

There is no latitude in Christian duty, and consequently no certain "climate" (age or condition) for certain virtues. The path of duty lies straight ahead, on the equator, and that equator is not an imaginary line drawn around human character midway between permitted indulgences and eternal damnation; but it is the line drawn by the Word of God where the rays from the sun of His righteousness shine directly upon us with all their heat and penetration.

A. E. P.
Munford, Oct. 10th.

Tuscaloosa Baptists.

While traveling in different parts of the State I, of course, concern myself with regard to Baptist interests, and glean what information I can from point to point.

At no place visited have I found our denominational affairs in a more prosperous condition than at Tuscaloosa. While en route to the city last Saturday, I found pastor Phillips there the eve of closing a meeting of three weeks. During this period it is said that the attendance was large and the attention quite marked. Bro. Purser, of Birmingham, had been assisting the Tuscaloosa pastor, and he was described to me as being, in many respects, a most remarkable preacher. The visible results of the meeting were a thorough revival of the church, and the reception of twenty new members. Bro. Phillips is greatly encouraged by the growing efficiency of his church. It was gratifying to hear him referred to in terms of such marked affection by his people. He seems to subject himself to no undue strain to get up a parade of success, but moves quietly along doing efficient work as he proceeds.

Prompted by a spirit of progress, the Baptists of Tuscaloosa are contemplating, at an early day, the erection of a large and handsome house of worship. Enthusiasm in every good work connected with the church, MISS SALLIE MOODY

is earnestly enlisted in this undertaking. She is among the most generous contributors, having donated a spacious lot upon which to erect the new structure.

With pride and encouragement the Baptists of Tuscaloosa are bestowing much thought upon their schools. The High School, presided over by PROF. FOSWILL,

has made for itself quite a reputation, its consequence is in a most flourishing condition.

Such an institution at this can succeed only by virtue of merit, established as it is right beneath the shadow of the State University. The writer was surprised to see pupils there even from South Alabama.

Then again there is THE CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE, that is regarded with a well-founded pride by the Tuscaloosa Baptists, especially since its prospects grow brighter year after year. There have never been so many young ladies at any one time, in attendance upon this institution.

As its merits become more widely known, its patronage increases, and thus there are to be found within its walls students from every section of Alabama. This institution, by virtue of the bill granting it to the Baptists of Alabama, belongs exclusively to our denomination. The writer was informed by one who knows—one of the oldest Baptists in Tuscaloosa—that in the right possession can be definitely demonstrated the fact of the ownership of the Baptist of the State, and as such should be fostered. It is certainly a most valuable property. It has been recently repaired and thoroughly equipped with all necessary apparatus. Prof. Yancey is doing a noble work here. He had in the month of June, 1896, delivered the Central last year eleven daughters of Baptist ministers, whose literary tuition, was entirely gratuitous. No pains have been spared to secure a most competent faculty. President Yancey seemed buoyant with encouragement in view of the present status and future outlook of his school.

Altogether the prospects of the Baptists of Tuscaloosa are most encouraging.

B. F. KILEY.

For the Alabama Baptist.

Some Things.

One thing I wish to say is that I do not know what propriety Baptists can set in terming some particular spots in the meeting house "the altar of prayer," while at the same time proceedings in the church, especially during protracted meetings, "altar exercises," or "altar services." It is said in the New Testament that "we have an altar," but it seems that the altar here named is one from which Christians are to eat something. We are not told of what materials this altar is made, or whereabouts in the meeting house it is placed, or if it is there at all; but we are expressly informed that it is "we"—Christians—who are entitled to its privileges, not "seekers," who are commonly understood to be unregenerate sinners. Will not the Editors of the ALABAMA BAPTIST, or one of its correspondents, explain what the altar is mentioned in Heb. 13:10?

I would also say that I wish some brethren, ministers and others, would state in your issue, under the heading in the Bible an exhortation to sinners to "make their peace, offering election sure with God." I thought everything was sure with God, one way or the other. Peter exhorts his "brethren," not regenerate sinners, to "give diligence to make your calling and election sure." (1 Pet. 1:10.) He does not say, "Make your peace sure, nor make anything sure with God." But he says, "Give diligence," that is what man can do; and I suppose the meaning is, that we should constantly strive to make our calling and election sure to ourselves. I presume he had a like intent with Paul, when he said to the Corinthian Christians, "Be diligent to complete that which you have begun." (1 Cor. 13:7.) Examine your hearts whether you be in the faith—love your own selves, Persevere, you are "reprobate;" that is, simply unregenerate (some of us church members, preachers included), while you are imagining yourselves to be true disciples. All are not Israel's! Not all are Jews! Perhaps both Paul and Peter rebuked Christians at all times to be always abiding, not

"When I can read."

"Daily I read my little dear To mansions in the skies."

Again, I should like to see the scripture from which brethren, in exhortation to prayer, frame an expression of the assurance they may be made fit meet for the Master's banquet, or the Master's wedding, or that "fit meet" mean? Are not adjectives fit and meet in such an expression anonymous? I once heard a good brother pray about this prayer: "That we might become fit for the Master's TABLE!" If I

could see the orthodoxy of this explanation, the thing would be clean enough; but the Master says that we must be clothed with his righteousness. And now, about something else, desire hereby to endorse a sentiment of Bro. E. B. T.'s. He was speaking (in your paper of the 21st of Sept.) of protracted meetings and revivals in which he had recently been engaged, and in reference to such occasions he informs us that "full outline course" of theology was given, "the whole counsel was declared as far as time allowed;" and he asks, "Is not this right?" Is not indoctrination, as well as enlistment of soldiers, a proper object, especially where the masses are church members? Can the Gospel be properly preached without the giving of the proportion of faith? We have also constantly preached baptism in connection with faith, regarding our marching orders. We regard all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, etc. Is not this practice too much neglected? Should we not hold up prominently the immediate duty of baptism as repentance unto life has been vouchsafed? To this view of ministrations I would add a humble commendation. Yes, Arise ye, O Saviors, placed teaching and baptizing, both living and being baptized, close together, the one immediately to follow the other; and errors, our common opponents, are not slow to appreciate the connection, though they perceive and destroy the Gospel meaning of baptism. But the free introduction of the ordinance was exemplified in the cases of Saul of Tarsus, the Ethiopian treasurer, the "men and women" (not infants) of the city of Samaria, Lydia of Thyatira, and the Philippian jailor. Baptism, church membership and the Lord's supper are emphatic and illustrative parts of the Gospel of Christ; and where he is proclaimed in their full observance and advocacy, ought not to expect the best success to follow in partial preaching of his word.

-MAT. LYONS.

P. S. I would say a word about the late meeting of our Muscle Shoals Association, but if Bro. Cleveland was half as well pleased with his visit here as everybody was with him, I presume he will give it some notice.

M. L.

The National Baptist.

The Board of the American Baptist Publication Society have selected the National Baptist to its present very able Editor, Dr. H. L. Wayland. The sale is absolute and entire. Transfers will take place Jan. 1, 1897. At that time the Society will have no remaining interest in it whatever. They, however, will continue to feel the deepest interest in the progress and prosperity of the *National Baptist*. Most heartily do we commend the new proprietor to the good will of all who love a broad, earnest and readable religious paper.

B. GRIFFITH, Sec.

The Church Paper.

Good books are useful if they are read; but for every reader of books there are ten readers of newspapers. It is the periodical literature. It moulds the thought and character of our age. The devil knows this, acts accordingly. He fills our homes with papers and magazines that misrepresent Christianity, sneer at orthodox, and insinuate that the pious are fools. He makes his agents call on our families be protected against this satanic influence! Manifestly, we use only by a Christian literature; where the enemy mines we must countermine. If the daily paper, the fashionable magazine brings poison into our homes, and we cannot exclude them, we should at least provide an antidote. A religious newspaper. It is the pastor's assistant in his work. It is a paragon of auxiliary in training children. Go into families where a good church paper has been taken and read, and you will find those intelligent views regard to the great moral questions of the day. Infidelity does not recur to the minds of such households. Visiting some of such households, finding five or six grown-up children, and finding them unusually well grounded in both theoretical and practical orthodoxy, we asked, "Why are you so different from the conceited boys and giddy girls around you?" "Oh," replied one of them, "we have been brought up on the Bible and the catechism, and the *Christian Herald*; and we have been taught to read and not to read anything but a moral and not a Lutheran Evangelist."

Deaths in Alabama.

In Selma, Mrs. Wm. Kemp.
In Mobile, J. M. Hickley.
In Eufrata, Mrs. T. A. Sapp.
In Gayensville, T. M. Mayberry.
Near Brewton, Aaron Ware.
In DeKalb county, Mary Berg.
In Eufrata, Matthew T. Dunlap.
Near Montpelier, Kittie Selzer.
Near Bellefonte, Mrs. Alex Gill.
In Eufrata, Mrs. E. A. Sanders.
At Calera, Mrs. Fannie Gardner.
In Tuscaloosa, Mrs. Maggie Lytle.
In Talladega, Henry Rogers, child.
In Hale county, Ed. Benton Payne.
In Union Springs, Mrs. Mary Bell.
In Lauderdale county, John Cooper.
In Haywood county, Eliza H. Brand.
At Haywood, Judge Nathan Ayres.
In Butler county, James M. Gafford.
In Tallapoosa county, Milton Bailey.
In Pickens county, Mrs. J. G. Drake.
In Pickens county, John W. Johnson.
In Pickens county, Miss D. A. Allen.
In Pickens county, Mrs. Fannie Sims.
At Eufrata, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Sanders.
In Bibb county, Mrs. Virginia Fanoler.
In Shelby county, Mrs. Mary A. Foster.
In Cherokee county, Mrs. Ezekiel Perry.
At Tallapoosa county, Mrs. T. P. Thomas.
In Tallapoosa county, Mrs. Bettie E. River.
In Haywood county, child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lindner.
In Greenville, child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. S. Woodruff.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The call for a general State Temperance Convention to meet in Montgomery, Tuesday, Nov. 21st, 1896, which was recently published in the ALABAMA BAPTIST, is endorsed by the Executive committee of the last State Temperance Convention.

Where there is no church, society, or other organization desiring to send delegates, we suggest that the friends of the Temperance Cause get together and appoint one or more to represent them.

This cannot be done, we urge all individuals who are interested in this work to come without appointment and without credentials.

We will welcome all who are ready to engage in our fight against this evil habit.

R. H. POWELL, Chairman.
J. A. HOWARD, Secretary.

A REQUEST TO donors who cannot be accompanied with the money to pay all back dues, at the rate of 50 cents for three months, or 5 cents for each year less than three months.

Alabama Baptist.

CAWTHON & COLEMAN.

Wholesale Druggists, SELMA, ALA.

Dealers in Paint, Oil, Varnish, Glass, Putty, and Putty.

We can offer better inducements to the trade in Patent Medicines, having bought the quantity to enable us to offer at close figures.

A German who was lately married says, "I am tender for a needle to walk out of a camel's eye than for a man to get der lacht vord mit a voo-man."

\$1500 per year can be easily made on home working for E. G. Ridout & Co., to Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Waiting a Client.

A challenge is offered to any one who can produce a case of torpid liver that will not succumb to the influence of Simmons Liver Regulator, taken regularly by direction.

James and Henry go fishing and agree to divide, James has two nibbles and a bite and Henry gets two ducks and a few fish.

COOKING OIL.—The sweetest to be found at CAWTHON & COLEMAN'S.

"Aim high," says Emerson. "Aim low," says Gen. Jackson. Which is right? It depends on whether you are aiming at the moon or at the stars.

Give no heed to any dealer who says he has paid "just like Holman," or "like the Holmans," or who tries to induce his patrons to lay their offerings out at half-price, if it is a "tenderly" could be cheap at any price.

"I trust you are putting a few pounds aside in your savings bank," said a merchant to his son, who was beginning to get into the habit of giving orders and odd jobs. "Not a penny," said the son, "I have just taken a time from it I have regarded it as a bill paid."—Boston Globe.

LIQUORS, PLASTERS, SPICES, CHEMICALS, Drugs, etc. We would be pleased to have the merchants give us a trial of our genuine goods.

Very thickly coated beds have been the fashion during the season at Strategic hotels and the cook has a way of sprinkling on top fine herbs and bread crumbs that give to it a very pleasant flavor. N. R. Fine herbs and bread crumbs don't cost thirty cents a pound.—Philadelphia News.

Should you be a sufferer from dyspepsia, indigestion, malaria, or weakness, you can be cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

A gentleman somewhat advanced in life, and who never was remarkable for his good looks, asked his grandchild what was the matter with him. The boy's parents were present. The youngster made no reply. "Well, why don't you tell me what you think of me?" "Cause I don't want to get ticked."

PLASTERS.—A large stock of Plasterers and Surgeons' Plaster, embracing all the latest and most improved brands, is on hand.

According to a Virginia correspondent of the Buffalo Courier, tradition represents Mary, George Washington's mother, who has always been described as a saint, as not being especially amiable. Little, independent in the choice and use of beverages, and rather free with the rattle among her servants, sometimes following them out to the street to scold and apply the lash. Mary, having been thus demolished, it will be Martha's turn next.

SEVEN HUNDRED GALLONS ready-mixed paint, almost any shade, at CAWTHON & COLEMAN'S.

IT WAS APPROVED.—Irritated mamma—"No, I don't want it if he had been born to it, I don't want it at all, and I shall spend the money back."

Mr. Moyses—"But a help me!" Irritated mamma—"My advertisements are in the paper, and I have approved of them."

Mr. Moyses—"So they do, my dear, so they do; but your money was approved—it was very good money!"—Punch.

VERY YOUNG'S Experience of an Old Nurse. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years, and has secured success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, brings down the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it restores the mother. Price 25c a bottle.

"What's your name?" asked one 4-year old child of another. "I do declare!" replied the second little girl, "you are as inquisitive as grown people." The first child then asked, "What's your name?" "My name is Mary," replied the second little girl, "and I am as inquisitive as grown people."—Brooklyn Eagle.

TUTTS PILLS, the quantity bought to enable us to offer at a very low price, at CAWTHON & COLEMAN.

An Unusual Thing.

"What will do when I am dead?" "And death the cold, cold day." In their last, last moments, they were conscious of their life, and they lay in their beds, and where I get my new boots, and all such things, until I am as good as dead."

HALL POTASH.—The best make by case or retail, at CAWTHON & COLEMAN'S.

"I believe you're a fool, John," testily exclaimed Mr. Migg, as he beheld unwittingly presented her, who was inquisitive as grown people. "Yes," he added, resignedly, "that's what the clerk told me when I went to take out my marriage license."—Brooklyn Eagle.

ALL LADIES KNOW their faces are more attractive when free from pimples. Parker's Ginger Tonic is popular among them, because it banishes impurities from blood and skin and makes the face glow and the eye sparkle with health.

Man wants but little here below, and he gets about that much.—Camden Post.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, WARDEN'S LIVER and KIDNEY CURE, by the doctor or grocer, at CAWTHON & COLEMAN.

Health journals insist upon resting on the right side only, and that it is injurious to lie on both sides, but we don't know where they will find a healthier set of men than lawyers.—Toledo American.

"A DROP OF JOY IN EVERY WORD."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face, procured your "Golden Medical Discovery" and Purgative Pellets and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those filthy ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time that I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. Yours truly, JAS. O. BELLIS, Flemington, N. J.

"Discovery" will put druggists.

The New York Herald says: "Does moonlight soothe?" It does, with the trifling assistance of a pretty girl and a rustic bench.—Danville Argus.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures the stomach and kidneys, and aids digestion.

Bright's disease and other grave affections of kidneys and bladder are cured by Dr. J. K. Pinkham's Kidney Pills, by druggists, or post-paid, by mail. Children's Kidney Pills, by druggists, or post-paid, by mail. Dr. J. K. Pinkham's Kidney Pills, by druggists, or post-paid, by mail.

AN ONLY DAUGHTER.

CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

When death was hourly expected all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of California, he succeeded in making a preparation which cured his only child of CONSUMPTION. His child was in this country enjoying the best of health. He has passed to the world of CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently cured. The Doster now gives this Recipe free, only asking that you also care to pay attention to the facts. The recipe also cures consumption, catarrh of the stomach, and will keep up a fresh soil in twenty-four hours. Address CRAWFORD, 122, 123, 124, New York.

Married in Alabama.

At Selma, J. L. Leopold and Kate Joseph, both of Selma, Ala. were married by Rev. J. W. F. Burke, pastor of the Methodist church, at Selma, Ala. The bride was Miss Joseph, daughter of Mr. J. W. F. Burke, and the groom was Mr. Leopold, both of Selma, Ala. The ceremony was performed at 10 o'clock, and the wedding party consisted of the bride and groom, the bride's father and mother, the groom's father and mother, and the bridesmaids and flower girls. The reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, and the wedding feast was served at 1 o'clock. The party then adjourned to the residence of the groom's father, where the wedding feast was served at 7 o'clock. The party then adjourned to the residence of the bride's father, where the wedding feast was served at 7 o'clock.

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Alabama Baptist. THE FAMILY CIRCLE. From the Independent. Cuffy's New Reader. BY JULIE E. BARK.

The old brown hen, who had her nest under the old floor, stringing up the big blue ducks that live in the pond; and one little brown chick to be company for herself. And it was to one of these same little yellow ducks that Cuffy owed his new Reader.

Grannie had gone to the field, and Affie was sitting on the floor, stringing up the big blue ducks that live in the pond; and one little brown chick to be company for herself. And it was to one of these same little yellow ducks that Cuffy owed his new Reader.

So, creeping under the bed, she put all of the little ducks and the one chick in her apron, and ran off to the pond. Once there, she dumped them on the soft grass, and began pushing the ducks into the water.

"What do matter with you?" she exclaimed, as she came to the sixth little duck, which was sprawling on its back. "Why don't you stan' up?" and as she spoke she righted it.

But either the duck's legs were weak or it's back too heavy; for no matter how often she set it up, it just turned over and lay sprawling on its back again.

"Well, if that don't beat Mamma and the duck!" exclaimed Affie. "I spec you hab got your legs on de wrong side, you," she continued, lifting the duck and examining it. She was just about to test the fact, by trying to turn the legs to the other side of his body, when two soft little hands were clasped over her eye. Giving a vigorous pull, Affie released herself.

"Pshaw! Miss Mattie, I didn't know dat was you. Look here, Miss Mattie," she continued. "Dis duck can't stan' up." And Affie placed the duck upon its feet. No sooner did she release it, however, than it rolled over on its back again.

"Poor little thing!" cried Mattie, kneeling down and taking it up in her warm hands. "Let's take him to the house, and bring him up, all by ourselves, Affie."

"We will keep him, Miss Mattie."

"We will take him to my play-room, and roll him up in cotton, in my little covered basket."

"Ain't you going to name him?" asked Affie, gravely.

"Oh! yes. What shall we call him?"

After a great many names had been suggested, they resolved to call him General Duckie Weak-legs, and that is how the poor little fellow came to be a general.

At first, the General was a great care, and often tried Mattie's affections severely; for, whenever they left him, or he got behind a bit of cotton a little higher than himself, where he could not see them, he would set up such a "peeping" as was never heard, but from a most unreasonable duck. However, the two little girls gave him careful nursing, and in a few weeks he was rewarded by seeing him able to follow them wherever they went, without rolling over. Still, they persisted in treating him as an invalid, and often put him to bed in his little covered basket, when he would have much rather been alive.

By the time the Christmas holidays came, however, the General had become so strong and well that no one ever thought of paying him health any particular attention. Indeed, the two children were too busy making preparations for this happy time to think much about him, even when he waddled after them, as they rambled over the plantation.

One morning, as the three were going slowly down the spring road, Mattie paused suddenly in the middle of an exciting description of a new-fashioned needle-book, saying: "Affie, is that not a fine crying?"

"Dunno, Miss Mattie. Sounds like it was," said Affie, coming to a halt.

Listening for a moment, they hurried off in the direction from which the crying came.

"Why, it's Cuffy," exclaimed both girls, pausing beside a lad who was lying on the side of the dam, his face buried in his hands and his whole body convulsed with sobs.

"What's de matter, Cuffy? Has Aunt Elsie been tippin' you again?"

"I don't mind de tippin' thing. It's the Reader that I can't get, and now there ain't no chance of my ever winning the prize in reading," sobbed poor Cuffy.

"Why can you not get the Reader?" asked Mattie.

"I can't earn it seventy-five cents, and I can't give any money, 'count ob habbin' de chicken to madd."

"But why don't you Aunt Elsie give you the money?" inquired Mattie again.

"Her ain't hab it for gib him, Miss Mattie. 'Elsie neber hab no money," said Affie, quickly.

Mattie looked at Cuffy for a few moments, and then, touching Affie, she said: "Come, Affie, I have a secret to tell you. Let us go down to the landing, where no one can hear us." So they crept down to the landing, and, getting into the boat-house, which was made fast to the boat-house, they sat looking very hard at one another.

At last, Mattie said, with a little sob-like sigh: "Oh! I am so glad we slipped away without the General."

"Why, Miss Mattie?"

"Because it's him I am going to talk about, and it might have hurt his feelings."

"Why, Miss Mattie, what you going to say about the General?"

"Well, Affie, the other day, when Mr. Smith came to see Father, he offered me seventy-five cents for the General; but I told him I could not sell the General, because half of him belonged to you, and I felt quite sure we never would be willing to part with him, even for a whole dollar."

Affie assented to this.

"The General is very sweet," continued Mattie, and I am sure we both love him; but—but—oh! Affie, don't you tell me a cannibal, or anything of that sort—only, could we not take the General to Mr. Smith, and get the seventy-five cents for Cuffy's Reader?"

The two girls looked hard at each other, just as though they had been plotting a murder. Then Affie said: "The best is going down to Charles-ton in the morning, and I heard your mother say he was going with it."

Don't you think we ought to do it?" asked Mattie, gravely. "Yes, I do, Miss Mattie. Come on. Let's go to it right now."

It was quite late in the afternoon when Mattie and Affie stood before Mr. Smith's, with the General in the basket.

"Well," said the planter, smiling, as Mattie concluded her explanation of why they sold the General—"well, I think he is worth the money, and here it is."

"Oh! don't don't, please, do not let him see you giving us money for him," cried Mattie, as she realized that she was really selling her pet. "Oh! dear, Affie, I feel just like a traitor."

"Anyhow, Miss Mattie, we ain't going to use de money for ourselves, and maybe Mr. Smith won't cut dat General's head off, like folks does de folks," said Mr. Smith, who was full of comfort, Mattie, whose eyes were full of tears.

"No, indeed, children, I will promise you that the General shall not be killed; he shall have the best of care always," said Mr. Smith, who, with this comforting promise, Mattie and Affie hurried home.

The next morning Mattie's papa received written directions about the General, and the two girls spent the day in happy expectations.

At last, the book was in their hands, and they hurried up into the garret, where, after nearly an hour's hard work, they inscribed upon the title-page:

TO CUFFY.

GENERAL DUCKIE WEAK-LEGS and his Friends, AFFIE and MATTIE, with Best Regards.

A. D. 1879.

"Best regards sound better than anything else, I think," said Mattie, uttering her penmanship with evident pride.

"So do," said Affie; then added: "Come on. Let's go down to Cuffy's now."

The door stood open, and before the first lay Cuffy, fast asleep, with the book in his arms.

Mattie stole softly in, and, bending gently down, she slipped the book from his grasp, and, as she did so, the book closed over him, and he stood waiting for the boy to awake.

But Affie soon grew tired of waiting, and, lifting a little stone, she threw it so adroitly that it struck his cheek. In an instant he sprang up, and in less time, forgetful of the baby and everything he was on his knees, before the fire, examining the new book. While Affie called out, in a voice of delight: "Me and Miss Mattie done it! Me and Miss Mattie done it! Didn't we, Miss Mattie?"

"Only, Affie, you know we could not have got it had it not been for the General," said Mattie, anxious that the General should get his full share of praise.

Mattie and Affie not only had the reward of Cuffy's gratitude and success in securing the longed-for prize; but since then, he had the pleasure of seeing him carry off several of the highest prizes from Avery Institute, in Charleston, where kind friends have sent him to school, and there is every prospect of his becoming a good and clever minister some day. And he often says that the encouragement given him by Mattie and Affie's sacrifice and gift have gone a long way to help him on.

"Oh! about the General. Well, he lived to be a very, very great, great-grandfather, and grew so fat and lazy that he finally died of ap-o-plex-y."

A full feeling after meals, dyspepsia, heartburn, and general ill health relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Tom's "Ways."

BY KATE SUMNER GATES.

"Oh, boisterous, I forgot my verse!" said Tom Wilder, rushing back to the little "Daily Fool" lying open on his bureau.

"In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and he shall direct thy paths."

"That's enough; wish they were none of them under that. I'd get along pretty well. And down stairs went Tom, two steps at a time, into the dining-room, where breakfast was waiting.

After papa's blessing came the verses. Tom said his very glibly, and I fear very thoughtlessly, as he suggested his buckwheat cakes.

"I wish you would try to do so, my son," said papa, gravely and earnestly. "Sir," said Tom, blankly, between the mouthfuls.

He was particularly fond of cakes. These were extra nice, and he had forgotten his very soon.

"I wish," replied his father, "that you would not only learn your verse, but to say to me, but learn it by heart also, for that would be the rule of your life, in all your ways to acknowledge your Heavenly Father will you?"

Tom looked up hesitatingly. "I didn't suppose there were any ways for me to acknowledge God, and I don't see how I could."

"You have some duties to attend to, have you not, and studies? I suppose you also play some, do you not?"

"I shouldn't wonder," laughed Tom. "Those are my ways, then. Suppose you make a list of them, and have your duties faithfully and promptly attended to."

Tom winced a little just here. It was his duty to sweep off the walks before breakfast, and they were still unswept this morning.

"Then your studies, do you think the Lord looks with pleasure upon half learned lessons? As for the play, do even that heartily, but be fair, honest, unselfish and thoughtful for others—please about it. You can be Christlike there as well as anywhere else."

Tom finished his breakfast in silence. On the whole, he concluded his verse was not such an easy one as he had first thought it was, not if you must take it home like that.

"Well, I'll sweep the paths the first thing after breakfast, instead of playing with Rover," was his mental conclusion.

After the paths were swept, there was the wood and kindlings to get for mamma's room. The kindlings were all ready, but oh dear, the wood really ought to be split once more, mamma would not like it so large. It was nearly half-past eight, and the boys were going to have a game of ball before school. Tom filled his basket. Mamma would not see it until after he was gone.

"In all thy ways"—

Tom started and looked around guiltily, but the little voice was inside. "Do your work faithfully," it whispered.

There was a moment's hesitation,

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD. Farmers, Attention! Boyd's Cotton Picking-Record. A complete record of all pickings. Noon weights and night arranged for daily addition. Indispensable to practical planters. Postpaid for seven cents. BOYD'S BOOK STORE, Selma, Ala.

The Angora Goat. Dr. John L. Hayes, President of the Tariff Commission and Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, furnishes the following information in the American Agriculturist:

The Angora Goat (*Capra Angorica*), specially different from the common goat (*Capra hircus*), is derived from Falconer's goat (*Capra Falconeri*), inhabiting the mountains of Little Tibet, in Asia, and is probably of comparatively recent origin in Asia Minor, its present most important habitat. The Angora goat is completely acclimated in the United States, and the race appears to have been actually improved in this country in favorable locations and under intelligent culture. It survives in all sections of this country where there is not an excessive moisture; there is not an excessive moisture; it is most advantageously kept in localities where there is a range for open-air feeding and a pasture throughout the year, and where there is no necessity for winter stabulation. The notion insisted upon in Asia Minor, and formerly entertained here, of the necessity of a high altitude for successful culture of the Angora, appears to be entirely unfounded, but in this country and elsewhere. Regular summer and winter food is an important factor for the production of the best Angora fleece, which in this country starts to grow the first of August, and stops growing in January. An indispensable condition of success in the Angora husbandry is the provision of a clean, well-matted stud flock of thorough-bred bucks and ewes for regenerators, meaning, by thorough-bred, Angoras imported from Asia Minor of unquestioned selection, and their progeny.

The most rapid and advantageous method of forming large flocks of Angoras is to cross thorough-bred Angoras upon common native goats, the ewes of the resulting product with the object of merging the common race in the superior. Good results are obtained at the fifth cross. It is indispensable that thorough-bred bucks should be invariably used for propagation. Millions of acres in this country, unsuitable for sheep husbandry, may be advantageously occupied by flocks of Angoras, which may grow at half the cost of sheep in their most favorable locations, and with at least an equal return in the product of the flocks. There is now a complete assurance of a domestic market for all the fleece of the Angora, of good quality, that is likely to be grown in this country for many years. While extraordinary profits may be to be relied upon permanently in any branch of production open to competition, the Angora husbandry offers opportunities in favorable localities in this country, equal at least to those in any other branch of stock-growing, provided sufficient duties upon the products of the Angora and mohair industries are preserved.

Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures every kind of humor, from the Four to six bottles cure all rheum or tetters. One to five bottles cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to four bottles clear the system of boils, carbuncles, and sores. Five to six bottles cure all corrupt or running ulcers and the worst scrofula. By druggists, and in half-dozens and dozen lots at discount.

Who Should Keep Bees. It is the man or woman that is not afraid of them, enjoys their company, and never becomes so engrossed in other business but that they can attend to them punctually, just when they need attention, and who have the strength to help them in their labors rather than retard them. They should be kept at rural or country homes, away from all noise and commotion; and even at our country homes they should be kept as far away from all cider presses and fruit driers as possible, for they both mean death to bees. Is the imported superior to our native black bee? In many respects they are, as from their construction they are, as from their number of blossoms, that the black bee cannot reach, and their size enables them to gather more honey in the same time. Then they are not near so excitable. Why, even the queen of the much-dreaded hybrid, on opening their hive, will go right on with depositing her eggs while the black queen seems all excitement. Can our country bee do it all its best? It is with them that it is with other stock, or even with the human family. Whenever we put so many sheep or cattle on a field that they eat the grass all up, and keep them there, they will starve; and when the bees become so numerous that there is one for every clover blossom, they may live for a while, but after the honey season is over they will have to succumb.—Ex.

CATHERINE OF THE BLADES. Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, disordered discharges, cured by Dr. J. C. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Druggists, or by mail, from J. C. Williams, 188 Broadway, New York.

Save the Good Breed Sows. Corn is high, pork is high. It costs much more to winter a full-grown sow than it does a spring pig. The old sow, if she had reared a litter of pigs, probably is not so attractive looking as the best of her sow pigs. All these things may tempt one to fatten the sow and keep one of the pigs for breeding purposes. To all contemplating this course we feel like giving Funch's celebrated advice to those who are summing up in the word, "don't." As a rule, with few exceptions a matured sow will rear more stronger and better pigs than will an unmatured one. In case a sow shall have proved herself undesirable, there is no question that she should be slaughtered, but if her past performance has been satisfactory, the fact that she is two years old is not a sufficient reason for sending her to the butcher. Some of the best breed sows we have known have been in active service until they were half a dozen years old—in some cases even longer. Persistence in the custom of breeding from young and immature parents can hardly fail to weaken the constitution of the stock. It may tend to further develop early maturity, but this may be gained at too great a cost.—Breeder's Gazette.

Butter Making. While in town a few days last month the writer of this article took some pains to look into the butter business of that State. Ten years ago it was carried on in Iowa very much as it is in this State. Now Iowa ranks among the first butter-producing States in the quality and quantity of that article. And yet we believe Kansas is superior to Iowa for the business of butter making. The manager of an Iowa creamery, which turned out 600 pounds of butter daily, avowed his purpose to start a creamery in Kansas within twelve months. The milder winters and the greater cheapness of forage are the main advantages that Kansas presents over Iowa. The greater heat of Kansas in summer is counted a disadvantage; but this can be obviated by adopting the Iowa plan in raising cream. The shallow tin pan or crock has been discarded and deep setting in cold water is practised. There are many kinds of cans used, but all depend on the use of cold water for their efficiency. A Cooley can and an old cider barrel set under the shade of a tree by the side of the well is not an expensive outfit; but with it choice butter can be made during this present hot weather, as the writer personally knows. Every one who has a spring of water from 50 to 55 degrees can make good butter during the hottest weather, by setting in the water. The can may be submerged, as in the case of the Cooley, as surrounded by the cool water, as in the latter case. The cans for butter making are only three times during twenty-four hours for stirring, and the water is changed. It is usually done by hanging the milk in the cistern—an unsatisfactory makeshift. This trouble is all dispensed with by the use of cans expressly constructed for cooling milk. Until within a year the Cooley creamer has been an expensive article. It could be obtained only in connection with an expensive vat in which to set it. The can is now sold separately. A can holding three gallons is sold for \$3. We suggest that hardware dealers throughout the State add milk cans for butter making to their stock. There can be no better way of advancing the butter business of Kansas until the practice of deep setting of the milk in cool water during hot weather is adopted. Prof. Ward in Industrial.

Weak lungs, wasting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured by Dr. J. C. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Address for treatise, with two stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The foot rot in sheep commences between the claws of the hoof, where it causes irritation, heat, and usually from the first, slight lameness. There is a very pungent, acid and offensive stench present. This is one of the surest tests by which those acquainted with the disease judge of its presence. It gradually works its way round under the hoof until it is loosened, and the whole hoof is a mass of offensive debris, and often, where it has been permitted to run, its length of time, a number of fleeces may be seen feeding on their knees. Usually, at that stage, the foot becomes fly-blown, and often a large number of maggots may be taken from the rotting mass.

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