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MISSION DEPARTMENT.

Alabama Baptist Directory.

Baptist State Convention.
Hon. John Harlan, President, Selma, Ala.; B. B. Davis, Secretary, Eufaula, Ala.; S. H. Fowles, Treasurer, Marion, Ala.
State Mission Board.
W. C. Cleveland, President, Selma, Ala.; T. M. Bailey, Cor. Sec. and Treas., Marion, Ala.; J. H. Harlan, Sec. and Treas., E. T. Winkler, J. D. Renfro, A. B. Woodfin, J. H. Barus, W. C. Ward, H. A. Harlan, E. C. Keeble, T. S. Bowen, H. S. D. Malloy.
Missionaries and Co-workers of State Mission Board.
F. C. David, J. J. Stamps, J. Hagan, T. J. McCandless, J. W. Prestidge, J. E. Cox, F. M. Callahan, J. G. McCaskey, D. Rogers, J. C. Skipper, J. L. Byars, L. Norris, G. T. Graham, G. S. Anderson, B. F. Hendon, Wm. Fretsch, Colporteur; J. F. Brannen, Colporteur; G. B. Jenkins, Evangelist and Colporteur; C. J. Miles, T. A. Higdon, K. Taylor, Colporteur; F. Armstrong, Colporteur; M. E. Abbey, Colporteur; C. Smith, J. E. I. E. Colporteur, C. O. Booth.
Direct funds for Foreign Mission Board, for Home Mission Board, for Ministerial Education in Howard College, for Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, for State Missions, for Evangelization of Colored People, and for Colporteur work to T. M. Bailey, Marion, Ala.

The World Field.

INDIA.—A census of missions is to be taken in India next year, and it is estimated that it will show an increase of 200,000 native Christians in India, Ceylon and Burma for the last ten years.
SPAIN.—A small presbytery in Spain, consisting of eight churches, with a small membership, and in the midst of poverty, proposes to found a school for training pastors, evangelists and preachers, and has purchased a building for a college and a center of missionary work.
JAPAN.—The American Board has 16 churches in Japan. Four new churches were organized and 121 new members added last year. Twelve of the sixteen churches are self-supporting. The contributions amount to an average of \$25 per member.—N. O. Christ, Ad.
CHINA.—In California, connected with the mission of the Congregational Church, last year contributed \$1,597.40. They have formed a Congregational Association of Christian Chinese.

BRAZIL.—Rev. Wm. Taylor has sent his Independent mission in that country, since September last, 22 missionaries. He expected to sail for his field June 5th.
SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Congregationalists in these islands have 36 churches, 1,745 members. These gave last year \$3,892.64 for Foreign Missions, or nearly fifty cents a member.
FIJI ISLANDS.—The Australian Wesleyan Methodist Church have here, 241 churches, 2,891 other preaching places, 291 missionaries, 10 native preachers, 18 members, 23,274 on trial for membership, 5,431.

AFRICA.—One church in Lagos, it is said, has contributed £3,412, during the last three years for church purposes.
SYRIA.—"Ancient Nazareth is now the site of an orphanage under the supervision of the Education Society of England. It has been open four years, and there are in it now 36 girls of ages varying from four to fifteen. Here, whether of Greek or Latin, Moslem or Jewish parentage, they are all taught to love the one true God and Jesus Christ whom he has sent. They have a beautiful home, built by the generosity of English travellers."—Gospel in all Lands.

MISSION PUBLICATIONS.
"Report of the First Convention of Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance," held in New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 1880. Eugene R. Smith, 64 Bible House, N. Y. Price 25 cents.
In this convention 31 Theological Seminaries were represented by 244 students belonging to eleven denominations. The report is worth purchasing, especially by young ministers.
"The Gospel in all Lands," published by the same house as above, should be in the hands of all who take an interest in missions. The claim put forth that it is the "best missionary magazine in the world" is probably correct. Published monthly at 25 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year. To ministers \$2.00.

"General Directory of Missionary Societies." By W. E. Blackstone, Oak Park, Cook & Co., Ill. Prepared to facilitate correspondence with missionary societies and their missionaries. Price 25 cents. Very valuable.
N. B. WILLIAMS.

Is there any other book of which a revision would have been awaited so much anxiety as The Revised New Testament? Imagine a revision of Shakespeare from Shakespearean scholars, with "long lines of express wags" back up in front of the publishing house agency from an early hour in the morning, receiving packages of the English edition.—Presbyterian.

Modern Japanese pottery bids fair soon to be as remarkable for size as for beauty of design and detail. Two enormous blue and white porcelain lamp pedestals, twenty-three feet high, the Japan Mail tells us, have been turned out by the potters of Seto in Owari, a village which in former times was considered the ceramic capital of Japan. The pedestals are intended for a shrine, and are without a single flaw.

JNO. L. WEST & CO., PUBLISHERS. SELMA, ALABAMA. THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1881.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Commencement Season in Marion.

With business laid aside, we promised to ourselves a season of unalloyed enjoyment in attending the varied and entertaining commencement exercises of the literary institutions of Marion; but the wide-awake editors of the ALABAMA BAPTIST pounced upon us as we passed through Selma, saying, "Give us a few dots. Tell us what you see and hear." We have seen much and heard more and felt well, the heat if nothing else. Some of these things we propose to communicate to the readers of the BAPTIST.

THE COMMENCEMENT SERMON.

Rev. Geo. B. Eager, D.D., of Mobile, was introduced by Dr. Gwaltney, President of the Judson. His text was Phil. 2:12, "Not as though I had already attained either were already perfect; but I follow after." To obtain an accurate idea of the beauty, elegance and appropriateness of the sermon, it must be heard as it was delivered by the eloquent divine with the force, earnestness, and clearness which characterize him as a speaker.

HOWARD COLLEGE.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The orator of the evening, Hon. H. A. Herbert, of Montgomery, was introduced. In a clear, forcible, and practical speech he laid before the young men "their duties to the State and some of the problems to be solved by them as citizens." These problems require the closest thought of our best men and should be frequently presented to and impressed upon the youth of our land, as the distinguished speaker did on this occasion, in a plain, pointed, and practical style. We hope this speech will be published by the College; and we understand they intend to do.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

On Friday night the chapel of Howard College was crowded with an eager audience to hear the original speeches of the Junior Class. The class fully sustained the reputation of the College. The subjects were well analyzed; the language, chaste and elegant; the style, forcible and clear; and the delivery such as would be expected from students who have had the benefit of the thorough training in declamation which Howard College gives its pupils. We must make special mention of the eloquent, graceful and forcible speech of Mr. Giles on "Lost Opportunities." We predict for him a prominent place among the rising ministry and a useful career in the service of his Master.

THE SOPHOMORE EXHIBITION.

Consisted in the declamation of extracts by members of the Sophomore Class. A gold medal having been offered to the best speaker, the young gentlemen vied with each other in their endeavors to attain the highest degree of excellence. All showed that they had studied diligently the facial expressions, the intonations, the gestures and movements of the body, appropriate to their respective speeches.

In behalf of the committee of award, Dr. Eager, in a happily conceived little speech, presented the medal to Mr. W. A. Reade, of Marion, who had rendered in a most impressive manner that almost unattainable passage of Willis, "Parrhasius and the Captive." The victor was closely followed by "The Sinking Ship," under the firm and masterly control of the graceful and clear-toned J. T. Howell; and the energetic J. R. Plumb, at the helm of "The Burning Ship," was determined not to be distanced in the race. Then "crashing on came the 'Black Horse and his Rider,'" Mr. S. E. Russ. The fearful ravages and lurid glare of "Red Jack" were vividly depicted by Mr. Orr Harlan, and the "Land of the South" was clearly, distinctly and beautifully eulogized by Mr. W. L. Sandford.

THE REVIEW OF THE CADET CORPS, before the Trustees took place on the college parade grounds at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The various movements through which the school was taken were performed with a promptness and precision that showed what perfection has been reached under the faithful management of Col. Boggs. It is with sincere regret that we learn that Prof. Boggs is not to return next year, having determined to seek his fortunes in the mining operations of the far West. In his departure the college loses a talented and faithful teacher.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The grand finale, to which all the other days were but preparatory, was soon upon us. On Wednesday, June 15th, the Senior Class, well equipped for this trying occasion, presented themselves before a large audience.

Their speeches were well conceived, beautifully written, and forcibly delivered. They showed that the speakers were young men of rare promise, and that they had made good use of the rare advantages afforded them at this time-honored institution. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred by the President, under authority of the Board of Trustees, upon S. O. Hall, A. W. McGaha, N. S. Walker, H. Griggs, and H. F. Smith; and the degree of Bachelor of Science upon C. W. Knight, J. M. McCord and H. D. Lyman. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was, on the same occasion, conferred upon Rev. Geo. B. Eager, of Mobile.
The subject of the Baccalaureate address, by Hon. M. M. Stone, of Pickens, was "The Necessity of Education for Success in every Department of Life, and the Encouraging

Prospects in Alabama for Educated Men.

It was an elaborate treatment of the subject, full of wholesome advice to the young men addressed, and containing many matters of interest to all. It was so highly appreciated that it was requested for publication in pamphlet form by the Senior Class and the Alumni Society. The valedictory address of Mr. H. F. Smith closed these exercises in an appropriate and touching manner.

THE ALUMNI ADDRESS.

By Rev. W. N. Reeves, of Eufaula, a graduate of the class of 1856, was enjoyed by all who heard it. The flashes of wit and humor called forth frequent applause from the delighted audience. His subject was "The South, her Present and Future." He gloried in the Old South, but saw in the New South a higher and nobler career, and a brighter promise. The speech was delivered in Mr. Reeves' own inimitable style as an extempore speaker.

After the address the Alumni, Trustees, Faculty of the College, guests, and distinguished visitors assembled at the College Hall where a sumptuous banquet was spread. At a late hour all retired sleepily, because sober; for nothing stronger than cold water and iced tea was served. Here ended the commencement exercises of Howard College for 1881, and never did they pass off more creditably to all who took part. We were delighted to find such good order and gentlemanly bearing among the students. The number enrolled this year is fifty per cent. greater than that of last year. There are flattering prospects for a large increase in numbers.

JUDSON INSTITUTE.

PREPARATORY AND KINDERGARTEN EXHIBITION.

On Tuesday evening, June 7th, the Judson commencement exercises were ushered in by this pleasing and popular exhibition given by the smallest pupils of the Institute. It was delightful to see these sweet little children, amid a profusion of sweet flowers and dressed in gay costumes, singing their sweet little verses. It was apparent that behind this glare and glitter, this profusion of flowers and finery, solid work had been done by the faithful teachers, Miss Daniel and Mrs. Lumpkin.

ART LEVEE.

This is to many the most delightful feature of commencement. The introductory exercises were short and spirited. A beautiful and appropriate poem of welcome was recited by Miss Mary Tarrant, one of the youngest pupils in the Art Department; and an interesting essay setting forth in a strong light "The Claims of Art," was read by Miss Mottie Bonhag. Owing to a sudden attack of sickness, Miss Winkler was prevented from reading an essay on "Art Review." There were more than four hundred pictures on exhibition; and they were, we learn, by no means inferior in execution and finish to those of previous years. This is to be accounted for by the diligence of the pupils and the enthusiasm awakened among them by their faithful and devoted teacher, Miss Neilson.

In such an array of beautiful pictures, it is difficult to select any for special mention. Many hours might have been pleasantly spent gazing upon familiar faces, lovely figures, picturesque landscapes, clusters of rare flowers, and amusing burlesques. We must not, however, close this subject without expressing our delight on entering Prof. Black's Music Room; on this occasion, to find that he had tastefully decorated it with beautiful pictures, the work of the Art Class, and rare flowers, so arranged as to produce the happiest effect.

THE SUB-SENIOR EXHIBITION.

Consisted in the reading of essays by the Sub-Senior Class, interspersed with music. The essays gave evidence of the faithfulness and success with which the subject of Composition had been taught by the popular teacher of this branch, Miss Jones. The reading of these pieces brought out clearly the thoroughness of the instruction in elocution given to the pupils by their talented teacher, Miss Griggs.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALUMNI SOCIETY.

Mrs. Ida W. Bell was introduced as essayist of the evening. She chose for her subject the epigrammatic lines from Young's Night Thoughts: "Discontent is Immortality and Grief is our Grandeur." We shall attempt no description of this beautiful and touching essay. To be appreciated it must be heard from the lips of the gifted writer. The Judson has new cause to be proud of her accomplished and talented daughter.

The address before the society was delivered by Col. J. B. Shivers, of Marion. His theme was the inducements offered to Southern women to enter upon the study of literature as an art. Let us hope this able presentation of the subject will cause some of the gifted Alumnae of the Judson to launch their barks upon the almost unknown sea of Southern literature—literature descriptive of Southern scenes and Southern character. One of the Judson's gifted daughters has made the venture: let others try to rival even the fascinating tale of "Marston Hall."

On this occasion, the Excelsior Graduates of the Judson read their essays. Miss A. Provost chose as her subject, "Beacon Lights of the Past," and Miss P. Harris wrote on "A Land without Ruins is a Land without Memories." Both essays abounded in classic allusions, striking figures and beautiful imagery.
The "Organ Recital" was a part of the programme of the hour; but only a few pieces were played as specimens of what could be done—and

fine specimens they were.

THE GRAND PIANO was loaned by the Medal Pupils. It was crowded with the most talented and accomplished musicians. On entering the hall, the most tasteful and appropriate decorations met the eye. They were the work of Prof. Black, and defied description.
The music given by the pupils, Miss Ida Lee and Miss Bonduant, was classical and of high order. The grandest and most difficult compositions of the masters were executed in the most graceful and full style of practiced execution.
Such as the meeting of the two worlds, in notes with many a flourish. Of linked sweetness longed for. With wistful heart and longing. The meeting tones through. Listening all the choir. The hidden soul of love.

These instrumental pieces, with songs and ballads by Mr. Hooper, teacher of vocal music. Her singing was superb.
THE GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT was given on Tuesday night. The music was of a different character from that of the previous night, and was better adapted to please a miscellaneous audience. The number of music pupils was unusually large this season, and they showed a degree of advancement and proficiency rarely reached. This is due to the untiring energy and the enthusiastic devotion to music which characterize Prof. Black, the Director of Music, and Mrs. Hooper and Miss Richardson, his assistants.

COMMENCEMENT DAY, JUNE 16, 1881. Judge King, President of the Board of Trustees, made a short and pleasing "Address of Welcome" to the audience. Then the Graduating Class read their essays. While the class sustained the reputation of the famous Judson, we cannot refrain from mentioning the essay of Miss Lula Bailey, the gifted daughter of the beloved Rev. T. M. Bailey. Her subject was "Consecrated Thought," and was handled in a manner which proved that the fair daughter has inherited the talent and has imbibed the piety of her excellent parents. Though we did not hear the essays of Misses Annie and Crockett Renfro, daughters of Rev. J. J. D. Renfro, we understand from others who were more comfortably seated, that they were most creditable to the young ladies.

In a few appropriate remarks, Dr. Gwaltney awarded the following medals, which take the place of certificates of proficiency and diplomas in the various departments mentioned:—The Art Medal to Miss H. Winkler, medals indicating proficiency in music to Misses Tarrant and Bonhag. Medals were also bestowed upon the Excelsior pupils, Misses Avonia Provost and Pidgie Harris. After the delivery of diplomas to the Graduating Class, they sang a parting song, and the Judson closed her forty-third session under the most favorable auspices.

During the past few years there has been a steady increase in the number of pupils enrolled and a gradual raising of the standard of scholarship necessary for graduation. In every department there is palpable evidence of much persistent and faithful work on the part of the teachers. The untiring energies and unwavering confidence displayed under all circumstances by the accomplished President have done much to place the Judson in the foremost rank of institutions for the education of young ladies. We are pleased to know that he is receiving the reward of his labors in the increasing prosperity of the Institution.

VIATOR.

Are the Unregenerate Immortal?

The reason for asking the above question is not to suggest a doubt as to the eternity of the soul's existence, but to call attention to a very common error; that of confounding the idea of immortality with that of eternal duration.
The word immortality occurs but five times in the New Testament. In Romans 2:7 those who seek for glory, honor and immortality are promised eternal life. Here it is represented as a blessing possessed, but to be sought after, and only attained in the eternal life given.
Paul in his great argument to establish the fact of the resurrection, in the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians, uses the word again in the 33, 34 verses. Here it is described as the state of the believer after the change of death and the resurrection has passed upon it. "This mortal shall put on immortality;" it is the equivalent of the expression in the same passage about putting off the corruptible and putting on incorruption. In 1 Timothy 6:16 it is referred to as an attribute of God, who, dwelling in light alone, possesses it. The final passage in a Timothy 1:10 represents it as a blessing brought to light in the Gospel by the manifestation of Jesus Christ. It is evident that neither of these passages teaches that the wicked are immortal, but that the very converse of this is true of them.

According to the teachings of these passages, man is immortal only as God makes him so, and no soul is immortal save as God is present with it and sustains it. The wicked, then, who are banished from the presence of God and the glory of his power, cannot possess it. They remain in the same condition in which death found them, the original curse resting upon them, "dying yet never dead." If, as is clearly taught, life and immortality are brought to light in the Gospel by Jesus Christ, and those who receive him alone get the benefit of his sacrifice secure, while those who reject him lose these precious treasures, the conclusion irresistibly follows, that none except the regenerate in Christ become immortal. But it does not follow, that the unregenerate soul may not continue forever in a mortal, that is, a dying state. On the contrary, that is, a dying state. On the Scriptures that the guilty, unrepentant and unpardoned sinner is most fearfully mortal, and his mortality will be witnessed through eternal ages. As the life of the righteous will be more exalted, more intense, and more complete when it shall have put off the mortal and put on the immortal, undying body; so the mortality of the wicked will be more fearful.

Portrayal of Our Religion.

At our monthly meeting Evangelists were asked what they called their religion to their church and got up while we were all talking about our crops, telling anecdotes, making inquiries, &c., (for we country people have no other time for neighborly chats, you know, and before we knew what he intended was giving us, free gratis, one of his all-firing lectures on the subject of Sunday-schools.

Now, sir, I, for various reasons, am opposed to Sunday-schools, 1st. They destroy people's sociable habits, and, 2nd. They introduce system into the churches, and the result is dead formalism. 3rd. They keep people always on a strain to get the lessons, 4th. They keep people from making sociable visits on Sunday, or from going to other churches; and hence they smother the gospel of the community. 5th. Our big boys and girls who can not read are ashamed to let it be known, and the old people all get sleepy. 6th. If we wanted to sing a little before the sermon, we could not for the Sunday-school. 7th. We can look at our crops, and get to church before 11 o'clock; and hence preaching could not begin before at least 12:30, to a sleepy congregation.
Evangelist also wanted us to buy up a whole lot of new style hymn books. Whoever heard of a church's having more than one hymn book for the person to line the hymns from? I just told him outright there wasn't any sense in such waste and that we weren't able to buy books. Our pastor has never asked us to get a pulpit Bible. He brings his own Bible with him and uses that. I heard him emphatically to Mr. Evangelist: "It is none of my business to get up Sunday-schools, or to try to get the people to spend their money for books.

word and touch of Christ.

The century was sure that a word of Christ's at a distance from his sick servant was as powerful a thing as the presence of Christ by his sick servant's side, he healed his servant by a word, exclaiming: "I have not found so great faith; no, not in Israel." When the Syro-Phoenician woman came pleading for her demon-possessed daughter, he did not answer her at once. He proved her first. He seemed to thrust a hard obstacle into the pleading face of prayer. "It is not meet to take the children's bread and cast it to the dogs." Yet, when she had the faith which would cling to him, notwithstanding all discouragement and would plead her lowly suit, "Yea, Lord, but the dogs under the table eat of the master's crumbs which fall from it," then faith won blessing, and he dismissed her with the joy of her healed daughter in her heart and with this benediction on her: "O woman, great is thy faith. Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

Always between all that Christ

can do and longs to do for men and in men themselves rises this inevitable and rocky condition, faith. Why, then, is it so necessary that from the hearts of men toward Christ there must come forth this faith before Christ can in any wise help them? This is the reason: faith is the appropriating faculty. The curriculum of a college will do the student no good whatever except by personal appropriation he take hold of it. The man overboard will drown, though the life-buoy flung from the ship's deck float within his reach, if he do not put forth his hand and seize it. In the old economy, the law said: "And he [the sufferer] shall put [lean] his hand upon the head of the burnt offering, and it shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him." Before, even amid those shadows, the shadow could change to the least substance the man must confess everything as his, and for the sake of his sin. As any Israelite had said to his servant, "I have done something wrong, something that requires an offering. I am very busy just now; do you take a lamb to the priest and let him make an atonement for me—in such a case there would have been no acceptance, no blessing." The priest would have told the servant that such proxy religion could not be permitted; so in the new economy there must be a personal appropriation. The man must lean the hand of his faith upon the Lord Christ before he can receive from Christ the help and healing which is in him. Faith is the appropriating faculty.

But now it is not necessary that our faith be such jubilation faith as that of the consideration of the wise that will beat these Sabbath-schools. Get the people to bring all the good old-fashioned note books they have to church (I don't like these new fangled things). Select a "see in one book and let all the congregation join in singing it." Then give the people a few minutes to talk and laugh in while you select another tune in another book. Never select them before hand. System. Announce the tune and give time to discuss its merits. Then sing it. Proceed thus until the hour for preaching. You will go home feeling that you have done something. You have sung your way through. People who can't do anything else can sing. Grass-hoppers can sing. Ants and bees can't.

FAITH.

BY WAYLAND HOYT, D. D.

In order that Christ may do anything for a man, he everywhere prescribes an absolutely necessary condition. This condition is faith. Christ always says: "If you would be saved by me, you must believe in me."
The Scripture is very explicit on this point. He that believeth shall have everlasting life. God so loved the world that he gave his only Begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life. He that believeth on me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. These things are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that, believing, ye might have life through his name. Everywhere between man's lostness and Christ's rescue, between man's guiltiness and Christ's forgiveness, stands man's death and Christ's life, as the bridge connecting them, this indispensable faith, faith.

And, if you will look into the life of Christ, you will find that, while he stood among men like a fountain in the desert, eager to let forth the healing waters which were in him, to lift their thirst and ease their pain and soothe their sorrow, he was always most particular to fix between himself and those he loved this channel and connection of faith. We read that in one place he could not do many mighty works because of their unbelief. Before he put forth any special wonders, how often he looked on the hearts about him, to see if there were in them this aptitude and condition for his help. The unloosing of his power seemed to depend on this. Sometimes he would wake up this thought, as if to fix the thought, as to blind Bartimeus: "What wilt thou that I should do unto thee?" Sometimes it was by some hidden, searching requirement, bringing to light any hidden reservation of soul which prevented faith, as when he said to the young man: "Go, sell what thou hast and give to the poor, and come and follow me." When the leper, muffled in his sackcloth, stood before him, saying, "Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean," his faith at once called forth the healing

The New Version and Old Perversions.

BY DR. A. J. GORDON.

It has been promised that the new translation would change no essential doctrine of our faith. And we may be quite sure that this statement will be amply verified in the result.
But it is very plain, also, that it will deepen the lines and strengthen the emphasis of evangelical doctrine at very many points. To the intelligent reader we fancy that the Revised Version may look very much as a rich painting of some old master does, after it has been cleansed of the smoke and dust of ages that have gathered upon it, and revarnished and set in a new frame. Not a feature has been changed; not an original conception of the artist has been marred, and the whole picture brought out into much clearer relief.
Brief Class of Texts.

If we were to select a few illustrations out of many we would refer—
I. To that large class of texts in which the death of the believer to sin and to the law is spoken of. The uniform rendering in the New Version by the past definite tense is, we conceive, a vast help towards understanding the true meaning of these passages.
In the 6th of Romans, for example, we have "our old man was crucified with him," instead of "is crucified." "He that hath died," instead of "is dead." "If we died with Christ," instead of "if we be dead." "For ye died," instead of "ye are dead," Col. 3:3.

These changes must be of very great value in correcting a wide-spread misapprehension and harmful perversion of the truth herein taught. In the writings of some of the advocates of the higher life, we have found these texts constantly used to enforce an experience, instead of being made to refer to a doctrine. Christians are urged by means of spiritual self-martyrdom and inquisition to "crucify the old man," and to become "dead to sin." In the Scriptures the idea is plainly that of a judicial and representative death by virtue of our relation to Christ. This is brought out very clearly in that text whose meaning was utterly lost in the common version, "If one died for all, then all died." "Not 'then were all dead,' as in King James. If the substitute died on the cross, then those for whom he stood died in the sight of the law. But it is easy to see how the common reader, pondering such words as 'if we be dead with Christ,' and 'our old man is crucified with him,' might imagine that some special and extraordinary

action is referred to, or some high and privileged attainment in sinlessness. The mistake seems at least far less likely to occur to the reader if the New Version. And what a strong light is thrown upon this question by the correction in a single brief verse in the 6th of Romans, "For he that is dead is freed from sin," says our common version. By which some earnest Christians, aspiring for the highest attainments in holiness, have inferred that self-mortification, if carried to the end, may bring us to a point where we shall be entirely free from sin. What a different thought is at once suggested by the new translation, "For he that hath died is justified from sin." This takes us at once back to the cross of Christ and its efficacy for our complete justification, instead of turning our attention to an inward mortification which is to accomplish our sanctification.

A Second Class.

II. Passages relating to grace and assurance have in some instances received a marked strengthening in the new translation.
Take for example Romans 8:1. A minister of the Gospel told me, not long since, that a very spiritual and well-grounded Christian in his church, who was an unlearned man and knew nothing of various texts and divers readings, expressed to him one day a modest doubt as to the genuineness of the last clause of this verse, "Who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit." And his doubt is not strange. Paul is not accustomed to make our justification lean on our good conduct for support, any more than to ground it on our good works. What he wrote according to the revised edition is the grand, strong words, "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus." The added clause, as found in our common version, looks like a crutch bestowed upon the passage by some legislator, to ease it from leaning too heavily on the sovereign grace of God. The translators have knocked out this prop, as they were bound to do, by the requirements of the true reading, and so have left the doctrine of justification to rest with its whole weight upon the work of Christ, and not at all upon the walk of the Christian. Of course we believe that a Christian that is justified will "not walk after the flesh, but after the Spirit." But this is not the ground of partial ground of his pardon.
And so, to select a single other instance under this head, what a note is struck for free grace and the blood of Christ, as against all human merit and good desert, by that grand and almost startling change in Rev. 22:14, "Blessed are they that do his commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life," etc., says the old Bible. From that tree of life man was debarred by his disobedience in the garden; now he is restored to it through his obedience, the words would seem to teach. Not according to the uniform tenor of the gospel is this. The blood of Christ and the righteousness of Christ are the grounds of restoration to our lost estate of glory constantly laid down in the Scriptures.

How grandly evangelical, therefore,

do the words of the New Version sound as we read them. "Blessed are they that wash their robes," that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in by the gates into the city." How their robes were washed this same book tells us. "They washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."—Revelation 7:14.

Here is no new doctrine, but a strengthened reaffirmation of the old. That doctrine of justification by the blood, first foreshadowed in Genesis, expressed in vivid symbol in the rites and ceremonies of Exodus and Leviticus, and breaking out in plaintive times in the Psalms and prophets; that doctrine which was proclaimed in Christ's teaching and ratified by his cross, which runs like a scarlet thread through the Epistles of Paul, and is the grandest truth of the New Testament, is here reaffirmed in the most striking manner. This doctrine now breaks forth on the last page of the last book of the Bible, to tell us yet once more that "without the shedding of blood there is no redemption," no access to the tree of life, no entrance into the heavenly city.

A Third Class.

III. Turning to some other stern aspects of New Testament teaching, we can but notice how the doctrine of a personal devil is re-emphasized in this translation. In the latitude, from which we write this is a very much ridiculed idea. He, whose highest aim is to conceal his own personality, was never more successful than among us, and in our days. A vague impersonal principle of evil is all that many will admit. We cannot regret that such polite and religious deniers of the existence of a personal Satan must discard the New Version, or say when they repeat the Lord's Prayer, "Bring us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one." The wish is father of the thought, when it thinks there is no "father of lies." But when God says one thing and our heart says another, we must give our heart the lie and let God be true. An eminent college president recently told a young student who had laid before him his anxieties in regard to the duty of studying for the ministry, "Do not be troubled: I believe the progress of science and culture is fast bringing the world to a point where we shall not need any more preaching." It may be that even to the ears of such a devoted optimist the solemn words of the New Version may sometimes be brought which are written in 1 John 4:19, "We know that we are of God, and the whole world lieth in the evil one." Also, what an awful deepening of the shadow of

No showing about Doctrine.

These are but illustrations, it seems to me, which might be greatly multiplied, of the strengthening and reinforcement of orthodox doctrines which will come from the Revised New Testament. No new doctrines do we find, but old doctrines strengthened, and old perversions of truth exposed and corrected. Of course every student of the Bible has wishes and expectations which he will not find quite met in the Revised New Testament. Points that affect great controversies would not be so likely, perhaps, to receive full justice. Lord Bacon says that "as those wines which flow from the first vreading of the grape are sweeter and better than those forced out by the press, which gives them the roughness of the husk and the stone, so those doctrines are best and sweetest which flow from a gentle crush of the Scriptures, and are not wrung into controversies and common-places." The first crush of this new translation yields rich returns. Traces of old controversies are found like bits of sediment floating here and there in the margin.

The Baptist will wish that the plain honest reading, "I indeed baptize you in water" had been allowed, instead of giving us "with water," in the text, and hanging the "in water" in pillory between the columns, as though to advertise it as an old disturber of the peace, which must not quite yet be admitted into fellowship with the Church Catholic. But it is gratifying to know that the voice of the American revisers was for inserting the "in."

And so for ourselves we could have strongly desired that that phrase "the end of the world," Matt. 24:4 had given away too inevitably do the words suggest to the common reader the idea of a terrible catastrophe, in which the material world will be collapsed and be annihilated. This we believe to be a perversion—since the words refer evidently to the termination of an era, the close of a Dispensation. This idea is faithfully brought out in the margin, "the consummation of the age." We only wish that the other phrase, because so misleading, could have been banished from the text.
May great light and blessing come to the church of God from the reading of this new revision of the New Testament.—Examiner and Chronicle.

Carlyle once asked an Edinburgh student what he was studying for. The youth replied that he had not quite made up his mind. There was a sudden lightning flash of the old Scotchman's eye, a sudden pulling down of the shaggy eyebrows, and the stern face grew sterner as he said: "The man without a purpose is like a ship without a rudder; a wail, a nothing, a no man. Have a purpose in life, if it is only to kill and divide and sell, or even well, but have a purpose; and having it, throw such strength of mind and muscle into your work as God has given you."

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Bro. A. F. Cross has kindly consented to conduct the opening of the convention. Those wishing to open the discussions we hope will prompt in their duty, as this will be extended of them. Should they not be able to discharge this duty, I shall expect them to arrange to have some one else ready.

K. Gwiltz has promised to make a list of appointments through our district office, or after this meeting, and I know will be pleased to have him. He is a good, cheerful, pleasant gentleman, and he wants to care for your daughter. Let us

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Striking Back; or, Aunt Elsie's Story.

BY ELEANOR KIRK.

Jessie Godfrey is a sweet little girl, but like many other children I could mention, she doesn't always mind. She is very partial to her own way, and thinks she knows quite as much about things as her mother; and, as she is not six years old, I believe, now, you know just as well as I do, that this is not an uncommon state of affairs with little folks, and that those who have the care of children are obliged to make them understand that they do not always know what is best for them.

One day Jessie and her sister Lulu had had a foolish little quarrel about a doll, and as both of them had been naughty, their mother was obliged to punish them; so she took away their toys, and would not allow them to play any more that day.

This hurt them more than anything she could have done, for they were very bright, active girls, and never so happy as when they were at play. In the afternoon of this dreadful day, aunt Elsie arrived to spend a week with them and Mrs. Godfrey allowed the children to come out of their rooms and visit with her. Jessie couldn't bear that aunt Elsie should know how naughty she had been, and the dear little eyes were so red and swollen with crying that it was impossible for her not to feel that something dreadful had happened. So she took Jessie in her lap, while curly-headed Lulu sat on a hassock at her feet. Lulu hadn't been quite so naughty as Jessie, so I suppose she didn't feel so badly. I heard afterwards that while Lulu was shut up in her room, she had studied every article of furniture in it, picked up all her playthings, and arranged her bureau drawers in perfect order. On the contrary, Jessie had rolled all over her bed, kicking the clothes in every direction, and had actually stuck her little finger into the wall, and torn off a large piece of the elegant satin wall paper. Of course, you'll not wonder that Mrs. Godfrey kissed her daughter Lulu, and sent Jessie back to her solitary confinement.

But now aunt Elsie had come, and aunt Elsie was very fond of children. She loved and pitied them, for she remembered her own childhood, and how hard it was for her to be a good girl all the time.

"Tell me a story of when you were a little girl, aunt Elsie," sobbed Jessie.

"Yes, please, auntie," said Lulu. "Did you ever strike back, aunt Elsie, when anybody struck you?"

For a moment aunt Elsie did not speak, and it is well, perhaps, that the children could not see her face; for she turned very pale, and her eyes filled with tears, and ran over on to Jessie's little head.

"I don't s'pose you're ever so naughty," put in Jessie as the lady did not answer.

"When I was about your age, Lulu," said aunt Elsie, as soon as she could command her voice, "I had a little sister just about as large as Jessie. She was a dear little girl, and generally very good natured; but she was never strong, and sometimes had the most dreadful spasms. One pleasant morning in summer, Kate—that was her name—beamed very hard to be allowed to spend a few hours with me in the woods not far from our house. She wasn't very well, and mother at first would not give her consent; but fearing that she might work herself into one of those terrible fits, at last concluded to let her go. Just at the edge of the woods, in some fine old trees, our father had hung a swing, and Kate liked to swing better than anything else in the world. We had won mother's consent to this little excursion by promising to be very careful in every way, and among other things, Kate had promised that she would not tease to be swung, as mother thought the exercise bad for her.

"For an hour or more we got on quietly, and Kate seemed unusually happy and cunning; till at last she broke her promise by teasing to swing. I can almost hear her little voice now, as she cried, 'Elsie! Elsie! sing 'Tatie!' and when I would not do as she asked me, and refused to speak, then she commenced to cry as if her heart would break. I tried in vain to soothe her, and then I think she must have grown very angry, for before I knew what she was about she had taken the board from the swing, and struck me a hard blow on the head. 'Oh! what a bad girl!' said Lulu. 'Orful,' whispered Jessie. 'But she was smaller than I, and she was not well. Now let me tell you what I did. Without stopping to think of anything, only that my head hurt, I took the board she had dropped, and struck her as hard a blow as I could on the shoulder. 'I think that was just right,' said Jessie, sitting up and looking her aunt straight in the face! 'No, darling, it was very wicked, and I have suffered for it, and shall suffer all the days of my life. 'Did it kill her?' inquired Lulu, with sorrowful eyes. 'It threw her into an awful spasm, from which she did not recover for many days. 'Did you head 'cover?' asked Jessie, whose sympathy was all for her auntie. 'Yes, dear, but our precious little Kate never saw a well day after that, though she lived almost a year. 'Wouldn't she have died anyhow with the spasms?' inquired Lulu. 'I suppose she would Lulu; at least the doctor said so; but can you not understand how I must feel when I think of my little sister? I shall never be quite as happy as I had not struck that blow. 'Don't you s'pose God'll forgive you?' asked Jessie, after a long pause. 'Yes, dear. 'If you don't think He will, I'll ask Him, Aunt Elsie. 'Thank you, darling, and don't forget to ask Him to forgive you for striking your sister to death, and more than that, dear, be sure to ask him to

subdue your hasty temper. I wish I could tell all the little children how dangerous it is to be wicked, and to strike each other, and when they are struck how much better it is to suffer than to strike back. 'I'll remember it, auntie, certain twice, I will,' said Jessie. 'So will I, Aunt Elsie,' said Lulu; and then followed some pleasant stories.

When the dinner bell rung, all the faces were smiling, and Jessie and Lulu were as happy as two little girls could possibly be, though I am quite sure they never will forget "Aunt Elsie's story."—E.K.

The Forenoon Lunch.

It was a hard day in Mrs. Morris' kitchen, and Bridget was cross and the work dragged, and Mrs. Morris herself felt weary and faint by mid-forenoon. Now she might have scolded and hurried Bridget and fretted herself into a white heat by dinner time, when the world would have looked dark enough to her. But she chose a better plan. She made a nice cup of tea in the bright little teapot, took out a saucer of fruit for herself and one for Bridget, added a slice of cake and set Bridget's out on the kitchen table.

"There, Bridget, when you get time stop and pour yourself out a cup of tea, as I have done, and take a little lunch. It will rest you; we both need it after an early breakfast."

"Thank you, ma'am," said Bridget smiling. "It's your kindness that makes a good cup of tea." So she sat on the back porch, and in the pleasant Autumn sunshine, and sipped her tea and ate her fruit and cake, thinking the while to herself that it wasn't every woman who would have taken that trouble. Mrs. Morris sipped her tea by the sitting-room window looking out on the pleasant dooryard, with its bright clusters of Chrysanthemums, hardly blooming in spite of early frosts. It was only a little wayside rest to both women; but it did them a deal of good. It strengthened them for the rest of the cheerful work, made both more cheerful and more one in feeling with regard to the house and its labors. This friendliness between employer and employed is worth cultivating. No one is better for being pampered; but the little kindly attentions that show a really friendly heart, are dear indeed to "the stranger in a strange land."

This occasional lunch when it is needed will often help one wonderfully through the day's duties. If one is really hungry it is the right time to eat, and often if the meal is deferred for an hour or two the appetite is gone and a sense of weariness and languor has taken its place. Nothing can disorder the digestion worse than picking and eating bits at all hours. Our digestive apparatus is got up on very different principles from the sparrow's. But a regular, light lunch in the middle of a hard-working forenoon is very useful to many. And while you are providing for yourself, it is a little kitchen courtesy to give a cup that cheers but not inebriates, to Bridget also. It will work well, I know, for I have tried it. Some little treat of that kind to look forward to, is often an incentive to quicker, better work, because done in a happier spirit.

OLIVE GRAY.

Self-Sacrifice.

Self-sacrifice is at the root of all the blossoms of goodness that have survived the wreck of paradise. There never was a heart but had gleams of it. Shining at times in some royal natures, diffusive as the light of day without clouds, there is yet no life so dark and clouded but it sends a golden shaft through some opening rift.

To be great-hearted, for the love we bear to our Master, and in imitation of Him whose life and death were self-sacrifice, and we are a cross.

It has been said of the world's worthies—their prophets, apostles, martyrs and saints, the great teachers of mankind, the architects of our liberties, the heroes of civilization, the ministers of the sick, the dying, the helpless. Has not the measure of their goodness been that of self-denial? They have suffered, that others might suffer less; they have died that others might live; they have defended human rights by enduring unspeakable wrongs—the tears and the blood. Love, like the fabled bird, pierces his own bosom to feed his loved ones.

Is not heaven itself to be reached through death? The blessed one entered not into his glory until he had been crucified. The leaders of mankind have had to tread a blackened and scorched path, laboring without rest, and without reward, without their sorrows. White robes of charity, like those of heaven, are only gained through much tribulation. Everything good costs self-denial.

Two Good Hands.

When I was a boy, I once became especially interested in the subject of inheritances. I was particularly anxious to know what my father's inheritance was; so one day, after thinking about the matter a good while very seriously, I ventured to ask him; and this was his reply:

"My inheritance! I will tell you what it was: two good hands and an honest purpose to make the best use in my power of my hands and of the time God gave me. Though it is now many years since, I can remember distinctly the tones of my father's voice as he spoke, with both of his hands lifted up to give emphasis to his words.

Many a boy does not receive a large inheritance of money or lands; but every one has a pair of good hands which are better than thousands of money. And the good purpose to make the best use of them is in every boy's power. Remember this wise injunction, 'Whosoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.'—E.K.

Helping Mamma.

Do you ever think, those of you children who coax to "help mamma" how much you may help her just by taking care of your own things? Why I have seen little children leave their letter-boxes and dolls and little carts and tin horses all over the carpet and coax their mothers to let them "help."

How much more they might help by putting the blocks back into their box, and the dolls and horses away in their proper corners. Then there is another way to be of great use; that is by amusing the little baby brother or sister while mamma is sewing.

We once knew a little girl named Gracie, who was very anxious to try and help her mother. She would go into the kitchen on a baking day and get dreadfully in the way with her little rolling pin and kneading-board, while at the same time her little sister Minnie was crying in mamma's room for some one to play with her. In a good talk with her mamma one day, Gracie understood something of how much more help she might be by doing those things which she could do than by trying to do that which she was not old enough to attempt. And after this Gracie was much more helpful for she had learned the secret of "helping mamma."—Selected.

Be Honorable.

Boys and young men sometimes start out into life with the idea that one's success depends on sharpness and chicanery. They imagine if a man is able to "get the best of a bargain," no matter by what deceit and meanness he carries his point, he is a successful man. This is a great mistake. Enduring prosperity cannot be founded on cunning and dishonesty. The tricky and deceitful man is sure to fall a victim, sooner or later, to the influences which are forever working against him. His house is built upon sand, and its foundations will be certain to give way. Young people cannot give these truths too much weight. The future of that young man is safe who eschews every shape of double dealing and lays the foundation of his career in the enduring principles of lasting truth.—Young Folk's Rural.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Benefit of Feeding Two Quarts of Cotton Seed Meal Per Day.

As I did not wish to be at the trouble of raising calves from the family cow, I have let her go farrow for several years past. Last November, after being taken up from pasture and put on dry feed in the stable, her butter yield almost immediately fell from six pounds per week to a little less than five pounds; but, what was worse, she lost flesh continually, and by the last of December became quite thin. In addition to her other feed I commenced giving one quart of cotton-seed meal in the morning, and the next week she began to amend both in flesh and butter. The last week she increased to six pounds per week, and held to that on the average till May; and since then there is a slight increase. But what was still more gratifying by the last of March, she had gained flesh enough to almost make her fit for beef. There is no doubt in my mind that the cotton seed meal produced a three-fold benefit: first, an increase of butter; second, an increase of flesh; and third, it enabled the cow to digest her other food so much better, that she derived a greater amount of nourishment from it, than she could before receiving this small additional ration. From this and other experiments with cotton seed meal fed to various domestic animals, I think that from a single pint to four quarts per day, according to the kind and size of the animal, is the cheapest additional food that can be given them.

Storing Hay in Tight Barns. Nearly thirty years ago, a man of progressive ideas said to us that grass partially cured could be stored in large bulk in tight barns, and come out looking better and less musty than if dried and stored in ventilated barns. He regarded it as a visionary idea, to which he had given a kindly reception on account of its novelty, but which would result in loss if put in practice.

It was the custom then to side up barns with green boards, so that they would shrink in seasoning, leaving wide cracks to admit the air for drying out the hay. An important principle was here overlooked. Fermentation, like combustion, is caused by the union of oxygen with carbon, and can no more proceed if air is excluded than fire can burn under like conditions. Many farmers have learned this when it is trodden down so as to nearly exclude the air, and that it seldom rains-fangs, when thrown where cattle can trample it under foot.

The class which, above all others, has made grass and hay a special study, is dairymen. They have ascertained by experiments, directed by science, that hay will keep better in clapboarded or battened barns than in open barns or stacks. That the heating will be so moderate as to only dry out the hay without moulding. If it is a fact that they can be safely put into a large mow, in a tight barn, less cured than is necessary if stacked or stored upon scaffolds, or in open barns, it is a very important fact for farmers, as it will enable them to gather their crop with much less exposure to the vicissitudes of the weather, for even where hay is in cock, the exterior surface is injured by contact with dew or rain.—Rural Home.

A cow ought to be dry at least six weeks before calving. It is well-known that if she is milked up to the time of calving, she will be very deficient as a milker, even though she had formerly been a good one. It prevents improvement of condition, and from a very lean cow there is not much to be expected. The crop, though lacking in

Working Cattle.

A. B. ALLEN.

"With patient, unremittent toil. We break the clod of every soil. Our harness clasp, no grain we eat. And want no shoes upon our feet."

Thus sings the poet, and it is literally true with oxen employed in the general work of the farm, as grass alone suffices for their support in Summer and hay in winter. But if steady teaming in the forest, or must have a moderate allowance of grain, in addition to grass or hay, and be well shod.

The wise king of Israel tells us, that "much increase is by the strength of the ox." The farmers of our North and Eastern States seem to have fully adopted this opinion; for ever since the settlement of the country, they have employed oxen much more than horses, and why those of us West have not done the same I am at a loss to imagine. The only reason I ever heard them give for using horses in tillage rather than oxen was, that the former were quicker in their movements than the latter. This depends, however, entirely on their breeding. The red grade Devon cattle of New England, have as fast a walk as a smart horse, and are easily trained to trot five to six miles within the hour; while those of a larger size and great power, like the grade Shorthorn and Hereford, are quite equal in pace to the ordinary draft horse.

Oxen may be preferred to horses for general farm work, for the following reasons:

First. It does not cost so much to breed and rear them.

Second. They can be put to work when two years old, which is not safe to do with any except the largest and most powerful class of horses.

Third. Their harness being simply a wooden yoke and a couple of bows, it does not cost over one-fourth to one-fifth as much as that of a pair of horses.

Fourth. When a load is so heavy as to require a considerable number of animals to draw it, ox teams are especially requisite for this purpose. They can be started up gradually, and each pair will continue to pull steadily till all have put forth their strength, and the load then moves off. Not so with horses. Unless the dullest and slowest of their kind, the pairs start separately or at most two at a time. These, not being able to draw the load, stop pulling, fall back, and thus continue to balk each other, often rendering it impossible to get away with the thing to which they are attached, when they must be taken off, and oxen hitched on in their place to perform the task.

Fifth. If an accident happens to an ox which unfits him for further work, such as getting a foot crushed by a heavy log or rock rolling on it, or a leg broken by stepping into a hole, or something else which will occasionally happen, he can be immediately slaughtered and will bring a fair price for beef. Not so with the horse, he becomes a total loss, save his hide.

Sixth. Cattle are harder than horses; do not require so much attention; have no vicious or destructive habits, and are not nearly so subject to diseases of various kinds.

Seventh. Flies and mosquitoes are not so tormenting to them, and, except in places where such are extra troublesome, netting or sheeting is not necessary to protect their bodies from these pests.

Eighth. Cattle manure is much more valuable than that of horses for light lands. This keeps cool and moist in a drought, and continues to add nutriment to the growing crops, whereas that of the latter dries up, heats and burns the soil.

Ninth. The ox may be kept on steadily at work till seven to nine years old, or even later, and when turned out then to fatten for a few months, he makes an excellent carcass of beef, which sells for a good price. Horse meat is not in vogue quite yet among us, and the horse is consequently disposed of as worthless when done with as a worker.

The ox, both living and dead, is distinguished by the farmer from all other animals, for he alone combines the most useful labor with the best of meat. There is nothing more pleasing to the lover of domestic animals than the sight of well bred oxen, whether standing quietly in their stalls, browsing in a pasture, or yoked to the plow or cart. How patient and enduring in their toil, and how strong and grandly they move along, looking forth with placid, honest eyes, gently swaying their noble heads, crowned with broad-spreading, lofty horns! Tip these with bright brass knobs, and they add a finish and beauty to the team still more to be admired. The cost of these balls is trifling, and it takes but a few minutes to screw them to the horns—by all means then let them be thus adorned.—Rural New-Yorker.

How to Produce Strawberries.

Nine out of ten persons who cultivate strawberries allow the runners to grow for the purpose of getting plants for the following year. This is wrong. If plants are desired they should be taken from a patch selected for that purpose. It is impossible to get first-class fruit from vines that have produced runners, as the effort at double production (plants and berries) weakens the vine and prevents it from producing good fruit. To get nice, large, well-flavored strawberries, the vines should be kept free from runners, not even allowing them to get away from the parent at the start. This can be done by having a piece of stovepipe fixed to a stick for a handle, to use for a cutter. Place the pipe over the plant and press upon it. This cuts off the runners. When the runners have all been cut off follow with the hoe and clear them away. When the plants blossom all the blossoms should be cut off except the forward ones on each plant. This looks like destruction, but a trial will show that such treatment will give larger berries, of better flavor, and easier to pick. The crop, though lacking in

numbers, will compensate in bulk as well as realizing the highest price in market. As soon as the crop is removed weed the plants again, and sprinkle around each one, under the leaves, some well-rotted manure, and in the fall let them be mulched. On removing the mulch early in the spring again give each plant a sprinkling, but this time of a mixture of superphosphate, sulphate of potash, double quantity of unleached hard wood ashes may be substituted, guano and plaster. By thus giving them good care and cultivation they will pay as well if not better than any of the small fruits; but if neglected they occasion a loss.—E.K.

Garden Work for June.

The season is now so well advanced that very little can be planted. The growing crops require constant attention, for growing weeds are continually striving for the mastery. If the ground becomes too much baked for want of rain the sprinkler must be called into requisition in the evening only, followed by a light working with the hoe or cultivator early the next morning.

Corn can still be planted for roasting ears. The soil should, however, be made uncommonly rich, else the labor will not amount to much. Water and musk melons, cucumbers and squash may still be planted and will generally do well if an abundance of water is furnished. Among these, at this season of the year, it is advisable to plant occasional grains of corn to afford partial shade.

Certain kinds of pole beans will give satisfactory results if planted this month. The Southern Prolific is one of the best, if not the best, for this purpose. Continue to set out tomato plants for succession and plant a few seeds for a late crop. Don't be afraid of growing too large a quantity of early cating too many. Endive for salad and radish can yet be sown. Lettuce will grow well but it needs an enormous quantity of water, more than most people are aware of. Some late cabbage for a winter crop may be sown late in the month. Try some cauliflower also. Continue to plant out sweet potato slips.

We wish to remark in this connection that no great success can be obtained in late culture unless the ground has been well fertilized and is kept constantly stirred. The attempt to grow second crops on the same soil without re-fertilization generally results in failure. Besides, the extreme heat and attacks of numberless insect enemies will prove too much for any but the most vigorous growing plants. Another point too should receive attention. Before planting any kinds of seeds, at this season of the year, soak them in tepid water till they are sprouting; then carefully plant in well pulverized soil, late in the afternoon, and cover the drills or hills the next day with moss, if the sun is shining. Keep the moss moist by continual sprinklings.

I am probably a little late in the lower portions of the Gulf States to plant okra, but in higher latitudes, say above the middle of Mississippi, in North Louisiana, in Arkansas, North Alabama, etc., it can be planted with good results. Its value as a summer food is very imperfectly understood.—Planter's Journal.

A simple insecticide can be made as follows: Place a quantity of water sufficient for use in a kettle to boil; put in all the alum it will dissolve; when boiling hot, with a brush apply the solution to all cracks, closets, bedsteads, and other places where insects are found. Ants, bed-bugs, cockroaches and creeping things are killed by it, while there is no danger of poisoning the family or injuring the property.

Let the sun have free access to the inside of the whole house at some time during the day, and keep shutters, blinds and windows open except when it is necessary to exclude it. Never mind faded carpets; they are not so bad as faded cheeks, and these cannot be avoided except by fresh air and ample daylight.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

Enigma.
Composed of 9 letters.
My 8, 7, 6, 9, a European river.
My 7, 1, is a river in Asia.
My 8, 2, 4 is a small animal.
My 3, 2, 6, 9 is crippled.
My whole is a city of the United States.

LILLIAN.
Charade.
In a beautiful and cosy first
In second, an American city,
Each Saturday night my whole is held.
With songs so sweet and pretty.
N. C. M.

Letter Changes.
By changing the initial of a surname, you will obtain the following:
A disturbance; an animal; to drag a weapon; moderate; a promise; to propagate; present time; by what degree.
LILLIAN.

Word Square.
1. A musical instrument.
2. An open space.
3. To plunge.
4. A share.

COUSIN KITTIE.
Cryptogram.
Enter boy ally blu lou,
Boy subtic yumphi ho eruf boy
eruc ho.
Mher phlu qnhevqhbho.

ANSWERS TO LAST PUZZLES.
CONCEALED DOUBLE ACROSTIC.
S I M
C a m O
A die U
L i e N
E l e c T

DECAPITATIONS.—1. Fling, ling, 2. Cutter, utter, 3. Stroll, troll, 4. Alien, fien, 5. Probe, robe, 6. Shallow, hallow.
RIDDLE.—News.



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Ladies' Magazine, 3.50	4.90
New Orleans Democrat, 1.50	3.40
Harper's Magazine, 4.00	5.15
Harper's Weekly, 4.00	5.35
Christian Herald, 1.50	3.15
Ford's Christian Repository, 2.50	4.10
Southern Argus, 1.50	3.05
Courier Journal, 2.00	3.40
Democrat's Magazine, 2.00	3.95
Godey's Lady's Book, 2.00	3.65
Planter's Journal, 2.00	3.65
Philadelphia Times, 2.00	3.40
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