees below zero a steam, as if from a boiling kettle, rises from the water. At once frozen by the wind it falls in a fine powder. At 40 degrees the snow and human bodies also smoke, which smoke changes at once into millions of tiny particles, like needles of ice, which fill the air and make a light, continuous noise, like the rustle of a stiff silk. At this temperature the trunks of trees burst with a loud report, the rocks break up, and the earth opens and vomits up smoking water. Knives break in cutting butter. Cigars go out in coming in contact with ice on the beard. To talk is fatiguing. At night the eyelids are covered with a crust of ice, which must be carefully removed before one can open them."

Miss Josephine Cowan.

Died, at the home of her father, Basil Cowan, Ala., May 23, 1880, Mrs. Ruth Geer Talbot Scarborough, widow of Rev. Geo. Talbot, aged fifty-nine years and six months.

The subject of this notice was born in De Kalb county, Tennessee, December 1, 1820. Her father, W. H. Talbot, the son of Rev. Edmund Talbot, moved to this State in 1831. And in 1831 she professed faith in Christ, and was baptized by Rev. Michael Ross. In the spring of 1832 she joined the New Prospect Baptist church by letter. In September, 1832, she was married to Basil Cowan, who joined the New Prospect Baptist church by letter. In September, 1832, she was married to Basil Cowan, who joined the New Prospect Baptist church by letter.

By experience in October, 1845, and was ordained in 1850. And in the New Prospect church she continued in her humble way of working for Jesus, in visiting the sick, helping the poor, scattering seeds of kindness, and sowing words of peace, for thirty-eight years, until she reached her last earthly home, and to her reward.

She left eight children, all of whom had reached mature years, and nineteen grand children, with many friends, to mourn her sudden and unexpected departure, and sympathize with her bereaved husband, who is left to rear her children, and who she often said to meet him on his return from his field of labor, with kind words. During her life she was a devoted mother, and a faithful wife, and a true friend.

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Selma Argus: The receipts of cotton at this port, to the 17th, were 111,245 bales, against 99,869 bales in the same date last year.

About a half crop of wheat and not so many oats have been gathered. The corn crop is backward. Cotton looks well. There is a great deal of sickness in this section.—*J. E. Bell, Watchman*.

Livingston, Tenn.: About 9½ o'clock Sunday night, while the moon was shining brightly, and several of our business houses were still open, Sheriff Reineke and six other prisoners escaped from jail.

Etawah Mirror: Selma is again in the news, on the 19th of our county and section it is, except in spots, a poor one, and not likely to make more than half a crop. Cotton is behind, but not well where clear.

Trois-Museaux: The crop prospects of this section are becoming seriously injured by the long dry spell. Rain is greatly needed and unless the refreshing showers come very soon, corn and cotton will be materially injured.

Unknown Press: The crops in this section, and especially along the Alabama Central railroad, are in a fearful condition. Our judgment is that the cotton will be a half crop. Cotton is very small seeded and needing rain badly.

Marion Standard: It is conceded on all hands that the corn crops in the black belt of this county have been seen since 1860. The cotton is not good, but is improving. The crops of corn and cotton on sandy lands are comparatively good.

Wetumpka Alabama: A convict made escape from Col. Williams' plantation last Wednesday, and being hotly pursued by the posse, he fled into the river, and was drowned. His body was recovered on Saturday and an inquest held over it.

Bibb Blade: Green Pond, Bibb county, is doing quite an extensive business in iron ore. Capt. J. H. Sharpe, is operating a mine near Helena, Ala., and is doing well. He has a fine mine near Helena, Ala., and is doing well.

At the residence of the bride's father, near Midway, Bullock Co., Ala., on the evening of the 8th inst., by Rev. W. S. Rogers, Mr. Dunyan Darbie of Spring Hill, Barbour Co., and Miss Kate Thompson.

In Memoriam.

Died, suddenly, at her home in Sumter county, Ala., May 28, 1880, Mrs. Ruth Geer Talbot Scarborough, widow of Rev. Geo. Talbot, aged fifty-nine years and six months.

The subject of this notice was born in De Kalb county, Tennessee, December 1, 1820. Her father, W. H. Talbot, the son of Rev. Edmund Talbot, moved to this State in 1831. And in 1831 she professed faith in Christ, and was baptized by Rev. Michael Ross. In the spring of 1832 she joined the New Prospect Baptist church by letter. In September, 1832, she was married to Basil Cowan, who joined the New Prospect Baptist church by letter.

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seared. My sky is now bright and beautiful. Hallelujah! hallelujah! The next day he went home "to die no more."

Sister Garrard was a gentle, constant, trusting lady in all the relations of life. She was a wide awake live Christian. She was engaged in secret prayer when Jesus spoke to her soul. At that moment she was so happy that she seemed to tell her parents, but by that time she had reached the house, Satan intercepted her, saying, "You have nothing to tell, and this troubled her very much, until she dreamed that she saw a cloud, and upon that cloud the following sentence written in golden letters: "Your name is written in the Lamb's book of Life." From this time forward, she was ever ready "to give a reason for the hope that was in her." In a series of meetings held last year with the Pine Level church, of which she was a member, being called upon to relate her experience before the public congregation, she proceeded to do so. She had something to tell and was then not ashamed to be afraid to tell. The Devil could not back her up now. No, her hope was too well founded. I will give a few of her last words: "Write to my children in Texas and tell them for her 'change to come.' "Blessed dying! Glorious dying!"

Ramoth, Ala., June 18.

Straiten your old boots and shoes with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, and wear them again.

Harrison Bros. Ready Mixed Paint.

Many years practical test has demonstrated the superiority of the Harrison Bros. Ready Mixed Paint over all other paints. They are the best and most durable paint made.

They are always ready for use and need no thinning.

They can be applied by the most inexperienced person with good results.

They are not affected by the atmosphere.

They will not "peel," "crack," "chalk" or "blister."

They have a more even and glossy finish than any other paint.

They are the most economical of any paint.

Sample by Cawthon & Coleman Drug Co., Selma, Ala.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS THE CHAWING OF THE BAG.—Durham, the great Southern Tobacco Center, is situated in the 4th lateral Revenue District of North Carolina which embraces 21 counties, and in these 21 counties there are 75 registered manufacturers of tobacco. The Internal Revenue paid to the Government by these Factories, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1879, amounted to (\$879,450.81), eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand four hundred and eighty dollars and eighty-one cents. Of this amount the manufacturers of the celebrated BLACKWELL'S FRAGRANT DURHAM BACON TOBACCO, Messrs. W. T. Blackwell & Co., alone paid (\$247,700.24), five hundred and forty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-four cents. More than double the amount that the other seventy-four factories combined paid. This needs no comment. These facts show most conclusively who it is at Durham who makes the money, and who meets the thickest extent the popular demand.

Do You Want a Teacher?

Persons desiring a first-class male Teacher to act as Principal and Teacher of a High School, for the incoming year, will be put in correspondence with us by addressing us.

Announcement.

JOHN N. STANFORD is hereby announced as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wilcox county, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention, to be held in Camden on the 30 day of July next.

Appointments.

REV. G. M. LYLES

Will fill the following appointments in the Union Association:

Thursday, July 1

Friday, July 2

Saturday, July 3

Sunday, July 4

Monday, July 5

Tuesday, July 6

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

To-Day.

Only today for the burden
Of toil or pain or care!
We need not blacken to-morrow
With the shadow of our despair;
Strength for the present moment
Is the only answer to prayer.

Not upon our weak shoulders
Is laid the weight of years.
Safe is his hand who is the future
His love, its loom and its tears;
And the pain may be less bitter
The joy more sweet than our fears.

Or even before to-morrow
May come the sure release,
Waiting, and bearing, and doing.
For us at once may cease
Instead of life's stern-kept roses,
May blossom the lilies of peace.

O, souls that hunger, thirsting,
Struggle and strive away!
Gather in on the future
That full with patient hope may
The little space of to-day.

—Examiner and Chronicle.

The Inner and Outer Beauty.

BY REV. J. L. MILLER.

There is no sin in the desire to be beautiful. The human form, before sin's blight touched it, was perfect in loveliness—the embodiment of all that is noble, graceful, winning and charming. Fragments of the shattered splendor are found, one feature in one, and another in another, by which we have hints of what the original was. The artists have tried to re-produce the primal beauty by gathering from many forms these fragments of loveliness and combining them in one figure.

One thing we know, that all true Christian life is growth towards perfection of beauty. Christ came to restore to ruined human nature its lost loveliness. This is true of the physical as well as the spiritual life. He is to change our vile bodies and fashion them like unto his own glorious body. All blemishes are to be left in the grave. Whatever the marring of form or feature in this world, we are sure, if we are in Christ and Christ in us, of a spotless beauty in the life beyond the grave.

When we come to ask for a definition or standard of personal beauty, we find it to be more than complexion, more than graceful contour. It does not lie in the eye, in the skin, in the proportions. It is a universally accepted principle that the soul gives to the body its form, and that the life within writes its whole history in the features of the face.

"The stainless soul within
That gilds the fairest skin."

A beautiful character will transfigure the countenance. You look into it, and you read refinement, purity, delicacy, peace, love. In like manner, an evil nature sets up its pictures at all the windows, and you see at a glance selfishness, cunning, lust, deceit, falsehood, malignity, enmity, unrest. All spiritual culture is there, to be read, as the heart becomes filled with the divine graces they make themselves manifest in the transforming of the features.

In the cultivation of personal beauty the observance of the physical laws of being is of vital importance. These are inexorable. There is no forgiveness for their violation.

Then, still more essential is the observance of moral and spiritual precepts. The soul informs its own dwelling. There is no beauty in the idiot's face. The most perfect features have scant loveliness when there is a vacant mind behind them.

So, also, beauty of soul exhibits itself in the expression. Kindness wreathes the face with gentleness; holy thoughts refine the countenance, grand purposes, high aspirations, noble motives, clothe the form and features with dignity and power. Sincerity and truth transfigure the homeliest looks.

Those, therefore, who would cultivate personal beauty must look to their inner life. As the dwellers in taste and refinement always manifest themselves in the adornment of his home, so goodness and moral beauty in a soul will always declare themselves in manner, look and bearing. The plainest features are often made to shine in almost supernatural loveliness when struck through with the warmth and tenderness of indwelling love.

The most beautiful people in the world are truly benevolent people, their hearts full of sympathy and kindness, and their lives devoted to labors of love.

Not then to the outside must our care be given, but to heart culture. A lovely soul will form the most repulsive features. We may adorn our face and features as we will; by art and skill and care we may try to keep the complexion fair, the skin clear and soft, and the whole countenance beautiful, but if there are within us selfish hearts, greivous dispositions, uncontrolled appetites, they will work out through the surface beauty, and will blotch and spoil it all. —United Presbyterian.

Insects to Eat.

We do not particularly enjoy the thought of eating insects, but to many people, in different parts of the world, insects are the choice tid-bits on the bill of fare. In some places bees—as well as honey—are eaten, besides wasps and locusts. You have often heard of white ants, or termites, and butterflies, moths and dragonflies are well-known articles of food. You have probably also read of people who like various grubs, larvae, but the queerest taste is found in Africa, on the banks of Lake Nyassa. In this delightful spot mosquitoes are so plentiful, that they are gathered in bags and pressed into cakes an inch thick, and about the size of a tea-spoon, called "kungs." The people devour them with relish, preferring to eat rather than to be eaten. Another strange sort of "cakes" are made of the eggs of a beetle, the Mexican Water-bugman.—N. J. Messenger.

The Training of Girls.

Rev. W. Gladden, of Springfield, Mass., recently sent out circulars to mothers in that city, asking, 1. What are the most common defects in the training of our girls? 2. What principles of conduct are most important, and what habits are essential to the development of noble and useful womanhood? At a public meeting the results of his inquiries have been given. Female habits of dress were referred to as more injurious than male habits. Most women, too, take much less out-door exercise than is good for them. The lack of exercise is largely caused by foolish dress, which makes active exertion impossible. It is generally of improper nature, and unsuitably adjusted, and creates many of the nervous diseases of women. Another mistake on the part of many girls is in passing their time out of school hours in idleness and frivolous amusement, doing and learning nothing. The speaker thought that more is done in wealthy families to teach the daughters habits of industry than in those of moderate circumstances. A correspondent referred to one woman who said she is proud her daughters never did any sweeping; another would not let her child do any kitchen work. Another mistake is to make dress the main business of life. One letter referred to a woman who said over her young infant, "I am so glad it's a girl! I can dress her so much finer than I could a boy," and Mr. Gladden added, "O woman, to what depths of degradation have you fallen, when you can let the face of a baby and have such a thought as that! And judgment, even for an instant, in your mind! What can such a woman do but destroy the soul of her children! Still, he thought the women not wholly to blame, because their vanity is stimulated by the foolish admiration of men; the girl who catches a husband only by fine dress, too often finds the prize she has won is only a broken heart. The next mistake is in devoting too much time to novel reading, which excites morbid and unreal ideas of life and a craving that never can be satisfied. It is mental dissipation of a dangerous character—scarcely less so than that of drink. Another mistake is too early initiation into the frivolities of society. The average young lady of Springfield, according to the lecturer, makes her debut at three, when she begins to go to children's parties in dress elaborate enough for a fancy ball, and is instructed in arts of vanity and coquetry. At six or eight she is a member of clubs, and enjoys frequent evenings out. One good woman wrote that she had the heartache for the unsatisfactory and dissatisfying excitement of the roll-skating-ring, which has none of the advantages of out-door skating. The last error alluded to, was the neglect to honor and obey parents. Some sad instances were brought forward, to show that too often a girl of thirteen regards herself as her own mistress, and passes her time at parties, etc., or staying out late, and so on.

A correspondent narrated the facts about four respectable families in one congregation in the city, in three of which there was one daughter each, and in the other there were three. Each of the first three left school when she wanted to, passed as much time on the street as she pleased, and is now a by-word and a reproach. The other three likewise went to ruin while their parents were attending the prayer-meeting, and professed to know nothing of their daughters' habits.—Christian Intelligence.

The Crooked Tree.

"Such a cross old woman as Mrs. Barnes is I never would send her jelly or anything else, again," said Molly Clapp, setting her basket down hard on the table. "She never even said, 'Thank you,' but 'Set the cup on the table, child, and don't knock over the bottles. Why don't you mother come herself instead of sending your old maid?'"

"I be dead one of these days, and then she'll wish she had been a little more neighborly," never went to go there again, and I shouldn't think you would."

"Molly! Molly! come quick and see Mr. Daws straighten the old cherry tree!" called Tom through the window; and old Mrs. Barnes was forgotten as Molly flew out over the green to the yard.

Her mother watched with a good deal of interest the efforts of a stout man as, with strong ropes, they strove to pull the crooked tree this way and that; but it was of no use.

"It's as crooked as the letter S," said Joe, as he dropped the ropes and wiped the sweat from his face.

"Are you sure you haven't begun twenty years too late on tobacco and rum, Joe?" asked Mr. Daws.

"That's a true word, master, and it's as hard to break off with them as to make this old tree straight. But I signed the pledge last night, and with God's help, I mean to keep it."

"With God's help you mean to hope to keep it," responded the master. "Our religion gives every man a chance to reform. No one need despair so long as we have such promises of grace to help."

"That's my comfort, sir," said the man, humbly. "But I shall tell the boys to try and not grow crooked at the beginning."

"Mother," said Molly, as she stood by the window again at her mother's side, "I know what is the matter with old Mrs. Barnes. She needs to try to be pleasant and kind now, for she's like the old tree; it's twenty years too late."

"It's never too late, with God's help, to try to do better, but my little girl must begin now to keep back her words and unkind thoughts; she will never have to say, as Joe said about the tree, 'It's twenty years too late.'—Child's World.

On the tombstone of Rev. Dr. Morrison, the renowned Chinese missionary, is the following characteristic epitaph: "I have sinned; I have repented; I have turned; I have loved; I sleep; I shall rise; and (through the grace of Christ, though unworthy), I shall reign."

Affairs at the South.

At the Washington Square Methodist Church Rev. W. F. Hatfield, the pastor, discoursed of his recent visit to the South. He was impressed, he said, with the beauty of its natural scenery, the Christian hospitality of its people and the wonderful progress they have made toward prosperity since the close of the war. He advised young men and those having large families and who find it difficult to earn a comfortable livelihood here, to go South and buy a farm, assuring them that they will be welcomed by the Southern people. There is little concern felt, he said, among the Southern people about the approaching Presidential election, or who the candidates may be, as the better class of people have suffered so severely in the loss of their property and their relatives by the late war—which they believe to have been brought about largely through the machinations of politicians North and South—that the very name of politician is offensive to them. He found the colored people industrious and happy. They have all the work they want and are paid liberally. He had not met one among them who complained of his condition or who talked of going to Kansas or elsewhere. It has been said that there is as much bitterness toward the North as at the close of the war, and that the people of the South do not care to mingle with Northern men and women. This charge he contradicted, and said that although he went there a stranger, he never was more kindly received. In conclusion he paid a glowing tribute to the Christian courtesy, public morality and patriotism of the people of the South.

Evolution.

A reviewer in the June Scribner, writing of Huxley's book on the Crayfish, defines the status of the Evolution discussion in the following terse paragraph: "It is somewhat remarkable that a man so keen and clear-headed as Professor Huxley, can think to settle the origin of all things by merely pushing the difficulty of transformation from the non-living elements to living organisms back a few millions of years. A miracle differs from ordinary phenomena, not in degree, but in kind. Granted a force able to transform one atom of inorganic matter into a living germ, and we have a God capable of creating a universe. With all his brilliancy of intellect and power of logical thought, Professor Huxley can believe that somehow, in some infinite distance of time, by a fortuitous combination of force and matter, some fragment of inorganic matter became endowed with life, which was, by the action of blind force, developed into the well-ordered system of the organic world, and yet he scoffs at the absurdity of the belief that will, the one uncorrelated force of which we know, should have anything to do with such a transformation. Truly, the faith that science demands puts to shame the faith of religion."

The Faithful Son.

General Havelock was one of England's best and bravest soldiers. He was an earnest Christian, as well as a brave soldier. He was a member of a Baptist church. Once, while in London, a gentleman called to spend an evening with him, according to a previous invitation. In the course of the conversation, Mrs. Havelock turned to him and said, "My dear, where is Henry?" referring to her son, whom she had not seen all the afternoon. The General started to his feet and said, "Why poor fellow, he's left him on London bridge at 12 o'clock, and told him to stay there till I came back. Then, in the hurry of business, I forgot it. And soldier like, I have no doubt that he is still there, though it is now past seven o'clock."

General ordered a cab to be called; and, as he turned to go to relieve his son from his long watch on the bridge, he apologized to his friend for his absence, saying:

"You see, sir, the discipline of a soldier's family."

In about an hour he returned, bringing Henry with him. He found him just where he had left him. The dear boy had never thought of leaving, and if his father had remained till midnight, he would not have left his post.

This is a beautiful example of faithfulness. Let us try to imitate it.

About Ferns.

One of the most curious, as well as beautiful things we have learned by means of the microscope, is the arrangement of the seeds—or what takes the place of seeds—of ferns. These objects the botanists say are not true seeds, but spores, and they grow on the back of the fern. They are usually arranged in a tiny cup or basket, scattered in all directions when ripe, and the contents about. Some of the little cups have a cover like half a pea-pod, and others have two covers. Some of them are uncovered, and look like piles of oranges, of bright gold color, and others have a sort of tiny umbrella standing up among them. One kind look like fairy baskets of fruit, and another, thrust under the scales of the fern, resemble the bows peeping out of the lace in an old-fashioned cap border. Each fern has immense numbers of these seed cups; in one sort—the fanny fern—as many as eighteen millions of spores are calculated to be grown on each frond.—N. J. Messenger.

A little boy lay on his dying couch. He had a father who was irreligious. Just before he died he said: "Father, tell Jesus the reason you won't love Him?" The father burst into tears; but before he could give an answer the dear Sunday-school boy had fallen asleep in Christ. Subsequently the reproof, operating upon that father's heart, led him to repentance and to Christ, and he has since joined his son in the happy land.

He told her to set her day, and she Saturday for her wedding day.—Whitall Times.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

House and Yard Plants.

Collect some soot from a chimney or stove where wood is used for fuel, put it into an old pitcher and add hot water upon it. When cool use it to water your plants every few days. The effect upon plants is wonderful in producing a rapid growth of thrifty shoots, with large, thick leaves, while there is no better protection from insects.

A Valuable Glue.

A very permanent and durable glue, which may be called chrome glue, is made by adding to a moderately concentrated solution of the glue one part of acid chromate of lime in solution, to five parts of the gelatin, this sort of chrome being thought better adapted to the purpose than bichromate of potash, which is usually used. The glue thus prepared, after being exposed to the light, becomes insoluble in water, in consequence of the partial reduction of chromic acid. The preparation can be used in cementing glass objects liable to be exposed to boiling water, the treatment being the ordinary one of applying the glue to the fractured surface, and then holding them together till dry, and exposing them for a sufficient length of time to the light, after which boiling water will have no action upon them. It is suggested that this preparation will be better adapted to cementing the covers on glass sides than any now in use. The same preparation can be applied for making fabrics waterproof, especially sails of ships, awnings, etc., where no great flexibility is necessary. Two or three applications of the glue, either by the immersion of the object in it, or by the use of a brush, will answer the purpose. Roofing paper is also rendered impervious, even when exposed to long continued rains.—Harper's Weekly.

Home-Made Feather Duster.

A Feather Duster is an article, the convenience of which every housewife appreciates, but it is often expensive for many farmers to buy. For all such, some hints as to how a duster of equal utility and durability to a store one may be made at home from the feathers that would otherwise go to waste, may be useful. If beauty is not sought, any remnant of the proper size, such as the end of a broom handle, will serve for the handle of the brush; if one happens to have an old duster handle that can be used once more. With a saw make a series of grooves or deep notches in the lower end of the handle. By the aid of a hammer the lower portion of each quill should be so flattened as to pass into the grooves. As fast as the feathers are put in they should be tied with string; and as the work proceeds glue should be added, so that the feathers may be the more firmly fastened. In this way new sets of feathers, followed by the twain and glue, may be added, until the duster is of sufficient size, after which the finishing row of large feathers, selected for the purpose, is placed around the whole of the brush, if one happens to have an old duster handle that can be used once more. With a saw make a series of grooves or deep notches in the lower end of the handle. By the aid of a hammer the lower portion of each quill should be so flattened as to pass into the grooves. As fast as the feathers are put in they should be tied with string; and as the work proceeds glue should be added, so that the feathers may be the more firmly fastened. In this way new sets of feathers, followed by the twain and glue, may be added, until the duster is of sufficient size, after which the finishing row of large feathers, selected for the purpose, is placed around the whole of the brush, if one happens to have an old duster handle that can be used once more.

Renovating Worn Sandy Soils.

I have just received a letter from a young farmer stating that he raised the past season three hundred bushels of corn from two and three-fourths acres, and other crops to match. I mention this because his land is composed almost entirely of sand. What little fertility the soil originally had, was pretty well taken out of it when it came into possession. He has sixty acres of this land, and he is making it a paying investment by using manure. His management, though simple, is interesting. Not having any manure except what little he obtained from his team, a few cows and some hens, he determined to invest in swine. Then he procured and used plenty of manure in his pen and stable, and got the consent of his neighbors to use manure in their pens for his. Thus he obtained a large quantity of manure, saving all the fluid portion, the vegetable matter in the absorbent, improving the texture of the soil. The pork part of the expense, so that the manure was a clear gain. In applying it, he makes thorough work as he goes, giving a heavy coat of such much land as he has manure for. He puts it on in the fall, and it is ploughed, and mixed with soil and manure well; then immediately plants and sows, and always gets a good crop. This he has done for three years, and about half his land is improved. As he proceeds, more manure is required to keep good what he has reclaimed, and he is now making a paying investment by using manure. His management, though simple, is interesting. Not having any manure except what little he obtained from his team, a few cows and some hens, he determined to invest in swine. Then he procured and used plenty of manure in his pen and stable, and got the consent of his neighbors to use manure in their pens for his. Thus he obtained a large quantity of manure, saving all the fluid portion, the vegetable matter in the absorbent, improving the texture of the soil. The pork part of the expense, so that the manure was a clear gain. In applying it, he makes thorough work as he goes, giving a heavy coat of such much land as he has manure for. He puts it on in the fall, and it is ploughed, and mixed with soil and manure well; then immediately plants and sows, and always gets a good crop. This he has done for three years, and about half his land is improved. As he proceeds, more manure is required to keep good what he has reclaimed, and he is now making a paying investment by using manure.

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"Just 16, Judge—sweet 16, and de handsomest girl in town." The Judge said he could not do it, as the law forbade him to issue license to any one under 18. "Well, hold on, Judge," exclaimed the man. "I know that dem girls are deceitful and lie about der age. She is 19 if a day." "Will you swear to it?" asked the Judge. "Yes, sah," he replied, and did. "And how old are you?" said the Judge. The chap, looking suspicious, replied cautiously: "35," and added, "if dat won't do, Judge, I've got more back."

RATHER HAD BRADY.—When James T. Brady first opened a lawyer's office in New York, he took a basement room, which had previously been occupied by a cobbler. He was somewhat annoyed by the previous occupant's callers, and irritated by the fact that he had few of his own. One day an Irishman entered. "The cobbler's gone, I see," he said. "I should think he had," tartly responded Brady. "And what do you sell?" he said, looking at the solitary table and a few law books. "Blockheads," responded Brady. "Ye must be doing a mighty fine business—ye hain't got but one left," said the Irishman.

wheat that I never saw surpassed. All the land treated is in a uniformly fine, mellow condition, of a rich brown color, and works like a garden. The ploughing is shallow. As the product increases more stock is kept—no more meal being purchased, as was necessary two years ago. The grass is not quite so good as the grain; it has received less manure. Manure is the gauge of the crop. Such manure as he makes, including the urine—and, like the soil itself—acts promptly and reliably, having all the elements and in pretty good balance, favored by the texture and perfect drainage of the soil. There is no sourness, no stagnant water to hurt and chill; nothing deleterious. It is only an unusually severe drought that seriously hinders. The large amount of fine vegetable material which the muck supplies, serves as a guard against dry weather. It seems to be particularly efficient on corn ground, where the soil is frequently stirred. A good quality may be used here, including the manure it holds.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

War with Cabbage Pests.

Farmers in this country have experienced relief from grubs at the roots of cabbage by loosening the earth close to the roots with a hoe, and pouring about the plant one-fourth of a pint of soft soap and water two or three times during the season. The solution consists of one part soft soap to twelve parts water. Weaker solutions poured on top, it is claimed by some gardeners, will destroy the green worm.

A Method of Preventing the Inroads of the Cabbage grub.

A method of preventing the inroads of the cabbage grub is to make each plant unpalatable to the grub. This may be done, according to the Kansas Times, in the following manner: In the spring procure some fresh burned lime, let it become air slack, and mix it with equal quantity of soot. In planting, the holes are made with a trowel in the usual way; each plant is dropped into its place and an inch of soil put over the roots, a good watering given first, then a moderate handful of soot and lime mixture thrown into each hole, and the remaining soil filled in. Equal parts of soot and fine garden soil mixed with water to the consistency of thin mortar, with the plants dipped into the mixture up to the base of the leaves previous to planting, is also advised as a preventive to clubbing. Wood ashes, mixed with water poured into the holes, has been tried with success.

For cabbage worms, Prof. Riley recommends hot water judiciously applied from a watering pot. This will be done with caution, and therefore is liable in careless hands to do more harm than good. Prof. Riley also advises, for the same purpose, applying repeatedly a solution of whale oil soap, in proportion of one pound of soap to six gallons of water. Pieces of board raised an inch above the surface of the ground, afford an opportunity of examining and destroying the grubs, which come up to transform their larva beneath.—New York Herald.

HUMOR.

Freckles are not so bad. It is said that one girl does not object to seeing them on another girl's face.—New Orleans Picayune.

The father of a St. Louis bride presented his son-in-law with eighty thousand head of cattle. "Papa, dear," exclaimed his daughter when she heard of it, "that was so kind of you; Charley's so fond of ox-tail soup."

During the past winter, while conducting revival meetings, the preacher of a certain church was visiting among his members, and one day at dinner a young lady who was waiting on the table astonished the parson and herself as well by asking, "Mr. Potato, will you have some preacher?"

"A succession of direful shrieks are heard on the first floor. Fond mother—"What is the matter with Billy?" Colored servant—"Please, ma'am he is crying about de jewerries." "He can't have any more. He has had four saucerfuls already." "Dem de berry ones he is whoopin' about. He's all swollen up." —Galesburg News.

"Ish der brisoner guilty or not guilty?" asked a beaming Teutonic justice, the other day. "Not guilty, your honor," promptly responded the person addressed. "Den you got get out and go apout your pecciness, my vrend, and stop your fooling round here mit your blaying off," indignantly ordered the outraged arm of the law.

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A minister was questioning his Sunday-school concerning the story of Eutychus—the young man who, listening to the preaching of the apostle Paul, fell asleep, and falling down, was taken up from this very solemn event" from the reply from a little girl came pat and prompt: "Please, sir, ministers should learn not to preach too long sermons."

"Just 16, Judge—sweet 16, and de handsomest girl in town." The Judge said he could not do it, as the law forbade him to issue license to any one under 18. "Well, hold on, Judge," exclaimed the man. "I know that dem girls are deceitful and lie about der age. She is 19 if a day." "Will you swear to it?" asked the Judge. "Yes, sah," he replied, and did. "And how old are you?" said the Judge. The chap, looking suspicious, replied cautiously: "35," and added, "if dat won't do, Judge, I've got more back."

RATHER HAD BRADY.—When James T. Brady first opened a lawyer's office in New York, he took a basement room, which had previously been occupied by a cobbler. He was somewhat annoyed by the previous occupant's callers, and irritated by the fact that he had few of his own. One day an Irishman entered. "The cobbler's gone, I see," he said. "I should think he had," tartly responded Brady. "And what do you sell?" he said, looking at the solitary table and a few law books. "Blockheads," responded Brady. "Ye must be doing a mighty fine business—ye hain't got but one left," said the Irishman.

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