

Alabama Baptist.

SELMA, ALA., NOV. 2, 1882.

JNO. L. WEST & CO., PUBLISHERS.

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Entered as the post-office at Selma, Ala., second-class matter, March 10, 1879, under post-office No. 100,000.

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How does the law prepare man for the reception of his Gospel?

It reveals to him his sinfulness.

In the awful majesty of its proclamation, amid the thunder and lightnings of Sinai, it would seem that a main design of the law was to bring man face to face with an offended God, and to awaken by the discovery of his inflexible holiness the response of a guilty conscience.

"Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O God," we read in the arrangements of the Mosaic economy, as reflecting the perfect mind and will of God, further the conviction of a moral estrangement of the creature from his Lord and its involved consequences, misery and death.

If the law would only enforce its claims without inflicting the terrible reproach of the contrast of man's deep guilt with the infinite perfection of God; if it would relax the sternness of its countenance somewhat in mercy to poor human infirmities and look with a little kindness toward an endeavor, however humble, to do one's best; if, moreover, it would quietly stand like a Grecian temple or a Grecian statue, as the ideal, the beau-ideal, of moral beauty and perfection, and suffer us poor sculptors to carry on the work of moulding ourselves the best we can after the model of its beauty, then indeed it might stand to receive the homage of all well-disposed men; but it hath such a tongue of iron, and doth other again such thunders against every transgression and every shortcoming, it doth gauge with such exact rule, and such a mighty omniscient eye doth watch, sleepless, over its virgin purity, that while on the one hand it doth solicit and attract by its perfect form; on the other, it doth repel by its chill and icy coldness.

The Scriptures are in clear harmony with this view of the law. "It was added," says Paul, because of transgression—to bring sin already existing but hidden from the sinner's consciousness, into open view.

It had not known sin but by the law.

But this ministry of the law has a further result. It not only makes the sinner conscious of his guilt, but adds to it. The harsher the disciplinary restraint, the greater and more sinful his resistance; the more he feels the hand of correction, the more criminal his defiance. The sinful principle is aroused into greater and greater activity. Its subject is now less inclined to go the right way than at first, just because the law is determined to make him do so. The very forbidding of a thing stirs up in him a desire to do it. Throw a rock into the shallow bed of a stream which is flowing rapidly, yet quietly, and the waters will fret and tear about the obstacle, though it seem not to check their speed. The restraints of law will not arrest the progress of sin, but rather, by exciting resistance and irritation, will give it a more determined character. And so law is the "strength of sin." By calling out and intensifying opposition to God, it makes the sting of death seven-fold terrible. It lays the body low in corruption, and plants in the soul an endless torment. It constrains its victim to sin against his better judgment. It makes "war in the members" against the spirit of life, and inclines him to do evil when he would refrain from it. Its very spirituality, so elevating to the spiritually-minded, serves only to confirm the natural man in his carnality—"he is sold under sin." Sinfully he looks with horror upon the past. Sinfully, as the alarm-bell rings in his conscience, he faces the future of the lost. In possession of not a single secret of spiritual peace, no sense of a loving Father's presence, conscious bondage, and sin with rebellion—such is the state of him to whom the law is a "schoolmaster." Need we wonder if he be thereby led to yearn for release from this yoke, and for the liberty of a better transition?

And further, the discipline of the law reveals to man his helplessness. Paul says that the law could not save, because it was "weak through the flesh." It was not weak in itself, but through our own moral infirmities we were unable to obey it, and accordingly could not lay hold of its promises. Again: "I was alive without the law once, but when the commandment came, sin revived and I died."

Once seemed to myself alive; was not aware of the terrible moral death that had overtaken me, of my utter alienation from the source of all life; but when the law forced its claims upon my consciousness, and I saw that I was debilitated to judge me by its infinitely perfect standard, then there came an overwhelming sense of the exceeding sinfulness of sin.

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helpless in the dust. Bunyan's Pilgrim beneath the overarching precipice of Mount Sinai, from which came flashes of fire, did quake with fear and fell down at Evangelist's feet as one dead, crying, "Woe is me, for I am undone!" and though a little revived by Evangelist's hopeful words, was again utterly helpless as a new fire came out of the mountain and the words were pronounced, "As many as are of the works of the law are under the curse." What better than "weakness of the flesh" can characterize any who are under a covenant which is bitterly described as the "ministration of death?"

A more specific consideration of the claims of the law may help to establish the point. It demands of every subject a perfect, perpetual and personal obedience. A perfect obedience, for "if any man offend in one point of the law, he is guilty of all," just as the strength of a fort is only that of its weakest point; if a breach be made there, the whole fort is carried before the attack of the enemy; or just as a perfect mirror because of the symmetry and compactness of its structure will, if pierced by a missile at one point, be shivered throughout. A perpetual obedience, for "cursed is every one who continueth not in all things that are written in the book of the law, to do them." He must render service of "all the heart, and of all the mind, and of all the soul, and of all the strength." And once more, a personal obedience, for the injunctions of the law are addressed to each man as pointedly and distinctly as if he were the only moral agent in the universe. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me. Thou shalt not kill. Thou shalt not steal." Now let each man take the case home to himself, and ask, "Have I offended in not even one point of the law, and have I rendered that perfect obedience all my days?" With what fearful emphasis is "No" pronounced at the assize of conscience! And as the divine standard of duty is more clearly apprehended, how correspondingly less appears our moral capacity, and the appalling inquiry, "Who is sufficient for these things?" comes from the depths of the poor, sinful heart, and if there be no gracious response from that bleeding Love on Calvary, can there be for the eye of heaven and earth a spectacle of greater misery and helplessness?

"The law was sent into the world so to reveal to man their sinfulness, and so to convince them of their helplessness, that they would be most heartily inclined to abandon a master who could bring them to such grief, for another whose service is perfect freedom, whose yoke is easy and whose burden is light."

BRO. Z. A. OWENS.

EXTRACTS FROM A PRIVATE LETTER TO A BROTHER IN MOBILE.

and esteem through his having remained here during this terrible scourge, and stuck so manfully to what he considered his duty. He acted most nobly, though so quietly and unostentatiously. When he was taken sick he sent for Dr. Whiting, who is the leading physician here, and who immediately bent all his energies towards his recovery. The Board of Health took him under their own special protection, and provided him with two of the best nurses obtainable. His constitution was worn out though from constant visiting and nursing, and it was impossible for him to recover. I have never heard such universal expressions of sorrow and regret as have been called forth by his sad death. All of his friends in Mobile, and elsewhere, may rest assured that everything possible that skill and attention could do was done for him. To show his great popularity here, I would mention that the leading Roman Catholic priest of the city called on him the day before he died, a thing very unusual with them.

ASSOCIATIONAL MEETINGS.

We are glad to notice so many evidences of a determination to work, and so many signs of progress in the meetings this fall. A number of Associations have determined to raise more money for missions than was asked for by the Board; fourteen colportage funds, of one hundred dollars each, have been received. One association will meet next year in July, two in August, and one in November. About fifty will meet in September and October. Quite a number will meet on Tuesday, some on Wednesday. Many have appointed committees to arrange orders of business for the next session. There is nothing like progress, persistence and patience. It will be a glorious day, when all the associations in the State, making a mighty host, become bodies assembled for earnest, prayerful work.

The committee appointed to arrange for a Convention to consider the present condition and needs of Bible Work, has made so many changes in time and place that many are beginning to think that the assembling of the Convention will result in little good. The question is being asked, "Why call the convention to meet on the very border of the territory of the United States?" Why put it beyond the power of Southern messengers to attend? So many changes have already been made it would look like tiding to make more, yet for the West, Southwest and South the time and place seem unfortunate.

REV. E. J. FORRESTER enters his pastorate in Selma this first Sabbath in November. We will give him a cordial welcome and soon make him feel at home among us.

Bro. Hudson's is read the State Mission Board will have held the important meeting of the year, when it will provide for the work to be done. Many questions of grave importance will engage its attention with perplexing interest. We ask that God's powerful will pray earnestly and continuously that we may have wisdom from on high, that the Holy Spirit may abide with us to direct and control. Without fee or reward the members of the Board are giving labor, time and thought to the work assigned them. If they succeed they must have the blessing of God. They ask for a deep abiding interest in the prayers of Christians who have given them this work to do.

REV. CHAS. P. FOUNTAIN succeeds Bro. Forrester at Pleasant Hill, and will begin his pastorate there the fourth Sabbath in November. We congratulate the church at Pleasant Hill. Bro. Fountain is one of the most scholarly young men in the South, and is in every way fitted for the work of the ministry. He is one of our best preachers.

FIELD NOTES.

Rev. Charles Spurgeon, a son of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, now visiting this country, is preaching plain, practical sermons, and is edifying and delighting those who hear him.

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Alabama Baptist.

OWATON & COLEMAN,
Wholesale Dealers, SELMA, ALA.

Dealers in Fruit, Oil, Lard, Candles, Putty, and Proprietary Goods.

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

On week days we have in music by the sheet; but on Sundays we get it by the choir.

\$1500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Riddle & Co., 20 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars—free.

A story is told by the Nantucket Inquirer of a young married man in town, which will bear repeating. The young man, during his "courtship" days, was very bashful. One day he was invited to attend a tea party at the house of a pious uncle, and he went, and when seated at the table the good hostess requested him to ask a blessing, which he "broke up" the already benighted young man, and he unconsciously uttered the words: "I don't care for you, thank you."

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

Ferry News. 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 with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child of pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving the child the child it relieves the mother. Price 25c a bottle.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it. He who does one should never forget it. —CHAS.

BALL POTASH.—The best make by case or retail. C. WATSON & COLEMAN'S.

An Indianapolis paper estimates that the farmers of that State are yearly swindled out of \$5,000,000 by trucks which the newspapers have exposed over and over.

AN ONLY DAUGHTER.

CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

When death was hourly expected all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. J. James was experimenting with the many herbs of California, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. He is now in the world.

Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this Recipe free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay cost of the medicine.

Write to Dr. H. J. James, 1023 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper.

The criterion of true beauty is that it increases on examination; of false, that it lessens. There is something, therefore, in true beauty that corresponds with right reason, and not merely the creature of fancy—Greville.

LIQUORS, PLASTER, CEMENTS, CHEMICALS, Drugs, etc. We would be pleased to have the merchants give us a trial before ordering goods elsewhere. C. WATSON & COLEMAN.

There are three things that the wisdom of the most learned men cannot determine, which way a single cat will jump, how a petti girl will give her verdict, and what kind of man a clever woman will take a fancy to. —Chicago Eye.

Many a sickly woman, whose sad experience had demonstrated alike the failure of concocted doctors and poisonous drugs, has obtained a new lease of life for a few dollars worth of the Vegetable Compound, and now on her way rejoicing and praising Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass.

"What station is this?" asked a lady passenger of an English tourist near by. Looking out of a window, and reading a sign on the fence, he replied, "Rough on Rats, I guess, mum." —Chicago Eye.

TUTTS PILLS. The quantity bought to enable us to offer at a saving to the merchant.

Young men or middle aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weakness, should send three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary. Dime Series of books. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A South End man has taught his dog, when offered sausage, to bark and then turn round and eat it.

When a dog is offered a sausage and the dog does the act, it is awful embarrassing for the butcher, and, if he gets a chance, he kicks the dog. —Boston Post.

"WOMAN AND HER DISHEARS."

is the title of an interesting treatise (60 pages), sent post-paid, for three stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Boston Globe declares that a female, old or young, who does a man's work ought to get a man's pay; to which the Louisville Courier-Journal ventures to reply that the most of a man's pay about the time full styles come in.

Brown's Iron Pills, Warner's Liver and Kidney Cure, by the dozen or gross. C. WATSON & COLEMAN.

Dr. Holman will not undertake to be responsible for the disappointments and failures of his great absorption system of cure. It is his duty to warn the public against imposture, and to urge upon them the importance of giving every remedy a trial, to see that it is a genuine Holman's Pad.

Unnecessary Misery

is endured by bilious and dyspeptic sufferers who neglect to take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Headache, constipation, piles, colic, and indigestion are cured by this pure, vegetable remedy.

PLASTER.—A large stock of Proprietary and Surgeons' Plaster, embracing almost all the masters and appliances known to the profession. C. WATSON & COLEMAN.

My husband had drunken habits he could not come until Parker's Ginger Tonic took away his thirst for stimulants, restored his old energy of mind and nerves, and gave him strength to attend to business. —Cincinnati Lady.

SEVEN HUNDRED GALLONS ready mixed paint, almost any shade.

C. WATSON & COLEMAN'S.

Liver diseases, headache, and constipation, caused by bad digestion, quickly cured by Brown's Iron Pills.

Handfuls of letters from those using Ayer's Hair Vigor attest its value as a restorer of gray hair to its natural color. As a stimulant and tonic, preventing and often curing baldness, and cleansing and soothing the scalp, its use cannot be too strongly recommended.

How can a single dose of Ayer's Pills cure headache? By removing obstructions from the system—relieving the stomach, and giving healthy action to the digestive apparatus.

ROBERT R. COX, President.

J. J. DREWRY, M. D., Vice-President.

H. B. DILLARD, Secretary.

HOME PROTECTION

Fire Insurance

Agents throughout Alabama.

My Sister.

Departed quiet, peaceful sleep.

Down in the grave so deep.

From whence we ever wake to weep.

But wake on heaven's shore.

Is there I'll see thy face.

When life's conflicts are o'er.

And there I'll see thy face.

When thou'lt leave me here.

Is there I'll see thy face.

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Alabama News.

Next Tuesday is election day. Eufaula has five Sunday schools.

Birmingham is to have a cotton mill. T. P. Cawthon, of Harris, has failed.

There are five bar rooms in Union Springs. The Huntsville fair was a complete success.

A new side-track is to be put in at Talladega.

The Talladega fair is in full blast this week.

Messrs. Faulk & Martin, of Troy, have failed.

The Gainesville Reporter wants a steady printer.

The Baptist church at Moulton needs repairing.

On account of the rain Talladega missed the circus.

There has been a blockade of cotton at Talladega.

E. G. Sloan has been elected marshal of North Port.

L. D. Browne was foreman of the Tuskalooosa grand jury.

There are but three prisoners in the Cleburne county jail.

There were eleven interments in Montgometry last week.

Eggs and chickens are very scarce and high in Greenville.

James C. Greer, of Clarke county, was assassinated recently.

Some stole a pistol from the sheriff of Tuskalooosa county.

Talladega College opened with one hundred and fifty pupils.

The residence of C. W. Dick, at Opelika, was burned last week.

A Mrs. Davis has been appointed postmaster at Hayneville.

The election in Montevallo.

To the 20th ult., Eufaula had received 12,000 bales of cotton.

J. A. Stewart, of Bullock county, lost six bales of cotton by fire.

Hugh Long, of Gainesville, fell from a tree and was badly hurt.

The residence of Perry Gibson, near Hillsboro, was burned recently.

G. T. C. Bell fell from a house in Arbuckle county, and was killed.

The residence of John Hendrix, near Eufaula, was burned last week.

The store of Streety & Co., Hayneville, was robbed again last week.

W. H. Nevill has been nominated for the legislature in Selma county.

The Cleburne fire company, of Eufaula, has purchased a new engine.

A man named Fink shot himself through the head at Mobile last week.

E. H. Cahalan has been appointed justice of the peace at Union Springs.

Dr. W. W. Harris committed suicide at Greensboro by taking morphine.

Mrs. Caroline Simon, of Blount county, committed suicide by drowning.

Mrs. Allan and family have moved from Shelby Iron Works to Arkansas.

Matthews Cotton Mill, Selma, will increase its capital and double its capacity.

Lewis Adkins, of Covington county, committed suicide by shooting himself.

There were 63 cotton wagons on the streets of Eufaula at one time a few days ago.

Geo. L. Jones, of Montgomery county, had his right hand terribly cut in a fight.

While resisting arrest, a man named Morgan was shot and killed in Bibb county.

Little Tom Frazer fell from a stable loft in Union Springs and dislocated his hip.

Corporal Beale, of the Tuskalooosa Guards, won the gold medal for the best shooting.

Richard Maxwell, of North Port, has made eight bales of cotton on his town lots.

Four car loads of cotton were burned at the C. S. & M. depot in Selma last Sunday.

Charles Holton, of Union Springs, was accidentally shot in the hand a few days ago.

Cadet Smith, from Midway, died at Marion last week from an overdose of chloroform.

William Hall, of Montgomery, broke an ankle by jumping from a buggy near West Point.

Col. Walker, of the Eufaula Times, says he does not want any gift in the gift of the people.

Eddie Fletcher, aged nine years, of Hantsville, was killed by a male and is in a precarious condition.

The Roanoke News does not like the delay in getting mail, until they are so old as to be worthless.

The Union Springs Herald has a Baxter engine, one and a half horse power, together with shafting, for sale.

The residence of W. M. Dunn, of Tuskalooosa county, was robbed last week of \$50 in money and a lot of witness ticks.

The Y. M. C. A. of Marion has organized a debating society with M. A. Myatt, Jr., president, and D. P. Christenberry, secretary.

Gus Pruitt, of Tuskalooosa county, aged 60 years, with one girl and one mule, has made this year 10 bales of cotton, 150 bushels of corn and a good garden.

A man who has had great experience in feeding pigs warns all persons on operating pigs with corn or short shelled down, as half the accidents are caused by the saws striking this part of the clothing.

General News.

The Her of Tunis died last Friday.

The Serbian Ministry have resigned.

The English parliament is now in session.

Another revolution has broken out in Peru. Gen. Walseley arrived in London last Saturday.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, is critically ill.

Hopkinsville, Ky., had a \$300,000 fire the 26th ult.

The fever in Brownsville has assumed a very mild form.

A. Bronson Allard, the writer, has had a stroke of paralysis.

The steamer Dugger was burned at Chattanooga the 26th ult.

Fitzgerald was the first place in the walking match in New York.

Mexican troops are now after the Apache Indians in North Sonora.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat has purchased an electric light.

The Flat Mill, at Fall River, Mass., was burned last Saturday; loss, \$800,000.

The village of Grand Evand, Switzerland, has been destroyed by a hurricane.

There were nine new cases of yellow fever and one death at Pensacola the 29th ult.

The Southern Railway and Steamship Association has been in session at Atlanta.

The 24th ult., there were 57 new cases of yellow fever and five deaths at Pensacola.

To October 27th, the receipts of cotton at all United States ports were 1,159,750 bales.

The 27th ult., there were thirty-three cases of yellow fever at Pensacola and one death.

Abbe's Park Theatre, New York, was burned on Monday; loss, estimated, \$250,000.

A. W. Bishop, conductor on the E. T. V. & G. R. R., was killed near Atlanta the 29th ult.

Quite a number of arrests have been made for attempted bribery in the late state-route trials.

The works of the Eureka Cast Steel Company, Lamoken, Pa., were burned last Saturday.

The 26th ult., there were thirty-seven new cases of yellow fever at Pensacola and no deaths.

There were thirty-three new cases of yellow fever at Pensacola the 28th ult. and one death.

The 30th ult., there were nineteen new cases of yellow fever at Pensacola, and one death.

The Virginia bond case has been advanced on the docket of the United States Supreme Court.

The citizens' movement convention in New York nominated Allen Campbell for mayor.

The loss by the late fire in the timber yards at St. Petersburg was over 5,000,000.

Charles A. Whitney, a prominent citizen of New Orleans, died in New York Saturday last.

The Lyons, France, police have discovered a dynamite factory in the suburbs of that city.

A Vienna dispatch says the distress in the flooded districts of the Tyrol is beyond description.

By an explosion of fireworks during the Lyons celebration in Philadelphia several persons were killed.

The sales of Mrs. Pinkham's medicines for the current year are likely to reach the round sum of \$500,000, and the indications warrant the conclusion that the receipts of next year may exceed half a million of dollars.

To avoid paying the heavy duties imposed by the Canadian government on proprietary medicines, Mrs. Pinkham has just opened a laboratory for the manufacture and sale of the remedies in British America.

We are always glad when intelligent enterprise is crowned with success and the sceptre of influence is placed in the hands of honest industry; more especially do we rejoice when the enterprise—as is the case in the present instance—aims at the accomplishment of beneficent ends. Mrs. Pinkham and her noble family have fairly earned the great success they have won.

Let our readers remember that Mrs. Pinkham does not relieve human suffering after the manner so prevalent among the doctors of the present day. To relieve pain she does not destroy sensation by the use of powerful narcotics—which is the evil device of professional ignorance of the healing art; but she remedies the cause of the disease by imparting a new energy to all the organic functions of human life. May time come when we shall witness the end of all algidic diseases, killing people to terminate their sufferings.

The Blue Book on Egyptian affairs, which has just been issued for the month of July, shows that Dr. Prentiss, recently England that France would not be likely to be able to land in its offensive hostilities in Egypt unless the French legislature first gave its consent. The book was not likely to be able to land in its offensive hostilities in Egypt unless the French legislature first gave its consent.

Acting Secretary of the Interior John has rendered a decision of importance to a large class of applicants for pensions. He holds, in effect, that seven years' absence may be taken as proof presumptive of a soldier's death, and such proof shall warrant the issue of a pension to his family if other requirements have been complied with.

During the year ending September 30th, the operations of 5,497 money-order paid offices (to which number 449 have been added since June 30th, 1882, while one office has been discontinued) reached the sum of \$13,400,118 in orders issued, and \$13,385,301 in orders paid and repaid—a gain in each case of about 8 per cent. Fees received from the public, \$1,053,710; an increase of nearly 9 per cent. There were 37,443 international money orders issued of the value of \$6,326,114, and 117,853 orders paid, amounting to \$2,453,462; the total amount of fees paid by the public was \$145,541, so that domestic and international business issued during the year aggregated \$119,036,632, and orders paid, with repayments, of over \$115,000,000.

Married in Alabama.

In Dadeville, John F. Wright and Ella Jinks.

At Fort Payne, W. G. Nave and L. J. Jones.

In Coosa county, R. M. Dobson and E. Ayers.

In Selma, T. P. Donovan and Josie E. Kelley.

Near Eufaula, James Hatfield and Miss Jimerson.

In Montgomery, Richard Browder and Marie Arnold.

In Cherokee county, F. A. Cobb and Martha A. Penny.

In Tallapoosa county, W. H. Porter and C. E. Phillips.

In Bibb county, Alexander James, Jr., and Jennie Henley.

In Tallapoosa county, A. A. Batson and Lenore Albright.

In Henry county, James Matthews and Anna R. Harrison.

In Hale county, James W. Collins and Mary E. Armstrong.

In Shelby county, Allen L. Moore and Mattie A. Fointester.

In Selma, James Hester, Jr., of Virginia, and Florence Coleman.

In Decatur, Ben. H. Lambert, of Huntsville, and Minnie Lou Grubbs.

In Reading, Pa., George Peacock, of Selma, and Mrs. Maggie D. Ivins.

In Calhoun, Geo. Eugene Q. Smith, of Montgomery, and Sallie E. Fawcett.

In Nashville, Tenn., Hon. Eli Phelan, Secretary of State of Alabama, and Mary A. Friable.

In Mobile, John T. McCafferty and Sallie McCafferty, F. E. Enrich, Jr., and Luetia C. Enrich.

Champs and George A. Williams.

Deaths in Alabama.

In Mobile, James Judge.

In Mobile, James Kiersan.

In Henry county, J. S. Carr.

In Clarke county, Jacob Ott.

In Mobile, Sarah M. Turner.

In Pike county, Jack Cookney.

In Mobile, Capt. Andy Welsh.

In Mobile, C. A. E. Higgins.

In Dekalb county, D. M. Tate.

Near Pine Apple, H. E. Linam.

In Toulminville, Ella Lee Young.

In Colbert county, Richard Tozer.

Near Leighton, Mrs. Daniel Rozer.

Near Pine Apple, Mrs. Sadie Jackson.

In Auburn, Mrs. F. G. McElhenny.

At Russellville, Mrs. Aramiah Carr.

In Lauderdale county, Mrs. Ella McAlexander.

In Coffee county, Mrs. George Harris.

In Crenshaw county, Malcom Gilchrist.

In Hale county, Mrs. Ann Eliza Pickett.

In Cleburne county, child of James Allen.

In Lauderdale county, Mrs. Ella McAlexander.

In North Port, child of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Garner.

In Gainesville, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Mitchell.

Alabama Baptist.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

From the Watchman.

Selfish John Clark.

By Mrs. H. F. Lane.

The meeting was a good one, in spite of the intense heat and that there was more singing done by most of the people than in the past.

John Clark sat by an open window, where the breeze from the outside kept him comparatively comfortable, and then he had a clean line suit which his wife had washed and ironed that day, notwithstanding the mercury mounted high in the nineties, and his freshness was an additional comfort.

His first crop of hay, much larger than usual, had that day been put in his spacious barn without damage by so much as a drop of rain. He was well, strong, prosperous, therefore happy.

The ride home was charming, and as the new horse took them through the fair, he felt that life was very bright; and as he thought of "brother White's" remarks about "weary burdens" and "feet tired with march of life," he concluded that the aforesaid burden was not in the enjoyment of religion.

John's wife sat back in her seat, turning over in her mind the remarks her husband had made at the meeting. "Bear ye one another's burdens," had been the subject of the evening's talk, and John's speech had been listened to with evident relief.

"Your husband has the root of the matter in him," said the pastor as he passed out. "I hope we shall all take heed to his well-timed words."

John thought of the words of the pastor as he sat in his room, and he found a sort of spare hand and call-boy generally. I find this hot weather takes the starch out of me," John said, as the horse trotted through the cool pine grove, amid flickers of moonlight.

"Will you board him?" asked Mary Clark in a constrained voice, with the memory of her husband's exhortations still in mind.

"Of course, I want him evenings to take the horse when we come from meeting, or if I have taken a friend out. It is rather hard to have to go to work directly one gets home."

"You are to hire him to bear some of your burdens," said Mary, in the same hard voice.

"Just so, wife. It stands me in hand to practice, if I preach; don't you say so?"

"I am glad you are to have help, as you say, it is hard to go to work the minute you get home. I have been foolish enough to have this ride spoiled by thinking of bread to mix, two baskets of clothes to fold before I sleep for the ironing-to-morrow, and dinner to get for four hungry men, and baby to care for."

"Don't crowd to-morrow's burdens into this pleasant ride. And it seems to me that it would be better to get all your housework done before meeting time."

"If I could, but that is impossible; milk to strain, dishes to wash, Benny and baby to put to bed—all these things crowd me to the limit."

"I wish I could see you," said Mary, in a weary voice. "What I am obliged to do is much beyond my strength. The three meals come near together, washing and ironing must be done, baby shall not be neglected, and of course I must keep the clothes well mended."

"One thing at a time is the way to think of your duties. Pick up all the comfort you can as you go along. I have made up my mind to do so in the future."

"So I see by your thinking of having an extra hand."

"Yes, I feel that I must take care of my health for your sake and the children's."

"Certainly," Mary answered in a sarcastic tone, "how thoughtful you are for us!"

John made no further comment, but inwardly wished that prayer-meetings did Mary the good they had done once, and wondered why his wife had no changed.

"I am going with Squire Towne to see a new reaper; he says he hardly wants to buy without my opinion."

This was next day.

John left his wife ironing, with the half-sick baby sitting by the table in the company of an army of flies; and in spite of the home-coming enjoyed his ride along the pleasant, shaded road with the great man of the town.

At supper time he came home with the new reaper behind the wagon.

"By taking two we made a hand-some saving; and as I intended to try one, I thought I might as well take this one," he remarked, by way of explanation. "It will save me time and strength, and pay for itself in a year."

Mary made no comment, but set her teeth tightly together when she remembered that she had asked in vain for something to make her work easier, and she remembered that she had pronounced "artificial" a tin run and fewer changes of clothing than a machine. John had decided when the subject was discussed, "A clothes-washer would be constantly getting out of order. To bring the water into the house would be just to spoil the water. Nothing, after all, like the good old bucket. Mother would never have a pump in her day."

"My mother used to say all men are selfish, and I begin to think she was right," Mary muttered as she went to the kitchen for the plate of hot biscuit John was so fond of for his tea.

Her husband's appetite was good, but his temper and overheating head, Mary could not eat. His ride and the society of the genial squire had acted like a tonic, but there is no tonic in the air of a hot kitchen.

"A commonplace life," she said, and she sighed, as she cleared away the tea dishes, while John took back to his starch on the cool, drab, drab and talked over things with neighbor Jones.

"I don't see why Widdie Patch's life is so much better than mine," said Mary, as she sat at the table.

"The doctor said," asked Mr. Jones, "that you never had better health."

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John left his wife ironing, with the half-sick baby sitting by the table in the company of an army of flies; and in spite of the home-coming enjoyed his ride along the pleasant, shaded road with the great man of the town.

At supper time he came home with the new reaper behind the wagon.

"By taking two we made a hand-some saving; and as I intended to try one, I thought I might as well take this one," he remarked, by way of explanation. "It will save me time and strength, and pay for itself in a year."

Mary made no comment, but set her teeth tightly together when she remembered that she had asked in vain for something to make her work easier, and she remembered that she had pronounced "artificial" a tin run and fewer changes of clothing than a machine. John had decided when the subject was discussed, "A clothes-washer would be constantly getting out of order. To bring the water into the house would be just to spoil the water. Nothing, after all, like the good old bucket. Mother would never have a pump in her day."

"My mother used to say all men are selfish, and I begin to think she was right," Mary muttered as she went to the kitchen for the plate of hot biscuit John was so fond of for his tea.

Her husband's appetite was good, but his temper and overheating head, Mary could not eat. His ride and the society of the genial squire had acted like a tonic, but there is no tonic in the air of a hot kitchen.

"A commonplace life," she said, and she sighed, as she cleared away the tea dishes, while John took back to his starch on the cool, drab, drab and talked over things with neighbor Jones.

"I don't see why Widdie Patch's life is so much better than mine," said Mary, as she sat at the table.

"The doctor said," asked Mr. Jones, "that you never had better health."

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The Energy that Succeeds.

The energy that wins success begins to develop very early in life. The characteristics of the boy who commonly grows to be a man, and the best characteristics of young life should be encouraged and educated in the wisest possible manner. The following story strongly illustrates this truth: "About thirty years ago," said Judge "I stepped into a book store in Cincinnati in search of some books that I wanted. While there, a little ragged boy over twenty years of age came in and inquired for a geography.

"Plenty of them" was the salesman's reply.

"How much do they cost?"

"One dollar each, my lady."

"I did not know they were so much."

"He turned to go out, and even opened the door, but closed it again, and came back.

"I've got sixty-one cents," said he, 'you let me have a geography, please, and I'll give you the rest of the money.'

"How eager his little bright eyes looked for an answer, and how he seemed to shrink within his ragged clothes, when the man, not very kindly, told him he could not. The disappointed little fellow looked up at me with a very poor attempt to smile, and left the store. I followed and overtook him.

"And what now?" I asked.

"I'll go home, my lady."

"Oh yes, if you like," said he in surprise.

"Four different stores I entered with him and each time he was refused.

"Will you try again?" I asked.

"Yes sir; I shall try them all or I should not know whether I could get one."

"We entered the fifth store, and the little fellow walked up manfully and told the gentleman just what he wanted and how much he had.

"You want the book very much?" asked the proprietor.

"Yes, very much."

"Why do you want it so very much?"

"To study, sir. I can't go to school, but I study when I can at home, and the boys have got one each, and they will let me use it."

"Yes, why?"

"Can you afford it?"

"We shall have to fidget a little closer in order to do it, but it is going cheap."

"You will have to give up Tom Birch, won't you, and do the chores yourself?"

"I have thought of it, but Tom is poor, and to give him a home is a deed of charity. No, we will save some other way."

"How much do you pay Tom?"

"Three dollars and his board. And, by the way, he says you didn't wash his clothes. Washing and mending was in the bargain."

"I think Tom will have to go, for I have hired Jane Patch. She will be to-night. Two dollars a week I can give her. You want to practice 'Bear ye one another's burdens' as well as preach from the text; so I will give you a chance. I will take my turn in sitting on the cool piazza after tea with a neighbor, while you do the chores. I think the time has come for changing."

"I will have one dollar a week for the crabs in the meadow. You say strong active Tom is in need of a home; he can make one for himself anywhere. It is a deed of charity to give Jane a home, and an act of mercy to give your wife a little rest."

"Before John could recover from his astonishment, Mary walked out of his sight, and taking the keys to the parlor, she threw open the windows to let in the soft summer air, with baby in her lap she sat down at the piano and began to play a 'song without words,' a piece that John had loved to hear when he used to visit her in her home, where she was a pretty girl. The song crept out through the open windows and around to John as he sat in the parlor, and the melody compelled him to give the song words. Not musical poetry, but rather a simple, plain, and earnest, ironing, hard days at the churn, hours of cooking for hungry men, stood out before his mind's eye in contrast to the fair promises he had made the pretty girl he had won for his bride.

Jane Patch came that evening, and at once took all at once. Mary had her more cordially than the master of the house. Nothing was ever said about her coming, and Tom Birch did not go away; so Mary knew that her husband could well afford the expense.

She told me how she helped to make one man thoughtful and unselfish, as we sat at her cool piazza one hot August night; and I was glad that one woman had got into the demand her rights. If John Clark had been poor, his wife should have borne her burden in patience; but she had no right to help make him selfish, indifferent as to her health and comfort.

Not a drink, not sold in bar-rooms, but a reliable non-alcoholic tonic medicine, useful at all times and in all seasons, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Say "No."

A man's success in this world, and his salvation in the world to come, depend largely on his power to say "no." Man fell because he could not say "no" when temptation assailed him, and men are falling every day for the same reason. The men who have conquered the adversary and triumphed in the midst of temptation are the men who have the power to say "no," and to stick to it when they have said it. Moses, refusing to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; Joseph, spurning the temptations which assailed him; Daniel, who would not drink the wine of Babylon; these are the men who have proved more than conquerors, and whose names are held in everlasting remembrance. Learn to say "No" at the proper time, and let your no be like that of the woman, whose boy, when advised to leave his mother, to consent to something which she had refused, said:

"When my mother says no, there is no yes in it."

Many a person says no, but there is, after all, a yes inside of the no. Let your yes be yes and your no, no—Christian.

PART OF A BOTTLE OF PARKER'S GINGER Tonic will get you much relief from dyspepsia, indigestion, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels, and now we can truly say we never had better health.

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Andes—Landed and Unlashed.

The crops most benefited by unleached ashes, besides grass and all fruit crops, are potatoes, root crops, and Indian corn, and to these crops may be applied in the hill or drill at planting, or dropped by hand near and upon the plants soon after they come up. There is some danger of injury to the seed unless the distribution is very even, hence the surface application is usually preferred. Ashes down in the soil. Rain washes down their valuable constituents, and on their way they act favorably upon the soil, and come in contact with the roots of the plants. Tilled soil, therefore, always be applied upon or near the surface of the soil.

With unleached ashes the case is different. The most soluble parts have already been washed out. They still contain, however, a notable and very good quality of potash, which, as leached ashes are usually applied much more liberally than unleached, the response of crops is prompt and satisfactory. They may be economically used for the same crops. Upon grass they are spread as a top-dressing as evenly as possible at the rate of 50 to 100 bushels to the acre—less upon light soils than upon heavy. Unleached ashes are applied to grass and clover in about half the above quantities, namely, 25 or 30 bushels per acre upon sandy or light loamy lands, and 50 bushels or more upon heavier soils.

—J. M. Agriculturalist.

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, including frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases, etc., at druggists. Address: Dr. J. M. Agriculturalist, Montgomery, Ala.

Young Fruit Trees.

Many seem to think that when they have planted an orchard, they have done all that the trees require. A neglected orchard is a sorry sight, but a neglected young one is much worse.

A stray animal or two, especially when snow is on the ground, will destroy many trees in a short time by browsing their tops or gnawing the bark. Fences and gates need looking to. Young trees, especially those set last spring or this fall, should have a mound of earth at the base, not a mere shallow trough, carelessly, but made smooth and firm, in the form of a sharp cone, 12 or 15 inches high. This will not only aid in keeping the tree upright, but will prevent the attacks of mice. Should snow be deep enough to cover the mound, mice may work under it while it is light and newly fallen, and it will be necessary to go through the orchard and press the snow around each tree with the foot. Rabbits will work on the snow, not only burrowing through it, but will have known the when the snow was sufficiently deep, to cut off the end of every twig within their reach. These animals have a great aversion to blood, and will not touch trees that have been smeared with it. In large orchards, blood is procured at a slaughter-house, and applied to the trees by means of a swab, made by tying a few corn-husks to a stick. Rabbits are in good condition this month, and not only burrowing through the snow, but will have known the when the snow was sufficiently deep, to cut off the end of every twig within their reach. These animals have a great aversion to blood, and will not touch trees that have been smeared with it. In large orchards, blood is procured at a slaughter-house, and applied to the trees by means of a swab, made by tying a few corn-husks to a stick. Rabbits are in good condition this month, and not only burrowing through the snow, but will have known the when the snow was sufficiently deep, to cut off the end of every twig within their reach. These animals have a great aversion to blood, and will not touch trees that have been smeared with it. 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