

Alabama Baptist.

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Alabama Baptist State Convention.

Fifty-Seventh Annual Session.

FIRST DAY.—MORNING SESSION.

Wednesday, July 14, 10 a. m.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Alabama Baptist State Convention met in the Baptist church at Greenville, Ala., Hon. J. H. Haralson, former President, in the chair.

Rev. A. I. Waldrop, of Wood's Station, read the 19th Psalm, and offered prayer after the singing of the hymn beginning,

"Far as thy name is known."

After enrolling the names of delegates, the Convention was partially opened by the reading of the report of the Alabama Baptist State Convention, 1879, by Rev. J. J. D. Renfro, D. D., of Talladega, 1st Vice President, Maj. J. G. Harris, of Livingston, 2nd Vice President, and B. B. Davis, of Eufaula, Secretary. The President appointed Rev. J. S. Paulin, of Clayton, Assistant Secretary.

In a short speech, thanking the members of the Convention for their renewed expression of confidence and esteem, and explaining the manner in which our Convention does its work, and calling attention to the particular work to be performed by the present session, Judge Haralson signed his acceptance of the Presidency.

Rev. B. H. Crumpton, pastor of the Greenville Baptist church, delivered a neat speech of welcome, which was responded to by the President.

Rev. W. C. Cleveland, D. D., of Selma, thought it due to Judge Haralson to make the statement, that, at the earnest solicitation of a number of influential brethren, our President is present at this session of our Convention at great personal inconvenience and expense, having been compelled to make the trip from North Carolina.

Rev. A. F. Owens, colored, of Mobile, was recognized as a corresponding messenger from the Colored Baptist State Convention of Alabama.

Correspondents were appointed to represent our Convention at the meetings of other similar bodies. On motion of Dr. I. T. Tichenor, any member of this body who may be present at such meetings will be authorized to represent us as a correspondent.

The Annual Report of the State Mission Board was read by Rev. T. M. Bailey, Corresponding Secretary of the Board. The report will be published in full in a future issue of the ALABAMA BAPTIST. The following resolution was passed by the Board and ordered to be read:

Resolved, That objections exist to the present plan of conducting the State Missionary Work, and whereas experience has demonstrated, that some changes are necessary to place the enterprise on a more solid foundation; therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend, that the Baptist State Convention appoint a committee, to be composed of one from each association represented in the Convention, whose duty it shall be, to carefully consider all propositions which may be referred to them, and to report such changes or modifications as in their judgment will best promote the missionary work in this State.

On motion of Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D. D., the resolution was adopted and the report was referred to a special committee, consisting of one delegate from each association represented in the Convention.

On motion of Rev. W. C. Cleveland, D. D., the committee was instructed to sit this afternoon and this evening and be ready to report to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The report of the Board of Trustees of Howard College was read by J. T. Murfee, LL. D., President of that institution, and, on motion of Rev. J. J. D. Renfro, D. D., was referred to the committee on education.

The report explained, that in the minutes of last year, the indebtedness of something over \$12,000 for 1879 should be for 1880. The indebtedness of 1879 was about \$2,600. At present it is about \$2,000. The past session was attended with divine favor. It was one of the college's most harmonious and prosperous years. Quite a number of the students were converted and put on Christ by baptism. For this gracious influence much is due to the faithful labors of the Theological students, in connection with the labors of Rev. E. T. Winkler, D. D. Through the most approved methods of instruction and a wholesome discipline, the finest results of mental and moral culture have been attained. The same faculty has been retained for the ensuing session with the exception of Prof. M. W. Hand, resigned. There has been a notable increase in the proportion of Theological students. Heretofore the proportion has been from one tenth to one twelfth. Now it is one-fifth. This increase necessitates an appeal to the Denomination for an annual appropriation of \$1,500 for the purpose of putting another professor in the college to do the additional work thus imposed. We cannot afford to change the character of the instruction given without risk of sapping the very foundations of the institution. The work that will draw students in the face of any competition is being done. All that is now asked of the denomination is compensation in some form for beneficiary work now being furnished, or that a professor be provided to teach the increasing number of Theological students.

dents. Baptist patronage from communities where our ministry are well informed, most elsewhere. This is certainly due to ignorance of the character of our institution or to lukewarmness on the part of those who should be alive to every interest of the denomination. If the claims of the college were investigated and ventilated, the number of secular students would be so materially increased that it would not be necessary for us to ask that a professor be furnished to teach the Theological students. The same efforts in the associations for the one as for the other would keep the proportion not greater than one-tenth, as it has been for years. Judge J. F. Bailey, of Marion, tendered his resignation as a member of the Board of Trustees.

The report of the Board of Trustees of the Judson Female Institute was read by Rev. E. T. Winkler, D. D., of Marion, and was referred to the Committee on Education.

The report showed that the number of pupils registered during the session was 123. Eleven young ladies received diplomas on commencement day. Three gold medals were awarded for excellence in Art. The suggestion was thrown out that friends of the Judson would do a good service to the institution and to the cause of education, if they would combine to give at the close of each session gold medals to such pupils as show special proficiency in the various departments of the institution. The number of boarders last session was larger than at any time during the previous ten years. About \$2,500 was spent in adding to the comforts and conveniences of the institution. The general health during the past session was excellent. The President has been assisted by a corps of excellent teachers. An earnest yet cheerful religious influence has been apparent during the session. Sixteen of the pupils were baptized by the pastor of Siloam Baptist church.

The Convention adjourned to reassemble at 3 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

3 p. m.—A short time was spent in devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. T. H. Stout, of Troy.

The report of the Committee on Home Missions was read by the chairman, Rev. Z. A. Owens, of Mobile.

This report, after alluding to the work already accomplished by the Home Mission Board in establishing churches in important centers of influence, which have grown into large and prosperous churches; in propagating the Gospel among the Indian tribes, and after setting forth the prospects and importance of the work now before the Board,—in the States, among the Indians, and the Chinese in California, closes by recommending that the Convention raise within the next Conventional year \$4,000 for the use of this Board.

Pending the adoption of the report, thrilling speeches were made by Rev. W. N. Reeves, of Eufaula, Rev. M. T. Sumner, D. D., of Athens, Rev. E. T. Winkler, D. D., of Marion, Rev. G. Henderson, D. D., of Alpine, M. G. Hudson, of Mobile, and brief remarks were made by Rev. J. H. Hendon, Rev. J. O. Hixson and Rev. B. H. Crumpton. A collection was taken up for Home Missions.

On motion of Rev. J. J. D. Renfro, a resolution offered by Rev. J. O. Hixson, at the last meeting of the Convention, Art. I. of the Constitution was so amended as to add the following words immediately after the words "benevolent societies": "and such brethren as may be appointed to do official service at any session at which they may be present."

According to a resolution offered by Rev. J. J. D. Renfro, at the last meeting of the Convention, Art. IV. of the Constitution was so amended as to add to the Article the words, "The printing of the minutes of the Convention and the compensation of the Secretary, shall be paid for by a pro rata taken from the funds sent for the various objects fostered by this body each year."

The report of the Treasurer, S. H. Fowles, of Marion, was read by the Secretary and adopted.

The Convention adjourned, after prayer by Rev. Z. D. Roby, D. D., of Tuskegee, to meet at 8:30 this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

8:30 p. m.—The Convention Sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Shackleford, D. D., of Trinity. Text: "For we are laborers together with God." Cor. 3:9. "We then as workers together with him, beseech you also that ye receive not the grace of God in vain." Cor. 6:11.

The speaker referred to the fact that in creation God worked alone. There is a work, however, in which God sees proper to call in the aid of men. It is the work of saving souls. The salvation of the sinner is from first to last of grace. But in the work of salvation God in his wisdom has seen proper to employ man as an instrument. He might have employed angels as his messengers, but it is his pleasure to make man the bearer of the glad tidings of salvation. Hence the Christian is a laborer together with God, a co-worker with him.

I. The work to which the Christian is called is the salvation of souls. The redemption of the sinner is the work which Christ accomplished by his death. To his disciples he committed the duty of proclaiming to all the world that they might be saved. To all the churches of Jesus Christ is committed the duty of preaching the Gospel, and every individual believer is to be engaged in some way in sending abroad the glad tidings of salvation. This is the great work of the Christian's life.

II. God's part of the work. The redemption of the soul is the work of God. The plan of salvation was the conception of the divine mind. The execution of the plan was committed to the Son. The purification of the heart and the conversion of the soul is the work of the Holy Spirit. No man can save himself; not can he save his brother. From beginning to end our salvation is of the Lord. He commands us to work in his vineyard, with the promise that he will be with us to strengthen us and to bless our labors with an abundant harvest.

III. The importance of performing this work now. Now is the time to

work because we have no other time, and souls are perishing.

IV. The honor, dignity and grandeur of the work to which, as Christians, we are called. Co-laborers with God, workers with Christ in benefiting, in saving men, what dignity! what honor! what glory is this!

"Dying souls are all around us. Let our footsteps know no rest. Help them to go to Heaven and Jesus; And in blessing we'll be blest."

The theme was well chosen, and the discourse throughout was earnest and practical.

The Convention adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.—MORNING SESSION.

Thursday, 9 a. m.—Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. L. Sampey, of Ramer.

The President announced that miscellaneous business would be in order.

Bro. B. F. Riley announced that he had for sale several copies of Dr. Tupper's book, "Foreign Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention."

Rev. E. F. Baber, of Collierville, offered a resolution, suggesting the importance of bringing the work of the Home Mission Board more prominently before Baptists generally, especially the importance of keeping them posted through our denominational papers in regard to the work of the Board, and made a speech on the subject. Dr. Henderson did not know how the end could be accomplished, but thought our editors could do much toward awakening renewed interest on the part of the churches. Dr. Winkler, of Marion, said that the Board published from time to time important information in regard to the work, but that the Board is not responsible for the people's not taking and reading the papers.

Rev. B. Manly, Jr., of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, was recognized as a representative of the Seminary.

The special order for 10 o'clock was the report of the committee to whom was referred the report of the State Mission Board. In a brief speech Dr. I. T. Tichenor, the chairman of the committee, stated that the report to be read had been unanimously adopted by the committee. The report was then read by Bro. W. C. Ward, of Selma, a member of the committee.

Dr. E. T. Winkler opened the discussion on State Missions. The speaker said that ours is an age of earnest activity. A Pentecostal breath has gone over our churches. Conflicts are going on and grand victories are being won. Earnestness and marked progress characterize the great missionary societies over the world. We need to be stimulated and our enthusiasm increased in the State. He briefly reviewed what had been accomplished by the Board since the war, and showed that a grand work has been accomplished. The pulse of a new life is throbbing and throbbing throughout the State of Alabama. We can not doubt that the God of Heaven is with us. How would our father's rejoice in the work that we are doing?

for the consideration of the Convention.

1st. That the State Missionary work be conducted as heretofore by the State Mission Board.

2nd. That the entire Missionary work, State, Home and Foreign, and the collection of funds for the benefit of the maintenance of the Board, be entrusted to the State Board, and that all collections made for any one of these enterprises be remitted through the State Board, and that the Secretary of the Board, and who churches, associations, or societies, or individuals, directly to the Home and Foreign Boards, they be not requested to notify the Secretary of what has been done, so that he can keep an account of the receipts and disbursements for and an account of mission work done by the Baptists of the State of Alabama.

3. That from all moneys collected by or passing through the Board, such percentage be deducted as will be necessary to pay the current expenses of the Board and the salary of the Corresponding Secretary.

4. That all the pastors in the State be requested to co-operate with the Board in this general missionary work, and that they be advised to adopt a plan of raising money systematically to meet the expenses of the Board in the employment of missionaries, and for the Home and Foreign Boards, and that the pastors here assembled as an earnest of what is hoped will generally be done, pledge themselves, in all their churches, to engage in the work above suggested.

5. That the manner in which the work to be done shall be performed, the number of missionaries to be employed, the time for which they shall be employed, the character of the work to be done, and whether in any particular district an agent shall be employed to raise money, or to do a particular work—all shall be entrusted to the discretion and best judgment of the Board.

6. That as one of the means of accomplishing the evangelization of the State, the Board be entrusted with the dissemination of religious literature, and such other agencies as they may select, by means of the missionaries. As a method of advancing religious knowledge and of promoting the enterprises of the Baptists in the State, that the Board urge pastors to put the "ALABAMA BAPTIST" and the "Foreign Mission Journal" in the hands of all their members.

7. In order to facilitate the meetings of the Board, and to more easily supervise the work to be done, as ascertained by experience of the present Board and as suggested by the Board, it is recommended that the place of the meeting of the Board be changed to Selma, and that in the reorganization of the Board a forum be selected of brethren residing in Selma.

8. That in as much as the present engagements of the Board do not expire until November, 1881, it is recommended that the Convention raise a sum sufficient to meet the current expenses of the Board for the year ending at that time. In the mean time the pastors can organize their part of the work.

The adoption of the following resolution is recommended.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention of the Baptists of Alabama are due and hereby tendered to the State Mission Board, the Corresponding Secretary and the Missionaries of the Board for the glorious work that has been accomplished and that we say unto them, "Well done! They have been faithful to the great work committed to them, and we feel assured they will be faithful to the end."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I. T. TICHENOR,
Chairman.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

3 o'clock p. m.—Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. E. F. Baber.

Short speeches were made by the evangelists of the Board and others, on the State of religion in Alabama.

Bro. W. B. Crumpton had heard sometime or seen in the papers statements that the evangelists went only to the churches to secure their salaries. Not so! He had had to do with the churches. He had talked works instead of doctrines. Baptists know enough of doctrines, but are dull in those things that contribute to the true development of churches and individual character. His work consists mainly in visiting the churches. He had been asked, Do the Sunday-schools stay organized. He could not answer. If not, evangelists are not responsible. There are but few destitute neighborhoods in his field. There are, however, some important towns that should be occupied by the Baptists. He had sometimes exerted himself beyond his strength, but he has the consolation of knowing that he has accomplished much more than ever before in the same length of time. Had he endured many hardships. Had been much encouraged at the Convention,—especially by Dr. Winkler's speech.

Bro. W. H. DeWitt said there is much destitution in his field, and much prejudice against the Baptists. In Washington county, he had preached to people who had never heard a Baptist sermon. He said that if any people should follow him for awhile they would not say that the missionary work is easy. He related the story of the captain who paid the boy \$15.00 to quit ringing the ship's bell, and intimated that he should like to sound his voice in the ears of those who had pledged for Mission work until they would double and treble the pledges.

Bro. W. Pritchett, of Abernethy, told of his experience years ago as an evangelist in South-East Alabama. He related some touching incidents, and many who listened to him were melted to tears.

Rev. T. M. Bailey read an interesting letter from Rev. J. E. Cox, of Jasper.

Mr. J. I. Stockton, of Decatur, described the field in the Tennessee valley. He has a number of preaching

stations. There are two places in his field where churches might be organized. He does not believe in building with rotten material. When he began his work only two churches had Sunday-schools. There was no church that had preaching every Sabbath. He thinks that had been neglected. He thinks Decatur and Portland important points to be occupied.

Bro. A. T. Sims, of Forest Home, said that his field extends from Dallas county to the Gulf of Mexico. He has met with much encouragement. Much sympathy is expressed for the work in his field. The chief want is working ministers. The churches have contributed liberally, considering their training and circumstances. Opposition to the work is sparse. No men of influence oppose it. He expects to organize two churches. He thinks it is not prudent to organize a church without a prospect of its continuance.

Dr. Henderson offered a resolution, recommending that our pastors preach on Missions and take up collections periodically for our benevolent enterprises, and presented a pledge for them to sign, obligating themselves to do so. The pledge was signed by well nigh all the pastors present.

A committee was appointed to recommend the time and place of the next meeting of the Convention.

Rev. J. M. Phillips made a verbal report of the Alabama Central Female College, at Tuscaloosa, in behalf of the President, Prof. A. K. Vancey, who could not be present at the Convention. He invited those who have daughters to educate, to consider the claims of that excellent institution.

The Convention adjourned to meet again at 8:30 p. m.

NIGHT SESSION.

8:30 p. m.—Maj. J. G. Harris, of Livingston, read the report on Sunday-schools.

Rev. B. F. Riley, of Opelika, made an eloquent speech on the subject of Sabbath-schools. He showed that the spirit of divine truth should pervade the minds of Christians in order to their efficiency as workers for God. A great revolution is necessary along the line—a more thorough knowledge of the first principles of Christian morals. Infidelity once boldly attacked Christianity and was esteemed an enemy of religion. Now it is itself considered a religion. The reward of faithful instruction is great, and those who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever.

D. P. Bestor, Jr., of Mobile, a son of Rev. D. P. Bestor of sainted memory, said that the progress of the Sunday-school cause in Alabama ought to be a source of gratification to all the citizens of the State. The cause is in a happy state. He spoke well of what should be taught and how it should be taught. Grand men have gone before us, and no mean men should follow. We should not be discouraged. Writing in a phrephorus shows not in the daylight, but when the darkness comes on every line shines forth.

Bro. Jno. L. West stated, that Bro. Bestor is the only Sunday-school teacher in Alabama who places a copy of the ALABAMA BAPTIST in the hands of each member of his class.

Rev. S. A. Goodwin, D. D., of Union Springs, spoke most eloquently of the reflex influence of Sunday-school work. In benefiting others we are ourselves benefited. The study of the Bible improves the mind as the study of no other book does. Much thought and investigation have been brought to bear on the Bible and its truths. All this develops the mind and strengthens the intellect. Bible study increases our spirituality and our happiness. What joy greater than the consciousness that we have been instrumental in snatching a soul from ruin and lifting it to heaven. He spoke with great power of the good effect of the Sunday-school work on the church. It enlightens for work—teaches consecration—schools to liberality.

Maj. J. G. Harris, of Livingston, spoke with earnestness of the influence of the Sunday-school work on society.

The Convention adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

THIRD DAY.—MORNING SESSION.

Friday, July 16, 9 a. m.—Rev. W. S. Rogers, of Midway, conducted the religious exercises.

Bro. M. G. Hudson, of Mobile, read an interesting communication from the Ann Haselton Society, of the Judson Female Institute. Forty-one dollars have been contributed to missions during the year. On motion the communication was received and ordered published in the minutes of the Convention.

Rev. Geo. B. Eager, of Mobile, read a communication from the Colored Baptist State Convention of Alabama, explaining the work of the Convention, the spread of the Gospel, Sunday-school work, education, the Normal and Theological school at Selma, which is in a prosperous condition. The property of the school and improvements cost \$4,000, and is paid for. 2. The aims of the Convention. 3. A request for encouragement and aid from the white Convention.

infirm ministers who are not able to support themselves. Who are the men for whom we propose to do this? They are the men who have led out the armies of the living God, and who gave their lives in the service. What son will refuse to minister to the wants of an aged father? What Christian will refuse to minister to the wants of a spiritual father? Every civilized government on earth has provided pensions for its aged and wounded soldiers. Shall a great denomination like the Baptists be less ready to provide for its aged soldiers? Shall we, a great denomination, be less grateful than the world?

At the close of Gov. Watts' speech, Dr. I. T. Tichenor, at the request of the President, offered prayer for our aged and infirm ministers.

Maj. J. G. Harris related the history of the movement and made an earnest speech in its support.

Rev. W. S. Rogers, of Midway, thought it was due to the associations to say that all of them had always responded to calls for the aid of aged and needy ministers, and said that for twenty years the Eufaula Association had contributed on an average of \$500 a year for the support of Father Joel Sims, now deceased.

Bro. A. B. Starke, of Barbour county, made a good speech on the subject. He thinks the Baptists of Alabama are on rising ground and that they will respond to calls of this kind when they are made.

Rev. E. F. Baber, of the Alabama Association, Dr. D. W. Ramsey, of the Pine Barren Association, Rev. J. I. Stockton, of the Muscle Shoals Association, all reported that their associations endorsed the movement and had made collections.

D. P. Bestor, of Mobile, thinks that we should not end in talking, but should do something. He concluded his speech by giving \$50.00 toward a fund and saying that a friend at his side would give \$50.00.

Ex-Gov. Watts spoke in favor of doing something now that will be permanent—in inaugurating a permanent plan and raising a permanent fund, and concluded by saying that he would give \$50.

Dr. B. Manly, Jr., recommended the raising of a central committee and the collection of a permanent fund.

Dr. I. T. Tichenor opposed the raising of a central committee and general fund. He thought that mistakes and complaints would result from it.

Dr. J. J. D. Renfro offered a resolution, that this important benevolence be again remanded to the associations with the request that each in its own way shall adopt a plan of work and that a committee shall be raised to urge the matter on the associations. This resolution was afterwards withdrawn.

Rev. J. O. Hixson thinks that some thing ought to be done in the Convention.

Bro. Jos. Shackleford said that if everything is to be done by the associations there should not be so much talk about it in the Convention. He thinks that something should be done in the Convention.

Bro. J. R. Hawthorne, of Pine Apple, thinks we should do something for the aged ministers and believers in working through associations.

Bro. Sumner, of Athens, thinks that something ought to be done now. The report was adopted, and is to the effect that a goodly number of associations have entered heartily into the project. The attention the subject is receiving is encouraging. It urges every association and every church in the State to take action in regard to the enterprise. It requests that each association ascertain the number of aged and infirm ministers within its bounds, and report the same to the Convention.

A central committee of five was appointed to urge this object upon the associations. The committee consists of W. C. Ward, of Selma, J. G. Harris, of Livingston, A. B. Starke, of Cowhee, D. P. Bestor, of Mobile, and B. M. Townsend, of Athens.

The Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

3 p. m.—Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. G. D. Benton, of Uchee.

Rev. Joseph Shackleford, D. D., of Trinity, read the report on Education.

The meeting, in the absence of the regular appointee, was then addressed by Rev. G. B. Eager, of Mobile. Said the speaker: Education and evangelization go hand in hand. Christianity had its origin in Education—true education. The institutions of the ancient heathens were for the select few. Christianity has made a new heaven and new earth to us in this, in other regard, but it shows its aspirations to all men. No longer is education regarded as the privilege of the few. The doors of self-culture are thrown open to all. Our century crowns the centuries because it has taken into its heart the principles of Christian education. It is not necessary to have belonged to this State to appreciate the noble products of Howard College and Judson Female Institute, the Agricultural College and others. We are proud of our institutions. Especially of our female colleges. Christianity has done for women what it has done for no other class. She has been taken from under the rod of oppression and made man's companion and co-laborer. Especially among Southern women is the glory of Christian culture seen.

The speaker endorsed the report in its statements about Denominational schools. The place for the education of the child is at home and at the domestic school. It is perilous to send boys to the universities before they have a basis of training at home colleges. We should lay deep the foundations of true and denominational training before ushering the young in our land into the temptations of the university. Not only heaven, but earth itself, smiles upon the myriad influences combining in

the development of our sons and daughters.

Rev. J. J. D. Renfro, D. D., then addressed the meeting. The speaker had been requested by the Presidents of the Judson Institute and Howard College to say something in their behalf. His affection for these institutions increased as he grew older. They properly lay claim to the confidence, sympathy and co-operation of the Baptists of Alabama, view them from whatever point we may. They stand as the monuments of our fathers of those men who amid difficulties prosecuted their projects to a glorious success. If there is any obligation upon sons to prosecute the work of their sires, then this obligation rests upon us with reference to these institutions. Through difficulties surround these institutions, yet they are stable. They are planted in the hearts of the Baptists of Alabama. We may have to grapple with difficulties, but these difficulties are not uncommon. The speaker was reminded of an expression of Dr. S. R. Freeman. When brethren were afraid that Howard College would die, he replied, "Suppose some liberal man should offer the buildings of that institution to the denomination, would they not be thrilled with joy at the gift?" It has been said that Col. Murfee is the benefactor of Howard College. Not so. The trustees would soon put some one else in his place should he pass away. It is the property of the Baptists of Alabama, and they will gather about it and sustain it, and see to it that it is well sustained. Our institutions of learning are well organized, and afford facilities for education at least as good as in the case of institutions within 500 miles around. These institutions will stand and educate the sons and daughters of Alabama for ages to come. When all the waste places shall have been filled with a teeming population and all the vast resources of the country developed, the institutions will still carry light and blessing to the State. Our sympathy is asked for these institutions. The word means to "go along with." The Judson has an endowment in those of our daughters who has educated. The Judson is the oldest female seminary in the land. It would be hard to find better advantages for the education of daughters in the South than at the Judson. The speaker referred to the fact that the Theological students at Howard College received education gratuitously, and that the number was increasing so as to become burdensome upon the institution which is supported by the tuition fees of its students. He said we are in the position of those who receive benefits and fail to give a *quid pro quo*. The churches should stand by Howard College and see to it that this department should receive pecuniary aid. The Howard cries, "Give me your sympathy." Make provision for Theological students as liberal as possible. The Board of Trustees the speaker happened to know, are about to make an appeal to the Baptists of Alabama. Again, these institutions ask for co-operation. The speaker advised that no confusion or complaint should arise from doing this work through the Convention.

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The speaker endorsed the report in its statements about Denominational schools. The place for the education of the child is at home and at the domestic school. It is perilous to send boys to the universities before they have a basis of training at home colleges. We should lay deep the foundations of true and denominational training before ushering the young in our land into the temptations of the university. Not only heaven, but earth itself, smiles upon the myriad influences combining in

the development of our sons and daughters.

Rev. J. J. D. Renfro, D. D., then addressed the meeting. The speaker had been requested by the Presidents of the Judson Institute and Howard College to say something in their behalf. His affection for these institutions increased as he grew older. They properly lay claim to the confidence, sympathy and co-operation of the Baptists of Alabama, view them from whatever point we may. They stand as the monuments of our fathers of those men who amid difficulties prosecuted their projects to a glorious success. If there is any obligation upon sons to prosecute the work of their sires, then this obligation rests upon us with reference to these institutions. Through difficulties surround these institutions, yet they are stable. They are planted in the hearts of the Baptists of Alabama. We may have to grapple with difficulties, but these difficulties are not uncommon. The speaker was reminded of an expression of Dr. S. R. Freeman. When brethren were afraid that Howard College would die, he replied, "Suppose some liberal man should offer the buildings of that institution to the denomination, would they not be thrilled with joy at the gift?" It has been said that Col. Murfee is the benefactor of Howard College. Not so. The trustees would soon put some one else in his place should he pass away. It is the property of the Baptists of Alabama, and they will gather about it and sustain it, and see to it that it is well sustained. Our institutions of learning are well organized, and afford facilities for education at least as good as in the case of institutions within 500 miles around. These institutions will stand and educate the sons and daughters of Alabama for ages to come. When all the waste places shall have been filled with a teeming population and all the vast resources of the country developed, the institutions will still carry light and blessing to the State. Our sympathy is asked for these institutions. The word means to "go along with." The Judson has an endowment in those of our daughters who has educated. The Judson is the oldest female seminary in the land. It would be hard to find better advantages for the education of daughters in the South than at the Judson. The speaker referred to the fact that the Theological students at Howard College received education gratuitously, and that the number was increasing so as to become burdensome upon the institution which is supported by the tuition fees of its students. He said we are in the position of those who receive benefits and fail to give a *quid pro quo*. The churches should stand by Howard College and see to it that this department should receive pecuniary aid. The Howard cries, "Give me your sympathy." Make provision for Theological students as liberal as possible. The Board of Trustees the speaker happened to know, are about to make an appeal to the Baptists of Alabama. Again, these institutions ask for co-operation. The speaker advised that no confusion or complaint should arise from doing this work through the Convention.

Bro. J. R. Hawthorne, of Pine Apple, thinks we should do something for the aged ministers and believers in working through associations.

Bro. Sumner, of Athens, thinks that something ought to be done now. The report was adopted, and is to the effect that a goodly number of associations have entered heartily into the project. The attention the subject is receiving is encouraging. It urges every association and every church in the State to take action in regard to the enterprise. It requests that each association ascertain the number of aged and infirm ministers within its bounds, and report the same to the Convention.

A central committee of five was appointed to urge this object upon the associations. The committee consists of W. C. Ward, of Selma, J. G. Harris, of Livingston, A. B. Starke, of Cowhee, D. P. Bestor, of Mobile, and B. M. Townsend, of Athens.

The Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

3 p. m.—Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. G. D. Benton, of Uchee.

Rev. Joseph Shackleford, D. D., of Trinity, read the report on Education.

Education, but to educate them. There is no conflict between these colleges and our Theological Seminary. Young men ought generally to take a course of literary training before going to the Seminary. The Seminary is not to give general culture, but special information for a special work. This special information consists of two parts, viz: The Bible, and how to preach the Bible. The Seminary is not meant to make work unnecessary, but to be an aid in work. It is no place for idleness. It has no patent method for making wise men out of blockheads. Neither is the training given by the Seminary to take the place of piety. Love to God is the best interpreter of God's Word.

While education does not give men brains, it does enable them to do more work in a given time. The young minister owes to God not only all he is and all he has, but also enlarged powers.

The Seminary asks Alabama to furnish funds sufficient to support as many of the Alabama students at the Seminary as may need such support.

The next meeting of the Convention was invited to Troy, Opelika, and Huntsville. The Convention will meet with the First Baptist church of Troy on Wednesday before the third Sunday in July, 1881.

FOURTH DAY.—MORNING SESSION.

Saturday, July 17.—Prayer by Rev. J. F. Bledsoe.

Dr. Cleveland offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That an appeal be addressed to the Baptists of Alabama, urging the churches and associations to raise an ample fund to cover the expenses of ministerial students in Howard College, stating the amount of money necessary to meet the expenses of such students.

Resolved further, That our Baptist people throughout the State be urged in the said appeal to send their sons to Howard College and exert their influence to incite others to patronize that institution.

Rev. A. J. Waldrop offered a resolution that a system of copyright be added to our State Mission work. The resolution was adopted.

Bro. J. G. Harris, for the committee on nominating delegates to the Convention, read the report of the committee, which was adopted.

Rev. W. E. Lloyd, of Auburn, offered a resolution, that the employees of the State Board be instructed to make efforts to induce members of Baptist churches to send their sons to Howard College, and report the results of their efforts as a part of their labors.

Rev. Dr. Jos. Shackleford, of Trinity, offered a resolution, protesting against the running of freight, passenger and excursion trains on the Sabbath and recommending that a memorial be presented to the next legislature, urging the passing of a law to prohibit the desecration.

Dr. Shackleford, Dr. Cleveland, Dr. Winkler, Dr. T

tions looking to securing representation in this Convention from the associations that have not heretofore been represented. Adopted.

Resolved, That we recognize in the ALABAMA BAPTIST, published at Selma, an able and efficient organ of our Denomination in this State, and a sound exponent of our faith; that we are gratified to learn of its prosperity, and heartily recommend it to the sympathy and patronage of our people.

Upon a resolution offered by Rev. B. H. Crumpton, a collection was taken up for the venerable Father J. L. Dagg, D.D., amounting to \$45.00.

Bro. Wm. O'Neill presented a communication from the church at Jamison, stating that Rev. Jas. Allen, an aged member of that church, is in need of assistance. A collection was taken up for Father Allen amounting to \$3.00.

On motion, the action of the Convention in regard to the time and place of next meeting was reconsidered, and it was determined that the Convention should meet on Wednesday before the second Sunday in July, 1881, at Troy.

The committee on preaching reported that on Sabbath, at 11 a. m., Rev. E. T. Winkler, D. D., preached at the Baptist church, W. C. Cleveland, D. D., at the Methodist; A. B. Woodfin, D. D., at the Presbyterian; Rev. W. R. Pettiford (col.), at the colored Baptist; at 3:30 p. m., Rev. Wm. Pritchett, at the colored Baptist; at 8:30 p. m., Rev. W. F. Kone, at the Baptist; Z. D. Roby, D. D., at the Methodist; Rev. J. I. Stockton, at the colored Baptist church.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
3 p. m.—The committee to nominate the remaining officers of the Convention made their report. For Treasurer, S. H. Fowles; Board of Directors, E. T. Winkler, J. H. Lee, W. W. Wilkerson, Porter King, W. H. Fiquet, J. T. Murfee, L. R. Gwaltney, J. B. Lovelace, J. G. Apsey. To fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. F. Bailey as a Trustee of Howard College, J. W. Crenshaw. To preach the introductory sermon before the next Convention, B. H. Crumpton; alternate, J. O. Hixson.

Dr. S. Henderson offered a resolution that the Convention appoint a standing committee on temperance, to report at the next session of this body, and spoke in its favor.

Dr. E. T. Winkler, thought that such committee should not be appointed, unless other crying evils should be embraced.

J. H. Burns, of Selma, favored the resolution.

The resolution was temporarily laid on the table.
Col. J. W. Bishop, of Talladega, read the report on the evangelization of the colored race, and, in the absence of Gov. Cobb, the speaker appointed for the occasion, addressed the Convention on the subject. Speeches were then delivered by Rev. A. F. Owens and W. R. Pettiford (col.), the messengers of the colored Baptist State Convention. Both made good speeches, which were listened to with marked attention. Rev. W. K. Pettiford, who is well informed, told a touching story of the condition and wants of his race in Alabama. Rev. J. H. Hendon, of Birmingham, concluded the discussion in a well timed and earnest speech.

The Convention resolved to instruct the State Board to put a missionary in the field, whose special duty it shall be to labor among the colored people. In order that the work may be begun at once, a collection was taken up, amounting to over \$100 in cash and pledges.

Dr. S. Henderson's resolution in regard to appointing a special committee on temperance to report at the next session of the Convention, was taken from the table and passed. Committee, S. Henderson, E. T. Winkler, W. B. Crumpton, D. P. Bestor and J. H. Burns.

Judge Haralson, President of the Convention, stated that it would be necessary for him to leave at the close of the afternoon session, to return to North Carolina. Permission was unanimously granted him to leave.

Dr. Winkler offered a resolution, that the thanks of this Convention are due to Judge Haralson for the sacrifice he has made to be present at this session, in compliance with the earnest wish of its most influential members. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Convention adjourned to meet this evening at 8:30.

EVENING SESSION.

8:30 p. m.—The Convention passed resolutions of thanks to the brethren and sisters of the Greenville church, to the citizens of Greenville, to other denominations in the place and to the rail-roads for courtesies extended to it.

Dr. J. T. Murfee made a brief but elegant speech, in which he alluded in well chosen words to the hospitality of the citizens of Greenville, to their culture and refinement, and to the intellectual and religious advantages which they enjoy in their schools and churches. He spoke of the new and handsome brick building which the Methodists are building in the place and of the excellent institutions of learning which are there fostered by the Baptists—the South Alabama Female Institute and the Greenville Male High school, under charge, respectively, of Prof. J. M. Thigpen and Prof. G. W. Thigpen, both of whom are tried and successful educators. He closed by appealing to the Baptists of Greenville and the surrounding country to rally to the support of these worthy institutions.

The closing exercises were conducted by Dr. J. J. D. Renfro. Several brethren made short speeches, when Dr. Renfro delivered the concluding address. There was much of tenderness, more of the true spirit of brotherly love, in the hand-shaking that followed than we ever witnessed before.

Thus ended perhaps the most successful session, take it altogether, that Baptist State Convention of Alabama has held since the war.

The Convention adjourned to meet with the First Baptist church of Troy, Ala., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in July, 1881.

THE SABBATH SERVICES were conducted according to the announcements made by the committee. The congregations were good, the sermons were good, the feeling was good, and we believe that much good will result from the services of the day.

FIELD NOTES.

—Judge Haralson is at home in the presidential chair of the Convention.

—It was a source of regret that Gen. Lawler was not present at the Convention.

—God works no longer by miracles, but by men.—E. T. Winkler, at the Convention.

—Every year brings a larger installment of useful private members into our Convention.

—The church at Huntsville paid the expenses of their pastor, Bro. Kone, to the Convention.

—Bro. J. O. Hixson, of Florida, is a thoughtful and interesting speaker, and gains earnest attention.

—Dr. Cleveland is an incomparable collection lifter. What would the Convention do without him?

—Gov. Watts, with a manuscript in his hand reading an address to the Convention, reminded one of a fettered eagle.

—Bro. D. P. Bestor, of Mobile, furnishes every member of his Sunday school class with a copy of the ALA. BAPTIST.

—We were glad to see our esteemed associate, Dr. J. J. D. Renfro, looking so well during the Greenville Convention.

—If ever men were called to do earnest work, we are called to do earnest work now.—W. C. Ward, at the Convention.

—A fine female college is in course of erection at Greenville. It is being built under the auspices of the Methodist brethren.

—The enthusiasm manifested by Mr. J. G. Harris in regard to the fund for aged and infirm ministers, is truly commendable.

—The Baptists of Alabama have always had the will to contribute to any deserving object.—Ex-Gov. Watts, at the Convention.

—God commits the support of his missionaries to the purse which he has given to his people.—E. T. Winkler, at the Convention.

—We regret the misfortune of Bro. H. E. Davidson, of Newton Academy, who lost his horse during the session of the Convention.

—Our new pastors, Woodfin, Phillips, Eager and Goodwin, were at the Convention and contributed much to its success. They were quite at home.

—The preachers of Alabama need conversion to missions to-day twice as much as the churches do.—S. Henderson, at the Greenville Convention.

—The experiences of the several evangelists, as related before the Convention, were exceedingly rich in many particulars, and in others—not so rich.

—We venture to say that a better recording secretary than B. B. Davis, Secretary of the Alabama Baptist State Convention, cannot be found in the South.

—Many of the older brethren at the Convention were reminded, by the suavity of Dr. Manly's manner and the spirituality of his talks, of his sainted father.

—Liberalism is decidedly on the increase among the Baptists of Alabama. Without the aid of "high pressure," nearly \$1,800 was raised in a few minutes at Greenville.

—Much of the success of our Convention was due to the energy of Bro. Crumpton and the brethren and sisters of Greenville. It will be difficult to surpass them, Bro. Stout.

—"Many brethren have said during the present session of the Convention, that the Baptists of Alabama are doing nothing. It's a mistake. They are on rising ground."—A. B. Sharke, at Greenville.

—Plenty of the famous Roper well water was kindly furnished the members of the Convention during its session at Greenville. No more "villainous stuff" ever passed one's lips, but it is said to be remarkably efficacious in the cure of some diseases.

—Just before the meeting of the Convention the Sunday-school of the Huntsville Baptist church took up a collection for missions, and gave Bro. Kone, the pastor, something over \$10.00 to bring to Greenville. The example is worthy of imitation.

—The last meeting of the State Mission Board, which was held at Alpine, before the Convention, was accompanied with a most pleasant "Christian Conference," lasting for eight or six days, when various important subjects were discussed. Brethren Henderson, Teague, Wilker, Tichenor, Bailey, Cleveland, Lawler, and others, took an active part in these discussions.—R.

—Greenville proved to be a good place in which to hold a Baptist Convention. Never was hospitality freer and never was a welcome more cordial than that extended to us by our citizens. Nearly every member said he had the best home in the place. We know that we had the best, in the pleasant family of Dr. J. T. Broughton. And we happen to be in a position to have the last word.

—It is a sufficient recommendation of the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., to say that there were 485 students in attendance last year. Vanderbilt is one of the most thoroughly organized and equipped universities in the country—and it is near us. We can most cordially recommend the institution, and we advise those of our readers who have sons to educate and those who desire to prepare themselves for the practice of any profession, to examine the claims of the Vanderbilt. See advertisement in our columns.

—A number of typographical errors appears on the outside pages of this paper, which our readers will have to correct for themselves. We were absent at the Convention while those pages were going through the press, and our associate in the office at Selma was unfortunately stricken down, with fever, immediately after our departure for Greenville, and was quite ill during the entire time we were absent.

—A brother who preached recently on predestination, is reported to be in trouble. Pressed by what seemed an unavoidable conviction, he expressed the conviction that "God created a part of the human race with the eternal purpose to damn them." Dissent followed. "Jacob have I loved, but Esau have I hated," seems to have been the Syla against which he ran. Dr. Renfro must let down his long line again. A brother is in the deep.

—W. E. L. Auburn.

—Troy Enquirer: Caterpillars have made their appearance on the cotton in this county.

—Birmingham Iron Age: In this county cotton crops are fine, but the corn crops are very ordinary.

—Gainesville Reporter: The worms have appeared in the cotton of several farmers in the neighborhood of Gainesville.

—Tuskegee News: Prince Pollard a colored man sold his unruly boy Joe, to George Arbery, last week and gave title to him.

—Tuskegee Mail: Caterpillars have made their appearance in several localities. This season is prolific in cut worms of every species.

—Talladega Home: The President of the Alabama Iron Company in this county, recently brought from New York about forty German operatives.

—Gainesville Reporter: On last Thursday a negro boy about 10 years old, on Mr. W. M. Geiger's place, was shot and killed by a man named Hanson, who was overseer on the place.

—Scottsboro Citizen: Gen. Weaver, the candidate for President and the recognized embodiment of Greenbackism in the United States, spoke at Scottsboro, Jackson county, Ala., last Monday, July 12th.

—Greenville Echo: The cotton patches around Greenville, are loaded down with squares, blooms and bolls. We do not remember of ever seeing better cotton at this season of the year. We have heard no talk of worms.

—Montgomery Advertiser: A gentleman who visited Pine Level Saturday, says the crops along the route are about as fine as he has ever seen in this county. He says he heard nothing of worms being in the cotton.

—Demopolis News-Journal: We learn that Mr. J. W. Hatley, while fishing a few days since, in the Bigbee, near Capt. Ben Hart's place, at Moscow, caught in his net a genuine shark, measuring more than six feet in length and weighing 127 pounds.

—Evergreen Star: The condition of the corn crop in Conecuh, has materially improved within the last few weeks, but will still be quite short. Cotton still holds its own, and is perhaps the best for the season of any year that we have seen since the war.

—Monroe Journal: The farmers report the crop prospects as remarkably promising. The fine rains of the past week have put them in excellent condition for vigorous and rapid growth, and have been of incalculable benefit to the corn crop, which was great damaged by the drought.

—Demopolis News-Journal: We learn that a part of a barn on the plantation of Mr. K. K. Gay, near Van Buren, was blown down by the storm on Monday. The same day the gin house on Mr. P. E. Howze's place was destroyed by the storm and a stable and three or four cabins were also blown down.

—IN MEMORIAM.

To the memory of Mrs. A. R. Scarborough, and addressed to Elder A. R. Scarborough, on the death of his wife.

My Dear Friend and Brother: Permit me to express the very deep sorrow and sympathy, I, in common with innumerable friends, feel for you in this saddest and most gloomy hour of your eventful life. No human ear can estimate the magnitude of your sorrow in the loss of Mrs. Scarborough, the dearest one on earth to you, except yourself—unless it be one who has passed through the same ordeal, and drank the cup to its bitter dregs. But your sorrow is that of those who have no hope. No, the immortality brought to light through the Gospel of Jesus Christ, brings vividly before your mind the fact of a resurrection, a re-union of soul and body, a happy re-union of kindred spirits, and a triumphant entrance into that celestial city that the Saviour has gone to prepare for his children.

It was my pleasure to form the acquaintance of you some long, long years ago. I can recall with pleasure the many pleasant hours I have spent with her, at your dear home, the many tokens of kindness and love which she so generously bestowed upon the smiles of her Son.

I know the heart, when recently wounded, must be indulged in the luxury of grief; and truly, this occasion justifies the most poignant regret because of the many excellencies embodied in your devoted companion. Her life was an ornament to Christianity—a pattern to her sex—the center of attraction to her family and friends, and a magnet to attract and a magic to charm. Although it was not my privilege to be with her during her illness, yet, from the many remembrances of her past life, I feel safe in the conclusion that hers was a triumphant departure, and a glorious display of the power of Christianity. She crowned in her life many virtues, and exemplified the duties of neighbor, friend, mother, and Christian; and as wife, she, perhaps, had no superior.

You, my dear brother, have been highly favored of Heaven in the blessing of possessing such a companion for so long a period, who shared with you your sorrows, partook of your grief, drank with you the cup of affliction, and whose heart and soul beat congenial with yours in the hour of spiritual triumph. To her it was a pleasure to administer to your wants, and aid you in all your toils and labors of love in the ministry. And when you were far from home on the mission of Heaven, it was hers to give to the domestic circle a charm, and exercise such an influence over her family as to draw them nearer to her, and bind them more closely to each other. Grace and ease, and the discharge of her domestic duties; womanly dignity characterized her in a more genial sense; and Christianity marked her

steps and controlled her actions in the sanctity of God.

But she needs no longer the rough path of affliction; she sheds no more the tear of sorrow, or heaves the bitter sigh. And a well-earned rest, and a perfect peace, and a God can but create in you a spirit of resignation to this heavy stroke of divine providence. And although the chain of union on earth is broken, yet it will be reunited in Heaven to be severed no more. May you, my brother, be able by the grace of God, to realize in a divine sense that the Lord gave, and that it is His prerogative to take away, and may He give you power to say, "Blessed be the name of the Lord." May the good Lord whom you serve, and many days of usefulness to your life, and crown it with success.

J. K. RYAN.

Died, July 8th, 1880, at the residence of, Mrs. Louis Foster, near Auburn, Ala., Bro. Mills, aged 75 years.

For sixty-one years a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist church, he developed in his last days a ripe Christian character, full of trust in God and resignation to his will. Those who knew him best, knew him only to love him, and to admire his Christian charity.

J. S. D.

OBITUARY.

Died, at 11 o'clock on Friday, July 9th, 1880, at the residence of his father, Childersburg, Talladega county, Ala., Charlie Olsen. He was in the employ of Mr. Graham, of Selma, and was spending a few weeks with his parents, when he was stricken down with typhoid pneumonia and died.

Rev. J. M. McLean, of Oxford, preached a good funeral sermon, at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, to a large congregation of sympathizing friends.

E. W. SHERRILL.

Asleep in Jesus.

Mrs. Isabella Harris, wife of Joshua Hall, after a long illness of four years, fell asleep in Jesus-August 25th, 1880.

She was born in Gwinnett Co., Ga., April 16th, 1839; married Joshua Hall November 5th, 1854; moved to Picken Co., Ala., in 1859, professed faith in Christ, and was baptized into the fellowship of Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, in 1863. She has left a husband, nine children and many relatives to mourn her death. The writer joined in singing the hymns, "Must I leave thee the cross alone?" "We are going home to die no more," and in prayer for the family before her death.

J. A. MITCHELL.

Appointments.

REV. J. S. YARBROUGH, Will fill the following appointments:

Mossy Grove, Salem Assn., Ala., Aug. 9th, 7 o'clock p. m.

Victory, Salem Assn., Ala., Aug. 10th, 11 o'clock a. m.

Clintonville, Newton Assn., Ala., Aug. 10th, 7 o'clock p. m.

Greenville, Sandy Creek Assn., Ala., Aug. 11th, 7 o'clock p. m.

Providence, Sandy Creek Assn., Ala., Aug. 12th, 7 o'clock p. m.

Otto Creek, Sandy Creek Assn., Ala., Aug. 13th, 11 o'clock a. m.

Euchaemia, Sandy Creek Assn., Ala., Aug. 13th, 7 o'clock p. m.

Freeport, Sandy Creek Assn., Ala., Aug. 14th, and 15th.

Freeport, Sandy Creek Assn., Ala., Aug. 15th, 7 o'clock p. m.

Black Creek, Sandy Creek Assn., Ala., Aug. 16th, 11 o'clock a. m.

Hickory Spring, Sandy Creek Assn., Ala., Aug. 16th, 7 o'clock p. m.

Sandy Creek, Sandy Creek Assn., Ala., Aug. 17th, 7 o'clock p. m.

Geneva, Sandy Creek Assn., Ala., Aug. 18th, 7 o'clock p. m.

Elba, Sandy Creek Assn., Ala., Aug. 19th, 7 o'clock p. m.

Harmony, Salem Assn., Ala., Aug. 20th, 7 o'clock p. m.

Pine Lake, Ala., Assn., Ala., Aug. 21st and 22nd.

At all these appointments I hope the brethren will be prepared to subscribe and read their subscriptions for the ALABAMA BAPTIST.

Planters, Attention!

Get Boyd's Cotton Picking Record before you commence picking; it will show weights picked by one or any number of hands in any day, week or season. Price 50 cts. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

BOYD'S BOOK STORE, Selma, Ala.

Why throw away your money on a poor five cent cigar, when you can for ten cents get in J. H. CARRILL'S FRAGRANT DURHAM BULL SMOKING TOBACCO, ten times as long a smoke, and twenty times the true enjoyment, comfort and pleasure? Look for the Bull on each package.

Straighten 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 that the paints manufactured by this company fully bear out what is claimed for them.

1st. They are the best and most durable paints made.

2nd. They are always ready for use and need no thinning.

3rd. They can be applied by the most inexperienced person with good results.

4th. They retain their original brilliancy of color for years.

5th. They are not affected by the atmosphere.

6th. They will not "peel," "crack," "chalk off" or "blister."

7th. They have a more even and glossy surface than any other known paint.

8th. They are the most economical of any paints used.

For sale by Cawthon & Coleman, Drug Store, Selma, Ala.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN., 1880-81.

Cost of Grounds, Buildings, and Apparatus, \$500,000. Endowment (at seven per cent), \$500,000. Number of students last year, 485, from Fifteen States.

The Academic, Biblical and Law Departments open September 1st. The Pharmaceutical, Medical and Dental Departments open October 1st. Fees (payable in advance):—In the Academic Department, \$25; in the Law, \$50; in the Pharmaceutical, \$25; in the Medical, \$25; in the Dental, \$25. Tuition, with furnished board, from \$14 to \$20 a month.

Scholarships (each \$400) are annually awarded to students who enter the University with high attainments. Three Graduate Fellowships, at \$300 each, are annually awarded. For Catalogue, send \$1.00 to the University.

L. C. GARLAND, Chancellor.

BROOKS & WILKINS, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Pure Flavoring Extracts a Specialty, Broad Street, Selma, Alabama.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Public Library, 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky. Full in partial courses in all Theological studies, for classical or English students, action begins Sept. choice and preparation. Sessions, 1880-81, and 1881-82, for catalogues, send Rev. R. Manly.

The Literary REVOLUTION.

The most successful revolution of the century, and only books of the highest class, the most important, and the prices are low beyond all comparison. The cheapest books ever before issued. To illustrate the revolution, we have selected a few of the best, and will send them to you, without charge, if you will send us the price of the books you want.

Macaulay's Life of Frederick the Great. Former price, \$2.50. Large reprint, beautiful print, price three cents.

Carlyle's Life of Robert Burns. Former price, \$1.25. Large reprint, beautiful print, price three cents.

Light of Asia. By Edwin Arnold. Former price, \$1.50. Beautiful print, large type, price five cents.

Thos. Hughes's Manliness of Christ. Former price, \$1.00. Beautiful print, large type, price three cents.

John Stuart Mill's Chapters on Socialism. Essays of exceeding interest and importance. Price three cents.

Baron Munchausen. His Travels and Surprising Adventures. Former price, \$1.00. Beautiful print, large type, price three cents.

Mary Queen of Scots' Life by Lansdowne. Former price, \$1.25. Large reprint, beautiful print, price three cents.

Vicar of Wakefield. By Oliver Goldsmith. Former price, \$1.00. Large reprint, beautiful print, price three cents.

Pilgrim's Progress. By John Bunyan. Former price, \$1.00. Large reprint, beautiful print, price three cents.

Private Theatricals. By author of "Spenserian Papers." Small price, large interest. Price two cents.

Stories and Ballads. By Young Polls, by Eliza Follen Alden; with very fine illustrations. Selections complete from "The Book of the Month." Large type, price five cents.

Leaves from the Diary. By an English Lady. Short stories of thrilling, instructive, and interesting interest. Price three cents.

Booksellers. Every one (only one dealer in each town) keep these and our large list of standard books, which are selling by the million volumes, because the people believe in the Literary Revolution.

W. G. BOYD, Sole Agent, Selma, Ala.

S. F. HOBBS, DEALER in Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc. Also agent for the KNABE & FISCHER PIANOS, and Estey Cabinet Organs.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.

SNOW HILL, ALA., May 15, 1880. Messrs. Young & Pratt, Selma: Dear Sirs—We have over a hundred bales of cotton ginned on the 45 Saw Revolving Head Pratt Gin and Feeder, that I bought of you for Mrs. S. C. Green, last August. I do not hesitate in pronouncing it the best and easiest managed gin that I have ever seen in operation. It gins fast, and cleans the seed well, makes a good sample, and never chokes, even with damp cotton. And to show my appreciation of these celebrated gins and feeders, I expect during the summer, to put up an engine and will attach a gin in time to ginn my next crop, and I shall certainly get a Revolving Head Pratt Gin and Feeder.

Yours respectfully, J. W. PURFORD.

SNOW HILL, ALA., May 13, 1880. Messrs. Young & Pratt, Selma: DEAR SIRS—The 50 Saw Daniel Pratt Improved Revolving Head Gin, purchased of you last fall, with Feeder and Condenser, is certainly the best working gin I have ever used. It cleans thoroughly, does not choke, removes all dirt and dirt from the lint, and a great deal of trash. A boy fifteen years old can feed it as easily as a man. It is the gin that eclipses all others, and will take the lead. I would advise all planters wishing to purchase a gin, to procure one of the above.

I am, truly, JAMES P. SPIERS.

YOUNG & PRATT, General Agents, Water Street, Selma, Ala.

HOWARD COLLEGE, MARION, ALABAMA.

Thirty-Sixth Session Begins October 1st. 1880.

MORALITY, INDUSTRY, and SCHOLARSHIP, have given extended reputation to the College.

HEALTHFUL CLIMATE, and REFINED COMMUNITY, fully appreciated by all who know the place and people.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Little Streams.

BY MARY HOWITT.

Little streams, in light and shadow,
Flowing through the pasture meadow;
Flowing by the green roadside,
Through the forest dim and wide;
Through the hamlet dim and small;
By the cottage, by the hall;
By the ruined abbey still;
Turning here and there a mill;
Bearing tribute to the river—
Little streams, I love you ever!

Summer music is their flowing;
Flowering plants in them are growing;
Happy life is in them all;
Creatures innocent and small;
Little birds come down to drink
Fearless on their leafy brink;
Noble trees beside them grow,
Showering them with branches low;
And between, the sunshine, glancing,
In their little waves is dancing.

Little streams have flowers a many,
Beautiful and fair as any;
Tyrpha strong, and green and red;
Willow-herb with cotton-seed;
Arrowhead with eye of jet;
And the water-violet;
And the flowering rush you meet;
And the plump meadow-sweet;
And in places deep and still,
Marble-like, the water-lily.

Little streams—their voices cheery,
Sound forth welcome to the weary;
Flowing on from mountain side,
Without stint and without stay;
Here, upon their flowery bank,
In the old time, pilgrims drank;
Have seen, as now, pass by,
Kingfisher and diamond eye;
Those bright things that have their dwelling
Where the little streams are welling.

Down in valleys green and lowly,
Murmuring soft, and gliding slowly,
Up in mountain hollows wild,
Fretting like a peevish child;
Through the hamlet, where all day
In their waves the children play;
Running west, or running east,
Doing good to man and beast;
Always giving, never weary—
Little streams, I love you ever!

Aunt's Story.

"Aunt, tell me a goodie story;
won't you, please?" said little Nina,
as she climbed upon my lap as I
sat by the firelight in the stillness
that comes between the going down
of the sun and the lighting of lamps.
"Yes, Nina; every bit truly. Aunt
don't feel in a mood to tell anything
else to-night."

"Dear! I wanted a bear story,"
said Earle; "but go ahead, Aunt,
you're good for that when my turn
comes."

"I won't forget your bear story,
Earle, but to-night I want to tell you
just about myself. You see when
your grandfather came up here among
the Green Mountains to live, there
weren't nearly as many folks here
as there are now. In some families there
were a great many children, but
there were but a few families, and
they were all poor and lived a long
ways apart. One school-house had to
answer for a very large district, and
some of the scholars had to go two or
three miles to school and carry their
dinners. Your grandfather lived very
near the centre of the district, so that
your father and uncles and myself
could go home to dinner. Sometimes
we used to tease our mother to let us
take our dinner, so we could stay and
play with the children at noon, but
she always said 'No.' Once in a while
she would let us go home with the
children that lived a long way from
school, and stay over night and make
a visit, and then their mothers would
put our dinner in with theirs the next
day, and we could stay all the noon.
We thought that a great treat. One
day, my mother told me I had been
such a good girl to take care of the
children while she was away with a
sick sister, I might go home with Col-
onel Marsh's children and stay over
night. I could hardly get my lessons
that day, I was so full of the antici-
pated visit, and staying with so many
of the children the next day morning,
for I knew my dinner would be sent
with theirs. I had a happy time that
night playing in the old cider-mill,
hunting eggs in the barn, and jump-
ing from the great rocks in the past-
ure into the tall ferns that grew all
around them. In the morning I
helped feed the chickens, and turkeys,
and goslings, and drive the cows to
pasture; and then the old horse was
harnessed to carry us to school. I
thought it was very nice and grand
to ride to school, and wished I lived
so far that I had to ride every morning.
But my best time had to come. All
the forenoon I kept thinking of the
play I was to have; and just as soon
as school was out I called out: 'Say,
girls! I'm going to stay and play with
you to-day,' and without waiting even
to eat my dinner I ran out to the
playground. I was so eager not to
lose a minute, I forgot all about my
little brothers, till, stopping to talk
with one of the older girls, I heard
pull my dress, and heard the pitiful
voice of little four-year-old Harry
saying:

"Please, sissy, do go home with
me! I'm irritated and answered
sharply:

"I shan't. Go along with the boys."
Then seeing his lips quiver, and the
tears in his eyes, I tried to explain to
him how it was, and hire him to run
on with his brothers who were wait-
ing for him. But he only began to cry,
and when I turned to go away from
him, he caught hold of my dress to
hold me back. Then, children, I did
what I don't know as I ever did be-
fore, and I know I never did it again.
I turned and struck my little brother.

"I loved my brothers better than
all the play in the world; and when
his little hand let go my dress and he
turned sobbing away, I forgot all
about staying at noon and everything
else only seeing him happy again;
and running after him I wiped the
tears from his face, and kissing him
over and over and told him how sorry
I was. Before we were half way home
he had forgotten all about it, and
perhaps I should never have thought
of it again, or been so sure that I
never struck one of my brothers
afterward, if it hadn't been for
something that happened soon after.

"In a few weeks the children were
all taken sick with the whooping-
cough, and in less than four weeks my
father called me up one night and

told me he was dying. When I knelt
beside him he didn't know me, but
three times I heard him say, 'Please,
sissy, go home with me.' Then the
blue eyes shone and my father told me
he was dead. Oh, how I cried when
I came to realize what that meant;
that my little brother would never
look at or speak to me again. He
had gone to a home where I couldn't
go with him if I wanted to; but I never
thought what his last words meant
till the next day when one of my
schoolmates came, and we went in to
look at him. After I had taken the
cloth off his face and we had stood
looking at it for a few minutes, she
said:

"Jennie, don't you wish you
hadn't struck him that day when he
wanted you to go home from school
with him?"

"I did go home with him," I said.
"I know it; but if I was you I
should wish I hadn't struck him. I
can see just how he looked when he
let go your dress and started without
you."

"I could see it all then. I knew
what his words meant when he was
dying and asked me to go home with
him. In the last moments of his life
he was living over again what I had
so nearly forgotten, and what I
would have given worlds, if I had
them, to have felt that he had forgot-
ten."

"My mother had been feeble for a
long time, and little girl as I was, I
had had the most of the care of him,
and I can't tell you how I loved him.
I covered up his face and went out;
but I didn't cry any more when any-
one could see me, for I felt as though
every one knew what I had done.
But when I was alone I thought my
heart would break, and time and again
I wished my brother could
come back long enough for me to
tell him again how sorry I was, and
ask his forgiveness. That was a great
many years ago. I am old now; but
this summer, when I visited his
grave, through the damp, dark earth
that covers him, and the little grass
that waves above his little bed, I
could still see the little quivering,
tearful face, and hear the pleading
voice, 'Please, sissy, do go home with
me.'—*Congregationalist.*

Gladstone in the House.

There is one man on whom the re-
sponsibilities of the present and care
for the future lie heavily. No one
looking at the pale, thoughtful face
of William Ewart Gladstone as he
sits on the front treasury benches,
listening to the interminable talk,
talk, talk that goes on from one side
or the other of the House, could for
a moment esteem him the possessor
of a light heart. The spare gray hair,
carefully combed out to shade the bald
white cranium; the deeply furrowed
face and sunken eyes and a peculiar
straining at the corners of the mouth
tell of a life of constant mental an-
xiety. When in repose the palor of the
face lends the head an almost death-
like appearance. On every feature
anxious thought and unremitting work
is written. Sometimes as the livid
head, with closed eyes, rests on the
dark morocco of the benches, immov-
able and seemingly asleep, a sense of
fear creeps over the beholder that
the eyes will never open again and
that the great Minister has passed
away to his long rest amid a fami-
liar hum of voices echoing through St.
Stephen's. Even while those thoughts
are floating through the mind, the
eyes open, and a moment later the
old man eloquently rises "to make a
few remarks." Incautiously some ad-
versary has made a statement weak
in some essential point or damaging
to his blunt directness. It is neces-
sary for the government to explain its
force away. In a voice low, but clear
and distinct, singularly musical in its
inflections, Mr. Gladstone proceeds
to set his "honorable friend" right.
The large, dark eyes light up won-
derfully and the pallid face loses its
rigid outline and assumes a mobility
that permits it to express every pass-
ing impression of the mind. Kindly
benevolence, anger and contempt are
as plainly written on the face as though
his thoughts were labelled, and often
in administering a rebuke the House
is more influenced by his manner
than by the words he utters. As an
orator he is clear and lucid rather
than powerful. Much of the effect of
his speeches is due to the profound
respect in which his abilities are held
by all sections of the House. There
are many men in the House whose
oratorical method is far superior, but
they lack the wide information which
makes Gladstone's speeches a kind
of spoken essay on things in general.
His method is decidedly descriptive,
and in dealing with matters even of
slight importance he seems to exhaust
all aspects of the question once he
undertakes to speak on it at all. Hence
it is that when he rises "to make a
few remarks" he generally says enough
to fill a column or two of very close
print in the morning newspapers. Yet
is he never dull. There is a suavity
in his manner and a musical cadence
in his periods which exercise a po-
tent but soothing influence over the
mind. It is this charm which prevents
Gladstone from becoming tiresome.
There is also a keen mental pleasure
in watching the wonderful subtlety of
his language, his nice distinctions,
displaying remarkable lucidity and
delicacy of thought combined with
vast mental power. When he has spoken,
however follows him appears at dis-
advantage, and one is filled with
regret looking at his time-wasted fig-
ure that his days are numbered, for
the old intellectual gladiator leaves
none behind to worthily fill the gap
when he is gone.

Do all the good you can, to all the
people you can, as long as ever you
can, in every place you can. This is
the advice given by old Scotch David
to his lasses, and is good for this side
too, and if joined with Watt's child
rhyme—

"I'll not willingly offend,
Nor be easily offended,
What is it I strive to mend,
And endure what can't be mended,"

might serve as home or school or life
motto to our young Americans.

How Our Children Leave Us.

Watch, and within the brief circuit
of a year, sometimes even in the
course of a few months, you will see
a change in the little faces. Take
photographs of them, and if you hap-
pen to lay them by for a few years,
and then open your book, you will
have a surprise. You will have some-
thing like the feeling—"Why I have
lost these children. Surely they have
gone from me. Has God taken them?"
No. They are "about" you still.
They are beside you now, looking at
the pictures, much amused that they
should see every day in the glass.
So they vanish from us, even when
they live and we see them no more.
The little girl with the ringlets is a
wayfarer who is tarrying with you
only for a night. She will go on again
in the morning towards womanhood.
And the sunny boy will keep her
company on the way to his manhood.
Very soon you will see touches of the
manhood and the womanhood in
their faces. Then will come their
loves, their marriages, their cares,
their children—and you will be
grandfather and grandmother before
you know it. Many are taking these
honors continually while yet they are
not old. Their children conspire to
crowd them without their leave, al-
though, generally, much to their de-
light. Then a few years more, and
your children's children will leave
you as they shoot up into men and
women. You will have to reach across
two generations then to find the chil-
dren.

Nor can we forget that there are
always some who far outstrip the rest
—who do not glide away on feet along
the earthly ways, but who have wings
woven in silence on which they fly
up to the fields of heaven. We have
spoken of the facial change as chil-
dren grow to be men and women; but
there is another change: which some-
times comes on a young face, which
betokens a growth quite out of this
world, and a putting on of the beauty
and glory of another. A change this,
sad at first to see, sorrowful exceed-
ingly to our earthly affections. Yet a
change growing more and more fair
to look on, a rebuke to our sorrow, a
life-long memory to our love.

And so we lose them. And many a
Job stands amid the relics of the
past, looking back, and plaintively or
thankfully recalling the days when
the children were about him. Well,
but look forward. Antedate the time.
Anticipate the inevitable severance,
and work for formation of the deeper,
the immortal union. If you have
wealth—heart property—in these
children, as children, know it now; for
the riches will "make themselves
wings, and flee away." If you have
nurture to give them suitable to their
tenderness, preparation for their
strength, give it now, in a little while
they will be too hard and strong to
nature's growth to take it. If there
are lessons which the Master would
have you learn of them while they
are yet young, and which they can
not teach, nor you learn of them
when you are older, then learn: the
lessons now. For soon the little faces
will be seen no more at your table,
the patter of the little feet heard no
more in your rooms.—*Alexander Raleigh.*

The Ocean Floor.

Here is an end of all romance
about hidden ocean depths. We can
speculate no longer about perils in
chambers of pearl, or mermaids, or
heaped treasures and dead men's
bones whitening in coral caves. The
whole ocean floor is now mapped out
for us. The report of the expedition
sent out from London in her majesty's
ship Challenger, has recently been
published. Nearly four years
were given to the examination of the
currents and floors of the four great
oceans of the world. The Atlantic,
we are told, if drained, would be a
vast plain, with a mountain ridge in
the middle, running parallel with our
coast. Another range crosses it from
Newfoundland to Ireland, on top of
which runs a submarine cable. The
ocean is thus divided into three great
basins—no longer "unfathomable
depths." The tops of these sea moun-
tains are two miles below a sailing
twin, and the basins, according to
Reclus are 15 miles deep, which is
deep enough for drowning, if not for
mystery. The mountains are whiten-
ed for thousands of miles by a tiny,
creamy shell. The depths are red in
color, heaped with volcanic masses.
Through the black, motionless wa-
ter of these abysses, move gigantic
abnormal creatures, which never rise
to upper currents.

How Coffee Came to be Used.

It is somewhat singular to trace the
manner in which arose the use of the
common beverage of coffee, without
which few persons in any half or fully
civilized country in the world make
breakfast. At the time Columbus dis-
covered America, it had never been
known or used. It grew only in Ara-
bia and Upper Ethiopia. The discov-
ery of its use is ascribed to the su-
perior of a monastery in Arabia, who,
desirous of preventing the monks from
sleeping at their nocturnal service,
made them drink the infusion of
coffee upon the reports of shepherds,
who observed that their flocks were
more lively after browsing on the
fruit of the plant. Its reputation
spread through the adjacent coun-
tries, and in two hundred years it
reached Paris. A single plant, brought
here in 1714, became the parent
stock of all French coffee plantations
in the West Indies. The Dutch intro-
duced it into Java and the East In-
dies. The extent of the consumption
can scarcely be realized. The United
States alone annually consume at
the cost, at its landing, of from \$15-
000,000 to \$16,000,000.

A Brahmin widow, instead of bur-
ning herself, became a Christian, and
built the first church in the Tinnevelly
district, India, at her own ex-
pense. Now there are 13,265 commu-
nicants in that district.—*Religious Herald.*

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Value of Cotton Seed.

In further illustration of the value
of cotton seed, we give a few impor-
tant facts, reported to us by a prac-
tical planter and valued correspondent.
He says: "An old negro man, soon
after the war ended, rented land, hir-
ing mules at a bale of cotton each to
cultivate it, and in the usual manner
got a merchant to furnish him with
supplies to enable him to make a crop.
The old man concluded it was best to
be governed by his old master's ways,
and instead of selling his seed, put
them back upon his land, and he has
not a sufficient quantity of his own
raising, he buys of others, and now
he has leased a tract of land for a
term of years, for which he pays
annually twenty-three bales of cotton,
owns all the mules and horses he uses,
has plenty of cattle and hogs, and
money enough to buy anything he
wants and does not owe any man a
cent. There is another tract of land
(school land), in this vicinity, which
three years ago rented for \$505. This
year it is rented for \$200 or \$250,
and it is doubtful whether it will be
able to save seed at all. This is flat
level land, and a few years ago was
rich; but all the seed has been sold off
of it, and now one-half of it is too poor to raise any-
thing, and is not planted at all.
A few years ago I had a piece of
red clay land, which I intended put-
ting in cotton. It had been cultivated
the year before by a good worker, but
the stalks standing upon it were only
from one to two feet high, and I doubt
if it made as much as 200 pounds of
seed cotton per acre. A friend of
mine advised me to run a center-fur-
row and scatter about five times as
much sound cotton seed in it as the
usual quantity planted and bed upon
it; this I did early in the spring, and
planted about the usual time of plant-
ing. I worked it well, the cotton grew
six or seven feet high, and made be-
tween 1,000 and 1,200 pounds of
seed cotton per acre.
One other case: Before the war,
there was a wealthy planter in the Ya-
zoo Valley, in this county, who owned
several hundred acres of rich bot-
tom land, above overflow. He had
all his surplus seed put on his land,
and had his cotton rows from eight
to ten feet apart. The cotton grew
from seven to nine feet high and
locked in the middle. He gathered
from one bale to one and a half
per acre. Since the war the plantation
has been rented, and principally to
negroes, who sold all their seed, ex-
cept what they wanted to plant. I was
on the place in the fall of 1879, and
frequently up to 1875. In the cotton
rows were three or three and a half
feet apart, and the cotton about one-
fourth of a bale per acre. I saw an
old negro man last fall, who has
been on the place since 1870, who
told me that for the last three years
he has refused to sell his seed, but
put it upon his land, and that he now
makes very near a bale to the acre.
Now these are facts, within the
knowledge of hundreds of people in
this county, and still we march on to
certain ruin, with a full knowledge of
the inevitable results in the end. Now
ask will we continue in our suicidal
policy, or will we at once commence
taking steps to remedy the evils
which we labor under, and pursue a
course that will lead us to prosperity
and happiness? I do not wish to in-
jure any persons in their business,
but I regard the oil mills as the prime
cause of our poverty in the South.
And it does seem to me that the
planters ought to refuse to permit the
seed to be sold to the oil men, or
force them to pay a fair value for
them, to enable us to buy other fer-
tilizers for our land. And no man will
doubt for a moment that this can be
accomplished by a united effort of
the planters of the country. What say
you, shall we try it?—*L. B. Bevin, Miss., in Planter's Journal.*

Rutabagas.

July is the proper month for sow-
ing the Swedish or Rutabaga turnip
in this latitude. It is a valuable but
neglected crop on the southern farm;
valuable as a table esculent, and val-
uable for stock feed. For the latter
purpose it is the best of all the root
crops, not so nutritious as the potato
or the carrot, but the most certain
and most abundant. While the tur-
nip's rank in nutrition is low, its yield
is so abundant and its cultivation so
simple and inexpensive, as to make
it one of the best crops the farmer
can raise for feeding purposes.
Among turnips, the best decidedly is
the rutabaga. It not only bears more
abundantly, but it is more nutritious
and more easily kept. It contains less
water than the white turnip, and its
solid matter is richer in flesh and fat-
formers.

In England the turnip crop is con-
sidered the basis of its agriculture.
The English version of the old
Scottish maxim is, "no turnips, no
manure; no manure, no turnip." In this country
it is less important, but even here
it possesses a value much greater
than is ordinarily accorded to it.
Crops of 1,000 bushels per acre have
been reported, and it has been esti-
mated that the average crop in Eng-
land is 25 tons or 750 bushels per
acre.

A decided advantage possessed by
the rutabaga over the white turnip is
its keeping qualities. They may be
gathered and kept through winter, either
in cellars, or put up in heaps as we
do sweet potatoes, covered with
straw and earth. In this climate they
may be allowed to stand in the patch
all the winter. We have gathered them
sound and sweet in February.

The proper plan for cultivating ru-
tabagas is in drills about 2½ feet
apart. The soil can not be made too
rich, using for this purpose, either
rotted stable manure, or com-
mercial fertilizers. A light soil is best
manuring is better than having it well
sown as a cow-pen. The turnip is a
heavy feeder and requires a rich soil.
It sends out very few fibrous roots
search of food, and the manure must

therefore be placed within its reach;
therefore the fertilizers should be ap-
plied in the drill. Superphosphate of
lime is well adapted to the turnip,
and may be advantageously used in
large quantities. Ashes and lime are
also valuable fertilizers for this crop,
and applied as a top dressing as soon
as the turnips have come up, are use-
ful in preventing the fly which often
destroys the young turnips.—*Ala.
Farm Journal.*

Concerning Fish Ponds.

There are comparatively few farms
on which a fish pond cannot be con-
structed and supplied with water at a
very moderate expenditure of labor
and money. In many cases a dam
may be thrown across a ravine and
all the work of excavating a pond be
saved. This dam may be built of
stone, laid in hydraulic cement mor-
tar, of concrete, or timbers imbedded
in the banks, and plank fastened to
them with spikes or wooden pins.
There are often low places in a field
or pasture that may be sunk a few
feet by means of a plow and scraper.
Occasionally a pond or a series of
ponds may be made to excellent ad-
vantage, by widening and deepening
a stream that flows through a portion
of the farm. By a little judicious
management a stream may be made
to wash out a deeper and wider chan-
nel. Ravines are the result of the
washing of streams undirected, and
unassisted by human intelligence and
skill. When there is a considerable
stream to supply water, it is desirable
to leave the pond long and narrow, that
the contents may be changed as often
as possible. The oftener the water is
changed the cooler it will be, and the
less liable to become charged with
impurities. A series of small ponds
is better than one large one, as par-
ticular varieties of fish may be kept
in the different ponds without the li-
ability of their preying on each other.
Small ponds connected with each other
by a running stream render it easy
to keep fish of different ages, but of
the same variety, separate when it is
desired to do so. By the employment
of woven wire, the fish may be con-
fined in their appropriate ponds, and
no impediment presented to the free
flow of the water.

In constructing a fish pond, it is
desirable to have some quite deep
places in it where fish may retreat
when they wish to remain quiet. It is
also well to provide places of retreat
from the light of the sun. These may
be made of thin stones laid on sup-
ports, or shelving stones may be fast-
ened in the banks of the pond. Shades
may also be made of cheap
boards and anchored at convenient
places in the pond. Natural shades
may be provided by planting the roots
of white and yellow water lilies in
the earth at the bottom of the ponds.
Their leaves afford shade and give out
oxygen that is absorbed by the water
for the use of the fish. Both the leaves
and the flowers of the lilies are highly
ornamental as well as useful. Water
cress may be raised on the banks of
the pond to excellent advantage.

It is not desirable to plant decidu-
ous trees on or near the banks of
fish ponds. It is true that they shade
the water during the hot weather, but
their leaves fall in autumn, sink to
the bottom after they become satu-
rated with water, and become sources
of corruption. The presence of ever-
greens on the banks of ponds, how-
ever, is to be desired. White sand, peb-
bles, and washed gravel form the best
covering for the banks. The earth on
which the covering rests should be as
firm as possible, so that it will not
wash and render the water murky.—
Chicago Times.

HUMOR.

At the Seamen's Savings Bank a
new depositor was asked the usual
questions, the answers to which are
recorded as a means of identifying
the depositor: "What is your occupa-
tion?" "Seaman." "On what ship?"
"No ship at all; it is a canal
boat." "Are you married?" "Yes; it
is my second woman." "How many
children?" (A pause while the man
was laboring mentally with a prob-
lem that seemed to be difficult to
solve.) "Well, give me their names."
"Rapidly—"John, James, Peter, Mary,
Joseph, Sarah, Caroline, Thomas."
"Slower—"William—Martha—and—
well, there are a lot of little ones
whose names I don't remember."

It must have been tremendously
interesting to that nice young man
in Bowling Green, Ky., who escorted
the preacher's daughter to a meeting
and arrived late, to hear the reverend
gentleman read from the Bible as the
couple marched up the aisle, "My
daughter is grievously tormented with
a devil," which verse occurred in a
New Testament miracle, of which
the preacher was reading. The whole
congregation snickered, and it would
be hard to tell which felt the worse,
the preacher, the daughter, or her es-
cort.

It is related of Sir Walter Scott that
on announcing to a young cou-
rate, who was breakfasting with him,
that a certain individual was dead,
Mrs. Scott, who had the habit of con-
trasting, suddenly and with much
earnestness remarked, "No, Sir Wal-
ter, he's not dead." "Then," replied
her distinguished husband, "they've
done him a great injustice, for they've
buried him."

One of the lady teachers in a Reno
public school, a few days since, was
laboring with an urchin on the science
of simple division. This is what came
of it: "Now, Johnny, if you had an
orange which you wished to divide
with your little sister, how much
would you give her?" Johnny: "A
suck."—*Reno Gazette.*

One of the managers of a hospital
asked an Irish nurse which he con-
sidered the most dangerous of the
many cases then in the hospital?
"That, sir," said Patrick, as he point-
ed to a case of surgical instruments
on the table.

A German had been a Lutheran,
and of course, was baptized in infan-
cy. When asked the question, "Have
you been baptized?" he answered
curtly, "Vell, now, shust a leetle!"

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