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The Story of an Heroic Life.

CONNECTICUT.

Berkshire hills. And the subject of prayer is by each the same, viz, per- ings we underwent during that period sonal consecration to the work of I would fain consign to oblivion. of the world. Among these earnest its wretchedness, its very name being his earnest sentences, that we know ture. And yet with what sublime insufficient, their house hardly habitahim for the subject of this sketch, Adoniram Judson-he to whom Whittier's beautiful lines may well be

"In the spring
And glory of his being he went forth
From the embraces of devoted friends, From ease and quiet and happiness.

Strengthened to suffer,—gifted to subdue The might of human passion—to pass on Quietly to the sacrifice of all The lofty hopes of boyhood, and to turn The high ambition written on that brow, From its first dream of power and human

Unto a task of seeming lowliness-

first genuine missionary tour was commenced Feb. 19, 1812, accompanied first to go from America as missionaries. The principal event of this first | mese Bible voyage to Burma, was the change of entiment of both Mr. and Mrs. Judson concerning the Pedo-baptist system, and their consequent separation ish Burma and Independent Burma, of an area four times as large as New district in the world. This fertility, like that of Egypt, is owing to an annual inundation, at which time, "the cattle are stabled high up in the houses, twelve feet from the ground, the children catch fish with lines through the floors, and the people are obliged to go about their daily conabounds in mountain streams of exquisite beauty. "In some places,"

The mental or moral traits of the Burmese are thus described by Major Yule in his "Embassy to Ava." "Not a farming race, they are cheerful, buoyant, elastic, greatly attached to with Psalms," published in England. home and family, free from caste or creed they readily yield to a superior, ers in the wilderness," Judson was though ignorant eager for informa tion: temperate, abstemious and hardy, but idle with neither fixedness of purpose nor perseverance."

or smooth pieces of green stone."

Consider what lay before this man were attended with great danger. He frequently traveled with bare feet over of twenty-five and his young wife. Their purpose was to undermine an dreadful mountains, and through rivancient religion deeply fixed in the hearts and habits of four hundred millions of human being. A task not his return to Maulmain he was marto be accomplished by introducing Christianity as a state religion and forcing its acceptance upon the peoto nearly a year. During his absence ing to leave the post.

days, but in spite of his faithful study, worship. he had been in Rangoon six years be- In 1843 he began the con fore he preached to a Burman audi- of a Burman dictionary, as the failure ence in their own tongue, and seven of his voice made preaching impo years before seeing a single convert. ble. Two years later, after thirty two perpus from which they had hoped the death of Mrs. Sarah Judson. such ended in open repulse, or more! On the arrival of the long absent C. H. Spurgeon.

ery day work went on against the honored and feted that his progress most trying obstacles and with seem- from city to city seemed almost like a

It is the quiet evening hour. The church at Ava, the heart of the emsubset rays are touching with tender pire, under the shelter of the throne, principle, he never, when able to beauty the bills and valleys of Wil- But this step was taken at an ur ortunate time, war soon broke out be- with personal reminiscences, but told mer evening, one of many others, tween Burma and the English Govsome seventy eight years ago, a group ernment in India, and suspicion fall of five young men might have been ing upon all white foreigners at Ava. seen under the shadow of a haystack Dr. Judson was arrested, fettered, of a personal nature was the unexnear the grounds of Andover Semi- and thrown into prison. His con- pected reunion before a crowded nary. The students are in the atti- finement leved twenty-one months, church in Boston with Samuel Nott tude of prayer, and one and another nine months in three pairs, and two the only survivor beside himself of and another fervent petition is offered months in five pairs of fetters. Of those Seminary students who conceivfrom that green nook among the this terrible season he simply says: "The woe witnessed, and the suffer Forei n Missions, and the conversion The death-prison was remarkable for petitions is one whose small, slight "Let ma youn," "Hand, shrink not." figure, and round, rosy face, would Terrible indeed must have been the sionary labors with the utmost secrenot impress one as in any way re- physical, mental, and moral torture, cy, as he was no longer under Engmarkable. As its speaks, however, to this man of enfeebled physique, lish protection. Troubles seemed to there is so much of force and fire in sensitive mind, and purest moral na-

> the beginning." From the prison in Ava he was removed to one in Oung-pen-la, a distance of several miles, which he was 1850, closed the earthly career of this made to travel barefooted over burning sand and gravel, chained to a fel- death occurred on ship-board, as he low-prisoner, and driven by unfeeling had been induced to try a sea voyage

how trustingly leave all in the hands

The time spent here Mrs. Judson store his almost spent life. The few summarizes thus. "The annoyance, preceding weeks seemed a foretaste extortions and oppressions to which He was sent out by the American we were subjected during our six were they of indescribable peace, and Board of Commissioners for Foreign months residence in Oung-pen-la, are at times he would exclaim with emo-Missions, a society organized June beyond enumeration and description." 27, 1810, and widely known and re But even in this awful period he con- Christ! the love of Christ!" Wondervered as the Mother of American tinued his translation of the Bible, ful was his adherence to duty even to Foreign Missionary societies. His concealing the MSS, in a pillow, the end, a life the more helpful be-When that was taken from him the cause it was begun in as great obscupaper fell into the hands of Moung rity as one of ours. by Mrs. Judson and Rev. and Mrs. Ing, one of the converted Burmans, Newell, the ladies named being the and the translation so laboriously ed wooden house which the writer has made now forms a part of the Bur- often noted from the horse cars run-

the highest pleasure he ever experi- Baptist meeting house at Malden. enced from outward circumstances The inscription reads thus, was during the first hour of assured The country to which they came, is freedom, "I think," he writes, "I at the present time divided into Brit- have had a better appreciation of what heaven may be ever since." It was impossible now to take up again England, and its fertile lowlands the broken thread of labor at Ranforming the richest rice-producing goon, four only of the eighteen converts remained, and the mission sta tion was ultimately removed to Maulmain. Previous to this, during his absence on an unsuccessful errand to Ava, occurred the death of Mrs. Judson. About this time the sacrificing spirit of Judson was evinced by the reduction of his salary one quarter, cerns in canoes." The northern part and the transfer to the mission at one stroke of all his private property slowly accumulated. At Maulmain says an eye-witness, "they run purling he was gladdened by a powerful work over pebbles of quartz, or praise, or of grace among both Burmans and jaspar or rounded masses of granites. Karens, the latter being, as the name indicates, a wild race. They had, for twelve years, worshipped a mysterious book, though utterly ignorant of its contents. It proved, on examination, to be the "Book of Common Prayer With these untamed, timid "dwellsingularly successful, his magnetism of character, winning and retaining them in a wonderful manner, though his tours among the Karen jungles

ried to Mrs. Boardman, widow of devoted missionary. In 1834, at the age of fifty six, he ple collectively, but it meant a slow, completed the Burman Bible, of spe laborious task of winning souls indi- cial note when we consider that sevvidually, by a wise and patient telling enteen years before, he had but five of the Gospel message. As a prepa | chapters of Matthew to offer the first | knew which was right, though he did ration for this, Dr. Judson spent Burman inquirer. This work of trans- not understand the language. He three years in an exhaustive study of lating so faithfully done, was a keen- knew he was in the wrong who lost the Burmese language, and a transla- ly felt sacrifice of time, as his longing his temper first. For the most part, tion of the Bible. In this he was was to meet the people with the living interrupted by illness, and a tantaliz- voice. How conscientiously he labor- Try to avoid debating with people ing delay in visiting Chittagong, which ed for the perfection of his monu from a three months trip was extended mental task may be seen when we remember that beside the twenty-one war was declared between England years spent in its translation, he de and Burma, Mr. Hough, the English voted six more to its careful revision. printer, took flight, leaving Mrs. Jud- An indefatigable worker, he spent the son alone at the mission station, her early morning reading Burman, the controversy, use very hard arguments great nature making her firm in refus- forenoon at the Z cyat, preaching, the and very soft words. Frequently you

ulets full of sharp slippery rocks and

water almost knee deep. Soon after

ingly meagre results.

triumphal march, a kind of notice At length he determined to plant a very distasteful to his humble, sensitive nature. True to his conscientious speak at all, publicly, filled the time with touching simplicity the old, old story of the Cross.

One of the most impressive event ed the stupendous idea of American

Returning to Rangoon, acco nied by his third wife, well known to the literary world as Fannie Forester, he completed the Burmese dictionary, but was obliged to carry on his mismultiply around them, their food was patience did he await the issue, and ble and the entire family were much reduced by sickness. He was hamper of him who "knoweth the end from ed also by the cowardly attitude of the government toward the cause, and the untimely vote of retrenchment by the Bapsist board. On the 12th of April pioneer in the mission cause. His in the melancholy hope it might reof his approaching felicity, so filled tion almost ecstatic, "Oh the love of

Very unpretending is the unpaint ning from Boston to Malden, while What wonder that after these long | no less modest is his memorial tablet, months of anguish, Dr. Judson says before which I have stood in the little

IN MEMORIAM. REV. ADONIRAM JUDSON. Born Aug 9, 1788. Died April 12, 1850. Malden, his birthplace. The ocean, his sepulchre. Converted Burmans, and The Burman Bible, His Monument.

His record is on high

But his influence still lives here and now. At the time of his death the native Christians numbered over seven thousand, and sixty three churches had been established among the Burmans and Karens, but these are but the outward manifestations of a spirit which has and is permeating all true missionary endeavor.

And now of what practical use, we say, is such strenuous endeavor, and such a burial in wearing labor of splendid talents. Rev. C. F. Thwing in a recent sermon on the "Compensations of Christian Service," published in the Golden Rule, thus fittingly answers. In speaking of Dr. Judson and his associates, he says, "Say, if you will, their lives knew no peace and satisfaction, but let us consider the deep compensations of their lives, They had builded their lives, they be his confidence? Not the posseshad builded their bodies, unto the sion of gold, the object of a miser's temple of God on earth; a temple greed, for that must be left behind within whose walls the nations are to Not the clever reasonings of the phibe gathered, and chant chorals of losopher, nor the realizations of ameternal praise. They had laid down bition, nor even the kindly sympathies brink of time, that on them the Son he advances towards the shadowy of Man might walk in his triumphal world, his only wisdom is to cling to progress round the world. Thus to the Cross; his only hope is in Chrisbuild and thus to be were compensa- tianity.

A HEATHEN who stood in a crowd in Calcutta, listening to a missionary disputing with a Brahmin, said he this is a very accurate way of judging State your opinion, and let them state theirs. If you see that a stick is crooked, and you want people to see how crooked it is, lay a straight rod down beside it; that will be quite enough. But if you are drawn into

BY THE REV. W. NORRIS.

Not long before his death, Thomas Carlyle was engaged in conversation with the late Dr. John Brown. In the course of that conversation, according to a well informed writer in the Kilminock Standard, he said to his friends: "I am now an old man, and done with the world. Looking around me, before and behind, and weighing all as wisely as I can, it seems to me there is nothing solid to rest on but the faith which I learned in my old home, and from my dear mother's

This testimony is certainly weighty ble mental powers, of fearless expression of his opinion, however unpopu far, of noble achievements in the domain of literature, and of prolonged experience. And it yields a corresponding satisfaction to every Christian heart that so great a man as the sage of Chelsea found in Christianity his only and final resting place.

If we consider the matter as he did, shall we not inevitably come to the

same conclusion? He looked around on the world of men and things. He saw merchants compassing land and sea in order to fill their coffers, scientists striving in their several departments to gain a further knowledge of nature's secrets, philosophers seeking the path of truth, albeit oppressed by the darkness of the natural mind, children of ambition painfully toiling to gain an imperishable name, the butterflies of fashion flitting in the sunlight of pleasure, statesmen, misrepresented, maligned, opposed, staggering under the burdens of high office, and kings proving the poets words, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Such a spectacle could only confirm his habitual pessimism. But another glance around him revealed men who, in every form of circumstances had hearts at rest through faith in Christ. He saw that those men, whether is solitude or in society, whether sailing on the neap-tide of adversity or or the springtide of prosperity, whether burdened by care or lighted by pleas ty or in the bright light of popularity whether in the ardor of youth or the torpor of age, enjoyed a serenity by no means common in this bustling quarrelling, sinful world. Nor was he left without a clue to that serenity It was because they had taken for their motto, "Rest in the Lord, and

wait patiently for him." He looked behind him, on his own personal past. Where he had been what he had done, what ambitions had lived and died within his soul, what had proved refuges of lies and what refuges of truth in times of fierce trial and temptation, now came before him in the light of memory. And in that personal past he finds no resting place save in Christianity.

He also looks before him, an seeks to acquaint himself with the future. Already the mere decline life is past, the decrepitude of old age has overtaken him, and from the chair in which he sits conversing with his friend there is but a little step to the solemn grave. The eye has lost its clearness, the face its comeliness, the hand its vigor. What, then, shall heir lives as stepping stones to the of his fellow men. He feels that, as

> After "looking around, before and behind," like Nosh's dove, he finds no resting place away from home. Thither, in thought, he travels across the wide interval of years, shares in the religious life of that lowly circle, and listens again to the gospel from his mother's lips. A gracious heart will not quarrel with Carlyle over his method of arriving at the solidity and consequent value of the Christian religion. The teaching of observation and experience are not without authority. Perhaps the faith gained in this way is stronger and more useful, bright with the light and flowers of but small. The deep need of the hu- tive voice!

crushing indifference, while the ev- missionary to this country he was so Nothing Solid Except the Faith. man soul, the irrepressible longing Baptist Weekly. arising from that need, the inability of all sublunary things to satisfy that longing, and the peculiar adaptation of the gospel to the want of each member of our race impress his troubled mind. Turning to the Chrisian religion he finds therein his true interest, and hears an apostle's voice saying to him: "All things are yours be are Christ's; and Cort t God's." It is well with a man who, whatever his previous aim, can, like larlyle, find the only true resting

Nebuchadnezzar, My Servant.

place for sinful men. - Freeman.

Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon heathen. He knew not the Larago love and serve him. Not a single thing did he ever do from a regard to the living God. And yet God repeatedly speaks of him as his "servant." God made use of him for the accomplishment of his purposes. Without his knowing it, he served the Lord. Whilst prosecuting his own selfish designs, he was ignorantly per-

forming the will of God. And so is it as regards all rulers, and all men, whatever may be their rank or condition. As says the Psalmist, "All are thy servants." When Moses and Aaron went unto Pharaoh, and said unto him, "Thus saith the Lord, Let my people go that they may hold a feast unto me in the wilderness," and Pharaoh said, is the Lord, that I should obey his voice to let Israel go? I know not the Lord. neither will I let Israel go,"-he was resolutely set against doing the will of God. And yet he was made to serve him, I"In very deed for this cause have I raised thee up, for to show in thee my power, and that my name may be declared throughout the

brethren of Joseph. In selling him unto the Ishmaelites they thought evil unto him, but meant it unto good, to alive. And so, too, was it in the case of the crucifixion of the Lord of glo-In putting him to death they testified on the occasion of the reease of Peter and John: "Of a truth | the world." against the holy child Jesus, whom thou hast anointed, both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles, and the people of Israel were gathered together, for to do whatsoever thy hand and thy counsel determined before to be done." And even Satan, the great instigator of evil, serves God. All his wickedness is overruled for that "one of his greatest mistakes was his shutting up John Bunyan in Bedford jail." There Bunyan probably accomplished far more for the glory

have done had he been left at liberty. Willingly or unwillingly, designedly or undesignedly, all are serving God. The wrath of man and of devils, so far as it is allowed to go, is made to praise God, and the remainder of wrath is restrained. "He'doeth according to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of earth; and none can stay his hand, or say unto him. What doest thou?" -Christian at Work.

of God, than he ever could or would

Some minutes-rare minutes-in our lives are as faithful as days or months, or even years at other times. The state of our lives is sometives like a chemical solution which fails to crystalize because it has nothing around which to form. Drop a single speck into it, and the crystal begins to form at once. For years, it may be, God permits our lives to stand as it were in solution; but then a minute comes - a single all important minute -and a new thought or a new deed is dropped into our lives, and all begins manifestly to move to its ordered end. There is no haste and no rest in the working of God's plans; and whether in the long years of waiting or in the single happy moment when clearness begins to be evolved from confusion, there should be no repining and no mistrust in the hearts of God's children -S. S. Times.

"Follow Me!" says Christ, not merely to his disciples when at church The way is dreary, but its end is listening to his word, but always and anywhere. To the youth when he is Paradise. A man so led painfully tempted to join in guilty pleasures; to continue one's work by a growing con- policy in one at the world's great in- ally practiced;" and to all who stand the mission band had many years among the Burmans he visited self; but best of all to be so blessedly now, amost at the close of his career, emphasis, "Follow Me!" Reader, if crime, and the drunkard should be I have redeemed thee, I have called portion is not in God, and therefore now, amost at the close of his career, emphasis, "Follow Me!" Reader, if crime, and the drunkard should be in thee by thy name; thou art mine. you cannot rest upon him when flesh that you mean to enjoy eternal life, you treated as a criminal. It would be in thee by thy name; thou art mine. you cannot rest upon him when flesh ter that one dare not give up!-[Mrs. the surrender value of that policy is must obey that loving, yet, authorita-

Dry Bones.

REV. W. HARTLEY. All over the land there are discour aged workers in the churches who feel that the lines have not fallen to them in pleasant places. The churches are cold and powerless Christians are dwarfed, and seem to have no true conceptions of the obligations resting upon them, earne workers die, or are removed to other fields of labor, therefore those who are left to "hold the fort" become dis cours ed. They feel that their lot cast in a valley of dry bones and, as in Each i's day, they are "very many and cry dry." .

The first thing that may suggest it self to him is a change of locationa more pleasant field of labor. But if the Lord has set us down in this valley of dry bones, he has a work for us to do there, and means us to re main until it is done. That he has placed us where we are, is the very best reason why we should remain a our post until we are sure that he calls us elsewhere. What shall we do? "Can these bones live!" Yes, if he breathe upon them. What can we do but turn to him who made man out of the dust, who does not need even the poor foundation of bones to build life upon. There are glorious possibilities in these "dry bones." Here are pastors for vacant churches, deacons and Sunday school workers to take the place of those who have been removed. Discour aged worker, reconsecrate yoursel his deep designs. The Lord said of without reserve to Christ and his ser vice, and he will surely use you to work out his purposes of grace and mercy to men. Mr. Moody says he never accomplishes much when he goes to a new place, until he has read And so was it in the case of the the thirty-second chapter of Jer., especially the twenty seventh verse: "I am the Lord, the God of all flesh; there anything too hard for me? bring to pass to save much people Our work may seem difficult, and even hopeless, if we consider our own strength; but leaning on his strong arm we can do all things. God never were undesignedly accomplishing the calls his workers to lead a "forlorn with you alway, even unto the end of

How to Take Hold.

If we look, we shall find the handle of vantage much nearer to us than we have supposed. The mission field of the world are thought to lie at great distances, but it is a mistake. They are often in our office, our kitchen, by our fireside, in our hearts tage room so private that it has no wide. The first Sunday-school was a few ragged children gathered in out of the street, and taught to read. If there. Big things grow; they are not made. It is the bane of many lives have budded. Every little community, every little hamlet, every home has its opportunities, where the wedge can enter or the seed be dropped. A better social tone can be introduced into a neighborhood by one person who takes hold in the right way. Sometimes it is pulling down, sometimes it is building up, sometimes by weeding and watering. Defects, in firmities, limitations, often furnish a means of taking hold, because God so often turns the weakness of man to his praise. Nothing ever goes so far as a loving or true deed. Saints are as much needed as they ever were They can come out of kitchens and factories and workshops. There is no point so low that a true soul standing upon it may not reach up to the whole of human consciousness, and what has been suffered and wept over in the contrite spirit may tingle as new life through the moral fibre of mankind .- Christian Register

The Drunkard.

some cases, to be sure, difficult to When thou passest through the wa- and heart fail."- Wm. G. T. Shedd. draw a line between the two condi- ters, they shall not overflow thee." D. D.

be much trouble. Let there be constituted commissioners de inebrio inquirendo, as is now done de lunatico, and every drunkard be brought before such. If he is found responsible society needs protection from him; if not responsible, he needs to be proected from himself. In either case the sentence passed upon him should ot be terminable by time, but may e suspended when he is apparently ecovered, or "during good behavior." Likewise, like any other criminal or lunatic, the State should provide for his care. With such a discipline, and the removal of temptation in the shape of the low dram shops, it would duce drunkenness to its lowest terms What shall the disspirited pastor do? The Churchman.

LITERARY NOTICES.

A novel feature of the December number of The Magazine of Art, published by Cassell & Co., New York, will be the page contributed by Miss Alice Havers and Mr. R. L. Stevenson, the former supplying a picture-setting to a verse by the latter. The page will be printed in color. In the same number will appear the commencement of a description of Marquess of Salisbury, fully illustrated, and a paper by Mrs. Fawcett on Mr. R. W. Macbeth, will form the

frontispiece. Chateaubriand's famous American Gustave Dore and an introduction from the graceful pen of Mr. E.] Harding, of New York, will be issued by Messrs, Cassell & Company, New York, as a holiday book. "Atala" as may not be generally known, was the result of Chateaubriand's visit to America in 1701 and 'was,' as he has told us, "written in the desert, beneath the huts of the savages," It is a love story told in picturesque language, the scene laid in "the forest primeval," and the lovers an Indian brave and an Indian maiden. Notwithstanding the French coloring found in the story it has proved so satisfactory to the American public that three translations of it have appeared in this country, all of which have been popular, though none have had so beautiful a setting as this.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of the Living Age for Nov. xst and 8th contain, Daily Life in a Modern Monastery; Mechanical Modes of Worship; Goethe; On Flying and Balloon Steering; Is England a Great European Power? Bernal Osborne; Mark Pattison; Hibernicism; Lang-Jale Linen; Life in Texas; Mr. Lowinfinite relations with things far and | ell on the Coming King; German Trams; The First Balloon Ascent in England; The Connection between Chinese Music, Weights and Measyour gift is small, take hold right | ures; The Sola Corona; Essential Oils; Laou-tszc and the Taou-tch King; with the conclusion of "Mitchelhurst that they wish to branch before they Place," instalments of "Beauty and the Beast," and "At any Cost," and poetry. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

NOTHING satisfies the soul but the

tions; but generally there should not Where Can a Man be Happy Without God?

If a man is to be happy withou

God he must be in some such world?

as this. It must be in a material world, where it is possible to banish the thought of God and of responsibility, and find occupation and a species of enjoyment in other beings and objects. If a creature desires to be happy away from God, and in opposition to his commandment, he must accomplish it before he goes into a piritual world; he must effect it amidst these visible and temporal scenes. This is his only opportunity. No sinful creature can be happy for moment in the life to come. He must therefore obtain before he dies all the happiness he will ever obtain Like Dives, he must receive all his "good things" here. If a man can ever dispense with the help and favor of God and not feel his need of him. it must be when he is fully absorbed in the cares and interests of this life. and when he can center his affections on father and mother, on houses and lands. Standing within this sphere, he can, if ever, be without God and not be miserable. For he can busy his thoughts and exert his faculties, Hatfield House, the residence of the and set forth his affections, and thus find occupation away from his Creator. And hence it is, that there is so 'The New Forest." An etching by much sinful pleasure in this life, while there is none of it in the next. In this material world a man can make himself his own end of living, and not be constantly wretched. But in story, "Atala," with illustrations by the spiritual world where God and duty must be the principal subjects of reflection, no man can be supremely selfish without being supremely miserable. Take, therefore, your sinful employment in this life-ye who hanker after this kind of pleasurefor it is impossible to find any of it in the next life, "Rejoice, O young man, in the days of thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eyes: but know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judg-Still, even this life, with all its sin-

ful enjoyment, is not a blessed life for a worldly man. There is a heavenwide difference between earthly pleas. ure and blessedness. The worldling sees dark days and sad hours, when he is compelled to say, even in the midst of all that this life gives him 'I am not a blessed thing; I am not peaceful and free from apprehension I am not right with God. And I know that I never shall be in this line of life. Heaven is impossible for me, until I love God more than I love myself and the world." All serious reflection tends to destroy the happi ness of such a man. He cannot com mune an instant with his own heart without beginning to feel wretched Thinking makes him miserable. He has fastened his affections, which can really find no rest but in an infinite good, upon gold, honor and pleasure But he knows in his reflecting moments that his gold will perish, and if it does not, that he must ultimately grow weary of it. He knows that worldly honor and sensual enjoyment will flee away from his dying bed; and that even if they did not, they could be no solace to him in that awful crisis of the soul. He knows in these honest and truthful hours the chief good is not his, because he has not gospel There are longings which can made God his strength and portion only be allayed by faith in Jesus. And although, because of his aliena-Men vainly seek satisfaction in the tion from God and servile fear of him pursuit of wealth, honor and pleasure. and his dislike of the warfare with While it is true that nothing gives rest | selfishness and sin which the Gospel and peace on the journey of life but requires, he may rush away even furthe grace of God in the heart, it is ther than ever from God, and cling still more true in the hour of death. with yet more intensity to the objects Unbelief has no promises for the of this life, he is nevertheless attended world to come. In its busy activity | with an obscure feeling that all is not for the ruin of the soul, it deliberate- | well with his soul. That old and sol ly draws a veil over the future. But emn question, "Is it well with thy when the time of dissolution comes, | soul?" every now and then peals the filmy gauze is torn to shreds, and through him, and makes him anxious. and, as the soul stands naked at the But what kind of pleasure is that entrance of eternity, the need of di- which can be thus interrupted? How It is evident that society and the vine help is keenly realized, and there can you call a being blessed who is law must take one of two attitudes, or is hope alone in the mercy of God. standing upon such a slippery place? perhaps the two together, toward the Friends and wealth may go with us A man needs to feel not only happy. drunkard. He is either a criminal or to the very verge of the unseen world, but safely happy happy upon solid a lunatic, and must be dealt with as but the moment comes when the soul and immovable grounds-in order to such. It is very likely that in some must go out alone to appear in the be truly happy. Probably Dives himcases or phases he is one, and in immediate presence of the Creator. self sometimes had a dim intimation others the other. There may be cases How helpless and hopeless its condi- of the misery that was to burst upon where hereditary impulse is so strong tion, unless it can then lean on the him when he should stand before that the victim is not responsible for arm of the Beloved, a Friend who God. Probably every worldly man reat nature making her firm in refusng to leave the post.

His return was followed by bright

His return was followed by bright

His return was followed by bright

The post of his feel the vanity of all things apart of his reason, but you can persuade him by winning his affections.—Spurgeon.

The post of his feel the vanity of all things apart of his act; such should be treated like afternoon in revising something for the man of business who is moved to any other crazy person. There comes the persuade him by winning his affections.—Spurgeon.

The post of his feel the vanity of all things apart the man of business who is moved to any other crazy person. There comes the persuade him by winning his affections.—Spurgeon.

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the post of his feel the his act; such should be treated like sticketh closer than a brother. Read hears these words said to him occagoods of human life. He secured a on the insidious plea that it is "gener- drunkard when he passes into the through life, that in the end, when the ease now, but this ease cannot be persame condition, and should be dealt shadows lengthen, and the clouds manent. You know, or may know, viction of its importance and value; terests-perhaps of commerce, litera- on the border-line between right and with accordingly. But, for the most gather, you may be without fear as that you will have no source of peace more happy still to be constrained to ture, statecraft, or of some other. But wrong, he says with calm yet thrilling part, we believe that drunkenness is a you listen to his words: "Fear not, for in death and the judgment. Your The little mission band had many years among the Burmans he visited self: but best of all to be so blessedly

MUTUAL DEPENDENCE.

We begin life with the impression that our destiny as relates to man, is entirely in our own hands, and that we may manage our own affairs as we please. Presently we conclude, as indicated by a little experience. that others, who are of significance as to character and position, divide this control with us. Ultimately we find that almost every one we know, or even casually meet, may have an important influence in determining events that affect us: that

"God never made an independent man;" that we are liable to fall into the power of the meanest, and most despica-

How fearful our position, liable to be assaulted at any moment by human malignity; to be betrayed by those whom we have trusted; to be deserted by those on whom we have leaned! To all these is to be added powers of darkness," whether acting through the agency of men or directly upon our spiritual nature.

To such foes our Master was delivered up when he bore our sins and took upon him our infirmities. So his followers are sometimes delivered up; in either case the grand cause being harmlessness and freedom from guile. Opposition to uncompromising virtue is the sternest sentient intelligences ever encounter. Nothing else so provokes the powers of ter than without the Bible and good darkness, whether Satanic or human, as unswerving allegiance to moral

The relief is in the exceeding great | Lord, let it be done first. This is the and precious promise made to those sake. Meanwhile, the fact adverted prosperity, but that is all. to powerfully suggests closer and more intimate relations and sympathies between the friends of righteousness, till the blessed day shall forthcoming; the tithes must be come, when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.

THE PROFESSION OF THE LAW.

This profession legitimately followservedly rank highest among the en- of precepts likely to slumber in for and promote a breadth and conservatism of view upon all subjects. The profession is indeed environed by these many resist, to their own confirmation in rectitude, and to the edification of those about them. We would be the last to deny to the noble profession their due meed of praise.

But when imagined obligation to clients, or love of money, or any other cause, induces main reliance upon thwarting the very objects of law, it is prostitution of the vilest character. We agree neither with those who justify any kind of device to secure suc- having a great deal of anxiety, both cess in a case, nor those who deny on their own account and in behalf the moral propriety of representing in of the native Christians who are sufthe courts those who have been guil- fering bitter persecutions. At some ty even of grave offenses. These lat- other places the same thing exists, ter are entitled to any protection the though in a less degree. Here we law may afford, and counsel may see have been blessed with officials who to it that they have that protection; seem disposed to carry out the Imbut no circumstances can justify an perial order that all non-belligerents, effort to shelter the violaters of law even including the French merchants by perverting the law or maintaining and missionaries, shall be protected.

that for law which is not law. speak out on this subject. Right missionaries here waited on the printhinking men have a right to be heard | cipal civil and military Mandarins, upon it; to appeal to the moral con- asking that proclamations might be sciousness of our citizen sovereigns; issued and other means used for our to deny emphatically that a legalized protection. The response was hearty, profession have the right to pervert and proclamations were posted at justice, shelter criminals, and turn each mission residence and at the two

prevent the execution of the law is ordered not to be rude, and this had sometimes sought by misrepresenting an effect upon the residents also. the law in the case, sometimes by We began our autumn country work confusing witnesses or asking them and the people welcomed us. leading questions so skillfully framed About ten days ago the United as to entrap plain men into saying States corvette, "Enterprise," arrived what they do not intend, sometimes in port, and the officers had interby arguing before a jury positions views with the Mandarins, who assur- presented. known to be contrary to law, and ed them of their intention to protect taking advantage of the sympathies us. The very sight of a foreign manand prejudices of the jury, and we of-war spread alarm, not only through-

candor on all other subjects to lay making observations, getting ready aside all these things when they go for an approaching fleet? Many of G. W. Thomas, Montgomery, Ala., into the court room. Who holds a the city people fled to the country. lawyer up to truth—the alethea of the Rumors spread like wildfire that all Brethren of the Association acquaintword of God-when he appears as an the missionaries were going away on attorney at the bar? May a man for-get the divine code simply because he is in the court room? Is it lawful

this steamer, and that of course indi-cated that danger was threatening.

Quested to meet the Board and subthere to do evil that good may Does good unmixed ever my's vessels were hid behind the

A PROMISE FOR GOOD.

We are glad to see our brethren, Baber, and W. B. Crumpton, each in is respective church, moving for a ninisters' meeting. These meetings, if we can judge from the programmes promise to be full of interest and profit to all who may attend them. Held in the same Association, and so near together as to time, they show a commendable zeal on the part of the pastors, and a determination to wake up the churches and to urge an advanced movement all along the line. Read the programmes and give three cheers to Baber and Shiloh, to Crumpton and Providence. THE indebtedness of the country,

on private account, is fearful. No doubt a full crop for a year, in addition to the present, would, every dol lar of it, be required to pay off this indebtedness. An arrest must be put upon this universal outliving of in come, a higher energy of effort must be invoked, especially must a self denying economy be adopted, which shall revolutionize the present policy Whatever we will, we cannot evade these necessities. Any other course involves physical impossibilities, ruinous moral delinquency, contempt for the Word and providence of God We cannot with impunity ignore the precept, "Owe no man anything," whether read out of the Scriptures or the indications of Providence. Already men, brethren, are rapidly coming to distrust, utterly distrust each the assaults of "the principalities and other, in everything of a pecuniary character, mainly because engagements impossible of execution are being entered into every day by all classes of people, from the lowest to the highest. We do not object even to retrenchment in church expenses. provided always that these retrench ments be the last that we enter upon. This is in accord with the divine plan. Better be without literal bread

divine order. There is no other route who are persecuted for righteousness' to prosperity. It may be seeming In a word, there must be a manning up among us, regardful of God's plan; the sweat of the brow must be brought into the storehouse; the self denial demanded to be honest men practiced: these things granted, and with such a country as the sun never shone upon besides, our social, religious, and physical condition may be redeemed. "Quit you like men," is a ed is one of the noblest of secular divine injunction, and emergencies callings. Many of its professors de- are calls for the practical application lightened friends of virtue and relig- getfulness when they do not arise. ion; adorn the offices of the church; The rapture of the conflict is a gracious experience when in God's strength we attempt to meet inevitable trial. Can Christian men perform great and peculiar temptations; but a higher service just now than to show men the way out of manifold embar rassment into the "large place" God has provided for men of stalwart religious and moral purpose?

than the bread of life broken by God's

ministers; without clothing and shel-

books, and information as to the

spread of the Gospel in religious

newspapers. What we do for the

For the Alahama Baptist. Letter from China

Dear Baptist: Some of your read ers may wish to know how we fare in the midst of the commotions around us. At Canton the missionaries are Soon after the capture of Keelung in It is time that the religious press Formosa, a committee of four of the our courts into a solemn and wicked churches, stating that we are Ameri-The effort to pervert justice and not be molested. The soldiers were s, at peace with China, and must

know not in how many other ways. out the city, but all the surrounding Executive Board of the Montgomery country. That she carried the Amer-It is not creditable to the public ican flag was not sufficient-why conscience that we allow men ex- might not a French vessel put up the pected to speak truth and act with United States flag while she was

islands a few miles out of the anchor-

age. Every day rumors grew worse. The sons of our servant came in to take their mother home (ten miles distant), having heard that we were gone. A friend of ours living six miles distant came in to see how we were getting on, having heard dreadful stories about us. On his arrival Mr. C. had gone aboard of the steamer, and I was absent taking care of Mrs. Pruitt, who is quite il). Hour after hour passed, and not coming of our safety, which, though he did from a third party. He said his wife was anxious about us, and sent word if it should become unsafe here, we must take refuge at her house. Another family has made us a similar

The gentry of Whong-hien are embracing the occasion of their recent organization for the protection of their city, to interfere in the negotiations for a house there for the new mission. The agent through whom the house was rented has been arrested and severely beaten, and various efforts are being put forth to render null a bargain already effected. What will be the result is very uncertain to those who know how many resources the wily Chinaman has, and how perfectly in sympathy with this "keep out the devils" policy the Man-

The "Enterprise" left on the 27th, and it is to be hoped the public mind will soon quiet down. Several of us expect to try the country again next week.

Ever since foreigners entered Chi na the people and Mandarins have cherished the confident hope that so soon as China should recuperate, organize and equip her armies, con struct war steamers and adopt Western appliances of war, the detested barbarians would be swept from their shores. For several years they have eagerly watched for war, believing this would be the blessed issue. When talk of war with France began, they boasted most extravagantly-"Why, France is but a small country; we can sweep her from the face of the earth. We have iron-clad steamers; our soldiers have been drilled by Westerners for twenty-five years; why can't we overcome her?" Some added, "And when she is driven off all the other 'foreign devils' will share the same.' But, lo! as soon as war is declared, the Mandarins show great anxiety to protect themselves, lest they become involved in war with more nations than France. Notwithstanding the many falsehoods that have been published claiming a victory at "Pagoda Anchorage," the whole nation stands aghast at the inglorious defeat. The Chinaman has his own way of finding out the truth, notwithstanding the throwing of dust. It is most pitiable to see these poor ignorant people frightened at nothing. Truly, the wicked flee when no man purcu-

While these officials remain here we feel sure of their protection, but in times of war there are frequent changes, and we know not into whose hands we may fall, so far as man goes; but we know in whose keeping we are, and that without Him not a hair of our head shall fall. May God overrule this war to the bringing about

of China's redemption. M. F. CRAWFORD. Tung Chow, Sept. 30th, 1884. Fifth Sunday Meeting.

The 5th Sunday meeting of Selma Association will convene at Shiloh church, Dallas county, (8 miles south of Selma), on Saturday before the 5th Sunday in November. The following is the programme for the occa-

Saturday, 11 o'clock.-Introductory sermon, or other religious service, v Rev. J. M. Frost, Afternoon .- I. The need of suitable leaders in our church work (in

cluding the Sabbath school). How shall the want be supplied? 2. Under what circumstances should a church take notice of the existence of unkindly feeling between two of its members? W. C. Stewart. Sunday, 10:30 o'clock.-Such religious exercises as the meeting may ap-

11 o'clock .- Sermon by Rev. Afternoon.-Family Worship: Is it obligatory? What results may we

expect from it? Jas. Bryant. 2. Necessity of the help of the Holy Spirit in our church life and work, How may we obtain it? Yates or Swink.

It is hoped that brethren from all the churches will come prepared to S. W. QUARLES, M. HARDY, JR.,

Association.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Board of the Montgomery ed with the needs or destitutions quested to meet the Board and sub-Others said a large fleet of the ene- mit the facts. JNO, W. ORME,

Chairman. Pugh, Ala., Nov. 12.

The Circus

me several times, "Is there any harm in going to the circus?" A gentleman who was standing near when the question was asked one time, answered it for me in a very appropriate manner, by asking, "Can there be any good in going to the circus?" I am ready to say there can be no good in home, he sought me at Mrs. Pruitt's, such things, and if there is no good unwilling to go away without seeing in them there must be evil. Anything one of us in person. I assured him which has no good connected with it. directly or indirectly, must be fraught say, "There can be no harm in going to see the animals." Better go some where else to see them, than to patronize an institution which has connected with it such demoralizing influences. I propose to notice as briefly as possible, some of the evils of the circus. 1. It is an injury to the finances of

any community in which it may chance to stop. But some will say that the circus leaves money in every community where it shows. Fgrant this. But every one knows that it always carries away more mone than it leaves, otherwise the be would cease to be self-sustaining. A business that pays out more money than it takes in will soon break down A circus in a small place of business will affect every merchant's interest that place. Some may not see how that is; because a great crowd is collected, and many times merchants have to employ extra clerks for the occasion. They do a good business for the time, but dullness and depression follow, from the fact that nearly all the money has been carried out of the community. Money is a potent factor in any enterprise. This is evident, for when a country is visited by financial disaster, every interest is made to suffer-education, and even religion itself is not exempt. Then it follows, that every neighborhood suffers in proportion to the ex tent that its finances are depressed. The circus produces scarcity of money. Hence, the finances of the community must suffer and with it every

other interest. 2. There is another evil connected with the circus to which I would call the attention of the thoughtful reader. Men in extremely reduced circum stances are tempted commit a morwrong by spending money else. A man is hard pressed, his crop under mortgage to pay for his provisions, his children have worked hard through the burning heat of summer. being deprived in some instances of the advantages of the school room. without the necessary comforts of life, and poorly clad, but this man hears that the circus is coming. He man ages to raise four or five dollars to carry his large family to see the show At the same time his physician, his teacher, his blacksmith and his merchant are unpaid; and in some extreme cases, I am sorry to say, his pastor has been forgotten. The money paid to see the circus in such instances, does not of right belong to the man who thus pays it out. He has committed a moral evil. The circus cannot be exonerated upon the plea that he did the act upon his 'own accord. If I tempt a man to do wrong, I am a partaker of his sin. I am an accomplice. The sin increases in proportion to the temptation offered. Who can estimate the temptation produced by the grand flourish of advertisements-pictures of animals, huge monsters, and athletic performances, which any man not drunk with excitement, knows would require the power of a supernatural being. These things are calculated to captivate the class I have mentioned.

3. The performances are, almost without exception, of an immoral character. Women vulgarly clad, exhibit themselves in a most conspicuous way. Sometimes they are only partially clad, and in such manner as to appeal to the baser passions of both sexes. Who, with the proper sense of propriety and modesty, can think of a female's dancing a rope, and turning a somersault in the air, without being filled with a feeling disgust. If a young lady were to make her appearance in such attire as is seen in the circus, she would be thrust out of society, and regarded as unfit to associate with decent and respectable ladies. Surely Christians, and especially Christian women, do not realize the demoralizing influspeak on one or more of the subjects ence of such things as they witness in the circus. They would turn away from such scenes in disgust, if they

were enacted anywhere else. Then there is a clown whose business it is to say as many foolish things as he can think of. In many instances, expressions are used which among well-bred people, would be regarded as low and vulgar. A gentleman once told me that he was in a circus with a young lady, when the clown made use of such vulgar and lowlanguage that he felt mortified. After visiting a circus for the first time, a man was asked what he thought about a clown. He replied, "A clown is a fool who makes foolishness for a fool to laugh at." While the expression above is perhaps too harab, Sunday-School Times.

it carries with it a great deal of force. It seems to me that a circus is no At this writing there is a circus in place for any one who, wishes to protown, and the question has been asked mote the interest of good morals. It cannot be otherwise than detrimental

to every religious interest. I have shown that the circus is jurious to the finances, the morals and the religion of the community Then is it not the duty of every good citizen, and especially every Christian, institutions?

I have said nothing about the gambling dens connected with the circus; but I propose to notice this some not say so, he was unwilling to receive with evil. I know some are ready to time in the future in connection with

> J. L. THOMPSON The Providence Meeting,

The following is the programme of the Ministers' Union, to be held at Providence church, Dallas county, beginning Thursday, Dec. 11th, 1884: Thursday, 11 a. m.-Sermon by A

1:30 p. m.-The Evidences of Christian Character, E. F. Baber and G. S. Anderson.

Friday, 10 a. m.-Education-1 The obligation of Parents in the Education of their Children. J. J. D. Renfroe. 2. Education Essential to the Highest Success. An address to the young people by J. M. Frost,

1:30 p. m .- Religion in the Home. W. C. Cleveland and H. S. D. Mal-

Saturday, 10 a, m .- Our Mission Stations. A. C. Davidson. 1:30 p. m.-Temperance. J. M

Fortune and P. C. Drew. Usual service on Sabbath, Dr. Renfroe to preach at 11 a. m.

Brethren West and Bailey will be present and aid in the discussion of these subjects. We are anxious to entertain a large number of visiting brethren from surrounding churches.

The train from Selma leaves at 6 o'clock a. m. and reaches Orrville in one hour, where conveyances will be Brethren will confer a favor by

dropping a card to Bro. B. F. Ellis, at Orrville, notifying him of their W. B. CRUMPTON.

Weakness of Humanity.

Often have I thought upon this subject, probably because I realized it in myself to such a great degree How difficult has it been in more than one instance of my life to stick squarewhich of right belongs to some one ly to the principles of truth and justice! Think, reader, whereof in your experience of life you have not in your own self observed the same Many examples could be given showing plainly the fact of this weakness. All, however, who have had experience in life have seen in men the

The fact of this weakness is no worth considering so much as the fact of a power, a divine power which aids us in this weakness. "We have an high priest which can be touched, &c. Here we have assistance which will enable us, as Christians, to keer ourselves in subjection; and by follow ing the dictations of the Spirit in our hearts, we may finally, at the great day, be presented to God our Father as perfect men and women in Christ Jesus. Then we shall be perfect in Christ Jesus our Lord. Then why not ever go to him at a throne of grace and ask his assistance to overcome this weakness which I realize in myself, and which I hope you realize in yourself, dear reader? None can grow in grace until they realize that in themselves they are nothing. Saith the poet:

'O, to be nothing, nothing, only to lie at hi A broken and emptied vessel or the Master's use made meet. Emptied that though he might fill me, As forth to his service I go:

Broken, that so unhindered His life through me might flow."

Why is it that most people find

so much easier to be earnest in their

amusements than to be earnest in

OMEGA.

their works? There could hardly be greater contrast than between the slow pace of the average school-boy going to school, and the joyous unanimity with which a whole troop of school-boys will burst from the schoolhouse when the day's work is over. Other things being equal, a proposal to stop work is always sure of a wider popularity than a proposal to begin work. The truth is, that, in this particular, as in many others, men and women are too much like children who prefer candy to wholesome food. The question of pleasure is allowed to take the place of principal motive. instead of the question of duty. Yet no man will ever be likely to be successful as a man, until he decides, once for all, that his work is as de serving of enthusiasm and devotion as his play, and that his work will get the benefit of that enthusiasm and that devotion which he would so willingly expend on his pleasure. It is all a question of the will and of the training of the will. When once there is the determination that one's legitimate work shall be performed with that whole energy of the mind which most people devote to play, work will cease to be a task, and will become, if not a pleasure, at least pleasurable. And work like that need spoil no one's capability to play,

at the fitting time. Only, then, work

will be work, and play will be play.-

The Mother-in-Law.

Will it never cease? -we mean th war against the mother-in-law. Must she be whacked and slashed forever? What evil has she done, that she should thus be transfixed with sneers and gibes? Society has thrust her forth as the target at which every marksman may fire. Wit and satire smite her with their fiercest darts and revel to positively refuse to patronize such in their cruelty. The public lecturer never fails to win noisy applause when he spins his tattered jest at her expense. Even the facetious preacher takes on a new tone and his eye lights with a mischievous twinkle when, in reading the Scriptures, he reads that Peter's wife's mother lay sick with a fever. Stupidity grows merry at the mention of her name, and precocious youth echoes the popular joke at her expense. And the brainless joke goes on. It never grows old.

> Now, we do not come forth as the champion of the mother-in law. have no anthem to sing in her honor We do not claim for her any extraord inary virtues. She is not an angel Indeed, she may have many marks of weakness. She may not know very well what a mother-in-law ought to be, She may permit her zeal for the comfort of her children to carry her too far. She may forget that when she gives her child away in marriage she must take the second place. She may be too plentiful in her suggestions and too ready to indulge in criticism. I may not occur to her that, when she thrusts herself between a man and his wife, even though the man or the wife is her own child, she is a meddler It is, of course, unfortunate if she misconceives her relationships and oversteps the line of her authority.

But in most cases the mistakes of the mother-in-law are sanctified by her motives. It may be safely concluded that she is not working for herself. She is simply doing what seems to be for her children's good. She is only seeking to utilize her own experience for the benefit of the beginners in the domestic art. True enough, she may sometimes betray her partiality for her own child; but this should not surprise or mortify the other party. Marriage can not chell a mother's love. rather serves to deepen it into a tender and brooding concern. It is almost a wonder that she can tolerate the one who has taken from her the child of her heart.

Whence springs this outcry against the mother-in-law? Ah, whence indeed? In most cases it comes, we suspect, from the children-in-law. Sometimes it comes from the high-strung. self-willed aud unfaithful son-in-law. He is not all that he promised to be. He is neglectful, petulant or false to his wife. The quick eye of the mother reads the secret of her daughter's sorrow in her fading cheek or joyless eye. Her maternal love is wounded, she comes to the rescue of the sufferer and instantly she is branded as a meddler and a pest. How many a good mother-in-law has gotten a bad reputation, not from any wrong doing on her part, but entirely from the misfortune of having an evil spirited son in-law. Let a young husband be festive or dissipated or false in his moral life, and in no great while there will be whispers in the air that he has a disagreeable mother in-law.

Sometimes the trouble comes from the daughter in law. She is flighty, exacting and unreasonable-ready to alienate her husband from his mother that she may have him all to herself She cannot be instructed and rebels against any attempt to modify her plans and management. As a rule, if a woman would please her husband she must conduct her household affairs as much as possible according to the methods and rules which prevailed in his old home. If he is a loyal son, he will think that his mother's way was the best of all ways. Some ambitious young wives cannot bear to be reminded of the virtue of their husbands' mothers. They are unwilling to be advised and quick to imagine that they are harshly used. I they are gently admonished to pursue one course or to avoid another, they fancy at once that they are the victims of persecution, and begin to cry out gainst their mother-in-law. No small part of the crusade against the mother-in-law is simply rebellion against loving and sensible advice. If there were no bad sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, the unpopular mother-in-

law would cease out of the land. What is greatly needed in our social ife is more reverence among our young people. The curse of the imes is a pert individualism among our boys and girls. They do not learn to obey. They are allowed to act in defiance of the known wills of their parents. They become inflated with self-sufficiency and imbibe false notions of independence. They become too lofty for advice and can brook no restraint. They marry with impulsive haste, and often, if not against the consent, at least contrary to the judgment of their parents. They begin life without experience and plunge into ruinous mistakes. And yet, if one dares to rebuke their folly, or to seek to set them righteven though it be a parent or a parent-in-law-they resent it as an infringement upon their natural rights.

How often has the mother-in-law fallen into disfavor and been exposed to public censure when her only crime was an honest attempt to guide her children into a better way.

It may be safely said that the man who is capable of discourtesy to the nother of his wife will not be perma nently kind and gentle to his wife, The spirit which makes him rude to he former will come out in time treatment of the latter. The young wife who snaps and frets under the counsel of her mother-in-law will not prove a helpful wife. She will never become a trained and useful wife, not only because she is too proud to learn, but yet more because she is jealous and ill-natured. When young people marry, it be-

comes at once a greatly important question as to how they can adjust themselves to their new conditions. They have, of necessity, many things to learn. Who in all the earth will be so ready to teach them as their mothers? The mother is always nearest, most deeply interested, and most eager to help. In all that pertains to their comfort, she will feel the most loving solicitude. If they prosper, she will rejoice. If they suffer, her ever "holding forth the word of life heart will bleed with them. They are enshrined in her affections, and her of the word may go out even to reeye will watch them with a never ceasing care. Not to appreciate such unselfish love-to regard it as an intrusion and to repel it as a wrong-is you. the essence of meanness and cruelty.

We confess that there is nothing in domestic life that is more touching! beautiful to us than a bright and affectionate consideration shown to the mother-in-law. We have seen many a saddened widow cheered into new Grove church, near Jemison, Chil strength and life by such kindness. We would plead for the mother-inlaw. Let her feel that she gains, and does not lose, a child when her child church. The following was the order marries. Let her be recognized as a mother, not in law, but in love and truth. Let her come. Let her be reading of a portion of the 3d chapter the mistress of the house. Let her of I Tim., by Eld. W. G. Riggins; be crowned with fullest honor. She | third, examination of the candidate, is worthy of it all.

At the same time, we would venture to suggest to the good lady in whose | E. Burns; fourth, ordaining prayer by behalf we have ventured to speak that she must know her position. She is hands by the presbytery; fifth, prenot the ruler in the house of her sonin-law or daughter in-law. The scep tre belongs to other hands. She must not expect the young folks will be pression among the people of his acready to adopt all her notions. They know what they prefer and what they can afford-at least, they think they do-and she must fall in with their ways and be agreeable.

And now, having said so much on what many regard as a disagreeable subject, we end the discussion by moving that henceforth it be ruled as contrary to good breeding for any one. publicly or privately, to refer in terms of discourtesy or sarcasm to that worthy member of society known as the mother-in-law .- Religious Herald

Less Gilding and More Carving.

Lord Alvanley had been dining on one occasion with Mr. Greville, whose dining-room had been newly and splendidly decorated. The meal was, however, a very meagre and indifferent one. Some of the guests were flattering their host upon his magnificence, taste, and hospitality. "For my own part," interposed Alvanley, "I would rather have seen less gilding and more carving."

The like preference has arisen in our mind when hearing or reading rhetorical discourses with little or no gospel in them. Fine bones, but where shall we look for the marrow and fatness? Grand expressions, but A sermon should be like a meal; i

what do they express? should in every instance feed the soul with heavenly meat. Mere words, however well arranged, can never do this; there must be sound exposition, and solid doctrine, or the hungry will look up despairingly, and depart sorrowing. The gilder may be very well dismissed. His art destroys its own ends when the gilt is overdone: what we want is the carver, and a noble oint before him into which he may cut without fear. Flowers if you please, but fruit also. Gilding in its place; but ten times as much carving. or we pray thee have us excused .-C. H. Spurgeon.

Thank-Offering.

At this particular season, and, in this Centennial of Modern Missions, what could be more appropriate, and more acceptable to the Giver all blessings, than a freewill offering from all parts of our Southern Zion, for the spread of the Gospel among the nations? Let us study the sixty-seventh Psalm. H. A. TUPPER.

Richmond, Va. Cor. Sec'y.

Demopolis Church.

RECEIVED SINCE LAST STATEMENT. Bethel Ass'n, Deacon Setzler, \$5.00 Public collection at Ass'n., The building is progressing. We

it. The waters were troubled at Uniontown two weeks ago, and I'll heaven. She left eight children, with baptize there again the next time I preach. Five were received by letter during our late meeting in Demopolis. that their bereavement The additions at both places were as fied to their good, and that they may fine material as the country affords. all be prepared by divine grace to G. S. ANDERSON.

Nov. 15, 1884.

Mission Meetings in Alabams

It will be remembered that at the ast session of the Alabama Association, it was agreed that for the better development of our resources, we would hold a mission meeting of at least two days continuance in each district on every 5th Sunday in the year. The time for holding the first is near at hand-29th and 30th of November, and being desirous of making them a success, we solicit your assistance by co-operating with the brethren who are appointed to hold the meetings in their respective districts. , Dr. C. C. Lloyd in the first district, C. A. Gunn in the second, J. L. Hinson in the third district, will make all necessary arrangements for the promotion of the interest of these mission meetings, and for raising means to supply the destitution in or

near the borders of the association. Dear brethren, let the old Alabams Association make a faithful effort to meet the responsibilities upon her for the better developing of her resources. Let us make a faithful effort to supply the destitution within her bounds. to others," that from her the "sound gions beyond," that the fruit of "her" labor may show what manner of entering in we had with the truth unto W. C. AVANT, Chm'n

A. F. CHILDERS, Sect'y. Ordination.

A presbytery composed of Eld W. G. Riggins, T. J. Elam, James A len and A. E. Burns, met at Pleas county, on the 2nd inst., for the pose of attending to the ordination Bro. Jas. Gothard, a member of said of exercises: First, sermon by Elder A. E. Burns, from 1 Cor. 1:18; second. as to his experience, call to the ministry, and as to his faith, by Eld. A. Eld. James Allen, and laying on of sentation of the Bible and charge to

the candidate by Eld, T. J. Elam. Bro. Gothard has made a good imquaintance. We trust that he may be of great use in our Redeemer's cause.

Z. J. JONES. Randolph, Ala., Nov. 12th

THE Selma Association at its last session appointed a committee to arrange for the holding of a general meeting, embracing the fifth Sunday in August, and instructed the committee to arrange for the holding of future fifth Sunday meetings. A very interesting meeting was held at Town Creek church in August, and arrangements were then made to hold the next meeting at Shiloh church, beginning Saturday before the fifth Sunday in November inst. The object of these meetings is to develop the spiritual and working powers of our churches. The programme for the November meeting is before us, and promises an interesting occasion. Brethren, come, one and all, in the

spirit of earnest prayer. J. M. FORTUNE. The Abiding Comforter.

The Savior dwelt for three and thirty years among men-shared their sorrows, was tempted, and suffered in every form that his sinless nature allowed. He met personally, year by year, every mode of folly, ignorance and wickedness with which miserable men insult God and grieve his people, The Holy Spirit is not visibly observed as Christ was, rebuking the iniquities of men, gathering them in groups around, and audibly teaching the things of God; but day by day he is engaged, unnoticed by the world, pleading with men's consciences, to convince them of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment and thus bring them back to God. If they yield to such convictions, and become the disciples of Christ, then the Spirit of Truth makes their hearts his own dwelling place, loves them, mortifies their innate evils, teaches them the way of God, sanctifies, adorns, comforts, preserves, carries on the good work which is begun in them, so that each of them becomes a habitation of God through the Spirit.-Christian

OBITUARY.

at Work.

Sister R. E. Bolton, an exemplary member of Bethsaida church, at Snow Hill, departed this life on the 4th of October, 1884, in her seventy-sixth year. Her husband, Deacon E. D. W. Bolton, died in 1864. She had been much afflicted for some years, yet she was patient, submissive and resigned to the will of God, and often expressed herself as being ready and willing to go whenever God called her. A short time before her death after much affectionate talk and adneed several hundred yet to complete them to tell all of her absent children good-bye for her, and to meet her in many relatives and friends to mourn ily our heart-felt sympathy, praying that their bereavement may be tanctimeet her in heaven.

G. W. ALBERTTON.

Belt and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for Eufaula had another misfortune add vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

uked to remove

trade, prisoner, state it, and we'll put you to ham, was foully murdered while work at it." Prisoner (just entered): "Well, boss, I was brung up a bar tender, and I'd like to work at that."

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

This ambiguous notice adorns a ladies' cabin in a Hoboken ferryboat: "These seats are for ladies. Gentlemen will not occupy them until the ladies are seated." The notice is supposed to be a laps-us of some sort.

P. Lockhart, Selma, Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta. Ga.

Furs, Hides and Wax Wanted. ferred that I should continue in the Rag.
Hides, Wax and Fur trade. Therefore as you think it best for me to continue in the you think it best for me to continue in the remainder of trade, I am doing so, and trust you will all aid me by selling and constant going and trust you will all aid me by selling and constant so sell me all the Fur skins you can catch or gather up. I here to be sale of the same amount to another Pennsylvania city in the iron district.

Montgomery Advertiser: Governor O'Neal and the Legislature will find the same and preserve and sale of the same and affectionate; as a policy nasten a speedy sale of the same, and we advise all interested in Black to will early before the same are dispose ton, has also sold the same amount to another Pennsylvania city in the iron district.

We have opened and are offering the was kind and forgiving in spirit, and malice found no place in his bosom.

O'Neal and the Legislature will find you can catch or gather up. I hope to be able to pay as high prices as Montgomery, Atlanta or Nashville, for the same grade of

Furs. I will take Furs from all points from which I can get them, but prefer that they shall not be sent before the fifteenth inst., question of vital importance to Alas and then on till 15th of April. Hides, Rags, Wax, &c., taken at all times, Parties afraid to risk their Furs, will please describe and price them, and write me for a bid, BERTRAND ZACHRY,

Opelika, Ala., Nov. 1st, 1884.

"Itching Piles," Symptoms: Moisture, Like perspiration, intense itching, worse by acratching, most at night, seems if pin-worms events in Selma. The election, laying of the corner stone of the bridge, illustrated and the corner stone of the bridge.

is who can manage 999 women then

le, was partly destroyed last week The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., by the bursting of the new steam boiloffer to send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic er. Several men were buried in the ruins, but none dangerously hurt.

ngham last week

care, their contents, and a tree consumed by fire.

hot into the post office. Very little

rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, al stores and 200 bales of cotton were al stores and 200 bales of cotton were incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. Write destroyed by fire; loss estimated at Tennessee. \$75,000.

Penitentiary official; "If you have any James Leatherwood, of Birmingasleep in his bed last week. No rea- Beale, formerly of Union Springs, son can be assigned for the savage Ala. deed, and the murderer left no clue

Mr. S. S. Smith, a carpenter of was at work on a building when a Mrs. Robert H. Burfitt. The bereaventirely out, and leaving him totally,

Rev. G. R. Foster is asking for aid for the Orphans' Home, Tuskegee. Surely those who are blessed with the comforts and luxuries of life will not let this request for homeless orphans be in vain.

A. J. Cook, of Montgomery, shot and instantly killed Jack Phillips, of Macon, Ga., in Montgomery last week. Cook was beating his wife and child and Phillips interfered. They were both railroad men, but had no acquaintance with each other.

In Talladega county, a child of Samuel Scott, nine years old, was the such sincere sorrow. Bro. Robinson victim of hydrophobia a few days was a conscientious and zealous Masince. The poison was communica-A cute little youngster, being driven rapid- ted by a dog simply licking the child's ly in a close carriage through a woodlawn, to a neighbor's to tea, clapped her hands and said: "Auntie, aint it funny, I'm going out to tea, and the trees are all going home?" Rabies and a frightful death suc- gave evidence of the sincerity of his

ham, has just closed a contract for the and to his brethren he was faithful. I beg leave to inform you all that you showed by your action in August that you did not want me to be Governor, but prediction and the leave to inform you all that you be delivered in Philadelphia. The was gentle and affectionate; as a loving, and leave to inform you all that you be delivered in Philadelphia. The was gentle and affectionate; as a loving, and leave to inform you all that you be delivered in Philadelphia. The was gentle and affectionate; as a loving, and leave to inform you all that you be delivered in Philadelphia. The was gentle and affectionate; as a loving, and leave to inform you all that you be delivered in Philadelphia. The was gentle and affectionate; as a loving, and leave to inform you all that you be delivered in Philadelphia. The was gentle and affectionate; as a loving, and leave to inform you all that you be delivered in Philadelphia. The was gentle and affectionate; as a loving with stand and ladle, I sauce boat, 2 cambers, 2 pickle dishes, I butter dish, 12 egg loving, and love the love that the love that the love that you be delivered in Philadelphia. The love that you be delivered in Philadelphia with stand and ladle, I sauce three lovest and ladle, I sauce three

food for serious thought in the letter of the National Board of Health, adbama and to the entire country.

left that city a few weeks since, to we yet feel that a vacancy has been kers, 3 flat dishes of various sizes, 2 oval cov-An accident happened to the train on made in our brotherhood that will visit her sister in Eaton, New York "Do you think," asked a college student which she was traveling, and she was not soon be filled.

That while we hadly injured that she died in a the lumb have ever lain down together?" "I don't know," answered the professor; "but if they have, I have no doubt the lamb was missing from that date."

which she was traveling, and she was don't know," answered the professor; "but few hours. Her relatives in Mobile are not satisfied, and are looking into the matter.

Last week was full of pleasing The Sultan of Morocco has just held a over the result of the election, Meeting of the State Mission Board, the ing of the State Convention of the W. C. T. U., State Convention of the W. C. T. U., a copy be forwarded to the family of the sevent for a looking citizen a following citizen folks, was the circus.

On Monday of last week, at midsight, the Lucy Gastrell struck a snag which tore a place about twenty feet

During the ovation and rejoicing at and Elo Athens last week, some one fired a At Clayton, Dr. W. M. Wil

In Tuskegee, Genie Owens, In Montgomery, R. J. Varrington.

In Bibb county, Rev. Rolla Spinks.

In Union Springs, Mrs. E. N. Pe-

In Bibb county, infant of Wm. H. Mulkey.

In Union Springs, T. V. Drake, of In Marion, little child of Rev. A C. Davidson.

In Thomasville, Ga., Miss Maggie

DIED, near Burnsville, Ala., Nov. 12th, 1884, of croup, little Addie, Montgomery, who had but one eye, three year old daughter of Mr. and spike struck the good eye putting it ed parents have our sympathy in this sad affliction. May the Father comfort and bless them.

> ----Tribute of Respect.

Report of committee appointed by Benton Lodge No. 59, F. A. M Nov. 3rd, 1884.

Bro. John W. Robinson, a member of this Lodge, died at Benton, of hematuria, on Sunday, the 2nd day of this month, in the 41st year of his age. It is seldom that we are called upon to record a death that causes us son, and in the constant practice of the virtues inculcated by our Order, profession. He was ever ready to A large iron furnace in Birming- help the needy and the distressed, he was quiet and orderly, and, we are

Resolved, r. That while we bow in

2. That while we mourn the departure of our brother, we rejoice in the recollection of his virtues, and will cherish our association with him as a

3. That these resolutions be spread mination and speaking and rejoicing upon the minutes, a page devoted to

Respectfully submitted, H. W. EDWARDS, JAMES BRYANT, Com. L. L. PIERCE,

Schools, Academies, Seminarjes and Colleges. A book of 160 large octavo pages, containing 82 harmonized songs of the highest character both in words and music; also Vocal Exercises and Solfeggios, and direcions for Vocal Culture. The publishers are confident that this will be a most satisfactory book. Send 60 cents (the retail price) for specimen copy. \$6 per dozen.

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Best Ironstone Dinnerset, 75 pieces, consisting of 6 each dinner, breakfast, tea, soup, preserve and butter plates, 2 bakers, 3 flat dishes of various sizes, 2 each oval and round covered dishes. I soup tureen, I sauce boat, I campot, I pickle dish, I butter dish, 6 egg cups and 6 pair cups and saucers for only \$10

Best Ironstone Dinnerset and Teaset combined, 144 pieces, consisting of 12 each dinner, breakfast, tea, soup, preserve and butter plates. 2 bakers, 4 flat dishes of various sizes, 2 each oval and round couered dishes, 1 soup tureen with stand and ladle, I sauce tureen

Best Imperial China, Nice, Thin Ware, and the best article ever offered and warranted against crazage, the 75 pieces, assorted as above for \$12.50 a set, and the 145 pieces assorted for \$20 a set.

Best French China, manufactured at Limoges, France, beautiful shapes, 85 pieces in set, consisting of 6 each dinner, breakfast, ered dishes, I round covered dish, I sauce boat, I campot, 2 pickle dishes, I butter dish, 6 egg cups, 6 cups and saucers, 6 pairs after dinner cups and saucers, 85 pieces, for

Best French China Dinnerset, consisting of 159 pieces, as follows, 12 each dinner, breakfast, tea, soup, preserve and butter plates, 2 bakers. 4 flat dishes of various sizes, 2 each oval and round covered dishes, I soup tureen; I sauce tureen, I sauce boat, 2 campots, 2 pickle dishes, I butter dish, 12 egg cups, 12 cups and sgucers, 159 pieces, for \$42,50 Great variety in Decorated Dinner and Teasets, gold band or flowered, at very low

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PRICES. o pairs White Bed Blankets at \$5.00 pair, equal to any offered at \$7.50. o pairs at \$5.00 per pair, fully worth \$8. o pairs very superior, with Jacquard Grecian border, at \$8.50, better then hitherto sold at \$12.50.

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In Finest and Medium Quality and at 1 lar Prices. We specially recommend or \$1.00 and \$1.50 Undershirt (the latter all wool) as the best value we have ever offered.

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by the proprietors, Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ed as it is certain in its effects and does Lowell Lake, Chester, Vt., Aug. 14, 1854 Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.: I not only feel it luty, but affords me much pleasure to say ou that I have used your Kendall's Spavin dure for the last five years at my hotel for bee stings, hornet and wasp stings and mos quito bites and find it gives instant relief Not having seen it advertised for that use I hought perhaps you did not know it yourelf, and I want also to say I have cured one valuable mare of bone spavin and taken of

very bad one entirely removed. Yours with much respect. GEO. H. HILTON. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Augusta, Me., August 14, 1884. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gents: I bought a norse in Boston in 1880 that was badly wrenched in his leg, and was so lame that he could not touch his foot to the floor. I got box of your Blister and blistered it twice, then applied Kendall's Spavin Cure about six months, then turned him out, and the next spring refused \$500 for him. I used 28 bottles of the 'ure on him. He began to improve as soon as I applied the first Blister. would cheerfully recommend it to any one as the best horse liniment I ever used, and I have used a good many kinds, as I have handled horses for twenty years.

F. A. COOMBS. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Scandiaville, Minn., Feb. 7th, 1884. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gents: We are using a great deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure and therefore we would like if you could send us some advertising matter. Mosevery farmer has bought a bottle of you Spavin Cure and every bottle has given perect satisfaction. Hoping to hear from you we remain, Yours truly,

MORK & SIGNALNESS. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Saint Paul, Jan. 21st, 1884. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gents: Have used Kendall's Spavin Cure on a big knee joint on a fine mare purchased cheap on account of the thing. Now she is well and her knee reduced to natural size. She is worth \$60 more han we bought her for six months ago-Good for Spavin Cure. E. S. KENYON & Co. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 11th, 1884. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gents: Having very fine saddle horse that was affected with a bunch on his left fore foot from a bruise, ter using one bottle of Spavin Cure, the bunch | no superior in either of the three chief divishas entirely disappeared. Yours truly, P. E. JOHNSON.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Galveston, Tex., Jan. 12th, 1884.

Messrs. J. J. Schott & Co., Gents: We have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure about our ables for some time past, and the favorable result of its employment in the diseases for which it is specially recommended is flattering evidence of its efficiency. Yours truly, M. J. KEENAM, Supt Galveston City R. R. Co.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. ON HUMAN FLESH.

South Plantagenet, Ontario, Feb. 20, 1884. Messrs, Lyman Son & Co., Montreal, Sirs: I received your two bottles of Kendall's ply, in a continually increasing degree, and Spavin Cure all right. I am happy to tell you it has done me so much good for my pains I had to give one of my bottles away to another person for pains. I have used a great many patent medicines but none to do Greatly Enlarged by increasing its size from me any good like this. I thought it my duty 16 to 20 pages weekly, the terms continue as to call your attention to these facts. Send heretofore, when paid strictly in advance: some of your Spavin Cure and some of the One Copy, one year, \$2.50; Four Copies, refined up to Plantagenet Mills and to Pen-dleton; there is a good opening for it here; to the sender of the Club; Ten Copies, \$20, please send right away. I am respectfully yours,

will be sent to any address on receipt of price | January 1st, 1885, Without Charge.

JAMES SMYTH.

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small oratorio. Price, 5c. Per dozen by pronounced to be me king of the regime, sie carry in stock a full assorting to said can fill orders promptly. We have a large stock of the celebrated Thomas Smoothead Selections for 1884, by J. H. and Pulverizing Harrows and Oliver Chilled Plows. EM**Correspondence Solicited.

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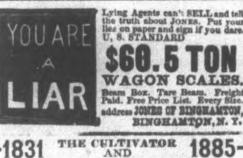
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THE FAMILY CIRCLE

Charlotte's Fancy Work BY CLARA MARSHALL,

think of my devoting all my spare time to making tidies! I shall never touch a crochet-needle again."

"Don't say that, Charlotte," rebaby will need a sacque next winte making one."

"What is your objection to crochet?" asked Jane Todd, a cousin who had called in to say good by "You used to be crazy about it."

"Well, I dare say it was silly in mto mind it," returned Charlotte, "but last summer I worked some of the than to rich brides" loveliest tidies as a wedding presen for Cousin Sophia Luttrell (you know we could not afford to give her any thing really expensive), and after all my trouble, here came a palavering plate hand (as unlike Sophia's as possible), thanking me for the beautiful quilt I had sent her. I didn't know what to make of it at first, but mamma many letters of thanks to write, that thing she attended only to the most important ones herself, pressing a friend into service to answer the rest, and

"That accounts for the letter I received from her!" exclaimed Jane. "I sent a crazy quilt that I had spent many a week in making, and she was thankful for 'those exquisite tidies.' And that wasn't the last of it, either! me again for my elegant present; and went on to inform me that it appear- so much to pay on his salary." ed on her tea-table oftener than any of the others she had received." "A crazy quilt on a tea-table!" ex-

claimed Mrs. Stanley.

her when it could have been more profitably occupied.

"Yes," rejoined Jane. "You might | have swung in a hammock and improved your mind by reading seaside novels. I suppose that is what you will do this summer."

"I shall do nothing of the kind,"

on them," said Mrs. Stanley, sighing. dollar do the work of two; and though | rode.

at Maplewood, as the rain was falling good as this." in torrents, and there could be no

"What do you think of that?" asked

all?" asked Mrs. Stanley. that there has more than once been as indifferent a voice as he could barrels of his best apples, packed for cause they are considered a disgrace "Jim, run up stairs and get my to the establishment. I went to see overcoat. stuff enough to make the little Thomp- church, before he was heard shoutsons comparatively decent for the ing: summer, but next winter I intend them to be quite stylish in merino

dresses and warm stockings." "That is kind in you, my dear, but as you can hardly afford to keep decent yourself, I am afraid we shall

"Don't say 'we,'" interrupted Char-lotte. "The pinching has all been I calculated that I could give six dol see, but it's there, for I put it there lars and a half for a trimmed hat.

Well, instead of doing that, I studied a hat in Mrs. Frisbie's window until I her, "it's in the spare chamber closet.

I put it there."

awituhy, and that he had mighty beat en her with a trunk strap and she had sued for a divorce, when that odious Mis' Honeywell went to work, like knew it by heart, and then went in, bought the materials and trimmed one for myself, saving two dollars from one room to the other, then and a half by it. Then I saved four dollars more by having my old shoes mended instead of getting new ones fore them in silence, on her arm—the old they look just as good as new, don't they?—then I saved a little more by concluding not to buy a new satchel; and so I had more than "I don't know—the day after it enough for my purchases. I wish I came, I guess. The old one always knew as much about knitting as I do hung there; so I took it down and about crochet, but I dare say that old hung the new one there." lady who sits opposite to us at the table will take pity on me, and teach

if I work my fingers to the bone." first fully to take in the calamity. Charlotte was not mistaken about her old lady neighbor, who proved to be an experienced knitter, and the most patient of teachers. The old tell Parson Graves it was all a misservants do but help to make our lake and it was the old coat was

er two hands, to Charlotte's good work, and ran the sewing machiwith such vigor that the merino dresses were soon completed, and fully. he afterwards asked for Miss Stanley's address, and soon after the latter's return home, sent her by express a parcel containing two slightly damaged, but warm and comfortable

when the parcel arrived). "Now I coat, which he could not hope to have have two pairs of shoes that I have count at anything near its full value. I know full well the air of polite. tried in vain to wear. I was beguiled on his yearly assessment; for whoever into buying them by a fascinating heard of a country parson having shopman who said I had the smallest | such a coat? turned her mother. "Many a poor foot he ever saw on a grown up per- "Don't he look fine, though," ejacwhose mother will have no time for a size smaller than mine, they are down the aisle. welcome to them."

"I am convinced," said Charlotte up?" said Jim. to her mother (after a visit to Mrs. Thompson in her little top-floor room). "that if you wish to have your pres | as that," said Mrs. Bingle. ents properly appreciated, it is very Mr. Bingle was unhitching his much better to give to poor widows horses as Mr. Graves came out of the

Mr. Bingle's Old Coat.

"Splendid!" said Mrs. Bingle, pull and setting the pocket flaps, as farmer Bingle tried on his new overcoat. "Real silk-velvet collar!"

"Yes and such a piece of cloth! suggested that she probably had so Forty-five dollars for the whole "Forty-five dollars!" echoed Sam

and Jim, admiringly. "Yes, seventeen for the tailorin' and the friend got things slightly mixed trimmin's and twenty eight for the cloth. It'll do me till I'm gray.'

"What are you going to do with the old one, pa?" asked Jim. "It's a good coat yet," said Mrs. Bingle. "Sam'll be grown into it by had not hitherto been clothed in a

two years more." "First rate coat. But-I was When I went to call on her in her thinkin' some of givin' it to Parson own house, she said she must thank Graves. You see, it will go on my keepers. "I'll see about that before account for the year, and I won't have another bbath comes round."

before fitting well into the roomy as the fact of his having given it was coat, and decided it might be three whispered about, to feel ashamed of "I think she must have referred to a tea-set," returned Jane. "She received half a dozen of them, I under-had been doing duty on Sabbaths and forming. For an honest and really praise, and who receives smiles of stand, and more silver than she will great occasions, it might begin to look warm nature lay under the crust o commendation—who is capable, diser be able to use."

Old fashioned, and Sam might object parsimonious selfishness which had to wearing it, that young gentleman hardened over his heart, as it has, said Charlotte. "An heiress like So- having already begun to develop a alas! over so many, which might over- distrustful little body fairly bloom into phia would be sure to have more taste for clothing which came reason. flow in deeds of kindness to bless strong, self-reliant womanhood under wedding presents than she could be ably near fitting him. So it was those who have given not grudgingly the tonic and the cordial companionproperly grateful for, and I wish I agreed that Parson Graves should but their whole selves to the Master's ship with a husband who really went

Accordingly, on the next Saturday, when the farmer with his wife was about to drive into the country town, he asked at the last moment:

"Now, where's that coat?" "Bless me!" cried Mrs. Bingle, and eggs, if I didn't clear forget about out and tell I'm a 'grudgin', tightreturned Charlotte. "I have materi- it! Sally, Sally," she ran into the fisted old-I tell you what!"-he gave much his duty to be cheerful as it is als enough in my trunk there to keep house calling to the girl who helped his horse such a vigorous cut with the hers to be patient; his right to bring me busy all the time I am in the in the kitchen, "run up to the spare whip that Jim and Sam, on a back joy into the door, as it is here to country, and I am going to give pres- chamber and take that overcost that backless seat of the bob sleigh, nearly sweep and garnish the pleasant into

Sally brought it, and the huge bun-"You know we have to make every dle lay in Mrs. Bingle's lap as she

still it costs more than if we were to half regretfully smoothing with her finger a corner of the cloth which Graves' goodly figure to the goods reach Maplewood," replied Char and began revolving in her mind the pride at the possession of such a fine lotte, "and I am sure you won't find possibility of Sam's growing into it in looking pastor came a desire to see two years. "Sam won't be likely to him thoroughly well equipped-which On the day succeeding their arrival get any ready bought coat half so desire found expression in such a vis

packed her trunk, and brought out more blessed to give than to receive, the generous supply of winter com-

she, as she exhibited two remnants of next morning with the impression that overcoat, and the wives and mothers dark gray merino, and a great pile of something of that event was pending had seen to it that Mrs. Graves and and dismisses the jury by inviting in the family, which impression be the children should look fit to walk them out to drink, -[Paris Beacon. "What are you going to do with it came, with full wakefulness, defined beside that tailor-made-up piece of into the remembrance that the new cloth. "I am going to make the widow's overcoat was to be worn for the first heart sing with joy," was the reply. time on that day. There was, how in his eyes which came up from some-"Don't you remember that poor lame ever, no undignified haste nor trifling where under that broken crust, at the Mrs. Thompson who mended the parin the matter. The morning chores set of furs which his wife carried to the top." "Yes replied the promising lor carpet last winter? Well, she has were done, morning prayer conducted Mrs. Graves that night. But in the two little daughters who are cash with its time-honored lengthiness, and early gray of the winter morning he, the first time I stopped at a hotel." girls at Stevenson's, and one of my then the farmer leisurely shaved him with Sam's help, quietly unloaded in St. Paul Hereld. Sunday-school pupils who is employed self as usual, at one of the windows the backyard of the parsonage a firkin there, tells me they dress so shabbily of the great kitchen, before saying, in of butter, the same of lard, and six

their mother, and found her embroid- Jim went, but delayed until his said to his wife, with a face that shone ering slippers at twenty-five cents a mother had put the last touches to as he sat down to breakfast. That was the reason I had the bow in her bonnet strings, a promy old gloves cleaned instead of buy- cess which was almost invariably ining a new pair. The dollar and a terrupted by her husband with the "Wish't I could see 'em when they half I saved in that way bought cheap remark that they would be late for find it out!"

> "I can't find it." "Where are you lookin'?" "In the closet in your room." "It's in the closet in the spare chamber," called his father.

Another long delay, and then Jim came down stairs without it.

"When did you hang it there?"
"I don't know—the day after it Mrs. Bingle sank into a chair.

"It's gone," me how to narrow and turn heels "Gone to Parson Graves!" The still enough boys stared, open mouthed, unable at Fenelon.

meant for him, and of course he'll change back." But the farmer shook his head rue-"No, that won't do. It's done, and it can't be undone," he said, with a groan. "Don't one of you never let

on about its bein' a mistak The family and the old coat were late at church, thus missing the sight acques. "My two little daughters of the entrance of the new coat, but have outgrown them," said the ac- it lay over the arm of the little sofa in panying note, "but I think they | the pulpit. And farmer Bingle never will be large enough for your two lit- could recall a word of that service heard of a country parson having with which men receive the statem

"And don't Mrs. Graves look se

"Enough to make any woman to

church door, and did not at first raise his eyes as he listened to the remarks passing around.

"Bless me! What a fine looking and shelter, fellow our parson is anyhow! Where on earth did he get that coat?"
"Must have had a fortune left him.

Mr. Bingle could not help feeling that the coat was well bestowed, as its wearer came to meet him with outstretched hands and a few quiet, though very earnest words of ac knowledgment of his gift. The coat had fitted the farmer well, but there something more than the mere filling out of good cloth in the minister's dignified bearing; and in the scholarly face which appeared above it, something which stirred up a feeling in many members of the congregation that this servant of the Lord crushing.

fashion worthy of his high office. "That's a shabby old hat to wear with it," said one of the village store-

As Mr. Bingle felt the grasp of his Mrs. Bingle measured with her eye pastor's hand, he began almost to be how much Sam would have to grow glad he had given the coat; and ther, parsimonious selfishness which h d

Mr. Bingle to his wife, with an energy judgment and how tenderly he dethat startled her, as they rode home. "To have that man shaking me by the hand and talking about my generosity, and his wife's eyes beamin T've been so busy over the butter up at me, and me not able to right husband and wife are each the coments this year that will be properly hangs there, and some of them papers went over backwards into the snow, that lie on the shelf, and wrap it up "I've got to get even with myself of the father makes life a festival it

It was astonishing what a commotion farmer Bingle's gift created in we do get cheap board in the country, "It's a good coat," she observed. the parish. Not one eye had failed to mark the justice done by Mi. itation at the parsonage as had never "Like as not he won't," agreed before been dreamed of. Cheap going out of doors, Charlotte un- the farmer, "but never mind. I'ts goods and cast-offs were ignored in forts which each giver made sure The Bingle household awoke the should be in keeping with the new

"A good forty five dollars' worth if

"And not a soul heard us," said

"Now I'm even," said the farmer. "And it was the best day's work I ever did when I gave away that coat by mistake."-Standard

WHY SHE HATED HER .- "Yes," said Mrs. Gadabout, I must say that I just hate that odious Mis' Honey-"I tell you it's on one of them pegs in. There was a splendid story about he, and I did it myself. You know go myself. It's dark and he can't town that he quarreled with his wife the busybody that she is, and found out that Pembury was nt married and strike a kitten with it, much less a woman. No wonder everybody dislikes Mis' Honeywell, the hateful

> We must lend an attentive ear, for God's voice is soft and still, and is only heard of those who hear nothing "Gone to Parson Graves!" The still enough to hear God speak!else. Ah, how rare it is to find a soul

ady's niece also lent a hand, or rath- take, and it was the old coat you lives more unhappy.—[Sir W. Temple.

We read so much about the ohl tion laid upon the wife to be a perword to husbands on this topic may

A cheerful atmosphere is important to happy home life. It is hard for children to be good when they are exposed to an incessant hail-storm of fault-finding from their parents, It through which he sat trying to bring is very difficult for a wife to maintain goose as I was last summer," said
"Well, I do believe," said Jane himself into some friendly recognition a calm and charmingly sweet demeanof the fact that he had presented his or when her husband is critical or gious disease," (She was present minister with a forty-five dollar over- sullen, and takes all her tender efforts

> amazement or amiable incredulity of a woman's opinion that in the home partnership the wife, and not the hus son-and if your little cashes' feet are ulated Sam, as Mr. Graves came band, pulls the laboring oar. Still it is true that, let a man's business be ever so engrossing, ever so wearisome, ever so laborious, the mere fact he goes to it in the morning and returns hang on to such a piece of clothing from it at night sets him above his wife in ease and comfort. For him he slavery of routine has its break He gets a breath of the world of side; he has a change or scene day ne sees people and hears them ta

and his home is distinctly his refu . Let a wife and mother love nome and her children with the serve them with the most unself fidelity, there are nevertheless time

when she is very weary. She knows better than any one el the steps and the stitches, the same things done over and over, and the pettiness of the trials that come to nursery and kitchen. They are so insignificant that she is ashamed to talk about them, and I fear she sometimes forgets to tell her Savior how hard they press her; and so, bearing her cross all alone, its weight become

A sunshiny husband makes a merry, beautiful home-worth having, worth working in and for. If the man is breezy, cheery, considerate and sympathetic, his wife sings in her heart over puddings and mending-basket, and counts the hours till he returns at night, and renews her youth in the s-curity she feels of his approbation and admiration.

creet and executive.

out of his way to find occasion for "I feel like a liar, yes, I do!" said showing her how fully he trusted her ferred to her opinion.

In home there should be no jar, no striving for place, no insisting on prerogatives, or division of interest. The plement of the other. And it is as somehow, but I don't know just how filled with heavenly benediction. The Leader.

Legitimate Jokes.

There is not a single lawyer amona "I'll show them to you when we preped through a hole in the paper, girment, and with an awakening Penitentiacy. Virginia lawyers sel dom get found out .- [Phila, Call.

A young Vermont lawyer has jushad his first case. It was a case of measles, and he had to go home and le his mother nurse him, - Burlington Free Press.

In Terra Haute a lawyer isn't considered as amounting to much until he whips the opposing counsel, shakes

"My dear boy," said the gray-haired old man, placing his hand on the young attorney's shoulder and look ing him kindly in the eye, "don't get discouraged, there's always room at young lawyer, "I got on to that act

Nervousness. The moment there is danger of impairment of the mind from exessive nervous exhaustion, or where there exists forebodings of evil, a desire for solitude, shunning and avoiding company, vertigo and nervous debility, or when insanity has already taken place, Peruna and MANALIN should be implicitly relied on. But it is never well to wait so long before treatment is commenced. The early symptoms are loss of strength, softness of the muscles, dim or weak sight, pecuhar expression of the face and eyes, coated tongue, with impaired digestion; or in others, certain powers only are lost while they are otherwise enjoying com-paratively good health. In all these Pa-RUNA and MANALIN should at once be

Mrs. S. Smith, Hillsville, La rence County, Pa., writes: "Da. S. B. HART-MAN & Co., Columbus, O.: I have been a great sufferer for ten years. It seemed as though every organ in my body was diseased at one time or another. I had about given up all hopes, when I commenced taking PERUNA and MANALIN. I immediately began to improve, the soreness and pain disappeared, strength gradually returned, and now I am as well as ever in my life, and I owe it all to your PERD-NA and MANALIN. I recommended it to my friends and it gives better satisfaction than any other medicine I ever heard

Miss Maria Roderick, Warren, Ohio, writes: "It is with pleasure and many thanks that I write to you to tell you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of the PERUNA. I have used several best less of your PROTER A code of the PERUNA. bottles of your PERUNA, and can safely say it has done me a great deal of good. I have improved ever since I commenced its use,"

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Mr. Thomas Acton, Brooklyn Village,
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tirely well, and I am happy."

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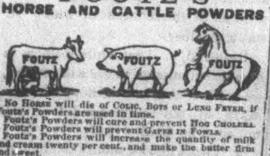
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Chattanooga 7:20 Ly Dalton 6:42

8:45 6:56 Ar Cleveland 8:00 SOUTHWARD DAILY, Lv Cleveland 8:15 a.m. 2:40 p.m. Ar Dalton 9:30 " Ly Chattanooga 1:00 " 9:52 " 3:50 9:55 3:50 " 11.17 5:30 " Lv Rome 11:25 6:00 11 Anniston 2:03 p.m 9:10 " Talladega 3:23 10:35 ** Ar Calera 1:00 a.m. Ly Calera 5:55 ** 9:00 a.m. Lv Selma 3:50 p.m. Demopolis

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