

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST.

JOHN G. HARRIS, Editor and Proprietor.

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Mid-Summer in Florida.

Gradually the true character of Florida, as to soil, productiveness, climate, healthfulness, and desirableness as a place of abode, is coming to light, and being understood and appreciated. But it has taken already a long time to reach this point, and the end is not yet by any means fully attained. As far back as when the purchase of the territory of Florida from Spain was under discussion in the United States Senate, that eccentric and yet talented statesman, John Randolph, of Virginia, earnestly objected to the passage of the bill for providing for the purchase on the ground that the country was inaccessible and worthless. He is reported to have said substantially these words: "The speaker, what is Florida? A land of swamps, bogs, everglades, filled with frogs, tadpoles, snakes, terrapins, alligators, musquitos, gallinippers, and ague and fever." So far Mr. Randolph told considerable truth, for Florida—boundaries, surely in some parts, in all the reptiles and insects which he names, but what he said next implies, as surely, a huge misconception: "Why, sir, a man would not emigrate to that land, even from purgatory. What, then, do we want with Florida?" But Florida is better known now, after more than forty years, and it is to-day considered one of the most valuable parts of our great whole country,—the only part, in fact, especially on this eastern side of the continent, where no winter snows fall, and where, literally, "perpetual spring abides and never fading flowers." In other words, the only perpetual summer land, as well as the only land where the orange, lemon, lime, citron, pomelo, shaddock, pomegranate, guava, pawpaw, and fig can be produced abundantly and profitably. The degree to which this country and its climate have already come to be appreciated is seen in the hundreds of thousands of health and pleasure seekers who every winter pour hither from nearly all the other parts of the broad land, and in the tens of thousands of new settlers that every year are added to the permanent population of the State, and in the literal millions of dollars being invested in

packed and hard, and the dust laid, so that wheeling is easy and pleasant, and the orange trees and vegetables are booming with continual growth. But exposure on the part of new comers to these rains produces a very similar effect to exposure to the sun's heat—bringing on early fever and rheumatism. These evil effects, however, it is claimed, are only to the new comers, and that, after the first year, or at most the second year, the resident may disregard sun and rain with perfect impunity. It is certain that we see men, white men from the North as well as native Floridians, and colored people everywhere, exposing themselves continually, laboring out in the broiling heat, and right through hard showers sometimes, until their garments are not saturated with perspiration, and then standing in the shower, and still seem to suffer naught by it all. Whether this writer could ever attain to that high physical state that he, too, could endure this, is at present writing, to him, quite unlikely and improbable. Still there is a way of enjoying life here in Florida, even in mid-summer, and that is, by keeping in the shade and in the cool place during the intense heat of the day, and keeping out of the wet of the rains, and not working too hard over a cook-stove or anywhere else. But the "cool place"—where is that? It is almost always somewhere. On some side of the house, under some verandah, or in some hall-way, if you will only look for it, you will find it where a cool and refreshing breeze is stirring. It may fall you once in a while, but look again. It has changed its direction, and it now strikes the shade on another side of the house. This is a peculiarity of Florida. This peninsular land is so contiguous to the sea in every part of it, that some sea breeze, more or less refreshing, is very generally passing from some direction—shifting and changing in degree and direction it may be, and yet always moving somewhere and keeping the air stirred and laden with refreshing life. Though, therefore, the thermometer may stand, day after day, through the hot summer, at an average of about 90° in the shade, rising sometimes to 95° and even once to 100°, and then sinking as low as 75° or 80° at night, it is not so trying as it seems.

A Year's Sunday-School Work.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON, D. D.

The last Annual Report of the American Baptist Publication Society, presented in May, 1885, states that the Sunday-school missionaries of the Society had organized, in the preceding twelve months, four hundred and sixty-two Sunday-schools. This seems to be a goodly number, but in order to understand its full significance, let us compare it with some other numbers.

In the Sunday-school statistics for the United States and the British Provinces, in June, 1884, we find the following totals of all Sunday-schools in some of our cities:

Brooklyn, 240; Chicago, 212; 462; New York, 311; St. Louis, 125; Boston, 131; Baltimore, 240; Louisville, 103—473.

San Francisco, 75; New Orleans, 77; Cleveland, 77; Buffalo, 84; Newark, 72; Jersey City, 68—453.

That is, the Sunday-schools organized by the missionaries of the Publication Society, in the year 1884-5, were more numerous than those in Brooklyn and Chicago; or in San Francisco, New Orleans, Cleveland, Buffalo, Newark, and Jersey City; and nearly as many as those in New York City and St. Louis; or in Boston, Baltimore, and Louisville.

Again, if we look to the different States, we find that in the six New England States, the total number of schools of all denominations was five thousand one hundred and eighty-eight—only a little more than eleven times as many as those established in the last year of the Society.

The figures, four hundred and sixty-two, indicate that, on the average, in every three days, four schools were organized; that is, more than eight schools per week. It is a work quite done, but large in the aggregate, and far-reaching in its results. Who can tell how widely its influence may extend, or how grandly fruitful it may be?

least preaching, which not only edified the brethren, but caused the unconverted to call upon the Lord for mercy and salvation. Bro. McLendon preached religion in July, 1880, and was baptized by the writer and joined Bethel church. The next year he went to the Howard, and was also licensed by his brethren to preach. Several months ago he moved to within a few miles of Friendship, having received a letter from Bethesda. On Tuesday night of the meeting he put his letter in at Friendship. The church immediately, by a unanimous vote, requested his ordination. Bro. B. A. Jackson being present, he was called as a part of the presbytery, and eleven o'clock the next day set as the time for his ordination. When the hour arrived, the brethren gathered and called to the ministry. The church and presbytery both being satisfied, the ordination took place in the presence of a large congregation, and he was set apart to the full work of the ministry. All look for great results from his labors.

I heard many remark that Bro. Jackson also preached some of the best sermons of his life. I told them that that was easily accounted for; that Bro. Jackson, like them, was expecting great things of the Lord.

To all my brethren and sisters in Christ Jesus let me say to you, do not only ask great things of the Lord, but expect great things of the Lord, and he will open the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing so there will be room in your soul to retain it.

J. W. ORME.

Pugh, Aug. 21st.

A Beginning.

Dear Bro. Harris: Permit me to give a brief sketch of Bro. A. E. Pinckard's first sermon, delivered at Post Oak Academy, near Newton, Ala., July 19, 1885. His text was taken from the 33rd Psalm, 5th verse: "He loveth righteousness and judgment; the earth is full of the goodness of the Lord." His subject was, "The Goodness of God."

There is nothing that so embarrasses a public speaker as to feel his inability; and there is nothing that so embarrasses me to-day as to feel my inability to do justice to the goodness of God, which has been so beautifully bestowed upon us. We may look out on the broad expanse of the earth, or ocean, and we will see the works of the Almighty's hand. And when we contemplate nature, we are filled with amazement and admiration, and should be filled with love and thankfulness for his great and wonderful works. It is by the contemplation of nature that we are raised up to a just appreciation of nature's God. The most delicate flowers and smallest herbs are the works of his hand. Creation is decorated with the many flowers and plants, which add to her beauty and grandeur.

How long will the goodness of God last? It will last forever. "Why boastest thou thyself in mischief, O mighty man? the goodness of God endureth continually." It also leadeth men to repentance. We might truly say that the infinite hand of God is stamped on the delicate flowers as well as on the loftiest mountains; it is stamped on the earth and on the sea; it is stamped on man and on the heavens. When we realize the vastness and magnanimity of creation, the power and goodness of God, it is not strange that we go from day to day, from week to week, and sometimes from year to year, without thanking him for his many blessings and mercies! But our natures are so completely wrapped up in sin that we often sink God into oblivion. Longing for the light, we hold the battle threads of our lives, and can at any moment call to us to meet him, and to face the dread realities of eternity. While we are thus forgetting God, his goodness continues, and his blessings fall upon us as rain on a sandy desert. But while we are thus negligent and indifferent, let us not forget that man is placed on the topmost round of creation. He is placed over and above every animal and living creature on the earth, and is made in the image and likeness of God. While thus noticing the goodness and blessings of God, remember it takes religion to realize and to appreciate his goodness and blessings. Religion is the tie that binds us to God, and holds us in our proper sphere. Then let us strive for it, let us seek for it, let us pray for it. And let us not forget the goodness of God, nor fail to lay up treasures in that happy beyond—our eternal home—not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

On my arrival I told several that I had come there expecting to baptize twenty souls, if no more. I was like Bro. Guise; I was expecting great things of the Lord; and he gave me good measure, running over. To him be all the glory.

Brother J. C. McLendon and B. A. Jackson assisted and did excel-

Christian Union.

Who is on the Lord's side? Who is for the Lord God of hosts? Who is not to put forth a hand, nor to stagger in abetting error? Who is so earnestly for the faith, that they would not do either to add to or subtract from the Word of God, even if it was as difficult as the grain of sand? Services refused to cast into the sea to prevent his body being hurt; who had rather burn than be hurt; who are willing to make all according to the pattern given; who take the pains to ascertain the orthodox, and who evangelize; who calculate the injury done by the church, who cannot see that all organizations are man-made, except one; who searches for that one more than for fine gold; who examine for precept or example for putting sinners under the prayers of saints; for making the Sunday-school a part of the church, and then letting the members, in part, especially the young, absent themselves from the preaching of the word; and while attending lessons in school, use much lightness in the examination of the solemn truths of the Word of God; who has determined the scriptural precept of presenting the Bible in ordaining a minister, or calling on any who do not follow with us to aid in any church work; who know it is right, from the Word of God, to have Christmas trees in his house, or table-lamp, or supper, or raffia, &c., in order to raise money for the Lord; who knows that the blessed Savior is well pleased at any of his people's recognizing the 25th of December as his birth day, and then without knowing his pleasure, or trying to know, aid in the orgies which mark it as the birth-day of Bacchus, the god of wine? We fall of being a unit in these things, because we do not read to understand; because we do not care to mortify the flesh, and to go contrary to the opinions of the influential in high places, and whilst we fail of perfect union, the whole outside professing world is clamoring for it, taxing, straining, nerves and spending, and leading the whole world, to the ruin of our souls.

Adjoining until Saturday 8:12 a.m. The delegates were all assigned homes, to which they went and enjoyed the hospitalities of the brethren. At night we had a good sermon by J. M. Smith.

SECOND DAY.

Saturday at 8:12 a.m. the body was called to order by the moderator. The day was occupied in hearing and discussing the reports of committees. The report on Sabbath-schools was read and laid over as a special order of business for Sunday at 9 a.m. The report on Missions was then read and discussed by brethren J. N. Webb, J. S. Watt and Dr. T. M. Bailey, who came in in his usual way of awakening the people on the subject of Missions.

At 11 a.m., the association adjourned until 2 p.m., during which time the writer preached to a large congregation, from Phil. 2:5. After which we all partook of an excellent dinner prepared by the brethren and sisters of the community.

The afternoon session was occupied in the discussion of reports on temperance and religious literature. The association took high grounds on the temperance question, showing a disposition to root out the evil if possible.

The positions taken on religious literature, showed that our people were all alive on this important feature of our denomination, and especially in regard to the ALABAMA BAPTIST.

THIRD DAY.

Sunday at 9 a.m. the report on Sabbath-schools was taken up and discussed by various brethren. Bro. Bailey gave a speech on this subject, showing his clear conception of Bible truth. Christianity meant something more than belonging to the church.

At 11 o'clock the missionary sermon was preached by Eld. J. M. B. Gresham, from Mark 16:15; after which a contribution was taken up.

At 2 p.m. Dr. Bailey began a sermon, but was prevented from finishing it on account of the rain.

FOURTH DAY.

On Monday the body met at 8:12 a.m. Though the rain was falling heavily, the brethren met to finish the business of the association, which was done, as we began, in union and love. We took leave of each other to meet with the church at Mt. Bethel, Cherokee county, on Friday before

it is sold without price; without sacrificing the least principle; for all acknowledge that open door to be the door of God; all take immersion to be valid and the apostolic yes higher commanded of Christ himself; although that the Savior could not command infant baptism after he had said: "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." Then, leave all your worldly works and come into the visible kingdom by that open door; observing all things which he has commanded, and the prayer of the Savior will be answered, that his people may be one, and the world will believe that the Father has sent the Son.

P. T. H.

Cedar Bluff Association.

The Cedar Bluff Association met with the Denmar church, Aug. 15, 1885, near Gaylesville, in Cherokee county.

The introductory sermon was preached by Eld. J. N. Webb, from Acts 2:47. After a recess of an hour and a half, the association was called together by the former moderator. Letters from the churches were read by J. S. Watt and R. F. Selman, showing an increase in membership in the churches during the last associational year, an increase in Sabbath-school interest, and an increase in money for missions generally. After which an election was had for officers, which resulted in the election of J. M. B. Gresham as moderator, and J. S. Watt, clerk.

New churches were called for, when the church at New Hope presented a petitionary letter with her delegates, asking for membership in our body, which was received.

Correspondence was then called for from the Cherokee Association. The name of Eld. J. W. Borough was then enrolled from the Tallasseehatchee and Ten Island; W. H. Ballard and Bro. Ewing, from Cave Spring Association, Ga.; Elds. J. M. Smith and J. W. King, with several others, from the Coosa Association, Georgia. Dr. T. M. Bailey, Corresponding Secretary of the State Board, was received in his official capacity.

Committees were then appointed on the various subjects. During this time the association was addressed by Dr. Bailey, on the subject of

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Close of My Ramble.

Bro. Harris: I closed my last article at Smith & Marbury's Mill. This is the largest lumber mill I ever saw. I left here on Friday evening for Verbena. When I landed at this beautiful little town I was conducted by one of Bro. Brook's sons to the home of this good man, where I spent the night. It will be remembered that the wife of this esteemed brother bore a great part in having the Baptist church built at this place. The following morning I told Bro. B. I wanted to visit Dr. Cotney, an old friend. No sooner said than he had the buggy in readiness for me, and sister Brooks ready to show me the way. Bro. Cotney lives about one and a half miles from town, where an hour or so was delightfully spent. Returning to town I wended my way to Bro. J. L. Thompson's, who has charge of the Baptist church here; and oh! how sad I was to see his dear wife so afflicted. I looked on the face of my grief-stricken brother and my heart sympathized with him in his sore trouble. May God remember him and his suffering wife in mercy. Bro. K. Wells took me to his lovely home that evening, where I spent a pleasant night. Next morning I boarded the train for Clanton, in order to visit friends and attend church.

Being an old acquaintance of Judge Callen, I naturally sought shelter under his hospitable roof. The Sunday-school convened before preaching hour, and from the outlook seemed to be doing fine work. Exactly at eleven o'clock, as has generally been my custom, I took the stand and preached for these people. After service I returned to the home of the Judge, where I remained in perfect

rest.

W. C. T. L.

Temperance Column.

Selected by Mrs. M. J. Turner, Superintendent of the Georgia Temperance Society.

W. C. T. L.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE IN THE NURSERY.

BY BESSIE V. CUSHMAN.

"Temperance is God's law for the body."

Accepting this broad definition, we cannot overestimate the value of "temperance teaching in the schools." But this part of the child's education should not be committed entirely to the public school. The best, though perhaps not the most immediate result of the scientific instruction bill, will be the education of mothers. The agitation and discussion necessary to place this law upon the statute books of fourteen States must prove educative and in those States where the movement has failed, the labor is not lost. The seed sown shall soon spring up.

Whatever the child learns grows into his mind, becoming part of it, and forming the grain of his character. The learning of later years is adventitious—it lies upon the surface. It is the difference between veneer and "real wood." The same current of blood that stamps an impression upon the youthful memory, carries building material to the growing brain, and these early impressions enter into the solid masonry upon which manhood is built, while the knowledge acquired in maturity is but paint or whitewash.

If our premises be true, we should teach first that which is most important in the realm of the child's comprehension. Can anything be more important than knowledge of the habits upon which depend health and vigorous physical life? Fortunately

the young mind can understand the physical law at a very early age. Teach the child the true value of the body; that is not him, but his—the house built of God, which he is to occupy during his earthly life. He will see while very young that a fine house is desirable; and too that people are judged somewhat by the houses in which they live, and by the way they keep their houses. Don't let him think you send him to bed early to get rid of his noise; but tell him of the tiny cell-workmen who are building his house; how they do most of their work when he is asleep, and the very best in the first part of the night. He can understand that we need less sleep because our houses are finished, and they have only to keep up repairs for us, while for him they are really building up flesh and bone. His imagination will make these wonderful little laborers more real to him than the microscope makes them to us. Tell him how they have to get building material from the blood, just as the mason has to use brick and mortar for a wall. Each set of cells, or workmen, select the material for their special use. The bone builders use lime and the brain builders phosphorus and many other substances, but all must get supplies from the blood. All use a great deal of water. Alcohol takes the water supply as a great thirsty beast might drink the water from the mason's tank, leaving none to mix the mortar with; then the work stops. Then it saps the water from tissue already formed, leaving it tender, and brittle, just as a wall begins to crumble after fire has burned the water out of the cement. Doctors call that "fatty degeneration." A great deal of oxygen is necessary too. There isn't much oxygen in tobacco smoke! Before this your little philosopher will ask, "What is blood made of?" When he hears it is made from what we eat, he will have interest as well as pleasure in his food, and you will have power over his appetite. He will begin to exercise self-control, that divinely force in human nature. Explain that the tooth builders must have lime phosphate for the enamel of a tooth, as surely as a mason must have plaster-of-paris to hard finish a wall. The chief source of lime phosphate is the grains, but only very little is found in

bread, corn bread and the grits, especially if his mother cultivates her taste as well as his. Tell him the meat makes so much waste the builders have to stop work to clear away the rubbish. Milk does not hinder them so. Even pups, and little wolves, and lion whelps, who eat flesh entirely when grown, eat only milk when they are small and their mothers take care of them. Or you may save him from forming that unnatural carnivorous appetite which leads to the craving for stimulants, and of itself causes some kinds of fatal disease. Four of our teeth are "flesh tearing." From this we may get a hint of the proper proportion of meat in our dietary.

Tell him coffee and tea hurry and worry the nerve builders so, they can not possibly do their work well, while beer and whiskey make them so dizzy that everything they do is crooked. Thus every fact and law is idealized, or rather materialized, and physiology to the imaginative child—and another too—is a fairy tale. To do this the mother must acquire the hard scientific facts, and let her imagination play with them till she can give them to the child in pleasing form. Every woman has a touch of Mother Goose in her nature. The trouble is, mothers neither learn nor think of these things. They may understand the movement of the heavenly bodies, but they know very little of human bodies. I do not underrate "higher education" for women, but I do affirm that the highest education for woman is that which makes her the best mother. And if I were talking to men instead of women, I would say, "that is the best culture for you which fits you for the priestly, kingly function of fatherhood."

Inspire the child with ambition for a fine body, and he will do what has to be done to secure it. Show him what is involved in physical culture. The body is the instrument; not the music, but the melody of life largely depends upon the perfection of the instrument. He may make it a noble creature, with every nerve steady and every muscle trained to do his bidding, or he may neglect and abuse it till it becomes jaded and mean-spirited; or, more disastrous of all, he may allow it to become his master. Then both horse and rider go down in the hot sea of sensualism.

Teach by precept and example that physiological law is God's law, and transgression is sin.

miles of railroad will be constructed and put into operation in Florida this year, than in any other one State in the Union. This booming Christian town of DeLand will very well illustrate this railroad building boom. With one road already in operation from the St. Johns River up to this high pine ridge summit, on which the town is located, two more are rapidly building and expected to be finished before the year ends—the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West road, which will run near by to us and have a spur coming to the town and connecting it with every train, and the DeLand and Atlantic road that will connect us with the great ocean only 25 miles east from us.

Still, Florida as a summer climate and as a place of desirable residence for all the year round, is not even yet fully understood and appreciated. It is true, settled and now universally conceded that, as a winter resort, our climate is most desirable and healthful, but many will yet ask, Can any body ever endure the long, intense, unremitting heat of summer? Now the writer would wish to speak moderately, as well as modestly, upon this point, for this is his first summer of residence here. Twice before, it is true, he had visited the State in mid-summer, and travelled extensively over it, and found the heat no more oppressive than a further north, or even far north; still how it is for all the long summer through? That he has not yet tested. So far, however, it has been to him quite tolerable and even pleasant, especially when he has been properly careful to avoid too much exposure to the sun and rains. It is certain that he could not endure too much of these as yet; and it is probable most new comers could not at once. By 8 a.m. during the summer, the heat of the sun—rising to 100° to 110° where it shines—becomes intense and painful, penetrating to the very marrow, and is very likely to bring on early a dry fever and rheumatism. So there must, for the present year at least, be an avoidance of too much exposure to the sun's rays and heat, and to the rains.

About two months now it has rained, on an average, about every other day, showers varying from half an hour to three hours in continuous, good copious showers. These rains wonderfully refresh the atmosphere, keep the sand on the roads

avoiding exposure and not overworking, are observed. Particularly in the evening, as the sun goes down, and all through the night, ordinarily, there is the cool and pleasant breeze, and the nights, therefore, are as favorable for sleep as at a Northern sea resort or a mountain retreat. Mosquitoes in the dry elevated pine lands are very few, and there are no flies in summer. A few fleas, and an interminable army of senseless gnats, are the only annoyance, and these are really trifling.

But to the end, Rev. Paul Willis, for several years a pastor here in Florida, now located in South Carolina, recently wrote a letter back to our Florida Baptist Witness, in which occurs this paragraph, corroborating, I think, all I have said of our summer climate here—

"While I write to-day the weather is very pleasant; but up to this time since our arrival we have used fans freely, and have answered the question: 'Is it not warmer in Florida than it is here?' negatively, over and over. The truth is, the climate of Florida can scarcely be surpassed, either in winter or summer. He who has had his brow fanned by the shifting breezes of the Peninsula State, on a hot summer's day or evening, can never forget the refreshing feelings produced thereby. But there is one redeeming feature about the warm weather here; it is of shorter duration than it is farther south."

Speaking of our Florida Baptist Witness—yes, we have this now located at this point—that I may perhaps claim, is fast becoming our denominational centre in this rising State. Of course, the paper is at present small in some respects, (as there are only about 20,000 Baptists in this field, white and colored), as compared with papers that have a contingency of from 50,000 to 100,000 and more in their territory. Nevertheless, our paper lives and grows in proportion, quality and the favor with which it is received, and should grow in its subscription list also, and hence in its resources, until it shall become and be for Florida what your paper, Bro. Editor, is for Alabama and other papers for their respective fields.

G. J. JOHNSON.

DeLand, Fla.

God not only reigns, but rules. The universe is his kingdom; eternity is term of office.—H. H. Tucker.

on the receipts for its Sunday-school work. Every church or Sunday-school that contributes this year will help to increase the number of new schools, and every one that fails, by that failure will keep the number down.

Expect Great Things.

At Friendship, in Salem Association, has just ended one of the most gracious revivals it has ever been my pleasure to witness. On the third Sabbath in July our young brother J. C. McLendon preached for me at Friendship, when five came forward and related their Christian experience, and one asked to be received until he could procure his letter from the church to which he belonged. On the same day my good brother, Deacon A. L. Guise, wrote to me the result of the meeting, and, referring to the next regular meeting in August, (at which time they expected to protract it,) he said to me: "Bro. Orme, come prepared to go into the water, for we are expecting great things of the Lord." And he was not disappointed, only in that the Lord did even more than he anticipated, after expecting so much.

Arriving on Saturday morning, I found an unusually large congregation for Saturday, and took as a text the words of Jesus to the ruler, "Be not afraid, only believe." And it did appear that every member, together with many unconverted like the ruler, took heart at his plain, simple command. And from the free service to the last we were not disappointed. The meeting continued five days. On the morning of the sixth I baptized six happy souls, making in all received forty-one—thirty-five by baptism, one by restoration, and five by letter. Bro. Guise was made to rejoice by seeing both his daughters confess Jesus. O that Christians everywhere, like those good brethren and sisters, would expect great things of the Lord, and only believe as they did! Then would Zion bring forth sons and daughters to the glory of God.

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according to previous ar-
he had to leave for sa-
By the way, Bro. Skip-
el. He is acting as mis-
the Alabama Association.
the association be proud of
for he has but few equals,
or young, in the State. I
known a man to preach to
agation who seemed to
re powerful influence over
audience than he did. I
before seen a congrega-
rly, respectful and atten-
tue, the young people of
nity are noted for moral-
and good behavior. They
lit, and we wish others to
they are such. We would
ess the young people.

Skipper left, we secured
ampton's valuable services
a. Bro. C. came full of the
preached in the power of
We had a glorious meet-
ty-four were added to our
teen by baptism and nine

th of this place is good
olerably good. Cotton is
aged some by rust. God
us this year on every hand,
we should be very thank-
tful town is situated in one
e beautiful localities in the
property is advancing all the
C. A. G.

22nd.

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