

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST.

HARRIS & DAVIS, Editors and Proprietors.

"SPEAKING THE TRUTH IN LOVE."

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Liquor Licenses by Fraud.

In speaking of the "fraud" upon the City of Tuscaloosa in the matter of obtaining licenses to sell liquor during the year 1886, we do not wish to speak harshly or unkindly of any of the parties concerned. A license to sell liquor is obtained upon the recommendation of "twenty" respectable householders and freeholders. Judge Browne construes the law literally, and after satisfying himself that the recommenders are householders and freeholders he has no alternative but to grant the license,—that he has no right to inquire how, or for what specific purpose, these parties became freeholders. We all know that Judge Browne is a conscientious man, and concede that he is an able judge, but in the granting of the licenses last Saturday, we, the judges, the applicants, the recommending parties, and the entire community are satisfied that the spirit of the law was not only evaded and violated, but that the whole transaction, so far as the transfer of real estate to certain parties,—12 in number, we believe—to enable them to sign the applications for license, was a bogus, a fraudulent transaction; and we believe, was virtually admitted to be such by the Judge and by the parties themselves, in the examination that transpired last Friday and Saturday. The defect is, that the law permitted the fraud, and the shame is, that parties were driven to the necessity of resorting to an evasive, a bogus, a fraudulent transaction to place themselves within the letter of the law to obtain a privilege of selling liquor, clearly against the wish of a majority of the bona fide freeholders within the corporate limits of the city of Tuscaloosa by their refusing to sign the petitions. The law, literally, may have been complied with—as to freehold by force—but the intent and spirit of the law was murdered. Twelve of these endorsers were not freeholders a day or two before signing these petitions. With that time twelve lots in plot No. 2, were transferred, yea, sold, at the magnificent price of \$5,62 1/2 cents, an average per purchaser, to enable them to sign petitions of three or four men to sell liquor. Under each several of these "purchasers" had never seen their piece of ground, and could not tell in what part of the city their real "estate" was situated. Oh, Nemesis! thou god of law—how hast thou thy disciples outstripped thee in legal quibbles. Shades of the "boom" that is about to strike the blind, oh, thou "City of Oaks,"—that building lots should sell, on the first day of January, Anno Domini, 1886, for \$5,62 1/2 cents,—a homestead—a lot upon which the lord of the mansion may sit on the veranda and see his precious offspring trilling hoops or calling up doodles in the front walks, and have droves of Shanghais and Plymouth Rocks and Berkshire pigs wallowing in fat and chasing June bugs in the back yard! Let us have another session of the River and Harbor Convention!

There may have been, and no doubt was, a legal and conscientious necessity compelling the granting of licenses upon the showing thus presented. If so the law is a failure, because, under it any man, or men, in any community, can buy a quarter of an acre of old gullies or a frog pond, and deed it over to the signers of his petition for license. It is an oppressive law that permits ten or twelve "manufactured" freeholders to override the expressed wish of a majority of the bona fide freeholders who did not and would not sign the petitions. These must all succumb to trickery or the evasion of the plain intention of the law. It may be a sharp, shrewd transaction, but in the name of decency and justice, whether are we tending when a whole community lies at the feet of a Whisky Junto?

This is a Pandora's box from which will issue scorpions and scorpions that will sting and bite, exhaling noxious effluvia poisoning the moral atmosphere which we and our children and children's children are compelled to breathe, without the power of extricating them or ourselves from its deadening influences. Is there no remedy? An injunction might have scotched the evil; but it might have been only a temporary cessation, and a fearful demand for damages from those attempting to "interfere with their business." The community is not a "ring" or a close corporation upon whom a draft can be drawn even to defend a moral principle sanctioned in the innermost soul of every Christian citizen. The remedy is in the ballot-box. The people must elect men to the legislature who will provide safer and stronger safeguards against public and social evils,—laws that shall be evaded with impunity.—Tuscaloosa Gazette.

Some Items from Camden.

Dear Baptist: As cold as the day has been we had a nice little congregation at the Baptist church this morning. There were five additions to the church—Sister Miller, from Grove Hill, Clarke county, presented her letter and was received.

Christmas passed off very pleasantly. The Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist Sabbath-schools had a big tree filled with presents for all the pupils. The committee on arrangement had gotten up some splendid music for the occasion, which was rendered with very fine effect. One song I thought came in rather at an awkward time. "Old Santa" had just made his appearance, in the midst of tremendous merriment, said a word or two about the children's presents, then announced that we would all sing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

The Camden Sunday-school remembered its pastor and superintendent, though they were too modest to have the presents put on the tree. We have just moved into Camden and gone to keeping house again. A few weeks before moving Bro. McLeod said he and his wife had been thinking and talking of a plan by which the members could aid me in fitting up a home, without letting it cost me so much. His plan was this, that the members would all get together and see what article of furniture each could loan me, thus practically furnishing a parsonage at a comparatively small cost.

His plan worked admirably, and I have been necessitated to buy only a few things. The brethren and sisters have done nobly, considering that they have to strain mightily to raise the pastor's salary and other obligations.

Dear BAPTIST, this working together of pastor and people is doing a great deal to cement us in love. We all feel encouraged to hope for great blessings during this year.

Camden church loses a fine member by the removal of Miss Bettie Bragg to Texas. She is a conscientious Christian, and a noble worker in the church and Sunday-school, and we trust she will be a blessing in her new home.

By the death of Sister Pritchett, Rock West church loses one of its ablest members. Sister Pritchett died at the home of her nephew, Mr. Dan Pritchett, near Camden, Jan. 2nd. She was tenderly nursed by her daughter, Mrs. Watson, Mr. Pritchett and wife. In the midst of suffering she made no complaint, but trusted the all sustaining grace. She lived a pure and unblemished life, and her influence will long linger among us all. There are only a few of the old members left, a year or two more and the places that now know them, will know them no more forever. I am often afraid we who are young sometimes neglect the old. Let us deal tenderly and charitably with them, and the blessings of the Lord will surely be ours.

You brethren are making a good paper. I often hear expressions of praise concerning the general make up of the BAPTIST.

We Baptists were all very sorry to lose Bro. Bailey from this State. I have long loved the man. But it is indeed gratifying to know that the Board selected Bro. W. B. Crumpton to fill the vacancy. I have known him from my boyhood, I have studied him closely since I became a man, and I honestly believe that he is better adapted to the work than any man in the State. As Bro. Frost said, "the preachers need not fear to have him visit their fields, for when he leaves the pastor will find himself more appreciated than ever before." I know it will be so.

I think Bro. Belsher's remarks concerning Bro. Huckabee's "Sunday" article as complete an answer as need be given. There is already too great a disposition to disregard the day, and if we enter into endless warfare concerning it, the minds of the people will be more and more unsettled. In the midst of so many questions, fraught with eternal interest to dying men and women, we can't afford to spend much time on such questions. Those who, like the Adventists, are so eager for a change of day, have other points to gain, and only make this prominent so as to gain to their side wholly, those who otherwise would never come.

C. W. HARB.

When men face a duty not only will that duty become at once less unpleasant to them, but life itself will immediately begin to gather interest; for in duty, and in duty only, does the individual begin to come into real contact with life; therein only can he see what life is, and be fit for it.—Macdonald.

Constitution of the Southside Baptist Church in Birmingham.

On Sunday, January 17th, the Southside Baptist church was constituted.

Presbytery—Rev. A. J. Waldrop, president; D. I. Purser, H. C. Taul, James Hogan, and W. C. Cleveland; secretary, W. C. Ward.

After singing, and reading of appropriate scriptures by W. C. Cleveland and prayer by James Hogan, the credentials of persons wishing to go into the constitution were called for. Seventy persons, with letters from other churches, presented themselves. Articles of faith and church covenant were read by W. C. Ward and adopted. The hand of fellowship was extended by the presbytery; after which Bro. Taul led the congregation in prayer, and Bro. Purser delivered the charge to the church.

The church was named the Southside Baptist church.

The following were elected officers: Pastor—Rev. W. C. Cleveland. Deacons—G. T. Green, W. C. Ward, R. H. Sterrett, Jas. A. Stratton. Clerk—Jas. A. Stratton.

Trustees—Jno. G. Smith, W. C. Ward, R. H. Sterrett, Wm. Gabert, G. A. Robertson.

Ushers—S. B. Ehridge and Wm. B. Baker.

Sunday-school—W. C. Ward, superintendent; Jno. G. Smith, assistant superintendent; W. B. Baker, secretary and treasurer; Lucien Kelly, librarian.

The heartiest goodwill exists between the First church and the Southside. The new church begins its work under most encouraging circumstances, and with a most hopeful outlook. The constituting services engaged the interested attention of a large congregation for two hours, and many tearful eyes manifested the joyful interest of warm Christian hearts. We have a comfortable, commodious house of worship.

The denomination is making solid progress in Birmingham. Bro. Purser is busy with his congregation putting the finishing touches on the new house of worship, which will soon be dedicated. The third church is at work, and soon the fourth will be constituted.

I have not met a more earnest, active, aggressive company of Christians than I find in the Baptist congregations in Birmingham.

W. C. CLEVELAND.

The Montgomery Advertiser.

In addition to his county paper and religious weekly, every citizen not able to afford a daily, needs a State weekly, containing in full the latest news of his own commonwealth and of the world. Nothing is so instructive and improving to the family as good papers.

The Montgomery Weekly Advertiser is now one of the largest and best weeklies in the South. It has twelve pages, every issue of the latest news of the country. The Daily Advertiser receives the complete Associated Press Dispatches, which no other Alabama daily does, and it has also a special news service of paid correspondents all over Alabama. The weekly contains the cream of all this costly news. The Alabama department contains everything fresh and full that can be of interest to an Alabama reader, and no paper in the South approaches it in value in this respect. Its market reports are especially looked after, and are fresh and reliable. Its type is large and clear, and easily read. In every way it is a model family weekly.

But not only is it superior in quantity and quality, but its price is as low as the lowest. It has been reduced to one dollar per year, to put it in reach of every Alabama family.

Congress is now in session, and fights between the Republican Senate and the Democratic President are coming. The State campaign is also opening, and the legislature will be in session next winter. It will be a great new year, and provision should be made to keep posted. The Advertiser is the Capital City paper, and has the finest facilities to supply the news.

No prizes are offered, and no commissions can be given with this low price. The money's worth is given in the paper itself. But any one who will send ten names with ten dollars will be given the paper free one year.

Now is the time to begin. Sample copies sent free on request.

Address

SCREWS, COY & GLASS, Montgomery, Ala.

The Baptist Cause in Birmingham.

There have been some changes recently in our work. The First church has left the Opera House, after occupying it thirteen months, at an expense of about \$800 for rent and gas bills. During this time over 200 members were added to the church, and all the work done of raising money, projecting and carrying out the plan of our new church building, which we hope to enter soon. We are now worshipping in our old church for a few Sundays, while Dr. Cleveland is gathering up his congregation in South Birmingham, where he takes charge as pastor of what will be called the Second, but the Southside Baptist church of Birmingham.

By the time spring is upon us, or before, we will have four Baptist churches in our city, two of them rather small and weak, but important places, where we hope their influence will be for good.

Our city is growing rapidly, and we are trying to keep ourselves in position as Baptists to do all the good we can and occupy as much of the territory as possible. There are many things I would be glad to mention in connection with the growth of this place, but for lack of time and not wishing to trespass on your space, will only mention our dailies. The Age and Chronicle are so managed that they get all the news, and it is almost impossible for anything to occur without getting into print. Mr. Wales Wynton, city editor of the Age, deserves special mention as a young man of unusual energy, perseverance and tact in his profession as a newspaper man. He came here from Georgia, a stranger, a few months ago, and since his arrival I see him at every marriage, funeral, or any other gathering, and without being seen by many people, he gets all the news to be had and brings it out in the next issue of the Age. But he has done special work (and of course I think good work) by reporting religious news through the press of this and other cities, so that our churches have gained a prominence during the last six or eight months never known to us before. I can't escape Wynton, of the Age. He is at almost every marriage, unless the bridegroom comes at midnight, (as he sometimes does) and then Wynton is after me early the next morning, seeming to know by intuition that something has occurred, and anxious for the facts. So you see we are well advertised and thereby bring many strangers to our services.

I close by saying we are already talking about the meeting of the Convention next July, and hope to see many of the workers of our churches in attendance. D. I. PURSER.

High License vs. Prohibition.

Eds. Ala. Baptist: I see in the column headed "Temperance Sentiment in Alabama," the following: "Gadsden, Etowah county, license for retailing liquors has been raised to two thousand dollars," also in Eufaula, Barbour county, "Retail license will be four hundred dollars after March 1st, it is now one hundred." It seems that these items are given as being indicative of a forward movement in the temperance cause. I take the position that high license favors the cause of anti-prohibition. The State, county and municipal tax or license is a source of revenue. Hence comes the temptation to grant the license. It is a tax gathered and applied to the support of the several governments named above, and there are a number of good men who will favor such license for the sole purpose of raising such revenue, especially in the city governments, where so much revenue is required, and bar-rooms are so numerous. In my opinion the sole object in raising the tax is for the increased revenue, and not in any way in the interest of temperance or prohibition. A few saloons in any town or small city will furnish all the liquor the people want; therefore the high license does not lessen the use. And if it cannot lessen the use what has the cause of temperance gained? In my humble judgment there are numbers of towns and cities in the South that would be prohibition towns and cities was it not for the high license which is their principal source of revenue; and the drunkenness caused from the use of the liquor gives business and support to the town officials. I think it highly probable that Etowah county, in her last election, would have voted prohibition had it not been for the revenue. I am a prohibitionist and have had much thought on the subject, and my candid opinion is, that if the law re-people a tax or license was repealed the people would soon stop the license. Would like to hear from some one more competent than myself on this subject. N. A. HOOD. Ashville, Jan. 6th.

Prohibition in Jackson County.

Eds. Ala. Baptist: I desire to say a few things to the members of our family. I always feel that I have a right to say to Baptists what I think, because of the household. I was more than glad to see what I did last week back what brother Henderson had to say on the prohibition question. What I want to say is this. Three years ago, or about that time, we organized a lodge of Good Templars in our little town of about nine hundred inhabitants. We then had six open saloons, licensed to make drunkards of our boys. We then had three churches—Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal. Now we have five churches and three saloons. In 1883 we had in our county twenty-nine licensed places where liquor was sold. In 1884 we had 32, in 1885 we had 36, in 1886 we had 31, in 1887 we had 23, in 1888 we had 12, and in 1889 we have 6, three in the town of Scottsboro, two in the town of Larkinsville, and one at the town of Paint Rock. Not a single Christian colored man would sign the liquor men's recommendations, not a Missionary Baptist would do so, not a Campbellite did it, not an Episcopalian would sign, and only thirteen of the non-professors could be induced to dishonor themselves by signing, and this included the four saloon men who signed for each other. There were four Methodists, two Presbyterians, and one Hardshell Anti-missionary Baptist preacher who signed the petition authorizing the keepers to make drunkards out of their boys and all other boys. Let everybody know who is selling liquor. The bar tender is only doing the dirty part, while those who sign the petition are the responsible parties. We have had one election, and our county is more than half burnt district, and if we can only induce the next legislature to do the right thing—let a majority say as to the sale of liquor—we would not sell. The majority of our people are opposed to the manufacture and sale of liquors, and I believe, would go to the polls tomorrow. We are trying to get out the liquor men, and the liquor men are not afraid to say which side they are on. Many of our best men say that this question is paramount, and that they will not vote for a drinking man for any office. This is right, stand by the man who is not tight your boy and mine to go to the grogshop. Every church ought to have the backbone to say right out, "If you drink I will not vote for you." I am as good a Republican as ever lived, but I would not vote for any Republican who would wink at the liquor traffic for any place in the State, or government, and there are lots of good Democrats up here who are with me on this question. Hoping that the time is not far away when no liquor can be had in Alabama. L. C. COULSON. Scottsboro, Jan. 12th.

Opelika Baptist Church.

During the year 1885 this church held 56 prayer meetings, 52 Sunday-school sessions, had 84 sermons preached, received 27 members, dismissed 27 members, and contributed for all purposes \$2,550.50. Total membership 177, of whom 54 are out of reach and cannot attend, leaving 123 available members. On the roll of members are the names of 20 widows, unmarried ladies 24, ladies who have husbands 60, gentlemen 73, total 177. From October, 1884, to October, 1885, the church collected and distributed \$3,150. These amounts include collections from the Sunday-school, as we regard that as a department of church work.

Since the first day of the present year, our town has suffered \$100,000 loss by fire. One fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary; the two others were accidental.

Liquor dealers failed to get license, and bar-rooms are closed.

CHURCH MEMBER.

Opelika, Jan. 18th.

In view of the decision by Judge Speake that a man has no right, after having signed a petition requesting that license for liquor be issued, to revoke his act and have his name stricken off, we think that people should be very careful how they sign such applications in the future. It is a very serious matter for a Christian or moral man to sign such a petition and thus become a party to the iniquitous traffic. We think the decision though is not a correct one, and believe that up to the time the petition is presented to the Probate, Judge the signer has a right to change his mind on the subject. We would like to see the good people of Morgan take an appeal to a higher court and have the matter decided.

The Inter-Collegiate Y. M. C. A. Movement.

It is impossible to estimate the exact results of the work during the past year. It is also impossible to over-estimate the results.

The College Secretary receive annual reports from every College Association, the summary of which affords a pretty correct idea of the progress and condition of the work. The following summary is gleaned from the last report, and indicates the condition of the work in May, 1885.

1. There are 210 College Associations, over 185 of which have been organized since the work was inaugurated in June, 1877.

2. The total membership of the Associations exceeds 10,000.

3. All of the Associations conduct devotional and business meetings, 2,000 majority maintain missionary meetings and meetings for Bible study, and a large number report work done in the college neighborhood.

4. Forty-four have rooms furnished and devoted exclusively to their purpose. Princeton College Association has a building valued at \$20,000. The Association of Hanover College, Indiana, has erected at a cost of \$1,000. A \$50,000 building will soon be dedicated in Yale, and the Toronto University Association will enter a new building in a short time.

5. 115 Associations observed the day of prayer for colleges, the last Thursday in January, and 101 the day of prayer for young men, the second Sunday in November.

6. There are about 40,000 students in these colleges, not over 15,000 of whom are professing Christians.

7. Over 1,700 students professed conversion last college year, and nearly 10,000 have professed conversion during the past eight years. Careful inquiry shows that a large percentage of these conversions was a direct result of College Association work.

8. 2,370 students in these colleges are reported as candidates for the ministry, 116 of whom have been converted since entering college, 35 of whom were converted last year, 102 of these are reported as having been converted since entering college.

9. 187 are reported as intending to be foreign missionaries, several of them medical missionaries, 11 of these have been converted since entering college. 41 are reported as having been influenced in their decisions for the foreign field by the work of the College Association.

Literary Notes.

OLD TESTAMENT CHARACTERS, by Cunningham Geikie, D. D., with seventy-one illustrations, chronologically tabular, and an index, is published by James Pott & Co., New York. The author has taken more than fifty personages of the Old Testament, and giving each a chapter, has made a clear analysis of his or her character, together with a historical sketch. The book is very fascinating and cannot fail to prove a treasure to every Christian. The style is concise yet comprehensive, and worthy of its great author.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY for February contains Mr. Croffut's article on the late William H. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Lew Wallace contributes a very striking romance, A Fair Client's Story. Christian Reid gives one of her striking stories, A passing idyl. In "The Story of the Man who wrote Robinson Crusoe," Noel Ruthven takes his back to England in the time of the Foe. Thibet, as described by Charles H. Lepper, gives the reader a knowledge of what will be England's next annexation. R. S. Tarr describes the Past and Present of a New England Fishing Town; Frank Norton, Irregular Troops; Mrs. M. A. Denison (author of That Husband of Mine), C. L. Hildreth, Henry Tyrrell, Cathie Jewett, J. F. Nichol, contribute stories and poems. Telerage, the last application of electricity for transporting freight, will be read with interest.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE, February number, begins Paulina; or, The Days of the Apostles: A Story of Rome in the First Century, by the Rev. Alexander C. Havestick, which promises to be deeply interesting. Burmah and its Capital, Mandalay, tells us of England's newly acquired provinces. Mrs. Fanny A. Mathews continues her Dilettante Days—delightful sketches of travel, told with pen and pencil. A very attractive series of papers on Instinctive Architects, by Prof. Henry W. Elliott, begins, and is well illustrated. There is more about our Sacred Musicians, The Parables of Christ, New English Church at Copenhagen, Bavarian Homes, The Church of St. Genevieve, Paris, Dr. Talmage's

Home Pulpit, The Young Women's Association, with stories, poems, matter for the young to read or hear, Recreations for Sunday Afternoons, Religious Notes and News, Personal Notes and Comments.

THE QUIVER FOR FEBRUARY is an attractive number and opens with an illustrated poem, White as Snow, showing Christmas weather of the old fashioned sort we like so much to see. This is followed by a pertinent paper from the pen of Rev. R. H. Lovell on Toll and Sloth, in which the efficacy of work is not only urged but proved. Another poem, Inasmuch, by Margaret Scott Haycraft, precedes the serial The Heir of Sandford Towers. Then we are given an admirable description of Two Famous London Churches, St. Margaret, Westminster, and St. James', Piccadilly, by W. Maurice Adams. Very appropriately comes a paper on The Opening of the Year, by Dean Howson, which is well worth reading and laying to heart. The Paper that was Cried Over, is a clever little story. Then follow some Bible lessons and after a strong story, Mathew Duncan's Glass, by Rev. P. B. Power. The Rev. Hugh Macmillan tells us About a Pottery Mound outside the city of Rome, and Dean Plumtree gives the concluding paper on Truth and Truthfulness. The Short Arrows are as usual the last shot from The Quiver, Cassell & Company, Limited, New York; 15 cents a copy, \$1.50 a year in advance.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

As men year after year organize themselves into conventions, societies, orders, and lodges, there arises an increasing demand for works on their proper organization and the conduct of business. The object of all rules is to facilitate order and to dispatch business. Some rules are necessary. Three such books are before us. Robert's "Rules of Order," (S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago), is one of the most popular in use, explicit and well arranged with a table of rules relating to motions, which adds much to its value.

Uriah Smith's "Diagram of Parliamentary Rules" (Review and Herald Pub. Assn., Battle Creek, Mich.), gives concise hints and directions for conducting the business of deliberate assemblies. Its diagram of rules, showing the relation of any motion to every other motion and answering at a glance five hundred questions, is a marvel of convenience and worth alone double the price of the book. Spofford's "Practical Manual of Parliamentary Rules" (A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago), has for its aim to combine in a succinct and business-like order those principles of parliamentary law most generally recognized by the latest authorities on the subject. Its author is the librarian of Congress and his opportunities for preparing such a book are unexcelled. The compiler has aimed to make a book of practical utility for voluntary societies and public meetings.

THE MAGAZINE OF ART FOR FEBRUARY.

The Magazine of Art for February is a charming number, and is ushered in by a poem from the pen of Austin Dobson, illustrated by the pencil of Randolph Caldecott. The first article is Buckingham Palace, described so vividly with pen and pencil as to open one's Republican eyes with wonder at so much royal grandeur. The little poem, A Song of the Road, by R. L. Stevenson, brings him back to a certain simplicity and he is got well in hand for this work-day world by the time he has read the story of David Neale's Struggles and Successes. In the paper on the Romance of Art we have the story of A Faith Healer Academician, while in a more practical line we are given a chapter on Tables and Table Customs. This is followed by an interesting account of John Boydell, from whose art we step to the older art of Assyria. The ancient city Chester is described with pen and pencil. The Age of Louis the XIV. is discussed by the editor of the magazine apropos of M. Charles LeBrun's book, and we are shown a page portrait of Moliere as Julius Caesar in the tragedy of Pompey. Moliere's idea of Caesar is that of a Roman Louis XIV., a man with long curling hair and small moustache brushed upward from his mouth. Mr. Henley's article is followed by the Art Chronicle of the month, which is particularly full. Cassell & Co., Limited, New York, 35 cents a copy, \$3.50 a year in advance.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February

maintains the strength which characterized the December and January numbers. The illustrations leave nothing to be desired, and the variety of its contents is as noteworthy as their excellence. The number opens with a thorough study of the present condition of the British Navy, by Sir

Edward Reed, late Chief of Construction in the Admiralty, who, by-the-way, notices at some length the influence of American upon European naval construction. The illustrations—numbering twenty-two—are for the most part from drawings by Chevalier De Nardino. Very appropriately the Frontispiece to the number is a fine engraving from a drawing by J. O. Davidson, representing the battle of Trafalgar. In an excellent article by James Lane Allen, the Bluegrass region of Kentucky is fully treated, and is effectively and very beautifully illustrated from drawings by Julian Rice. Mr. Howell's charming novel, Indian Summer, is concluded in this number. There are two first-rate short stories: For Looby, by Kate Upson Clark, illustrated by A. B. Frost, and A Conflict Ended, by Mary E. Wilkins. Charles H. Ham contributes an able and suggestive article on manual training. Charles Dudley Warner treats of Education as a Factor in Prison Reform in an article which should be carefully studied. Ex-Minister S. G. W. Benjamin, as a result of his observations of Persian life and institutions, contributes a very interesting description of the Tazieh, or Passion Play of Persia. Poems are contributed by Miss Dora Read Goodale and Charles W. Coleman, Jun. Mr. George William Curtis, in the Easy Chair, discusses New York theatrical amusements; some forgotten poets; the wonders of our next neighbor, Mexico; and indiscriminate almsgiving. Mr. W. D. Howells's second "Study" is even more entertaining than the first.

THE CHAUTAQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE is the most successful and the largest reading club in the world. It was organized in 1878 at Lake Chautauqua in New York State, and has grown and grown until there are now sixty thousand people reading the prescribed course. These people are not only in the United States but are in Canada, Mexico, England, France, India, and other countries. To Dr. J. H. Vincent, the world is indebted for the organization, and in a few weeks he will publish a history of the Circle, under the title, The

Chautauqua Movement. The books of the course are selected by a board of counselors, on which the Baptists have Rev. Dr. W. C. Wilkinson. The course of reading, however, is literary, scientific, religious. When the counselors find no book in print which suits their purpose, they have one written and printed to order. Four have recently been published comprising the Garnet Series, as follows: 1. Readings from Ruskin, with an introduction by H. A. Beers, Professor of English Literature in Yale College. This volume contains chapters from Ruskin on The Poetry of Architecture, The Cottage—English, French, and Italian, The Villa—Italian, and St. Marks, from Stones of Venice. 2. Readings from Macaulay, with an introduction by Donald G. Mitchell (Tr. Marvel). This volume contains Lord Macaulay's Essays on Dante, Petrarch, and Machiavelli, Lays of Ancient Rome, and Pompeii. 3. Art, and the Formation of Taste, by Lucy Crane, with an introduction by Chas. G. Whiting of the Springfield [Mass.] Republican. This volume contains Lectures on Decorative Art, Form, Color, Dress, and Needlework, Fine Art, Sculpture, Architecture, Painting. 4. The Life and Works of Michel Angelo, by Chas. Christopher Black, with an introduction by Charles G. Whiting. This volume contains a fascinating account of the life struggles of this wonderful Sculptor, Painter, Architect, and Poet. The books are of a very convenient size for handling, ranging in pp. from 150 to 300. They will prove interesting and profitable. They are sold singly at 75 cents or in the set boxed, at \$3.00. Issued by the Chautauqua Press, Rand, Avery & Co., Boston, Mass.

The Weights that Hinder.

Have you laid aside every weight that so easily hinders and burdens the Christian in his following hard after the Master? Anything that prevents your soul from rising upward, or pressing close after him is a weight. Think of the weights that hinder you in your Christian course, and remember you will never lay them down as long as you consider them either ornamental, useful, or valuable. But take them into God's presence, and get his thoughts, and then, and only then, will you get power over them, and you won't want to be burdened with valueless things. Have you done it?

Satan selects his disciples when they are idle, but Christ chose his while they were busy at work, either mending their nets or casting them into the sea.—[Parndon.]

Alabama Baptist

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 28, 1886.

Men should be what they seem, and if they are suffering tortures with toothache, they should not try to smile and look cool and handsome.

If you cannot pray over a thing, and cannot ask God to bless you in it, do not do that thing. A secret that you would keep from God is a secret that you should keep from your own heart.

Three C's—There are three e's that set the children and carry them off, and the sorrowing mother, weeping tears of tears, sees the little ones borne away to the cemetery.

Don't I wish I was a Senator, says "Why, Johnnie?" "Because when Senators want a recess, all they have to do is to vote for it."

Pepper's Farm Annual for 1886, advertising a very handsome and complete catalogue of garden, farm and flower seeds, bulbs, plants, thoroughbred live stock and fancy poultry.

A good deacon in Ohio writes saying that absent members are like mud on a wagon wheel; they add weight, but neither strength nor beauty.

Learn the Truth about Hale's Honey of Horchound and Tar. It softens the cough, relieves the windpipe and bronchial tubes of mucus, tones the lungs and the membranes of the throat, and restores to the organs of respiration their natural strength and vigor.

Have you heard of Dr. J. H. McLean's Tal Wine Lung Balm? It is really wonderful how rapidly it cures Coughing, Throat, and Lung Troubles.

Ching Ching is a Chinaman who is immensely rich. He's worth millions, said a traveler. "Goodness," remarked one of his friends, "He's a Chinaman, ain't he?" "No, he's only a Chinase Astor."

Advice to Mothers. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

The matter is that the rotten thing is full of moths. "Moths do you say?" indignantly interrupted the dealer. "Moths! What do you expect to find in a seven-dollar coat of clothing?"

Enjoyable Occasion. On the evening of the 20th inst., at the residence of Mrs. H. E. Reynolds, of Talladega county, Miss Maude Reynolds, youngest daughter of Mrs. Reynolds, was married to Mr. T. E. McLure, of Chester, S. C.

About fifty guests were in attendance. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D. D., of Atlanta, a brother-in-law of the bride. There were sixteen attendants, all dressed in the latest fashion, without gaudiness or attempt at display.

Miss Maude is one among the brightest jewels of Alabama's fair daughters, cultured, refined, genial, and above all, a pious Christian. In her amiable, intellect, and domestic qualities, she possesses a royal fortune.

Mr. McLure is a promising young lawyer of the Palmetto State, finely educated, captivating in manners, with a future full of bright prospects. We wish them a long, prosperous, and happy union, and we doubt not their career will be useful, progressive, and successful.

Anxiety for Fame. It is the part of an indiscreet and troublesome ambition to care too much about fame, about what the world says of us, to be always looking into the faces of others for approval; to be always anxious for the effect of what we do and say; to be always shouting to hear the effect of our own voices.

In the East, speaking generally, all windows are overhead. An Oriental house presents little more than a dead wall to the street; and the windows, which are of lattice-work, not of glass, are high enough in the wall to prevent a passer-by, and, if possible, even a mounted passer-by, from looking in at them. Windows on the level of the street, such as are common in Occidental countries, would be viewed with abhorrence by an Oriental.

Secular News

Clipped from our Exchanges.

Seven New Orleans Aldermen were put into jail for contempt of court.

A Chattanooga furnace shut down during the cold weather for lack of coal and stock.

Negroes from North and South Carolina, are moving to Arkansas in large numbers.

The Sumter county convicts have been hired to the Warrior Coal & Coke Co., at \$12.15 per month each.

Mayor Jemison says the population of Tuscaloosa has increased 100 since the establishment of public schools in that city.

U. S. Marshal Kellar has considerably lessened the illicit distillery business in North Alabama by his activity and vigilance.

The coldest point reported during the late blizzard was Minnedosa, Manitoba, where the mercury stood at 53 degrees below zero.

The officials and people of Montgomery have nobly and charitably relieved the suffering poor of that city during the past two weeks.

The prohibitionists were beaten at Hartsell at the recent election, the "no prohibition" ticket receiving a majority of 38. The saloons, however, are required to pay a town license of \$1,000.

To show how cold it has been in this section for the past few days, a dog belonging to Mr. John Gwin froze to death last Sunday night, although he was allowed to sleep in Mr. Gwin's room that night.

It is stated on good authority that most of the ailments and diseases of cattle, sheep and horses at this season are due to impurity in the water supply, either it is impure or scant, or is too cold.

Mr. W. R. Bealle, of Foster's Settlement, got cut off on an island by the rapid rise of the Warrior last week, and had to remain on it from Monday morning until Wednesday evening.

The Building Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama, met in this city during the week, for the purpose of inspecting work done, examining the contracts and financial affairs relating thereto, and taking the necessary steps towards a complete settlement of the accounts.

It is claimed that the cold weather will prove beneficial to farming lands. It kills all insects, thoroughly pulverizes the soil, and is considered absolute promise of a fine crop for the ensuing year.

A correspondent of the Bibb Blade furnishes that paper with the following letter from a teacher to the County Superintendent of Education:

"Prof Smith Dear Sir Will you please send me wood when the board met I started on Saturday on an ascertaining if my warters I could not get their pleas answer soon from yours

Talladega can now be counted as one of the progressive cities of the country. Her dark days are over and everything is pointing to prosperity and progress.

Some few small towns have for a few years past been hammering away and telling big tales about what they were doing and how they were going to freeze out every other town far and near.

From the darkness and ashes of the past, there is a bright present and a glorious future for the South. This present and future is exemplified, perhaps, more in the city of Birmingham than any other portion of fair Dixie.

The push and bustle that has grown with the city, has had its effect upon the entire country. A spirit of "wanting to go to Birmingham" is felt throughout the country, hence everything connected with Alabama and the South is eagerly sought after.

The influence of this go ahead town will also be felt in the future politics of the South.

A colored minister of the gospel, in Talladega, advised his congregation to ask the Lord for anything they needed. An old lady in the congregation, in rather destitute circumstances, called on the minister the following morning and stated that she had done as he suggested, and that the Lord had directed her to come around and get a bushel of corn.

"My sister," said the pastor in solemn and earnest tones, "You go back and tell the Lord that he sent you to the wrong man."

Rev. J. O. Hiden Answers the "Independent" on the Case of Prof. C. H. Toy, of Harvard.

We clip the following paragraph from the Western Recorder:

"Professor Toy was driven out of his professorship in the Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky., a few years ago, for pronouncing precisely the interpretation of the 'Servant' in the last chapter of Isaiah, which now Prof. W. J. Beecher, in his notes on the very same fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, in the Old Testament Student, gives as the proper interpretation."

As a matter of fact, Professor Toy was not "driven out of his professorship in the Baptist Theological Seminary." He resigned; and in a communication to the Board of Trustees he stated that his reason for this step was that he was conscious of holding views on the subject of Inspiration, which views were at variance with those held by the body of the Baptist denomination.

The present writer was on the Board. Professor Toy's resignation was referred to a select committee of five, of whom the present writer was one. That committee, after some days' study of the matter, reported unanimously that the resignation should be accepted; and it was accepted with only two dissenting votes.

Professor Toy's interpretation of "Servant," in the "last chapter of Isaiah," had nothing whatever to do with the question. The fifty-third chapter of Isaiah is not the last chapter. There are sixty-six chapters in Isaiah. Professor Toy had, in commenting upon the fifty-third chapter, published some views, which were more or less objectionable to some newspaper critics; but these views were not objected to in any discussion that occurred in the select committee mentioned above, nor in the Board of Trustees.

The very extraordinary number of errors contained in the single sentence we have quoted from the Independent would seem to indicate that that paper is innocent of any desire to be accurate about the matter.

J. C. HIDDEN.

Churches Needing Caution.

The writer has been traveling several months in parts of New York and Pennsylvania, and has become acquainted with some matters that may be of interest, and ought to be of service to the churches scattered through the rural districts.

Many of these churches are complaining of weakness, some having a smaller membership and less property than they reported years ago—while in their immediate neighborhoods are others that did not appear to be favored with greater natural advantages, but have all the time been growing stronger.

Various causes have contributed to produce this difference. One of the most common as well as the most disastrous, if I am not mistaken, is want of caution on the part of the churches in the employment of ministers.

I would like to say something to the class of which I am about to speak is very unsettled, and those who belong to it are apt to leave the churches unsettled.

Perhaps a church has been for some time without a pastor. A man visits it and preaches a very taking sermon. All are well pleased. He visits among members, and they are charmed with his conversation. He preaches again, and they are still better pleased. They ask him a few questions, and his answers are satisfactory.

Without examining his record or inquiring into his past life, they invite him to become their permanent supply or pastor. By and-by it comes out the man has never been ordained, or it may be he has not even been licensed to preach.

Or he may have been excluded for improper conduct, or for heresy. He may have been a preacher in some other denomination, and deposited by them from the ministry. But by the time these facts begin to be reported, he has been able to ingratiate himself into the affections of some of the members so firmly that they will not believe anything said against him—they will take his word against all proofs, and cling to him regardless of consequences.

Then comes confusion, trouble and probably division. At length the preacher leaves to go somewhere else and do the same thing in some other place; and the afflicted church, after another period of destitution, accepts another equally irresponsible and unsafe leader, to pass through a renewal of the same unhappy experience.

There have been men whose track is strewn with wrecks, and there are churches that have had their prosperity checked and their hopes blighted again and again by the employment of such men. Here, as well as in many other cases, "an ounce of prevention" would be worth more than "a pound of cure."

All the trouble might be averted by tracing the man back and ascertaining his antecedents. Why this is not done by the churches which have been repeatedly imposed upon is the wonder. We might hope they would learn wisdom by the things they have suffered; but they do not appear to exercise any more caution

after such sad experiences than they did before they passed through them. The worst of these troubles follows when the preacher is unsound in the faith. Then the injury is permanent. The heresy becomes chronic and infectious. Having once turned away from the simplicity of gospel truth they seem to lose all relish for it, and show a desire to heap up to themselves teachers who can tickle itching ears.

They are now "advanced Christians." They have become more enlightened "and liberal." They pity such as cannot endorse their views, and grow cold toward them if they dare to express disapproval. If after a time another preacher is obtained and he does not pronounce their shibboleth, they will not give him their support.

If the church persists in calling one who adheres to the old faith it must count them out. Probably they will absent themselves from the house of God or find a seat with another denomination. The warnings of the Scriptures against this class ought to be sufficient to put the churches on their guard, even if they had never seen or felt the sad consequences that grow out of unquestioning credulity in accepting them.

D. F. L., in Examiner.

The topographical survey of Calera and vicinity now being made by Col. J. H. Dunstan, of the Calera Land Co., is progressing favorably. The census recently taken by direction of the company gives the town a population of 899 within a radius of one mile from the centre.

There are more good people in the world than some wise and holy men think.—Henry.

Receipts of the State Mission Board from Dec. 21st to Jan. 21st.

Table with columns for State Missions, Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Ministerial Education, and other categories, listing amounts received from various churches and individuals.

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Mrs. Elizabeth Nall. Died, on the 15th inst., at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. A. J. Adams, near Kentuck, Talladega county, Ala., Mrs. Elizabeth Nall. She was in her 67th year and had been a consistent member of the Baptist church for more than 50 years.

Truly she was a Christian. She certainly was beloved and trusted by all who knew her. She will be missed by her church and community, but she was fully matured for the change. She leaves many relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

May God comfort and prepare them all to meet her in that upper and better world.

A FRIEND. Kentuck, Ala., Jan. 20th.

Mrs. M. A. McCoal. Died, near Coaling, Ala., Mrs. M. A. McCoal, daughter of Geo. T. and Sarah K. Segrest. Born in Orangeburg district, South Carolina, Dec. 4th, 1844.

She moved with her parents to Macon county, Ala., when nine years old, united with the Baptist church at Nottulung when nineteen years old, and lived a consistent member and a faithful Christian till her death, which occurred after a short and painful illness.

She expressed herself prepared to meet her God, and left directions as to the care of her little children. Mrs. M. was the mother of nine children, eight of whom survive her.

She was a lady of many friends, and loved by all who knew her. "Blessed are they who die in the Lord." X.

Laura Etta Tucker. Died, Jan. 12th, 1886, Laura Etta Tucker, daughter of T. E. and Q. V. Tucker, aged ten years.

The subject of this tribute possessed a most lovely and affectionate temper, and an intellect superior to one of her age.

She was a regular, and an appreciative attendant on Spring Bank Sunday-school. Her devotion to the several duties required of one of her age was well worthy of special mention.

She had a fondness for reading and listening to Bible stories, for committing to memory to repeat in Sunday-school select pieces of poetry, which were so well repeated as to excite the liveliest emotion.

Dear little Etta, thou art gone to meet with the blessed Jesus, that thou didst love so well to learn of and to talk about. S. M. T.

You say the church is cold. Go to your knees and pray until at least one member feels the kindlings of heavenly fire. That sort of a flame always spreads; but it must begin in some heart.

ANNISTON & ATLANTIC R. R. Going South. Daily Daily.

Table showing train schedules for Anniston & Atlantic R.R. with columns for train names, departure times, and destinations.

New Music Books.

TEMPERANCE SONG HERALD, J. C. MASTERS, for Temperance Lodges and Meetings, a choice collection of new Temperance Songs and Glee, with some Old Favorites, and a few new songs with Temperance words. Anybody can "join in the chorus." Price 35 cents, or \$3.50 per dozen.

CHICK VOICE DUETS, Just published. A first-class collection of such numbers as Rubenstein, Nicolai, Campagna, Tours, Abt, and others. 26 Duets on 144 large pages. Also "Like the Lark," and Rubenstein's "Angel" are good specimens. Price \$1.

THE ANTHUR (SING) is an excellent collection of Olio Songs, Sacred and Secular. Collected by G. Ferrarin, for the use of Musical Conventions, etc.

American Song and Chorus Collection, 50c. American Song and Chorus Collection, 50c. American Song and Chorus Collection, 50c.

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THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, Of Selma, Alabama.

Statement to Stockholders, January 11, 1886.

Table showing financial details of The City National Bank, including Resources (Loans and Discounts, U.S. Bonds, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital Stock, Surplus and Profits, etc.).

WM. P. ARMSTRONG, President. A. G. PARRISH, Cashier.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS. MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD.

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No other like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information secured each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills.

JOHNSON'S GENERAL CYCLOPEDIA. The Best, Latest, and Cheapest. THOROUGHLY NEW AND ORIGINAL.

A work specially adapted to the FAMILY, SCHOOL, and OFFICE. For Superior to any work of the kind ever issued; containing new and beautiful engravings; copper-plate maps of each State, and the foreign countries; and statistical tables; colored charts, etc., etc.

A. J. JOHNSON & CO., 11 Great Jones Street, New York.

Fowlkes & Stollenwerk, General Hardware Dealers.

STOVES and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Agents for the celebrated Van Winkle Gun, Condensers and Feeders, Power Presses, Buckhorn and Barbed Wire Fencing, and Whitman's Fountain Pumps.

W.C. Holt, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

Books of all kinds, Stationery of all styles, Fancy Articles, School Books and Stationery a Specialty. Orders by mail respectfully solicited, and a liberal discount to teachers and the trade.

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S HOMEOPATHIC LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM.

The Most Wonderful Liver and Kidney Cure in the World. Will relieve and cure all the most distressing cases of Liver and Kidney trouble, such as Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, etc.

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S HOMEOPATHIC LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM. Price \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

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BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Address C. S. BELL & CO., HILLSBORO, N.Y.

Moshone Bell Foundry. Finest Grade of Bells. Castings for Churches, Schools, etc.

Buckeye Bell Foundry. Castings for Churches, Schools, etc.

Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co. Castings for Churches, Schools, etc.

Cards. 49 Fancy Patterns, and all other designs, etc.

Consumption. A Balm, guaranteed to cure the above disease, by the use of a few drops of the Balm, etc.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. ELASTIC TRUSS. This Truss is made of the finest materials, and is guaranteed to cure all cases of Strain, etc.

Salary and Commission. A GUIDE, ENLIGHTENED AGENTS OF NICE ADDRESS, who are desirous of securing a salary, can get a Good Salary and Commission, etc.

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE TAYLOR'S "CHEROKEE" REMEDY.

Mason & Hamlin. Organ and Piano Co. 164 Tremont St., Boston.

RARE SEEDS. Patented Cotton Seed, per lb. \$1.00. Patented Cotton Seed, per lb. \$1.00.

PLANT SEED COMPANY'S RELIABLE SEEDS. Write for their Illustrated Catalogue, etc.

THE GREAT CHURCH LIGHT. PRINCE'S Patent, the most powerful, the most reliable, the most economical, etc.

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1886. Will send FREE to all who will send us a list of names, etc.

JOHNSTON'S JOURNAL. A popular illustrated literary Magazine for the Home and the Family, etc.

Teachers and Schools. "Mothers of Great Men." BY LAURA C. HOLLOWAY.

Agents wanted for DR. SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

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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 be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powder. Sold only in Cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

Teacher Wanted!

A lady who can teach music as well as the English branch in a grammar school can teach the languages, to teach in a private family or a country school of thirty pupils. Correspond with this office.

FERRY & CO. SEED ANNUAL FOR 1886

With a complete list of all the best seeds of the season, and a full description of each. Also a list of all the best seeds of the season, and a full description of each. Also a list of all the best seeds of the season, and a full description of each.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is a complete cure for all the ailments of the nervous system, and a full description of each. Also a list of all the best seeds of the season, and a full description of each.

Trappers and Fur Catchers!

I beg to inform you that circumstances still force me to remain in the Kingdom of the District of Opelika, of Lordship of Sarrap Rule, by authority of the Boycott and Census Legislation. Therefore I will stay here until the next Legislature repeats the Act establishing a Kingdom here, and will give us a Democratic form of Government, and I will still pay the highest market price.

For FURS of all KINDS, Green & Dry Hides, Wax, Rags, Etc.

And still keep a supply of Groceries and Confectioneries, Fruits and Vegetables.

Chas. Simon & Sons, No. 63 North Howard St., Baltimore.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SAMPLES SENT FREE

LADIES' Ready-Made Underwear, Corsets, Etc.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

Rules for self-measurement, samples of materials with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

Terms Cash. FARMERS' PILLS

FOR Chills and all Malarial Complaints. We publish a free certificate which shows the little light upon the merits of the FARMERS' PILLS. They cast but a faint light, it is true, but they may serve to attract attention toward the most reliable medicine that is put up in this or any other country.

Don't You Know that you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh?

Don't you know that it may lead to consumption, to insanity, to death? Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that while the thousand and one nostrums you have tried have utterly failed that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy. All druggists.

They will not do it.

Those who once take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" will never consent to use any other cathartic. They are pleasant to take and mild in their operation. Smaller than ordinary pills and inclosed in glass vials; virtues unimpaired. By druggist.

Alabama Baptist.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., JAN. 28, 1886.

The Loom of Life.

All day, all night I hear the jar Of the loom of life, and near and far It thrills with its deep and muffled sound, As tireless the wheels go always around. Daily, carelessly goes the loom In the light of day and the midnight gloom, And the wheels are turning early and late, And the wool is gound in the warp of fate. Click, clack! there's a thread of love weaving in; Click, clack! another of wrong and sin. What a checkered thing this life will be, When we see it unrolled in eternity. Time with a face like mystery, And hands as busy as hands can be, Still at the loom with hands outspread, To catch in its meshes each glancing thread. When shall this wonderful web be done? In a thousand years, perhaps, or one, Or to-morrow, who knows? Not you or I. But the wheels turn on and the shuttles fly. Ah! sad-eyed weavers, the years are slow, But each one is nearer the end I know, And some day the last thread will be woven in. God grant it may be love instead of sin. Are we spinners of good in this life-weaving? Do we furnish the weaver a thread each day? It were better then, O, my friends, to spin A beautiful thread, than a thread of sin.

Merited Praise.

BY IDA HINMAN.

Is there any heart that is insensible to merited praise, or is there any one who is not discouraged when he has done his utmost in any direction, and none appreciate his efforts? Merited praise is sweet to all, while undeserved blame is hard to bear. A kind, appreciative word when the spirit is tired, is like a benediction. It soothes the burdened heart, and brings a peace that is restful; and the pulse of life is quickened, and the arm is strengthened for renewed effort. Children especially are sensitive to praise and censure. Few things are more discouraging to a child than to be constantly found fault with. A spirit of fault-finding on the part of the parent towards a child has a baneful influence upon both. It is even better to let slight faults go unrebuked than to be incessantly harrowing a child. "Don't! don't!" dinned into its ear will irritate the best natured child. It is well to praise children if it can be done consistently. A very successful Sunday-school superintendent of a school I once attended, used to say that he found that praise did vastly more, to keep the school in order, than scolding. And he made it a point to commend the little ones who kept good order for their good behavior, good lessons, prompt answers, and, in fact, instead of trying to see how many things he could find fault with them for, he was watching for all the good he could find. The children loved him dearly, and he had an interesting, quiet, smoothly running school. If teachers and parents generally would try his plan, they would find that it would work admirably. If, as the mother bids the little girl, who has been dutiful through the day, good-night, she says, "You have been a good child to-day; I am so glad, my dear," happy emotions fill her little heart, and she determines to try always to be good and make her mother glad. If a child sees, by the approbation of its parents and their increased tenderness, that its good conduct gives them deep comfort and joy, it will lay a broad foundation for a strong character, based on the reciprocal love of parent and child. And much more healthful is the impetus that it gives to right actions than the rewards of merit that are often held out to children. A child that has to be lured to do right can hardly have the self-respect that one has who does right to please its parents. Next to doing right for right's sake, and because it is pleasing to God, the highest motive a child can have is to do right to please its parents.

Mistaken for Consumption.

We have known persons to doctor for years for consumption, all to no effect. Though they had a cough, felt pains in the lungs, were depressed, weak, with many other symptoms tending to that disease, yet there was no structural unsoundness of the lungs. These symptoms were all the painful offspring of a torpid and diseased liver. We could fill a volume with testimonials of thousands so affected, who were permanently cured by taking Simmonds Liver Regulator.

Care of Animals in Winter.

The American Humane Association offers the following suggestions relative to fowls, horses and cattle to persons having these in charge, in the northern latitudes, during the winter months. Do not compel domestic fowls to roost in trees. Aside from danger of being captured by owls or other enemies, the swaying of the branches upon which they are sitting will prevent them from getting rest; while in the severely cold weather, thus exposed, feet and combs are frozen and the bird is so benumbed as to make it impossible for it to be of much profit on the farm. Securely sheltered from wind and storm, and allowed to sit on a broad roost, feet are thus kept warm, refreshing rest is obtained and the fowl is much stronger, healthier and more profitable to its owner. Do not dip horses during the winter months. With the same propriety we might cut the hair from a dog, or shear a sheep at this season of the year. The argument in behalf of the practice is that the horse in perspiration will dry more quickly if the hair is short. If the animal is a sheltered or warm place, after being driven, no danger results from perspiration, whatever the length of hair, while the horse that has been deprived of its coat in the winter time suffers perpetually while being exposed to the cold. It is a cruelty inflicted upon beautiful carriage horses for the purpose of style. Blessed is the ordinary work-horse, in the winter time, for, however much it may perspire, it is allowed to carry its full growth of hair during the cold weather. Do not leave cattle to stand shivering, while extremities often freeze, in the snow storms and severe winds of winter, when a little time would suffice to construct of boards, rails or poles, a support upon and around which may be placed hay, straw or weeds, thus making a shelter that may comfortably protect them. Cattle kept in fairly warm condition throughout the winter will, as milkers, give a larger and better yield of milk, and as beefs will take on flesh much more rapidly than if left exposed to inclement weather. Aside from a question of humanity, the more attention and care that is bestowed upon animals, with a view to their comfort, the more will they be of service and a source of profit to their owners.

How the Arctic Animals Subsist.

I know of no question asked about my Arctic experiences more frequently than the one as to how this or that animal subsists in that inhospitable clime; and especially is this true regarding the reindeer, about 1,500 of which my party, white and native, killed while in their country. Little or no grass can exist in such a frigid country, and that taken from the little herbivorous animals but little to choose from; and of the herbivorous order here we have the musk-ox and reindeer. In the narrow valleys, and at the foot of the steep slopes, where the snow buries the ground over five or six feet in depth, this thick mantle is sufficient to protect a sparse amount of hardy grass from the intense cold of the Arctic winter; and there is a sort of hardy but coarse, salt-water sedge, probably a foot to eight inches high, growing along the beaches of the bays and inlets, just about high-water mark. But of many thousands of reindeer I have never seen in all sorts of places, even in these desolate lands. Just how they get through the winter they always reject the coarse sedge of which I have spoken; and I know of nothing in that land that uses it in any way for food. The dried stems of the previous year's growth are used by the gulls, terns, eider ducks and other birds to build or help build their nests during the breeding season; but otherwise I can see no useful purpose for it, except to please the eye during their short summer months, if it is possible to conceive that the dull, stolid eyes of the Eskimo can be pleased by any display of nature, even in their desolate land. The reindeer and musk-ox live the year around on the Arctic mosses, several varieties of which, edible and non-edible, cover no small ratio of that supposed desolate country, and especially the low, flat valleys along the streams. Most of these Arctic streams, during the short time they are running in the summer, form a complex network of channels spread out over the wide, flat bottoms, often hundreds in number; and between these is a thick carpet of bright green moss growing luxuriantly, although the frozen ground and ice is not over a foot or two below the boggy surface. If very marshy, or amply supplied with water, a person crossing one of these wide stretches on foot will often sink up to his knees in the marsh; in fact, the solidly frozen ground is the only thing to stop him; and no problem in our summer travels in the Arctic was greater than to cross these places without exhaustion, by finding the least distance across them. Along the edges of these marshy flats the reindeer finds ample grazing in the summer, off of this rich moss; and it must be nutritive indeed to put five or six solid inches of fat on their loins within a couple of months. There is nothing fatter in the world than a good fat reindeer late in August—not even a fat pig and, I might add, there is nothing poorer than one in the early Arctic spring, about June. I have seen an Eskimo hunter strip from the back of a full-grown reindeer buck, just over the loins, a strip of fat two feet long, half as wide, and five or six inches thick in the deepest part, and which must have weighed fully twenty pounds. The Eskimo call this *toodoo*; and during the intense cold of winter it is eaten as much as the meat itself. I doubt very much if we can show as good fatness in any domestic animal in so short a time on any food of which we know. The accumulation of fat in the reindeer must help it to withstand the cold of the Arctic winter; and yet it has nearly all disappeared by the 1st of January, and thereafter the animal is quite poor and lean until the snow starts to leave the ground; and January and February, are, I believe, the two coldest months of the Arctic winter. During the summer the reindeer are seen grazing singly, scattered over the country, or at most in small groups of not over two or three; but as winter comes on they congregate in herds of a dozen to a hundred for their migrations southward. During their winter months they have two methods of getting their food—one from the hill-tops and high ridges laid bare by the heavy winds, clear-

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The Old Doctor's Story.

"I have a little story to tell you, boys," the old doctor said to the young people the other evening. "One day—a long, hot day it had been, too—I met my father on the road to town. 'I wish you would take this package to the village for me, Jim,' he said hesitatingly. 'Now, I was a boy of twelve, not fond of work, and was just out of the hay-field, where I had been at work since day-break. I was tired, dusty, hungry. It was two miles into town, I wanted to get my supper, and to wash and dress for singing-school. 'My first impulse was to be vexed, and to do it harshly for I was vexed that he should ask after my long day's work. If I did refuse, he would go himself. He was a gentle, patient old man. But something stopped me—one of God's good angels I think. 'Of course, father, I'll take it,' I said heartily, giving my scythe to one of the men. He gave me the package. 'Thank you, Jim,' he said; 'I was going myself, but somehow I don't feel very strong to-day.' 'He walked with me to the road that turned off to the town; as he left he put his hand on my arm saying again, 'Thank you, my son. You've always been a good boy to me, Jim.' 'I hurried in to town and back again. 'When I came near the house I saw a crowd of farm hands at the door. One of them came to me, the tears rolling down his face. 'Your father,' he said, 'fell dead just as he reached the house.' The last words he spoke were to you. 'I'm an old man, now, but I have thanked God over and over again in all the years that have passed since that hour, that those last words were 'You've always been a good boy to me.' 'No human being ever yet was sorry for love or kindness shown to others. But there is no pang of remorse so keen as the bitterness with which we remember neglect or coldness which we have shown to loved ones who are dead. Do not begrudge loving deeds and kind words especially to those who gather with you about the same hearth. In many families a habit of nagging, crossness, or ill-natured giving, gradually covers the real feeling of love that lies deep beneath. And, after all, it is such a little way that we can go together. 'Whatever he saith unto you do it.' But we will have no desire to obey till we have a personal knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. That is the true foundation of obedience. To know that our heart has been converted, that we have been sanctified by the spirit, that we love him, that we reverence him. Have we this personal knowledge? Do we know him? Do we know he is the great and glorious Lord, the great Lord of heaven and earth, King of kings, our great sovereign? Do we know him as our Savior, who has loved us and washed us in his blood? Do we know him as our loving and self-sacrificing Savior, who has given himself for us? Do we know him as our friend, our personal and beloved friend always with us, and more deeply interested in our happiness by far than we are ourselves? Do we thus really know who he is, as God and Redeemer, and friend and brother—oh so tender, oh so near and dear? If we thus knew him personally, have we not then the desire and longing? Is there not given us, then, the power from on high, that whatsoever he saith unto us, we can go out and do it?"

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