

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST.

JNO. L. WEST & CO., PUBLISHERS.

"SPEAKING THE TRUTH IN LOVE."

TERMS, CASH: \$2.00 A YEAR.

Vol. 10.

SELMA, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1883.

No. 38.

The Evangelist and His Work.

No man can take the New Testament and successfully dispute the existence of the Evangelist and the evangelistic feature, for spreading the religion of Christ in the ages which its history covers. And in this we have no reference to the "Evangelist of the pen" but the "Evangelist of the voice." Those men who "took in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us," concerning the life, acts, doctrine, death, resurrection and ascension of our Lord, may be styled Evangelists of the pen. Having "had perfect understanding of all things from the very first, it seemed good" to them "to write" it "in order." Still it is a significant fact that even these writers were also evangelists of the voice, for every one of them went constantly from place to place, as did the Lord himself, publishing the glad tidings, and under apostolic appointment setting in order the things that needed their assistance in the infant churches.

John the Baptist was an evangelist; Jesus was an evangelist; the seventy were evangelists; the apostles were evangelists; and every pastor when he went from his flock preaching to those in other regions exercised himself in the work of an evangelist of the voice.

And then further, there were those who gave themselves wholly to this work, and who seemed to have been recognized as set apart to it by divine authority and under apostolic appointment. Our ascended Lord in bestowing gifts upon his churches gave "some evangelists" with the other ministerial gifts; and it was all "for the perfecting of the Saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ," (Eph. 4: 11, 12.)

1. Observe first that it was a work arranged by Christ himself, a gift to the churches.

2. It was a part of the ministerial work—the "work of the ministry."

3. It was not alone for the heathen or the destitute, but also "for the perfecting of the Saints, and for the edifying of the body of Christ," along with the pastor, as occasion offered.

Philip the deacon became an evangelist, (Acts 21:8,) and went forth preaching the gospel and baptizing believers, and great joy was the result of his successful work. (Acts 8th, chapter.)

Mark was an evangelist; Silas was an evangelist; Timothy was an evangelist, (2 Tim. 4: 5;) and many others to whom we need not make special reference.

Sometimes it is feared, as stated in a former article, that the system of having evangelists interfere with the regular pastorate, and has a tendency to supplant the pastoral system; and there are instances in the New Testament showing that this fear existed in some of the early churches; but still the evangelistic system existed, and the evangelists were sent forth notwithstanding this fear. And there is abundant evidence that the evangelists were greatly useful in the churches where they went, and not less so in planting the gospel in new fields.

The evangelists were greatly helpful to the apostles; in many cases they went along with them to help them; in many other cases they were sent by the apostles to the churches to ordain Elders and to do other necessary work with the churches. And the Christians were instructed to receive them and help them on their way as "the messengers of the churches and the glory of Christ." And so we conclude that the apprehension of interference with the pastor and his work was unfounded then, and so it is yet, in a proper plan of evangelism.

To the contrary it is of very great advantage to the pastor to have his church visited by an evangelist who comes with "the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ." Many churches with excellent pastors need it.

The evangelist comes with freshness, with tried methods, with a sermon or sermons, as the case may be, adapted to the wants of the occasion. The pastor has planted, and now the visiting Apollos waters, the attention of the people is gained, and church and people listen with new interest to the same old story which they have often heard, and the Spirit of God blesses the Word in the heart of saint and sinner, and God gives the increase.

The evangelist may have some methods that do not precisely suit the pastor and church, but he is about as likely to be right as they are. Soon he leaves and goes to another field, and his novelties are forgotten in grateful consideration of the great grace which attended his work; the church and pastor go on with their usual plans of gathering up the fragments that remain that nothing be lost; and so the pastor has additional occasions for pastoral work.

It may be said that all this might have been done without the evangelist. Well possibly it might, and possibly it might not. We think that whenever a pastor appeals to neighboring pastors to assist him in work in his congregation he appeals to the system of evangelism, for the visiting pastors are doing the work of evangelists, and are evangelists when they are working among the people of any other pastor. We believe in long pastorate; yet with the majority of pastors periods will come, when they feel that they have done all that they can, and that the people are dumb and listless to any charming that they can put forth, and they want some other faithful, tried, and experienced minister to come and help them. If

the evangelist be what he ought to be, he is the man for this work pre-eminently. And so, also, the evangelistic work of the New Testament is simply the missionary system. Every missionary goes forth as an evangelist to plant the cause of Christ in the moral wastes in our own land, and among the heathen and destitute of other lands. He is an evangelist. And so when the State Mission Board of Alabama was inaugurated it adopted the use of the term *evangelist*, to designate its appointees and their work, aiming to address itself to the churches and to the destitute as occasions might occur.

Now the remaining question is, who ought to support this work? Who should pay the salary of the evangelist? For it must not be forgotten that "the workman is worthy of his hire." We reserve this for just one more article, only adding here, that in all cases where the condition of things will allow, the salary of evangelists should be paid by the people who do immediately receive the benefit of their work. The churches visited by them should as nearly as practicable pay the salary of evangelists.

The Preachers of To-day.

My Editor: I would not knowingly do or say anything to the detriment of the noble class of men designated by the heading of this paper. As a class they are the most laborious and self-sacrificing men on earth; and a majority of them get less pay, in "filthy lucre," for their work than any other class. Still they are human; and, to my mind, the preachers of to-day exhibit much more of the human and the carnal than the spiritual. They seem to regard their high calling as a mere profession; without fully comprehending the paramount object and immeasurable responsibilities of their calling. No man on earth occupies so high and responsible a position as the preacher. He stands between God and man, between the soul and the region of darkness. Yet the average preacher of to-day, judging from the way he preaches and lives, is more concerned about the language and the rhetoric of his sermon and the style of his delivery than he is about the souls of his hearers. Immortal souls, blinded by sin, are swiftly rushing on to perdition. The preacher knows it, says God has sent him to call them back. Yet instead of earnestly and fervently "persuading" them, and beseeching them to be "reconciled to God," he mechanically reads out, or repeats from memory a dry and lifeless discourse on "The Bible and science," or "Christian sociology," or some other less important subject; and the greatest of all questions, and the one that thousands of souls are ever asking, "What must I do to be saved?" is never answered.

The church is starving for spiritual food, and neglecting her great work. Yet the preacher talks and acts like he was afraid of his people; and his pulpit performances are mere puppetry. My readers have all heard the story of the preacher and the actor. The preacher asked the actor why people would hang with such rapt attention upon his words of fiction, and seem so sleepy under the preaching of the gospel. The actor replied: "I speak fiction like it was truth; you speak truth like it was fiction."

The truth is the preachers of to-day do not believe what they do believe. They have no well defined, deep-seated and abiding convictions of the reality of what they think they believe.

If they only realized the awful accountability to God, the certainty of eternity, and of heaven and hell, with all the blessed or fearful realities, their preaching and manner of life would be quite different from what we now see. They would cease their word-painting, and bouquet making, and pulpit puppetry. They would "cry aloud, spare not, lift up their voice like a trumpet and show the people their transgression, and the house of Jacob their sins." They would preach the Bible truth with an earnestness, and boldness, and authority that would wake up the un-believing churches, and startle the converted into crying out, "What shall I do to be saved?"

What is the cause of this sad state of affairs? How can it be remedied? Where will it lead to if not remedied? Can some one answer?

The Unity Baptist Sunday School Convention met with Verbena church on Saturday before the fourth Sunday in August, 1883. The convention was called to order by A. J. Brooks. The Rev. Jefferson Falkner was elected to preside over the body and A. J. L. Dennis filled the position of secretary. There were eighteen churches represented from Chilton and adjoining counties. Reports from delegates were full of statistical information. The necessity of a live Sunday-school in every Baptist church; Duties of church members in their relations to Sunday-schools; Who should be superintendents of Sunday-schools and their duties, and other subjects, were ably discussed by several members of the body. The Baptist denomination is taking an interest in the Sunday-school cause and making exertions for its success in the country in the limits of this convention. The citizens of Verbena extended to the members of the body a Christian hospitality. The next session of the body will be held in Plantersville Friday before the first Sunday in August, 1884.

A. J. L. DENNIS, Sec'y.

Rev. Martin T. Sumner, D. D.

The announcement of the death of this faithful servant of God recalls memories of a quarter of a century, many of them pleasing, some painful, but all valuable, illustrating as they do the history of a life sanctified by divine grace to noble purposes, and spent in earnest endeavors to glorify God and to bless mankind. The following sketch, taken from the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun, presents some of the salient points of his life and character:

"The information of the death of Rev. Martin T. Sumner, D. D., reached this city yesterday morning. He died this night before at Verbena, Ala., and his remains were carried to Marion, Ala., yesterday where they will be interred to-day. Dr. Sumner has been in very feeble health for a long time, and for several months his condition has been such as to cause very much anxiety upon the part of his friends. This interest was intensified by the fact that he was one of the most prominent divines in the country, and at the time of his death was holding an important place in the Baptist denomination. In his death the cause of Christianity loses one of its most earnest and powerful advocates, and the State of Alabama a great and good man. While he was never at any time a resident of Georgia, he was so thoroughly identified with the Baptists in this state that there are many to whom he felt as though he were almost a member of their household. Those who will mourn for him beyond the limits of his immediate neighborhood are almost as numerous in Georgia as in Alabama. The life of such a man deserves more than a passing notice.

"Dr. Sumner was born September 15th, 1815, in Norfolk county, Mass. He became the subject of converting grace in early life and before he had reached the age of fifteen years, had been baptized by the Baptist church and was impressed with that idea he entered Brown University, and after diligent study for four years graduated in 1838. The year following he married Miss Georgiana Hubbell, of Vermont, a lady of great grace and character, who died nearly three years ago.

"Dr. Sumner moved to the South in 1840 and located at Richmond, Va., where he began life as an educator. In 1843 he was ordained as a minister and had the pastoral care of various churches in the country. The strain of this double life was continued for seven years and it is said of him that he showed himself a whole man in the school room and yet a whole man in the pulpit. In 1850 he relinquished teaching and devoted his entire energies to the ministry. In 1854 he accepted the general agency of the American Tract Society for Virginia. His management of this institution attracted notice and in 1858 he was chosen corresponding secretary of the domestic and Indian Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, Marion, Alabama—a position he held until 1875."

While he filled various important and responsible positions, the great work of his life was performed as Corresponding Secretary of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. He was called to this service, as Financial Secretary, in conjunction with the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Russell Holman of precious memory. Upon the retirement of the latter in 1862 the entire duties of the office devolved upon Dr. Sumner. At that time the distractions of civil war prevailed throughout our Southern land, with the general disorganization of society in the business, social and religious life of our people. The attention of the Board was necessarily diverted from its original work, and the camps and hospitals of the Confederacy became the fields of its labors. Into the new order of things Dr. Sumner entered with all the ardor of his generous and impulsive nature, gathering funds for the support of missionaries, furnishing them with Bibles and religious literature for distribution among the soldiers, personally visiting the scenes of conflict and suffering, and ministering with his own hands and lips to the sick and wounded.

Undaunted by the final result, the smoke of battle and the din of war had scarcely passed away when he was abroad, pleading for help to send the ministry of consolation to the dismantled churches and desolated homes of a people never so dear to him as in their sorrow and humiliation.

The denomination has had in its service no officer who, through a long career, including the most eventful and disastrous period in our history, displayed more energy, or brought to his labors a spirit more devoted than Martin T. Sumner. No one knew him better than the one who pens these lines. It is not claimed that his life was perfect. Alas! what human life is? But that he was loyal to his Master and habitually sought to please Him, his life and his death alike bear witness.

With the tender remembrance of the years of intimate personal intercourse, unmarred by a word that either would desire to recall, the writer upon the new made grave of his friend this tribute of affection.

WM. H. MCINTOSH.

Atlanta, Ga.

RELIGION would be more honored, and believed, if professing Christians did not live so much below their professions, although both their lives and professions may be very imperfect.

On the Run.

Leaving Selma on Tuesday last the writer turned his face toward Livingston, where the Bigbee Association was to meet on the following day.

A forewarning was given of the shriveled fields through which we passed by the intense heat which prevailed in Selma for several successive days. Between Selma and Marion the parched condition of the crops was relieved by the extensive grass farms over which we passed. The great mounds of well-cured hay which dot the fields over, give them very much the appearance of Western farms. It was ascertained that the gentlemen to whom these plantations belong have continued to realize an increased profit from the cultivation of Johnson grass. Could more of our lands be converted into hay farms, our stalls would be well filled with fatted horses and mules, and herds of sleek cattle would roam over our fields.

AT MARION, Rev. T. M. Bailey boarded the train, satchel in hand, bound, too, for the Bigbee Association. At Akron and Eutaw we were joined by others still, and at 9:30 o'clock we stopped at the depot at Livingston. Here we were cordially greeted by brethren Harris, Brown and others who quickly assigned us our places of abode. At 11 o'clock, next morning, THE ASSOCIATION MET.

The officers were promptly in their places. Bro. Scarborough conducted the opening exercises, pastor Smith extended a welcome in a neat, timely speech, when Bro. Ryan, the Moderator, admonished the brethren at some length to remember the several purposes which had called them together.

THE LETTERS. As read before the Association, indicated a slight decrease in the contributions as compared with last year. A number of churches was reported as being without pastors, and some reported themselves as being without Sunday-schools. Of twenty-one churches fourteen reported Sunday-schools.

THE MEMBERS. Of the body impress a visiting brother as being men of sterling worth, who have come to the Association for a purpose.

THE OFFICERS. Were re-elected by acclamation, viz: Rev. J. K. Ryan, Moderator; Rev. J. D. Cook, Clerk, and Deacon I. C. Brown, Treasurer. Such had been their proficiency in the past that the Association did not wish to excuse them. And they did right, for never were more faithful officers elected.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES. Had a conspicuous place in the proceedings. But the Association did not venerate itself in prayer and praise. With earnest purpose it took hold of the work in hand. The spirit which pervaded the body was excellent. The speeches were unusual, fine, and the Association committed itself afresh to all our denominational interests.

The beautiful and cultivated town of Livingston sustained, in a most royal way, its reputation for hospitality. The delegates and attendant visitors were loud in their praises of the hospitality enjoyed. Every body had the best home. The writer was entertained in the elegant home of Maj. J. G. Harris, who is as enthusiastic in his attention to his guests as he is in making a speech—on indigent and infirm ministers. After a

SESSION OF THREE DAYS, The Association adjourned to meet next year with the church at Forkland. It is gratifying to a representative of the ALABAMA BAPTIST to find it so extensively taken by the brethren of the Association, and it was particularly gratifying to be able to place a goodly number of new names on our subscription books.

B. F. R.

From Elmore County.

Dear Baptist—By your permission I wish to say something in regard to the meetings in which I have been laboring since the close of my meeting at Tallassee.

Having been invited by the church at Deatsville to be with them in their meeting, I accordingly accepted the invitation, but did not reach the church till Monday after the second Sunday in July. The meeting had then been in progress since the previous Saturday. Brethren Ray and Taul had been hard at work, and some two or three persons had already joined the church. I remained with the church till Friday night after service, when I was obliged to leave in order to meet my appointment at Central Institute. I regretted very much to part with those kind people, for they made quite an impression on me. Especially did I feel attached to those whom I saw brought into the fold of Christ.

When I left sixteen persons had joined, and I learned afterward that the meeting continued another week, resulting in twenty-seven accessions. This is a new church, having been constituted about one year ago, though it promises to be a church of some influence. They have built one of the neatest little houses I ever saw, taking into consideration its cost. This faithful little band has a flourishing Sunday-school and prayer meeting. The outlook is indeed encouraging.

While visiting this little village I had the pleasure of being in the interesting family of Bro. Taul, and also of spending some time with Bro. J. H. Ray, the veteran who is pastor of the church, and many others that I have not the space to mention

here. I will feel glad when the time comes to make another visit to Deatsville.

ELECTIC.

I next went to the pleasant little village of Electic. The church at this place was recently moved from Antioch, some four miles South, and the name changed to Electic. A very neat house of worship had been built and the fourth Sunday in July appointed for its dedication. I did not reach the place till late in the afternoon of Saturday and, to my great disappointment, found every thing in a state of confusion, resulting from the fact that Bro. Upshaw, the pastor, in the very midst of the service on Saturday was summoned to the bedside of his dying father. Bro. Johnson, who was present at the time, was compelled to return to his sick family. So the burden of the meeting fell upon the writer. In the absence of the pastor it was thought prudent not to have any dedication service. The meeting was continued ten days and nights, resulting in twenty-seven accessions. It was one of the most precious meetings I ever attended. The entire community was moved. The congregations were unusually large all the time. Since the meeting mentioned above four others have been held at their last regular meeting, making thirty-one in all. I regard this church as one of the most promising in the Central Association. Bro. Upshaw, the devoted pastor, is winning golden opinions for himself. He is one of our coming young preachers. In addition to his deep-toned piety he is in thorough sympathy with all of our denominational enterprises. He has already worked himself to a very enviable position. A man of his disposition and tact will make the world feel his power. No young preacher in all the land deserves more credit than Bro. U. He has labored hard to build up a church at this place, and, though surrounded by most unfavorable circumstances, his work has been a grand success.

This little village owes its existence to the enterprising spirit of Dr. M. L. Fielder, the resident physician of the place. He has been giving away his real estate for the purpose of building up this little "Athens" of Elmore county. Any one who will obligate himself to improve a lot can secure a title free of charge. The Dr. is a man of enterprise, enlarged public spirit, together with a "big heart," and strong Baptist proclivities. He has done much toward the erection of the elegant little church edifice at this place. It was my pleasure to spend most of my time with his interesting family and I shall never forget the acts of kindness received. I cannot refrain making special mention of Mrs. F. and her accomplished daughter, Miss Love, who is a graduate of the State Normal School.

This place has a very flourishing high school under the management of Prof. McGehee, formerly of the A. and M. College, at Auburn. Prof. M. is a cultivated Christian gentleman of rare worth. The trustees may congratulate themselves in securing one so efficient. Miss Mollie Gilliam, a graduate of the Mary Sharp, is the assistant in the school. She is a lady of rare accomplishments and a Baptist in the true sense of the term. She adds much to the church and Sunday-school. Mainly through her efforts the church house has been nicely furnished.

I commend the Eclectic High School to the favorable consideration of those having children to educate. More anon.

J. L. THOMPSON.

Tallassee, Sept. 6, '83

Tallassee Items.

On Sunday last, Bro. Jno. R. Caldwell and Bro. Sanders met with the Baptist church at this place to assist Bro. Thompson in ordaining Bro. Wm. Harmon, Bro. Geo. Walls and Bro. Bennette to the office of deacon. Bro. Caldwell preached at 10:30, and it is needless to say that he gave us a good sermon, as that is one of his characteristics in the pulpit. Bro. Caldwell was previously pastor of the church at this place, and the meeting with him again was quite pleasant.

A new Baptist church (Friendship) has been finished some four miles west of this place. One at Eclectic also, some 12 miles north-west.

Our Sabbath-school continues to thrive—130 on Sunday last.

NED AND BEAX.

Sept. 3rd, 1883.

What Kills Fruit Trees.

Deep planting is one error—to plant a tree rather shallower than it formerly stood is really the right way, whilst many plant a tree as they would a post. Roots are of two kinds—the young and tender rootlets, composed entirely of cells, the feeders of the trees, always found near the surface getting air and moisture; and roots of over one year old which serve only as supporters of the tree and conductors of its food. Hence the injury that ensues when the delicate rootlets are so deeply buried in the earth. Placing fresh or green manure is another great error. The place to put manure is on the surface, where the elements disintegrate, dissolve and carry it downward. Numerous forms of fungi are generated and reproduced by the application of such manures directly to the roots, and they immediately attack the tree. It is very well to enrich the soil at transplanting the tree, but the manure, if it be in contact with or very near the roots, should be thoroughly decomposed.—Ploughman.

Order of Business for the Canaan Association.

Fiftieth Session Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 8-7, 1883, as suggested by officers of Association.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.

1. Opening exercises.
2. Enrollment of members' names.
3. Election of Officers.
4. Opening address by W. O. Bailey, D. D., ten minutes. Response by former Moderator, or by some one whom he may appoint for that purpose.
5. Receive correspondents and visitors.

NIGHT SESSION, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Association Sermon—Rev. S. Henderson, D. D.

THURSDAY MORNING, 9 O'CLOCK.

1. Devotional exercises, 30 minutes.
2. Appoint the various committees.
3. On Religious Exercises, 2. On Finance, 3. On nominating remaining officers of the Association.
4. Appoint correspondents to other bodies.
5. Report of Committee on Temperance, T. V. B. Moor, Chairman.
6. Opening addresses by T. V. B. Moor and G. T. Green, 30 minutes each.
7. Report of Treasurer.
8. Miscellaneous business.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 3 O'CLOCK.

1. Opening exercises.
2. Committee of the Whole on the State of Religion. Under this head the report of the Central Committee on Missions will be made. R. W. Beck, Chairman.
3. Report on the Evangelization of the colored race. R. J. Waldrop, Chairman. Opening addresses by M. M. Wood and R. E. Huey.

NIGHT SESSION, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

1. Opening exercises.
2. Denominational Literature and its distribution. Opening address by W. C. Cleveland, D. D.

FRIDAY MORNING, 9 O'CLOCK.

1. Devotional exercises, 30 minutes.
2. Report on State Missions. Rev. W. O. Bailey, D. D., Chairman. Opening addresses by R. H. Sterrett and E. B. Waldrop, 30 minutes each.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 3 O'CLOCK.

1. Opening exercises.
2. Report on Home Missions. R. W. Beck, Chairman. Opening addresses by R. W. Beck and S. Henderson, D. D.
3. Miscellaneous business.

NIGHT SESSION, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

1. Opening exercises.
2. Report on Foreign Missions. R. W. Beck, Chairman. Opening addresses by Rev. W. O. Bailey, D. D., and others.

SATURDAY MORNING, 9 O'CLOCK.

1. Devotional exercises, 30 minutes.
2. Miscellaneous business until 10 o'clock.
3. Report on Education. J. H. Weatherly, Chairman.

OPENING ADDRESSES.

On Ministerial Education, R. J. Waldrop.

On Male Education, J. H. Weatherly.

On Female Education, Prof. A. K. Vancey.

NIGHT SESSION, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

1. Opening exercises.
2. Miscellaneous business.
3. Closing exercises as arranged by the Moderator.

SABBATH, 11 O'CLOCK.

Missionary Sermon by Rev. W. O. Bailey, D. D.

This order of business is suggested by the officers of the Association, and we recommend its adoption by that body. This is the Semi-Centennial session of our Association, and we hope the brethren appointed to make the opening addresses will come well prepared to give us live, earnest talks. Let us indeed have a Celebrated Session of our Association.

A. J. WALDROP, Moderator.

E. B. WALDROP, Clerk.

Hopefulness as an Element of Christian Character.

Jesus had gone up into a mountain. His disciples had gathered around him anxious to receive whatever instruction should fall from his lips. His mind runs forward over their future. He contemplates the dangers, the difficulties and trials they would encounter, and adapts his instruction to their situation. He encourages them with the assurance that they shall overcome all obstacles and at last receive a great reward.

When his bodily presence shall have been removed, when their enemies were bold, reviling, persecuting and speaking all manner of evil against them falsely, when sorrows deepened and difficulties multiplied, when called to meet death in attestation of their faith in him, even then should they rejoice and be exceedingly glad, for great should be their reward in heaven. Their condition would not be peculiar. Even thus the prophets of God had suffered. In their darkest hours, amid their severest trials they should look upward and press forward in joyful anticipation of the realization of their hopes and the ultimate triumph of his kingdom over all obstacles.

It was the aim of Christ to inspire hopefulness in his disciples. "And he that cometh to be a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." Our weakness and ignorance may prevent any adequate conceptions of the rewards of the future; yet our faith may be strengthened, our happiness and usefulness greatly increased, our views of God greatly enlarged

and our souls inspired with new life and activity by borrowing something from the inexhaustible future of the Christian's reward to enrich and cheer the present. To realize in any good degree that in his presence is fulness of joy and at his right hand are joys evermore, implies a growing assimilation of character to him. The affections and desires that have been planted in the renewed heart go out after God, and in view of the blessings provided rejoice in hope of the glory of God.

The apostle Peter calls the attention of believers to the divine power that hath given unto us all things pertaining to life and Godliness, through the knowledge of him that called us unto glory and virtue, whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises; that by these ye might be partakers of the divine nature; then after noticing the steps in the practical development of these promises and this inspiring hope exclaims, "For so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."

This hopefulness of spirit is of immense importance to the Christian amid all the worldliness and unbelief around him. It is the very spring that sets all the wheels of Christian life in motion. No one has so much occasion to cherish it as the Christian. It is the soul of his enterprise. It puts him upon high and noble exploits. It is, says one, a grace born for great actions.

The Measureless Influence of the Press.

Is there no reader of the ALABAMA BAPTIST to whom these words may apply? How many gifted pens lie dormant or unused for the public benefit through sheer laziness, or cowardice, or contempt for "the common herd!" Surely more of Christ in such hearts would compel more work from such pens. Man! woman! write something for God and humanity. Try it, don't be afraid! Try it with pains-taking patience of endeavor. And to move and nerve you to this I send this burning appeal of another:

"What are you doing that you keep so quiet? We look in vain for your greetings in our columns. Come to the front and stay there, my brother. It is a day of too vast and significant activities and transactions for one of your qualifications to ignore the press! The depth of the night—rather the dawn of the day of religious thought—leaves you but little time to enter the arena or be counted—if not 'out,' at least lagging."

"Won't you write something calm, broad, didactic, positive but passionate * * * on some subject suited to your tastes? * * * I feel more and more the measureless influence of the press, and my own culpable neglect of this agency. Every trained brain is a mill and must grind out food for the million. Speak to your few hundreds, but write to your many thousands, as well. How Paul would have loaded the papers! The religious paper literally extends your individual diocese to the whole of Christendom!" Vox.

"Whipping The Church."

There are some ministers and pastors who seem to take special delight in "whipping the church," as we metaphorically say. They have forceful aptitude for that kind of exercise. It soon becomes a chronic practice with them. It does not require much occasion for them to bring the whip into use. The prayer meetings may not be attended very much by some, and so the rod is brought into use for such delinquents. Perhaps some of the members, for reasons which they think are justifiable, do not attend the preaching services with much regularity. This class of persons receive pastoral castigation in due season. Then there are those who do not pay their subscriptions to the pastor's salary very promptly. They must be "whipped." And the whipping is not very light, although it is intended to produce light on the subject. The limber tongue is "unruly," and as a consequence there is some mischievous gossip indulged in. Perhaps it has reference to the pastor more or less remotely. It suggests the use of the whip. Some one gets hit. It may hurt not only those for whom it is intended, but their friends. I might go on to suggest many other things which afford occasions for the whipping pastor to use his esteemed privilege. But I forbear. Now, brethren, I affirm that there is nothing really gained by "whipping the church." In fact a good deal of harm is the result. It often happens that those who are specially intended to be thus punished are not present. And if they are present, they are made worse instead of better, provided they are whipped hard. Besides, their friends take affront at it. If there need be any reproof administered it is better in many cases to render it privately. Or, if done publicly, it should be given in the spirit of kindness and love rather than that of undue severity. There are those who go to church to see the pastor "whip the church." They forget that part of the sermon which they ought to remember, and remember the whipping part.—Rev. H. C. Wetherbe.

"The very word humanity," says Max Muller, "dates from Christianity." No such idea, and therefore no such term, was found among men before Christ came.

The reformer is the true conservative.—Prof. Wm. M. Barbour.

For Foreign Missions.

For a year past we have bestowed unusual thought on the relation which the Baptists of Alabama sustain to the great enterprise of Christian Missions to heathen and other foreign lands. We do feel most emphatically that it is in regard to this cause that the Baptists of this State are further in the back-ground than on any other branch of Christian work; and this is so manifestly the case, that it seems to us that it should shame and humiliate us until there is a great revival of the spirit and beneficence of Foreign Missions in the churches of Alabama. In pastoral support and in State Missions our Alabama churches will compare favorably with those of any other Southern state. And we do profoundly endorse and sympathize with the renewed efforts now being put forth in the interest of the Home Mission Board at Atlanta, and in the cause of Ministerial Education. But after all that can be said for any good cause, and after all the pleasing history we have made in connection with these interests, the fact stares us in the face that the glorious cause of Foreign Missions is moving sublimely on, and that we are most painfully distanced by the Baptists and other Christians in every state where that cause ever made headway at all. This has not always been the case. Before the late war other states did not so much outstrip us in this work; and, as before said, they do not outdo us now in other departments of Christian giving.

Therefore the question forces itself on us, why is this? and what shall we do about it? Can the cause of Foreign Missions be brought to the front in the associations of our State? It surely is true that this is a question of great magnitude for us to consider. We think that a little investigation will show that in our associations, and convention, and in very many of our liberal churches, this cause has generally been remanded to a third rate position for a number of years. We have gone to these gatherings of our people mainly absorbed by other matters, and have not assembled with this great object stirring our hearts. It has not been kept before our churches and before our readers as it has in some other States, nor as some other objects in our own State have been.

But it is not profitable to review the weaknesses of this cause among us in the past; the question before us is, Can we improve? Can we do better? Can we devise those plans which will revive the Foreign Mission spirit among the Baptists of Alabama? We confess that we feel at a loss what to suggest, except to urge our pastors and people to pray for it, and work for it, and try to devise liberal things for it, and then largely increase our contributions to it. Try to get it on our hearts and into our homes and pulpits. Two years ago when spending a month in Mississippi, we were in contact with quite a number of ministers of that State. And we state it as a fact, that the subject of Foreign Missions was by far more the subject of conversation than any other one cause. It seemed to be on the heart of almost every man and woman with whom we met. This may in some degree account for two other facts, namely: why they give so freely to that cause, and why their young men and women offer for the foreign field.

Oh, that the Holy Spirit would give us, in Alabama, a half dozen young ministers and young Christian women of a true stamp, who would plead for the privilege of bearing Christ's gospel far hence to pagan lands! This would lead us into active and earnest work for this cause. Let us pray God to give us these men and women, and then let us look out for them with expectation. R.

Where Does the Fault Lie?

Herbert Spencer has said that the Republican form of government is the highest form of government there is; but because of this, it requires the highest type of human nature—"a type" he adds, "no where at present existing. We in England have not grown up to it, nor have you." His pregnant words remind us of another application of "which they are capable. How often we hear it said of the system of church-government represented in our churches and claimed by us to be of divine choice and appointment, "Why

little boy and girl out in the west end of the town were discussing the stars. The little boy said they were worlds like ours and have people on them. The little girl, with all the knowledge she could muster, said: "They are not, they are angels' eyes, 'cause I saw them wink."

A leading member of the Legal Profession in N. Y. City, Chas. Carroll Leeds (120 Broadway), says: "Liebig Co's Coca Bee Tonic strengthened my wife as no other tonic has ever done, and it is besides very agreeable to the taste." "Liebig's Coca Bee Tonic," Liebig Co's Coca Bee Tonic. It will reconstruct the most shattered and enfeebled invigorate the aged and infirm, and make sickly children blooming and healthy.

"How came such a greasy mess in the tin?" asked a filthy old spinster to her maid. "All-work." Why? replied the girl, "the handles felt rusty, so I watered and I put them in the oven to dry."

FOR THICK HEADS.

Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions, — Wells' Big Apple Pills—anti-bilious, cathartic. — 10c per dozen.

WELL UP IN BOTANY.—Yes, she visited the country, and considered herself superior to ignorant common cultivators. She was ignorant in botany, and with lofty airs told Farmer D. she knew every plant that grew in the garden. "What are they called?" asked Farmer D. "I picked a cluster of blossoms, and carried them to the house. "Do you know these blossoms?" he asked of her. "Oh, yes, they are roses I do," she replied. "They are very rare, and so beautiful—how sweet for anything as common as these flowers; these grow on the trees in the woods." "What is their name?" asked Farmer D. "Why—really—cannot recall their botanical name just now. I suppose you have some vulgar names for them." "Well," replied Farmer D., "my ignorant farmer called them potato blossoms."

"BUCHI-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists everywhere.

"Eugene L. Dodier accuses Tennyson of plagiarism." Tennyson? We have heard of Tenny; but who is Tennyson?—[Norristown Herald.]

"MONEY makes the mare go," but it must be applied to the purchase of Phenol Sodique, which she has chafed shoulder, from rubbing of hardness or any other cause. Sold by druggists and general storekeepers. See ad.

"What do you think of Fieldings?" she asked young Mr. Tawmus. "Oh, it's anything without good batting!"—[Boston Post.]

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Nursing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural and quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the inflamed membrane, soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

"I tell you," said Poots, "there is an indescribable sense of luxury in lying in bed and reading Poots's 'bell for his valet'—You got a new bell, didn't you?" "No," replied Poots, "I've got a friend." [Another.]

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an English missionary the formula of a simple and vegetable remedy for the speedy cure of every case of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat and Lung fever, and all other affections of the Throat, Lungs, Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and after lying it duty to make it known, and to see that it is used, he has taken this motive at heart, and he now offers it to the human suffering. I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, the complete recipe, in German, French or English, with all directions for preparing and using it. Address, by mail, by addressing with name, name of this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Building, Rochester, N. Y.

"You said you were going to vote for me and I addressed Mike, the well-known Irishman. 'Well, didn't I vote for ye?' 'No, you didn't.' 'An' shure, in that event, there's only one conclusion that I kin arrive at, and that is, that?' 'That I throw ye a lie, sor.'—[Kansas Traveller.]

Moore, Moore & Handley
Have just received THREE CAR LOA of the famous Eclipse—non-explosive Steam Engines, from 4 to 12-horse power, suitable for driving Gigs and Mills, which they will deliver on notice at factory prices from Birmingham. Write them or go to them immediately, and get a bargain.

CATARATH CURED.

A Clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that dreadful disease—Catarrh, after trying every known remedy with success, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from descending into that dreadful disease. This self-addressed stamped envelope to J. A. Lawrence, Brooklyn, N. Y., will

"THEIR OCCUPATION CANE."
R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: "I was attacked with congestion of the lungs, joints, a lurching fever, severe pain in the back, a burning thirst, and general giving way of the whole system, and general giving relief in remedies prescribed. I tried the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' It effected my permanent cure. My medicines have only to be used to be appreciated. If every family would give their children the benefit of the doctor's advice, like Othello, find their occupation canes. Yours truly,
L. B. McMillan M. D., Breesport, N. Y."

A YOUNG MAN'S CASE.
Mr. S. S. Hodges, Jr., of No. 147 Park Street, Lewiston, Me., relates the following interesting narrative. May 14, 1883: "About fifteen months since I had a severe attack of typhoid fever, was very weak, and confined to my bed for several weeks, and when the fever left me I was in a very debilitated condition. My back and joints seemed to have no strength, and I had no vitality or appetite. I used various kinds of medicine recommended by my friends, but found they did not improve my condition. I was induced to try Hunt's Remedy, which has been used with such great success here in Lewiston. I received a very favorable reputation of being a most reliable and efficient remedy. I bought a bottle and can date my improvement from the time I commenced using it, and my strength continued very rapidly. I gained strength, and experienced less pain in my back. My appetite increased, and after using three (3) bottles my joints were restored, and my health entirely restored, and I am now perfectly recovered. Hunt's Remedy to any who may need a true remedy for debility, kidney or urinary troubles."

A GOOD MECHANIC.
Mr. L. J. Jones, of No. 10 Charles Street, Portland, Me., writes us these convincing facts, May 11, 1883: "I have for several years been troubled with kidney complaint and indigestion, and have suffered from a terrible distress, and have tried many different remedies, as called, that have been recommended from time to time. I one day noticed in one of our papers the testimonial of a person who had cured himself of kidney trouble, and purchased a bottle of one of our drug stores in Portland, and before I had used the first bottle found that I was improving beyond my expectation; have used in all six bottles, and now feel that I am cured of my kidney trouble and pain in back as I formerly suffered from. Since I have been cured my wife has used it for kidney trouble, and it has cured her. We can say both that Hunt's Remedy is a blessing to any that are troubled with kidney or urinary troubles, and I would most heartily recommend it to our friends or to any sufferers from liver or kidney diseases, and you can use this letter as you may choose for the best interest of suffering humanity."

"So you return to your duties of teaching the young idea to shoot, do you, Miss Fitzjitz?" asked Mr. Algerbon. "Oh, dear, yes. The world has been the least of my thoughts since I was so pleased to get back to my school again." "Why, yes, I always thought children enjoyed going to school to you. I know I should." "Well, it is your own fault—if you don't." "It is Miss Fitzjitz's last term of teaching school." [Hartford Post.

AMERICAN TRIUMPH AT AMSTERDAM.
The Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Company have just received the following cable dispatch from Mr. C. C. Bender, their agent in Holland, now representing them at the World's Exposition at Amsterdam: "Received from the Honorable the highest award." The Mason & Hamlin cabinet organs were placed in competition at this great exhibition with a large number from the leading makers of Europe and America, and this reward is but a continuation of their unequalled success in the past. At the World's exhibitions for the last 16 years the Mason & Hamlin have now won the highest awards at Paris, 1857; Vienna, 1873; San Francisco, 1875; Philadelphia, 1876; Paris, 1878; Milan, 1881, and Amsterdam, 1883.—[Boston Journal.

DISCOVERED APPEARANCE.
On Monday night last W. R. Brooks, of Phelps, N. Y., discovered a singular object in the constellation of Draco. He was not certain as to its real character, but on Monday night Prof. Lewis Swift, Director of the Warner Observatory at Rochester, N. Y., verified it by means of a large telescope. The object was a small, white, star-like, nearly round, and moving slowly westward. Mr. Brooks received a special price of \$250 from Mr. Warner some two months since, and if there is no prior claimant, will be entitled to the \$200 price on the present discovery.

HON. DANIEL F. BEATTY
of Washington, New Jersey, comes to the front with another remarkable offer in the way of organs at low prices. He now offers \$145 Pipe-top Organ with 25 Stops for \$49.75; a reduction, it is claimed, never known before. He sends the following to "I am" of the Dispatch from James' Landing: "Thank it exactly." "Then, maybe, you know my brother, William Henry Jones, from Penn Yan, this State?" "Stranger, put it that!" exclaimed the Arkansas lawyer, as he bent forward to read the notice over. "I know my buttons if I didn't help hang your brother for cattle stealing just before I left home."—[Wall Street News.

FOR SUFFERERS CHRONIC DISEASES. 36 pp., symptoms, remedies, helps, advice. Send stamp—Dr. Whittier, St. Louis, Mo. (oldest office.) State case your way. 25c per copy.

"Is this train to stop at Neponset?" a passenger asked a conductor of the Old Colony Road the other forenoon. "No," was the reply. "Two stops between South Braintree and Boston." "Why, how's that?" said the surprised inquirer: "you used to stop there; you did the last time I came up." The conductor was puzzled. "Guess it's wrong," he said, "but when was that time?" exactly," said his passenger. "I can't say exactly." And after a moments thought he continued: "It was when I built my barn—sometime during the war."—[Boston Transcript.

HOW TO CURE DIARRHOEA. The question is often asked, what is the best remedy for Diarrhoea? and when the answer is given, it is not to be wondered at, but the best, speediest and most certain cure of all, is the "Seven Springs Mass." I have known the worst cases cured in a day's time. The difference between the effects of this water and other remedies is, specifically, in allaying the inflammation of the bowels, I have never known it to fail. This "Mass" is manufactured from Mineral Water by Landrum & Litchfield, Abingdon Va. Price: \$1 per bottle. Get it and keep it on hand.

The Camden Home Ruler says of one of our live friends, Mrs. Messrs, R. C. Keeble & Co., of Selma, Ala., whose immense grocery business is almost phenomenal for this section, have also added to their other enterprises a Cotton Factorage department. Mr. E. S. Starr, one of the most successful cotton men in the country is in this department. A nominal commission only is charged. This is a branch and reliable house, and satisfaction is guaranteed to purchasers and consigners.

To Brethren Coming to the Alabama Association by Rail
The Town Creek church, the place of meeting of the Association, is eight miles from Benton, on Western railroad. The Association meets at 10 o'clock A.M. on Friday, Oct. 12th. The brethren will have conveyance at Benton on Thursday, the 11th, to meet the afternoon train from Selma and Friday, the 12th, to meet the morning train from Montgomery, and will carry out all delegates and visitors coming by rail.
J. M. FORTUNE.

Alabama News.

Only two birds in the Geneva jail.

There is a good deal of sickness in Wetumpka.

There are fourteen prisoners in the Hale county jail.

There are only four prisoners in the Macon county jail.

There are 36 prisoners in the Montgomery county jail.

Circuit court for Choctaw county will be Oct. 11th.

B. F. Elmore has moved from Mt. Sterling to Cuba.

Nearly every farmer in Pike county has sold out in his crisis.

Dr. C. P. Sanders, of Pleasant Ridge, has been seriously ill.

John Long, near Town Creek, lost his horse and cow.

Corn crops around Wetumpka are good and cotton is fair.

The residence of Jas. R. Lassiter, Forest Grove was burned.

There are eighteen prisoners in the Tuscaloosa county jail.

Two school houses were burned in Fayetteville by incendiaries.

Ninety pupils are in attendance at the two schools at Cuba.

Seventeen young ladies go out from Marietta as teachers this fall.

The Greensboro town taxes are sixty cents the hundred dollars.

Harry Young has his hand and arm badly injured in a gin at Wetumpka.

The State Normal School at Florence opened with about 90 pupils.

The State and county tax of Fayette county is \$1.00 on the hundred dollars.

Circuit court for Tuscaloosa county begins today and Monday in October.

Wetumpka has been sold on the streets of Geneva at 40 cents.

More than 50 people have been converted at a protracted meeting at Scottsblow.

There is a balance of \$1.25 48 in the Pitts county treasury, and no debts to pay.

In the election last week Lee county was prohibited by about two majority.

The fall term of the Circuit court of Hale county, will convene on Monday, Oct. 10th.

Every Rock of Bibb county, found sixteen green diamond rattie snakes in a hollow log.

The post office is to be established at the intersection of the main line to be called Aldrich.

The Institution for the Deaf, I am and blind, at Talladega, opened its session last day.

Tom Gus May, at Warrenton, Marshall county, has his dwelling and all its contents burned.

The telegraphic line is to be built from Columbus to some point on the Selma & Pensacola road.

Lee county has not a single saloon or room where liquor of any kind can be obtained.

Through trains on the Atmiston & Atlanta will be running into Talladega by November 1st.

Mrs. Daniel Beasley, of Geneva, attempted suicide by shooting herself. She will probably recover.

Seventeen negro divorce cases were decided at the recent term of the Bullock county chancery court.

A protracted meeting at Mt. Carmel, Jackson county, resulted in 17 conversions and accessions to the church.

A meeting at Liberty church, seven miles from Courtland, resulted in 16 conversions and 6 additions to the church.

Eight conversions and 7 additions to the church at the recent term of a protracted meeting at Bold Springs, Shelby county.

John Ellis Phelan, Secretary, of State, is on a brief visit to Waterbury, Conn., where his family have been spending the summer.

The house of Mr. Wm. H. Stovall, in the north of Fowler's cove, Jackson county, was burned by an incendiary. Loss \$1000.

A friendship church, 4 miles south of Tullahoma church, will begin a protracted meeting Saturday night before the 1st Sunday in October.

Eliza A. Tate, of Wilcox county, bought a year farm of 200 acres of land, fenced, built houses on it, and has paid for it out of her own earnings in 14 years.

The Talladega Mountain Home says that as far as Talladega is concerned, the business of the last thirty days will compare favorably with that of October of last year.

A meeting at Morris' chapel, Lawrence county, resulted in 20 accessions, one at Liberty, in 4 conversions, one at Morris' chapel, in 4 conversions, one at Morris' chapel, in 4 conversions, and one at Wilbough, in 20 conversions.

Capt. N. S. McAfee has been appointed pay collector, by Collector Bingham, for counties of Talladega, Clay, Cleburne, and Clair, Randolph and Calhoun. His headquarters will be at Talladega.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Union Methodist church are preparing a box of comfortable clothing for the Seminole Indian schools in the Indian Territory, over which Miss Marvin, a daughter of Bishop Marvin, presides.

A correspondent at Eliza writes the Troy Enterprise that the late King Kentrofe was killed by Joe Kentrofe, who was his brother-in-law, a few days since. Mr. Kentrofe, we hear, was seriously cut in the fight.

The Greensboro Beacon says: "There is a man living near New Bethe a negro man, who was a slave 14 years. He belonged in the days of slavery, to Col. Rich. Walhall. Until within two years past, he was able to support himself by his labor, the gentleman who furnished us the foregoing facts, is confident that the negro's age is now 70 years."

The Talladega Mountain Home says: "We have on our table several excellent specimens of slate taken from an out cropping on the lands of Gen. L. W. Lawler, in this county. It would be difficult to find better surface indicators of a good slate quarry, where the strata are large, river well and present an unusually even surface. A thorough work will be made and we have no doubt will develop a paying quarry of good roofing slate."

Mrs. Elizabeth Darby.

Her beloved sister, a member of Sylva Baptist church, died at the residence of her affectionate husband, near Winterbrough, of hastily pulmonary disease, on August 1st, 1893.

In the death of Sister "Lizzie," we miss her in the church, we miss her at home. My dear sister numbers the tears among the head lights of my churches at Sylva and Fayetteville, which have been distinguished by the loss of a good sister. We shall miss her, we shall meet beyond the river, "meet on the shining shore." So we hope. I sympathize profoundly with the bereaved family.

W. W.

DIED—At the residence of his son-in-law, C. O. Gray, Chilton county, Alabama, Mr. David Sheppard, who was born in Washington county, Ga., on the 15th day of August, 1809, and died the 21st day of August, 1893; he was therefore 88 years and 6 days old.

Mr. Sheppard was a soldier of two wars, 1812, 1814, also 1836 and 1837, and would call the roll of his company as well with any few days before his death, as when he was in the army; indeed he possessed the best memory of past events of any man I ever knew.

He married in Baldwin county, Ga., 1822, and moved to Alabama in 1829; settled and lived in Monroe county fourteen years; moved to Autauga county, where he have been since the death of his wife seven years ago; then he came to his son-in-law's to spend his last days, where everything was done for his comfort that willing hands and kind hearts could do.

Mr. Sheppard was a consistent member of the Methodist church for 51 years, and was a member of a living faith, and was buried by the side of his wife in the family graveyard of the late L. B. Parker, Autauga county, Ala.

H. E. LONGCREE.

OBITUARY.

Wm. W. Taylor was born in the year 1810, in Edgemoor District, S. C. joined the Baptist church at Dry Creek, and was baptized by Rev. William Watkins in 1834; married to Miss Sarah Reeves in 1835. He was his only son, died at High Creek, residence of his son, W. J. Taylor, on 4th morning of July 8th, 1883, aged sixty-five years. He leaves a wife, and five daughters to mourn his loss. He was a member of the church at Tallahassee, a devoted husband, kind father, and man of undisputed piety. His life was marked by the religion he professed, and he was a large number of friends, and a power of religion, even in the trying hour of dissolution, for he passed away in an joy. "He is not dead, but sleeps." **PASTOR.**

JACKSON, Ala. Aug. 13, 1883.

At Brooklyn, Canebrake county, Ala. Aug. 4th, of congestive fever, Rev. S. Moffett Robinson, eldest son of St. Stephens and Dr. A. J. Robinson.

He was born in St. Stephens county, Ala., June 1838, brought in early childhood to this place, joined the Brooklyn Baptist church in his sixteenth year, in early manhood was happily married and passed away in prime having just entered his 45th year. He was a good hearted, kind, gentle, generous, humble Christian. He was a true and true fought little girl to his early death. May our God abundantly bless them - comfort his afflicted mother, give grace and consolation to his loving father and relatives.

A. J. WATKINS.

Dr. Sept. 10th, 1883, Willie R. Coates of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Coates, aged 21 years, was shot and killed by the action of the Gov. of the volunteer to the Federal army.

Cotton Statement.

By J. B. BARKS, Sept. 13. The following is a statement from the cotton documents, cotton export of the United States for year ending August 31, 1883. It is by the American Cotton Exchange of New York.

Receipts for this year, 1883, 1,000,442 bales, as against 1,028,632 for 1882, and 1,028,632 for 1881, and 1,028,632 for 1880, and 1,028,632 for 1879, and 1,028,632 for 1878, and 1,028,632 for 1877, and 1,028,632 for 1876, and 1,028,632 for 1875, and 1,028,632 for 1874, and 1,028,632 for 1873, and 1,028,632 for 1872, and 1,028,632 for 1871, and 1,028,632 for 1870, and 1,028,632 for 1869, and 1,028,632 for 1868, and 1,028,632 for 1867, and 1,028,632 for 1866, and 1,028,632 for 1865, and 1,028,632 for 1864, and 1,028,632 for 1863, and 1,028,632 for 1862, and 1,028,632 for 1861, and 1,028,632 for 1860, and 1,028,632 for 1859, and 1,028,632 for 1858, and 1,028,632 for 1857, and 1,028,632 for 1856, and 1,028,632 for 1855, and 1,028,632 for 1854, and 1,028,632 for 1853, and 1,028,632 for 1852, and 1,028,632 for 1851, and 1,028,632 for 1850, and 1,028,632 for 1849, and 1,028,632 for 1848, and 1,028,632 for 1847, and 1,028,632 for 1846, and 1,028,632 for 1845, and 1,028,632 for 1844, and 1,028,632 for 1843, and 1,028,632 for 1842, and 1,028,632 for 1841, and 1,028,632 for 1840, and 1,028,632 for 1839, and 1,028,632 for 1838, and 1,028,632 for 1837, and 1,028,632 for 1836, and 1,028,632 for 1835, and 1,028,632 for 1834, and 1,028,632 for 1833, and 1,028,632 for 1832, and 1,028,632 for 1831, and 1,028,632 for 1830, and 1,028,632 for 1829, and 1,028,632 for 1828, and 1,028,632 for 1827, and 1,028,632 for 1826, and 1,028,632 for 1825, and 1,028,632 for 1824, and 1,028,632 for 1823, and 1,028,632 for 1822, and 1,028,632 for 1821, and 1,028,632 for 1820, and 1,028,632 for 1819, and 1,028,632 for 1818, and 1,028,632 for 1817, and 1,028,632 for 1816, and 1,028,632 for 1815, and 1,028,632 for 1814, and 1,028,632 for 1813, and 1,028,632 for 1812, and 1,028,632 for 1811, and 1,028,632 for 1810, and 1,028,632 for 1809, and 1,028,632 for 1808, and 1,028,632 for 1807, and 1,028,632 for 1806, and 1,028,632 for 1805, and 1,028,632 for 1804, and 1,028,632 for 1803, and 1,028,632 for 1802, and 1,028,632 for 1801, and 1,028,632 for 1800, and 1,028,632 for 1799, and 1,028,632 for 1798, and 1,028,632 for 1797, and 1,028,632 for 1796, and 1,028,632 for 1795, and 1,028,632 for 1794, and 1,028,632 for 1793, and 1,028,632 for 1792, and 1,028,632 for 1791, and 1,028,632 for 1790, and 1,028,632 for 1789, and 1,028,632 for 1788, and 1,028,632 for 1787, and 1,028,632 for 1786, and 1,028,632 for 1785, and 1,028,632 for 1784, and 1,028,632 for 1783, and 1,028,632 for 1782, and 1,028,632 for 1781, and 1,028,632 for 1780, and 1,028,632 for 1779, and 1,028,632 for 1778, and 1,028,632 for 1777, and 1,028,632 for 1776, and 1,028,632 for 1775, and 1,028,632 for 1774, and 1,028,632 for 1773, and 1,028,632 for 1772, and 1,028,632 for 1771, and 1,028,632 for 1770, and 1,028,632 for 1769, and 1,028,632 for 1768, and 1,028,632 for 1767, and 1,028,632 for 1766, and 1,028,632 for 1765, and 1,028,632 for 1764, and 1,028,632 for 1763, and 1,028,632 for 1762, and 1,028,632 for 1761, and 1,028,632 for 1760, and 1,028,632 for 1759, and 1,028,632 for 1758, and 1,028,632 for 1757, and 1,028,632 for 1756, and 1,028,632 for 1755, and 1,028,632 for 1754, and 1,028,632 for 1753, and 1,028,632 for 1752, and 1,028,632 for 1751, and 1,028,632 for 1750, and 1,028,632 for 1749, and 1,028,632 for 1748, and 1,028,632 for 1747, and 1,028,632 for 1746, and 1,028,632 for 1745, and 1,028,632 for 1744, and 1,028,632 for 1743, and 1,028,632 for 1742, and 1,028,632 for 1741, and 1,028,632 for 1740, and 1,028,632 for 1739, and 1,028,632 for 1738, and 1,028,632 for 1737, and 1,028,632 for 1736, and 1,028,632 for 1735, and 1,028,632 for 1734, and 1,028,632 for 1733, and 1,028,632 for 1732, and 1,028,632 for 1731, and 1,028,632 for 1730, and 1,028,632 for 1729, and 1,028,632 for 1728, and 1,028,632 for 1727, and 1,028,632 for 1726, and 1,028,632 for 1725, and 1,028,632 for 1724, and 1,028,632 for 1723, and 1,028,632 for 1722, and 1,028,632 for 1721, and 1,028,632 for 1720, and 1,028,632 for 1719, and 1,028,632 for 1718, and 1,028,632 for 1717, and 1,028,632 for 1716, and 1,028,632 for 1715, and 1,028,632 for 1714, and 1,028,632 for 1713, and 1,028,632 for 1712, and 1,028,632 for 1711, and 1,028,632 for 1710, and 1,028,632 for 1709, and 1,028,632 for 1708, and 1,028,632 for 1707, and 1,028,632 for 1706, and 1,028,632 for 1705, and 1,028,632 for 1704, and 1,028,632 for 1703, and 1,028,632 for 1702, and 1,028,632 for 1701, and 1,028,632 for 1700, and 1,028,632 for 1699, and 1,028,632 for 1698, and 1,028,632 for 1697, and 1,028,632 for 1696, and 1,028,632 for 1695, and 1,028,632 for 1694, and 1,028,632 for 1693, and 1,028,632 for 1692, and 1,028,632 for 1691, and 1,028,632 for 1690, and 1,028,

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THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
The Flower of an Hour.

"Can't you choose, Floy?" said Mrs. Temple. "I'm sure I never saw a more beautiful collection of plants. I can hardly blame you for hesitating, with such roses, fuchsias and geraniums to tempt you; but as you can buy only one, you should make a judicious choice."

Floy moved slowly down the long ranks of potted plants, pausing first at one, and then at another, with such a doubtful look of indecision in her face that her mother laughed outright.

"Don't be wretched because you can't take all of them, Floy. Fix your mind upon the fact that you can't have but one."

"Yes, I know, mamma. Isn't this the loveliest carnation?—but then it's such a tiny plant."

"Tiny plants have a habit of growing," her mother answered. "Come now, make haste, I've been here a whole hour waiting for you. A little girl twelve years old ought to know what she wants without taking so long time to decide."

Floy uttered an exclamation of delight. "I've made my choice, mamma. Isn't it the most splendid plant you ever saw in your life?"

It was a hibiscus, covered with double blooms of a rich dark crimson. Mrs. Temple did not look charmed.

"It's a hibiscus, Floy," she said, "the 'flower of an hour.' It has no odor, and the flowers will wither and fade before night. Besides, it is a coarse flower; and not satisfactory to any sense, unless it may be that of sight, for those who like glaring colors."

"But it's so beautiful!" Floy cried enthusiastically. "Mamma, I'd rather look at it for one hour, if it lasts that long, than any other flower for a week. It doesn't need perfume, it's so enchantingly lovely."

Of course there was nothing more to do but pay for the flower and have it sent home. It was intended as a reward to Floy for the good lessons of a school term, and if she had taken a fancy to a weed, no one had the right to object.

Mr. and Mrs. Temple were not wealthy people, and their little presents to their children were simple; but they understood one thing that richer parents would do well to learn. A gift, to please children or to profit them, should not be hampered by restrictions, and if they are to choose for themselves, they should, beyond necessary limitations, have full liberty of choice.

The hibiscus came home, and was promoted to the place of honor, in what Floy called her "bow-window,"—a kind of recess or shelf which extended beyond the window-sill.

She spent the day admiring her flowers, and when they dropped off their stalks that evening, she was confronted by the number of buds which would bloom the next day.

But somehow the second crop of flowers, though as brilliant as the first, did not give her the same pleasure. She could not help thinking how soon they faded, and she wished they had perfume; and now that she had time to examine them, she saw the flower was far from perfect in its form; that it had, in fact, nothing but bright coloring. Other girls gave bouquets to their friends, but of what use was a hibiscus for that purpose?

In two weeks the poor hibiscus was neglected and forgotten. "So your hibiscus is dead, Floy?" Mrs. Temple said one day.

"Oh, yes! I didn't like it a bit, it was such a poor useless flower. I see you smile, mamma. Yes I remember how crazy I was about it, but I've learned a lesson since then. I'll never be so attracted by mere looks again."

"A very good lesson, my dear. But see here, I have a surprise for you, an invitation from the Wills in girls to join them in a picnic to Montclair tomorrow. And here's a note from your Uncle James asking you to come the same day and help him unpack and arrange his books and pictures, which have just arrived from Europe."

"Oh, what shall I do?" she cried. "A picnic at Montclair is the most delightful thing in the world. All the girls will be there, and, oh, mamma! the Montclair garden! Let's anybody have fruit out of the orchard, for it's just decaying on the ground. But then Uncle James' books and pictures, that I've been longing to see ever since he came home. Why can't I go to the picnic, and to Uncle James' to-day after? One day will not make any difference."

"It certainly will," her mother answered drily. "If you prefer going to the picnic, Helen can go in your place to your uncle's. She will like it better I am sure."

"Oh, such a charming time as I've had, Floy! I've been telling mamma all about it. And look at this book of drawing-lessons Uncle James has given me. He's going to have me taught by Professor Knox, and I'm to begin my drawing-lessons to-morrow. Uncle James said I have quite a talent for drawing, and I told him you had more than I; but he said he guessed not. If he had really cared for works of art, he said you would have preferred helping him to-day to going to a picnic."

Floy sank into a seat, feeling her heart very heavy. She had a decided talent for drawing, and it had been a cherished hope for the last year that Uncle James would give her the advantages that had now fallen to the lot of her fortunate sister. She knew that he would not do it for both, and she had twice the taste and capacity of Helen.

It was very hard, and the thought of the picnic, which had caused this disappointment, became disgusting to her.

"Did you have a pleasant day, dear?" her mother asked with pity in her kind eyes. She had known her daughter's hopes and she sympathized in her disappointment.

"I suppose so; I don't know. Oh, I'm so awfully tired, so worn out, that I believe I'll go to bed."

Six years rolled over Floy's head, bringing with them no pleasant changes. Her father and uncle were dead, and Mrs. Temple's means were so straitened that it was only with the most rigid economy that she could provide for the daily needs of her family.

Helen, slow and plodding as she was, had attained some reputation as an artist, and the sale of her best sketches eke out their scanty living. Floy, brilliant and accomplished, seemed unable to turn her abilities into any profitable channel. In fact, she frittered them away on a thousand useless trifles.

She attempted to give music lessons, but the stupidity of her scholars disgusted her. She wasted her time at the houses of wealthy people, who invited her to make use of her talents, and thought themselves really charitable for inviting "poor Temple's daughter" to their homes or social gatherings.

"Shocking reduced," they would whisper amongst themselves. "But poor Temple was of a good family, and she sings and plays remarkably well, too. Useful to have some one to play dance-music of an evening, and then you can put her anywhere, you know."

One morning Floy entered her mother's room flushed and excited. "O, mamma, Mrs. Gray wishes me to go with her to-morrow to Sedgewood Hall! The Sedgewoods are going to have a concert and tableaux, and a play and other nice amusements. They have some relatives staying with them, and they wish to give them a good time. Mrs. Gray says we will be there at least a week, if not longer. Now, mamma, pull out your old finery, and let us see what we can find presentable in the week."

Mrs. Temple turned a troubled face to her daughter. "Have you forgotten Floy, that to-day is the 10th, and that on the 20th the concert comes off?"

"Forgotten nothing. Of course I remember, when the nice little sum of six hundred a year depends upon my playing to please the fastidious ears of Signor Stefano. Why on earth could your father have chosen an organist for his own church, without calling upon the great man to choose for him? A perfect stranger, too."

"For that very reason, Mr. Henley told me, so that he would not be likely to have his judgment warped by any personal consideration. He is a severe critic, I am told, and a fanatic about church music. He says the worship of God should have the highest talent employed in its service."

"That's all right," remarked Floy, complacently. "I believe I represent the best musical talent in this place, at least. This city professor will have to take me, whether I please him or not."

"I don't know," said Mrs. Temple dubiously. "The Ellis girls and Mary Beale are practicing their parts all the time. If you go to Sedgewood for a week you will only get here a day or two before the concert."

"Plenty of time for me. I only need to run over my part once or twice. Let them wear their fingers and their eyes out, I will still triumph. I declare, mamma, I'm surprised that you feel afraid of girls with such moderate musical capacity."

"And such strength of will, and such determined application, Floy! I entreat you to stay at home so very much depends upon your success. I cannot have you risk a chance."

"I won't," Floy answered, laughing. "I promise you, mamma, I'll not risk the chance in the slightest degree. I'll take my music to Sedgewood, and practice it there, though there's not the least use in it. I never fail in music, do I?"

With that promise Mrs. Temple tried to content herself, and Floy set off in the highest spirits. There was much to be done when she reached Sedgewood, and she threw herself with such enthusiasm into the enjoyment of each day that the concert almost passed from her mind. Her acting and her singing and playing gained her a great deal of attention and flattery. I am afraid that I must say her foolish little head was quite turned.

She remembered her promise to her mother once, and took out the music she had brought, but the solemn fugal somehow jarred upon her light mood, and she threw it aside.

"I have to be in the humor for these slow old things," she said to herself. It is more difficult than I thought, but I'll master it as soon as I get home."

But she got so weary from dissipation of the week, so fretful and discontented at the contrast of her humble home with the luxurious, easy life she had led behind her, that she could not settle herself to uncongenial work.

"Don't play it well, mamma," she said, but I think I know it, and the good playing will come as soon as I am inspired by the crowd. I always am at my best then, you know."

Poor Mrs. Temple shook her head sorrowfully. She was prepared for frequent mistakes, but Floy had a way of covering these mistakes by some brilliant musical interpolation of her own which drew attention from them.

But she was not prepared for a total and ignominious failure at the concert, which nevertheless took place.

Floy's first mistake so bewildered her that to retrieve it, she made a greater one. Conscious of her ignorance of the music, with burning cheeks, unseeing eyes, and hands trembling so much that she could hardly strike a note, she rose precipitately and left the room.

Mrs. Temple hurried home to find her in the depths of humiliation and despair.

"My poor child!" she said tenderly. "Don't say a word to me, mamma!" she cried, with tears streaming down her pale cheeks. "I deserve it all, all and worse, only you have to suffer. I've always been just what I am from a child. I chose the 'flower of an hour' then against your advice; I've been doing it ever since. Oh, mamma, it would be better for me to die at once, and get out of all my weakness and humiliation! I can't resist temptation when it comes."

A good woman and a loving mother can bring comfort to the most erring child. Mrs. Temple was both, and she only dwelt upon the great fault of her character that she might point out the best way to remedy it.

Under no other circumstances would Floy have been impressed by good advice. Now it seemed to burn into her soul. The next morning she put on her bonnet, saying with a faint smile:

"I'm going to try to get back the Beckfords as pupils, mamma. I remember what you told me last night about taking up each duty earnestly. I dare say they are not half so stupid as my disinclination to teach them made them appear. I'm going to force myself to like what I ought to do. But there's some one at the door. Who can it be at this hour?"

It was Mr. Henley and Signor Stefano. "I've brought the signor to hear you play this morning, Floy," he said kindly. "I suppose you were sick or nervous last night, and you surprised me terribly by breaking down. I do not wish him to leave here after all I've said of you, fancying you can't play at all. Give us something of Chopin's."

Was Floy inspired that morning? I think so, for she forgot herself, her fears and anxieties, and played as she had never played before in her whole life.

"Mademoiselle was not herself last night," said Signor Stefano, smiling as she finished. "She is a musician, and her genius should not be so capricious as to desert her entirely. She must study and master it."

He bowed himself out, but said a few words in a low tone to Mr. Henley as they crossed the threshold. The good rector ran back with a beaming face and caught Floy's hand.

"I congratulate you!" he cried. "You are to be the organist of St. Luke, my dear! I told him you were the best musician here, and now he knows it."

The mother and daughter left alone, threw themselves into each other's arms. Lifted from want by this providential success, what words could they find to express their gratitude?

"I'm very weak," Floy said between sobbing and laughing. "I was half disposed to give up teaching the Beckfords on this lucky windfall came. And I'm going to begin doing things that are not pleasant to me from this happy day just because they are things that ought to be done. Then, mamma, I'll be able to resist the 'flower of an hour.'—*South's Companion.*

They should be washed in cold water with soap, rinsed in clear water and hung in the shade. Before they are entirely dry they can be rubbed and pulled till they are soft again. Squires of cheap, soft gray linen or old cambric, with all raw edges hemmed, are next best, and these should be washed every week after the Friday's sweeping. We have everything now to work with, except covers for the large pieces of furniture which can not be removed before sweeping. Old sheets can be used, or squares can be made of cheap calico or unbleached muslin, and kept for this purpose. There should be one large enough to cover a piano or a bed. Now, if the parlor is to be swept, we will begin by rolling up the shades and tucking up any curtain drapery there may be. Then we will take out the rugs, shake them and hang them on a line or fence, dust all the chairs and small pieces of furniture, and set them out of the room, dust the large pieces and carefully cover them.

Then the ornaments from mantle and brackets can be dusted and put away, the backs of the pictures brushed, and all is ready. Dampen some newspapers, tear them in pieces and sweep them over the carpet and you will have little dust. Sweep the corners and about the door-sills with the whisk-broom, as it spoils a large broom even if it can be done as well; then sweep toward the middle of the room and take up the dust there. If a room is very dirty it is well to sweep it over twice, lightly the first time and very hard the last time. Of course all furniture that is on castors must be moved, and book-cases that do not sit flat on the floor can be swept under with the whisk-broom. It is best not to raise the window screens while sweeping, but take them out of the room afterward; brush them on both sides and dust the window-casing before returning them.

A piece of white musquito netting, slightly damp, is considered by many the best thing to dust painted work with. Nothing now remains to do but dust the walls, wood-work and pictures, unless the dust is wiped from the carpet with a clean cloth in a mop. A pail of clean water can be set on a bit of old carpet, and the cloth rung out dry as possible and lightly rubbed over the carpet. All the dust that remains after the sweeping will be taken up with the damp cloth. A white cloth is best, as that shows when it needs rinsing. When the chairs are brought in and order restored, the room is clean enough for a prince; and with dusting daily, and occasional brushing with a carpet-sweeper or a damp broom, it will keep clean for a long time, unless used more than most parlors are.

When sleeping-rooms are to be swept, the closets must be put in order first. Oil-cloth or painted floors are best, as carpets are only an invitation for moths to enter. If your closet is large enough, dust the stand and put that in and lay all the little toilet and mantle ornaments on it. Shake the bureau mats, dust the pin cushion and put them in the closet. If you have no room in the closets, make up the bed and lay the pillows flat on it, and there will also be room for all the little articles, then spread a cover over all. Now proceed as in sweeping the parlor. Once a month the mattress should be removed, and the springs and slats dusted. If papers are spread under the bed to catch the dust, it can be done with little trouble.

In doing general sweeping, hall's should be swept last. Begin with the upper hall, sweep it and take up the dirt, then sweep it down the stairs as is the custom with some careless servants. It is well to take with you, when you go to sweep, a large newspaper on which to deposit the dirt from the different halls and stairs. The stairs should be swept with a whisk-broom, and the dirt be brushed from each step into the dust pan; the skiver will be useful in the corners about the rod fastenings or where the carpet is tacked down.

In dusting, also begin at the top, and this should be a process of wiping. Nothing is more distressing to a good housekeeper than to see a person flinging a dusting cloth over furniture, which is only stirring up the dust to have it settle again somewhere else.

After the sweeping and dusting are done, the fire marks can be removed from the parlor with a white flannel cloth dipped in water, with a few drops of ammonia or a little borax in it. Windows, globes to lamps and gas fixtures must be washed whenever they require it. All plated ware, such as faucets and ornaments to stoves and grates, should be cleaned weekly before the sweeping. Basins in stationary wash-stands should be cleaned with a brush, using Sapollo instead of soap. Pitchers for holding water where there are no stationary wash-stands, and tooth mugs, should also be cleaned in the same way, as a gummy deposit collects on them, which no amount of hot water and soap will remove.

MRS. C. G. HERBERT.

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