

One fact is worth more than ten thousand opinions, arguments, conclusions and deductions that religious men are occupied with, and it is the fact that, "while we were yet sinners Christ died for us."

Alabama Baptist.

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W. C. CLEVELAND, EDITOR.

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IN A SCRIPTURAL SENSE, a Christian church is a society called out from the world. Christians are a peculiar people. If this be true, the line of demarcation between the church and the world must be clear and unmistakable. By the Divine precept, and by the law of their new nature, Christians are constrained to come out from the world and be separate. If their baptism means anything, it symbolizes the death and burial of their old nature (and their resurrection to a new life in Christ). So, too, the symbolism of the Lord's Supper would be utterly untrue if an unconverted person were to participate in the ordinance. The very nature of these two positive institutions shows that only they who have been born again have any claim to membership or privileges in the church of Christ.

So far the teaching of the New Testament is very clear. But when many professing Christians come to carry out their principles into practice, they do not unfrequently meet with difficulties. Of course everything confessedly sinful in the world must be abandoned by members of the church; otherwise they may well doubt whether they be children of God. The perplexity begins when attention is turned from things positively and palpably sinful to other matters connected with the Christian's intercourse with the world in which there is room for difference of opinion. Here the question becomes not so much what is lawful as what is expedient, and in deciding this question two extremes are to be guarded against. On the one hand, Christians must not array themselves in opposition to the world in everything as if it were always wrong; nor, on the other hand, must they try how nearly they can conform to the world's doubtful ways without actually entering them.

There are two principles the remembrance of which may help to guide professing Christians safely through their earthly course. The first principle is this, that there are many important things in which, with perfect propriety, a Christian may act with those who make no profession of religion. Such, for example, as the duties we owe to our country and our kind. We are not required to divest ourselves of our rights or shrink from the performance of our duties as citizens because we are in this way brought into intimate association with worldly men. In intercourse with them the Christian is always to act a consistent part, so that whatever their motives may be, his purpose should be to serve the Master. So, too, must it be in all the ordinary duties of life. It would be foolish to suppose that one could carry on business for a single day, if he were to lay it down as an essential rule, that he should neither buy nor sell, nor have any dealings except with those whom he knew to be Christians. All these things, civil, social, benevolent, commercial, occupy, as it were, a common ground, on which the worldly man can meet the Christian without being understood to be making any profession of Christianity; and the Christian can meet the worldly man without becoming guilty of worldly conformity. But if he is asked to go out of that common ground into the domain that is recognized and acknowledged as belonging to the wicked one, then he must unhesitatingly refuse.

This suggests the second principle, that everything which has not Christ's sanction and on which his blessing cannot be invoked, is not of the Father, but is of the world. Within the sacred enclosure of Christ's church he is recognized as supreme; and all his followers profess to do what he commands.

Let another than Christ be acknowledged as supreme judge and ruler, then the domain of the world begins. Let it be fashion, or pleasure, or mammon that decides, then we stand on ground where there is no room for Christ. Wherever his disciples are asked to indulge in amusements or engage in practices over which their Master has no jurisdiction, then, by yielding, they bring dishonor on him. Whenever they are met with the well-worn maxim, "When we are in Rome, we must do as the Romans do," they are at the gates of the world, and if they pass through, must part company with Christ.

The question to be decided is, whether the doing of anything must be regarded as homage done to the sinful world; and when it is thus put, no true Christian can for a moment hesitate as to his answer. He owes allegiance only to his Master, Jesus Christ; and should be acknowledged

the supremacy of the world, he would be guilty of treason against the royalty of Christ. Let this general principle be applied—it is neither hard to understand nor difficult of application—then every Christian will have a rule to direct him in deciding the conflicting claims of the church and the world.

In baptism the candidate is said to "put on Christ." He declares his allegiance to Jesus. He separates himself from the world. To be clothed with Christ is to wear his likeness, to illustrate his character, and to walk as he walked. It is to take his yoke and carry the burden which he appoints. It is to resign our life to his law, and so present to men the beauty of a divine ideal in the human experience. As one has said, "If like the treading of camomile or the crushing of a sweet scented plant that bathes in odors the hand that bruises it, or the burning of incense that draws out its latest perfumes, our trials call forth resignation, humility, and obedience, we may, indeed, rejoice in the discipline that brings us to wear the looks of our Lord."

There are active as well as passive virtues which the putting on of Christ involves. His was a character of strong, active and self-denying zeal, of unwearied devotedness in the work given him to do. "As many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ." By this consecrating ordinance the disciple receives the outward badge of an inward grace, enrolls himself among God's people, and pledges himself to unite with them in God's work. He makes no compromises with the flesh to fulfill its lusts with indolence, selfishness, pride, covetousness, and worldliness. He does not aim to be saved as cheaply as he can; to spend in religion as little money, as little time and as little effort as possible, but to seek first the kingdom of God, to give his Savior his freshest thoughts and emotion, the first-fruits as well as the tithes of all his earnings, and to imitate him who said, "The zeal of thy house hath eaten me up." When we put on Christ the world will believe in our professions and be more ready to follow our advice, emphasized by the power of a consistent example.

ART TEACHER.—We invite the attention of those having charge of female schools to the advertisement, in another column, of a lady who desires a situation as Art Teacher. We are personally acquainted with the lady and with her family, and can recommend her most cordially. She is a full graduate of the Judson Female Institute, and has devoted several years to the study of Art as a specialty, with a view to teaching. Specimens of her work were on exhibition at the last Judson Art League, and received the highest praise. Any school desiring her services as teacher, will be put in correspondence with her by addressing Rev. L. R. Gwaltney, D. D., Marion, Ala., or the editors of the ALABAMA BAPTIST.

JOB WORK.—The Publishers of the ALABAMA BAPTIST take pleasure in announcing that they have recently fitted up a first class Job Office, and are now prepared to do job work of all kinds, in the best style, at short notice, and at as low figures as it can be done elsewhere in the State. We shall make the printing of Minutes, Catalogues and Pamphlets a specialty, and hope that the clerks of the various associations in Alabama will entrust the printing of their Minutes to us. With our intimate acquaintance with Baptist customs, we do not hesitate to say that we can print the Minutes of Baptist Associations more correctly and in better style than most offices can do. Manuscript can be sent us from any part of the State by mail. Get our prices before deciding where you will have your work done.

Birmingham Observer. The foundations and ground arrangements of the Sloss Furnace are being laid and constructed with the view of erecting another furnace of equal capacity of the one being built, as soon as the present one is finished—the capacity of the two being from 190 to 200 tons of iron per day.

FIELD NOTES.

"Our church and Sunday-school are prospering. Some twenty-five members must have been added as the result of our meeting, and others are expected to join."—*W. N. Reeves, Eufrasia.* The Boston Watchman thinks that a man who will give nothing to missions is not good for any purpose whatever in a Baptist church. "Experience proves that young converts, to become active duties are at once assigned, develop into a strong and Christian manhood, while those who are neglected or who decline to work at once, are seldom of much value to the church."—*Mat thew Sampson.*—Rev. J. B. Gambrell has become sole proprietor and editor of the Baptist Record. In again taking charge of the editorial columns of the paper he says: "I have come back to stay. The recent settlement has been on a basis satisfactory to all, and now my life-work will be to make the Baptist Record a paper worthy of the support of all our people, and a great power for the development and direction of the armies of Israel. Forgetting the past the Record will resolutely set its face to-

ward the future, and grapple with the living questions of the day."

The Fourth Annual Session of the Mississippi State Sunday-school Convention will be held in the Presbyterian church at Jackson, Miss., July 20th and 21st. A Baptist church was recently organized at Ogden, Utah, the first, it is said, that has been organized in that Territory. The Baptist Theological Seminary at Chicago, Ill., lately obtained from E. C. Atkins, Esq., of Indianapolis, a gift of \$5,000, with good assurances of an additional \$5,000 in the near future. The Revised New Testament has been adopted for all services in the chapel of the Theological Seminary at Andover and in Phillips Academy. President Porter has introduced it in the Yale chapel. Dr. McCosh reads from it in connection with the old version in the religious services he conducts at Princeton College. —Rev. A. C. Caperton has been editor of the Western Recorder just ten years. "That sermon did me good!" Did it humble your heart, increase your hatred to sin, bring you upon your knees before God, fill you with gratitude, or make you ashamed of yourself and your ways? If it produced none of these you are deceived; it may have pleased you, but it did not profit you; nature loves to be pleased, grace to be profited. "So far as I have been able to ascertain, there is not now an open saloon in Kansas, nor do I know of any place where intoxicating liquors are being sold in violation of law. Although it is not at all likely that the prohibitory law will have the effect of entirely suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, yet it will come as near doing so as the prohibition against larceny does the suppression of horse-thieves."—*Judson University, Ark.* has conferred the degree of D. D. on Rev. B. R. Womack, editor of the Arkansas Evangelist. The statistical secretary of the International Sunday-school Convention says that there are in the United States 84,730 Sunday-schools, with 7,753,118 teachers and scholars; and that in Canada there are 5,400 schools, with a membership of 481,882. The number enrolled in Sunday schools throughout the world is estimated at 14,471,556. —Richmond College had 121 students during the session just closed—thirty-seven of whom were ministerial students. —Dr. M. B. Wharton, whose appointment as Consul at Souborg, Germany, was announced some weeks ago, will sail for Souborg on the 16th inst. —A correspondent of the Baptist Courier styles Dr. J. J. D. Renfro, of Talladega, "the iron arm of Baptist power in Alabama." —The State Mission Board of South Carolina has thirty missionaries under its appointment. "It is wonderful to me how a man can be on a committee and yet go to Heaven."—*Spurgeon.* "Success is spoken of, and the success is of two kinds: the awakening of the religious life of the churches. And yet, it seems to me, we are not bound over to the work committed to us because of the success which at any time shall crown our efforts. Let us dig deep enough to get at the truth about this work; and the truth is that it is right, and because it is right we have to do it. Whether it succeeds or not, it seems to me we are bound to it, because our Master's will is perfectly clear. The highways and hedges are his; the streets and lanes of our great cities are his, and it is our business to scour them in his name, that we may bring in the guests to the great supper of the Lamb. So I think it is well, when building up a work of this sort, that we get to the rock first, and then touch that—we do the thing because it is our clear duty to do it."—*Rev. J. R. Woods.*—The number of New Testaments of the new version already sold, if put in a pile would reach over a mile and a half in the air, or one hundred and eighty times higher than the Cologne Cathedral spire. They would fill a warehouse 30x20x16 ft. —In thirty-seven years the Church of England has erected 3,581 churches, and expended on church buildings \$200,000,000. —The Presbyterian Sabbath-schools contribute annually to benevolent purposes \$250,000, and a very small part of this goes to Presbyterian causes. —The net increase of the English Wesleyan Church the past year was 4,444, the total of members being 280,922. Upward of 30,000 new members were received. —Missionary work in Mexico has greatly prospered during the past year. In Southern Mexico over 800 have been added to the churches, making now a membership of 3,177. There are 480 children in the Sunday-schools. —"Mirza Joseph Arsenius, a native of Persia, whose father lived in Oromiah, and was converted to Christianity under the instruction of the late missionary, Rev. David T. Stoddard, is to be the teacher of Syrian at Harvard University. Prof. Arsenius is very learned in languages, having taught in Russia, Germany, at Constantinople and elsewhere."—*Church and Home.*—After a meeting on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, in London, one of the poorest widows in the town brought a sovereign (\$5) to the minister as her offering. He knew her, saying that she must not think of giving so much, for he was sure she could not afford it. On hearing this she appeared disappointed and distressed, and urged him to accept it. "Oh, sir," she said, "I have often given copper to the Lord, two or three times I have had the pleasure of giving silver; but it has been my earnest desire to have the great happiness of giving gold once before I die. I have long been engaged in saving every little mite that I could spare, that I might give this sovereign to-night. You must take it for the missions. The minister could no longer refuse the gift. It was added to the collection—the precious offering of a lowly heart."—*Christian Herald.*—We had pleasant calls at our office last week from Revs. E. T. Winkler and T. M. Bailey, of Marion; A. B. Woodin, of Montgomery; J. N. Presbridge, district evangelist in Union Association; and Prof. A. B. Goodhue, of Gadsden.

Sixth Annual Report of the S. M. Board of the Alabama State Convention.

In keeping with the spirit which pervaded the last meeting of this body, your Board has addressed itself with earnestness to the prosecution of the great work committed to it. Persistent endeavors have been made by means of circulars, extensive correspondence, and personal contact of the Corresponding Secretary with the people, to widen and deepen the interest of the churches in all our denominational enterprises.

At the first meeting of the Board after the adjournment of the Convention, it was resolved to endeavor to raise during the conventional year \$8,000 for State Missions, \$4,000 for Home Missions, \$2,000 for Foreign Missions and \$3,000 for Ministerial Education—\$17,000 in all. In an address issued by the Board to the Baptists of Alabama, giving an exposition of its understanding of the work committed to it, the above amount was apportioned among the thirty-five associations in sympathy with this body, and they were asked to endorse the suggestions of the Board, and to stimulate their churches to make prayerful efforts to raise the amounts asked for. A majority of them cordially accepted the suggestions, and through committees of their wisest and best brethren distributed the amounts amongst their churches.

In making the distribution reference was had not merely to the number of the reported membership of the churches of each association, but also to their financial ability, as well as to the degree or want of development in the grace of liberality, as manifested by previous contributions or failures to contribute. The advantages of such an apportionment, when wisely and equitably adjusted, are obvious. It equalizes the work of contributions among the churches, and affords to each one both the knowledge of what it is expected to do, and the advantage of a definite object at which to aim in its contribution. The results have been most gratifying. Although, owing to short crops, there has been great financial depression, yet through the hearty co-operation of many of our pastors, with the efforts put forth by the Board, the plan has worked well. Contributions to State Missions have been increased nearly 50 per cent., whilst those to Foreign Missions have been doubled, and those to Home Missions largely increased. A considerable sum has also been realized for Ministerial Education. The financial report will not show the full amount contributed to this last object, on account of a large amount of the contributions not having passed through the Board, nor been reported to it.

After a year's trial, your Board is fully convinced of the practicality of the mission plan adopted by this Convention at its last session, and we recommend its continuance.

The missionary work proper to the Board has been prosecuted with vigor. Tent tokens of Divine approval. From the statistics at the close of this report it will be seen that a good year's work has been done. In past years the work was mostly among the churches; this year our missionaries have labored mostly at desolate points, and with weak churches. The evangelistic feature of the work has been largely discontinued. Some Associations, however, demand its continuance in their bounds. Attention is being given to centres of influence. Missionaries of the Board are endeavoring to build up the cause in sixteen of our towns. In Cherokee, Decatur and Madison in North Alabama; in Memphis and Vienna in West Alabama; in Geneva in South Alabama; in Hayneville, Lowndesboro, Autaugaville, Farmerville, Uniontown, Newbern and Greensboro, in Central Alabama; in Edwardsville and Anniston in North Alabama;—in most of these towns the prospect is encouraging. As many more towns claim our attention and offer inviting fields for usefulness.

NEW FIELDS.

are opening to us and calling loudly for help. From Washington county the Macedonian cry has repeatedly reached the Board during the past year. No favorable response could be given, except by means of a few tent tokens of the Gospel. In Baldwin county there is a fearful destitution of the Gospel. We are assured that there are Baptist churches in that county that have not had any preaching in seven years. A missionary should be sent to that place. With proper cultivation, there are several points in the country that with God's blessing would soon become centres of influence for good. An additional laborer should be sent to South-east Alabama to aid Bro. Callaway in his extensive field. At Anniston Iron Works, on the S. R. & D. R. R., one of our missionaries reports seventy Baptists without regular preaching, without church organization and without a house. The company offers to erect a house thereon. At Calera and what shall we say of the fifteen associations not in harmony with this Convention, who are not contributing a dollar to its support? Must they be left alone? Nay! Earnest men of God should be sent among them to stir up their pure minds by way of remembrance and to invite them to stand shoulder to shoulder with us in our labors for the Master. They can, they ought, they must be won over. Oh, for men and points to occupy these and other souls for Christ!

COLPORTAGE WORK.

The Board in its desire to carry out the wishes of the Convention in the very outset of this work, was at first confronted with a difficulty of not having a dollar in the treasury to operate with. Some few churches and Ladies' Missionary Societies responded favorably to ap-

peals for contributions. With the amounts thus obtained and an amount generously loaned by members of the Board in Selma, a beginning was made. Five men have for some time been in the field as colporteurs, and two others engaged in the work in connection with missionary labor. No salaries have been paid to those brethren—they have been dependent on the profits realized from sales of books for their support. Two formidable difficulties have been in their way. Almost impassable roads during the winter and spring months and a meagre supply of books, owing to our limited capital. Under the circumstances they have done well. There is a very general demand for sound religious literature in almost every part of the State. We suggest to the Convention to take steps to secure a permanent fund of at least \$1,000 for this work. With this amount secured, we believe the demand could be met. It affords us pleasure to state that the American Baptist Publication Society has recently made a generous contribution to the Board of two hundred Bibles for distribution among the destitute.

WORK AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.

A committee appointed by your Board attended the meeting of the colored Baptist State Convention last November, and expressed to them the desire of this Convention to aid in the evangelization of their people. A committee appointed by their Convention met the Board at its meeting in January. After conferring together it was agreed to appoint one of their ministers, Rev. C. O. Booth, to the work, on condition that the colored Convention furnish one-half of his support, and that his labors be directed by the Board of this Convention. Bro. Booth has been abundant in labors. He has been engaged in holding Institutes for the instruction of ministers, deacons and Sunday-school teachers, and in doing good among his people wherever an opportunity presented itself. By his zeal and Christian demeanor he has labored, alike to the favored regard of both white and colored people. That the work thus begun should be continued and extended will not be doubted by any. For its continuance some provision must be made by the Convention.

HINDRANCES TO THE WORK.

The general desire of associations whose churches contribute to State Missions to have labor expended in their hands equal to the money given, is a great drawback to the work. It hinders the Board from sending men and means to the most needy fields which give promise of speedy returns for the investment made.

If contributions were sent to the Board untrammelled by any conditions, thus allowing the Board to exercise its judgment as to where they should be expended, the cry of gospel destitution would soon cease to be heard in our State. Under the present management, the Board, in deference to the wishes of contributing bodies, is sometimes compelled to act contrary to its judgment.

Another great hindrance to the work is the unsatisfactory way in which our missionaries receive their meagre support. Owing to the want of system in the benevolence of our churches, the missionary is sometimes forced to the necessity of visiting them in order to gather up contributions and oftentimes compelled to wait till the associations meet in the fall of the year, before they can meet the bills due for the sustenance of those dependent upon them. We suggest that this Convention emphasize in some way the importance of systematic contributions in our churches and we would respectfully ask that all contributions be forwarded to the Board so that the missionaries may be entirely relieved of the unpleasant task of getting up any portion of their support. With these suggestions carried out, then at the end of each quarter when a missionary's report is approved, his quarter's salary could be forwarded to him. This systematic way of doing would be beneficial alike to the churches and to the missionaries.

EXTENT OF OPERATIONS.

Thirty-five brethren have been in the employ of the Board for a part of all the year—twenty-seven as missionaries, two as missionaries and colporteurs, five as colporteurs and one as an evangelist among the colored people. The aggregate of the work done is shown by the following summary:

Weeks service, 923, equal to 1734 years of one man; sermons, 2,592; addresses, 702; churches constituted, 8; S. schools organized, 71; P. M. org., 70; L. M. Soc. org., 2; baptized, 165; baptized by others, etc., 361; Reed. by letter, 110; restored, 15; Visits to churches, 819; Preach. 125; religious visits, 3,018; Dist. meetings attended, 28; subscribers to ALABAMA BAPTIST secured, 370; deacons ordained, 33; ministers ordained, 6; young men in fields of labor preparing for ministry, 41; miles traveled, 41,363; bibles sold, 1,500; value, \$6,015.21; tracts sold, 249; value, \$263.60; Bibles and Testaments donated value \$9.45; pages tracts distributed, 1,642.

We feel profoundly grateful to God for his favoring smiles and for the measure of success that has attended the efforts put forth by your Board during the year. With the means we have been able to command we have done the best we could. Much has been already accomplished, but much yet remains to be done. There must be no relaxation of prayerful and liberal zeal in the great work of State-evangelization. Our efforts must not cease, till a Baptist church is placed within the reach of every citizen of Alabama, until all our pastors become missionary agents for their own fields, depending no longer on any agent to do the work that belongs to themselves, and until every church reflects the light of God's truth in the lives of its members and gives freely of its means to send the glad tidings of salvation to earth's remotest bounds. Praying God's blessing upon this meeting of the Convention, this report is respectfully submitted.

T. M. BAILEY, Cor. Sec'y and Treas.

Evangelization of the Colored People.

I have no theory on this subject. Many opinions and plans have been put forth, many that are very good. Like quite a number of subjects, much is said and too little effort made to carry said plans into execution. There have been and will be serious difficulties in the way, but these should not hinder Christians from making constant efforts. There are difficulties to overcome in the evangelization of any people. Ignorance and prejudice, misguided leaders and indifference, are among the most serious hindrances. The fact that in the South most of the Christian people are poor, with a multiplicity of causes making urgent claims on our liberality, comprises no small embarrassment. We see that those objects which have been before us for many years, are meagerly supported. Yet the colored people are here, susceptible of evangelization, and we are Christians. Already great numbers of them are Christians of our own faith. Dr. Schaef, in a review article, has recently said that Methodists and Baptists reach the negro more easily than any other people can; and I think it may be said that the Baptists have the greatest hold on them, and we should cherish this advantage with all faithfulness. They are our brethren, and when properly instructed they are invariably thorough and sound in the principles of our order.

While a large number of the colored people seem to be unimproved by freedom, and go further into ignorance, very many have made great advancement. The spirit of education is quite extensive among them, and they avail themselves of every opportunity to educate their youth. We are sometimes too easily set back by manifestations of prejudice on their part. We should not suffer ourselves to be turned away by social questions, "Social equality," as it is called, is an impossibility. It does not exist anywhere and will not. Thad Stephens told the truth when he said that it is purely a question of taste and will regulate itself. If any man wishes to practice it, let him do it. He will find his level; but I would not refuse to encourage his efforts as a Christian on that account. Of course if he assumes that we must practice it too before he will accept of our co-operation, he then raises an obstruction for which we are not responsible. And if the colored people themselves make that demand, as a precedent to receiving assistance from us, we will find it impossible to assist. But I have never met any such demand nor seen the least sign of it, and I have worked with them a great deal. The better policy is to say nothing about it. I think that in many instances our brethren have been too far forward to announce themselves on this subject. Like many of the old landmarks they destroy their power by constantly notifying everybody that such and such things must not be expected of them. The better way is to drive right ahead and do the things that you think ought to be done; and leave undone that you do not intend to do, and let the thing explain itself. If a colored brother here and there blurs forth improper sentiments, I would take no notice of it unless it were absolutely necessary. I have heard many white men say very foolish things, too foolish to deserve reply; but the great mass should not be held responsible for the improprieties of the few; and we should not allow our dignity to lie around so loose or stand so stilted, as to be disturbed by the forthputting of spite and prejudice in a few speeches of ignorant men.

I believe that prudent efforts to work with and for the colored people will be invariably received by them. The difficulty with some of us has been that we have not been able for fifteen years to do one half of the work which they have asked at our hands. Very many white pastors might do great work in giving instruction to colored preachers. Wherever there are many colored people it will be found that they have ministers who need help of this kind and who would gladly receive it.

In many instances great assistance could be rendered by intelligent brethren working in their churches and Sabbath schools—if only occasionally—that would do them great good.

Attendance at their associational and convention meetings is another opportunity. Their educational interests furnish occasions to give them encouragement and assistance. Such a school as the one located in Selma is a marvel of its kind, and is destined to have an important history, and we should encourage it. To the extent of our ability and opportunity we should aid them in missionary work among their people in the State. As the colored people are to be considered by our Convention in Troy, may we not hope that something practical will be reached?

J. J. D. RENFRO.

Now, Look Here!

Send us a contribution to aid us in building our house of worship, and send it right now. Brethren, remember home institutions when you send off money to build churches in other parts. Send us immediately from \$1.00 up to any amount/you choose. You can remit to Rev. J. L. West, Selma, or to the undersigned.

Jno. F. LEE.

Farmersville, Ala.

The church of which Dr. Lee speaks was organized by Rev. W. B. Crumpton, while missionary of our State Board, in an important community. Since that time the little band have been struggling and sacrificing in the effort to build a house of worship. They are doing what they can to help themselves and deserve our assistance. Let us help them. We shall take pleasure in receiving any contributions that may be sent us for this object.

Letter from Dr. Teasdale.

LONOKE, ARK.

July 6th, 1881.

Dear Brethren: It was my intention to be present at the meeting of the Alabama Baptist State Convention at Troy, but an interesting work at this place, seems to preclude the possibility of my going to Troy, without injury to the interest which has been so generally awakened in this community by the truth and spirit of God on the subject of religion.

I was anxious to meet my Alabama brethren in their State Convention, and exchange with them, once more, true Christian salutation. Some of them, like myself, are growing old, and their flowered heads indicate that like the fathers who have gone before them, they must soon pass away. How days be their best days! And may the close of their lives be like the evening sun, when it sinks behind the western horizon without an intervening cloud. And the middle-aged? How many of them I know and love! They are now bearing the burden and heat of the day. Upon them, the mantle of the fathers have fallen. To them an expectant world is looking to assist in giving them the Gospel of life and peace. To their training and care are committed the churches over which the Holy Spirit has made them overseers. And upon their zeal and fidelity in the discharge of their responsible duties, will depend, in no small degree, upon God, the character and efficiency of their respective flocks. May the good Lord give them grace and strength equal to every emergency; and may they receive at last from the lips of their blessed Lord the cheering plaudit "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter ye into the joy of your Lord!"

And in the language of the text of old father John Pock, of the State of New York, when he preached the educational sermon before the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary, now Madison University, at the annual commencement in the summer of 1828: "Let the young men arise and play before us," 2 Sam. 2: 14. I would address the young brethren in the ministry of the State of Alabama. I refer them to the following Scriptures: "I write unto you, young men, because ye have overcome the wicked one."—1 John 2: 13. "Now, quit you like men; be strong."—1 Cor. 16: 13. "Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."—2 Peter 3: 18. "Covet earnestly the best gifts."—1 Cor. 12: 31. "Study to show yourselves approved unto God, workmen that need not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."—2 Tim. 2: 12. "Flee youthful lusts: but follow righteousness, faith, charity, peace, with them that call on the Lord out of a pure heart. But foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they generate strife."—2 Tim. 2: 23. "Let no man despise your youth; but be examples to the believers in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity."—1 Med. P. 5. After these things, give yourself wholly to them, that your profit may appear to all."—1 Tim. 4: 12-15. I trust the approaching anniversary of your State Convention will be both pleasant and profitable.

When I shall have finished my work here, I expect to go directly to my home in Knoxville, Tennessee. I have spent only eight hours in that city since the second day of last November. This is one of the crosses incident to my evangelistic work. But I count all things but loss that I may honor and serve the Lord who bought me with his blood. I know that what I do to advance his cause and win souls to Jesus, must be done quickly. I want to die with the harp in my hand. THOS. C. TEASDALE. After taking a little rest at home, I would like to assist any of my brethren in Middle or Northern Alabama, during the months of August and September, in their protracted meetings, if they should so desire. They may address me at Knoxville, Tenn.

Richmond Female Institute, Richmond, Va.

In another column will be seen an advertisement of this old Institution. At the death of Rev. J. B. Iyer, Dr. J. B. Hawthorne was elected President of the Board of Trustees. The school is attracting large numbers of pupils; and not only South Virginia Baptists, but the entire South, feel proud of her success.

From *Woman's Words*, published at Philadelphia, we copy the following sketch of the school and its principal:

"The South has been specially fortunate, we think, in regard to its teachers, although their number could be largely increased by manifold benefactors. Among those we deem especially noteworthy is the Principal of the Richmond Female Institute, Richmond, Virginia, Miss Sally B. Hamner.

Miss Hamner was born near Lynchburg, Va., and was there educated by her father, Rev. John C. Hamner, one of the most scholarly men of his day. The education of his daughter was the one great aim of his life; and was begun in her fourth year. During the entire training of her mind not a lesson was learned or recited except under his personal supervision; and her naturally gifted mind gradually developed under his watchful care.

He believed the mind of woman capable of grasping the profoundest truths, and of comprehending any subject; hence he instructed his daughter, not only in the ancient and modern languages, but in philosophy, logic and mathematics, making her the equal of almost any scholar in the land. While her mind, however, was being stored with this solid foundation, the fine arts were not neglected. In art, in music, and as a clear and vigorous writer she excelled; but it is not given, in the limitation which must necessarily attend all human effort, to be great in all things; hence, it is perhaps an educator and in-

structor of the youthful minds of her sex that she is best known.

A few years after the close of the war, finding the great need of educators who were thoroughly fitted for their work, she at once took her place among those of the South, who have done so much for the education and elevation of the women of their section.

She will be remembered in the South and West as being one of the most faithful and zealous who have dignified the profession. A direct descendant of Roger Williams, like him she clings tenaciously to her principles; and her life is one grand picture of "faith and works." As principal of the leading educational institution in that city of her native State, surrounded by a large circle of friends, she is bending every energy of her nature to uphold the grand old school and fit young girls to meet the conflicts of life. And will may not only Virginia, but the South be proud to claim her, and as she is yet comparatively young, they may look forward to even greater things at her hands.

A Richmond correspondent says: "Her executive ability is almost wonderful. She reminds me of a Napoleon in the ease with which she disposes of business; and though this would suggest some masculine traits, I find her intensely womanly, charitable, tender and sympathetic. In acts of benevolence, she is first; in sickness is in our midst, and no hand is more ready to relieve; and so are blended the traits that make up the most symmetrical character I have ever known."

The institution, over which Miss Hamner presides, enjoys that liberal share of patronage that only the very best school can attain. Located, as it is in a city of rare helpfulness and beauty, among a people noted for their refinement and hospitality, it presents advantages for the education of young ladies deserving of the highest commendation. Miss Hamner makes the health of her pupils her special care, and it is a remarkable fact that during the many years in the history of the Institute, there has never occurred a death or a case of serious illness in the establishment, even when there have been at times two hundred and fifty pupils on the rolls.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The second district of the Centennial Association will convene with Mt. Zion church on Friday before the fifth Sunday in this month, at 11 o'clock a. m. The introductory sermon will be preached by Elder S. A. Goodwin; Elder J. T. Cumbie, alternate. The following queries will be discussed, viz.: 1st. What is the duty of Alabama Baptists in regard to the evangelization of the colored race within their bounds? Speaker, F. M. Grider. 2nd. What is the best plan to raise a pastor's salary? Speaker, J. L. Phelps. 3rd. Is it to the interest of the Baptist cause to continue so many feeble churches? Speaker, John Rotton. 4th. Should a minister accept the call of a church which has not paid and will not pay their former pastor? Speaker, T. M. Gholston. —F. E. Tompkins, Clerk.

The second district of the Cahaba Valley Association will meet with Sulphur Springs church on Friday before the second Sabbath in August. Programme: Friday, 11 a. m.—Introductory sermon, by R. W. Inzer. Afternoon.—The duty of pastors to churches. Elds. Jas. Neighbors and P. E. Richey to open the discussion. Duty of churches to pastors. J. M. Newton and E. J. Levi Perry. Saturday morning, 9 o'clock.—Washing the saints' feet, and at what supper did Jesus wash his disciples' feet? Eld. Wm. C. McLaughlin to write and read an essay, and Eld. A. C. Hambridge to open the discussion. Saturday afternoon.—Brotherly love. George Taylor and Elder R. H. Ramsey. Sabbath, 9 a. m.—The Sunday-school lesson of the day in class. Afternoon.—Discussion of the day's lesson, and miscellaneous business. We hope that all appointed will attend and perform the duties assigned to them, and that all the churches will be represented. We extend a special invitation to Eld. Hendon, of Trussville, to be with us. Discussions open to all brethren.—R. W. Inzer, W. T. Veary, Jas. M. Newton, Committee.

The district meeting of the Bethlehem Association met with the Monroeville church on Friday before the fifth Sabbath in May. Among those present was Elder J. G. McCaskey, our district evangelist, who preached the introductory sermon. Other ministers present were Elders B. J. Skinner, L. W. Duke, John McWoo, J. L. Eddings and the writer. These brethren have labored earnestly to make these meetings a success. There was some good, earnest speaking on the subjects. The preaching was done by Elders McCaskey and Eddings. The hospitality of the people of Monroeville, where the meeting was held, was very creditable to them. The next meeting will be held at McCaskey church, Claiborne, Friday before the fifth Sabbath in July. The following will be the programme: Morning session, 10 o'clock. 1. Opening services. 2. Enrollment of member's names. 3. Election of officers. 4. Introductory sermon by Elder C. E. James. 5. Reading minutes of previous meetings. Afternoon session.—Discussion of the subjects: What is the duty of a church to its pastor, and how can that duty be best discharged? Brethren J. W. Leslie, J. M. Thompson, and Out duty to the poor of the church. G. R. Farnham and Rev. L. W. Duke. 3d. What do the Scriptures teach as to Christian benevolence? Rev. J. E. Ball, E. F. Loydell. Come one, come all, at that time, and let us make that meeting another successful one. What say you, brethren? You all know the hospitality of the people of Claiborne.—C. E. James.

Financial Report of the State Mission Board of the Alabama Baptist Convention for Conventional Year of 1880-81.

Associations.	State Missions.	Home Missions.	Foreign Missions.	Theol. Sem.	Howd. Col.	Evangel. Col.	Colp. Miss.	Indie. Miss.	Gold. R. W. H. M.	Total.
Alabama.....	\$47.88	\$150.00	\$421.62		\$15.05	\$110.00	\$100.00	\$1.00	\$3.05	\$597.59
Abbeville.....	231.85	66.60	52.47		66.55		1.00	1.00		379.47
Beaufort.....	349.60	15.25	32.45	8.00						405.30
Big Bear Creek.....	205.40	20.00	42.80	20.21	52.85					450.26
Boiling Springs.....										
Cadwell.....	78.75									78.75
Cahaba Valley.....	384.18	203.90	104.60	10.00	82.62		130.01			1012.28
Canaan.....	16.66	6.66	6.66		175.00					354.32
Cedar Bluff.....	97.75	30.80	16.00			5.00				149.55
Centennial.....	5.00		39.90							44.90
Central.....	161.79	27.40	42.25							231.44
Cherokee.....	130.10		5.30							135.40
Cocoa River.....	160.78	37.20	62.05		95.80					353.83
Elim.....	378.90									378.90
Harmony East.....	339.04	172.76	168.47	157.62	130.05		17.10	16.00		1001.94
Harmony West.....										
Indian Creek.....										
Judson.....	338.55				2.06					340.61
Liberty East.....	458.30	78.15	83.70		42.10					662.25
Liberty North.....	242.45									242.45
Liberty West.....	37.55									37.55
Mulberry.....	6.50									6.50
Muscle Shoals.....	347.57		18.00		80.40					445.97
Mad Creek.....										
Mc. Carmel.....										
New River.....										
North River.....	7.55	4.40	4.70		50					66.65
Newton.....	44.52		11.32							55.84
Pine Barren.....	180.40	38.35	53.40		8.50					280.65
Pen River.....										
Rock Mills.....	102.20		20.00							122.20
Sandy Creek.....										
Salisbury Springs.....	88.50									88.50
Salem.....	206.15		38.55							244.70
Shelby.....			18.00							18.00
South Eastern.....										
Tuscaloosa.....	374.70	15.75	63.05			38.10				491.60
Tuscaloosa North.....	69.50	3.00								72.50
Tuscaloosa South.....	201.31	49.40	77.50		14.00					342.71
Tennessee River.....	4.00		10.15							14.15
Tallapoosa River.....	102.00	10.00	10.00		149.25					271.25
Union.....	221.34	67.50	76.20	25.00	118.55					508.59
Yellow Creek.....										
Warrior River.....	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00					5.00
Zion.....	179.65									179.65
Miscellaneous Sources.....	287.05									287.05
Ch. of Bapt. Union.....	215.25	117.15	74.00	70.00		42.10				448.50
Sent Dr. McIntosh.....		428.74								428.74
by Tupper.....			58.42							58.42
by Selma Ch. to Theological Sem.....										
Sent by Cocoa River Ass. to H. College.....				220.00		160.00				380.00
	\$771.60	\$1540.01	\$2232.56	\$519.83	\$1195.22	\$152.10	\$195.03	\$62.10	\$16.00	\$305.13

This is to certify that I have this day examined the foregoing account of T. M. Bailey, Secretary and Treasurer of the State Mission Board of the Alabama Baptist Convention, from July 17th, 1880, to June 30th, 1881, and find the same correct and supported by proper vouchers.

LITERARY NOTES.

We have received a pamphlet giving an interesting account of the successful removal of a Superior Maxilla and Malar Bone, by Dr. W. B. Rogers, Professor of Anatomy in the Memphis, Tenn. Hospital Medical College. The account will be interesting to physicians, and can doubtless be procured by addressing Dr. Rogers, at Memphis.

THE NATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER, Chicago: Adams, Blackmer and Lyon Publishing Co., 54 and 56 Franklin Street. Price, \$1.25 a year. Its treatment of the lessons is full, complete—satisfactory. It condenses a wonderful amount of matter into small compass, and gives the results of the latest Christian scholarship. Begin with the July number.

ANDREW'S BAZAR for July is on our table. It is published under the auspices of "The Queen Publishing Company," of which Mr. W. R. Andrews, the founder of *The Bazar* and *Andrew's American Queen*, is manager. In its editorial columns are announcements of interest to the ladies. The number is filled with fashion news, and handsomely illustrated. Our lady readers will find it well to send to cents for a sample copy, to the Queen Publishing Company, Tribune Building, New York.

LIBRAIRIE DE LUXE.—A new and very beautiful Monthly Library, gotten up in the style of a handsomely bound and finely printed 12mo book. Each number contains some 300 pages. The type is large long primer, and it is printed on book paper. The cover is a beautiful Gold-stamped Leatherette. Each number is a "thing of beauty," an ornament to a parlor or library. It can be easily carried in the pocket. This library will contain none but choice, readable, books, from the most famous authors,—books of popular interest to be read during hours of leisure at the summer resort, on the cars, at home and everywhere. No. 1 is now ready, contains Bulwer's two celebrated novels: 1. *The Coming Race*; 2. *The New Utopia*. Price, 50 cts. Publishers, I. K. Funk & Co., 10 and 12 Bay St., New York.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE for August is one of the most interesting numbers yet issued of this popular periodical. The leading article, by George J. Manson, "The Jews in the Great Metropolis," will not fail to attract particular attention; it is admirably illustrated. Alfred H. Guernsey contributes No. 2 of *The Crusades*, treating of the Rise and Decline of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. The illustrations are excellent. A Missionary Hero—Samuel Marsden, is replete with interest and information; there are fifteen illustrations. Corpus Christi is another finely illustrated article, and there are many others especially noteworthy. The serial story, *Out of the World*, by Mrs. Robert O'Rourke, is continued. There is a story of interest, by Jean Lewis, *A Fire Heroine*, and several admirably written sketches, essays, etc., etc. The poems are by Herman Merivale, Lantia Wilton Smith, and other popular writers. Deborah is the subject of No. 3 of *Women of the Bible*. The Home Pulpit contains a sermon by the late Rev. Dr. Rudder, Christ's Prayer for his disciples. The Obituary Notices have been resumed, and those popular features are continued, International Sunday-school Lessons, Editor's Portfolio, Recreations for Sunday Afternoon, Music, etc. Single copy, 25 cts.; \$3 per annum. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

The A. G. S. R. R. having purchased the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific railroad, Mr. John Scott, General Manager of the former, has also been appointed General Manager and Vice President of that road.

Alabama News.

The crops in Barbour are fine. The crops around Louisville are looking well.

The crops in DeKalb county are not promising.

There are six prisoners in the Butler county jail.

The crop prospects in Crenshaw county are good.

A Baptist supper in Wetumpka netted about \$85.

There are six prisoners in the Elmore county jail.

Many mules and horses are dying in Greene county.

There are 37 prisoners in the Montgomery county jail.

The drought has seriously injured the crops in Perry county.

Oats, in the sheaf, bring 35 cents per bushel in Union Springs.

The man shot by E. J. Brown in Clarke county has since died.

In Cherokee county, James Dalton shot and killed Frank Farmer.

The thermometer registered 102 in the shade in Selma on Friday.

Tuscaloosa county will hold a prohibition convention on the 16th.

W. P. Brugh has received his commission as postmaster for Eutaw.

The crops between Selma and Montgomery are suffering for rain.

Crops about Butler Springs are very fine, though rain is much needed.

The caterpillar has appeared in limited numbers in Sumter and Hale.

Genuine cotton worms are reported in portions of Lowndes and Dallas.

A little son of Dr. B. H. Riggs, of Selma, died from the effects of a cat bite.

Mr. Barrow, of Covington county, lost a fine yoke of steers by lightning.

The State University at Tuscaloosa is now holding its 50th Commencement.

Several good rains have greatly improved the crop prospects in Sumter county.

A tri-weekly line of hacks from Eutaw to Carrollton will soon be established.

A merchant of Louisville has advertised for 3,000 spring chickens at 25 cents each.

A little son of Hon. H. C. Armstrong, visiting at Wetumpka, broke his collar bone.

A heavy wind blew down numerous trees and injured several buildings in Gadsden.

In the last two years the value of property in Clayton has increased nearly 50 per cent.

Prof. A. P. Rice has resigned the Presidency of the State Normal School at Florence.

Sam Roulston, a well known negro of Mobile, was stabbed and killed by an unknown party.

The crops between Montgomery and Union Springs have been much damaged by drought.

Cotton is still coming in the market, says the Greensboro Beacon; keep back for a better price.

In Elmore the corn is suffering very much, particularly on the uplands, and cotton is not doing well.

Louisville has seven stores, three bar-rooms, a drug store, a new hotel, a daily mail and two physicians.

Felix Addy, formerly of Moulton, was stabbed and killed in Mississippi by Mr. Mayfield, his son-in-law.

A collision at Calera between the E. T. V. and L. N. trains, resulted in considerable damage, to both.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hines, of Marion, had their annual reunion recently, at which there were present thirty-eight children and grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Norwood of Ft. Deposit, were thrown from a buggy and badly bruised.

Stephen Hart, of Henry county, is over one hundred years of age, he being the oldest man in his county.

The crops in Monroe county are very promising, though the drought injured the corn in many sections.

A scrap quilt containing 12,889 pieces has been made by Mrs. Nannie Haygood, who lives near Greenville.

A young girl in Colbert followed a drunken man, who had insulted her, for seven miles, and shot him with a pistol.

About forty miles of steel rails have been put down on the South and North railroad within the last few months.

Percy Clark, of Selma, has been appointed, by the managers of the Atlanta Exposition, Commissioner of Alabama.

The store house of Johnson & Payne, of Daquville, was struck by lightning, damaging the building considerably.

A little son of Mr. Jas. Aikens, of Jackson's Gap, was struck on the head by a passing train and dangerously hurt.

A dispatch from Greensboro to the Selma Times shows that the cotton worms are at work in the Hale county plantations.

W. B. Gilmer, Tax Assessor for Lowndes, has on his books 6,000 acres of land which have never been assessed before.

A young couple, the intended bride being under 14 years old, passed through Fort Payne recently, en route to Georgia to be married.

There were 49 business failures in Alabama during the last six months, ending June 30, the aggregate amount involved being \$1,400,000.

Three men, charged with attempting to throw a train from the track of the A. G. S. Railroad, have been arrested in Jefferson county.

Crops in nearly every section of the State are suffering greatly for want of rain. The corn crop will be a failure unless rain falls very soon.

Prof. Cather, of the Ashville Agis, predicts that cotton picking will begin earlier than usual the coming season; and that we may prepare for an early fall.

Meetings, for the purpose of giving expression to the indignation felt over the attempted assassination of Garfield, have been very generally held throughout the State.

Mr. N. B. Watson writes us as follows: Mrs. F. Franklin, near Castleberry, had a chicken hatched with two bodies, four legs, four wings, and one head.—*Evergreen News*.

The Columbus Enquirer says: Thos. R. Hannah, of Harris county, killed a rattlesnake, which weighed sixteen pounds, measured four and a half feet and had thirty rattles and a button.

The "Public Land Department" has recently issued an order declaring thousands of acres of land heretofore held under bogus homestead and preemption claims, vacant and subject to homestead entry.

Fort Payne Journal: A vein of potter's clay of very fine quality is found in the ridge west of this place all the way from the Georgia line down to this point, and doubtless below here if it were looked for.

Rockford Enterprise: Rev. Cat Smith informs us that a few days ago his horse ate at Rora Murkison's a bunch of fodder of the crop of 1881. Rora has about 400 pounds of this twenty-eight year old fodder which was gathered by his father when Rora was a little younger than he is now. The fodder was sound, sweet and all right, and is relished as well as if it was new, by the stock.

The Pastor's Salary.

If a man is fit to preach, he is worth wages. If he is worth wages, he should be paid with all the business regularity that is demanded and enforced in business life. There is no man in the community who works harder for what he receives than the faithful minister. There is no man in whose work the community is interested—to whom regular wages, that shall not cost him a thought, are so important.

Of what proportionate use can any man be in the pulpit, whose weeks are frittered away in mean cares and petty economies. Every month, or every quarter-day, every pastor should be sure that there will be placed in his hands, as his just wages, money enough to pay all his expenses. Then, without a sense of special obligation, he can preach the truth with freedom, and prepare for his public ministrations without distraction.

Nothing more cruel to a pastor, or more disastrous to his work, can be done than to force upon him a feeling of dependence upon the charities of his flock. He is the creature of a popular whim, and a preacher without influence to those who do not respect him or his office sufficiently to pay him the wages due to a man who devotes his life to them. Manliness cannot live in such a man, except it be in a measure endured simply because there are others who depend upon the charities doled out to him. Good many pastors do not want this; they want wages. They need them, and the people owe them; but they take to themselves the credit of benefactors, and place their pastors in the hands of the people. If Christians do not sufficiently recognize the legitimacy of the pastor's calling to render him fully his just wages, and to assist him to maintain his manly independence before the world, they must not blame the world for looking upon him with a contempt that forbids approach and precludes influence. The world will be quite ready to take the pastor at the valuation of his friends, and the religion he teaches at the price its professors are willing to pay in a business way for its ministry.—*Scribner's Monthly*.

Appointments.

Rev. C. C. Bloodworth, of York Station, will fill the following appointments, in and near the bounds of the South-west Liberty Association:

Zion, Tuesday, July 19, night Concord, Wednesday, " 20, 11am at Zion, Thursday, " 21, night at Ft. Payne, Friday, " 22, 11am at Selma, Saturday, " 23, night at Selma, Sunday, " 24, night. Brethren will please give publicity to these appointments.

We heard a planter who made ten bales of cotton to the mule last year say that the Mule Cultivator is the greatest labor saving machine he ever saw when placed in the hands of negro laborers. He thinks that every farmer who is able to run two mules will be able with them to do the work of four men and four mules by using the cultivator. Four practical planters in the best portion of Hale county, who have seen the Mule Cultivator, side by side with other cultivators, say that it is the best, most convenient and of lightest draught. These cultivators are for sale in Selma by Carter, Johnson & Co., whom we recommend to our readers.

WANTED, A Situation as ART TEACHER.

A young lady, a graduate of the Judson Female Institute, having for several years devoted herself exclusively to the study of Art in that Institution, now desires a situation as teacher of that specialty. Classes in the Literary Department would be taken to fill up her time, if required. For further particulars refer to Dr. L. R. Gwaltney, President of the Judson, or to the editors of the ALABAMA BAPTIST.

SIX OTHER REASONS.—Why you should use the Seven Springs Iron and Alum Mass, made by Landrum & Litchfield, Albion, Mass., Va.:

1st. It acts upon the Liver and Kidneys, causing their natural secretions to pass off through the proper channels.

2d. It acts upon the Stomach and Bowels, neutralizing foreign acids, and producing healthy action.

3d. Its effect upon the system is progressive and delicate.

4th. It is the only single remedy that removes the cause of the disease and improves the health at the same time.

5th. It comes nearer being a "specific" for diseases peculiar to females, and uterine complaints than any other remedy.

6th. It is an honest Remedy, and every one can understand what it is, and use it with or without the advice of a physician.

For sale by Druggists.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly

For July.

This ably conducted magazine presents an attractive and interesting article in the latest issue. The opening article, entitled Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, is particularly interesting; it is admirably illustrated. Recollections of Gaiety Life Forty Years Ago. The Lancashire Witches. The South African Trader. Among Lombard Cities. The Islands of the Bay State, by N. Robinson, etc., etc., possess great merit and are profusely illustrated. A Life Remorse. Mr. Benedict's intensely interesting serial, is continued, and there are short stories by S. Annie Frost, H. C. Cordell, James G. Austin and other popular writers. With several excellent sketches, and of pleasant reading. The poems are by W. H. Roberts, J. Cunningham, etc., and many of them have tasteful illustrations. The miscellany embraces a great variety of subjects, and abounds with information, interest and entertainment. In view of the quantity and quality of the literary and artistic contents of each number of this periodical, it must be regarded as the cheapest magazine published. There are 128 pages, quarto, and about 100 illustrations. The yearly subscription is \$3, and a single copy is only 25 cts., sent postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

An Important Fact to Remember.

That the Cough which is neglected may develop into some serious lung or throat trouble, and to prevent this the sufferer wants something good, reliable and quick, not obnoxious to take, and an article that will work its way by removing all the causes which produce any cough. You find in the SHAKESWELL COUGH MIXTURE the greatest relief. This is one of the remedies that has been tried, and about 100 illustrations of all things for Coughs, Colds, Lung and Throat diseases.

Another article to remember is the SHAKESWELL DIARRHOEA MIXTURE. It has been the means of saving many from pain, and the distressing consequences of Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea, etc. It will act like magic and relieve the worst forms of Diarrhoea. These remedies are sold by Druggists at 25 and 50 cents a bottle, large or small bottles will be sent or receipt of price and sufficient amount to pay charges. We only ask a trial of these goods.

SHAKESWELL MEDICINE COMPANY, Selma, Ala.

O. G. Fenley.

Our brother, was born in this State Nov. 21, 1818, and died May 14, 1881, after a long and painful illness. Bro. Fenley was baptized into the fellowship of Hopewell Baptist Church, Choctaw county, Ala., Sept. 22, 1844, by the venerable and now deceased, Wm. Steward, of which church he was a consistent member to the day of his death. He has left a devoted step-son and his only daughter, Miss Annie, to mourn his loss. He was a man of God, and his life was a "man's life in the flesh." It was the privilege of the writer to visit him during his sickness, and the last time he was with him, Bro. F. said that he knew that he did not have time to stay, but that he did not want to die. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." "O, what a blessed hope is ours While here on earth we stay! We must then take the heavenly powers, And anticipate that day!"

J. D. COOK, Pastor.

In Memory of Laura J. Martin.

Laura J. Martin, daughter of W. F. and Nancy C. Martin, was born Feb. 26, 1876, and died Sept. 9, 1880, aged 3 years, 6 months and 13 days.

She slept beneath her native earth, Near to the spot that gave her birth. Her youthful feet tread flowers that bloom In beauty o'er her early tomb.

Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep, From which none ever wake to weep, Asleep in Jesus, peaceful rest, Whose waking is supremely blest.

She rests beneath her native earth, With grateful hearts we'll sing her worth. Her gentle ways shall comfort those who love, In hearts that knew and loved her well.

How can we bid the tearful eye To hear her calling from the sky? Oh, how could we her absence bear— But that we hope to meet her there?

Asleep in Jesus, oh, for me Such a blissful refuge be! Surely shall my ashes lie, Waiting the summons from on high.

Then by his calling we shall wake Aboard the golden gate, On golden streets to walk and sing All glory to our heavenly King!

MOTHER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COTTON PICKING.

Is close at hand. Get

C. W. HOOPER & CO.,
GROCERS.
Numbers 1 and 3 West Water Street, Selma, Alabama.
MILLER'S AGENTS FOR FLOUR AND MEAL.
AND DEALERS IN
WESTERN PRODUCE.
Cash buyers will be offered inducements.

S. F. HOBBS, No. 40 Broad St. Selma, Ala.,
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
Fine Jewelry, Clocks, Silver and Plated Goods, Spectacles & Eye Glasses
Of every style and grade. Also
PIANOS AND ORGANS
From the best makers, sold at lowest rates and on easy terms.
Watch Repairing and Engraving Specialties.
Standard Railroad Time.

W. B. GILL, Corner Washington and Selma Streets,
DEALER IN
Carriages, Wagons and Carts, Furniture of every Description,
Bretts, Phonos, Extended Top Barouches,
Buggies, Rockaways, Children's Buggies,
STUDEBAKER'S CELEBRATED UNDERTAKER'S DEPARTMENT.
Full supply of all kinds of
Metallic, Barbed, and Metallic Burial
Cases, Wood Cases, Wood Cases.
Best in the United States.

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.

A. T. JONES,

Water St., Selma, Alabama.

Hardware, Iron, Nails,
Agricultural Implements,
Stoves, Grates, Hollow-ware,
Marbleized Iron Mantels,
Cotton Scales, Steelyards,
Rubber and Leather Belting.
A Full Stock of all Goods in my Line at Best Prices.

A. W. JONES. E. K. CARLISLE. ABNER WILLIAMS.

CARLISLE, JONES & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR SALE OF
Agricultural and Mill Machinery.
SELMA, ALABAMA.

HALL COTTON GINS,
TAYLOR COTTON GINS,
WITH OR WITHOUT FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS.
PRESSES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, FOR STEAM, HORSE, OR HAND POWER.
ENGINES,
ALL OF LATEST AND MOST APPROVED DESIGNS.
Malta Cultivators
AND
HAPGOOD SULKY PLOWS.

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THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

At the Cross.

Oh, the Cross, the Cross of Christ,
Bright with glory, wet with blood!
From the dying sacrifice
Pours down Love's divinest flood:
Jesus who for us has died,
See me by thy risen side.
Here my soul in sorrow stands,
Bless me with thy pierced hands!
Now thy Father doth forsake,
And yet nearer comes to me:
All alone in thy heart-ache,
My soul from sin in thee,
Jesus, in thine agony,
My soul sympathizing see:
Dying, let me with thee die,
And from sin forever fly!
Oh, my Lord, thy heart hath broke!
My heart bruised will not break!
Thyself hast received the stroke
Justly given for my sake:
Jesus, thou hast conquered sin,
Which would pay its death to me:
By the victor thou didst win
Give me immortality!

Cross of Jesus, Cross of Christ,
Bright with glory, wet with blood,
From thy dying sacrifice
Pours down Love's divinest flood!
Jesus, who for us has died,
Keep me by thy risen side,
Blood to thee by closest hands,
Clasp me with thy pierced hands!

A New View.

A group of young men, students in
University, gathered one evening
in the room of a "new fellow,"
had met there by agreement to try, by
persuasion, ridicule or flattery, to in-
duce him to join in an expedition
they had planned for the following
night.

The young man was cordial and
polite, joining merrily in their lively
talk, but when at last the "ruling
spirit" ventured upon the real object
of their call, he became cold and dis-
tinguished, and declined most decidedly
to accede to it.

"Come now, this is too thin," ex-
claimed Smith, his anger rising and
throwing off all disguise; "we shan't
take No for an answer, unless you
can give reasons why it would not be
healthy." Scruples, isn't it?" with a
sneer.

"Yes," said Lawrence, frankly, "it
is 'scruples and scruples,'" laughing.
"Well, then give us a few, can't
you, old fellow? It's pa and ma first,
I suppose!"

"Exactly, Smith, or perhaps I
should say that was 'secondly.' 'First-
ly,' would be that calling myself by
the name of Christ, I consider my-
self as bound to honor and obey my
leader."

"Secondly," and the young man
arose and stood very straight and tall
before his fellow-students, "my pa-
rents!"

"Now, fellows, suppose I was in
the employment of a merchant, would
you consider it a fine, manly thing
for me to conduct his business, as far
as it was left in my hands, with a to-
tal disregard of his wishes and rules?"

"Well, then, would it be 'smart' in
me to open his money-drawer and
help myself to its contents, expecting
that he would kindly overlook my lit-
tle imprudence, and continue me in
his service?"

"Well, tell me, please, how is it any
better, any smarter to abuse the con-
fidence of our best friends, squander
their money, and worse than all bring
shame and sorrow upon their gray
hairs?"

"It seems to me, fellows, that it
must be an awful mean, an utterly
base thing, to first break your mother's
heart, and then go around boasting,
'I'm not tied to my mammy's
apronstrings.'"

"No, friend Smith, while I consent
to receive my father's money in get-
ting my education, I will at least try
to be honest in using it."

"When I get through with that, and
am able to earn my own salt and
clothes, then if I wish to have a good
time, by ruining my body and soul, I
shall at least have the satisfaction of
paying 'for it myself.'"

The young men all at once remem-
bered that they had "an engagement,"
and abruptly left such unprofitable
material.

H. H. B.

Women and Wine.

A writer in *Scribner's Monthly* uses
the following strong language, which
will be responded to by the women
who have suffered all over the land:
"Of the worst foes that women
ever had to encounter, wine stands at
the head. The appetite for strong
drink in men, has spoiled the lives of
more women—ruined more hopes for
them, scattered more fortunes for
them, brought to them more shame,
sorrow and hardship—than any other
evil that lives. The country numbers
tens of thousands—nay, hundreds of
thousands of women who are widows
to-day, and sit in hopeless weeds, be-
cause the husbands had been slain by
strong drink."

"Yes," says the *Agricultural World*,
"there are hundreds of thousands of
homes scattered all over the land, in
which women live lives of torture,
going through all the changes of suf-
fering that lie between the extremes
of fear and despair, because those
who they love, love wine better than
they do the woman they have sworn
to love. There are women by the
thousands who dread to hear at the
door the step that once thrilled them
with pleasure; that step has learned
to reel under the influence of the se-
ductive poison. There are women
groaning with pain, while we write
these words, from bruises and brutal-
ities inflicted by husbands made mad
by drink. There can be no exagger-
ation in any statement made in regard
to this matter, because no human im-
agination can create anything worse
than the truth, and no pen is capable
of portraying the truth. The sorrow
of a wife with a drunken husband, or
a mother with a drunken son, are as
near the realization of hell as can be
reached, in this world at least. The
shame, the indignation, the sorrow,
the sense of disgrace for herself and
children, the poverty—and not un-
frequently the beggary—the fear and
the fact of violence, the lingering,
life long struggle and despair of coun-
less women with drunken husbands,
are enough to make all women curse
wine, and engage unitedly to oppose
it everywhere as the worst enemy of
their sex."

Life's Private Anniversaries.

Every life, however obscure, has its
private anniversaries, peculiar to it-
self, and set apart from other periods
by memories of joy or grief, with
which the stranger intermeddeth not.
In a sense, every life has its own soli-
tudes, into which not even the near-
est of kin, and the dearest of love,
are able to penetrate. We observe,
as it is right we should, our home festi-
vals, birthdays, wedding days, and
days when the children come of age.
The national days of gladness or
mourning are properly kept by us in
our capacity of citizens, and we would
be shorn of much intellectual wealth,
and pauperized in the midst of plen-
ty should we become content to live
for mere bread and butter, without
thought or care for that which is be-
yond the material needs of the body.
Food, shelter, raiment, we all require;
but we require far more. No man
lives to any high purpose, no man
indeed, reaps any satisfaction from
life, who does not verify in his indi-
vidual experience the words of the
Master, that the life is more than
meat, and the body is more than rai-
ment. No life is successful that is
sordid. Mr. Gradgrind clamoring for
facts, and tramping sentiment under
his feet, sees at last his sons and
daughters making shipwreck of char-
acter, not in spite of, but because of,
their excessive practical education.
Imagination gives the soul wings with
which to soar over the difficulties
which else it could not surmount;
and none are so pitiable as they who
in this world of the brier and the
thorn must forever creep, and climb,
ever unable, for want of pinions, to fly.

Life's private anniversaries are
among its most tenderly cherished
and sacredly envied epochs. It was
twenty, thirty, forty years ago,
when the "lanes were white with
May," that young love first casts its
spell over a true heart. But to this
hour the spring returning has its
sweet reminders of the long mornings
when "the phantom of a silent song"
kept floating through the brain, when
the soul recognized in incomplete-
ness, unguessed and unmet, till it was
revealed by the new friendship, which
has hallowed all the way since then.
Holier and closely guarded in the in-
most sanctuary of the heart, is the re-
collection of the time when there were
the first stirrings of desire after a con-
scious union with Christ. The first
full surrender to him, the first ac-
knowledgement of his right to the
possession of a man's whole being
and the first rapture of delight at be-
ing not one's own, but bought with a
price, can never be forgotten.

Temperance and Legislation.

Canon Farrar, in a recent address
entitled "Temperance and Legisla-
tion," published by the National
Temperance Society, referring to the
cry so often made, that "You cannot
make people sober by act of Parlia-
ment," says, "Gentlemen, it is not
true that you cannot, to an immense
extent, make people sober by act of
Parliament. You can't have been
done over vast tracts of America. It
is being done in the wide areas of our
colonies. It is done in hundreds of
our English parishes where the land-
owner has the wisdom to shelter his
people from crime and pauperism by
the simple rule which he, on his single
authority, can make, and make un-
questioned, but which hundreds of
poor men and poor women and poor
children on his estate cannot make,
however passionately they may de-
sire it, and however deeply it af-
fects their social, moral and relig-
ious welfare—namely, that there shall
not be a single liquor shop on his es-
tate. Not make people sober by act
of Parliament! Why, at this very
moment, to their immense benefit,
you are making 20,000 people, among
whom are the very worst drunkards
in England, not only sober by act of
Parliament, but absolute teetotallers!
Who are these? Why, they are the
poor prisoners now in our prisons,
not one of whom from the day that
he enters prison, is allowed to touch
alcohol, and who in consequence of
this restriction, are as a class, in spite
of all their other disadvantages, so
completely the healthiest class of peo-
ple in England that there is a lower
rate of mortality among prisoners
than there is among professional men,
and that as the death-rate stands
highest of all among publicans, who
sell alcohol, so it stands lowest of all
among the prisoners, who are abso-
lutely deprived of every drop of it."

"Died Poor."

"It was a sad funeral to me," said
the speaker, "the saddest I have at-
tended for years." "That of Edmond-
son?" "Yes." "How did his life
end?" "Poor—poor as poverty."
was one long struggle with the world,
and at every disadvantage. Fortune
mocked him all the while with golden
promises that were destined never to
know fulfillment. "Yet he was pa-
tient and enduring," remarked one of
the company. "Patient as a Christian,
enduring as a martyr," was an-
swered. "Poor man! He was worthy
of a better fate. He ought to have
succeeded, for he deserved suc-
cess." "Did he not succeed?" ques-
tioned one who had spoken of his pa-
tience and endurance. "No, sir. He
died poor, just as I have stated.
Nothing that he put his hand to ever
succeeded. A strange fatality seem-
ed to attend every enterprise."

"I was with him in his last mo-
ments," said the other, "and thought
of him as a martyr." "No, he has left
nothing behind," was replied. "The
heirs will have no concern as to the ad-
ministration of his estate." "He left a
good name," said one, "and that is
something." And a legacy of noble
deeds that were done in the name of
humanity, remarked another. "Les-
sons of patience in suffering; of hope
in adversity, of heavenly confidence
when no sunbeams fell upon his be-
wildered path," was the testimony of
another. "And high truths, manly
courage, and heroic fortitude,"

Then he died rich," was the em-

phatic declaration. "Richer than the
millionaire who went to his long home
on the same day, miserable in all but
gold. A sad funeral did you say?
No, it was a triumphal procession!
Not the burial of a human clod, but
the ceremonies attendant on the trans-
lation of an angel. Did not succeed?
Why, his whole life was a series of
successes. In every conflict he came
off the victor, and now the victor's
crown is on his brow."

"No, no; he did not die poor, but
rich—rich in neighborly love, and
rich in celestial affections. And his
heirs have an interest in the adminis-
tration of his affairs. A large prop-
erty has been left, and let them see to
it that they do not lose these pre-
cious things through false estimates and ig-
norant depreciation. There are high-
er things to gain in this world than
wealth that perishes. He dies rich
who can take his treasure with him to
the new land where he is to abide for-
ever; and he who has to leave all be-
hind on which he placed his affections
dies poor indeed."—*Christian Herald*

He's a Brick.

Very few of the thousands who use
the above slang term, know its origin
or its primitive significance—accord-
ing to which it is a grand thing to say
of a man, "He is a brick." The word
used in its original intent implies all
that is brave, patriotic, and loyal.
Plutarch, in his life of Agesilaus, king
of Sparta, gives us the meaning of the
word and familiar expression.

On a certain occasion, an ambas-
sador from Ephesus, on a diplomatic mis-
sion, was shown by the king over his
capital. The ambassador knew of
the monarch's name; knew that
though nominally only king of Spar-
ta, he was ruler of Greece; and he
had looked to see massive walls rear-
ing aloft their embattled towers for
the defence of the city, but he found
nothing of the kind. He marvelled
much at this, and spoke of it to the
king.

"Sir," he said, "I have visited most
of the principal towns, and find no
walls reared for defence. Why is this?"

"Indeed, Sir Ambassador," replied
Agesilaus, "thou canst not have look-
ed carefully. Come with me to-mor-
row morning, and I will show you the
walls of Sparta."

Accordingly, on the following
morning the king led his guest out
upon the plain, where his army was
drawn up in full array, and pointing
proudly to the patriot host, he said,
"There thou beholdest the walls of
Sparta—ten thousand men, and ev-
ery man a brick."—*Ex.*

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Experiments in Pig Feeding.

We collate the following facts from
the Second Biennial Report of the
Secretary of the Kansas State Board
of Agriculture, 1879-80. The experi-
ments were undertaken to ascertain
whether the western plan of feeding
in open fields, in cold weather, is
more profitable than feeding in shel-
tered yards or pens. Ten pigs, all
Berkshires, were fed, each in a dif-
ferent manner, and the result care-
fully noted. During the summer pre-
ceding, and up to the time the experi-
ment began, all the pigs were kept
in a large pasture-field—mostly prairie
grass, but containing a small prop-
ortion of orchard grass and alfalfa
—receiving an ear of corn per pig
each day. The pigs were a remark-
ably uniform lot, and of very excellent
quality. Half the pigs were arranged
in the basement of a warm stone barn,
and the others in an open yard on the
side of a close board fence five feet
high, but without other protection,
except straw "nests," which were fur-
nished both sets as needed. A single
pig occupied each pen, an arrange-
ment necessary to the proper appoint-
ment of food, and distribution of the
results of the experiment.

In pens 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 10 shelled
corn exclusively was fed; in pens 3,
4, 8 and 9 a ration of bran, in addi-
tion to the corn, was fed, the amount
varying but little from two pounds
per day. In all the pens all the corn
that the animals would eat was fed,
great care being taken that none was
left over in the troughs and wasted,
or, on the other hand, that the ani-
mals were insufficiently supplied. The
pigs were fed twice daily, at 8
a. m. and at 4 p. m., the feed being
weighed out accurately to each pig
at every feeding. If at the time of
feeding the previous feed had not
been consumed, the surplus was re-
moved, and a proportionate reduction
made in the amount of the next feed.
All the pigs received whatever water
they required. The bran was fed
dry or mixed with water, to suit the
tastes of the different pigs. At first
this was eaten with apparent relish,
but as the weather grew colder they
seemed to care less for the bran,
finally refusing it altogether, when,
about the eighth and ninth weeks, the
bran ration was discontinued. Rec-
ords of the daily temperature were
also kept.

The five pigs kept in warm pens
gained 63.9 per cent. of original
weight from Nov. 1 to Jan. 17th fol-
lowing; those in open yard gained
52.2 per cent. In the first case the
average number of pounds of corn
per pound of increase was 5.05 to
5.31; or 4.78 to 4.84, with 3 1/2 to 3 3/4
of bran. With the pigs in the yard it
took 5.21 to 6.02 pounds of corn, or
5.39 to 6.17 lbs. of corn with 3 1/2
to 7 1/2 lb. of bran, to make a pound of
gain. For the pigs fed exclusively
on corn, it took an average of 5.15
lbs. of corn to make a pound of in-
crease, when kept in warm pens; for
those in the yard it took 5.48 lbs.

The total loss from feeding in the
open yards was quite marked through-
out, and the variations in individual
cases were considerable. It was no-
ticeable that the quietest animals, the
best feeders of those fed "outside,"
endured the severe weather the best,
and gave the largest returns for the
food consumed. These, during the
severe weather which prevailed dur-
ing the 6th, 9th and 10th weeks,
passed much of the time in a condi-
tion closely resembling hibernation;
they came to their feed during severe

weather with great apparent reluc-
tance, and rarely oftener than once
each day, during the remainder of
the time lying very still, the vital
functions apparently moving at the
slowest pace.

The very uniform increase in the
amount of feed required to produce
one pound of increase, during each
subsequent week of the experiment,
after the first and second weeks had
been passed, (a fact fully brought out
by the experiments of Mr. Miles and
others,) was plainly shown. The di-
minished amount of food consumed
for each 100 pounds live weight dur-
ing each subsequent week of the ex-
periment, after the animals had be-
come measurably "ripe," was also no-
ticeable.

The importance of a ration of bran
or other coarse food in connection
with corn, for fattening pigs, is fre-
quently urged by writers, on theoret-
ical grounds. It was chiefly to test
this question that bran was used with
corn in two of the pens of each of the
two series. The value of the
bran fed in this experiment may be
shown in a brief summary and com-
parison of the results obtained. In
pens 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 10, in which
corn exclusively was fed, 901 1/2 lbs.
of increase cost 4.775 lbs. of corn, and
in pens 3, 4, 8 and 9, in which
corn and bran were fed, 570 lbs. of
increase cost 2.975 lbs. of corn and
432 lbs. of bran. That is, 842 lbs.
of corn had in this experiment, a feed-
ing value equal to that of 75 7/8 lbs.
of bran—a fact which seems to show
that corn alone can be more profit-
ably used for fattening hogs than a
mixed feed consisting of corn and
bran.—*Country Gentleman*.

Decaying Fruit, and Sickness.

I know of many cases of sickness,
and some cases of death, among cows,
horses and sheep, from breathing the
air contaminated by the rotting, sweat-
ing and fermentation of vegetable
matter. Cabbage seems to give out
the most sickening, and for some
reason dangerous odors. No vegeta-
bles of any kind should be stored in
or near the cow house, stable or sheep-
pen, if we would have healthy ani-
mals. These being the facts (and
they most certainly are facts), what
are we to expect when we allow all
sorts of vegetables, in all sorts of stink-
ing, death-dealing conditions, to rot
and decay in our cellars, which are
generally immediately under our liv-
ing and sleeping rooms? Thousands
of emaciated, unhealthy men and wo-
men, with their innocent children,
are to be seen through the country,
who are the victims of their own ig-
norance and foolishness. Some of
our farm houses are almost palatial
in their size and outward adornments,
but they are white sepulchres, full
of rottenness, and really produce
dead men's bones to all intents and
purposes.

I know of one quite respectable,
well-to-do farmer here, who farms ten
acres near the city, and who yearly
fills his large cellar with all sorts of
vegetables. He has a large family.
All are sick, and have been for years.
I have repeatedly remonstrated with
him, and pointed out the danger, ex-
plaining to him the cause of the con-
tinued sickness in his family. I have
tried to show him that his doctor's
bills are as much as he makes by his
vegetables.—*Cor. of Country Gentle-
man*.

Four quarts of corn bran and one
pint and a half of cotton seed meal
will be ample daily feeding for a cow;
without any corn meal. The corn
bran contains the oily part of the
grain, with most of the nitrogen, and
when fed with cotton-seed meal it
makes a very fattening food, as well
as a very healthful one. To reduce
its fattening tendency a quart of
wheat bran might be substituted for
one quart of the bran.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

Word Square.

1. A Hebrew measure.
2. A kind of fruit.
3. Damage.
4. A collection of soldiers.

C. C.

Enigma.

1. Composed of twelve letters.
- My 8, 7, 2, 10 we should strive not to do.
- My 4, 6, 3, 2, 1 is a vegetable production.
- My 1, 5, 2, 11, 12 are used in building.
- My 9, 11, 10 is the whole.
- My whole is one of nature's won-
ders.

MAUD.

Curtain-raiser.

1. Curtail a point of land, and leave
a covering for the head.
2. Curtail a plant, and leave a
stem.
3. Curtail a part of the neck, and
leave a short sleep.
4. Curtail a small lizard, and leave
modern.
5. Curtail an animal, and leave to
hurt.

OUR WILLIE.

Word Puzzle.

1. I am a word of six letters, and am
an exceedingly humble personage.
Change my initial and reverse, and
you will see the condition in which I
usually appear.

F. I. SHERMAN.

Diamond.

1. A consonant.
2. A simpleton.
3. Events.
4. A South African antelope.
5. A kind of ship.
6. A privilege.
7. A consonant.

LITTLE NELL.

Answers to Last Puzzles.

1. CROSS WORD ENIGMA.—Chaperon.
2. REVERSALE.—1. Level, level: 2.
Hannah, Hannah.

1. CENTRAL ACROSTIC.—
w o e
a c t
e l y
f o e
a t e

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