

Alabama Baptist.

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EDITORS:

W. C. CLEVELAND, - - - JNO. L. WEST.

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To Our Subscribers.

THE DATE to which your subscription is paid is printed opposite your name on the margin of the paper. Thus, John Smith, 17 June 85, signifies that John Smith has paid 17 June 17th, 1885. Subscribers will save us much extra labor and expense if they will kindly watch their figures and renew promptly.

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COMMON SENSE IN CHRISTIAN WORK.

An intelligent and influential preacher writes us that the chief difficulty he meets with in making collections for missions, arises from opposition to the money's passing through the hands of a mission board and paid secretary or treasurer. "The people," says he, "would give freely to the cause of missions, if they could place the money into the hands of a missionary whom they know to be tried and true and say to him, 'Go, proclaim to the heathen the unsearchable riches of Christ, and we will support you.' But when they are asked to send money for missions to the Board at Richmond or the Board at Marion, they decline on the plea that they are not willing that their money should pass through the hands of 'middle men.' It is almost impossible to convince them that the greater part of the money contributed is not absorbed by the boards and secretaries."

The difficulty named by our brother is not new to us, nor is it confined to his section. It is the common plea of the people, and we are sorry to say, of a great many preachers. We have heard more than one preacher say that he would never ask his people for money to support a mission board or its secretary. We do not know how the impression that the members of our mission boards are paid for their services, originated. It is not true. The secretaries only are paid. The President of the State Mission Board of Alabama and one other member are lawyers, two of the members are commission merchants, two are wholesale grocers, one is the Secretary of the Selma Cotton Mills, one is the Judge of the City Court of Selma, four of them are pastors—one at Marion, one at Talladega, one at Montgomery, and one at Selma. All of them are busy men and have no time to spare. Yet, once a quarter, and oftener when necessary, they lay aside their business and hold prolonged sessions, which have for their sole object the advancement of Christ's cause and the salvation of souls. For all this loss of time and for the labor performed not one of these brethren, except the Corresponding Secretary, receives, or has ever received, or ever expects to receive, one dollar. It is a labor of love, performed by godly men, for the advancement of the Master's kingdom. What is true of the State Mission Board of Alabama, is true of the Home Mission Board at Marion and of the Foreign Mission Board at Richmond. Only the Corresponding Secretaries of these boards are paid for their services, and they are not paid large salaries. They are required to devote themselves entirely to the duties of their office, and they are paid only enough to furnish a comfortable support for themselves and their families. In the case of the Corresponding Secretary of our State Mission Board, the salary is barely sufficient for his support.

Now, with the facts before them, surely none will object to a mission board composed of members who receive nothing for their labor. Our mission boards are nothing more nor less than executive committees, like those appointed by most of our Baptist associations. They are composed of our wisest and best brethren. Their duties are to investigate the claims of the different mission fields, to determine where it will be best to send missionaries, and who shall be sent, and what salary shall be paid; and to consider all questions connected with mission work. All this might be left to the judgment of a corresponding secretary, but it would not be wise to entrust so much to the discretion of any one man. "In the multitude of counsel there is safety."

But the objection is against the "middle men" who are paid for their services—against the corresponding secretaries. It is urged that they should be dispensed with and that the

money which is paid to them should be paid to the missionaries. If they are not necessary to the most successful and economical prosecution of our mission work, by all means let us dispense with them. Now, let us see. For some cause, which we shall not attempt to explain, there is a popular prejudice against merchants. Somehow, most people feel that they are imposed upon when they are required to pay five dollars for an article that cost the merchants only four dollars. The merchants are supported by the people. Let us close their doors and force them to work for their support, as we work for ours. Then, when we need any article for home or plantation use, we can order it direct from the manufacturers. True, we should be greatly perplexed at times to know whether nails are made in New York or New Orleans and by whom they are made, and we might be in a hurry for them, and if we wanted only a pound or two, the freight would cost ten times as much as the nails; but what does all this signify, if we can only put the merchant to work for a living, as we have to work? We would soon get tired of sending to New York for a box of matches, and to Boston for a paper of needles, and to Pittsburgh for a pocket-knife. It would not pay. The abused merchant at our doors, by purchasing and shipping large quantities, can buy much cheaper than we can, and he can sell us any article we need for much less than we could have it delivered from the factories. Merchants are a necessity. True, a few of them get rich, but most of them work hard for a bare living, and many of them fail. They are middle men, but they are middle men that we cannot dispense with.

What the merchant is in business, the corresponding secretary of a mission board is in missionary operations. He is a necessity to the most economical and efficient prosecution of the work. Suppose that we should dispense with the corresponding secretary of our Foreign Mission Board. We have missionaries doing good work in Italy, in China, in Africa, in South America. Suppose each individual should undertake to send his contribution direct to the missionaries. Where would he send it and to whom? and how much would it cost to send across the oceans? If he should conclude to send his contribution to Bro. Taylor at Rome, Italy, how would he know that every one else had not determined upon the same thing, to the utter neglect of all other missionaries? If he should conclude

to send it to Bro. Oliver at Canton, China, how could he know that every one else had not decided upon the same thing, to the neglect of Bro. Taylor and other missionaries? This plan would not pay. The extra cost of remittance alone would be sufficient to support several corresponding secretaries, whereas we need but one. Besides, the entire mission work, having no head, would soon be involved in inextricable confusion, and the missionaries would be compelled to abandon their fields. As the work is now conducted, all the money contributed by the churches of the South for Foreign Missions is sent to one man, who has accounts with all the missionaries and pays out the money as it is needed. It requires all his time to do the work entrusted to him. What is true of the Foreign Mission Board is true of the Home and State Mission Boards.

The Southern Baptists have two mission boards—the Home Mission Board and the Foreign Mission Board. Each board has its corresponding secretary. To pay the salaries of these brethren about one-fourth of a cent a year is required from each Baptist of the South. Who can object to dividing one-fourth of a cent a year between two brethren who are devoting all their time to the service of Christ? We have one corresponding secretary of our Alabama State Mission Board, Rev. T. M. Bailey, of Marion, whom we all know as an earnest, consecrated man, more abundant in labors than any of us. Two cents a year is needed from each Baptist of Alabama to pay his salary. Who can object to paying two cents a year to such a man as Bro. Bailey? He would be a laborer worthy of his hire should the amount be made three times as much.

But is it not true after all, that all these objections are simply excuses for the neglect of the great commission: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature?"

FIELD NOTES.

"I have just received the copy of the 'Life of Spurgeon' which you give as a premium with your paper. I would not take the subscription price of the paper for the book, if I could not get another copy. Friends, now is the time to subscribe for the banner paper, the ALABAMA BAPTIST, and you can select from its premium list a good book."—H. J. Davis, Central Institute. . . . Rev. W. N. Chaudoin says, in the Christian Index, of DeLand, Fla., advertised a few weeks ago in the ALABAMA BAPTIST: "There is not a more prosperous section in the State that we have seen, than DeLand and the contiguous country. Nor do we know of a better place to spend the winter and have health, good, intelligent, moral society, mail-facilities, religious and edu-

cational privileges, and with all these, home-like fare, at moderate rates, than DeLand. The State is indebted to Brother DeLand for what he has done for it, and we take this opportunity of expressing the wish that more Baptists, like him, might move to Florida, or invest their means in building up our cause in the State." . . . Deacon H. M. Baldwin, of the South church in Newark, N. J., who died recently, left bequests as follows: Missionary Union, \$10,000; Home Mission Society, \$5,000; Publication Society, \$5,000; Rochester Theological Seminary, \$10,000; South church, Newark, \$5,000; Fairmount church, \$2,500; Fifth church, \$1,000; New Jersey State Convention, \$1,000; Education Society, \$500; Ministers' Widows' Fund, \$500. . . . In China during the last four years there has been a gain of 6,645 church members. As to church relations, 3,379 of the communicants are Congregationalists; 4,818 are Presbyterians; 3,490 Methodists; 1,226 Baptists; 2,689 Episcopalians; 2,237 Lutherans; and 1,522 belong to other denominations. . . . "Jelly-fish Christianity" is what Bishop Kyle calls "much of the religion of the day, of which the leading principle is no dogma, no distinctive tenet, no positive doctrine." . . . The late Captain John Brooks, of Bridgeport, Conn., bequeaths the greater part of his property, estimated at \$150,000, to the First Presbyterian church of that city. . . . "Do not forget your preacher's temporal wants. Do not fail in the error of assuming that God will in some way provide for him without your help. The ravensdell Elijah in the time of the famine, but the regular arrangement has always been that they who preach the Gospel shall live of the Gospel. Any departure from this principle results in a secularized ministry and a starved and enfeebled church." . . . Rev. H. W. Battle, late pastor at Columbus, Miss., has accepted the care of the church at Benningville, S. C. . . . We learn from the Union Springs Herald that Mr. W. W. Wilkerson, Jr., of Marion, has entered upon the practice of his profession, the law, in that enterprising town. Bro. Wilkerson is a talented young gentleman, of excellent legal training, and has inherited from his father much of the sound common sense and good judgment which have made him so well known over the State. We predict for the son a successful career. . . . "Under the murky threats of the years ahead of us, it is the duty of the pastor, the pulpit, the press, politics, and the police—the five giant powers of these modern ages—to join arms and go forward in one phalanx for the execution of all those just public enactments which shut places of temptation, and leave a man a good chance to be born right the first time."—Joseph Cook. . . . "Whoever has the truth committed to his hands, but through fear of any consequences to himself, fails to enforce or defend the truth when occasion requires, wrongs three parties: he wrongs himself, by failing to stand by his own manhood and convictions of right; he wrongs those who are dependent upon him for a knowledge of the truth which he is set to teach them; and he wrongs God, by withholding the truth from men, so that they do not know the divine will, and are therefore not prepared to obey God."—Zion's Herald. . . . Rev. G. M. Tolson, secretary of Gadsden, Ala., has moved to Orangeburg, C. H., S. S. In a private letter he says: "The people are kind-hearted and know how to make a young Alabamian feel at home among them. I serve two churches in this county. When I came here I found them in rather a bad condition. I have organized a Sunday-school in each church, and revived the old prayer meetings. It is said that my largest church is now in decidedly good trim, and that the outlook is very encouraging. I was ordained to the Gospel ministry Jan. 1st. . . . The first number of the Christian Secretary, published at Hartford, Conn., was issued Feb. 2nd, 1823, sixty years ago. There was then only one weekly Baptist newspaper in the world. As a religious news and family paper the *Christian Secretary* is a model. . . . Rev. S. C. Cutting, D. D., of New York, was stricken with paralysis Jan. 18th. Fears are entertained that he will not recover. . . . Dr. Henry W. Bellows, a prominent Unitarian clergyman of New York city, died on Monday, Jan. 30th, at the age of 67. He was a graduate of Harvard. His first pastorate was in Mobile, Ala. . . . Mr. Enoch Pratt, President of the National Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Baltimore, offers to establish and endow a free library for the whole city, at a cost of one million dollars. . . . "A farewell meeting was held at the Calvary Baptist church on Friday last, on the occasion of the setting out of Rev. George N. Thomssen, his wife, and Mr. F. D. Phinney, who were to sail the following day for India, where they hope to engage in missionary work. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Thomssen will go to Oongole to work among the Telegu people, while Mr. Phinney will take charge of the mission press at Rangoon, Burmah. The Rev. Mr. Thomssen is a German by birth, and was lately pastor of a church in Hoboken, N. J. Phinney is a recent graduate of Rochester University."—Christian Herald, Feb. 2nd. . . . Since our last issue we have had the pleasure of a visit from Dr. Samuel Henderson, of Fayetteville, who came down Friday evening and returned Monday morning. . . . Three French missionaries have been murdered near the Oasis of Ghandames, in the Desert of Sahara. The chief of the assassins is said to be the Caid of Chamaes, who was concerned in the massacre of the French exploring expedition under Colonel Flatters, near Assimu, in February of last year.

The Judson.

It will be gratifying to the many friends of this Institution to know that despite the hard times, the school is prosperous. The average attendance of boarders and day pupils is better than any year during the present administration.

The teachers are competent, faithful and absorbed in their work.

The discipline is admirable, such as might be expected from the courteous

and accomplished President, aided by experienced assistants.

State Missions.

Several of our missionaries who are laboring at destitute points, need help. They no longer visit the churches and gather up contributions promised for support of the work, but are entirely dependent upon the funds sent to the Board. Our receipts up to the close of the year were very encouraging; since that time they have been meagre. We cannot relieve the wants of these brethren, until the churches enable us to do so. The outlook for the Denomination in the State was never brighter or more inspiring than at present. The number of men employed, the destitute places being supplied with the word of life, and the results being achieved, should fill our hearts with thankfulness to God. Yet the work is only begun. Whilst I write, five applications for help from different parts of the State, lie before me. These applications come from important points and must be heeded. I hope our pastors will encourage the churches to forward at once a part of what they have promised for State Missions.

T. M. BAILEY, Cor. Sec. and Treas. Marion, Ala., Feb. 4th.

Torre Pellice Chapel Once More.

Six weeks ago I made an appeal through the ALABAMA BAPTIST to our Sunday-schools to raise \$500 to help pay for the building of the above named chapel. We have above 1,000 schools in our State, and if this matter was brought before them, the amount asked for could be raised in a week. To date I have received \$125.80. Of the one thousand schools, how many have contributed? Only nine! What of the 991 not yet heard from? Either their attention has not been called to this important matter, or if it has, perhaps owing to the irregularity of the mails, their contributions have not yet come to hand. Which is it? The superintendents and teachers know. Dr. Taylor's heart is burdened. He felt that this chapel was a necessity for the prosecution of the work that his brethren sent him to Italy to do. Believing that the churches would uphold him, he went forward with the building, and now that it is about completed and the payments due, we leave him and his fellow-laborer to write appeal after appeal to us to come to their help. A small contribution from every Sunday-school, just according to its ability, would wipe out the entire debt. Let us do it. Fidelity to Christ, to his cause which we have espoused, to immortal souls, to our brethren and sisters whom we have sent to shed Gospel light in the midst of idolatry and superstition, demands that we do it. Can we have the answer of a good conscience if we do not do it? I appeal once more to superintendents and teachers to bring this matter before their schools next Sunday, and let us have a contribution from every school, though some may be able to give but little!

Previously acknowledged. . . \$84.80
Unknown, Evergreen. . . . 1.08
S. S. First Ch., Birmingham. . . 10.00
" " " Montgomery. . . 30.00
Total. . . \$125.80

T. M. BAILEY, Cor. Sec.
Marion, Ala., Feb. 6th.

How to Get Rid of It.

Bro. Editors: I was truly glad to read your article in the BAPTIST, a few weeks ago, on the temperance question. I was exceedingly glad to see the position you took on that question. It is the right one, and one which every Baptist paper ought to take. Enough has not been said upon this subject. Some of your readers may grow weary of it, but what of that? It is only by agitation that the minds of the people can be aroused upon this great question. The time has come for action. The people must be brought to see the great evil of the liquor traffic before they will exercise their sovereign power in abolishing it. There is no better way to bring about this desirable result than by discussing it in the newspapers. I am gratified that the ALABAMA BAPTIST gives no uncertain sound upon this subject. It is bold. It is aggressive—just what it ought to be. It is for prohibition, the only remedy, in my opinion, unless we could make every man and woman in Alabama Christians. That temperance is an evil, none will deny. How to get rid of it, has been a question which has troubled the minds of all good men and women in the United States for many years. Various plans have been tried: temperance societies have been organized; churches have made stringent rules with regard to it, and have adopted resolutions condemning the practice of habitual drinking on the part of their members; legislatures have enacted laws with a view of controlling and abating the evil; preachers and temperance men have exhausted their eloquence in endeavoring to stay the flood-gates of intemperance have not been closed; like a mighty river it is passing through our land, sweeping away in its course our property, our sons and our daughters, and bringing sorrow, dishonor, shame and death to thousands of households. From every saloon and licensed grog-shop and drug store in our State there go forth the streams that make up this dark river of destruction and death. Shall we stand passively by and witness the ruin that alcoholic drinks is bringing upon our country, and raise not an arm to stay

it ravages? Does it not behoove every good citizen to raise his voice against this accursed traffic? We have tried moral suasion; we have tried license laws; all have failed. Now it is necessary to try some other means. We know none better than to rid ourselves entirely of alcoholic spirits by prohibiting their manufacture and sale within the limits of the State. This we believe is the only consistent position that Christian men can take upon this subject. We must oppose its use by our church members, and we must deal with drunkenness in our churches, as the New Testament deals with it. It tells us that no drunkard can inherit the kingdom of heaven; and it tells us to withdraw ourselves from those who walk disorderly. We should do this very thing. The churches of Christ cannot afford to give their approbation to intemperance, by retaining within their membership those who are habitually intemperate. By so doing they lose their power and influence for good. In addition to the duty which the Christian man owes to his church, there is a duty which he owes to society, of which he is a member, and to the State, of which he is a citizen. He must not only protect his church, by keeping its membership pure, but he must to the extent of his ability and influence, protect society and the State from any evil which threatens their well-being. This is a duty which he owes to himself, as well as to society and to the State. There is no greater evil with which society and the State is cursed than that of intemperance. I will not mention the evils growing out of intemperance, and consequently from the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits. They are patent to every one. These evils must be stopped or our country is ruined. We are rapidly becoming a nation of drunkards. What can be done to stop this evil? We say close up the fountain whence the streams flow. Let the people in the majesty of their power say this thing has gone far enough—it must stop; we will banish spirituous liquors from our State; we will not permit the vile, deadly poison to be sold. Can we get the people of Alabama to say this, Bro. Editors! I think we can, if every Christian editor, man and woman in this State will do their duty. Agitate the question; preach it from the pulpit; talk about it; write about it; keep the people posted as to what the license laws of Alabama cost the State. Let the people see what evils the use of alcohol brings. Let them understand that the license laws, which ostensibly are intended to control and restrain intemperance and mitigate its evils, have only tended to make tripling and dram-drinking respectable in the eyes of a large class of people. Now men can ruin and murder their fellow men under the protection of law. Now they can make women and their helpless children homeless and destitute, under a license that they buy from the government. They can make our boys drunkards because the State gives them the privilege to sell the accursed fluid. It is true that the State says to the liquor dealer, You must not sell to a minor or an habitual drunkard, but how much does that avoid? The minors and drunkards get it notwithstanding all this. All who want it, get it, if they have the money to pay for it. I may be an extreme on this question, but I must confess that I can see no relief from this great curse, except in the entire prohibition of its manufacture and sale in the State. I say to you, Bro. Editors, go on in your warfare against this terrible monster. Let your paper take a firm stand; agitate it from the mountains to the seaboard. You will aid in building up a public sentiment in favor of prohibition. This public sentiment we must have, in order to secure prohibitory laws, and to sustain them after we get them. I am with you in this great work. I want Alabama redeemed from the dominion of king alcohol.

JOS. SHACKLEFORD.
Trinity, Ala., Feb. 3.

Seed Thoughts.

Preachers and Their Support.

A very profound theologian once said in our hearing, "I am always interested in hearing a certain brother preach, as he always suggests 'seed thoughts.' I suppose he meant thoughts from which there could be growth, enlargement, development. There are thoughts or subjects that should frequently be brought to 'our remembrance.' It is not necessary that they should always be 'original thoughts,' for there are but few of them, but they should be practical, interrogatory, educational, doctrinal, biographical, experimental, disciplinary, and Scriptural. Brother E. Dodson (I believe now of North Carolina) occasionally makes short suggestions and propounds short questions. The writer will now offer one practical thought and propound three practical questions.

PRACTICAL THOUGHT.—Preachers of the male sex are men, only men; not angels, not perfect, not free from temptation. They have propensities, appetites, desires, aspirations, and passions, like other men. Like other men, they are to be fed, clothed, educated, and provided for. If they have families, they are to be provided for. Preachers, like other men, grow old, become childish ("once a man, twice a child"), become superannuated, are retired, are laid on the shelf. Preachers, like other men, if they fail to lay in store, or fail to make suitable provisions for themselves and families while they are young and vigorous, struggle through old age in poverty.

QUESTION NO. 1.—What are the duties of young preachers in regard to securing a support for themselves for the present, and for laying by in store something for the misfortunes of life and for old age?

QUESTION NO. 2.—What occupations, in addition to preaching the Gospel, may a preacher of the Gospel follow legitimately?

QUESTION NO. 3.—Whose fault is it that such a large percentage of Baptist preachers live poor all their lives, and then die poor? Is it the fault of the preachers themselves, or is it the fault of the churches? Who among our preachers and lay-

men will develop the thoughts suggested above, and answer the questions propounded? The writer feels an interest in these suggestions and questions, as he is a son of Baptist preacher, and has taken one side of this question in practical life, and is now experiencing its results.

E. T. SMYTH.
Oxford, Jan. 28th.

Miscellaneous Notes.

BETHEL ASSOCIATION.—At the last session of Bethel Association, the committee on Aged and Infirm Ministers suggested the propriety of placing before the body the names of such ministers as have claims upon our liberality. On motion, that duty was assigned to the committee of conference and co-operation with the State Mission Board. As chairman of that committee, with your consent, I submit the names of brethren Fox, Thomas and Tucker as having been considered by the committee, and their claims decided as just and meritorious. We distributed the amount on hand, \$27.25, as follows: to Bro. Fox, \$10.00; to Bro. Tucker, \$10.00; to Bro. Thomas, \$7.25. Now, brethren, this is but a little that should be done in this direction. The labor, age and infirmities of Bro. Fox are too widely known in Bethel Association to need comment. Bro. Thomas has been abundant in labors, and to my certain knowledge, has accomplished much for the Master without pecuniary reward. He is now in declining years, and will doubtless help from time to time. I am not so familiar with the ministerial life of Bro. Tucker; but I do know that for years he has been prostrated with asthma, and solely dependent upon others for a support. It seems to me that to care for the widows and children of deceased ministers is as incumbent upon us as that of aged and infirm ministers. Will brethren inform us, if such need assistance are in our bounds? In conclusion, I urge that much be done, and insist that all that is due be faithfully reported to the committee, so that an accurate report may be given at our next Association. And thus, by letting our light shine, others will be led to glorify our Father which is in Heaven.—F. H. McGill, Nantafalia, Ala., Jan. 25.

MEETING AT SHELDONVILLE, TENN.—A large congregation assembled at the Baptist church, this city, last Sunday night to witness the closing exercises of our meeting, which had been in progress three weeks. After the sermon by the writer, pastor H. S. Kutchin made some very pointed remarks on the subject of Giving, and stimulated his brethren by contributing one dollar himself, and within a very few minutes one hundred and fifteen dollars were raised to defray the expenses of the meeting. Then followed the baptismal scene, which was very impressive. Bro. Kutchin went down into the baptismal waters, and after making some impressive and eloquent remarks on the mode of baptism, he proceeded to immerse those who were ready. There have been 37 professions and 23 additions. It is expected that others will join the Baptist church soon. The Pe-dobaptists are very ably represented in this city, and it is well known that they work hard to get members. They have been wonderfully persistent. No church was ever more thoroughly revived than this, and no church has brighter prospects for future usefulness. Rev. H. S. Kutchin, the pastor, is a fine worker and an eloquent preacher. He has the entire confidence of all who know him, and always preaches to a crowded house. The members of the church are very much afraid they will not be able to keep Bro. K. as their pastor, from the fact that other larger churches want him. My next meeting will begin in Perryville, Ky., the first Sunday in February.—J. C. Porter, Jan. 24th.

PROHIBITION IN MORGAN COUNTY.—The subject is being agitated. We have held one meeting in which much enthusiasm was manifested. Five pointed speeches were delivered. A standing committee was appointed to address the citizens of the county. We will hold other meetings soon. You may enter my name on the roll as a life member.—J. Gunn, Trinity, Jan. 28th.

REV. H. C. SANDERS, of Opelika, writes us from Birmingham, under date of Jan. 29: I am so intensely interested about keeping Bro. B. H. Crumpton in Alabama that I must ask space for a few lines. I had the pleasure of staying with Bro. Crumpton and his pleasant family a few nights ago, and he tells me that he contemplates going to Texas. Brethren, it would be a great loss for the Denomination of the State to give up this noble man. Can we not offer some inducement to keep him? There are several places in the State that could give him a support to preach for them, and I believe he could be induced to stay. He has sold his paper at Greenville. Will not the Board make an effort to keep him? Brethren, let us not give him up. We can not spare him just now. I had the pleasure of listening to Bro. Henderson, pastor at this place this morning. He brought out, with a great deal of force and beauty, the necessity of concentrated effort upon the part of Christians. He is an earnest speaker, and the people of Birmingham are fortunate in securing his services. Bro. Riley is still traveling in the interest of the church at Opelika. When I saw him last, which was about two weeks ago, he said he had about eight hundred and fifty dollars. He is certainly the right man in the right place. We can not tell when we will begin to build; as early, however, as we can. Our Sunday-school at Opelika is prosperous. We hold our school and preach in the Episcopal church. Yesterday I had the pleasure of calling on and spending some time with Bro. Rutledge, editor of the Alabama Christian Advocate. Bro. R. was formerly a citizen of Opelika, and was a pet, not only of his own denomination, but also of the Baptists and, in fact, of all who knew him. Birmingham should be proud of such a man. I expect to be with my people, on the first Sunday in February, at Society Hill. You should feel encouraged in

your work, for your paper is doing a vast amount of good in the State. You cannot realize what it is doing for the denomination in Alabama.

CORRECTION.—In Bro. George B. Eager's obituary of Bro. William Spence, in the ALABAMA BAPTIST of the 26th ult., a mistake is made, which I am sure will be corrected by Bro. Spence himself, if living. The mistake is in the following passage: "His first preaching, which was done in Baldwin county, was truly missionary work. He planted and for years cultivated the seeds of Baptist influence at Montgomery Hill, Stockton and elsewhere in that county." Bro. Spence was ordained in September, 1846. In 1839, Bro. J. H. Schroebel, who was then pastor, and the writer clerk of the Claiborne church, Montrose county, organized the church at Montgomery Hill, and was its pastor up to the time of his death in September, 1843. I succeeded him as pastor of that church shortly after his death, and in the year 1844 I organized the church at Stockton and Blakely, and was their pastor up to the fall of 1850, when I resigned and went to Northwestern Arkansas as missionary, by appointment of the Home Board at Marion, Ala. From 1843 to 1850 I resided in Baldwin county, first at Stockton, then at Montgomery Hill, and last at Blakely. It will therefore appear that the church at Montgomery Hill was organized seven, and the churches at Stockton and Blakely two years before Bro. Spence was ordained. I was a deacon in the St. Anthony Street church when Bro. Spence and his wife were received and baptized. I was a messenger from the church at Stockton, and Judge Chas. W. Wilkins and Robert McConnell from the church at Blakely, to the Bethlehem Association at its session, with the Claiborne church in 1839, when Bro. Spence was ordained. I baptized a great many at Blakely and at Stockton—perhaps all that ever were baptized at either of those places.—A. B. Couch, Mobile, Feb. 3.

CORDIAL RECEPTION.—We are now settled in our new home, and, even at this late day, I must tell you of our kind reception by the kind friends here. Never was pastor more cordially welcomed or received more substantial tokens of regard. Every thing in the way of provisions and many luxuries were sent us; load after load of wood was thrown in the wood-yard, and every gift was made to gladden a pastor's heart. A brother placed in my hands money to buy an overcoat. The money was contributed by the congregation. There is not a week in which we are not the recipients of favors from the members of the church. We have had valuable presents from loved ones in Troy. May God's choicest blessings rest on the members of this church and friends in Brundidge. God bless and cheer them, as they have us.—E. Y. Van Hoose, Brundidge, Feb. 4.

PROHIBITION.—After looking into the condition of our section of country, I am happy to inform all who are interested, that nothing has caused so much peace and happiness as prohibition, although we have had strong opposition from many good citizens and even church members. It has been about twelve months since prohibition became a law in East Perry county. I do not believe we have had a fuss or fight since, and but few lawsuits. There is less profanity and blasphemy; religious worship is better attended; the churches are having less trouble, and more work is being done. The merchants have less trouble and more money. Two years ago this section was almost insolvent; now the people are nearly out of debt. I think that if we keep up prohibition we will soon be in a condition to pay as we go. I am decidedly in favor of strict church discipline in that direction. Let every minister in the State espouse the cause of prohibition. The people are growing stronger in its behalf, and many that were at first opposed to it are now in favor of it. There are many who would have voted against it once that will vote for it now. They have seen and realized the good effects of it in the improve of morals and the increase of peace and prosperity. May God help us to put down the evil of intemperance.—A. M. P., Pinckney, Ala.

PROHIBITION.—I see in the BAPTIST a request for information relative to a prohibitory law, and from Bro. Appleton, for the names of all ministers who have enlisted for prohibition. As to the first, let me say that six or eight years ago this place (Jasper) was infested with rum and rum sellers, and was then known to be one of the worst places in this part of the State. Drunkenness, quarreling, fighting, in fact general immorality were common. All this time there were living here as good men as in any other place in this State, who finally rose in their might and put their foot on the monsters, driving them from the place; and I can say of a truth, that there is no place of my knowledge which excels this in sobriety, industry and good morals. The churches are prosperous, (Baptist and Methodist), the two schools are in fine condition, with a goodly number of boarding students, and others expected daily, with two flourishing Sunday-schools. As to the second request, you can put me down as a full scholar. I entered the battle ten years ago, raised the black flag, to conquer or to fight until discharged by my Captain. I think every association ought to petition the next Legislature to pass a general law for this State to prohibit intoxicating liquors from being made or sold in the State, with such penalties as will deter men from violating the law. I like our paper better than ever. You improve.—J. B. Buckabee, Jasper, Ala.

A wise teacher has said that the educated man is he who is enabled to make the full use of all the powers which heaven has endowed him. Most men let about half their powers run to waste from never having learned how to use them.

When one runs after wit he is sure to catch nonsense.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.'S NEW GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE for 1882 will be mailed free to applicants. Address Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Chester county, Pa.

OVER LITTLE OXES is a charming illustrated monthly for the little folks. We recommend it. Published by the Russell Publishing Co., 149 Tremont Street, Boston, at \$1.50 a year.

"UTAH: Her Attractions and Resources, as Inviting the attention of Tourists and Those Seeking Permanent Homes," is the title of an interesting essay on Utah, published for gratuitous distribution by Geo. A. Mearns, Salt Lake City, Utah.

*D. M. FERRY & CO., the noted Seedsmen of Detroit, Mich., have our thanks for a complimentary copy of their beautiful Seed Annual for 1882. The Annual is mailed free to all applicants, and we advise all who think of making vegetable or flower gardens this spring, to send for it.

We have received from Messrs. Miller & Hunt, Florists, Chicago, Ill., their Annual Descriptive Catalogue of Roses and Plants for 1882. These gentlemen have an advertisement in our paper, and we take pleasure in recommending them to lovers of flowers and their culture. They will send their Catalogue to any address on application.

THE CULTIVATOR AND COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, published by Luther Tucker & Son, Albany, N. Y., at \$2.50 a year, is one of the most valuable agricultural weeklies published on the continent. We should be heartily glad to know that this wide awake, progressive journal was read by every Southern planter and farmer.

The columns of the PLANTERS' JOURNAL, published monthly by the Planters' Journal Publishing Co., at Vicksburg, Miss., teem with articles devoted to the internal development of our country and improvement of agriculture, without omitting such minor departments as render it attractive to every family home.

WORRELL'S DEVOTIONAL MONTHLY. A. S. Worrell Editor and Proprietor, St. Louis, Mo. \$1.00 a year.

We have received the second number of this new publication. It is designed to set forth that type of character and life demanded in the Scriptures, and the conditions on which these ideals may be realized. It is a very neatly printed and nicely bound pamphlet of 32 pages.

We have received the splendid Seed Catalogue of Hiram Sibley & Co., Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill. This firm, appreciating the lack of proper information regarding the varieties of seeds best adapted to the South, and the time to plant and proper cultivation, offer \$500 cash premiums, for the best essays on gardening in the Southern States. These essays must be received before March 1st, 1882, and those that secure the prizes will be printed in the catalogue for 1883.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES, published at Philadelphia, Pa., announces that ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, has undertaken to prepare for its columns a series of Critical Notes on the current lessons from Mark's Gospel. Dr. Woolsey was the chairman of the American Company of New Testament Revisers, and his pre-eminence in the field of New Testament scholarship, on this side of the ocean, is recognized with entire unanimity, as well outside of that company as by the distinguished scholars who were his associates there.

THE TIMES-ARGUS, Glass & McKee, Proprietors, Selma, Ala. \$1.00 a year.

We have received the first number, bearing date of Feb. 3rd, of the Times-Argus, a consolidation of the Weekly Times and Southern Argus of Selma. The subscription list and good will of the Argus have been purchased by the proprietors of the Times, who are fully confident that they will be able to make a better paper of the Times-Argus than was either of the excellent weeklies of which it is formed. They have our best wishes, and we cordially bespeak for their paper a liberal patronage.

HISTORY OF CONEUCH COUNTY, ALAB

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Max Rander's War Story.

It was a year ago last fall, I was only eleven then, and I was all traveling over in Europe—father, mother, Thad and I.

Well, we had been to London, with its jolly cabs, and to Paris, with its funny sewers, and were on our way back from little Switzerland, with its big mountains, when father took it into his head to stop for a week in a poky old town somewhere in Germany.

Here we staid at a dreadfully quiet hotel on a narrow street, which Thad called an alley; but father liked it because it was right opposite a house where he used to board in a professor's family when he was a boy.

We had been in this dismal place for three or four days, when one morning mother woke up with one of her nervous spells, so instead of our all going off for a long walk in the country, father staid home with mother, and sent Thad and me to take a stroll through the streets near the hotel, where there was not any danger of our getting lost.

Well, we started out, and walked twice around the market-place, stood gazing for five minutes at some dusty cake and candy in the confectioner's window, and spent ten minutes more in watching the German boys play their stupid games during recess at the gymnasium, which is not a gymnasium at all, but a grammar school.

Then when they all went back to their books again, we were left out in the roughly paved street with no sidewalks, nobody in it to look at, and no horse car to ride on.

"Oh, how these stones hurt my feet!" exclaimed Thad when we had stumbled along in an aimless sort of way for a block or so. "Let's go out in the country." And into the country we went, keeping on in the same street until it changed from a street into a road on which we had never been before, with tall trees in a straight line on each side of it, and nice green grass all over the edge.

I was pretty positive, but sure, that father would not have approved of our going outside the town, but what else could we do to amuse ourselves? "It's better than bothering mother, any way," I finally decided; and so we walked and ran, played tag and counted trees, until we grew tired, when, spying a nice shady spot under the brow of a hill, I told Thad that we had better rest there a while before starting back again for dinner.

"It's a valley, isn't it, Max?" observed my brother, as we stretched ourselves out beneath a large tree. He had just begun the study of geography, and feeling that I should never neglect any opportunity of training his young mind in useful knowledge, I at once began to point out all the geographical divisions within view, and was much encouraged by the respectful attention Thad appeared to pay, until I suddenly discovered that he was asleep.

"Poor little chap!" I muttered; "I wonder if I ought to wake him up;" and while I was trying to guess whether or we had come on a mile or three, in order to reckon how long it would take us to return to town, I—well, I must have fallen asleep too, for the blue sky, and the green grass, and the yellow sun finally got so mixed up in my mind that I wasn't sure of any one of them, and then all was a blank, as authors say in books.

Well, I lay there in that sort of a hollow place in the bank, with the tree in front of me, and Thad at my side, for an hour or two, I guess.

Of course I don't know what went on around me during that time, so I shant attempt to tell; all I know is that when I had the natural use of my senses once more, I heard such a horrible noise right over my head as nearly made me lose them again.

Bang, bang, bang, and boom, b-r-r, bang!

What on earth could it all mean? I rubbed my eyes and felt of my ears to make sure they were in good working order, and then ventured to peep out around the tree which I have said stood directly in front of the little hollow in the side of the hill which I had chosen for a resting-place.

Goodness! didn't my heart beat like sixty when I saw what it was that made the racket. Soldiers!

There they were, whole regiments of them, standing on the edge of the field opposite, just where it sloped down to form the valley Thad had spoken about.

He had been waked up too by this time, and when he saw the troops over there blazing away right for the spot almost where we were crouching, he looked pretty well scared, I can tell you.

"What are they doing, Max?" he asked, grabbing hold of my jacket, and squeezing up closer to me.

"I guess they're fighting," I replied. "Who are they fighting with?" But just then another bang, bang, bang, over our heads answered the question, and revealed to us the terrible fact that we were between two fires.

I won't pretend to say that I wasn't frightened, for I was, and I'll put it to any other fellow of eleven if he wouldn't find a sort of tremble about the knees to wake up from a nap and suddenly find himself between two armies firing away at one another for dear life.

"But I didn't know there was any war here now," continued my brother, when there was a slight pause in the hostilities, as the newspaper writers say.

"Oh, you never can calculate on countries over here," I returned, as I wiped the perspiration from my forehead. "I s'pose the Emperor's got mad with France again, and they're going to kill off several thousand poor chaps, who don't feel mad a bit, to fix matters. Those are Germans over there; I can tell by the uniforms, so of course the French must be on our side. Now—" But at that instant the firing began again worse than ever.

The smoke filled the little valley in clouds, so we couldn't see how many men fell; and when it blew away, there was nobody lying on the ground, so we concluded they must have cleared the field of the killed and

wounded under its protection.

Sometimes in the pauses of the shooting we could hear the captains and generals shouting, and the drums beating, and see the flashing bayonets, and the flags flying proudly.

"Perhaps they won't find us after all," said Thad, during one of these peaceful lulls; and indeed I had already begun to indulge myself in the same hope, when what should the Germans do but rush down the opposite bank, and prepare to charge right for our tree.

On they came, plunging over stones and ditches, swords waving, bayonets flashing, fury gleaming from their eyes.

"Don't cry, Thad," I whispered, when there was only a few feet left between us and the advancing army. "Come, let's stand out in front of them, so they won't trample on us, any way," and summoning all my courage, I took my brother by the hand, and stepped out from behind the tree, facing the whole battle front.

As soon as the Colonel or Captain, whichever it was caught sight of us, he shouted out at the top of his voice, but of course neither Thad nor I understood a word, although I supposed he was calling on us to surrender.

Thinking this a much more comfortable way of ending matters than by being put to the sword, I screamed out, as bold as I could: "If you please, sir, we're Americans, and I hope you'll whip the Frenchmen all to pieces."

I didn't expect he'd understand all I said, of course, although I was pretty certain of America's being nearly the same in German as in English.

But what do you think that the man did? He said something to the soldiers; then turning to me he pointed to an opening in the ranks he had caused to be made just in front of us, and at once understanding what he meant, Thad and I ran for it, never stopping until we had left the soldiers far behind us, when I thought it would be as well to call a halt, and consider as to the quickest way of getting back to the hotel, for it was by this time long after the dinner hour.

However, we managed to find the road after awhile, and then we made for the town as fast as ever we could. Of course we got a scolding for having staid out so late; but when the story of the exciting adventure we had passed through was told, I felt sure we'd both be looked upon with much respect.

Well, father and mother listened breathlessly, and when I had finished I asked father if he had heard anything about the invasion of the French army. At that he broke out into the most frightful fit of laughter, and really for a minute I thought that my account of the danger Thad and I had been in had made him kind of hysterical (I always used to think it ought to be *hysterical*, as men don't often get that way), until he caught his breath long enough to say: "Oh, Max, Max! there wasn't any French army there. The whole affair was merely a sham battle between two of the German regiments for practice, and the only reason you didn't get hit was because the guns were only loaded with powder."—*Harper's Young People.*

Choosing a Husband.

That woman is wise who chooses for her partner in life a man who desires to find his home a place of rest. It is the man with many interests, with engrossing occupations, with plenty of people to fight, with a struggle to maintain against the world, who is the really domestic man, in the wife's sense; who enjoys home, who is tempted to make a friend of his wife, who relishes prattle, who feels above him and nobody unsympathetic with him, as if he were in a heaven of ease and recreation. The drawback of home life, its contained possibilities of insipidity, sameness, and consequent weariness, is never present to such a man. He no more bored of his wife than of his own happier moods. He is no more bored with home than with sleep. He is no more plagued with his children than with his own lighter thoughts. All the monotony and weariness of life he encounters outside. It is the pleasure-loving man, the merry companion, who requires constant excitement, that finds home-life unendurable. He soon grows weary of it, and considers everything, so very tame, and so like flat bread, that it is impossible for him not only to be happy, but to feel that he is less unhappy there than elsewhere. We do not mean that the domestic man, in the wife's sense, will be always at home. The man always at home has not half the chance of the man whose duty is outside of it, for he must sometimes be in the way. The point for the wife is, that he should like home when he is there; and that liking, we contend, belongs, first of all, to the active and strong, and deeply engaged, and not to the lounging, or even the easy-minded man.—*Saturday Review.*

The People who do not Kill Themselves.

"Too much silverware at the start is a dangerous thing for a young couple," says a modern philosopher, "for it calls for other things to correspond, and will keep the young man on a strain to keep up appearances. I knew a pair of brass and iron to ruin a man thirty years ago, and he never recovered from it, for they called for a fender and the fender called for a fine rug and the rug for a carpet and the carpet for curtains and cornice, and so on and so forth and fifth and sixth, until he got in debt and tried to sell his house to pay out and couldn't sell it, but the sheriff came along and sold it just as easy. Extravagance and trying to keep up with the neighbors is the great domestic trouble in this country. It brings on financial distress, and that causes speculation and embezzlement and bamboozlement and that ends in whisky and suicide. There is no security in this life but honest industry and living within one's means. Folks who do that don't kill themselves."

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

No preparation prepares with Day's Kidney Pad in curing diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Send stamp for pamphlet. DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Saltin' Stock.

Prof. James Law writes to the *Farmer's Advocate* of London, Ontario, on the subject as follows:

In addition to its uses as a condiment, salt is one of the best laxatives. In cattle and sheep, especially in the winter dry winter feeding is liable to induce a partial impaction of food between the leaves of the third stomach, the stimulus given by the salt to the free secretion and the muscular movement of the stomachs, together with the engendered disposition to drink more freely, serve to dislodge such obstructions and to restore perfect digestion. Even if a full purgative action is wanted, few agents will serve better than 1 or 2 lbs. of salt, according to the size of the cow. But it should never be forgotten that water must be allowed without stint after the administration of such a dose, as a concentrated solution of salt is highly irritating to the stomach and bowels. An abundant consumption of water serves at once to remove the irritant qualities of the salt and to hasten the action of the bowels.

Finally, salt is destructive to almost all intestinal worms. In Brazil, where cattle are very subject to parasites, the stock owners have discovered this virtue, and therefore dose their animals twice a year with 1 lb. each of common salt after the action of which they always manifestly improve in condition. It is to the young worms especially that salt proves destructive, hence a daily allowance of one or two ounces for the larger quadrupeds, or two drachms for the sheep, will go far toward warding off fatal attacks by destroying the young parasites as they are taken in, in the food or water. Thus for the liver worms in sheep (Rot) salt marshes or the free use of salt proves almost a specific, and the stomach, and to a less extent, the intestinal worms of all domestic animals, may be kept in check by a daily liberal yet moderate allowance.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," for all the ills which women are subject to, is an unequalled remedy. Distressing backache and "bearing-down" sensations yield to its strength-giving properties. By druggists.

Hints on Cake Baking.

When cakes are made without yeast or eggs, soda and powder being the substitutes, they require quick baking in a moderately hot oven, and should be drawn directly they are done or they get dry and tasteless. For a plain cake, made with one pound of flour, &c., the time to be allowed in baking would be from forty to fifty minutes, at the outside not more than an hour. Yeast cakes take longer—say from ten to fifteen minutes—and will bear being left in the oven rather over the time without much injury.

Very rich cakes, in which butter and eggs predominate, take, of course, very much longer time to cook, a pound cake taking from an hour and a half to two hours, and a bride cake three and a half. On no account should an oven be too hot when the cake is put in—that is, hot enough to brown at once; if so, in five minutes the whole outside will be burned, and the interior will stand little chance of being cooked. The old plan of feeling the handle of the oven door to test the heat is not always successful; it is better to sprinkle a little flour inside and shut the door for about three minutes; if at the end of that time it is of a rich light brown the cake may be put in, but if burned the heat must first be lessened.

In making cakes see that all the ingredients are thoroughly dried before use, even the flour; this, for a very rich cake, where a dark color is wanted, may be baked, as it adds materially to the rich appearance of the confection. Beat the eggs in a cool place, near an open window if possible, and then let them stay till wanted. It may not be out of place here if I suggest to any lady amateur who cake making that she should take care to have all her ingredients ready to her hand before commencing her work—sugar pounded, raisins stoned and chopped if necessary, citron cut up, currants washed and dried, and tins already greased to hold the mixture when ready.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CATARH OF THE BLADDER.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchu-palpa. \$1, at druggists. Ala. Depot, Irvine, Garfield & Alexander, Montgomery, Ala.

It is surprising to those not acquainted with the fact to see how much crude sulphur pigs will eat when fattening. It should be given to them every few days; or, what is better yet, be kept in the pens where they can help themselves to it. When pigs are fed a large amount of hearty food their stomachs become disordered and they need sulphur and charcoal to neutralize the acidity and to correct the condition of their stomachs. When it is given to them plentifully they will eat better, digest more, and are freer from bowel disorders. These correctives help to keep the blood pure and the skin free from affections. When hogs have these correctives their flesh must be healthier. We have had hundreds of hogs and never a case of cholera, which we attribute to the healthful effects of plenty of charcoal and sulphur together with succulent feed. A long-continued corn diet will invariably produce fever and more or less inflammation of the stomach and bowels.—*Ex.*

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c. per box.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

The C. H. CLEVELAND FARM SITUATED on the east bank of the Alabama River, embracing tract N. E. 1/4, Sec. 25, all of Sec. 24, in Township 10, Range 10, and all of Sec. 10, in Township 16, Range 11, is offered for sale.

W. C. CLEVELAND, Esq., per W. C. WARD, Atty.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address Strickland & Co., Portland, Me.

ROSE.

We give more and better plants for the money than any other country. Catalogue for 1882 now ready, free of charge. Send for one and see for yourself the beautiful plants we offer. MILLER & HUNT, Wrights Grove, Chicago, Jan-20-82.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

Woman can sympathize with Woman. Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses which accompany the most delicate female constitution. It cures entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and congestion, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancer tumors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes flatulency, catarrhs, dyspepsia, constipation, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures bloating, flatulency, nervous prostration, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression and Irritation.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will act as a tonic and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints, see the Circular Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 101 and 103 West Union Street, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box. Free Circulars, testimonials, and full particulars of the Compound, sent on request. Address: Mrs. L. E. Pinkham, 101 and 103 West Union Street, Lynn, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

HOLMAN'S PAD.

FOR THE STOMACH, LIVER AND Kidneys.

Dr. Holman's Pad is a genuine and radical remedy, WITHOUT TAKING MEDICINE. Dr. Holman's Pad is a Liver Invigorator in every particular. It cures by stimulating a nervous action on the stomach and Liver. It is the original and only genuine Absorption Pad. NO PAD in the world like DR. HOLMAN'S. It has no equal for the cure of all Stomach and Liver Troubles, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Headaches, Indigestion, Dropsy, Pain in the Back and Side, and Maluria in all its types, including Chills, Fevers and Dumb Ague.

FOR KIDNEY TROUBLES, ASK FOR Dr. Holman's Renal or Kidney Pad, which cures all the diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Take no other. Each Genuine Holman Pad bears the Private Revenue Stamp of the HOLMAN PAD CO., with the above Trade Mark printed in green. BUY NONE WITHOUT IT.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$2. Dr. Holman's advice is Free. Full Treatise sent free on application. Address: HOLMAN PAD COMPANY, BOX 2121, 744 Broadway, New York.

A Speedy and Painless Cure for the Opium or Morphine Habit. Cured Guaranteed. Address: E. J. HENRI, M.D., 419 Grand St., N. Y.



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

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

ROSES. We give more and better plants for the money than any other country. Catalogue for 1882 now ready, free of charge. Send for one and see for yourself the beautiful plants we offer. MILLER & HUNT, Wrights Grove, Chicago, Jan-20-82.

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