

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST.

JOHN G. HARRIS, Proprietor.

VOLUME 12.

SELMA, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1885.

TERMS, CASH: \$2.00 A YEAR.

NUMBER 29.

HOWARD COLLEGE—PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
HOWARD COLLEGE,
June 8th, 1885.

To the Honorable, the Board of Trustees of Howard College.

GENTLEMEN: You assemble for the purpose of considering the internal condition of the College and the work it is doing. In order that you may judge of its prospects for future usefulness and devise such plans as will probably enhance its power for good, it is made my duty by your regulations to report such facts pertaining to the aims, means, present results, and future necessities as may be serviceable in your deliberations.

I. The Object of all our Work is the training of the great body of ministers and laymen of our denomination, not excluding such other persons as may be attracted here by the peculiar educational character of the College.

The Necessity for a Church School was made manifest early in the history of our denomination in this State, as it had before been shown in other States. The issue which gave rise to our great body of Baptists was that of missions. A division was made on this question. At first the two parties were much more nearly equal in number than now. Our friends in this State organized on the single work of missions; but they soon discovered that an educated laity and ministry were indispensable. At the State Convention held with Grant's Creek Church in 1833, the cause of a Missionary Convention was well nigh despaired of, when some brother proposed to adjourn till next day and pray to the God of all Wisdom for direction. Next morning a resolution was introduced, setting forth the belief that the impending failure was due to the ignorance of the people, and that the remedy was a college to educate them. How wisely their judgment was guided has been attested by the subsequent history of the institution founded in pursuance of the policy inaugurated there and then. And to the

is due the further praise that they then saw what the most enlightened nations are now just learning, that hand work is the best preparation for intellectual training, and is an almost indispensable co-ordinate. Because of the imperfect state of pedagogic science at the time their normal labor school failed; but their purpose to have a college did not fail. Their belief in the necessity of making education practical and thorough by combining hand, heart and head was profound wisdom, and places them in truth abreast with the most profound educational philosophers of the present day. They conceived of a perfect college, training the body for work, the mind to observe and reason, and heart the to be true to its God and to its fellow man. Let us honor the memory of these wise and Godly men, and

Keep our aim as high as was theirs. The example set us by these worthy saints, the authority of the greatest Christian educators in this day of brilliant pedagogics—all tell us that education should be practical, moral and intellectual. We should aim to make the hand and eye skillful, the character noble and Christlike, and the intellect sharp and powerful. Such is a perfect education for minister and layman, for boy and girl—and prepares for time and eternity. How near to this idea we attain at Howard College, and how far short of it we come, will be shown in this report, to the end that what may be needful for better results may be supplied, and what is now here and serving a good purpose may be retained.

II. The Means We have to Work with.

What agencies can we bring to bear to accomplish the great work of developing every pupil to the highest extent? On no topic is there more

political economy, the single question of tariff has never yet been wisely settled. Why? Not because some things are not rightly judged; but because all the factors that enter into the problem are not duly weighed, giving to each one its proper valuation, and measuring the combined effect of the whole operating together. Great are the losses accruing to individuals, to communities, and to nations, because of not considering fully all the means that are engaged in producing results in agriculture, medicine and political economy, yet greater, if possible, are the

Mistakes made by Parents and Colleges in educational matters.—How often do we hear it said that a college is great because it has so large an endowment? But is money all that an institution needs? Indeed, does it not often enervate personal activity in a college, just as it does in a family? Again, we often hear it urged that a college is superior because the curriculum as set down in the catalogue is very extensive. But is this single circumstance a valid argument? What if it be in the catalogue and be not rigidly required in practice? or, if required in practice, what if the class discipline be so poor that only a very few students accomplish it? or suppose the method of instruction be impracticable, what will the knowledge be worth, even if acquired by a few at great cost of time and money? Again, another claims superiority for a college because of its magnificent buildings, splendid apparatus and library. These things are all very well. But suppose this wealth attracts so much attention as to excuse the hard work of professors and students? or suppose the apparatus is only used to illustrate lectures to large audiences of students, and the latter have no individual and personal knowledge coming from the use of these instruments?

Thus we might go on almost indefinitely and show how many fallacies are misleading patrons and school authorities, and all of them due to not considering fully the factors that are necessary in the production of a good education. It may be that many fail, to consider all the means which must be applied and kept in proper relation to each other; but I am sure that a Board of Trustees like that of Howard College, which has in hand a work of such difficulty, and who personally are so philanthropic and disinterested, wish me to lay before them, not one, or a few, but

All the Agencies which this institution possesses for giving a complete education to every individual placed by confiding parents in our charge; and if we are deficient in anything needful for good work, you desire to know it, and you will, I am sure, make your best efforts for supply.

(1.) A COLLEGE NEEDS MATERIAL APPLIANCES, including buildings, grounds, furniture, apparatus and library.

(2.) IT NEEDS PERSONAL AGENCIES. It must use professors and students for the education of pupils. It must use students for their own development, because the self activity of the mind which is under training is one of the most important agents for the development of that mind.

(3.) A COLLEGE NEEDS ORGANIC AGENCIES, including a philosophical curriculum, arranged for thorough gymnastic and technical education; a method of instruction, beginning with Induction, proceeding to Deduction, and ending by the complete method of Induction and Deduction combined; a plan for examinations and recitations, which shall make sure that each student's mind is working correctly in all its processes. The teacher is the builder of a great Corless Engine, and his business is concerned more with the manner in which the machinery operates than he is with the work it may be performing, for if the machine is right its performance is assured.

(4.) A COLLEGE MUST HAVE A SYSTEM OF DISCIPLINE

which stimulates all to the greatest energy and activity, which causes the other forces to do their utmost for the accomplishment of the final end. What is society without laws, efficiently enforced? What a farm without government? What an army without discipline? What is a school that is ungoverned, whose trustees are not directed by any law, whose faculty are left to their own free will, whose students are left to regulate their own conduct and work by their own notions of right and wrong, of duty and obligation? Yet there are such schools, colleges and universities, and there are many who advocate the policy of letting them continue so. There

are those who, though knowing that order is Heaven's first law, yet would allow confusion and idleness to prevail in a school where the young should be prepared for time and eternity.

(5.) MONEY to carry on the work of the college is another great necessity—but not the only necessity by any means. The institution must be provided with sufficient funds, from some source; and students or parents must make expenditures to the college for what is supplied there, and to the parties who provide what is otherwise needful. This is all fully appreciated, and would not be mentioned here were it not to give the subject its proper place, and to call attention to the common mistake made by those who estimate colleges simply by endowments, and count college expenses simply by catalogue items. Such persons should bear in mind that the comparative expensiveness to students cannot be correctly judged by catalogue estimates, but the relative expensiveness of the surroundings must be taken as a very important item in the count.

(6.) EDUCATION REQUIRES TIME—time, more or less, and consequently money and spirit more or less, according to the character of the school. That institution which gives the mastery of a subject in the least time, other things being equal, is necessarily the best; for a large amount of money may be saved thereby, and the spirit, energy and activity of the pupil will be greatly enhanced by rapid and lively work. Society, in all of its departments, needs men of action, and holds out to them highest honors and emoluments. Hence a college should strive to train men for rapid and thorough work. Your honorable Board of Trustees did, in 1871, when the present regulations of the college were established, have especial

regard to Economizing Time, believing that much time was commonly wasted in schools and colleges—worse than wasted, by slow and inactive methods. In this matter, as in

of the first (if not the first) in the South to lead in this important college reform. But this matter of time is yet far from being appreciated, especially in the South. For we yet hear institutions praised for the sole reason of their requiring an unusually long time for students to graduate. Is it not strange that such a fallacy prevails, when every one knows by his own personal experience that the time which was required for him to acquire the mastery of a subject was dependent largely upon the skill of the teacher, the motive the teacher had for advancing him, and the method of teaching? It is further strange that such fallacies now prevail, since the United States Government, several years ago, went to some expense to show the waste of time and money in schools. In 1875, President Chadbourne, of Williams College, Mass., delivered a lecture on "Waste of Labor in Education," and repeated it at many places in the North, by request. Its reputation attracted the attention of Government authorities, and it was printed and distributed by the Commissioner of Education throughout America, and sent to all countries with which our Government has correspondence. President Chadbourne shows that much of the poverty in the mechanical and business world is due to waste of labor. He thinks that if labor should be more wisely directed and economized there would be double the wealth, comfort and ease that are now enjoyed. In education he also shows that labor and time are wasted: 1. By imperfect teaching; 2. On important matters; 3. By not being thorough; 4. By misapprehension of the real purpose of study; 5. By study merely for discipline; 6. By premature forcing of the mind—by not adapting studies to age and development of pupils; 7. By not grading schools properly; 8. By poor discipline; 9. By errors in text book; 10. By want of enthusiasm on the part of teachers; 11. By neglect of moral training. President Chadbourne has certainly shown that one of the great faults of the schools and colleges of the day is a waste of time, accompanied, as it generally is, by an imperfect training. This is a rich

field for the Exploration of Ambitions and enterprising teachers; and if our people have not appreciated it fully let their attention be called to it. Having now shown the large number and complicated nature of the many agencies which enter into the production of a finished education, and having called attention to the many errors into which schools and patrons fall by neglecting to count all

the items herein mentioned, let us now briefly note how many, if any, Howard College has in perfection, and what others are needful.

(1.) OUR MATERIAL AGENCIES.

Our buildings are excellent; and in their essential parts are in a good state of repair—none more comfortable and healthful. There are some small matters which would be improved by expenditure of money, if funds were at hand. The grounds are by nature beautiful, and are kept in as good order as practicable—in fact, are complimented for their neatness and attractiveness. But we should like very much to see displayed there the beautiful sward of green, grown from some of the Southern grasses lately found to be adapted to winter and summer growing. Our preparatory department needs modern desks and a few other appliances. Some of the public rooms and halls should be better furnished as soon as funds can be gotten. The rooms of the students, and those of the home department for the sick, and the Dining Hall, have all that are needful or desirable. The two literary societies have each a library; and the enthusiasm of the young men for their societies will enlarge these. But the College library needs additions—especially of Encyclopedias. The apparatus for surveying and leveling is nearly sufficient—a few dollars will give all the needful additions. The chemical apparatus should be increased.

(2.) OUR PERSONAL AGENCIES.

Of the professors I am able to speak conscientiously in unqualified praise. They are men of broad culture, great ability, special skill as teachers—not simply men who can hear lessons from books which they have studied, but they are distinguished educators, skilled in the art of imparting instruction and in developing the minds of their pupils rapidly and effectively. Than Prof. T. J. Dill, A. F. Redd, A. D. Smith, and H. P. McCormick, no Board of Trustees and no president need desire better. Most fortunate is the institution which has such high scholarship, such pedagogic skill, and such moral and religious character. I believe this was the first college in the State which used undergraduate students as drill masters in literary and scientific instruction, just as they are used on the drill ground in military education. But it was no experiment, for its value had been proven in the military schools of other States. It is now interesting to note that other high institutions have followed our example.

Under this head of personal agents in education, we must not fail to call attention to the importance which we give to the students themselves—each as an assistant in his own education—and the part he must take in developing the minds and hearts of his fellows. Nor must we forget to say how particular we are to exclude those students whose influence on others would be evil. If a parent sends his boy to a college simply because of the faculty's being composed of men of eminent ability and high character, he might find results very different from his expectations, unless the influence exerted by students be supplementary to that of the faculty.

Here each student is trained to be self-developing—to build up his own character and to exert a wholesome influence on his fellows.

(3.) UNDER OUR ORGANIC AGENCIES, COME

1. The course of studies, and of this I may justly say that experience here, and the drift of modern thought, approve the wisdom of the curriculum which this body established about twelve years ago. It gives admirable gymnastic, with sufficient technical training, and saves much time and money to students.

2. As to method of instruction as an organic agency, my annual reports have made frequent allusions, and your regulations specially prescribe what it shall be. I need only mention now that I spent some time at the New Orleans Exposition, and searched diligently for exemplifications of methods that might lead us to any improvements. I saw very much of mere mechanical plans which were there and are elsewhere too commonly mislabeled methods. But I also saw some admirable illustrations of the truly philosophical inductive method, made complete by its combination with the Deductive. These being the only two methods of reasoning possible to the human mind, they are the only two methods of philosophical teaching. I was pleased to note that the reputations of the great colleges of the world are based upon the complete methods of rea-

soning made up of Induction followed by Deduction. This is the same as the great pedagogs have been contending for, but which is so rarely followed because it can be taught only by teachers who are themselves philosophers. No mere hearing of lessons will do.

Regulations Prescribe this Method, and our policy has been to employ men who have the genius to carry it out. Hence Howard College is steadily growing in reputation, and will continue to grow as long as this method is skillfully and faithfully employed. The regulations have been administered impartially, firmly and strictly, but kindly, with the single motive to benefit the pupil and to preserve the power of the institution, for doing good. As has been often said before, the government is a combination of moral suasion with military discipline. Each element supplementing the deficiencies of the other. Our cadet corps exemplifies the happy results of this combination of firmness and kindness—of the policy of treating each cadet in ranks with greatest respect, allowing no harsh words by officers, even when the former is being held to rigid performance of duty. The consequence is an admirable spirit and performance. The class discipline is of the same character; and our students are so much stimulated to study as are German soldiers to discharge their duties in the army.

III. The Material We have Worked On.

The total number of students for the session has been only four less than last year, notwithstanding the financial embarrassments of last fall and the early spring, which caused so many to seek free tuition and prevent others from coming here as they expected and promised. The public appreciation of the College as found in last summer's canvass was greater than usual, and the promise of students was unusually large. We have been very particular in the admission of students, not allowing those we deem to be detrimental to others to return, nor such to enter for the first time, if known, and we have removed very promptly as required by regulations all who exerted a bad influence. Thus the purity of the corps of students has been kept at a high standard, and each one has had the benefit of the potential influence of his fellows—an influence quite as important to consider as any other.

IV. The Work as it has been Done.

Invoking the assistance of the higher elements of student character, the faculty direct their first and greatest efforts to

Moral Training.

The cadets assemble early in each session and resolve that they will not allow to remain in college a man who may dishonor their corps by lying or cheating—honor they demand of each other. Under this code established by themselves by our advice, the faculty are enabled to grant privileges and accord each one respect and admiration which tend to elevate him in self-esteem and in the esteem of others. Politeness, kindness, respect for self and for superiors, gallantry, industry, courage, perseverance, reverence and cheerfulness, and the claims of Christ, are daily insisted on as indispensable elements of character. Our routine of training also looks to the building of

A Strong and Sound Body.

The laws of health are taught and illustrated until the students can successfully apply them to their own physical systems, and maintain a state of bodily vigor to which most of them have been strangers previously. With sound morals and a sound body, a foundation for

Intellectual Development is laid, and each professor is charged with giving a kind which is scientific and practical. The effort is made—not to learn text books merely—but to train the hand to dexterity, the eye to accuracy, the other bodily senses to acuteness, and the mind to apprehend, judge and reason, while the imagination acquires the power to invent. For example,

The Student of Chemistry does not hear lectures nor recite text books merely, but on the very first day an unknown solid is placed in his hands to be analyzed by means of bodily senses, chemical reagents, and the exercise of his reasoning faculties. In pure mathematics mere knowledge of text books does not suffice, but the student must exercise his hand, eyes and reason in discovering new laws and the causes thereof. He must invent original solutions to the problems given him.

In Languages

induction, by which he views the words and literature of the language, just as the chemical student observes and reasons about the unknown substance which is given for analysis. He looks at the sentence as he would at a geological formation, observing it carefully, experimenting upon its elements, and discovering the law of its construction and the causes thereof. In short, he must study language as a physician does a disease, as an agriculturist does fields and crops, and merchants study facts and laws of trade. And thus, by the correct method of study, his language training gives him

English Composition not merely grammar, rules of rhetoric, and laws of logic memorized as demanded, but each student is given a master piece of composition; this he must study inductively, discover the laws by which it was constructed, and find the causes of the laws. Having found the law and the causes, he applies these deductively to the production of literary works of his own invention.

In Logic the aim is not lessons recited, but the practical and daily exercise and training of the reasoning powers. He must study phenomena of nature and art, and acquire skill in discovering laws and causes. His mind must work as does that of a philosopher or successful business man. By daily practice he must learn the art of convincing and persuading others—must become an advocate. He must also acquire skill in the most important art of defeating fallacies and of exposing them. How much this is needed may be judged by the disastrous results of the bad reasoning which is misleading men in all departments of life.

The Plan of Teaching

here detailed is so simple and natural that the mention of it seems superfluous. But it is not

in practice? And rare because a teacher of a subject by this method must be a master of that subject—must himself be a philosopher able to discover and invent. No mere hearer of lessons from a text book can apply the method a moment. Moreover the method is exceedingly laborious to the teacher, and where the pay is not dependent on the skill, it need not be expected that effort so great will usually be put forth. Again, it is rare because parents generally have had no such training, and therefore, not being aware of its advantages, do not demand it for their children. Again, it is rare because so many flagrant impositions, under the name of new methods, are set before the people. One may be easily convinced of the charlatan character of many of these

No-called Methods by their very number. Take their books, go into the schools, and you will find nearly as many so-called methods as there are schools. Each is different from the others—no two alike; and often all wrong. The fact is that all these are simply plans, mere ways by which the subject has been cut up and patched together again. One piece of cloth has been cut into various shapes and combined into a plan—not a method; for there are only two methods known to philosophy. One is the Aristotelean, or deductive, the exclusive use of which kept the world in ignorance and darkness for nearly two thousand years, and is yet obstructing progress in the majority of educational institutions; the other the Baconian, or inductive, which has given to modern times all the inventions, and the blessings accruing therefrom, and which a few pedagogic philosophers for more than one hundred years have been trying to get into the schools, and which an increasing number of educators are now trying to introduce, but which is obstructed by the causes afore mentioned. Hence the question for a Board of Trustees and for parents now to ask is this: Does the school train the hand to work, the eye to see, the mind to judge and reason, the imagination to invent, and the tongue to express?

Your committee of inspectors have not only examined into the condition of the property and the state of discipline, but have inquired into the method of instruction. Their report can set forth whether or not your College has the proper method.

V. Resulting from these Causes Comes the Fact

that the demand for our graduates from this and other States, from

schools, colleges, and higher institutions, and from business and professional life, is greater than we can supply.

Having reviewed the aims, means for work, materials to work on, the work as it is daily done, and the results so far attained, let us

VI. Next Consider the Future, and inquire if the college can continue to maintain the seemingly unequal contest with free schools and free State institutions. This is a question which is agitating the minds of all denominations—especially in the Southern States. In some of these States—not in Alabama—our denomination and some other bodies of Christians have thought that unless the State legislatures shall be stopped making tuition free in their State colleges and universities, the denominational colleges must be closed. Protests have been made in able speeches by great denominational leaders, papers have been filled with strong editorials and correspondence, all crying out against a political policy which is regarded as destructive of religious institutions. In one State all the leading Protestant bodies held a convention and memorialized their legislature, denying the right and justice of making their university tuition free. But instead of honoring the petition the legislature appropriated to that university twice as much as before.

In our State, so far, our denomination has taken no such ground, and made no protest against free tuition in State institutions; and I regard it just as well for us not to assume such an attitude, not because there are not some good reasons against the policy of free tuition—especially in higher institutions, but because free tuition at State schools and colleges is irrevocably settled, and because the existence of Howard College is not jeopardized by this free tuition.

(1.) EDUCATION FREE TO PATRONS and supported by the State is an established fact. Education at public expense is a part of the platform of all political parties. No party opposing it could survive a day. There is a demand for it in every neighborhood, in every village, in every town, and in every city. The legislatures of all the States are increasing instead of reducing the public appropriations for this purpose. To successfully oppose this popular political current seems to me impracticable.

(2.) NOR IS THE EXISTENCE OF OUR DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES JEOPARDIZED

by the free tuition, provided they be made what they should be. On the contrary the existence of great free State institutions will benefit the denominational colleges. The existence of Howard College is certainly not endangered; because—1. The existence of the college is essential to the maintenance and growth of the denomination—necessary to the cause of Christ, and our great and good people will never allow their Savior's cause to suffer materially, but will (as current history shows) advance its prosperity higher and higher, year after year. 2. Our existence is not jeopardized; because the mass of religious parents will always patronize with their influence and money a denominational college, provided that the institution is worthy of their religious and business confidence. In other words, it is always

Practicable to Maintain a Great Institution of Learning

based on liberal tuition fees in the midst of the most popular free schools and free colleges. Hundreds of reasons for this fact could be given; but one or two conspicuous examples will suffice. I visited the New Orleans Exposition for the special purpose of studying the educational systems of the world. The display by Massachusetts showed that her educational work is the best in the United States. The public schools of Boston furnish without charge an education of remarkable excellence. While complimenting these to the polite and intelligent commissioner, he called my attention to some pay schools, which he said were superior to the public schools and as prosperous. He showed me the catalogue of

The Chanancy Hall School.

where preparatory pupils pay \$30 tuition, and higher classes pay \$300 tuition for regular studies, and pay extra charges for special branches. In this school alone there are over 350 pupils and the income from tuition is probably over \$70,000 per annum. I asked the commissioner how it was that such pay schools could be maintained in the midst of such excellent free institutions. He seemed surprised at my question; and answered promptly: "Because they meet a demand which is very great, and which

Public Schools can never supply—cannot supply because of the very nature of the free schools. Trustees and officers of the free schools send their own children to these tuition colleges; not because the parents are so wealthy, but because they get at pay schools what they cannot find elsewhere—more attention from teachers, more select associates, better moral surroundings, better teaching, better hygienic conditions, save much time, and in the end get an education that pays better. What is true in Massachusetts is true in other States where the free school system prevails. For verification of this see

The Prosperity of Pay Schools

in all the States where the free system has longest prevailed. Yes, the recent history of Howard College is proof conclusive that a denominational college can stand on merit alone, and in the face of the severest State competition.

Rev. A. D. Mayo has delivered an address of exceeding value, and it has been published by the U. S. Government. He uses as an argument for free schools the undisputed fact that they build up a higher grade of pay schools. The masses get a fair education in the free schools, and those who desire a higher grade of training will get it in the select schools. The pay schools are compelled to stand on merit alone; and just here is the great benefit to the world accruing from education by the State. The Government trains the masses, inspires more people with aspiration for learning, and compels other institutions to go under, or float on merit alone.

Thus under the system of State education,

The Denominational Colleges,

instead of being injured, are really benefited, because they are forced to rely more on intrinsic worth and less on prejudice, and because they become more indispensable to the denomination and to the State—more indispensable because more worthy, and more indispensable to the general welfare because they compel by example a higher moral and religious tone in the State institutions. Then let us be

Hopeful of the Future,

being assured that our work is more essential to the church and to the State than ever before, that the means we have been using will continue to be blessed of God in the future as they have been in the past, and that after awhile our means will be greatly enlarged by timely and liberal donations, and by the influence of the constantly growing army of students who are prepared here and go forth yearly in increasing numbers to augment the host of those who will contend for the cause of religious education. While we are patiently laboring here and have conned the lesson of waiting and bearing the burdens of our necessities, our friends of the press and on the floors of conventions and associations should esteem it a privilege and a duty to convince the people:

1. That a denominational college is a necessity.
2. That it is the duty of the denomination to support the college.
3. Whether or not Howard College is doing the work that it should be doing.

4. Parents who have sons to educate should be made to see the special advantages which are enjoyed at their denominational college;—moral and religious influences—attention to manners and to business habits—full, frank and frequent information to parents—select associates—absolute guarantee of virtue preserved and improved—extra attention to health and training in hygiene—opportunity for bright boys to advance more rapidly than free schools can allow—special aid to backward pupils—watch care over delicate students—practical and scientific methods of teaching in every department—combination of class and private instruction—pleasant relations between students and professors—friendship between the students—and kindness and courtesy to new comers—all these, attested by remarkable success and popularity of those who have been trained in the school.

Recapitulation.

In conclusion let me ask you to review briefly the few points that we have touched during the progress of the report.

1. The object for which the college was formed—the imperative necessity of such an institution to train the hands, heads and hearts of preachers and laymen—the failure of the first enterprise due to the imperfect state of pedagogic science in those times—and the present prospect of securing as complete a training for our young

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Alabama Baptist.

SELMA, ALA., JULY 16, 1885.

JOHN G. HARRIS, Proprietor.

Entered at the post-office at Selma, Ala., for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

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THEORY VERSUS FACT.

We mean the theory of infant baptism on which is founded the practice of baptizing infants. This article is written only for those who think—who are capable of putting this and that together and determining the result. We hope no others will read it. Adverse facts are destructive to any theory, however plausible, popular or ancient. When Copernicus, Kepler and Galileo, discovered certain astronomical facts, they confronted the world and said the old Ptolemaic theory of the heavens must go—and it went; theory gave way to facts. Infant baptism is a theory grown gray with years, and very much venerated by many excellent people. But it can not abide with the facts against it—it must go and is going. We append without argument and in brief, a few facts which are thoroughly and irrefragably adverse to the theory. We say facts, simply because no one acquainted with the baptismal controversy or familiar with the literature on the subject, can call in question either of the statements we here submit. We simply state facts, and the theory and practice should be made to harmonize with them, or be abandoned.

1. Every argument in favor of infant baptism can be used to support infant communion; every objection to bringing infants to the Lord's supper, is an objection to bringing infants to the ordinance of Christian baptism. Why exclude them from the Lord's supper after their baptism and admission into church membership?

2. There is no argument among the advocates of the theory, as to the value or design of infant baptism or the status of baptized infants as to their relation to the church.

3. Every argument advanced, and every passage of Scripture quoted in support of the baptism of infants, has been abandoned and declared to have no reference whatever to the practice, not only by Baptists, but even by those who justify the practice each on his own chosen grounds. For example the Abrahamic covenant argument is held by some, while others stoutly deny that it has any sort of connection with infant baptism; so with the circumcision fallacy; so with the church history theory; so with every passage in the New Testament ever quoted in its favor. If there is a single exception we would be glad to know it and glad to announce it. The friends and advocates of the theory have overturned it, having removed its very pillars and foundations. What one has built another has torn down, till nothing remains except the remnant of the ruins.

4. The ordinance of Christian baptism is a New Testament ordinance; it is so written down among all the creeds of all the churches, and as such must necessarily appeal to the New Testament alone to name its character, formula, design, subject; but the New Testament says not one word about the baptism of infants, as is conceded by hundreds of learned expositors and scholars who have written in its advocacy, attempting its defense on some other ground.

5. The New Testament is amply sufficient to teach one his whole duty. No Christian man can question this. But one would never learn from it that it was his duty to either God or his family to have his children baptized. Placed in the hands of a newly converted father, the New Testament tells him his duties to himself, to his fellow-man, to his God, to his household, but nowhere impresses him that he must baptize his infants. If it is his duty, he must learn it outside the New Testament.

6. Infants by reason of their infancy are incapable of receiving the ordinance of Christian baptism. The baptism of the New Testament is administered into the name of the Trinity; we baptize "into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit." This is the only formula given in the New Testament, and the one used by all denominations. And yet high lexical authority says "to be baptized into a person, or a name of a person, is to be baptized into a profession of faith in and sincere obedience to the person." And Dr. Scott, an able expositor and noble Presbyterian, says: "To be baptized, therefore, into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, implies a professed dependence on these three divine Persons, jointly and equally, and a devotion of ourselves to them as worshippers and servants." How can infants be baptized—is it not absurd, perhaps profane, to baptize them into the sacred name of the Holy Trinity?

7. The New Testament baptism is the answer of a good conscience towards God." 1 Pet. 3:21. An infant's baptism cannot be so to him. No baptism is so, except it be the act of one who is regenerated, and who in loving obedience to Christ obeys him in this ordinance. As a form it is the outward expression of an inward state and of heart obedience. It must be so in every case, it cannot be so in the baptism of infants. Their baptism is without meaning.

8. The baptism of the New Testament as commanded by Christ and as practiced by the apostles is the baptism of believers only. The baptism of individuals was the baptism of individual believers, the baptism of households was the baptism of believing households. So it was in every case—baptism into the name of the Trinity followed a profession of repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

9. Infant baptism as a theory among Christians and as a practice among the churches, is on the wane, fast coming into neglect and disuse. It is of the earth earthy, and its decadence is sure.

Now, if either of the nine statements can be shown to be contrary to fact—to be other than fact, we will retract it and publish our retraction. If, on the other hand, they are nine facts, infant baptism should be abandoned; those baptized in infancy have not been baptized at all; it is their duty to obey Christ at once, follow him in the ordinance of baptism, and so let this baptism be unto them in answer of a good conscience toward God. We shall be responsible unto Christ for baptism as for any other individual act of personal obedience. How readest thou?

RESPECT TO WHOM RESPECT.

The complaint sometimes reaches us that young preachers do not show to old preachers sufficient respect. This can hardly be true; certainly it should not be true. If there is a class of persons who deserve special attention, that class is composed of our old men, and even advanced men in the ministry. They should be honored for their work's sake. And surely a young man deserves censure if he forgets this. We frequently form our opinion of the spirit of a young man by his bearing toward those older than himself. No age is not everything, but it is something. The old men have laid the foundations and we are building thereupon; we are reaping the harvest of a sowing which they did under great difficulties and at fearful cost to them. Other young men will crowd us at some time in the future not far distant. Let us show respect not merely in word and deed, but in all our bearing toward them, to these noble fathers who still move among us and whose gray heads are crowns of glory.

But as touching the matter of complaint; it certainly has another side. It sometimes happens that the older men forget that something is due from them to those who are younger in years and in the work. We know a venerable old man in another State whose life has been filled with hard work, and to whom his denomination owes a lasting debt of gratitude. But through all these years he had a reputation for being "unsparing" in his criticisms on young men. And the reputation was well earned. And now as the years gather on him, he wonders that young preachers hold off and seem afraid of him, and thinks they fail to appreciate him.

We were recently told the following incident which gave rise to this article. A church in Alabama was visited by a man well advanced in years and of some prominence in the denomination. Or rather, he was visiting some of the members and was in the town representing a private interest. The pastor of the church was comparatively a young man, greatly respected in the ministry and well beloved by his own people. On Sunday morning the visiting Doctor of Divinity made his appearance at church, assumed complete control of things, ignored the pastor entirely, taking charge of the pulpit, preaching his sermon, giving out his hymn and even pronounced the benediction. The pastor who is quiet, modest, and highly worthy in every sense, sat all this while in the audience and made no complaint. Not a word of explanation was ever offered, and there the case stands. Clothed in its best dress it is still very ugly. Other cases could be given, which though not so glaring and blameworthy as this, still manifest a want of proper respect from the old men toward the young. Respect to whom respect—that's a sound rule.

Old preachers can scarcely do a better service than in the moral support which they give to young pastors and preachers. How to this day we honor the men who spoke kindly to us in the boyhood of our ministry—and will to our dying day and beyond it! Some of them have entered into rest, and others yet remain among us. Their very names are dear to our hearts. We forget how few will be the years, before those who are now boys—just from college or the Seminary, will be full grown men in the ministry and

stand at our side or in advance of us, in the great denominational work and affairs. Respect them while they are boys, and when you honor them as men, it will be with no regretful recollection. "Render therefore to all their dues; tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear; honor to whom honor."

STATE MISSION BOARD.

The Board met last week in its quarterly meeting and closed up the work for the year. We understand that Dr. Tichenor was present in the interest of Home Missions, and stated that he was not in favor of interfering with the present plan of conducting our missionary work, but favored rather the centralization of all our agencies under one Board, as is now the case in the State. At his suggestion some resolutions were adopted, heartily and unanimously, looking to the fuller co-operation of the Home and Foreign Boards with the State Board as regards their respective interests in the State.

A resolution asking the Convention to remove the Board from Selma to some other suitable place, was also presented and passed. All the members of the Board who reside in Selma, except one, who was sick, were present, and voted earnestly for the passing of the motion. No others were present, and this is distinctively a Selma motion.

DEATH OF R. C. KEEBLE.—Just as we are closing the columns of this paper for the week, the sad announcement is made that Bro. R. C. Keeble died at his residence in Selma at five o'clock this morning, June 14th, after a brief, but severe illness. He was one of the noblest men that God ever gave to the church and the world. His death is a sad, sad blow, not only to the church in Selma, but to the denomination throughout the State. A suitable tribute to his memory will be published in a future issue of this paper.

At its recent commencement the A. & M. College of Alabama did it self the honor to bestow the degree of LL. D. on our distinguished brother, Prof. Robt. Frazer, President of the Judson Institute.

FIELD NOTES.

Ebenezer church, Unity Association, has furnished the pastor, Rev. G. W. Mills, the money to pay his expenses to and from the Convention. Nobly done.

The article on "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," which appeared on the first page of our paper last week, should have been credited to *The Standard, of Chicago*.

"We had a splendid meeting of nine days at Camden. Baptized nine—all males. Have just closed a good meeting at Rock West, which resulted in two accessions."—*W. B. Crumpton*.

"I am glad to see the improvement of the paper under your management." So says a preacher in a letter to Maj. Harris. The joke is against the preacher. There has been no change in the management yet.

The Baptists are building a very neat little church at Kendalia, Texas, a noted health resort among the romantic hills of the Sunny South. C. G. Vogel has donated five town lots to the church, and J. T. Hunt, the deacon, solicits further contributions. *C. G. Vogel, Kendalia, Tex.*

"Received six members at Friendship last meeting; baptized one. At Tate's Chapel, and received one there for baptism yesterday. This church has a regular prayer meeting and Sunday-school. I hope you will have a representative at our association. We have just had our evangelist, W. H. Smith with us. The brethren are generally well pleased with him, and I think he is going to do good good."—*Wm. H. Burton, Howell's Cross Roads, July 6th*.

"The Baptist church at this place is a neat little house, all complete, with a nice set of furniture and an excellent organ, which adds greatly to the music and Sabbath-school. Financially, we are behind over \$300; spiritually, more. The association is to meet with us on the second Tuesday in October. Brethren, this is an important point, and we need to know what Baptists are. Come and help us; come in the spirit that our Savior incited, that true and vital religion may pervade this community, and that a mighty influence for good may go out from this place."—*E. T. Watson, Linden, July 6th*.

"We are in what has been called the dark corner of our State, but we are looking for light in the future. Immigrants are constantly coming in—some of one denomination and some of another. The Baptists seem to be behind. There are a few Baptists and they are doing all they can for the Baptist cause. We earnestly ask those who love this cause, if they will, to aid us in the erection of a house in our locality. If any reader of the ALABAMA BAPTIST will send us any amount of money it will be thankfully received. We have begun the erection of a house, and being but few in number, we need help."—*W. B. Nolin, Geneva, Ala.*

A Letter from Tennessee.

On the Mountains—Tate Spring.

"Hot, hotter, hottest," as Lindley Murray was wont to say. "Hotness, more hotter, hottest most hotter," so Josh Billings says in his almanac. The latter is more emphatic, just as "scrouge" among boys conveys the sense more vividly than "crowd."

After wrestling for days with the heat, and being *not* *not* in a "melting mood" alike toward friend and foe, I betook me with my belongings to the mountains, not to the mountains of Hespider where the lion roareth and the wondrous mountain for her first-born, she—as the Hardshell Baptist preacher had it, but to the mountains of East Tennessee. Six hours over a smooth road, through beautiful landscapes and with polite conductors, sets you down in Chattanooga, the city of large expectations and abundant brag. Some delay here. You visit the National Cemetery, worth the while of every one to see, then pass around among the new churches, a trio of which have been lately erected, and which will do credit to any city of the South, tall spires, handsome architecture, elegant finish—and one other to be built, the First Baptist, that may eclipse them all—whose towering spires point to heaven and threaten to pierce the clouds.

Supper at the "Reed House," you take the East Tenn. Va. & Ga. train and at daylight you are at Morristown, a pretty village perched on hills and nestling in hollows. "In truth much of the soil of M. is 'set up edge-wise'."

As you step off the train, gripesack in hand, two burly, stalwart mountaineers, one on each, accost you, "Going to Tate Spring?" When you nod an affirmative you are in some danger of being dismembered, for you are in the hands of rival hack lines. By dint of a little patience on your part, and an economy of speech, they under-cut each other till you just take choice and go over at half rates. The horses are lively, the hack easy-going, the sky deep blue, the air fresh and crisp, the company chatty and pleasant—on, on "you go, over hill and dale, ascending and descending." "Boatman's Ridge," itself a respectable mountain, riding through waving corn fields, almost black with greenness, into and out of meadows and herds of cattle, sleek and fat, across the Holston river on a "flat," past Bear's Station, historic for fifty years gone by—in two hours and a half you drive up at a round trot to Tate Spring, the beautiful Bethesda of the Clinch Mountain and Bean Valley country. You are met by the valley proprietors, welcomed heartily and domiciled in "No. 19 Rowdy Row."

The merits of this far-famed spring, that boasts among its endorser, ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, and ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, Senators, D.D.'s and what not, are so well known that I need say—but little. Dyspeptics and all those afflicted with what Carlyle calls "An Infernal Organ" find wonderful relief here. Hundreds of gallons of the water are shipped daily to all parts of the United States to those who can't come here. Now Pennsylvania, New York, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan and other States are represented by its guests on the ground.

Unlike most mineral waters it is not unpleasant to the taste, and so you take to it at once and do not have to cultivate a taste for it. Near at hand and accessible is a spring of white sulphur and one of strong chalybeate, so that the desire of almost every one can be suited. People who drink the epsom (Tate) are so delighted that they can scarce find words to express their admiration. The drives, rides and walk are convenient and pleasant; Clinch Mountain, near by, invites ascent; a pretty mountain stream hard by beguiles the disciple of Isak Walton, while lovers of the rural can feast on the beautiful, highly cultivated farms in the valley, and examine "Clinchdale," the Jersey farm so renowned, of Judge James T. Shields, only two miles away. Our elevation is 1,400 feet. Blankets and comforts are in demand at night, and from the "hottest" of the lowlands we find ourselves hunting up overcoats, sitting by blazing, roaring fires with the thermometer at 52 at 7 a. m.

Capt. Thos. Tomlinson, the polite proprietor is from the "Pee Dee" country, of South Carolina, which is enough to guarantee all that is needed in a Southern host. The servants are attentive, respectful, tidy; rooms and beds clean and sweet-smelling; table furnished with ample variety, well cooked and suited to the taste, the staples—bread, butter and milk, unexcelled, with fowls, mutton and beef of excellent quality. Moreover, the guests are of our best Southern people, and with but little reserve they soon get acquainted and become as one family. No bar-room on or near the place.

After a ride up Clinch Mountain on a sure-footed pony, a prospect from the "Gap" southward into Bean Valley, across the ridge into New

Market Valley, on and on till the mountains kiss the sky, old Roane and Great Smoky standing as outside sentinels, then looking north into Clinch Valley, over the nearer mountains to Virginia and Kentucky, on to Cumberland Gap—now you descend the mountain "right up and down" by the "short cut," gallop back to the hotel as the deepening shades of twilight gather; supper awaits you; with an appetite keenly whetted you proceed to "get outside" a good deal of it and go to bed and "sleep without rocking" 'till the sun is an hour high."

So it is up here—"leafy coolness," bubbling health, Southdown chops, fat chickens, ozone, &c., &c. Your readers will do well to put into their summer programme a while at Tate Spring. It is reached from the south via Calera, Chattanooga (or Cleveland) and Morristown. Excursion tickets good for the season. Quite a number of people from Alabama here now."

WM. HENRY STRICKLAND,

July 10th.

From Dr. Teasdale.

Dear Bro. Harris: The last protracted meeting which I held was with the church in Covington, Ga. Of this meeting Rev. J. M. Brittain, the pastor has this to say, in a communication to the *Christian Index*: "We have just closed a very interesting meeting in the Baptist church, Covington, Ga. Rev. Thos. C. Teasdale, D. D., of Columbus, Miss., came to labor with us on his return from the Southern Baptist Convention. From the outset, large and attentive congregations greeted the venerable Doctor, and the interest was very marked with all classes.

We rejoiced that the preacher delivered to us the pure word of God, with only such incidents and illustrations as appropriately and forcibly impressed the truths presented. Instead of the sensational, we had the doctrine of God's word calmly and dispassionately preached to quiet and attentive listeners. Instead of simply arousing the emotions, the Doctor logically appealed to the will, and earnestly addressed the heart, with the one desire of winning precious souls to Christ. We had also the absence of formulated machinery, and the many self-enrapping propositions used oft by the super zealous. It is admitted, by those in the church and out of it, that the preaching was characterized by intense fervor and unusual power.

One of the greatest features of the meeting was the Bible readings. Several of these were had from day to day. Here the Doctor was most happy in his expositions and illustrations of the Scripture, bringing to bear upon each lesson, his long experience in the ministry, and profound study of the Bible extending through so many years of usefulness. These Bible readings were instructive in the highest degree.

Our meeting continued for two weeks, and as we turn to survey the work, a feeling of devout gratitude to God arises from our hearts. It was my pleasure to baptize eight happy converts last Sabbath night as the immediate results so far as actual additions to the church may be numbered. Our pleasure would be greatly lessened, if we could say nothing more than the above. We have other reasons for gratitude. The membership of the church enjoyed the meeting. We needed it, and we have grown in spirituality thereby. Many persons in the community, heretofore unconcerned, have been seriously impressed, and we expect under God's blessing to reap continuously from such a devout sowing. We shall ever cherish the earnest work of our beloved brother Teasdale, and keep for him a warm place in our hearts. Now, to the Great Head of the Church, we sincerely offer our thanksgiving for his presence and blessing."

Covington is the headquarters of Methodism in Georgia, and our success there was regarded as wonderful. Among those baptized was a lady who had been a Methodist for a student in the Methodist Female College located at Covington, whose parents are both Methodists. The pastor informs me since I left that Dr. Pitts, keeper of the most prominent hotel in the city, has been baptized, and that his interesting daughter, and others, are expected to put on Christ in baptism very soon. The meeting proved to be a great blessing to the people of the city generally and to the Baptists especially.

My address is Columbus, Miss. If I can render pastors any aid in their summer meetings, it will afford me pleasure to assist them.

THOS. C. TEASDALE.

Columbus, Miss., July 9th.

Bro. W. B. Carter writes us, under date of July 15th, that Hartzell is enjoying a great revival of religion. The meeting has been in progress three weeks, and has resulted thus far in twenty-five conversions.

J. B. Murphree, a brakeman on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, was run over by a train on the 9th inst. and horribly crushed, death resulting in a few hours.

Are they Alike?

The editor of the Texas Department of the *Gospel Advocate*, Campbell, in a late issue of his paper, speaking of a controversial conversation which he had just had with a Baptist minister, named John Jones, has this to say:

"He challenged me to meet him, which I agreed to do, at any time and place he may select, provided I am not engaged by previous appointments, and provided further that his brethren in that country will endorse him as their representative in a debate, and that he may have something to base a debate upon, I make the following statements:

1. Baptism, as preached by Baptists, is not scriptural baptism.
2. Baptism, when preceded by faith and repentance, is for the remission of sins.
3. The Word of God alone can give certain evidence of the pardon of sins.
4. The Baptists dare not give a mourning penitent a full and complete scriptural answer to 'what must I do to be saved?'
5. If they be the church of Christ, they dishonor the bridegroom by wearing any other name than his.
6. Faith alone saves none.
7. The Baptist church is not known in the scriptures.
8. John Jones cannot identify the church to which he belongs with the apostolic or primitive church.
9. I can identify the church to which I belong with the apostolic or primitive church.
10. The interpretation put upon God's Word by Jones and others, instead of taking it as it is, or allowing it to be its own interpreter, is a fruitful source of infidelity."

Now let those who are accustomed to indulge that silly sentimentalism about "Baptists and the disciples being so near alike" read for themselves what this representative disciple has to say about it.

Sunday-School Convention.

There will be a Sunday-school Convention of the Unity Baptist Association held with Ebenezer church, near Dixie, Ala., beginning on Friday, the first Sunday in August, 1885. The following is the programme suggested by the committee.

Friday, 11 a. m.—Introductory sermon by Rev. J. L. Thompson.

2 p. m.—First, organization and enrollment of delegates; second, reports of schools.

7:30 p. m.—Preaching by J. M. Kallen.

Saturday, 9:30 a. m.—Prayer meeting. Conducted by O. W. Sherrer.

10 to 11.—Are our Sunday-schools using the proper diligence to reach the masses and bring them into school? Opened by Bro. J. L. Sampey, Sr.

11 to 12.—Is the Sunday-school cause increasing? Opened by A. J. Brooks.

2 to 3 p. m.—The best method of conducting a Sunday-school. Opened by W. H. Lawrence.

3 to 4.—The responsibilities of officers and teachers of Sunday schools. Opened by T. M. Henley.

7:30 p. m.—Preaching by A. J. Mullens.

Sunday, 9:30 a. m.—Sabbath-school. Address by W. J. Zimmerman.

11 a. m.—Preaching, by W. B. Crumpton; 2 p. m., by J. Falkner.

Other brethren are earnestly requested to take part in the discussions. Come, brethren, come up and let us profit ourselves by attending the Convention.

W. N. HUCKABEE,

in behalf Committee.

Appointments.

Eld. W. C. T. Mosely, missionary under the directions of the State Mission Board of the Alabama Baptist State Convention, will fill the following appointments in August, in Eufrasia and Newton Associations:

EUFRASIA ASSOCIATION.

Bethlehem,	Aug. 8, 9, 11 a. m.
Sardis,	" 10, " "
Elam,	Aug. 12, 11 a. m.
Antioch,	" 12, " "
Salem,	" 13, " "
Penial,	" 14, " "
Clopton,	" 15, 16, " "
Spring Hill,	" 18, " "
Pine Level,	" 19, " "
New Hope,	" 20, " "
Mr. Pisgab,	" 21, " "
Enon, at Echo,	" 22, 23, " "

JUDSON ASSOCIATION.

Beulah,	Aug. 25, 11 a. m.
Smyrna,	" 26, " "

Pastors, ministers, deacons, brethren and sisters, please publish these appointments to the best advantage so as to influence the people to turn out, also please turn out yourselves. And may the name of the Lord be honored and glorified.

From Wilson's Station.

Dear Editor: I am just from my field of labor, Baldwin county. On my last round I was much pleased. Some of my stations are taking steps to organize Sabbath-schools and prayer meetings. My congregations are improving at every meeting. They are growing larger, and better order is preserved. On the 3rd Sunday in

June I baptized some candidates at one of my stations. It was my first baptizing there, and the effect upon the people was good. I think others will join at the next meeting. In all of my meetings I present the claims of our paper, the ALABAMA BAPTIST, to the people. I, like many of my brethren, would have every one read the paper. To that end I am working.

S. M. JONES.

Wilson's Station, July 1st.

From Bro. Foster.

Dear Bro. Harris: I am very sorry for Bro. West's failing health. Perhaps the Lord intends that, instead of preaching through the ALABAMA BAPTIST, he shall be more engaged in preaching directly, from the pulpit, to the people. He is a precious brother—one whom I dearly love—and I hope the Lord will soon restore him to health and usefulness, in whatever sphere he may see proper to place him. I hope the Baptists of Alabama will be more fully aroused for the ALABAMA BAPTIST than ever before, and that the time may soon come when it will be found and read in every family where there is a Baptist, and many others.

May the Lord abundantly bless you, as the one to direct the ALABAMA BAPTIST. May he give you wisdom, discretion and judgment, so that great success may crown your efforts and much good may result therefrom.

JNO. C. FOSTER.

Foster's, July 3rd.

Ordination, &c.

Ordained to the deaconship, at Wilsonville, third Sunday in June, J. F. Pope, firm of Pope & McGowan. Bro. Pope is a young man of unusual promise, financially, socially and religiously, and accepts his arduous and honorable office with becoming caution and solemnity. The little church at Wilsonville, unexpectedly springing up in a few years into decided respectability, were worth its organization if it did nothing but put forward into office two or three such men in a decade.

By the way, the Coosa River Association meets with this church Sept. 18th. It is on the E. T. V. & G. road, nine miles above Columbiana. We earnestly invite Bro. Frost, of Selma, and brethren Bailey and Davidson to meet with the association. It is one of the strongest bodies, in every respect, in the State. Come, brethren, and see the up country, and talk to us of the interests of the great cause.

E. B. TRAGUE, Pastor.

LITERARY NOTICES.

POPE'S CHURCHMAN'S REPERTORY and HOME CIRCLE.—The July number of this illustrated monthly is received, and as usual, it will be seen, presents a most readable and instructive variety. O. B. Moss—Biography and Portrait, by S. H. Ford. Marriage and Divorce; Theory and Practice of the Romish Church; Historical Examples—by S. H. Ford. Historical Preparation for Christianity, by R. S. James. Erasmus, his Influence upon the Reformation of the 16th Century. Womanhood in the 19th Century—by Rev. J. C. Fernald. Denominational Expressions—by J. M. Ormstead. Poetry—"I shall be Satisfied." Home Circle: The Divorce and What Came of It—by S. R. Ford. Poetry—"Not Yet." Origin of "Beautiful Snow." Everyday Honesty for Christians—by G. D. Phillips. Missionary Department. The Brazil Mission. Rev. A. J. Melchion, Missionary to Turkey. The London Open-Air Mission. An Earnest Word to Mothers—by S. R. Ford. Monument of Ban Chan Lamar. Letter to the Little Ones—by S. R. Ford. For the Wee-Wees. Editorial. \$2.50 per annum or \$1.50 from May 1st to January 1st, 1886. Address: S. H. FORD, St. Louis, Mo.

History of Kentucky Baptists. I have recently finished writing the above work, under appointment of the General Association of Baptists in Kentucky, and it is now ready for the press. I cannot publish it till I get subscribers enough to pay the publisher. I have now about half the required number. I offer the book to subscribers at the estimated cost of publishing—two large volumes of about 700 pages each, for five dollars. Let every one who is willing to take a copy of the work send me his name and postoffice address, at once, so that I may have the required number of subscribers, and put the book in press. You can send me the money now, or be sure to send it to me by the first of September; and the book will be sent to you as soon as it comes from the press.

J. H. SPENCER.

Pleasure Ridge Park, Ky.

State Temperance Convention.

State Temperance Convention, to be held in Athens July 28th and 29th, are respectfully requested to send in their names to the undersigned committee at once.

PROF. L. MOORE,

W. R. MCWILLIAMS,

T. J. TURKENTINE,

W. B. RUSSELL,

GEO. W. CAIN,

Committee.

A correspondent of the Herald and Times, from Midway, says that the farmers of that section have lost several thousand dollars from hogs dying with cholera.

New Advertisements.

Wanted.—Crown Mfg. Co.inery.—A. S. Woodruff, Esq., Southern Baptist Theological Sem. Georgetown Female Seminary.—J. J. Rucker. Southern Female College.—I. F. Cox, President. Hollins Institute.—Chas. L. Cocke, Superintendent. History of Kentucky Baptists.—Rev. J. H. Spencer. Kenmore University High School.—W. Archer, M. A. Medical Department Tulane University.—S. E. Chaille, Dean.

Alabama News.

Moulton wants a good painter. Selma has a colored physician. Gold has been found in Anniston. Macon county crops are promising. Crops around Midway are very promising. Union Springs has a negro who is turning white. Oats are selling in Ruledge at fifty cents a bushel. Crops in Geneva county are reported very fine. Jackson county has harvested a great deal of hay. The wheat crop in Lawrence county turned out well. The Southern University at Greensboro has been improved. Mrs. M. M. Force has been appointed postmistress at Selma. Prospects for a good crop round about Wetumpka are very fine. Three or four persons were struck by lightning in Greenville recently. No one killed. The erection of a monument in Montgomery to "Stonewall" Jackson is being discussed. A military company of over sixty members has been organized in Greensboro. The county jail of Dale has four occupants—one white and three colored. A Beckeepers' Association has been formed at Ramer, Montgomery county. The colored prisoners in the Lawrence county jail recently made an attempt to escape. John Hare, of Spring Hill, Mobile county, committed suicide on the 5th inst. by taking poison. Mrs. Beasley, of Montgomery, aged eighty-two years, an invalid, was burned to death in that city on the 6th inst. Birmingham will have a cotton compress at an early day, and a stove works near the city will soon be in operation. A negro man was recently shot and killed near Carpenter's Station, Jackson county, by a constable named Hembree. Crop prospects are fine in this section. The health of the people is good.—*Wm. H. Burton, Harrell's Cross Roads.*

Alabama Baptist

SELMA, ALA., JULY 16, 1885.

Very Poor Economy.
Some people make a business of cheating themselves, either by eating very mean and cheap food, or else by eating too small a quantity of good food. Either way is as bad as the other. It would be to buy a coffin instead of a suit of good clothes, just because the coffin would cost less. Poor diet means impoverished blood; and that means misery. Brown's Iron Bitters enriches the blood, gives it the iron it needs, and tones up the whole system. Cures dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, malaria, etc.

"It seems to me," said a judge to his daughter, "that your man calls a good many times a week. My court doesn't sit anywhere near as often as yours does." "Oh, well," replied the daughter, "I am engaged to him, you know, and that entitles me to a court of special sessions."

The Cause of Consumption.
Scrofula, manifesting itself in blotches, pimples, eruptions, skin-rheum, and other blemishes of the skin, is not too apt to be due to the delicate tissues of the lungs and the result of a general debility, but to the consumption. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will meet and vanquish the enemy in its stronghold of the blood and cast it out of the system. All druggists.

"Now," said the photographer, taking hold of the cloth over the instrument, "are you ready?" "Yes," replied the doctor. "Well, just keep your eye on that shadow, and I will point to a legend on the wall, which reads 'Perseus' No Credit, and look pleasant.'"

You're It!
It is known far and wide for its many virtues. You can scarcely find a man, woman or child who does not speak of it in the highest terms. It is not a patent medicine, but a pure mineral water, possessing the confidence of the people. It has proven a blessing to our women, and is doing more to relieve their suffering than anything ever before known. It will cure any case of dyspepsia and indigestion. It purifies the blood, and is the best tonic known. Try a bottle of the Seven Springs Iron Alum Mass, and see if the above is not true.

"No," said the Vermont deacon, "I don't approve of hosiery, and when another fellow comes to the church becomes so godless as to try to pass me on the road, count home from me!" "I feel it my duty to the church to let out a little on the reins, just to keep him from putting his trust in earthly things."

ADELINE PATTI, the great songstress, says of Solon Palmer's Perfumes, Toilet Soaps and other toilet articles: "Unhappily, I have never used any other since I have used yours." Principal depot, 374 and 376 Pearl St., New York.

It was only a glad "good-morning," as she passed along the way; But it spread the morning's glory Over the living day.

Skin Diseases.—"Swayne's Ointment," "Swayne's Ointment," cures Tetter, scab, Rheum, Ringworm, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Itchy Skin Eruptions, no matter how obstinate or long standing.

The true Christian is like the sun, which pursues his noiseless track, and everywhere leaves the effect of his beams in a blessing upon the world around him.—[Luther]

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.
Mrs. WINDOL'S SWEETENING SYRUP should always be used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

The bird of wisdom flies low and seeks her nest among the hedges; the eagle himself will be starved if he always soared aloft and against the sun. The sweetest fruit grows near the ground.—[W. S. Lander]

The Kenmore University High School.
Opened September 10th, 1885. The high grade of scholarship and unusual advantages represented by this school, has gained for it the large patronage it has enjoyed for many years.

Time and Place of Meeting of Alabama Associations for 1885.

Prepared for Insertion in the Minutes.

BY H. B. DAVIS, STATISTICAL SECRETARY.

1 Alabama—Rev. David Lee, moderator, Mount Willing; W. P. Rice, clerk, Fort Deposit. Meets with Spring Creek church, October 9.

2 Antioch—T. J. Mason, moderator, Escatawpa; S. M. Tucker, clerk, Silas. Meets with Black Creek church, Oct. 10.

3 Arabascochee—H. Allen, moderator, H. M. Miller, Jr., N. K. Nix, clerk, Stone Hill. Meets with Liberty Hill church, Cleburn county, Oct. 17.

4 Bethel—John W. Jones, moderator, Jefferson; L. M. Bradley, clerk, McKinney. Meets at Linden, Oct. 6.

5 Bethel (South)—J. R. Cowan, moderator, Cedar Bluff; Rev. J. H. Craighead, clerk, Grove Hill. Meets with West Bend church, Clark county, Oct. 1.

6 Bethlehem—Rev. B. J. Skinner, moderator, Burnt Corn; Thos. S. Wiggins, clerk, Monroeville. Meets at Brooklynn, Oct. 24.

7 Big Bear Creek—Rev. F. M. Jackson, moderator, Frankfort; A. L. Moody, clerk, Bellegrove. Meets with Shiloh church, Franklin county, Oct. 10.

8 Bigbee—Rev. J. K. Ryan, moderator, Yanley Creek; Rev. J. D. Cook, clerk, Pushmataha. Meets with Concord church, Choctaw county, Sept. 11.

9 Boling Springs—Rev. T. H. Howie, moderator, Delta; J. C. Bean, clerk, Oxford. Meets with Bethlehem church, Cleburn county, Sept. 26.

10 Cahaba—J. T. Murfee, moderator, Marion; J. P. Harris, clerk, Harrisburg. Meets with Pugh church, Perry county, Oct. 14.

11 Cahaba Valley—J. W. Izzer, moderator, Ashville; P. S. Montgomery, clerk, Ashville. Meets with Mount Spring church, St. Clair county, Oct. 3.

12 Canaan—Rev. A. J. Waldrop, moderator, Woodlawn; E. B. Waldrop, clerk, Woodlawn. Meets with Rahams church, Jefferson county, Sept. 25.

13 Carey—J. C. Motley, moderator, Davidson; W. J. L. Hood, clerk, Ashland. Meets with County Line church, Clay county, Oct. 6.

14 Cedar Bluff—J. H. Glaser, moderator, Brownstown; J. S. Watt, clerk, Cedar Bluff. Meets with Damaris church, Cherokee county, August 14.

15 Centennial—A. J. Slaughter, moderator, Union Springs; F. E. Tompkins, clerk, Fitzpatrick. Meets at Abbeville, Sept. 25.

16 Central—Rev. J. H. Colley, moderator, Equality; Rev. D. S. Martin, clerk, Equality. Meets with Shiloh church, Coosa county, 5 miles east of Rockford, Oct. 2.

17 Cherokee—Bailey Bruce, moderator, Brandon Station; T. N. Appleton, clerk, Collinsville. Meets at Collinsville, Sept. 15.

18 Clear Creek—T. P. Gwin, moderator, Oxford; Lewis Law, clerk, Cropwell. Meets at Wilsonville, Sept. 13.

19 Calumet—C. A. Owen, moderator, Calumet; J. D. Davis, clerk, Calumet. Meets with Calumet church, 7 miles northeast of Hanceville, Blount county, Oct. 10.

20 Elgin—J. L. Bryars, moderator, Bluff Springs, Fla.; P. M. Pritchett, clerk, Bluff Springs, Fla. Meets with Pleasant Hill church, Bluff Springs, Escambia county, Fla., October 3.

21 Elgin—W. R. Calhoun, moderator, Brandon Station; T. N. Appleton, clerk, Collinsville. Meets at Collinsville, Sept. 15.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powder. Sold only in CANADA. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

Prophylactic Fluid.
GREAT GERM DESTROYER!
DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

Disinfectant, Deodorizer and Antiseptic.
USE IT IN EVERY SICK-ROOM FOR SAFETY, CLEANLINESS AND COMFORT.

ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES are arrested by the use of DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID. It is the only disinfectant that is safe to use in the sick-room, and it is the only disinfectant that is safe to use in the sick-room, and it is the only disinfectant that is safe to use in the sick-room.

CONTAGION DESTROYED.

Attend to the sick with safety. Protection from infectious diseases by using the Fluid. Perfectly harmless, used internally or externally.

As an Internal Disinfectant and Deodorant.

Taken or injected or used as a wash it allays inflammation and corrects of sensitive discharges. The Fluid is a certain cure for Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all other venereal diseases. It is the only disinfectant that is safe to use in the sick-room, and it is the only disinfectant that is safe to use in the sick-room, and it is the only disinfectant that is safe to use in the sick-room.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive a bottle of the Fluid. It is the only disinfectant that is safe to use in the sick-room, and it is the only disinfectant that is safe to use in the sick-room, and it is the only disinfectant that is safe to use in the sick-room.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.

men as our wise forefathers saw was best—a training which cultivates the senses, the intellect, and the moral nature.

2. The means which the college now has to work with—buildings, grounds, furniture, library, apparatus—the condition and needs of these—the personal means, the professors, students and employees—the organic agencies, courses of studies, methods of teaching—the discipline, the time and money required and saved—the errors arising from not taking into consideration of these agencies and their relation to each other, when judging of a school.

3. The materials we work on—the students as clay in artists' hands, and also as live agents assisting in moulding their own physical, mental, and moral natures—the care taken in selecting students and removing any one who may be doing harm to others.

4. The work as it goes on here daily—the laborious and difficult work of character building—truthfulness, courage, industry, reverence, politeness, perseverance, and fortitude—the development of strong physical natures—the sharpening and strengthening of the intellect—its training in accuracy of observation and judgment, correctness in reasoning, facility in invention, and power of persuasive speech.

5. The results of all this work—at the college and in the State.

6. The future. The proper position to take as to the relation of the college to the free State institutions, their certain enlargement, our benefit from their prosperity, their indebtedness to us for furnishing a standard of religious instruction and for pushing them to higher aims in discipline and methods of instruction—the duty of our denomination in Alabama to Howard College, the college a necessity to religion and the State, the justice and necessity of assisting the college, being assured whether or not the college is faithful to its obligations—the special claims of the college for endowment and for patronage.

We recognize the presence and blessing which our Heavenly Father has vouchsafed to the College and students during the academic year now closing. He has preserved the lives of all the dear young men who have been committed to our care, and has given to all a usual degree of health. His Holy Spirit has been in our midst, bringing several into the church, and making a profound and lasting impression, we hope, on the minds and hearts of all.

In closing this, my fourteenth annual report, I cannot do my feelings the injustice to omit an expression of my sense of indebtedness to this Honorable Board of Trustees for any success that the College has attained during this administration, the longest it has ever had. If I have remained here so long, and if I have been of any service to the College, I have been it mainly due, not to any merit in myself, but to our able and consecrated faculty, and to the philanthropy and wisdom of this Board of Trustees. Admiration for your disinterested self-sacrifice and confidence in your wonderful wisdom which commends the institution to the confidence, esteem and patronage of the public, have been my inspiration.

Believing that God has made you the instruments in his hands to work for his people wonderful things for the future; and relying upon him for future blessings, I shall continue my humble work with confidence in your judgment, respect for your great virtues, and increased faith in a kind Providence.

Respectfully submitted,
J. T. MURFEE,
 President of Howard College.

DOUBLE DAILY LINE OF PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS
 from Montgomery to Louisville and Cincinnati, Mobile and New Orleans making direct connection for the North, East, West and South. For information as to rates, routes, etc., see agent of the company or write to C. P. Atmore, G. P. & T. A., Louisville, Ky.

GOODS IN SEASON.
 I have again received and offer for sale the justly celebrated

ALASKA REFRIGERATOR.
 The success which has attended their sale the last two seasons and the universal satisfaction that have given warrants the presumption that they will have received their share at the hands of the manufacturer, they will increase in popularity. I have them in all sizes from the smallest to such as have a capacity to hold one hundred pounds of ice. They come with or without porcelain water coolers. I have the agency for the region.

Ice Cream Freezers.
 Which do not have their name in vain, for they are the best freezers made, doing their work rapidly and satisfactorily. Every freezer is warranted as represented or money refunded.

FRUIT JARS.
 I have collected for a large lot of the well known Mason's Porcelain-lined Fruit Jars, which will be sold at very low prices by the single dozen or in case lots.

CROQUET FROM \$5.00 SET UPWARD.
HAMMOCKS AT ALL PRICES.

BATH TUBS.
 Such as Flange, Sponges, Combination and Baby Bath Tubs.

I have received a beautiful line of new Chamber Sets, suitable for Wedding Presents. They are the most attractive ever shown here. The largest assortment of Agate Iron Ware in the city, and the Lowest Prices.

CHICAGO ELECTRIC LAMP.
 One lamp equal to three ordinary kerosene lamps or sixty-candle power, and held in polished brass or nickel plated. Have them in simple founts suitable to be put on any kerosene fixture or as stand lamp. They are the best lamp out, being perfectly safe and non-explosive. My stock is complete in everything pertaining to the Croquet and Hammock business. Trade, Patronage solicited.

L. A. MUELLER,
 42 Broad Street, Selma Ala.

Alabama Baptist.
 SELMA, ALA., JULY 16, 1885.
THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
 From the Biblical Recorder.

Ebed-Melech and Onesiphorus.

Two of God's noblemen. I would that all of God's servants were like them!

Jeremiah, true to God and his country, had faithfully delivered the divine message to the people, for which they clamored for his death. "Then took they Jeremiah and cast him into the dungeon of Malchiah, the son of Hammelech, that was in the court of the prison; and they let down Jeremiah with cords. And in the dungeon there was no water, but mire; so Jeremiah sunk in the mire." Jer. 38:6. There they would gladly have let him die for his fidelity and patriotism, and there he probably would have died, but for the brave and noble spirited Ebed-melech, Zedekiah's servant, who dared to raise his voice against such unjust and inhuman treatment of God's prophet.

"My Lord, the King," said he, "these men have done evil in all that they have done to Jeremiah, the prophet, whom they have cast into the dungeon; and he is like to die for hunger in the place where he is, for there is no more bread in the city." Jer. 38:9. Thus was the prophet's life saved by the timely intervention of his friend, for Ebed-melech, with thirty men, went and delivered the prophet from the mire pit.

Did Jeremiah ever forget his friend, or did such loving service go unrewarded? We shall see.

There is another name worthy to be placed along side that of Ebed-

melech—the name of Onesiphorus, Paul's friend. The apostle had received many evidences of the friendship of Onesiphorus at Ephesus. Through all the years and vicissitudes of the apostle's laborious life, the friendship of Onesiphorus suffered no abatement. When the apostle had become Paul, the aged, he lay in prison and in chains in Rome, under false accusation, and saw in the near future the doom that awaited him at the hands of an unrighteous judge, and the sword of a blood-stained execution. Forsaken by his brethren in the hour of his peril, his heart yearned for the loving ministrations of genuine friendship. The faithful Onesiphorus, undeterred by the fear of shame or danger, went to Rome, diligently sought out the place of the apostle's imprisonment, and gave him abundant proof of his unabated sympathy and friendship. Oh, for more such friends as Onesiphorus!

Did Paul ever forget the loving service and sympathy of his friend? We shall see.

Ebed-melech's reward. God's terrible judgments are soon to overtake Jerusalem. Nebuzar-adan and his army will enter the devoted city, lay her buildings in ashes, and carry away her inhabitants into captivity. God singles out Ebed-melech as an object of distinguishing mercy, and assures him of the divine solicitude and watch-care, by sending to him Jeremiah with this message: "Behold, I will bring my words upon this city for evil, and not for good; and they shall be accomplished in that day before thee. But I will deliver thee in that day, saith the Lord; and thou shalt not be given into the hands of the men of whom thou art afraid. For I will surely deliver thee, and thou shalt not fall by the sword, but thy life shall be for a prey unto thee; because thou hast put thy trust in me, saith the Lord." Jer. 39:16-18. He had evidenced his trust in God by his confidence in his prophet, and his intercession in his behalf. It was a joy to the prophet to deliver the message, and a joy to his friend to receive it. It was a rich reward for his friendly services to the prophet, as well as for his trust in the Lord of Hosts.

Onesiphorus' reward. Paul is in prison and awaiting, with heroic composure, the day of martyrdom. He is writing his last words to the beloved Timothy, and as he writes, memory recalls the many friendly services of Onesiphorus, now probably dead and beyond the reach of his benefactors. He prays, however, and it is no small matter to have the prayers of such a man as Paul—that Onesiphorus "may find mercy of the Lord in that day." He prays for his friend's family. "The Lord gives mercy unto the house of Onesiphorus." Yes, Paul prays for mercy from the time of writing to the judgment day, mercy to save, to guide, to sustain, to bless forever, soul and body; mercy during life, at death, in the last day. Doubtless, untold blessings descended upon that household in answer to the apostle's comprehensive, all-embracing prayer. For Paul had power with God, and his prayers were worth far more than silver and gold.

A word or two now, by way of application. Ebed-melech and Onesiphorus have been tried by the old maxim, "Amicus certus in re incertum carum," and have not been found wanting. They were the friends of God's ministers, bearing God's message to the people, and suffering for the faithful execution of their trust.

Let the people of God in their deportment toward the pastors God has given them, strive to be as sincere and helpful friends as were these eminent servants of God.

If your pastor is worthy your sympathy and your material and moral support, he surely needs them, and for the sake of Christ and humanity let him have them.

There are times when the faithful pastor will feel constrained to present some truth, or pursue some course of action, that will render him obnoxious to unjust criticism and severe censure; do not, Demas-like, forsake him, and fall into line with the censuring multitude. It is mean and cowardly. If he has done his duty, have the moral courage to manifest publicly your hearty approbation. It will do him good. It will do you good.

Again, don't let your pastor, after he has rendered you faithful service, trusting to the honorable fulfillment of your promise to support him, go away unpaid, financially embarrassed in consequence, with credit impaired, and compelled to seek support elsewhere. Don't do it. To put it very mildly, it's downright dishonesty. Your interest in his temporal welfare should not be very far behind his interest in your spiritual welfare. Far better go into your barns and smoke-houses and pocket-books to a painful degree of self-denial, than to have your pastor, unaided, your sympathy, for honesty sullied, and your pastor unpaid and of necessity seeking work and support elsewhere.

Finally, your pastor is not a senseless, unfeeling block of wood or stone, indifferent to love or hate, praise or censure, famine or feast, joy or sorrow. In all these, he is like you. In his arduous work, he needs your hearty co-operation; in his afflictions, he yearns for sympathy. My own experience testifies to the unspeakable helpfulness of genuine Christian sympathy, healing to the spirit as ointment to the wounded flesh, bracing and refreshing as the cooling breeze on a sultry day. Much of this sympathy has come to me by letters from those whom I have instructed and comforted in former years and whom I never expect to see again in this world. Ebed-melech interceded for Jeremiah, Paul prayed for the household of Onesiphorus; and God's ministers, if they have not earthly goods to bestow, have the blessed privilege of praying for their Christian brethren, whatever the distance that separates them.

Let God's ministers study to be faithful, like Jeremiah and Paul; and let all his people study to be helpful like Ebed-melech and Onesiphorus. An exceeding great reward, a crown of glory, awaits us all in the better land. Let us strive for it.

JNO. T. ALBRIGHT.

Let Us Play.

If it should seem paradoxical to say that play is work, let us watch for an hour one of our children play "keep house," or build a fort, or do any of the hundred things that the average boy and girl find to do during a day. How often, as you told the dear child in your arms at the close of the day and kiss down the drooping eyelids, you say, "She is so tired of play." "She has played so hard all day."

But, dear mother, she has worked hard all day, therefore let us consider the matter of directing the children's energies to a certain extent, and see if they will not be better and happier for it. I know that many a mother will say, "Oh, I haven't time to play with my children. Only mothers who have plenty of money and plenty of servants can do that."

Before arguing this point, allow me to give a bit of advice as regards toys. Do not buy many, nor cheap, perishable things, which are quickly disposed of, and create a demand for something new from day to day. For a little girl buy household utensils and dolls, for the mother instinct must be satisfied. Give her a tiny broom and dust-pan, a flat-iron and table, a set of dishes, of course, as well as a miniature laundry set.

Now, having purchased these things, for a Christmas gift, would it really take much time to show just how to use them? Take ten minutes out of your day and teach her how to lay a real table; how to lay her little cloth straight; to set mamma's place with the cups, saucers, etc., and papa's with the meat dish before him. Give her some tiny napkins; of paper if need be, and show her where to put them; how to arrange the knives, forks and dishes. Give her sometimes some "truly food," and on another day show her how to hold her little broom. Let her hunt for cobwebs (if you are very busy) telling her that these are to be taken down first. Great will be her delight should the search be successful.

For your boy, if you live in the country, get first of all, garden tools; a diminutive wheelbarrow or cart, as soon as he is large enough to use them. So many of his best lessons may be taught from nature's open book that no thoughtful father would neglect the teaching, or feel that he had "no time" to devote to it. For a boy shut up in the city, alas, there are fewer helpful resources, yet provide him with a box of tools and a place where he may use them, and give him an occasional order for a small box or shelf. Let him have a tiny grocery store, if you can afford it, and after showing him how to print "no liquors" over the door, stock it for him with rice, sugar, coffee, beans, etc., then teach him how to use the delicate scales, how to do up a parcel neatly, and when you are busy with your sewing, dear mother, if he asks you the old question, "What every mother hears to often, 'What shall I do now?' order something from the grocery, and when it is deposited in your lap, tell the dear little fellow something of the beautiful things the spices grow. Don't say to him, unless you must, 'Oh, run away; mamma's busy now.' You always will be busy, and so will he. Your child's training is your most important business, and, unless you find him something to do, the individual whom Watts sings of in his 'Divine and Moral' will surely do so.

By and by, when Kate and Susie wield the sceptre over their own houses, how much better they will do it for remembering how mother taught them when they were little girls. And how often, as your boy's skillful fingers construct some trifling contrivance or adornment for his own home, will his mind revert to the time when he did such things for mother; and, remembering it, his heart will grow tender, and his manhood stronger and better. It will take time and patience, and it will often "make a litter" about the house, but, dear mothers and fathers—let us play!

Congregationalist.

What to Read When the Day is Over.

It is wise at night, says Canon Kingsley, to read, but a few minutes, some book which will compose and soothe the mind; which will bring us face to face with the true facts of life, death, and eternity; which will make us remember that man doth not live by bread alone; which will give us before we sleep, a few thoughts worthy of a Christian man with an immortal soul in him. I do not mean merely religious books, excellent as they are in these days. I mean any books which help to make us better, and wiser, and sober, and more charitable persons; any books which will teach us to despise what is vulgar and low, and to love what is noble and high-minded, pure and just.

Crops in Wet Weather.

At this season of the year it sometimes happens that a rainy spell comes on before the crops are laid by, and by the time good weather comes again the crop is so far advanced that the farmer is in doubt as to whether it will do most good or most harm to work it then. The grass has been growing rapidly all the time, and between the two the crop is in a bad fix. As dry weather is apt to follow a rainy spell, it does often happen that great harm is done a crop by working it, for the roots having first been brought near the surface by the previous rain are torn by the plow and dry weather setting in, the supply of moisture is cut off and the crops suffer. To obviate this evil and get the crops laid by in time is an important thing. Can it be done? It can be if the farmer will work while it rains.

Now, we do not advise any one to risk his life to save a crop, as working in the rain would seem to imply. But farmers, like teamsters and others, ought to have a suit of rubber clothes to wear when their duties compel them to move about in the rain. Then they will finish plowing in time, despite the rain. It matters very little how wet ground is plowed if rain continues to fall upon it. It will not be bad. In this way the grass can be

kept down and the roots of a crop left unharmed after the rain is over. This is the simple point about it, and in this way the farmer may keep the grass within bounds during a rainy spell and save his crop.

To know just when and how to work a crop is an infallible sign of a good farmer, and it is better sometimes to endure a little inconvenience and submit to a little extra labor, than to spoil all by waiting for fair skies and sunny weather.—*Messenger.*

Bearing in mind that the stomach of a horse is small in proportion to the size of his frame, he requires feeding often, and though three times a day is sufficient, four times is better. Unlike human beings, horses should drink before they eat, because, owing to the conformation of the horse, water does not remain in the stomach, but passes through into a large intestine called the caecum. If a horse be fed first, the water passing through the stomach, will be likely to carry with it particles of food, and thus bring about colic.

Good beef, when fresh, has a fine grain and is of a vermillion color with a slight tint of purple on the cut surface. It is firm, but tender to the touch, and is so elastic that no mark is left after pressure from the finger. The fat is yellowish-white, like fresh butter, and firm. Sometimes the lean is slightly veined with fat, but it must have no flavor of stear. The surface must be quite dry when cut, scarcely moistening the finger. When beef is lean, coarse and sinewy-looking, it is old and tough.

The Guernsey cattle are famed, as well as their better known Jersey competitors, for the large yield and superior quality of their butter. They are somewhat larger, and not quite so attractive in appearance as the Jerseys, but as butter-makers there is little to choose between them. They are at present less than half the price of the Jerseys of equal breeding, cows which have tested seventeen to nineteen quarts selling for \$100 to \$120 each.

A Flat Contradiction.

Some one has told you that your catarrh is incurable. It is not so. Dr. Sagar's Catarrh Remedy will cure it. It is pleasant to use and it always does its work thoroughly. We have yet to hear of a case in which it did not accomplish a cure when faithfully used. Catarrh is a disease which it is dangerous to neglect. A certain remedy is at your command. Avail yourself of it before the complaint assumes a more serious form. All druggists.

A square built, well muscled horse will stand more work and more hardships than two tank, loose jointed ones, and not require as much food as one of them. A half-bred Norman is worth four scrubs in the harness or two in the market.

"Little, but Oh My."

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are scarcely larger than mustard seeds, but they have no equal as a cathartic. In all disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels they act like a charm. Purely vegetable, sugar coated, and enclosed in glass vials. Pleasant, safe and sure. By druggists.

A lawyer, whose reputation in the community was not very high, met an old gentleman one day, and said to him: "Do you know, Mr. H— that I am a direct descendant from Miles Standish?" "Is it possible?" was the reply. "What a descent!"

"All hands on deck! The vessel's sinking!" cried the captain of a foundering steamer to his passengers. "I shall stay here," said a testy old gentleman. "I've no fancy for going on deck to see myself drowned."

Drunkness causes idleness, destroys industry, injures employers, disappoints customers, violates engagements, spoils work, prevents all improvement, depreciates wages, ruins trade, agriculture and commerce, and is the twin companion of robbery.

Western R. W. of Ala.
QUICKEST
MOST DIRECT ROUTE
TO
 New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Close connection made with Piedmont Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Kennesaw or Cincinnati Southern.

Trains leave as follows:

TIME TABLE NO. 31.

MAY 17, 1885. No. 51 No. 53 No. 1
 Lv. Selma..... 7:30 am 4:20 pm 5:15 pm
 Lv. Montgomery..... 9:20 am 7:15 pm 7:15 pm
 Lv. Montgomery..... 9:35 am 8:00 pm Sunday
 Ar. Opelika..... 11:44 am 11:44 pm
 To Mobile and New Orleans.

Lv. Montgomery..... 8:15 pm
 Ar. Mobile..... 2:40 am
 " New Orleans..... 7:45 am
 Ar. Columbus..... 1:16 pm
 " Macon..... 5:50 pm
 " West Point..... 12:32 am 11:44 pm
 Via Central R. R.
 Lv. Atlanta..... 3:40 pm 3:55 am
 Ar. Macon..... 7:40 pm 7:35 am
 " Savannah..... 9:30 am 3:30 pm
 Via Gulf & S. F. Ry.
 Lv. Atlanta..... 3:50 pm 8:00 am
 Ar. Augusta..... 9:20 pm 3:35 pm
 " Charleston..... 7:40 am 9:35 pm
 Via W. & A. R. R.
 Lv. Atlanta..... 1:30 pm 8:00 am
 Ar. Chattanooga..... 6:50 pm 1:25 pm
 " Cincinnati..... 6:00 pm
 Via Piedmont Air Line to New York and the East.
 Lv. Atlanta..... 6:30 pm 8:40 am
 Ar. Gainesville..... 8:08 pm 10:32 am
 Ar. Charlotte..... 4:45 am 6:10 pm
 " Danville..... 10:32 am 11:07 pm
 " Richmond..... 4:20 pm 7:00 am
 " Lynchburg..... 1:45 pm 1:50 am
 " Baltimore..... 9:25 pm 9:35 am
 " Philadelphia..... 3:00 pm 12:45 pm
 " New York..... 6:30 am 3:40 pm

SELMA DIVISION.
 No. 4. No. 2.
 Lv. Selma..... 7:15 pm 8:15 am 8:25 am
 Ar. Selma..... 9:05 am 11:30 am 10:15 am
 Pullman Sleepers on all trains between Montgomery and Washington without change.

Western Railroad Sleepers on trains 32 and 33 between Montgomery and Atlanta.

Trains 50 and 51 connect at Chehaw with Tuskegee railroad.

Cecil Gambett,
 General Manager.

CHAS. H. CROMWELL,
 General Passenger Agent.

HELP for working people. Send to cents postage and we will mail to you a copy of our new book, "How to make money in a few days." You can live at home, and work in spare time only, or all the time. You can be easily and successfully. All of both sexes, and all ages, are wanted. We want you to work for us, and we will pay you as well as any other place. We will send you a copy of our new book, "How to make money in a few days." You can live at home, and work in spare time only, or all the time. You can be easily and successfully. All of both sexes, and all ages, are wanted. We want you to work for us, and we will pay you as well as any other place. We will send you a copy of our new book, "How to make money in a few days." You can live at home, and work in spare time only, or all the time. You can be easily and successfully. All of both sexes, and all ages, are wanted. We want you to work for us, and we will pay you as well as any other place. 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