

Alabama Baptist.

SELMA, ALABAMA, JULY 21, 1881.

JNO. L. WEST & CO., PUBLISHERS.

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Entered at the post-office at Selma, Ala., as second-class matter.

STATE CONVENTION.

TROY, ALA., July 13, 1881.

FIRST DAY.

At precisely 10 o'clock this morning, the sound of President Haralson's gavel called the Alabama Baptist State Convention to order in the First Baptist church. At the request of the President, Bro. E. J. Forrester, of Pleasant Hill, conducted the opening devotional exercises. Hymn commencing,

"I love Thy kingdom, Lord."

was sung by the Convention, and Bro. Forrester read the 13th chapter of 1 Cor., and the closing portion of Matthew's Gospel, and offered prayer.

Convention proceeded to business by the enrollment of the names of delegates. This was immediately followed by the election of officers, which resulted in the choice of Hon. Jonathan Haralson, for President, Judge Hubbard and Hon. J. G. Harris, for Vice Presidents, and B. B. Davis, for Secretary. Judge Haralson very briefly thanked the Convention for this renewed distinction. Calling attention to the published programme which had been prepared with great care, he stated that it would be necessary for the delegates to be promptly in their places in order that the business be successfully conducted.

Bro. Stout, pastor of the church in which the Convention is being held, arose at this point and stated that the pleasant duty had been assigned him of welcoming this great body of Christians to the city of Troy. The hospitality of the homes of the people of this little city was cordially extended. As brethren beloved, he would welcome them. The assembling of these Christian hosts was not without the profoundest significance. We are here for work—our mission is to labor for the Master. It is our custom to gather in Convention annually for purpose of prosecuting the great work with which we have been sacredly entrusted. The work in which we are engaged is divided into three branches—the Sunday-school work, education, and Missions. For the Sunday-school we are seeking the highest possible efficiency, and are rendering as potent as possible the agencies for winning the youth of our land to Christ. We strive not for external glitter—not for outside tinsel. We seek to do a solid, a sacred work for Jesus. We prosecute our educational work along the line of three channels—colportage, newspapers, and classical institutions. In the work of Missions we would seek for the full complement of the Great Commission. Again he extended the most cordial welcome, and begged that the Convention seek to leave a blessing upon the church and community. For a week the members of this church have been meeting here and earnestly praying God's benediction upon the Convention.

President Haralson responded: "Permit me, my brother, on behalf of the brethren of this Convention to thank you for the earnest welcome which you have given us. For the next few days it will be our happy privilege to mingle with you in your homes, and to partake of the hospitality so generously offered. Our numbers are not so great as to tax you in this respect. On behalf of this Convention, I invite all members of Baptist churches who may have come as visitors, as I do all Christians indeed to be present with us during our sessions. We shall take with us to our homes the remembrance of the pleasant welcome which has met us in this beautiful town."

Bro. Reeves arose, and with a few touching remarks relative to the attempted assassination of President Garfield, submitted the following message, to be sent forthwith to Washington, as an expression of sympathy to the President and his family in their sore affliction:

"To Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

"The Baptists of Alabama, in Convention assembled, before entering upon other business, and on motion of Rev. W. N. Reeves, unanimously and enthusiastically passed the following resolution:

"To the President and Mrs. Garfield, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

"The expressions of sympathy which you have received from the whole South, in this the hour of your affliction, are abundant and gratifying; still we wish to assure you that we have anxiously and prayerfully awaited the issue. And now rejoicing in the hope of his speedy and permanent restoration we will continue to pray that he may be spared to administer this great government for the good of the whole people. May the God of nations bless and spare our President."

Brother P. W. Johnson, Joiner and A. B. Campbell of Georgia, Thompson Crane, of Pennsylvania, and Porter, of Florida were welcomed as visitors.

Messengers to other bodies were appointed as follows:

To Mississippi Convention—J. G. Harris, W. B. Crumpton, F. D. Hale, Z. D. Owen.

To Georgia Convention—T. H. Stout, S. A. Goodwin, W. S. Rogers, B. F. Riley, Z. D. Owen, David Rogers, Jno. T. Davis, A. D. Ashurst and Bennett.

The President appointed the com-

mittees that were to report during the session of the Convention.

Bro. Bailey read the sixth annual report of the State Mission Board. The report declared that zealous efforts had been made to widen and deepen the interest in the work among all the churches.

After the adjournment of the Convention last year and at the first meeting of the State Board, it was thought that \$17,000 should be raised during the ensuing year, among the Baptists of Alabama, and contributed to the general work of evangelization. The Board issued an address to the Baptists of Alabama apportioning this amount among the several associations. The majority accepted the proposition. In making this distribution reference was had not only to the numbers within a given association, but to its financial ability as well. The results, he was pleased to report, were gratifying. For the most part the Board has the hearty co-operation of pastors all over the State.

Contributions had increased (1) for State Missions, 50 per cent; for Home Missions, 30 per cent; for Foreign Missions, 100 per cent. There was increased interest in the cause of education. After a year's trial the plan succeeded so admirably that it is to be continued. A good year's work has been done. The work which has been previously done among the churches by evangelists is being gradually abandoned, and the missionaries and evangelists are being sent into regions that are destitute. The missionaries of the Board are trying to establish churches in sixteen of our towns in different parts of the State. In most of these the prospects are encouraging. But much desolation still exists. From Washington county there comes the Macedonian cry. In Baldwin county there is wide-spread destitution. In some sections of that county it has been seven years since the Gospel was heard. What we need are more funds to send thither earnest, godly men. In Southeast Alabama Bro. Callaway needs men to assist him. And what must be done with the fifteen associations that have not as yet been won into co-operation with us? Must they be left over? O no, no! They can, they ought, and they must be won over.

COLPORTAGE WORK.

It became evident from the widespread demand that much good could be secured through the medium of colportage. But the Board was confronted by the embarrassment of having no means with which to meet this demand. A few churches contributed to this work, and a generous loan was secured from the Selma church. Five colporteurs are now engaged directly, and two others combine this with evangelistic labors. No salaries are paid them. They derive a small profit from the sale of the books. Two formidable difficulties have thus far been experienced, viz: scarcity of books and bad roads. Under circumstances so unfavorable, they have done well. There is a demand for pure literature from all parts of the State. The American Baptist Publication Society made a donation of 200 Bibles to be distributed among the destitute in the State.

WORK AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.

A committee of white brethren attended the meeting of the last colored Convention, and proposed to engage the services of one of their number to do evangelistic work among the colored people, provided they would pay one half his salary. Rev. C. O. Booth was accordingly appointed. He has worked faithfully. By his zeal and Christian demeanor he has won the favorable esteem of both white and colored people. For the continuance of this noble work some provision should be made during the session of this Convention.

HINDRANCES TO THE WORK.

There is a vast disproportion of men and means in the general work of the Board. Another difficulty arises from the hampered condition of the Board in regard to instructions relative to the distribution of its funds. If these contributions were submitted to the Board untrammelled, the cry of destitution would soon cease. Another difficulty that may be mentioned is the unsatisfactory way in which the missionaries receive their salaries. They should not be allowed to collect their salaries on the field, nor should the churches be so tardy in meeting their obligations. It is hoped that this Convention will inaugurate some plan by which the churches can contribute systematically.

EXTENT OF OPERATIONS.

There are thirty-six brethren, with the Corresponding Secretary, who are working in connection with this Board. Weeks' service, 923, equivalent to more than seventeen and a half years of toil as done by one man; sermons preached, 3,592; addresses delivered, 702; churches organized, 37; Sunday-schools established, 71; missionary societies organized, 2; baptized, 165; baptized in connection with pastors, 361; received by letter into pastoral churches, 110; restored into pastoral churches, 15; visits to churches, 819; to preaching stations, 125; visits to families, 3,018; prayer meetings organized, 70; deacons' meetings attended, 328; deacons ordained, 33; assisted in ordaining ministers, 6; institutes attended, 13; subscribers to the ALABAMA BAPTIST, 370; young men secured to the Board, 41; volumes distributed, 1,500—value, \$1,015.11; Bibles distributed, 249; value, \$463.60; tract leaflets distributed, 11,042; number of miles traveled, 41,363. We feel grateful to God for our successes. With the means in hand we have done the best that could have been done. Much has been accomplished, and sufficient to show how much more remains to be done. Our efforts must not cease until a Baptist church is planted within reach of every citizen in the State of Alabama.

WOMAN'S MISSION TO WOMAN.

The report suggests the organization of a Central Committee, the duty of which shall be to organize societies in the churches and to receive and distribute the funds of other societies.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE MISSION BOARD.

Receipts for State Board, \$8,147.12
" For. Missions, 1,652.14
" Home Missions, 1,022.20
" Theo. students, 299.83
" Colportage, 111.53
" Ind. ministers, 62.49

The whole amount of receipts from all the associations together aggregated \$13,634.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF HOWARD COLLEGE.

President Murfee read the report of the Trustees in the absence of the President of the Board—Dr. Wilkerson. The financial condition of the college, arising from the failure of crops, created some apprehension in the minds of the friends of the College relative to its success. But while other institutions in the State have lost sadly in numbers, Howard College has equalled the success of more prosperous years. The College sustained a heavy loss in the withdrawal of Col. Boggs, the Professor of Chemistry and Commandant of the Corps. But the Board was happy to state that the services of Col. Redd, late of Virginia Military Institute, had been secured. Col. Redd has occupied quite a number of prominent positions and comes to the College thoroughly equipped for his work. The services of Bro. McGinnock had also been secured. During the year 130 pupils had been enrolled. The moral deportment of the pupils was excellent. The Home Department, presided over by Mrs. Whittle, a most estimable Christian lady, was all that could be desired. Churches had contributed \$300 for ministerial education. There were present, last session, fifteen theological students, many of whom gave promise of future eminence. Dr. Winkler and President Murfee have given valuable instructions to these ministerial students. The report pronounced the College out of debt.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Dr. McIntosh read this report. The 43rd session of this popular institution was closed on the 16th of June. The exercises of the late commencement were the highest expressions of praise from visitors from abroad. The names of 120 pupils appear upon the roll. Eleven graduates left the college at the close of its last session. Four gold medals were conferred. These were awarded for proficiency and excellence. The indebtedness of the Institute has been greatly reduced. Dr. Gwaltney, who combines in such an eminent degree, the rare elements of character demanded by such a position, remains as President. The health of the college has been good. Not a single death has occurred since Dr. Gwaltney became the President. As an institution of high grade the Judson offers peculiar inducements. The next session begins in October.

Brethren should remember that Judson is the property of the Convention. Never was it more worthy of your support than now.

Bro. Lovette made some interesting statements in regard to Howard College. In 1873 the indebtedness of the College was \$11,000. Now that debt is entirely liquidated. The Baptists of Alabama have in the College a magnificent property, and to its interest they should direct their earnest attention. The College by its heroic struggles amid the thronging difficulties of fifteen years merits an endowment at the hands of the Baptists of Alabama.

On motion of Dr. McIntosh the time of meeting was changed to 4 o'clock this afternoon.

A communication was read from Dr. Sumner expressing his regrets that he could not be present with us, and praying the Divine benediction upon the Convention. After singing the doxology, and after benediction by Rev. Andrew Jay the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention reassembled at four o'clock.

Dr. Tobey read the report on Home Missions, indicating the work accomplished by the Home Board during the past, and the work which still lay before it for performance.

In the absence of brethren who had been appointed to open the discussion, the President called upon Bro. W. S. Rogers to open it.

For one, Bro. Rogers expressed himself as being delighted to regard the interrelationship of all work done in all spheres for Jesus. No matter where godly labor was performed, whether by the man or mass, it excited his admiration.

He believed that work in the foreign field had the tendency to broaden one's sympathies. Work in the field at home, tended to a contraction of one's sympathies. Not that this was actually true—but such was the tendency. This we should carefully guard against.

He drew a picture from a scene witnessed from the heights of Lookout Mountain. The wreaths of vapor arising from many streams ascended in an accumulated mass to form the floating cloud. This gave back the refreshing showers to the thirsty earth. The small contributions to Mission work make the bulk, the expenditure of this mass not only extended the work abroad, but it flowed back in its beneficial results upon the churches. All work done at home increases our efficiency abroad. He who builds up the waste places at home contributes strength to the field of Foreign Missions. This is the work assigned the Home Mission Board. It is one of vast importance. The time is coming when some organized body of Christians will have to grapple with the hosts of foreigners who are flocking to our shores. They will bring with them strange religions, strange ideas of every sort, and they must be encountered by some organized agency. This is the Home Mission among other things is commissioned to do. Like Rome, we will have to learn to occupy the crowded centers that the influence may gravitate toward the surface. The work entrusted to this Board is of greater importance than we are disposed to believe.

Bro. Owen followed with some remarks relative to the valuable services already rendered by the Home Mission Board, and to the work which remains still for it to do. Some brethren seem to feel that its powers are spent—that it has become an effete organization, and that the work of evangelization can be done by States within their own limits. But what will become of the States in which their exist no State organizations? What is to become of Louisiana? and especially what is to be done with such points as New Orleans? Churches must be built, Sunday schools established, and strong men placed there by the Home Board. Not only here but in Arkansas, California, and the Territories, there are vast enterprises to be set afoot through this agency.

Dr. Goodwin made a statement in regard to the work of the Home Mission Society of the North. Through money loaned by them a church had just been erected in Sherman, Texas. But for this perhaps Sherman would not to-day have a Baptist church. This only illustrates what our Home Board can do.

Dr. McIntosh was glad that Dr. Goodwin had made such a statement. It gave him an opportunity to show what the Board of the South had done. Substantial monuments of its energy could be found everywhere in a dozen Texas towns. And not only here, but in Georgia, North Carolina, in Missouri, in Alabama, in Washington City, these could be found in the form of elegant church structures. Nor did the Board propose to abate this interest. Still, zeal and active in its spirit of enterprise it was doing what it could with the means in hand. A new enterprise had been inaugurated among the Indians—one long talked of and wished for. This was the erection of a school edifice for the education of Indian boys and girls. The school had connected with it a hundred acres of land. These Indians were to be taught the habits of industry as well as the sciences. But the work in this enterprise would be incomplete until the rooms were furnished and filled for the reception of these Red children.

BY INVITATION OF DR. MCINTOSH.

Bro. Porter, of Florida, made some statements about the condition of things in his own State. Florida was emphatically "the land of flowers," beautiful and fertile, but sadly lacking spiritual instruction. The land is to be occupied by somebody. The Episcopalians are making rapid strides there. Several churches have a ready hand erected by them and another is contemplated soon. The money is already waiting their orders in New York bank. Facilities of travel are rapidly multiplying in Florida, and the Baptists should avail themselves of the opportunity of occupying this hitherto neglected State.

Dr. Winkler said, while on a recent visit to North Carolina he had the opportunity of seeing the destitution in some portions of that rapidly developed State. Instances were cited where the towns abounded in whiskey shops, where genuine temperance was not to be seen in church. A member of his church had just returned from Texas, and had described to him the alarming state of things in some portions of that great State. The portion of the State visited by him was notorious for its vice. The population slumbered on the edge of their crusty volcanoes. We are too much disposed to take telescopic views into the far future. We are given to lauding certain portions of our fair country. But these fair portions must be Christianized in advance of their occupation by our girls and boys. Our sons will heed the advice of Horace Greeley. They are "going West." What if they are to be met by no such influences as can precede them through the Home Mission Board? What that Board needs is such substantial aid as the Baptists of the South can give and should give. We have in the South 2,000,000 Baptists who give \$75,000 to sending the Gospel beyond their limits, while the Mormons of Utah give one million for the dissemination of their damnable principles. Their devilish agents are treading with restless activity the deserts and seas, inculcating wherever they can their notions which are born of hell.

Bro. Falkner saw several of these agents at Verbena a few days ago, who with the audacity of Satan, proceed to hold a series of meetings in that intelligent com. unity.

Bro. Owen offered a resolution to the effect that the State Board take under its fostering care all interests heretofore nurtured by the Home Mission Board, in order to allow that Board to devote itself to the destitution existing elsewhere. After the adoption of the resolution, and after prayer by Bro. Howard, the Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Convention sermon was preached to-night to a crowded house, by Rev. B. H. Crumpton, of Greenville. The preacher selected as his text 1 Cor. 10:31. "Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." After a brief introduction he stated his theme to be, Complete and unreserved Christian consecration. The following points were illustrated, 1. The motive to consecration, 2. The nature, 3. The method. These points he urged with characteristic earnestness, showing the motive to be not merely the existence of, but the Divine manifestation of God's attributes in Christ. The other two points being so near akin he would blend them in their presentation. As to this nature, negatively, it implies separation. As to our High Priest, we must be holy and undefiled. The danger of Christianity to-day is worldliness. This spirit must be eradicated. Positively, it is the adoption of Christ as our Exemplar, and the Lord Jesus as the aim and object of our lives. Everything must be devoted to him, however close they may lie to our affections. Christ must reign supreme, and the dearest earthly things must be secondary. The discourse was replete with striking illustrations embracing

as far as possible practical references to the interests fostered by the Convention.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

Convention met at 9 o'clock. By request of the President Bro. Howard, of Montgomery, conducted the devotional exercises. Stirring talks were made by Bro. Reeves and others. After the enrollment of the names of new delegates, Prof. Yancey, the President of the Alabama Central Female College, read a brief report of that college. The institution is in a flourishing condition. It has just closed one of the most prosperous years of its history. The year was 40 per cent. Number of pupils enrolled 133. There was a graduating class of ten. Two gold medals were awarded for excellence in Art and Department. The property of the college is in splendid condition. The Baptists of Alabama have a superb property, whose value is \$200,000. It offers facilities for education second to no institution in the State, and respectfully solicits a portion of the patronage of the Baptists of Alabama.

Dr. Murfee read the report of the committee to whom was referred the report of the State Mission Board. The work along the lines of the several branches of operation are such as to excite profound encouragement. The report urgently recommends the establishment of a permanent fund for colportage.

Dr. Goodwin followed the report with an earnest and thrilling address. He would have the Convention "Look well to their marching orders." This he showed to be the Great Commission. It emphasizes and enforces the duty of preaching the Gospel to every creature. If there were but one man unredeemed the commission would still be in force. The command is as obligatory as it is to administer the ordinances of the church. Its tone is that of positive aggression: Active benevolence and impartial love are the genius of the Gospel. Love finds its highest expression in giving. It seeks to bestow blessing upon the objects loved. "God so loved the world, &c." The universe sparkling in beauty and splendor is but an expression of Divine love. The cross shrouded in darkness and bathed in blood is the voice of God's love. Christ coming to earth was the highest illustration of heavenly love. When a man becomes a Christian he becomes possessed with the spirit of Christ. How is it to be exhibited? By giving. All is God's. The man himself with all powers is God's. These regenerated powers cannot rest. They seek to find an expression. The second element to be exhibited, like Christ, the man redeemed by grace divine seeks to bless others. The desire grows within his bosom to turn men from sin to holiness. To bless was the object for which Christ came—to bless the object for which He died.

Who that has tasted this wondrous power of Christ within the soul does not yearn to send it forth converting the dens of idolatry into homes made radiant with heaven's pure peace? Let the members of this Convention become possessed of this Christly disposition and what would be the result? Coffers would be thrown open, the miserly grip holding fast the wealth would be unclasped and the light of heaven would be struck through with the light of heaven. The Divine plan is to arrest the individual heart and plant within the potency of heavenly power. This finds its culmination in the church. Our first duty is to give the Gospel to those nearest us, and if it is there refused then to pass on to other fields. The first claim upon this Convention comes from the territory of Alabama. The Apostles were to begin at Jerusalem. They were to seek the lost sheep of the house of Israel. To accomplish this the heaven-appointed instrumentality must be used. What is this? Preaching. Through this medium Heaven's holy principles are to be given to a sin-blinded world. For this churches are organized. If the prayer meeting be "the pulse of the church" the missionary spirit is its life-blood. The moment that ceases, that moment it becomes a dead carcass fit only for entombment. As the light of the world it is to dispense its radiance, not conceal it. As the salt of the earth it is to purify and elevate, not deaden and destroy. This we must do whatever be the odds. The whole history of the Gospel confirms its aggressiveness. Nothing was ever done without aggression. The whole scheme of Redemption proceeds upon this principle as it advances against the kingdom of darkness. Christ gave the keynote by his attacks upon the combined hosts of evil. He infused his spirit into the hearts of the few followers whom he had gathered around him. They caught it and in turn gave it to others, and a century's churches were thus born.

Minor, and its banner waving over the Acropolis. All along the line of the ages, wherever effective work has been done it has been through the medium of aggression. Luther discovered the musty Bible hid away amid the archives of the monastery, and fired with its power he burst like a new-born light upon Germany, and faced the terrors of papal power. It is as much demanded to-day—it is existing to-day. It has made Alabama Baptists what they are. Overcoming obstructions the paper was inaugurated, and with heroic zeal Winkler and Renfro met the difficulties and made it a success. Through the efficiency of Brother Bailey the work of the State Board has gone grandly on. That work has been enlarged; the contributions have been increased. Our growth State calls loudly for aggression in Gospel work. The mines and forests and quarries of Alabama are destined to make her among the most popular and powerful of the States.

"The grander glory of our past is but a beam of promise cast like iris on the clouds to show how bright the future yet may glow."

THE FIRST DUTY OF ALABAMA BAPTISTS IS ITS THOROUGH ORGANIZATION.

Our growing towns will yield to the first influence that comes to them.

Unless we possess these fields, others will possess them in advance. We have everything to encourage us. We have no religious hoary with age to encounter. The Board appeals to your patriotism, your State pride, your benefactions, your sacrifices, your prayers.

After this eloquent address, the Convention arose at once singing,

"Am I a soldier of the cross?"

Dr. Cleveland followed in a very effective speech in behalf of the State Board. He would deal with practical things in a practical way. God has implanted in the mind an intense antipathy to idle and profitless expenditure. Men instinctively revolt from extravagance even in a healthy state of mind and heart, and incline toward frugality. They naturally feel that all possessions should be turned to the greatest account—that no outlay should be made without the prospect of increasing gain. Hence the one absorbing consideration in all departments of life is, "Will it pay?" No matter how sacred the cause, the decisive test is ever the same, "Will it pay?" It is as true in religious concerns as it is in secular affairs. But for the value attaching to the Gospel—value pointing to the profits to be realized it would fail utterly of recommending itself to men. To this prosaic, practical test he would bring the work of State Missions in Alabama. "Does it pay?" To do this a brief sketch of the work accomplished would be presented. This Board has been in existence just six years.

In 1871 a Sunday-school was organized, with Rev. T. C. Boykin as its evangelist. For three years he labored with efficiency. But the atrophy of the denomination caused his removal to another State. After the resignation of Bro. Boykin, the present Corresponding Secretary of the Board, Bro. Bailey, was urged to take the field. He consented on condition that the Sunday-school work be not confined to children. In 1875 he entered on the work, and from the beginning the Lord's blessing rested on his labors. So prosperous was the work that in Huntsville, during the annual meeting of the Convention there, the Sunday school Board was changed into the State Mission Board of the Alabama Baptist Convention. For two years the present Corresponding Secretary travelled extensively over the State, endeavoring to awaken activity, organizing Sunday-schools on the broad basis of the church in the school, encouraging churches to meet every Lord's day, inculcating the spirit of missions, circulating the ALABAMA BAPTIST, and doing everything possible to interest the people in all denominational enterprises. At Gadsden it was determined to extend the work. Fields embracing one or more associations were mapped out, and in 1877 additional laborers were put to work. In 1878 there were seven men engaged in the work; in 1879, eleven; and in 1880, twenty-two. During these years evangelistic work among the churches had been done, without overlooking entirely the destitute regions. This was done to arouse attention among our people toward the Board. At the Convention last year the entire missionary work, as well as raising funds for ministerial education, was entrusted to the Board. What its success has been the financial report will show. During the past year thirty-six have been engaged in active work, twenty-two of these as missionaries in destitute places and with struggling churches, four colporteurs and one as evangelist among the colored people. The Divine approval has rested upon all efforts made. The denomination has been largely unified, and Baptists rejoice over the work done. Numbers of churches have been saved to the denomination. Thirty-six new churches constituted; 1,465 have been baptized; 301 have been received by letter into pastoral churches; 49 restored; 914 Sunday-schools organized; 369 prayer meetings; 1,998 copies of the Baptist put into families, and in every direction activity has been stimulated. The Board is the eye, the ear of the Convention. It stands ready to do its bidding. Dr. Cleveland suggested, 1st, That all contributions be made to the Board without instructions as to the locations in which it shall be disbursed. 2nd, That a permanent fund of \$1,200 be raised for colportage. 3d, That in view of past neglect of Woman's Mission to Woman in Alabama, the State Board be instructed to appoint a Central Committee to take charge of this work, and to stimulate the organization of such societies in the churches under the direction of the State Board.

Bro. Baber showed that the practical operation of the plans inaugurated by the Board had been admirable in the Alabama Association. He endorsed the well-timed suggestions of Dr. Cleveland.

Bro. Forrester spoke in favor of Woman's Mission to Woman. From illustrations drawn from Scripture he showed that woman's consciousness in church work was not with abundant precedent. The apostles endorsed it, and did not abolish it. It was abolished in after times. Going back to the apostolic age we find the principle that will encourage us in this work. A church may yet improvise such an institution if the necessity of the case demands it. Is it true? He showed that it was, because the homes of the East are closed against the male missionary. Only females can enter and offer the bread of life. He showed from abundant and interesting statistics the work already done in the organization of women societies among the different denominations North. He showed the immense amounts raised by these two things—ministers and religious literature. He regards his as an inviting field to a young minister.

Bro. Bryars wanted to tell something of the astounding news in Elkhorn Association. This body, besides embracing a portion of South Alabama, extends into Florida. In Santa Rosa county of this State, there is not a single ordained minister. The section is populous, the people liberal, and the soil productive. At Milton and Bagdad, they have good schools, with but little religious interest. In Baldwin county, Ala., there is vast destitution. The people will gladly

efforts beyond, was had. A modifying resolution was then offered, in which the matter was left to the discretion of the Home Mission Board in regard to the occupancy of fields within the State. After the doxology and benediction, the Convention adjourned until the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention re-assembled at 3 p.m. Prayer was offered by Rev. C. W. Buck. The Convention resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to hear reports from missionaries and evangelists.

Judge H. W. Caffey, of Lowndes, was called to the chair.

Bro. Jay, the evangelist in the Zion Association, was called upon and stated that he had been connected with the Board but a short while. In the Zion Association he found an abundance of need of the Gospel. There is work enough for several men in the association. In one quarter he encountered some difficulty because he was denominated "that egg in the nest." And from fear of being annoyed by such a character, he remained away from his preaching. In one portion of his field he found a church in which Mormons, negroes, Northern Methodists and some gentils worshipped. He refused to worship with them, and subsequent investigation showed that the house was the property of the Baptists, and now he had entire possession.

Bro. P. M. Callaway felt embarrassed in having to follow so many capital speeches. When he undertook the work to which he was appointed in March, he made a circuit of his field, extending his trip into Florida. His object was to ascertain whether it was practicable to include this in his work. This was finally abandoned as impracticable. The dimensions of the field were too great for the work of one. He finally decided to go no further down than Geneva, Ala. All around him were desolate waste places. Because of the promise of material development, and because of the spiritual sterility there existing, he regarded this as one of the most inviting fields presented to Alabama Baptists. He would call special attention to the importance of the speedy occupation of Geneva. It is being rapidly developed. Large business interests are springing into existence. No vestige of a church there but five drinking saloons in full blast. He feels that a church can be organized at that point. Ten miles below this point, the community being without a house of worship, erected an extensive bazaar for his accommodation.

Bro. Herndon stated that formerly he had labored in connection with the Board in the counties of Washington, Clatsop and Sumner. He is now laboring in the mountains in the centre of Alabama. The district is populous but poor. He supplements his labors as pastor with constant visits to the poor and sick in regions remote from each other. Vast crowds attend upon his preaching.

Bro. Gresham occupies a field in the Alabama Association. At Hayneville there is a membership of 25. While some are zealous others are indifferent. "The Baptists need a house of worship. They lack independence and self-respect. No sanguine hopes need be indulged until a house of worship is built there. Lowndesboro is a Methodist stronghold with about three Baptists. They need a house of worship at this point also. At Autaugaville we have a good church edifice. Services there are well attended and prospects bright. At Farmville they have a house of worship, but it is inconveniently located beyond the limits of the town, and besides it is quite uncomfortable. The chief obstruction encountered is an overwhelming pedo-Baptist element. The chief hope is the erection of houses of worship.

Bro. Anderson would simply state the condition of his field in the Cahaba Association. His preaching points are Greensboro, Uniontown, Newbern, Brown's Station, Oak Grove and Vaiden's School House. The church at which this Convention was organized, and at one time a church of great wealth was now extinct. Uniontown is in very much the same condition. The church at Newbern was totally extinct. The devastation incident to the war had crushed our people. The churches at the three points already mentioned were occupied by the negroes. Through the efforts of several of the brethren the cause had been partially resuscitated. At Greensboro he found but three Baptists. Here by invitation he occupied the Presbyterian church. He finds here existing a great deal of skepticism and irreligion. Out of a population of 1,800, more than 1,000 do not attend church. At Uniontown the interest is increasing. A Sunday-school and missionary society have been organized. At Oak Grove there is a new interest, and in Vaiden's School House he preaches for the most part to pedo-Baptists. Difficulties are in the way, but they are everywhere to be expected. He proclaims Baptist principles wherever he goes. He can preach only that which he finds in the Gospel.

Bro. Prestridge said that his field was in the Union Association. He had been there about eight months. In some places he had signs of increasing prosperity. At Vienna there is no church organization. At Memphis there was considerable promise. At Old Providence he had gathered the remnants of the old church, and they meet in a school house. He finds opposition, though not of a serious nature. They need the best of two things—ministers and religious literature. He regards his as an inviting field to a young minister.

Bro. Bryars wanted to tell something of the astounding news in Elkhorn Association. This body, besides embracing a portion of South Alabama, extends into Florida. In Santa Rosa county of this State, there is not a single ordained minister. The section is populous, the people liberal, and the soil productive. At Milton and Bagdad, they have good schools, with but little religious interest. In Baldwin county, Ala., there is vast destitution. The people will gladly

sustain a man who will preach to them. Bro. D. Rogers said that because of the lateness of the hour, he would save his speech for the ALABAMA BAPTIST. At this juncture the Committee of the Whole arose, and President Haralson resumed the presidency of the Convention.

Bro. W. B. Crumpton reported the State Board for the ensuing year to be, W. C. Ward, President, Dr. Cleveland having asked to be relieved. Jon. Haralson, T. S. Bowen, W. C. Cleveland, Hugh Haralson, H. S. Mahory, R. C. Keeble, Drs. Winkler, Renfro and Woodfin.

NIGHT SESSION.

Convention met at 8:30. Prayer by Bro. Ware.

Report on Sunday-schools was read by Bro. W. B. Crumpton. After the reading of this report Dr. K. J. (my) decided to discuss by remarking that at a meeting of London Baptist in May, 1878, Deacon William Fox presented and advocated a plan for the universal education of the poor. The chairman of that meeting thought the plan limited the contemplated effort to the Baptist denomination. In reply, Mr. Fox arose and said: "The work is great. I shall not be satisfied till every person in the world is able to read the Bible; therefore we must call on the spirit of Baptists ever. It was while his plan was pending that Mr. Fox heard of the movement under Robert Raikes. These movements were the germs of the modern Sunday-school enterprise, and this was seven years in advance of the organization of the first missionary society. Thus the Sunday-school was the first development of that Heaven-born love which responds to the wants of ignorant, sinful

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THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

A Prayer.

BY HUGH F. OLIVER.
O Lord,
In life's evil hour,
Keep us by thy power!
The Word
Is our only trust,
And we are but dust
Whom thou mayst bear away.
But dust
By thy touch is made
Heavily to fade.
With its touch of doom,
May that dust consume
Thou hast turned to gold.
Thy gold,
In the heavenly mint;
With thy face imprint;
In the palm of the coin,
And with safety join
Happiness and use!
—July 21, 1881.

Forty Dollars for Four Teeth.

A Real Incident.

"Elsie!"
"Yes, papa," and the child dashed away her tears and sprang to the bed where her father lay bandaged and helpless.

That day an explosion had happened in the mill where he worked, and he was badly hurt.

"Water," he said feebly.

She gave it to him and he went on speaking.

"Where's the money, Elsie?"

"Here, papa," putting her hand on the bosom of her dress.

"That's right. Take good care of it. God only knows when we shall have any more. Poor child!" he added fondly.

"Not a bit of it," she answered gaily. "You'll be at home all the time now and we'll have such a good time together."

Her father gave her a loving smile, and closed his eyes wearily. Elsie began to stroke his hand, and he soon fell into an uneasy slumber.

The two were all in all to each other. They came from England and had been in America but a few months. Elsie was a plain, delicate child of thirteen, but her father called her his dove of comfort, and now she was proving her right to the name.

She tended him day and night, with a cheery, skillful patience that made everybody love her.

But the weeks went by, the money was spent, and still he lay on the bed. The wolf was at the door. How could they keep him out?

Then it was that her father said: "Elsie, where are the silver spoons?"

"In mamma's little trunk, with the ring and locket," she answered.

"You must get them out and carry them to Mr. Black."

"Oh, papa, no! It's all the silver we have, and mamma thought everything of them," she cried impulsively.

The sick man made no answer, but he put his hands over his eyes, and soon Elsie saw the tears steal slowly through his fingers.

"Papa, dear papa! I didn't mean it. How cruel of me!" she exclaimed, throwing her arms about him. "I'll take them this minute, and when you get well and earn money we'll have them back again."

"When I get well! I wonder when that will be?" he said despairingly.

"Before long—slow and sure, you know," she answered brightly, and in a few minutes she set out on her first visit to the pawnbroker. But it was not her last. Time and again she went, till every possible thing had been carried; and meantime she was learning cheerfully to beg hunger and cold for "papa's sake."

He, too, poor man, must see his darling grow hollow-cheeked and big-eyed, with no power to save her. What could they do but lie down together and die?

As Elsie went home from her last visit to the pawnbroker, she stopped at a grocery to buy a little coal, and, while she waited for other customers, she looked listlessly at the morning paper lying on the counter. As she did so, these words caught her eye:

Wanted—Four perfect front teeth, for which I will give forty dollars.

CRAS, DOW, Dentist,
No. 5 K Street.

The poor little face flushed scarlet with a sudden hope. "Perhaps he would take mine," she thought; "Mother Savage said yesterday she wondered how such a homely child could have such handsome teeth."

She seemed to herself to be dreaming. "Forty dollars," she kept saying to herself, "in her brain, and when the shopman turned to wait on her she was gone. A few minutes after, she stood in the dentist's office.

"Please, will you see if my teeth are good enough to buy?" she asked timidly.

The doctor was engaged in a delicate operation, but he stopped to give the teeth a hurried examination.

"How beautiful! They are just what I want. Come to-morrow, he said, going back to his work.

The rest of the day Elsie's father thought her wonderfully gay, but he could not think why, for she said nothing of her plan, about which she began to lose courage when the first excitement of it subsided. Hard things look easier in the morning than at night; and as she sat in the twilight, studying herself in a bit of looking-glass, she thought sorrowfully: "I shall be homelier than ever when they are gone; but then how silly of me to care about that. Papa will love me just the same. But it will hurt so to have them out!" she went on thinking, and every nerve in her body quivered at the prospect. "If it wasn't for the rent, and the medicine for papa, and ever so many other things—I never could beg, never. Yes, Elsie Benson, it's got to be done, if it kills you!"

The next morning she entered the dentist's office by the mere force of will. Her courage was gone. Dr. Dow was alone, and said "Good-morning" very kindly; but when he saw how she trembled, he put her in the lounge, and made her drink some thing that quieted her. Then he sat down by her, and said: "Now tell me what your name is, and why you

went to sell your teeth."

He spoke so gently that at first Elsie could only answer him with tears; but at last he contrived to get all her sad story, and his eyes were wet and his voice husky several times while she was telling it.

"You are a dear, brave child," he said when she finished. "Now I am going with you to see your father."

"But you'll take the teeth, won't you?" she asked imploringly. "I shall never have courage to come again."

"Never mind that. We'll see if there isn't some better way out of this trouble," he answered.

So, hand in hand, they went back to the sick man; but I cannot tell you how happy and proud he was when the doctor told him about Elsie, or how gratefully he fell in with the plan of going to a nice hospital, where he soon got well enough to work in the doctor's handsome grounds; while Elsie, in her place as nurse to the doctor's baby, rolled it over the gravel walks.

So, though Elsie kept her teeth, they saved both her and her father from poverty and distress.—N. Y. Observer.

What Nettie Needed.

Nettie Raymond was usually a happy child, but to-day something seemed to be troubling her.

The smile that her face usually wore was gone, and the red lips stuck out a great deal too far; altogether she seemed very miserable.

She stood at the corner of her father's great white house, kicking up the grass with the toe of a chubby shoe, while one hand pulled the leaves from a large rosebush that stood near covered with pretty buds. Nettie did not see the buds this morning. Naughty thoughts would not let her see anything beautiful.

Grandpa sat on the piazza reading a paper. The rosebush grew just at the end of the stoop, and when he heard the great shaking he looked up and saw his little grand daughter tearing it to pieces in a way that surprised him. After thinking a moment, he said very gently, "My dear little Nettie, come here."

Nettie looked up slowly from under her pink and white sun bonnet, and saw grandpa's kind gray eyes looking at her. She loved her grandpa dearly, and was always glad to sit with him whenever he wished her to, but to-day the little feet moved toward him very slowly. What do you think was the matter, children? I think a naughty spirit was creeping into her heart.

Grandpa thought so too. He waited until she came close to his side, when he gently drew her into his lap and said, "This does not look like Nettie; let us see if we can find out what has taken the smiles away from her face."

"The red lips trembled and tears shone in her blue eyes. 'Oh dear! she said, 'I just wish I wasn't a girl at all, but a big, grown-up woman; then Ann could not send me out of the kitchen when I wanted to stay and help her make pies.'"

"Well," grandpa replied, "Ann is very busy this morning, and does not want to be bothered; besides, Nettie was a little cross, wasn't she? If you had asked pleasantly for a piece of pie crust, I think Ann would have given you some. There is something Nettie wants besides pies to make her happy. Shall I tell you what it is?"

Nettie nodded, and laid her curly head on grandpa's shoulder. He took one little brown hand in his and stroked it while he said, "You need more than anything else, a clean heart; your heart is stained with naughty thoughts, which makes you feel cross. If they are not washed away, you will be a miserable little girl all day; but if you really want them to leave you, God can help send them away, and will give you—oh, so gladly!—a clean heart." Then he asked her if she would like to ask for a clean heart now.

"Yes," she replied.

So she repeated this little verse after grandpa's very slowly: "Create in me a clean heart, O God." They said it over and over, until the little blue eyes closed and Nettie was fast asleep. Grandpa saw a smile play around his darling's mouth, and he thought Nettie had a clean heart now or she would not have sweet dreams to make her smile. God had heard her little prayer, and had forgiven her for her cross temper and naughty thoughts, and now the ugly spirit was gone and she was happy once more—just like herself.

My dear children do you want clean hearts? If you do, ask your kind heavenly Father to give them to you. Every morning, when you awake, say the verse from the Bible that Nettie did: "Create in me a clean heart, O God."—Pansy.

The Work Goes On.

The temperance movement in the United States is sweeping forward at this hour with a momentum unequalled since the most favored days of its early history. The prospects of speedy and wide-reaching success were never so bright as at this hour. Deep is calling unto deep, as the profound convictions of the people of various States are taking voice in successive enactments of law. Maine with her prohibitory law of thirty years' standing is at last answered by Kansas with a statute more stringent, if possible, and based on an explicit provision in her Constitution. The first step toward submitting a similar provision to the citizens of Pennsylvania has been taken by the lower House of her legislature. The same measure has passed the lower House in Indiana; and its friends are awaiting hopefully the action of the Senate. Missouri, Wisconsin and Michigan are agitated over the same proposition, and this method of legislation will ultimately lift the temperance reform to a higher and safer ground than it has ever before occupied. No man can estimate the gain to the cause of good morals, the impulse to every other measure of reform, the increased purity of the atmosphere in which we work for other and higher ends, which would result from the

suppression of the drink traffic throughout the United States.

And that result, to human vision, is near by a score of years than it was a year ago. Let no one imagine that we think victory is just at hand or will be cheaply or easily obtained. We know full well that there is a long and bitter struggle with the rum power before the American people. But doors are opening which were not open till now, and God is giving his people grace to close up their broken column, and march through them to victory. The outlook is very cheering. Let us be true to God, to ourselves and to the interests of humanity.—Christian Statesman.

Baptist Advantages in Catholic Evangelization.

And let me remark that of all denominations it seems to me that we stand in the best possible position for attempting to evangelize Ireland, for the simple reason that we recognize tradition neither in our creed nor in our religious observances. We profess in these matters to be guided simply by the Holy Scripture, keeping the Lord's commandments in all respects as he delivered them to us. May I be pardoned for mentioning another fact by way of illustration? My first pastorate was in the town of Chatham. A hot-headed Roman Catholic priest there challenged any Protestant in the three towns to discuss publicly the claims of his and their creeds. The then resident Baptist minister, ever ready for a fight of that sort, accepted the challenge, but when the priest knew that he was to have to meet him, he sent him a letter saying, "Now, sir, you know that between you and me there exists nothing in common; you reject tradition and everything which rests on tradition, whereas I as a good Catholic receive both the Bible and tradition." So the two champions never met at that proposed theological tournament. That illustrates my point. No people are more thoroughly conscious of our strength for this warfare than the Roman Catholic priests. No men on earth do they dread in these theological encounters as they do ourselves. Dr. Stock.

One of Thackeray's daughters was an intimate friend of George Eliot, and in a little book just published she gives some examples of the latter's conversational powers. Among them are some definitions that are as keen and polished as anything found in her writings:

"A privileged person—One who is so much a savage when thwarted that civilized persons avoid thwarting him."

"A liberal-minded man—One who disdains to prefer right to wrong."

"Radicals—Men who maintain the supposed right of each of us to help ruin all."

"Liberals—Men who flatter Radicals."

"Conservatives—Men who give way to Radicals."

"A domestic woman—A woman like a domestic."

"Humor—Thinking in fun while we feel in earnest."

"A musical woman—One who has strength enough to make much noise and obtuseness enough not to mind it."

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Mrs. Jack's Chow-Chow.

Half a bushel of green tomatoes, one dozen medium sized onions, one dozen green peppers, all chopped fine. Sprinkle over a pint of salt. Let stand all night, then drain off the brine, cover with good vinegar and cook one hour slowly. Drain again and pack in a jar. Then place in your preserve kettle two pounds of brown sugar, two tablespoonsful of cinnamon, one of allspice, one each of cloves and pepper, half a cup of ground mustard and a pint of grated horseradish, with vinegar enough to mix them thoroughly. Boil for half an hour and pour at once over the mixture in the jar. Cover tight and it is ready for use, but will keep over a year if you are not tempted to use it before that time. It is a good deal of work to chop fine enough with knife and bowl, but I suppose many of my readers have thoughtful husbands who provide them with a mincing machine, in which case the chopping becomes easy work that small children can perform, and which they do in our household without finding it any hardship.

Green Manures.

How many have given rye a fair trial for plowing under, and are able to say just what it is worth to them? Not one in fifty, I venture to say. I think rye possesses some advantages, when used for this purpose, over almost any other plant. It costs little to put it in, as it can be sown on the loose ground after the corn is cut up, and covered with the harrow. It starts into growth as early and grows as fast as any other plant, and is able to plow under in time to produce a crop the same season if desired. I see by referring to my diary that rye has been in head on my farm as early as May 6th, and rarely later than May 20th. I have not experimented with rye as a green manure as much as I wish to in the future, but all my experience and observation is favorable. In May, 1877, I plowed under an acre of rye on heavy clay land. The season was unfavorable and the crop of corn was poor on all the field, and I do not remember as we saw any difference where the rye was plowed under. The field was planted in corn again the next year, and in gathering the corn in the fall we found a very marked difference in favor of the land where the rye was plowed in. This would indicate that the best effect of rye was produced the second year. The most earnest advocate of rye as a green manure that I ever met was Mr. Root, of Rockford, Ill., who was a successful seed grower, and writer for the agricultural papers. He claimed to have discovered its virtues by accident. He wished one year to grow several acres of muskmelons for seed, and could get no land that suited him, except a piece on which a heavy crop of rye was growing. He plowed it under, and the season proving to be dry, he was pleased to find that his land kept loose and moist,

and produced a full crop, while on all the other land his crops were short.

As long as he lived afterwards he practiced sowing rye on all land on which he could use it, and was invariably pleased with the result.

I hope some time to see the following experiment in green manuring so thoroughly tested as to establish what it would do for land: Plow under as heavy a growth of rye as possible in May. Then sow buckwheat and plow it under in July, or the first of August, and follow the buckwheat with sowed corn. These three crops would produce a large amount of vegetable matter, and would shade the soil completely while growing, and I doubt not would be found exceedingly profitable. As it is impossible for the farmer to get enough animal manure to supply his wants, and commercial manures are expensive and often uncertain in their action, it would seem as though there is no field of experiment that promises so much as this. There are, without doubt, countless fields which would not only produce more grain in three years, if one year was devoted to a green manuring such as is recommended, but they would also be permanently improved.

To draw out and spread enough stable manure to cover a ten acre field, involves a large amount of hard, dirty work, even if you have the manure on the farm, and vastly more if you must go some miles to the village for it. All the work in green manuring is clean and pleasant, and this is much in its favor. I am fully convinced from long experience in buying manure at \$50 a load two miles from my farm, that I could have done much better to have depended on green manures, after using what manure I could have saved from my own stock. For a number of years I have depended on home resources for keeping up my farm, and have grown as good or better crops than when I bought manure, and at less expense, both of cash and muscle. In my next article I shall have something to say about manure.—W. F. Brown in Country Gentleman.

What is Farming.

It is something more than staying on a farm. It is something more than skinning the soil. It is more than selling hay or potatoes, and bulky crops unanalyzed. Farming is a business, a profession, a practical and scientific operation whereby the soil is used for profit and improved under the operation. The processes of nature must be understood and worked in harmony with the chemistry of the earth and air. The problem of the elements must be understood, if not in their technical terms and language, in that sensible understanding, that common sense way, that their advantage and capabilities may be turned to best accounts. The lawyer works by law and precedent, the physician works by symptoms and indications, the merchant by rules and observations, the mechanic by measures and capacities. The farmer must work by all—by rules, laws, observation and experiment. He must be a practical lawyer, doctor, merchant and mechanic of the vegetable world, the animal, and the trade world about him. He must be a skilled workman in the productive, operative and commercial circles in which his business lies and his sphere of speculation extends.—Ex.

Mother's Composition Cake.

Two cups of butter, three coffee cups of sugar, one coffee-cup of milk, one coffee-cup of molasses, six coffee-cups of flour, six eggs, two pounds of raisins, one teaspoonful saleratus, spices as in other fruit cake. This will make two loaves. A very nice cake.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

Cross Word Reigms.

In rosemary, not in narcissus;
In aster, but not in crocus;
In larkspur, not in jessamine;
In carnation, not in columbine;
In fox glove, not in fenel;
In phlox, but not in pimpernel;
In cowslip, not in mignonette;
In dahlia, not in violet;
My whole is the name of a common flower
Which you can find out in some leisure hour.

CLINTON.

Charade.

If, some darksome night, you wish to travel to and fro,
My second of my first will guide you as you go.

C. C.

Hidden Plants.

1. Did the man tell you his age?

2. At every turn I perceived new sights.

3. The design will be etched on glass.

4. Do not detain me long.

5. Mother wishes you to lend her a dish.

Half Square.

1. A city in the United States.

2. A boy's name.

3. A bluish.

4. A dark substance of vegetable origin.

5. A conjunction.

6. A consonant.

ANSWERS TO LAST PUZZLES.

WORD SQUARE.—

EPHA
PEAR
HARM
ARMY

ENIGMA.—Niagara Falls.

CURTAINMENTS.—1. Cape, cap. 2. Lote, lot. 3. Nape, nap. 4. Newt, new. 5. Mare, mar.

WORD PUZZLE.—Beggars, ragged.

DIAMOND.—

B
COX
CASES
BOSHBOK
XEBEC
SOK

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Absolutely Pure.
Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by Dyspeptics without the fear of the ill results from any indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.
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Leslie's Lady's Journal, 1.50

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New Orleans Democrat, 1.50

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Platner's Journal, 1.50

Philadelphia Times, 1.50

Southern Farmer's Monthly, 1.50

Harper's Bazar, 1.50

The Nursery, 1.50

Baptist Family Magazine, 1.50

Country Gentleman, 1.50

Price of Both.

3.15

3.35

4.40