

Mister Editor, I mean the brain new one. I hear you have been promoted. Well, there's nothing like being born lucky! It is said to be better than to be born rich. Not having had any experience in either direction, I can't tell whether the saying is true or not. But as I was going to state, I am glad you are an editor, and this is intended as a congratulatory epistle. I have heard of "born preachers" and "born Christians," and I did hear once of a "born editor," and that editor still survives in the person of the handsome man at the head of the Mississippi Baptist Record. I don't know whether you are a "born editor" or not. One thing I know, you are not a "born writer," for on showing that scrawl you wrote me the other day to an old brother, he said, "Well, Cleveland ought to go to writing school; here, read it to me."

I hope, now that you are an editor, when you want to write to me you'll just print it or get your wife to write for you. You know I never did edit anything, but I imagine I'd like it. In the first place editors are always poor, at least, none of 'em are rich in my range, and you know that.

That poverty helps mightily towards keeping a man humble, and you know that's a mighty comfortable feeling. Then an editor always has so many friends. He can just write to them a sort of beseeching letter, asking each one just to try this once to get one new subscriber, and they every one do it, don't they? You ask West—he knows. But let me tell you now—you know you are a young editor and you need advice, there is a way to keep on the good side of everybody. Do like John Trapp has been doing. John is no editor, but I think you had better get him on your staff. You know that he has never said a word in all his writing to hurt anybody's feelings. When he wrote about dancing and drinking and being honest and all that, he put it mildly—no sledgehammer business. The result was everybody was pleased with John, nobody got after him and everybody wanted to know who he was.

There are some things you must touch very gently if you want to make and keep friends. Now remember you are young and I am advising you. But as I was going on to state about gentle dealings, don't say any hard things about dancing, for some of your readers are fond of that exercise; and as for liquor, you'll stir up a hornet's nest if you hit that any hard blows. Why, bless your life, some of our deacons, and let me whisper it in your ear, some preachers too, have a very decided weakness for the vile stuff. Don't let anybody know I called it that. Then there's that cotton future business and oppressive interest, called usury, which means "use you rough," and theatres and several other things that I might mention—put on your gloves when you go to finger them. There's another little matter I'd like to speak of for your good. This thing of missions should be mentioned by the editor only in a general way. Let the secretaries and the boards and the missionaries say what they please in the paper, people don't expect any better of them, but no editor who has any regard for the friendship of everybody and the consciences of his brethren dares to take a bold stand for missions. Why some editors make a hobby of that and education and say these are the two things Baptists ought to harp upon. I'd like to know how those fellows got so smart. In all my raising I seldom heard them mentioned, and those were mighty good times, and those were. I tell you there's lots of trouble ahead of you if you say much about these things.

Another matter is this. Some editors put in their bills where they have got no business. For instance, Bro. Smith has been preaching to us

for ten years. Every once in a while the brethren threw in something to help him along and the sisters knit him some socks, and once in a while some of the sisters, good souls, would slip a bottle of sorghum or bundle of dried fruit under the buggy seat for sister Smith and the children. Well, Bro. Smith seemed to like all this and was satisfied with it till they started the ALABAMA BAPTIST. "Well," you say, "what did the paper have to do with it?" Why a right smart; in fact it had all to do with it. It happened this way. Bro. Smith seemed to like the paper at the start and praised it up mightily. Well, some of us got to taking it. It wasn't long before we could see a sort of dissatisfied air about our preacher. One day, just before the time to call him for another year, Bro. Smith told us we weren't paying him enough to live on; that we were able; that he had broken himself down at hard work in the field; that he had no rest day nor night; that he was oppressed with debt; that his little place was mortgaged; that his ministry was very unsatisfactory to him because he had no time to study; that if we couldn't do better by him he would have to quit us and go somewhere else. Well, the result of it all was that in the course of a few years we have got to paying him enough to keep him up comfortably.

But we noticed that he was always talking about the ALABAMA BAPTIST, and some of us think that reading that paper put those big notions in his head, for you know it has a heap to say about paying the preacher. Bro. Smith preaches a heap better than he used to and does lots more good, and we are going to keep on paying him, but we can't help from thinking that the editors and the paper are meddling with things that don't concern them, when they talk so much about such things, and we kinder think that is one reason why Bro. Smith likes the paper so well.

And now, my young friend, we are going to watch you; and if you don't bring about a reform in this matter some of us will start a paper of our own devoted to the ways of our fathers. We believe in the old paths and stick to the old landmarks. If editors can't find anything to talk about but missions and education and Sabbath-schools and paying the preacher and the like of that they'd better quit writing. I like a paper with a heap of religion in it; don't want to see nothing else in it—no advertisements nor "humor column," no "Alabama news," nor any other sort of news but the "good news." Some other small matters I may mention in another letter.

Now, my young friend, be careful about these things.

TIMOTHY THOMPSON.
Moonshine Lake.

Home Missions.

Extracts from the Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the Home Mission Board.

Since the last meeting of the Convention the Board have prosecuted the work assigned them to the extent of their ability and the means furnished. A review of the past year calls for devout gratitude to God for his mercies which have been manifold, and which should quicken his people to greater consecration, to more liberal gifts, and abundant labors for the enlargement of the Kingdom of His Son.

Our mission to the CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA is already bearing fruit, as will be seen in the following interesting account of the organization of THE FIRST CHINESE BAPTIST CHURCH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A permanent Baptist mission to the Chinese in San Francisco having been established by the Home Mission Board, under the direction of Rev. F. H. Hartwell, D. D., it has been thought expedient to organize the Chinese converts into a church of Jesus Christ. For this purpose a council consisting of Rev. G. S. Abbott, D. D.; Rev. John Francis, Rev. S. B. Morse, and Rev. George Guirey, was invited to meet at the mission-chapel on Sunday afternoon, October 3d, 1880. A previous engagement prevented Bro. Francis from being present. The council was organized by electing Dr. Hartwell as Moderator and Bro. Guirey as clerk. On motion of Dr. Abbott, Brethren Blount, Owen, Barnes, and Stockbridge were added to the council. Dr. Hartwell in an interesting address stated the reasons for the proposed organization. As soon as the organization was affected, Lee Fan Mun was duly accepted as a candidate for baptism and church membership, and the little band immediately adjourned to the First Baptist church, where Dr. Hartwell administered the ordinance of baptism. And so this little Chinese Baptist church has started out on its mission of mercy in the midst of about thirty thousand Chinese in this large American city. It is a light in a dark place, but brother Hartwell is well qualified for his work, having been a missionary in the Chinese Empire for twenty years, and we hope that our brethren in all parts of our nation will pray for the success of his

work here among this strange and interesting people.

GEORGE GUIREY, Clerk.

Brother Hartwell has since baptized a Chinese woman, the first female of that nation baptized (as we regard baptism) in California, and probably the second in America.

The Board take pleasure in mentioning acts of Christian courtesy extended to brother Hartwell by the California Baptist State Convention, in resolutions of welcome to that field, to him, and through him to the Home Mission Board, and the pledge of hearty sympathy, and so far as practicable, in co-operation.

A pleasing sign of progress is indicated by the fact that brother Hartwell has found it necessary to employ an assistant in his night school, in which the Chinese are taught English, and also the Scriptures in their own tongue.

He writes: "On the 6th of January I engaged Miss Florence N. Worley, as an assistant teacher in my night school, promising her compensation at the rate of \$15 per month. She labored faithfully for two months, when on account of her health she was obliged to give up the position."

"I then succeeded in securing the services of Mrs. Guirey, wife of Rev. George Guirey, for the same compensation. She is an accomplished and experienced teacher, a devoted, earnest Christian, and withal a musician, which latter qualification is an important consideration in a mission school. The increase in regular attendance and interest in the school since I have had an assistant, has been all that I expected. The smallest attendance during the last month, for instance, was 53, the largest, 75." The average was 64.

"The demand for an assistant seemed to me so imperative that though I knew the fund proposed (sums which he received for occasional preaching in the American Baptist churches), was not sufficient to last through the year, I determined to make the engagement, and if the money does not come in from the California churches, I will pay the balance out of my own pocket."

In regard to prospective results, our brother says: "It is well to warn ourselves against too sanguine expectations of rapid success here, as well as in the case of missions in China. The immigrants to America are the same staid, conservative people that they were in China, and we shall have to be patient, and wait the Lord's time. But let not this feeling of caution against discouragement retard our faith and hope."

A church has been established, the labors of God's servant have been accepted in the conversion of souls upon his field, and the opportunities for reaching the heathen and extending the work seem to lie open before us without let or hindrance; almost simultaneously with the sowing of the seed appear the first fruits of the harvest.

During the preparation of this report, application was received for appointment as missionary to this field from a gifted and pious sister the daughter of one of our most esteemed and useful ministers. The Board had no thought of immediate enlargement of that work, but may not this incident be suggestive of the Divine will and of our duty?

INDIAN MISSIONS.

The reports of our brethren in the Indian Territory, show a healthy condition, but great need of additional laborers. Several young men are pursuing a course of studies in the colleges of the States with a view to the ministry. One has been a student in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary during the past session; two others will enter at the next opening. Arrangements have been made by Dr. Buckner, with liberal-hearted brethren, for the support of these young men and others.

Now that the facilities for obtaining an education are brought so nearly within the reach of all who desire it, our true policy is to seek out among the tribes, young men of gifts, whose hearts burn to preach Christ, and train them for the work.

THE LEVERING MISSION SCHOOL.

In October last the Corresponding Secretary visited the Creek nation, and under instruction from the Board entered into contract for the erection of buildings suitable for a school of one hundred pupils, and the family of the superintendent and his assistants. In selecting a location, regard was had to health, good water, fertile land, abundant timber, and pasture for stock. A farm of one hundred acres inclosed, fifty in cultivation, the balance unbroken prairie, with some houses that can be utilized for our purposes, was secured. To this are to be added sixty acres of unimproved land adjoining. The entire cost of the property when the buildings shall be completed, will be seven thousand seven hundred dollars. To this must be added the expense of furniture for the school room, dining room, kitchen, bed rooms, bedding and bed clothes, with implements and stock for the farm.

To meet this, we have \$20,000.00. After paying for the farm and buildings, \$7,700, we shall have for furnishing the same, \$12,300.00.

The buildings are to be completed by the 1st day of July, and it is expected that the school will be opened in the early autumn of the present year.

The Board have elected Rev. J. A. Trenchard, Superintendent, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum. He is a graduate of the University of Georgia, has had large experience as a teacher, and we have every reason to believe he is admirably adapted to the position. It will be seen that after paying for

the property, the balance in hand for the necessary out-fit (nearly all of which must be purchased in the States) and cost of transportation, will be very scant; and then the salary of the superintendent must be provided. An enlargement of work, means an increase of expenditures. The Board have carefully guarded against any involvement in debt, and have preserved the funds appropriated to this enterprise exclusively for its promotion, not even expending a dollar to defray expenses incidentally incurred in the prosecution of their plans. But to insure success with God's favor, to this undertaking, and to avoid financial embarrassments in the future, increased contributions are indispensable—as in sowing seed, the wisest economy is to be found in the largest liberality.

IN THE DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

of our work we have had during the year missionaries in eight of the States connected with the Convention. The positions occupied by them are important, and in most cases without the assistance of this Board would be destitute of the ministrations of the word of life by our denomination. Application for aid to support evangelists and pastors, have greatly exceeded our ability to respond. We but give voice to the appeals that reach us from Florida and Arkansas, and Missouri and Texas and Louisiana, and we might add other States, when we appeal for a large increase of the means to send the Gospel to our own people, who have neither the printed page that tells of Jesus and salvation, nor the living teacher to guide them to the knowledge of the truth.

Nor will these applications be diminished. With the growing population of the country, with new lines of railways penetrating its forests and transforming the wilderness into fruitful fields and prosperous towns, there is, and must be in the future, increasing demands for just such work and workers as this Board was designed to supply. We desire to call especial attention to

NEW ORLEANS

as affording, perhaps, the most inviting field for effective missionary effort in the United States. A distinguished layman of Mississippi, in an earnest appeal to the Board in behalf of this city, writes, "With the success of the jetties, the recent important railway connection with Texas, and the new line of Mexican steamships, New Orleans is destined to be at no distant day second only to New York. As Baptists we cannot stand idly by and see this opportunity pass."

It is not a reproach to us, that in that city of two hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, there is but one self-sustaining white Baptist church! The organization of the First Baptist church has been preserved, and they enjoy the efficient services of Rev. Mr. Cole, sustained in part by the Mission Board of the Mississippi Baptist Convention, from whom it is understood, a communication upon this subject will be presented to the Convention.

As a means of awakening greater interest in our work a HOME MISSION INSTITUTE was held in Atlanta during the month of January, which, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather prevailing at the time, was attended with encouraging results. By sermons, essays and general discussions of the various topics considered, brethren from different parts of the State who took part in the exercises, rendered valuable services to the cause. The hearty co-operation of the resident pastors, and the liberal contribution of the churches, deserve special mention.

It is contemplated to hold like meetings at such times and places as may seem favorable.

"KIND WORDS."

The contract with Messrs. J. W. Burke & Co. for printing Kind Words has been renewed upon the same conditions as in the past except that the royalty paid by them will be increased to one thousand dollars per annum from the 1st of June next.

The Board found it necessary to make arrangements early in the year for the continued publication of the paper, and as there would remain at the expiration of the present contract a considerable balance still due the firm, and further, as they were willing to increase the royalty, it was deemed best for the interest of the paper and of the board, to renew of five years. By this disposition of the paper, we have not only been relieved of a burdensome debt, and an annual outlay for its publication, but it is made to yield a revenue equivalent to 10 per cent. interest on \$10,000.00 clear of all expenses.

Rev. M. B. Wharton, D. D., a partner in the house of J. W. Burke & Co., and business manager of the department of Kind Words, is also associate editor with Rev. Samuel Boykin.

The paper is gotten up in good style, and conducted with marked ability. It deserves, and is receiving, a liberal patronage from the denomination. It is a Sunday-school, missionary, Baptist paper.

WOMAN'S WORK.

While we have received contributions from various societies in the different States, which we gratefully acknowledge, no general system of co-operation between the female members of our churches and the Board has been reached. The central committee in Georgia, and some, perhaps all of the societies alluded to, combine in their work both home and foreign missions. We learn that a movement has recently been made by the ladies of the First and Eutaw Place

churches in Baltimore, looking to missions, and especially the Leaning mission school.

We trust that others will be moved to the same spirit, and that the co-operation of the women of our churches, which has proved so efficient upon other fields of Christian work, shall not be withheld from us in our endeavors to evangelize our people, and the heathen in our country.

AGENCIES.

While we do not believe that the home has come to dispense with agents, a special duty it is to collect funds for our benevolent enterprises, and do not intend by commending other plans, to depreciate the value of the labors of our brethren who are engaged in this service. We think it proper to express our gratification at the success of those that have attended to the plan for raising funds, inaugurated by the Georgia Baptist Convention, two years since, and which, with some modifications, was adopted by the Alabama Baptist Convention at their last session, viz: to commit the entire responsibility of collections for the boards of this convention to the State Board of Missions, the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer of the latter, (these offices being combined) becoming the General Agent for State, Home and Foreign Missions, charging the expenses of the agency to the several boards represented by him in proportion to the receipts of each. In both Georgia and Alabama the plan has worked well.

It is simple, economical and efficient. It requires labor and execution on the part of the Secretaries and the hearty co-operation of pastors and churches. These conditions have to a large extent been met, where the experiment has been tried. Before dismissing this subject we deem it proper to remark that in the opinion of the Board, it would be a good thing in the right direction if the older churches, in which the denomination is strong, would undertake to supply the deficiency in their own borders, and about diminishing the amount now allowed the funds raised for this work, to be appropriated entirely to those districts in which the Baptists are weaker, and thus expend our strength in communities where help is most needed.

OBITUARIES.

Rev. Washington Kanard, of the Creek Nation, a missionary of the Board, died February 13th. He was a kindly man, beloved by all who knew him, and closed a blameless life, the triumph of a "good hope through grace." Rev. Lewis Cass, a former Chaplain, also a missionary of the Gospel to his people, who mourn his death as children that of a father.

By the death of Lee Wing Tai, the mission in California has been deprived of the most useful and efficient member of the Chinese church in San Francisco.

NAMES OF MISSIONARIES, with their post-offices and fields of labor, the former in italics:

FLORIDA.—Rev. H. M. King, Gainesville, Waldo, Melrose, Hawthorne and Micanopy; Rev. W. N. Claudon, Jacksonville, State; Rev. Dennis Spencer, Crescent City, Putnam, Volusia and Orange counties; Rev. M. W. Sams, Ocala; Rev. W. J. Hughes, Webster, Allachua Association; Rev. N. A. Bailey, Micanopy, Tallahassee; Rev. T. E. Porter, Tallahassee, Tallahassee; Rev. W. F. Wood, Key West, Key West.

GEORGIA.—Rev. J. H. Campbell, D.D., Columbus, Columbus and sub-urbs; Rev. H. C. Hornady, Atlanta, 5th Baptist church.

TEXAS.—Rev. W. H. Dodson, San Antonio, 1st Baptist church, San Antonio; Rev. N. T. Byars, Brownwood, Brown county.

LOUISIANA.—Rev. W. A. Mason, Monroe, Monroe.

ARKANSAS.—Rev. J. D. Jameson, Camden, Camden.

TENNESSEE.—Rev. J. W. York, Denson's Landing, Perry county; Rev. W. H. Barksdale, Memphis.

ALABAMA.—Rev. J. S. Dill, Auburn; Rev. J. A. Howard, Montgomery, Adams Street church, Montgomery; Rev. M. T. Sumner, D.D., Athens; Rev. J. H. Hendon, Birmingham, Birmingham; Rev. Wm. H. McIntosh, Cor. Sec., Marion.

VIRGINIA.—Rev. J. M. Butler, Ringwood, Fulton Rockets; Rev. J. A. Speight, Petersburg, Mission Station, Petersburg.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Rev. Elias Dodson, Missionary Agent.

KENTUCKY.—Rev. V. E. Kirtley, Missionary Agent, Stanford, State.

CALIFORNIA.—Rev. J. B. Hartwell, D.D., San Francisco, 1223, Washington Street, Chinese in California.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Rev. H. F. Buckner, D.D., Eufaula, Creek Nation; Rev. Washington Kanard, Eufaula, Creek Nation; Rev. Wm. McComb, Eufaula, Creek Nation; Rev. Willis Burns, Stonewall, Choctaw Nation; Rev. Lewis Cass, Red Oak, Choctaw Nation; Rev. A. F. Ross, McAllister, Choctaw Nation; his Orphan's Home for the destitute children of deceased Indian preachers, established in his own house, is kept up. He acknowledges contributions of money and clothing from various persons during the year. Rev. Tulse Micco, Anadarko, Wichita Nation, Kiowas, Comanches, Adcoades, Delawares, Towanones, Apaches, Wacaras and Keechees; Rev. B. W. Harmon, Lonek, Ark., Arkansas; Rev. John S. Hardaway, Petersburg, Petersburg, Va.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Weeks of labor, 1,208; churches supplied, 59; other stations, 48; sermons and addresses delivered, 3,316; prayer and other religious meetings attended, 976; baptized, 119; received by letter, 191; professed conver-

sion in connection with his labors, not baptized by missionary, 316; Sunday-schools, 59; pupils, 2,649; pupils converted, 71; Bibles and Testaments distributed, 108; religious visits, 4,241; miles traveled, 54,669.

The labors of the missionaries have been seriously interrupted by the protracted bad weather during the winter.

Receipts of the Board, including \$6,427.28 on hand May 1st, 1880, \$27,369.69. Balance on hand May 1st, 1881, \$9,271.99.

W. H. McIntosh, Cor. Sec.

Marion, Ala.

A Modern Sermon.

Brethren, the words of my text are: Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.

To get her poor dog a bone; But when she came there the cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.

To get her poor dog a bone; But when she came there the cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.

To get her poor dog a bone; But when she came there the cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.

To get her poor dog a bone; But when she came there the cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.

To get her poor dog a bone; But when she came there the cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.

To get her poor dog a bone; But when she came there the cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.

To get her poor dog a bone; But when she came there the cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.

To get her poor dog a bone; But when she came there the cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.

To get her poor dog a bone; But when she came there the cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.

To get her poor dog a bone; But when she came there the cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.

To get her poor dog a bone; But when she came there the cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.

To get her poor dog a bone; But when she came there the cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.

To get her poor dog a bone; But when she came there the cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.

To get her poor dog a bone; But when she came there the cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.

To get her poor dog a bone; But when she came there the cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.

To get her poor dog a bone; But when she came there the cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard.

To get her poor dog a bone; But when she came there the cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our every-day life.

OUR LETTER BOX.

REV. R. DEAL, Echo: Thanks for eight new subscribers and the money.

JAS. DORRIS, Cross Plains: Your subscription will not expire till June 1st.

J. W. WAYNE, Ramey: Thank you. Keep "pegging away." That is our place.

S. R. SMYLYE, Jacksonville: Quick work. We thank you for two new names.

REV. W. A. CUMBER, Troy: We will give you till June 1st. Thanks for remittance.

REV. H. C. TAUL, Wetumpka: Very good. Thank you. Mr. B. is an excellent young man.

Dr. W. W. BLOODWORTH, Loachapoka: Thanks for remittance. Try them on our new offer.

REV. JNO. W. ORME, Woodley: We thank you for remittance, for promises, for cheering words.

H. J. HILTON, Bonsecour: We shall expect that club of ten subscribers. Do not disappoint us.

JNO. W. STEPHENSON, Douglassville: The paper was sent to Milton, Fla., as ordered. Thank you.

Z. B. TRAMMELL, Brundage: Paper has been sent to Natusals as requested. It was not going before.

W. G. ROBERSON, of Carrollton, brings us under renewed obligations for another club of six subscribers.

REV. P. S. MONTGOMERY, Asheville: Thanks for \$5. Papers have been sent to those brethren in Ferryville.

Mrs. M. G. WOOD, Wood's Station: Thanks for two new subscribers. Yes, we received \$5.00 sent some weeks ago.

REV. J. T. CUMBER, Troy: Well done. Thank you. Hope you will succeed in securing the other names mentioned.

REV. N. B. WILLIAMS, Gainesville: We are making decided progress with the ALABAMA BAPTIST. We hope to reach your ideal.

REV. D. ROGERS, Baker's Hill: Your subscription will expire Dec. 1st, 1881. Thanks for your kindness in working for the paper.

D. D. HUGHES, Brandon: Thank you for club of five and the money. Should be glad to have you make an effort on our \$1.00 offer.

A. McGE, Clintonville: Thank you for remittance of \$5.00. You have permission to send us twenty names on our dollar offer.

BRO. R. W. INZER: Please accept many thanks for the list of names. We don't agree with you in thinking that you have no lack for getting subscribers.

J. F. M. DAVIS, Choccolocco: Your plan to bring the paper before your church conference is a good one. We hope you will get a large list. Thanks for two new names.

BRO. J. B. MOOR has our hearty thanks for a list of subscribers he has just sent us. He thereby shows that he means what he says when he wishes the paper success.

B. M. LONG.—Where does he live? In February Hon. W. F. Hogue, on his return from the session of the Legislature of Montgomery handed us the money for the subscription of B. M. Long, and directed us to send the paper to him at Asheville. The postmaster at Asheville informs us that no such person lives there. Can any one give us the address of B. M. Long?

REV. J. S. YARBROUGH, Orion: You do just as we should do under similar circumstances. Your plan suits us. Get all the names you can. Thank you for \$7.60. It might be a good idea to ascertain how many copies of the ALABAMA BAPTIST are taken by members of your churches and compare notes with other pastors. You will have some large lists to count against.

Mrs. C. S. STEWART, Sumterville: We cordially thank for earnest efforts to extend the circulation of our paper. In making a remittance, she writes: "We all feel anxious to help you extend the circulation of the ALABAMA BAPTIST. If all the Baptists in the State would take and read the paper they would be more united in their efforts and more liberal in their gifts: the coffers of our boards would be full, and they would be better able to carry on the noble enterprises of our denomination."

Sunday School Institute.

The Sunday-school Institute of Canaan Association will meet at Cahaba church at 10 a. m. on Saturday, May 28th, 1881. The discussion will be on some of the lessons of this quarter.

On Saturday, "Following Jesus," Luke 9:51-62. J. M. Aney, J. M. Russell, A. J. Nunnelly and Rev. E. B. Waldrop. "Covenanters" Luke 12:13-21. D. A. Vann, R. Y. Robertson, Jo. Martin and R. J. Waldrop.

Sabbath morning, Recitation of the lesson, "Parable of the Pounds" Luke 19:11-27, and discussion of same by W. Franklin, F. R. McDonald, R. A. Sterrett and Rev. B. F. Hendon. Afternoon—"Parable on Prayer," Luke 18:1-14. Rev. J. A. Hendon, Robert Tim, Rev. B. M. Waldrop and A. J. Tudlock.

All ministers, Sunday-school superintendents and teachers are requested to be present and give their views on these subjects. In order to complete the statistics it is important that the committee be furnished with full reports from all the Sunday-schools.

T. V. MOOR.

April 26th.

It is said that \$100,000 was spent in flowers by churches of various denominations in New York for Easter decorations.

Ordination of Deacons.

Farmville Baptist church, 4 miles north of Auburn, on Sunday, May 1st, set apart to the deaconate Brethren Geo. Shelton and Travis Hancock. After a sermon by myself, the church proceeded to the service of ordination. The examination was conducted by Bro. Taylor, of Opelika. The ordination prayer then followed. The service concluded with the charge, delivered by Bro. E. Y. Van Hoose, the pastor of the church.

The service throughout was pleasant and impressive, but not long enough to weary the congregation. I feel assured that Farmville now has two deacons on whom she can depend, and with her efficient pastor, there is before her every prospect for a career of increased life and activity. Farmville is a pleasant country community, almost entirely Baptist, and I shall long remember my enjoyable visit among them.

Auburn, May and.

J. S. DILL.

District Meeting of the Bigbee Association.

The next district meeting of this body will be held with the Baptist church at Cuba, Alabama, commencing Friday preceding the 5th Sabbath in May next.

PROGRAMME.

Friday, 11 o'clock, a. m. Introductory sermon by Elder N. B. Williams. Subject: "Office of the Holy Spirit." Afternoon service, first subject: "Duties of pastors to their churches." Essay on same by I. C. Brown, followed by Elder W. F. Pond. Second subject: "Duty of churches to their pastors." Essay on same by E. M. Shaw, followed by J. G. Harris.

Saturday, 9 o'clock, a. m. Devotional exercises one hour. 10 o'clock, a. m. Essay by J. A. Davidson. Subject: "Bible missions," followed by Elder J. D. Cook. 2 o'clock, p. m. Essay by J. G. Harris. Subject: "The object of Christianity and the means employed for its accomplishment," followed by Elder A. R. Scarbrough.

Sabbath, 10 o'clock, a. m. Essay by Elder T. B. Woodward. Subject: "Sabbath-school work," followed by J. G. Harris, A. E. Beavers, and others, on the object, work, material, &c., of Sunday-schools.

Pulpit exercises to be submitted to a committee, which shall be appointed for that purpose.

We cheerfully extend an invitation to all ministers to attend on that occasion, and all others. We will try and make it to your spiritual interest so to do.

PASTOR.

Cuba, Ala., Apr. 21st.

Modern Benevolence.

Consider the habit of benevolence into which men and women have been led in this modern time by the general diffusion of the spirit of Christ and the growing power of His precepts and example. There was never anything like it in volume before this age. Millions are pouring out every year to help the poor. Money devoted in love and prayer, and consecrated by the grace of God, sets in steady currents toward hospitals and asylums and institutions of learning, and to carry the Gospel into new settlements, and to all sorts of waste places and to far-away lands. In the old times great stress was laid on feeding hungry mouths. We lay great stress on that too, but we are trying with an unexampled energy to feed hungry souls.

For a thousand years, all up and down Christian Europe, they were building vast cathedrals, which are yet the admiration of all who have a sense of architectural beauty and solidity and grandeur. To-day the most vigorous efforts are to build up humanity. Waning! The hold and influence of Jesus on men waning! The moral influence of the Christian Church waning! What mean these gifts, amounting to millions, turned over to the aggressive, and far-reaching aims of the Church by the Deacon Otises and the Mrs. Stones? What mean the Livingstones dying on their knees in the heart of Africa? What mean the Pinkertons surrendering their lives in heroic endeavor to pioneer the way for the Lord's servants into this same dark continent? What mean all these endeavors, all these sacrifices of personal ease and material success, all these surrenders of culture and wealth to save men, and to build up Christian institutions, and advance Christian civilization, in this land and in all lands, if faith in the Son of God is a spent force, or is even a diminishing force? Not without out much of the sweetly prophetic love of God do men do these things, and when we see such operations going on, we may be sure there is something left still beside mere vagueness, and besides poetic speculation, and besides gross materialism, and besides the cast off garments of a belief which once lived, but is now dead.—Rev. Dr. Noble.

The Irish in Ireland complained greatly last year of famine, but they drank \$50,000,000 worth of whisky, all the same, it is said.

The Baptists have a new Theological College in Canada. Prof. J. H. Castle has been elected President, and Prof. Torrance has been given a chair.

Forty-four Mormon missionaries passed through Cheyenne, W. T., on their way to Wales on a proselyting expedition. They are inferior and coarse-looking men. Most of them have from two to five wives. They will work in the mining and iron district in Wales.

Inter-Communion.

The following is published at the urgent request of several parties.

[There has been an extended discussion in the *Texas Baptist Herald* between Dr. J. M. Breaker, pastor of the Houston church, and Eld. G. S. Mullins, of Corsicana, upon the subject of inter-communion. Bro. Mullins thus sums up his argument.]

If Bro. B. will refer to my last article and answer the questions there propounded, it will not consume much more time to settle the matter:

1. Was the ordinance committed to the churches as organizations to be observed and preserved by them, or to individual Christians as such?

2. If to the churches as such, is not any one a member of the church communing embraced in the command, "Do this in remembrance of me?" 3. If not, then how can any one observe the Supper as commanded outside of his church?

I think we have now reached this point in the discussion: (1.) That the Scriptures do not contain a clear warrant for the practice. (2.) That the instructions given to the church at Corinth justify the conclusion that the Supper should not be carried outside of the disciplinary jurisdiction of the church, i. e., its own membership.

1. That the ordinance was committed to the local churches as such, and hence cannot be observed in the absence of such body.

2. That membership is the only qualification (as this embraces all others), and is prerequisite.

On these two concessions we might rest the case. The actual members, not *quod ad hoc* members, of the local church alone can properly observe the Lord's Supper, and if it be not properly observed, it is not the Lord's Supper at all, but something else substituted for it. I know the logical sequences from this proposition, and shall not dodge them. But, to my mind, there are objections to the practice of sufficient force to cause its abandonment, if the weight of Scriptural authority were equally balanced, and I think it altogether on the side of non-intercommunion.

My first objection is, that tens of thousands of our members are not able to see that an immersion of a believer by other than a Baptist is as valid an act of obedience as if administered by a Baptist. Others, still less discriminating, though zealously to every Christian, and that no one has a right to deny it. It is the pressure of this idea that has driven so many of our churches to the practice of what is popularly called "open communion." And there are thousands of the members of churches called "close," who are dissatisfied with their church relations on this account, and there are scores of thousands who are otherwise good Baptists, driven from us into the folds of other denominations because they cannot see the consistency of our practice. Adopt strictly local church communion, and all these difficulties vanish as the morning mist.

My second objection is, it takes from the church the right to decide as to the qualifications of communicants. A church may exclude a man for sufficient cause. He joins another church, and this law of courtesy requires that he be invited to commune if he should be present at next communion service. Do you say the church is not obliged to invite him? If she refuses to do so, it is an insult, not to the man alone, but to his church, and hence have arisen strife and confusion among the churches. Again, one church receives members upon alien immersions, her neighbor will not; one of these aliens is at her communion, and must be invited, or there is trouble. In fact, numerous cases arise in which the church must ignore her own right to determine who are qualified communicants.

My third objection is, it extends the rights and privileges of membership, beyond the jurisdiction of disciplinary power, which is contrary to the genius of all well regulated institutions.

My fourth objection is, other denominations use this as the most effective weapon with which to bring us into disrepute among all classes of the people. They would have us change our practice. They clamor for an open table, and for all to commune together, and rejoice when a Baptist church or a preacher of some note declares for an open-communion, because this is a recognition of all as equals. But talk to them of local church communion, and they see that the Gibraltar of their defense against us is good. Local church communion removes all these objections and many more, but I will conclude.

My brethren, this is no idle question. The day is at hand when it will be settled. Let me beg of you to prayerfully investigate it. Let it not be the cause of strife or bitterness. Let us not suffer prejudices or time-honored practices to control our decisions. In the fear of God, with the highest interests of our common Zion at heart, learn the old ways, and walk in the old paths.

Scientific Miscellany.

Experiments at Woolwich have demonstrated that the transmission of detonation from one mass of gun cotton to another not in contact is so rapid that a row of gun cotton reaching from London to Edinburgh could be fired in two minutes.

A very successful experiment with the electric light was lately made in a Paris theatre. So manifest were the advantages secured that the subject of compelling all the theatres in the city to adopt some electric light is being considered.

Replying to the question whether or not our ancestors were acquainted with the peculiar physical condition known to us as somnambulism, Dr. Regnard, of Paris, said in a recent lecture that one of the most accurate descriptions of somnambulism in existence was that in the sleep-walking scene of Macbeth.

In a communication to the St. Petersburg Technical Society, Prof. Beilstein recommends the use of sulphate of alumina as the best practical disinfectant. He states that the best method of making the salt for disinfecting purposes is to mix red clay with four per cent. of sulphuric acid, and to add to the mixture some carbolic acid for destroying the smell of the matter to be disinfected.

A model of a proposed electric railway for mail service was recently exhibited in Vienna. According to the plan suggested, miniature lines of railway would be built along the passenger lines, and on them, at a very high rate of speed, would be run small electric engines and cars to take up letters. It would have the advantage of being entirely independent of the regular passenger road, and could be used at any time.

At a recent soiree in Paris Mr. Trouve showed a live fish with its body lighted from within by its polyps, a minute form of which, with conducting wires passing to the hands of the operator, the fish had been caused to swallow. The whole body became transparent in the dark, so that the vertebrae could be counted, and all details examined. It is expected that a great variety of uses will be found for this little instrument.

M. Alfred Dumesnil claims to have made an interesting and useful discovery—how to preserve plants in a perfectly vigorous state without any earth. During a constant trial for several months he never found the least interruption or disturbance of the vegetative functions of the plants treated by him; but, on the contrary, many of the plants have blossomed with a vigor which, as an experienced horticulturist, he has never seen in his garden. Further particulars concerning this alleged discovery will be awaited with interest.

Late researches are showing an astonishing vitality of disease germs. Pasteur has investigated a case in which cattle died of carbuncular fever twelve years ago, and were buried at a certain spot in a walled garden. Guinea pigs have been inoculated with the matter secured by washing samples of the soil, and died quickly with well marked symptoms of carbuncle. Of seven sheep allowed experimentally to pass a few hours daily on this spot, two died of the same disease in the course of six weeks, the rest of the flock remaining unaffected. This seems to prove beyond a doubt the existence of disease germs for a space of twelve years.

Says a recent writer: "What has been the ultimate fate of the Egyptian mummies stored with care in the rocky vaults and pyramids on the banks of the Nile? They have in these latter times been dragged from their recesses and ground into powder, as an article of commerce to be exported to Europe. The cereal crops of England are partly produced from the mummified remains of human beings who walked about the streets of Thebes 'three thousand years ago.' The bodies of venerable Thebans—swells in their time—laid to rest in fond anticipation of securing a mortal immortality, sold at so much a ton to fertilize the exhausted soil of an island in the German Ocean! That is what the ancient Egyptians have got by all their skill in protracting the dissolution of mortal remains. Their marvelous preparations have ended in a favorably quoted—manure!"

There is one thing in which our British scientific contemporaries find as much unalloyed pleasure as the average American editor does in a pun on Edison's pet light, and that is in "poking fun" at the discoveries of Brother Jonathan. A late London journal—indulges in considerable editorial ridicule of certain partially developed Yankee projects. On another page of the same sheet a local correspondent seriously declares it to be his belief that the time will come when individuals will be transmitted by telegraph! He argues that in certain electrical and vital processes molecules are by gradual deposition made to build up bodies of considerable proportions—certain kinds of molecules tending to produce certain variable forms. He would apply this principle to man. He would first get the "elementary molecule" of a man, and then build him up from it by the addition of other like molecules, as a pyramid is produced by the piling up of cannon balls. Success having been achieved thus far, the man might be dissolved by electrical means in London, sent by cable to New York, and then rebuilt from the solution by the successive deposition of his molecules at the New York end of the electric circuit. This somewhat novel scheme—not a "Yankee notion" but a plan for which Johnny Bull must be held fully responsible—is noticed mainly to show the beam in the eye of our contemporary across the water, but partly for the benefit of the travelling public, as the suggestion of this means of traveling with the velocity of thought must produce such a panic among railroad monopolies as shall result in a material reduction of their tariff.

The Montgomery Advertiser says: Messrs. Sprattling, Edwards and Avery have concluded an extensive contract to furnish the Louisville & Nashville railroad all the sawed timber to be used for fuel, to furnish the other purposes, from Louisville to New Orleans. The firm has established a saw mill at Camden, Butler county, and will put in operative two other extensive mills at other convenient points below that place. Messrs. Sprattling and Avery are from Gold Hill, Louisiana. Mr. John Edwards, from Opelika.

Eight persons were sentenced to serve terms in the U. S. prison by Judge Bruce, at Huntsville, recently, most for illicit distilling and retailing without license.

Much rain, bad stand of corn. Heavy corn crop planted, and but little corn. Oats late, but promising. A little more than the usual crop planted. An unusual amount of sickness during the winter and spring, which has been fatal to old people.—D. Rogers, Barbours county.

The Montgomery Advertiser says: Messrs. Sprattling, Edwards and Avery have concluded an extensive contract to furnish the Louisville & Nashville railroad all the sawed timber to be used for fuel, to furnish the other purposes, from Louisville to New Orleans. The firm has established a saw mill at Camden, Butler county, and will put in operative two other extensive mills at other convenient points below that place. Messrs. Sprattling and Avery are from Gold Hill, Louisiana. Mr. John Edwards, from Opelika.

Mad dogs are reported in Shelby county. Colbert county is to have a new court house soon.

The stand of cotton is good all over the State.

The wheat crop in North Alabama promises well.

Bugles have recently deprived Tusculum of \$4,350.

Two mad dogs were killed in Russell county.

Mr. John A. Caffey died at his home near Montgomery on the 28th.

Four persons were bitten by mad dogs in Madison county last week.

A U. S. marshal arrested two or three citizens at Fort Deposit last week.

Mr. J. G. Lindehead was bitten, near Clayton, last week, by a Pilot snake.

Over two thousand tons of guano have been sold in the neighborhood of Greenville.

Lightning killed two mules, owned by Mr. E. Lester, near Greenville, on the 1st inst.

A railroad from Mobile to Cedar Point, a distance of thirty miles, is in contemplation.

The residence of Mrs. W. M. Hale, at Sossville, was burned on the night of the 1st inst.

Dr. P. N. Culley was recently thrown from a buggy near Benton and considerably bruised.

Corn is selling at \$1.10 per bushel in Clay county, and cotton seed are in demand at 25 cents.

Mr. J. R. Salter, of Evergreen, proposes to have discovered a sure destroyer of the caterpillar.

S. D. Adams, of Calera, runs a 15 acre farm off of which he realizes in cash \$1,500 per annum.

Capt. Edward A. Sloan, formerly of Montgomery, is now editing a paper in London, England.

One hundred and eighteen indictments constitute the result of the late Tusculum grand jury.

Montgomery is to have another cotton seed oil mill this fall—the company will have a cash capital of \$30,000.

The dead body of a peeler was found in Haycock creek, near the line of Tusculum county, in Bibb, last week.

A great many of the negroes in Calhoun county are drawing on their merchants for seed corn and cotton seed.

While tramping a few days since, near Goshall Hill, Dick Henderson shot John Henderson, his friend by mistake.

J. R. Adams has gone to New York to perfect machinery for the new cotton factory to be erected in Montgomery.

A negro girl in Sumter county, in order to stop the crying of a baby she was nursing, poured turpentine down its throat, and killed it.

Little Aeklen Goodman, formerly a Huntsville boy, shot himself in the hand with a toy pistol, in Memphis, recently. Lockjaw ensued and he died.

Daniel Mitchell, in Pike county, within the past few months, has caught in his trap 23 hawks, 9 owls, 7 opossums, 1 coon, a hog and 1 negro.

Antigua county was visited by a very severe storm last week. It was about a quarter of a mile wide, and blew down nearly everything in its track.

Eight persons were sentenced to serve terms in the U. S. prison by Judge Bruce, at Huntsville, recently, most for illicit distilling and retailing without license.

Much rain, bad stand of corn. Heavy corn crop planted, and but little corn. Oats late, but promising. A little more than the usual crop planted. An unusual amount of sickness during the winter and spring, which has been fatal to old people.—D. Rogers, Barbours county.

The Montgomery Advertiser says: Messrs. Sprattling, Edwards and Avery have concluded an extensive contract to furnish the Louisville & Nashville railroad all the sawed timber to be used for fuel, to furnish the other purposes, from Louisville to New Orleans. The firm has established a saw mill at Camden, Butler county, and will put in operative two other extensive mills at other convenient points below that place. Messrs. Sprattling and Avery are from Gold Hill, Louisiana. Mr. John Edwards, from Opelika.

Mad dogs are reported in Shelby county. Colbert county is to have a new court house soon.

The stand of cotton is good all over the State.

Baptist News.

Rev. David Hyde has been pastor of the Baptist church at Conklingville, N. Y., for fifty-four years.

One hundred persons have been added to the Lee Street church, Baltimore, since Bro. Wharton became pastor.

Mr. Boggs, a Baptist missionary among the Telugos of Ongole, India, baptized 2,758 converts during the year 1880.

The Baptist church at Waco, Texas, numbering nearly 600 members, will number the Southern Baptist Convention to hold its next session with them.

Rev. J. H. DeVotie, Secretary of the Georgia Baptist State Mission Board, reported to the late Convention that he had raised about \$19,000 since April, 1880.

Dr. Angus, of England, estimates that to make the gospel fully known to all the world within ten years would require 50,000 missionaries and an expenditure of \$75,000,000 per year.

Dr. Hawthorne has had forty-five additions to the church in Richmond as the result of recent meetings; Dr. Hatcher, more than fifty; and the Leigh Street church about one hundred.

The first Baptist church established in the State of New York was at Oyster Bay 1724, Long Island. In 1800 there were 5,000 Baptists in the State, now there are 114,145, having increased three times as fast as the population.

There are of Southern Baptists, 1,689,531; baptisms last year, 76,466; ordained ministers, 11,274, one minister to 126 members. In the Northern States there are 606,876 Baptists; baptisms last year, 24,870; ordained ministers, 5,296, one minister to 114 members. There were in the North 475 baptisms to each minister; in the South, 7.

Dr. Wayland, of the *National Baptist*, writing from Europe, with reference to Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's work, says: "Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle cost \$50,000. It enables 6,000-8,000 people to hear the Word of God; it has gathered a church of five thousand souls; it is the parent of the Orphanage; it is also the spring of the Pastor's College, whence 350 young men have gone out (beside those now in attendance), who have led 35,000 to Christ. It is a source of moral and religious influences that are felt all over the world."

Alabama News.

Mad dogs are reported in Shelby county. Colbert county is to have a new court house soon.

The stand of cotton is good all over the State.

The wheat crop in North Alabama promises well.

Bugles have recently deprived Tusculum of \$4,350.

Two mad dogs were killed in Russell county.

Mr. John A. Caffey died at his home near Montgomery on the 28th.

Four persons were bitten by mad dogs in Madison county last week.

A U. S. marshal arrested two or three citizens at Fort Deposit last week.

Mr. J. G. Lindehead was bitten, near Clayton, last week, by a Pilot snake.

Over two thousand tons of guano have been sold in the neighborhood of Greenville.

Lightning killed two mules, owned by Mr. E. Lester, near Greenville, on the 1st inst.

A railroad from Mobile to Cedar Point, a distance of thirty miles, is in contemplation.

The residence of Mrs. W. M. Hale, at Sossville, was burned on the night of the 1st inst.

Dr. P. N. Culley was recently thrown from a buggy near Benton and considerably bruised.

Corn is selling at \$1.10 per bushel in Clay county, and cotton seed are in demand at 25 cents.

Mr. J. R. Salter, of Evergreen, proposes to have discovered a sure destroyer of the caterpillar.

S. D. Adams, of Calera, runs a 15 acre farm off of which he realizes in cash \$1,500 per annum.

Capt. Edward A. Sloan, formerly of Montgomery, is now editing a paper in London, England.

One hundred and eighteen indictments constitute the result of the late Tusculum grand jury.

Montgomery is to have another cotton seed oil mill this fall—the company will have a cash capital of \$30,000.

The dead body of a peeler was found in Haycock creek, near the line of Tusculum county, in Bibb, last week.

A great many of the negroes in Calhoun county are drawing on their merchants for seed corn and cotton seed.

While tramping a few days since, near Goshall Hill, Dick Henderson shot John Henderson, his friend by mistake.

J. R. Adams has gone to New York to perfect machinery for the new cotton factory to be erected in Montgomery.

A negro girl in Sumter county, in order to stop the crying of a baby she was nursing, poured tur

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Wedded for Heaven.

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

Next to choosing the Lord Jesus Christ as his Savior and guide, the most important choice a young man can make is that of a wife. Yet this most essential step is too often regarded from first to last in the most trivial aspect. With many it is the merest matter of fancy or boyish caprice.

With what a rash recklessness do millions rush into the momentous engagements that yield their inevitable retribution of domestic misery! How few seek by prayer for divine guidance when choosing the companion of their heart, their home, and their destiny! Boyish caprice and girlish romance look vastly different in human eyes when they have crystallized down into the permanent forms of daily existence under the same roof, at the same table and fireside, year in and year out, for summer and winter, for sickness or health, for better or worse, clear on to the doorway of the tomb. When the novelty of wedded life has worn away, and perhaps the beauty of the fair face that inspired the early passion has quite faded out, then there must be something solid left behind, or marriage is a mockery and its coveted happiness but a dream. There must be mutual confidence, mutual respect, a way of aim, and old-fashioned love; there ought to be also a union of hearts and at the communion table. When these are the qualities of a nuptial union, it is a marriage more and more from the aural dawn of first love unto the perfect dawn of rich and ripened bliss. When young hearts are wedded in Christ they are wedded for heaven. It is a delightful act of a Christian minister to join such hearts and hands together; but the words sometimes stick in his throat when he attempts to pronounce a benediction on a marriage which neither common sense nor conscience has had a share in bringing about. His *fee* seems to come out of Judas' bag.

The admirable Philip Henry, of Broad Oaks, England, sought the hand of an only daughter in a somewhat prominent family. Her father said to her, "This young man seems to be an excellent preacher, but I do not know whence he came." "True," replied the daughter; "but I know where he is going, and I want to go with him." The marriage proved eminently happy, and one of the children was the famous commentator. When his own son, Matthew, and his daughter asked his consent to their marriage, he said, "Please God, and please yourselves, and then you will be sure to please me." At their wedding he saluted them with a fatherly kiss and said, "Other people wish you much happiness, but I wish you much holiness; if you have that you are certain to be happy."

No two steps in a man's life are so solemn as those which join him to Christ's church and join him to a wife. Marriage is an ordinance of God. It has often proved a "saving ordinance," to those who had no other tie to Christianity. The men whom a wise marriage has saved (with God's blessing) are innumerable. The men whom a reckless, wretched marriage has ruined—are their histories not written in the "Book of the Chronicles" of prayerless homes and impatient death-beds? "Rebekah," said a dying husband to the wife who bent over him in remorseful agony: "Rebekah, I am a lost man. You opposed our family worship and my secret prayer. You drew me away into temptation, and to neglect every religious duty. I believe my fate is sealed. Rebekah, you are the cause of my everlasting ruin." Terrible is eternity will be the remembrance of those who helped each other on the downward road, partners in impiety and wedded for perdition. On the other hand, many a man has owed his conversion to the steadfast, noble, attractive godliness of a praying wife. "I never doubted the immediate answer of prayer since the conversion of my husband," said a devoted Christian once to her pastor. He had long been a stranger to God, and bitter in his opposition to the gospel. During a powerful revival in her church she attended a morning prayer meeting. This annoyed him and he denounced it as a waste of time, and forbade her to go again. Next morning she came down with her bonnet on to go to meeting. He sternly said, "If you do dare to go you will be sorry for it." She could not speak; the rudeness of her husband crushed her into silence. But she determined not to retreat, and when she reached the meeting she could only bow her face on the desk before her, and pour forth tears and prayers for the obstinate heart she had left behind. There was certainly one praying woman in that gathering. When evening came the kind wife put away the children in the crib, took her needle, and sat down by the fire. Presently the husband came in. "Wife, are you not going to meeting to-night?" "No," she replied gently; "I thought I would stay home with you." He sat awhile in guilty silence; the fire burned brightly in the grate, and a hotter fire, burned in the poor fellow's heart. "Wife," he exclaimed, "I can't stand this any longer. The words I spoke this morning have tormented me all day. I can't get any peace until you have forgiven me and prayed for me. Won't you pray for me? Oh, what a life I have led!" They knelt together. "That night I shall remember through eternity," said the happy woman, afterward. "There was no sleep for us. Before the dawn of day peace dawned into his soul; we went to the morning meeting together, and he arose and confessed Jesus as his Redeemer. That man walked faithfully with God ever after; from that memorable day they were wedded for heaven.

Happy are those who, like Aquila and Priscilla, are united in the Lord! Happy are they who walk the life-journey—all the safer and all the happier for walking it hand in hand, keeping step to the voice of duty and of God. Wedded in time they are

wedded for heaven; and will sit down together, with exquisite rapture, at the "marriage supper of the Lamb."—*Religious Herald.*

The Influence of Mothers.

Much is said at the present day about the influence of mothers. But there is no place where a mother's influence is more felt than at her own fireside. As mothers we often have our power for good or evil. The example we set before our children is closely copied by them in every day life, so that what we wish our children to be, we should endeavor to be ourselves.

Napoleon was once asked what France most needed, and his reply was, "Mothers." And our land needs mothers, who, by example as well as precept, shall train up their children for God. And in doing this we are not to expect too much from our children. We are not to suppose that our boys, as soon as they put on boy's clothing, are to be treated and trusted as grown up men. They should be kept at home with us, evenings, till they are fourteen or more years old; or if allowed to go out to small parties, or proper entertainments, it should be in company with one or both of their parents. Many a son has been ruined by being permitted to spend his evenings away from home, and in the company of associates who lead others to evil.

Then again, children should be restrained and controlled from their earliest days. Our youth would not be so forward, and self-sufficient, if they were properly restrained when young. Then mothers would not have to sit up late at night listening for the footsteps of their truant ones, or go out and seek for them when their suspense and anxiety of a mother's heart can no longer be borne. Going not long since to a temperance meeting, as I passed one of the hotels, I saw a boy not fourteen years old in the bar room, associating with those whom his mother would not allow him to bring to her home. And I was not a little surprised, as I entered the hall, to see the mother seated there, and not one of her boys with her, and she not knowing where they were, though one of them, at least, was in the very place where he would be tempted to intemperance. If that mother had been thoughtful, and if all of us mothers were but thoughtful and faithful, there would be fewer pit-falls open to lead our sons in the way to ruin, or certainly fewer victims to the arts of the destroyer. We should not let our children go out to the world too soon.

Many of us may remember the remark once made by our pastor in our prayer meeting: "If my children go astray my wife and I are chiefly to blame for it." God gave us our children to train up for him, both for time and eternity; and we promised to train them up, to the best of our ability, by precept and example, with prayer and restraint, that they may grow up for him. And we should endeavor to be sacrificially faithful to the vows we have taken, and the obligations that thus rest upon us.

Not a little is said at the present day about home amusements for children, and this is well. But about that we need not be anxious, if we but have some pleasant employment for them, or so plan our work as to spend the evening with them in reading proper books, and showing an interest in the many little schemes and plans which children are always devising. And last, but not least, let them early go to their nightly rest, and that would not only be the means of promoting good health, but would leave little leisure for mischief or temptation.

As mothers, we must give more time, and thought and prayer, and watchfulness to these things if we would train our children as in coming years we shall wish we had done for duty in God's service; for on them will soon rest the responsibility of the families and the business, and the property of the place and the welfare of the church of God. And rightly to influence and train our children, we must learn them, from their earliest years, to obey us. Kindly but firmly let them know and feel that our commands must be obeyed, and that our "No" means "No," and that our directions, when given, must, in all things, be the rule of their conduct.

As another important thing, we should as we may, keep the confidence of our children that they will come to us with their secrets, and all their little trials. And we should sympathize with them, in all things, as they grow older, that they will come to us for counsel in the greater things of life, and so be bound to us by stronger and still stronger ties as they advance in years. If they feel that they can help us, and that we enjoy their society, then from their earliest days they will be ready to assist us, and as they grow older they will be more easily led to all that is right and good. Let us then as mothers, be united in prayer to Almighty God, for wisdom so to train up our children, that "our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth, and our daughters as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace."—*D., in Christian Secretary.*

The springs at the base of the Alpine mountains are fullest and freshest when the summer sun has dried the springs and parched the verdure in the valley below. The heat that has burned the arid plains has melted mountain glacier and snow, and increased the volume of the mountain streams. Thus, when adversity has dried the springs of earthly comfort and hope, God's great springs of salvation and love flow freshest and fullest to gladden the heart.

Is that wonderful phenomenon, the aurora borealis, accompanied by some? Such is the much-mooted question which is being revived among British scientists. The evidence of observers and writers from the time of Tacitus to the present day is quoted to prove that the mystic light of our northern skies produces a decided sound.

Dressing for the Children.

"I am glad of a rainy day once in a while," said Mrs. Lake, "especially when I have some work I want to finish off as we have to-day, Lucia. There will be no one calling to-day surely, so what is the use of your stopping to dress? Your husband is away for the week, and we can just take our ease in these morning dresses, and keep on with our sewing."

"The boys will be home at three o'clock," said her friend, taking down her wayward hair and proceeding to dress it in her accustomed graceful fashion. I will just remark that it was not done up in "bangs" or "frizzes" or snarls of any sort, but was arranged in rich, classic style, which gave her the appearance of the noble, beautiful matron she was.

"Dressing for your boys!" exclaimed the other. "No wonder folks talk of the extravagance of the times, when mothers make such a parade just to meet their school boys at the tea table," and practical Cousin Eunice snipped off a thread in a very energetic manner.

"It pays," said the mother quietly, as she took a fresh pair of cuffs and slipped them into a pair of sleeve buttons Freddie had given her on her birthday. He had saved up his pennies to buy those garnet buttons, and he liked to see her wear them, as she did almost every afternoon, although she had prettier ones."

Cousin Eunice could dress up richly on occasions, but for the bosom of her family she had a set of "old" gowns, as William said, which, if they were useful, were not ornamental. The children did not admire mother as they might in those dresses, though she was quite a good looking woman in good clothes.

"But, Lucia, you can't afford to put on that pretty cambric suit, which it took such a time to ruin. What is the use of musing it this rainy day?" "I am not going out in the rain, and the duller it is out of doors, the more cheerful I like to have it in the house. The boys always like this dress, and I like to see them pleased. Indeed, I think I care much more for the opinion of the folks under my own roof than I do for those away. I would rather be admired by my own boys than by an indifferent company in somebody's parlor. And, Eunice, I think all these things help to keep our hold on our boys when they grow older. When they are just passing out of childhood into youth, I feel that they need a mother almost as much as when in the cradle. Indeed, another might give the baby food and clothing; but boys at the latter age need a great mother-love and care to keep them from going wrong. Everything that draws them nearer to a mother, and makes them respect her more, is worthy of attention. My boys never think of a walk in the street of an evening, but sometimes spend an hour at a friend's house, or ask a few boys here. Mother is always important to join in any games or plays and very often takes a hand with them. Oh, it would be dreadful to me to feel that my boys were slipping away from mother's influence, and I hope never to know it, even when my head is gray."

It is such mothers who retain their hold of the children while life lasts, and who are mourned with heartbroken sincerity when they are removed. And the same guiding hand reaches out still through the mists of time, and helps to shape the child's destiny forever.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

It ought to be remembered, when many are seriously questioning why divorces are becoming so sadly numerous, that one of the fruitful causes is the present passion for novel-reading. Novels generally terminate in marriage, and mislead excited youth, by their rose-colored descriptions, into expectations which are oftentimes sorely disappointed. In the bitterness of the disappointment the divorce court is appealed to as the only resort.—*Presbyterian.*

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Growing Fodder Corn Cheaply.

The drouth in May and June last year cut our hay crop very short, and when the army worm appeared, consuming in his track all the young grass, first in the wheat and rye fields, then marching to adjacent fields of corn, oats and grass, devouring in many cases every green thing in its passage, we found ourselves with a fair prospect of having very little to feed to our stock the coming winter. Hence our farmers' attention was turned to putting in large crops of fodder corn. As we have practiced a method somewhat different from others, that has yielded heavy crops with little labor or expense, we give our plan:

Old pasture ground that had been closely grazed was plowed with a chilled iron plow with jointer attachment, which left the plowed ground as nice as possible, not a sod being visible. The ground was thoroughly worked with a wheel harrow and a smooth harrow. To sow the corn and fertilizer a grain drill was used with fertilizer attachment. Special fodder corn fertilizer was applied broadcast by the drill at the rate of 600 pounds per acre. The corn was drilled in by removing all the drill hoes but the middle and the two end hoes, and closing the corresponding holes in the hopper. This made the rows twenty-eight inches apart. About six grains of corn were dropped in a foot of drill. A smoothing harrow mixed the fertilizer with the soil. This was followed by a drag made of three planks, upon which the driver stood to press and smooth the ground. This operation prevents excessive evaporation, from exposing less surface to the action of drying winds. It also secures a more even germination of the seed, from unevenness of the earth over the seed. As soon as the corn made its appearance and the ground was dry, it was run over with a smooth harrow and at intervals of a few days harrowed twice more. As the field was entirely free from stones or sods not a stalk of corn was injured, except when trodden upon by the team. This was all the cultiva-

tion that this field of eight acres received. The corn grew splendidly and in October, when we began to harvest it, we found it quite heavily laden with small ears in the milk, and the stalks were from six to eight feet high. In one corner of the field there was a very sandy plat of about one acre. Here the corn rolled severely during the hot months, and made only a feeble growth of three to four feet. Here crab grass took possession and made a rank growth, while the rest of the field was comparatively clean of weeds. As the corn stood up well we cut it with a strong self-rake reaper. The reaper—a one-drive-wheel machine—was driven around the field close to the fence without a swath being cut for it. After going around the field some ten times it was found that the gavel laid the best for handling on one side, and after this the field was cut upon one side only. The gavel was laid so well that the men had no trouble in picking up two gavel and taking them to the stacks, making them large and neat.

The stacks were tightly bound at the top with lath yarn (a tarred manilla straw—100 strands are twisted into a loose rope), at one-half the expense of rye straw. The lath yarn was afterward used to bind the stalks into sheaves, and we are still using the ties to use again. After securing our root crops we began husking the fodder corn, but the early cold weather soon stopped us, with five acres unhusked; this afforded splendid forage for field mice and crows. When the heavy snows came the crows came to finish the husking for us, in flocks of thousands, and in a few days we could count from 10 to 20 crows with shredded husks hanging about the stacks. But we were not alone; hundreds of farmers have corn in the fields to husk yet, if the crows and mice have left any to husk. When the snow had settled and melted away from the stacks, we took sharp spades to cut the bits of the stalks loose from the life; a bush scythe was used afterwards with better success. The stalks were tied in bundles and carted into the barn. Had we put our fodder corn in silos we would have saved in many ways over the method we did pursue.—*J. Hicks & Sons, Country Gentleman.*

Sanitation and Education.

Sanitarians may well consider what vast agencies for the promotion of health educational systems and institutions of education may be. Their purpose is to instruct and train every child in the land, not omitting any, whether blind, deaf and dumb, or feeble-minded, if not too weak to be instructed. A most intimate relation exists between sanitation and the administration of education. In boarding schools the entire time and condition of the youth is under the teacher's direction, who should be too well informed to permit any fault. Rarely, however, does any considerable period elapse during which some one of these institutions is not invaded by disease, owing to sanitary neglect, or worse, to sanitary criminality, and the facts and their lessons are withheld from others lest the attendance in the future should be reduced. How terribly has one of our most excellent colleges been recently stricken, not because the president and faculty were not able and learned men, devoted to their work, or because they lacked skill in understanding all the conditions needful to the healthful culture of the promising young men committed to their care by trusting and devoted parents, but solely because the specific responsibility for the grounds and buildings did not enforce proper sanitary conditions.

Sanitary subjects should have a larger place in schools of medicine, engineering and architecture, that all possible may be done to advance the qualifications of experts, and to keep their art and science up to the very advance line of human acquisition. Dr. Bowditch affirmed in 1876, after a correspondence on public or private hygiene with sixty-two of our universities and colleges, exclusive of medical colleges, that (1) instruction in public hygiene and State preventive medicine is woefully neglected; (2) on private hygiene only about one-third of the colleges give any instruction; (3) a full special course of instruction on either of the above themes is almost unknown; (4) but incidentally, in connection with some other not necessarily allied subjects, the topics are treated by about three-fourths of the colleges, while one-fourth of them do not even present this small duty in this important matter. The attention given to the gymnasium and the physical condition of the students at Amherst by Prof. Hitchcock is hardly duplicated in this country.—*Hon. John Eaton, L.L.D., U. S. Commissioner of Education, The Sanitarian for April.*

Farming.

That nation alone is independent that relies upon its own products of the soil for its provisions; upon its own manufactures for its necessary articles of common household and general use. Home industries, home skill and progressiveness, make a country wealthy and great. We must, at least make use of all the natural advantages which we possess. Viewed in an agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial sense; the more we purchase away from home, the harder we must toil to amass wealth. It is what we sell, not what we buy, that brings in money to our pockets. The South purchases nearly all its horses and mules from the West. Thus we help to enrich the West while we impoverish ourselves. The West furnishes us likewise with a large portion of the food that we consume—another unnecessary drain from our purse. It matters not how fruitful our cotton harvests; how cheap our lands; how derisive such a system of farming. We must make our farms self-supporting by first raising all the stock and provisions necessary to meet our wants, then our individual and country's wealth.—*Southern Journal.*

OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

Anagrams.
Cities in Asia.

1. Nat here can.
2. A hard can.
3. Ah! bad, dry.

LILLIAN.

Clue.
(Partly phonetic.)

A mighty weapon is my first.
If properly you guide it;
Its work is blessed and also cursed,
They'll tell you who have tried it.

If you my first attempt to wield,
Be sure that you succeed;
To make you master of the field,
My second you will need.

'Tis night; the bloody conflict past.
Still groans are plainly heard;
The weary soldier, freed at last,
Is glad to seek my third.

If e'er you wrong your fellow men
And then your folly see,
And you repent of what you've done,
Then you my whole will be.

N. C. M.

- Word Square.
1. Stiff.
 2. The serpent-stone.
 3. "Poetic effusions."
 4. Imitates.
 5. Corroded, and a hint.
 6. To diminish.

L. B. P.

ANSWERS TO LAST PUZZLES.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.—Charles.

REVERSALS.—1. Repel, leper. 2. Dew, wed. 3. Draw, ward. 4. Part, trap. 5. But, tub.

DIAMOND PUZZLE.—

O
A
L
O
L
I
V
E
E
V
A
E

ENIGMA.—The Alabama Baptist.

HUMOR.

They are laughing at a traveling Englishman who complained in Syracuse, "I can't get me luggage, for I lost me brasses, you know."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

"Yes, sir," said Gallagher, "it was funny enough to make a dunkey laugh. I laughed till I cried, and when he saw a smile go round the room, he grew red in the face and went away mad."—*Boston.*

A story is told of a German shoemaker, who, having made a pair of boots for a gentleman of whose financial integrity he had considerable doubt, made the following reply to him when he called for the articles: "Der poots ish not quite done, but der beel ish made out."

Two white boys and a negro went possum hunting, the negro furnishing the dogs. Next day the darkey was asked how they came out. "Cotcht four possums." "Well, what did you get?" "Dunno, massa; yer see we's gwine in cahoot four possums. Mars Jim took two, and Mars Mack two, and as we's gwine in cahoot, I reckon I gits de cahoot."

A PROBLEM SOLVED.—A gentleman in the New York Swamp met a rather "uncertain" acquaintance the other day, when the latter said: "I'm a little short, and would like to ask you a conundrum in mental arithmetic." "Proceed," observed the gentleman. "Well," said the "short" man, "suppose you had \$10 in your pocket, and I should ask you for \$5, how much would remain?" "Ten dollars was the prompt answer.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

THE OTHER BOY.—"Let's see?" said a Michigan avenue grocer as a boy came in and asked him if he had any decayed apples to give away to a poor but respectable family; "aren't you the boy who broke one of my alley windows the other day?" "No, sir," was the prompt reply. "Sure you aren't the boy?" "Oh, I know I ain't; I'm the boy who saw the other boy break the window and got a hunk of gum ball as large as your fist if I wouldn't tell on him!"

"Pa, what is enilage?" "Why"—enilage, my son, is—ur—enilage is—oh, something like mullage, my son; something like mullage; used to stick things together, you know. There now, run away to your play, and don't disturb me now." And that boy thinks his pa is a very encyclopedia of wisdom. Happy child! Ere many years have elapsed, the boy will think that he knows everything and his pa nothing! Happy childhood!—*Boston Transcript.*

SHE'D MADE A MISTAKE.—The Pekin Times gives the following, which may be of some interest to our readers: "A young lady of this city, who has called on her friend in the office, which is located in the office of the young fellow's father. The required 'hello' came back over the wire, and the clear creature proceeded to lay herself out in 'taffy,' which she sent to the listening ear in vast quantities. While she was stopping to take breath a gruff voice in the telephone startled her with the following sentence: 'I guess you've made a mistake, my dear girl; I'm George's father.' When she recovered she found herself at home among friends."

CHICAGO ELOQUENCE.—"Eloquent!" said the Chicago lawyer of his partner. "He's able to reason the kick out of a mule. Why, here a while ago business was dull, and he decided that Mrs. Dasher ought to have a divorce, and he'd go into court and get it for her, and then charge her for it. Somehow she heard what was going on. She galloped down to the court house to stop him, as she didn't want a divorce. She got there just as he was making his plea for her. And mind you, she was mad at him, but, sir, she listened to him five minutes and became so convinced that she ought to have a divorce, that she walked right up where the jury could see her and shed three points of tears while he recited her wrongs. And when he won the case she embraced him and said he should conduct all her divorce cases. I call that eloquence."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar.—No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by Dyspeptics without the fear of the ill results from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

SELMA BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

PUBLISHED BY ALA. BAPTIST.

W. G. BOYD, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.
Carries full lines of everything in the trade, and is prepared to give close prices to all buyers in person or by mail, for CASH.
22 Broad Street, Selma, Ala.

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

R. W. B. MERRITT,
JOBBER AND DEALER IN THE LATEST
Improved First Class Sewing Machines of all kinds, Needles, Attachments, Oil, &c. Also Kilm Patterns.

BAZAR PAPER PATTERNS.
Broad Street, Selma, Ala.

E. A. SCOTT & CO.,
"THE CLOTHIERS,"
Broad Street, Selma, Ala.
Fine Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.
PRICES LOW!

CUSTOM GOODS A SPECIALTY.
PERFECT FITS GUARANTEED.
Samples of Goods Sent on Application.

S. F. HOBBS,
40 Broad Street, Selma, Ala.
DEALER in Watches, Diamonds, Jewellery, etc. Also agent for the

KNABE & FISCHER PIANOS,
—AND—
Estey Cabinet Organs.

R. C. KEEBLE & CO.,
—WHOLESALE—
Provision Merchants,
ALWAYS KEEP
Heavy Stocks at Bottom Prices.
SELMA, ALABAMA.

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

THE largest British and American Companies represented. Low Rates on Merchandise, Dwellings, Churches, and School Property. Correspondence solicited.

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

A. W. Jones, E. K. Carlisle, Abner Williams
CARLISLE, JONES & CO.,
Cotton Factors &
Commission Merch'ts.

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

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

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

"Musical Homes are Always
Happy Homes,"
And it is our desire that all
happy homes should have one of our
happy homes, and thus become
happy homes.

GUILD, CHURCH & CO.,
Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

In accordance with the stringency of the times we have determined to place instruments at the very bottom prices. New and magnificent styles of

PIANOS
Such as Chickering, Guild & Church, Mathews, Haines, Hallett & Davis, Favorite and Southern Gem Pianos, at prices from \$149 upwards.

ORGANS
Of new and elegant designs, of standard makes, such as Mason & Hamlin, Burdett, Pelouet & Co., and Starling, at prices from \$350 upwards. Instruments sold on easy terms, or rented till paid for. Don't purchase till you get our prices.

WARRINGTON & SAVAGE,
Cor. Broad and Selma Sts., Selma, Ala.
Schemes and designs for Pipe Organs furnished and estimates given.

CORNELIUS YOUNG, (Successor to Young & Pratt.)

General Agent for Sale of Agricultural Machinery.



The Celebrated Fought-Deering Central Support Cotton Gin Driver.

The Unrivalled Improved Pratt
Revolving Head Cotton Gin.



McCormick's Reapers, Mowers, and Self-Binders. The Improved Alabama Cotton Press.

Coleman's Corn Mills, Coleman's Friction Geared Power Presses, Brown's Cotton and Corn Cultivators, Atlas Portable and Stationary Engines.
SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

Send for Descriptive Pamphlets.

CORNELIUS YOUNG, Selma, Ala.



Hard Times!

Notwithstanding the Hard Times, people must live, and we propose to do our part in aiding them to pass through this critical year. To this end we shall continue to sell Groceries at a Fair, Living Profit, and upon as liberal terms as possible. We adopt, therefore, as our principle,

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

By adhering to this motto, and by close attention to the wants of our customers, we hope to merit a fair share of the Public Patronage.

GARY & RAYMOND,
Water Street, Selma, Alabama.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address R. D. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

HELP Yourself, by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Everything new, ways take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become rich. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like this before. Anybody engaged are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business with no capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need more money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address: R. D. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that any one can engage in. The business is so easy by its nature, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can run large sales before. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like this before. Anybody engaged are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business with no capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need more money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address: R. D. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business that any one can engage in. The business is so easy by its nature, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can run large sales before. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like this before. Anybody engaged are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business with no capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need more money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address: R. D. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.