

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST.

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Church Membership and Faith and Works.

No. 1.
Friend P.: At your request I read your communication in the *Christian Advocate*, in which you agree only in part with the remarks of "Observer," wherein he uses this language: "There are protracted meetings, it is true, and alar exercises after a fashion; but the aim seems to be to get the penitents so far in earnest as to consent to join the church, and the result is that the church is getting full of people who have no religious experience." The writer (Observer) does not define what he conceives religious experience to be that is necessary to entitle a person to church membership, but you do, and your definition is in keeping with the practice of your church (Methodist) as I understand it, to-wit: "A desire to flee from the wrath to come, and to be saved from our sins, or a belief in the necessity of a change of heart and life, and an honest desire for such a change and a purpose to persevere in it to the end." I am sure that you say it is the aim and purpose of your church to add to its numbers persons who have no religious experience by holding protracted meetings, but it is certainly the effect, whether desired or not. Now, I do not consider you as endorsing such additions, but you do accept very little religious experience as requisite to entitle a person to church membership. Your position is that a desire to flee from the wrath to come, and to be saved from our sins, or a belief in the necessity of a change of heart and an honest desire for such change, is a sufficient experience or qualification to entitle a person to the right and privilege of becoming a member of Christ's church or kingdom on earth. I cannot agree with you, with the Bible before me, that a mere desire to be a Christian entitles him or her to church membership. Conversion, a change of heart, in which the enmity of the heart to God and his law is subdued, and are succeeded by love to God and his moral government and a reformation of life, followed by baptism as an answer of a good conscience towards God, these, and these only, should be allowed within the pale of the church. Those, and those only, who have experienced such a change, been born of the spirit of Christ and have been baptized, are entitled to the high privilege of having their names enrolled on the church book. Why so? Because Christ's kingdom is a spiritual kingdom and its membership must necessarily be spiritual persons, and you virtually admit as much when you say, "Inability on the part of the penitent to testify to a renewed state in the heart furnishes no ground for refusal to admit him to the fellowship of the church." In this we agree, if there was such a person to be found. I have got to see or hear of a person, though ever so weak intellectually or illiterate, that cannot satisfactorily testify to the faith that is in him. The best apologetic defense of missions is a vigorous prosecution of missions. —Dr. Pierson.

Missionary Notes.

Rome has now ten Baptist chapels with evangelists in charge.
Rev. C. L. Powell, the great missionary of north Africa, died Dec. 19th.

Twelve hundred were baptized by our Baptist missionaries in Russia last year.

More than two million youths of India are being taught the English language.

About twenty-four dollars per capita is the amount raised from Japanese Christians last year.

The best apologetic defense of missions is a vigorous prosecution of missions. —Dr. Pierson.

Two tons of Bibles have been distributed by the American Bible Society in Bolivia, South America.

A general conference of Chinese missionaries, continuing ten days, will meet at Shanghai May 1st.

A Baptist lady, of Greensboro, Ga., has contributed \$225 to the support of five missionaries in Cuba.

One thousand baptisms have been reported from the Ongole mission of the Baptists during the year 1889.

Missionaries among the Jews in Europe report an increasing interest in Christianity among that people.

Rev. W. D. Powell continues his labors with much success in Mexico. He is traveling the greater part of his time.

Rev. H. R. Moseley, at Saltillo, Mexico, has a young Catholic priest in his school who has renounced Romanism.

Fifteen thousand a year for religious purposes is the report for the thirty thousand Christians of the Frindly Islands.

Thirty colored missionaries, for the Sudan mission, were secured by Mr. Grattan Guinness during his recent visit to the South.

Five thousand four hundred and thirty-one missionaries are supported by the woman's society of the United States and Europe.

The Chinese Baptist church at Portland, Oregon, with a resident membership of forty-five contributed \$600 to foreign missions last year.

One out of every hundred heathen converts becomes a missionary, while from Protestant Christians we have only one from every five thousand.

Rev. Z. C. Taylor our missionary in Bahia, Brazil, will use the Inquisition Building as his headquarters. The property has been purchased for \$9,000.

Rev. E. W. Kelley, of Mandalay, Burma, has established a mission school on the very spot where Dr. Judson suffered the cruel imprisonment of Oungpela.

The young ladies educated at the Madero Institute, Saltillo, Mexico, have done much good already by organizing schools for Bible study where ever they have gone.

Zambesia is the name of the large territory in south Africa extending from Cape Colony to the Zambezi river and from the Portuguese colonies on the east to the German possessions on the west.

For the ALABAMA BAPTIST.

"Standing by the Bible."

This was the title of a piece which appeared in the State Mission Annual. Brethren thought well of it and I had it put in their form.

The American Baptist Publication Society has adopted it as one of its standard tracts. Very generously the society has presented the State Mission Board with 10,000 copies for free distribution in Alabama. One cent will pay postage on eight tracts. I will be glad to send a few to any pastor who will distribute them among his people. I am sure the tract will do good. W. B. CRUMPTON.

Marion, Ala.

News from Japan.

Though very loathe to give up the pleasure of meeting the Baptists of Montgomery, the voice of our corresponding secretary was obeyed and our party made as few stops as possible, and succeeded, as was desirable, in reaching San Francisco on the 16th of October. At 3 p. m. on the following day we set sail on the Belgic, one of the O. & O. steamers. A very cheerful crowd we were, as ninety cabin passengers assembled on deck to wave our farewells to friends on shore, as we steamed away from our loved America. In a few hours the cheerfulness of some was increased, while others became serious and began to look pale. More than half the company wondered why the dinner they had so recently eaten would not be quiet, for some of it actually seemed determined to return. How tightly the mouths were shut. One and all my acquaintance actually looked over the railing of the ship for one hour—of course simply trying to determine how much salt could be realized from one gallon of water and from that trying to estimate how much salt the ocean would yield if all of its water should be utilized. But after a siege of this peculiar study, we all became satisfied and each one had a cheerful word for any man on board. The spells of speculation would return, to some quite often, but were soon dismissed.

After eighteen days of association with new found friends the good-byes began to be said. Our good-bye to the "Belgic" was only too gladly, for we (i. e., the missionaries) were most completely ignored by the captain and all of his officers, save the chief engineer. It is one united wish of the missionaries that henceforth we be delivered from the "Belgic," and her "John Bull" of a captain.

There were forty-one missionaries on board, twenty of whom were Baptists—nine from our board and eleven from the union. This was the largest number of missionaries that ever crossed the ocean at one time, on board the same steamer. This to many friends may seem like an immense number of men and women to give to the foreign field in one year. But what are they among the millions who sit in darkness?

Possibly I ought not to leave our ship's company without mentioning that Sir Edwin Arnold and daughter were members of that company. Many of our people know of him only as the author of "The Light of Asia." An opinion formed from this book may do him an injustice, for I really believe him to be a better man than this book indicates. This much is true of him, that he is a very indefatigable worker, and his work is of more than ordinary merit. He has not only written several books, but has written more than five thousand leading articles for the *London Telegraph*, one of the greatest papers of the world.

His adverse criticisms on some points of American life may cause us to feel slow to admire him or any of his productions, but we must not condemn what is good in him because of his prejudices. After all we might ask ourselves the question, Are not his criticisms just?

But at last we are on Japanese soil, and I can now enter in some measure into the feelings of Columbus when he kissed the ground. My first feeling was, God be praised for land, though it be Japanese soil. Anywhere, to be still just for a little while. Yes, not even to rock; I had slept with rocking until I wanted to sleep once more without rocking. Brunson said that if he cried to be rocked when a baby he hoped his mother would spank him. I joined him in the wish.

Japan, in its general features, strikes an American as a very diminutive country. The mountains, rivers and hills are very numerous, but are all quite small. The mountain scenery is often pretty, but I have not seen any that is grand, or that approaches to grandeur. The highest peak in Japan is Fujiyama, which may inspire a feeling of awe, but only from the sense of danger, for it is one of the few active volcanoes of Japan. There is a beautiful harmony in the sizes of the valleys, hills and rivers, with no jagged and immense precipices to mar its symmetry. This harmony in the diminutive features of the country is not destroyed when we come to the people. They are numerous, but quite small, both mentally and physically. The fact that they are small in stature and ideas is not to be wondered at, when we remember that there are thirty-eight million souls crowded into a little space not more than half the size of the state of Texas. 'Tis indeed difficult for an American to imagine a country so thickly settled. Japan has more people than any other country in the world, and no conceptions of future greatness that take possession of Japanese people. If they have great ideas they do not give them to the world, partly because in Japan there is not sufficient room for the development of such ideas. So far as my observation and information goes, there is nothing in Japan that bears the marks of magnitude of Japanese origin. It all bears a foreign stamp. The cities might appear to contradict this, for they are immense. But this is from necessity; there is really no prairie or room for large farms. Japan might be called, and very aptly, too, one great city with its small gardens. The people are crowded into close quarters and consequently know how to utilize every inch of ground. An entire Japanese family—father, mother and four or five children—will sometimes live in a house not larger

than two rooms of the common dwellings of America, and after that have room enough for a store, in which you may find a very good assortment of goods. There are two very distinct classes in Japan—the higher and lower classes. This distinction is not one of station, but more largely of blood. One's station may be an indication of blood, but not always. Between these two classes there is no more association than between the merchant prince and his drayman of America. They have dealings with each other, only in so far as the one uses the other. This is here quite as great a barrier to the general advance of Christianity as in other countries where the same state of things exist.

But with all these things against the Japanese, they are a very wonderful people, having in some branches reached the highest degree of perfection. You have often heard of Japanese being artists; but no conception of their skill in carving, painting and adorning, in every way imaginable, can be obtained without coming to Japan. To be sure, their art is not like ours, nor any other people's; but it is surpassingly beautiful, and exceedingly rich in the variety of its designs.

Then, in forming our judgment as to the possibilities of the Japanese people, we have to remember that until 1854 they were entirely isolated. Not only had they to form their own ideas, but had to form them without contact with other nations. A nation, as well as a man, being too much alone and knowing nothing outside of itself, must become dwarfed, and will eventually die. But fortunately for Japan she opened her gates before it was too late, and for twenty-five years she has been advancing more rapidly than any of the Eastern nations. Her people being naturally polite, industrious and economical, have made the best of every opportunity, and are rapidly becoming men and women of strong character.

They are very strong physically, and can endure any amount of hardships. They are bright, quick and capable of becoming the strongest of men physically.

They are educated as a race, almost as well as Americans, and in a few more generations will have a system of schools so complete that no child, it matters not how poor, shall be debarred the privileges of an education. Now, then, with a people so rapidly growing; who are rapidly becoming Christians; who are located right at the door of the great Eastern world; who prove themselves so efficient in preaching the gospel; whose language is close akin to that of the Chinese; would it not be a wise stroke of policy to concentrate our forces on Japan, and after taking her captive for the Master, and receiving pledges of allegiance to his cause, move upon China and the East with a more efficient and a ten fold stronger force? Let us carry the front ranks, and doubling them back on the rear lines, the victory in Christ's name shall soon be ours. It is this part, in my humble opinion, that Japan is to play in the salvation of the Eastern world.

J. W. McCOLLUM.
Bluff 151, Kobe, Japan.

For the ALABAMA BAPTIST.

Naples and the Cholera.

Naples is the largest city of Italy, having a population of nearly six hundred thousand. It is situated on the beautiful Bay of Naples, and is in the form of a semi-circle. The suburbs are peculiarly attractive, and old Vesuvius, standing like some mighty giant, never ceases to smoke and fume, which adds greatly to the charm. At night when thousands of lights are brilliantly burning along the coast, and far back over the hills, and up to the very top of Vesuvius, one could almost imagine himself in fairy-land. But despite this lavish beauty of nature and art, the masses of the people present a sad spectacle of ignorance, superstition and vice. Thousands of the men, and probably two-thirds of the women cannot read. They believe and practice many things that remind one far more of a heathen than a Christian country. The poor of Naples are very poor. They live on almost nothing, go barefooted the year round, sleep on the streets, or in damp, dirty little holes, often many of them being huddled together in the same room like pigs. I have seen a donkey, a pig, several chickens, and a whole family all living in one room. Though they live in the city, thousands seem to be strangers to the luxury of a bath, except in the long summer days when the sea is so inviting they cannot keep away from it.

Several years ago Italy was visited by that dreadful scourge, the cholera, and when it reached Naples it found a congenial soil, and spread like wildfire, carrying off its victims at the fearful rate of nearly a thousand a day. The whole city was alarmed, for it seemed that a day of dreadful judgment had arrived. Neapolitans, as a class are very religious, but their religion is often more pagan than Christian. Their ignorance leads to much superstition. They believe in charms, or amulets, which they nearly always wear on their person. Not many Neapolitan children will take a sea-bath without a charm around their neck to secure them against drowning. They pray to saints and believe in the heathen that they will be like them for their much speaking, for the number of times they repeat the same prayer. They bow down before images and worship them.

Naples is divided into sections, and each section contains an image, which represents the saint who is believed to protect that part of the city. Very few men in Naples pass one of these images without tipping their hats, and thousands bow down before them to repeat their prayers, and to

Civil Government.

"The powers that be are ordained of God." To ordain is "to appoint, to decree." (See Webster.) These "powers" are not persons, because God does not send by angels or prophets to appoint certain men as rulers. The "higher powers" is the idea or genius of government itself, and its officers are the representatives of the government.

God ordained civil government just as he ordained natural laws and many other things. "He created the world to be inhabited," and for this purpose "He set the solitary in families." Every family is a little kingdom. For our spiritual needs he ordained ministers. Our Creator perfectly understood our relations to our fellow men. Since God is not the author of confusion, in order to prevent the terrible confusion, crime and suffering which are the result of anarchy, and to protect our essential rights, he ordained civil government.

The Lord does not directly ordain any of these things. He does not tell a man whom he shall marry, or that he shall marry at all. He simply established the marriage relation. He does not send from heaven to appoint his ministers; nor does he decree who shall be the civil rulers, or even ordain what form of government a country shall adopt. Queen Victoria received her kingdom from her ancestors, not at the hand of God. Nebuchadnezzar was king because his father was a king. Kingly authority in both these places sprang directly from the people, but its existence in every case is ordained of God. The Declaration of Independence utters the truth when it asserts, "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Hence any legislation which is against the consent of the people is an exercise of unjust power.

God is king over all; he is a God of order. Each department of his great government has its own sphere which is in itself independent, and is not to clash or interfere with any other sphere. The moon and stars which he ordains have never left their realm of night to attempt to rule the day. God has given the head of the family paternal authority, but not to exercise it in any state office or in another's family. The minister is ordained to "feed the flock of God," but "Not as being lords over God's heritage." 1 Peter 5:2, 3. He must not rule them in any sense as a lord, that is, an earthly potentate. This would unite church and state, which God forbids.

The word designs that we shall respect all the ordinances of his appointing, hence the command, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers." Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake. We should obey civil law, not alone for its inherent justice, but because God instituted it. Obey it within its own sphere in the exercise of just the power God gave it.

M. E. STEWARD, A. M.

For the ALABAMA BAPTIST.

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make special requests. It so happened that during the time of the cholera one of these images stood in a very clean, healthy quarter, which was almost untouched by the plague, while another stood in the filthiest and most miserable section of the city, where the people were dying by thousands. Prayers and supplications and vows to the last-named saint were constantly made, but all to no purpose, for the plague was not removed. Finally the people decided to call upon the saint of the clean quarter, concluding that as his section was untouched by the dreadful disease, he was more powerful than their saint. So they came and prostrated themselves before the image, imploring the saint not to be partial, but to protect them also. They prayed in vain, however, for the cholera continued to rage. The people became desperate and angry, and instead of supplicating they began to threaten, assuring the saint that if he did not put a stop to the cholera within a certain time, they would carry him down into the very midst of the infected district. Still the cholera raged. Then as a last resort they told him they would strip him of his rich and gorgeous apparel, and put him in a little dirty inn, at five cents a day. This threat, I am told, was actually put into execution. And still the cholera continued its deadly work. Other similar cases occurred during those dark days, and many a long neglected image or amulet was brought forth from its obscurity to do service, with the hope of appeasing the angry powers above. There were also religious processions of various kinds through the streets, the people moaning and praying aloud as they went along. One procession was headed by a priest, who carried in his hands what they called the heart of Jesus, and the people that followed were crying in most piteous tones, 'Oh! heart of Jesus hear us! Oh! heart of Jesus, hear us! Have pity on us, and send the cholera away.'

How one's heart aches when he remembers that such things can be done in a Christian land, and that men who call themselves Christian teachers encourage the people in them. At last the cholera ceased, the images were put back into their accustomed places, the moaning and praying in the streets were no longer heard, and very soon the city resumed its accustomed bustle and gaiety, and worldliness of spirit. The danger gone, prayers and vows were soon forgotten.

Alas! these poor people are to be pitied rather than blamed, helped and prayed for rather than denounced. They have been oppressed and neglected and deceived for centuries. By nature they are kind, humble and useful, and by no means stupid. They only need instruction and a pure gospel to transform them into new creatures, and to make them worthy successors of the disciples Paul found in this vicinity when he landed at Puteoli, on his way to Rome. Pray for them and for those who are seeking to give them the Gospel! JOHN H. EAGER.
Rome, Italy.

For the ALABAMA BAPTIST.

Our Washington Letter.

Bishop Gilmore's University Sermon.

BY REV. SCOTT F. HERSHEY, PH. D.

I have waited for some two weeks to get an hour to read Cardinal Gibbons' sermon upon the occasion of the dedication of the Catholic University, which occurred here last month. A stenographic copy of the sermon is in my hands. I have read it twice. It is a production of no ordinary interest. A great university was being formally opened by the church, that has occupied for centuries a sort of a non-descript position in relation to the popularization of higher learning. What a leading member of the hierarchy of that Church should say at such an hour would be a matter for no mean consideration. Hence I turn to the reading of that sermon with thoughtful attention, and with an eye to discern what may be between the sentences, and behind the words, remembering that Gibbons has said about the diplomatic use of language being sometimes to conceal rather than to reveal.

Whatever in the past has been the claim about the Catholic Church being a unit in its teaching upon any abstract truth throughout the world, that claim is wholly dissipated, and can no longer be honestly held by editor or prelate. The teaching of the Church in Spain and Mexico is one thing, and in America it is quite another, while the practice of the Church in France, Ireland and Brazil is condemned by the Church in America.

The Rev. Dr. O'Connell, rector of the American college at Rome, recently said in this country: "The doctrinal laws of the Catholic Church are fixed." Is he not in the full blaze of history? Does he not know this is an untruth? No Church that has made a history has been so constantly changing its doctrines and teachings. These two things—the concealment of policy by language and the lack of unity in teaching—are specially observable in my study of Bishop Gilmore's sermon at the recent University dedication.

For instance: He speaks of the advance of science in most complimentary terms, through the deciphering of Egyptian hieroglyphics and the excavations among the Phœnic and Babylonian ruins; but he had no reference to make to the way in which that same broad-browed science, while at work along the paths of investigation,

invention and experiment, was overthrown at every step by Catholic bull, torture and inquisition.

Here is a strange statement from high Catholic authority: "The world changes and has changed; so should law change to suit the changed condition of times and places. This is especially needed in ecclesiastical law."

But here is the old time policy breaking through this thin veneer of a seeming acquiescence of our American spirit: "It is foolish to assert that the Church should be independent of the state, or the state independent of the church; or that they can or ought to be apart from each other."

This is a highly commendable passage: "The trend of the day is to the accumulation of wealth. A much more healthy trend will be to train minds and create thinkers who will be as a breakwater against the domination of wealth. This is needed to stay, in a measure, the licentiousness of our times and the radicalism with which society is threatened. Knowledge is better than wealth, and intelligence is the only true source of power. Enlightened by human and guided by divine law, man is impregnable and society safe."

But here is a paragraph, however, belied by policy, well known to all of us: "Catholics have no contention with the public schools, nor do Catholics seek to destroy the public schools. On the contrary, Catholics are willing to accept the public schools in America as they have done in Europe and elsewhere, on condition that an arrangement be made by which the child shall be taught religion and the laws of morality."

It remains to be seen what the future policy of the Romish Church will be with the American public school system.

Washington, D. C.

Scientific Miscellany.

EGYPT FORTY-FIVE CENTURIES AGO.—In two ancient towns about fifty miles south of Cairo, each occupied for only about two centuries, Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie has made some interesting discoveries concerning Egyptian life at two definite and widely separated periods. The first of the towns, now called Kahun, was built in the twelfth dynasty, about 2,600 B. C.; and the second, now Gurob, was founded about 1450 B. C. and destroyed about 1150 B. C. In the earlier town have been found implements of wood, flint and bronze, the last including a thin bowl wrought out of one piece. Flint was still a more common material than bronze, and it was worked with great skill. The remains make known the use of flint saws, one of them being found cemented in a wooden handle. A fire-stick, with five burnt holes where fire had been drilled with a rotating rod, reveals for the first time how the Egyptians obtained fire. Among numerous papyrus have been obtained two wills. Tops, tips, clay toys, dolls with jointed limbs, and game boards were in use. The remains of the later town show that Egypt—contrary to the common idea of her changelessness—had undergone great modifications in fashions and manufactures. The fall of fine flint manufacture seems to have occurred about 2000 B. C. Bronze tools were greatly changed, and bronze-working reached a high stage in the production of two exquisitely wrought pans, fourteen and nine inches across. Glass ornaments were common, though not found in the earlier town. The most novel discovery of all is the presence of alphabetical signs in both towns. These give two well-defined stages of development between the original hieroglyphics, and other primitive characters, and the finished alphabets, which have not been known in any inscriptions earlier than 1000 B. C.

Recommended as a very strong cement for iron is a mixture of equal parts of sulphur and white lead with about one sixth part of borax. When used, the composition is wet with strong sulphuric acid, and a thin layer is pressed between the pieces of iron. In five days it will be hard, and appear like welding.

CONDITION OF FRENCH SOIL.—The latest returns show that more than one-third of the 50,000,000 hectares of cultivated surface in France is practically uncultivated. Some 5,000,000 hectares of marsh, heath, etc., are absolutely without culture; more than 3,500,000 hectares are fallow; 4,000,000 hectares are in natural uncultivated pasture in plains, hillsides, etc.; and more than half the forests—nearly 5,000,000 hectares—are uncared for and unexplored. The agricultural population, moreover, decreased from 19,873,493 in 1861 to 18,249,209 in 1881, and appears to have fallen off since at an accelerating rate.

GUNS AS FOG SIGNALS.—On the Swedish coast guns have been used for several years for signalling in fog, and have been heard to a distance as great as twelve nautical miles. A new fog signal gun just stationed at Helms Gadd is of wrought-iron steel, 10 feet long, with a bore of two and a half inches. The breech-loading mechanism allows of firing from twenty to thirty shots per minute, and makes it possible to give signals in words by the Morse alphabet, one shot being used for a dot and two shots close together for a dash. The cartridges can be used from 100 to 200 times, and it is estimated that the gun—costing, with considerable ammunition, less than \$1,400—can stand some 40,000 shots.

A compound of one part of Greek pitch and two parts of burnt plaster is approved by French electricians as an

insulating substance having the advantage of being unchanged in its insulating property by great heat and moisture. When hot it can be applied with a brush, or it can be cast, turned and polished.

One of the recent automatic machines turns out a photograph of the person feeding it with a suitable coin. Quite as novel is the automatic cashier of Mr. J. Hope, of Liverpool, which receives the cash, places it to the depositor's credit, and gives a receipt for the proper amount.

Prof. S. P. Langley's latest researches indicate that the mean temperature of the sunlit soil of the moon is not greater than the freezing point of water, or 32° Fahr.

An electric heater in the form of a floor mat, is among the new luxuries provided by science.

The scholars of our public schools will be interested in an offer made by *The Youth's Companion* in its issue of January 9. Its purpose is to stimulate them in a commendable competition and at the same time increase their love for their country. The publishers of *The Companion* offer to present a fine large bunting flag, nine by fifteen feet, with forty-two stars, to that public school in each one of the forty-two states and territories, which shall send to them the best essay on "The Patriotic Influence of the American Flag When Raised over Our Public Schools." These essays will be received by the publishers of *The Companion* until April 1, 1890. The award of the flag will be made as near June 1 as possible, in order that the school may float the "Stars and Stripes" over its building on the 4th of July, next.

It is with pleasure that Messrs. Cassell & Company announce that they have secured the publication of the memorial volume of the late Henry W. Grady, whose untimely death is mourned alike in the South and in the North. The book, which will be ready for publication within a few weeks, has been compiled by his co-workers on the *Atlanta Constitution* and edited by Joel Chandler Harris. It will contain a complete life of Mr. Grady and such of his writings and speeches as best represent his remarkable gifts as writer and orator. Among the latter will be the speech that he delivered two years ago before the New England Society in New York, and which at a bound made his name famous in every state in the Union, also the last of his public utterances, the equally memorable speech delivered only a few short weeks ago, before the Boston Merchants' Association.

In Memoriam.

This tribute of love should have appeared sooner, but for unavoidable causes needful to be mentioned.

The subject of this notice, Mrs. Sallie Rives, nee Miss Sallie Rives, of Collierville, Ala., and wife of Mr. Charles D. Stanley, of Columbia, South Carolina, has been for some months dead, but the fragrance of her sweet and loving life will be fresh upon the tablets of my memory as long as memory lasts.

She was born Oct. 29, 1848, and died June 12, 1889, lamented and loved in Columbia, S. C., where she resided. Early in life she gave her heart and her all to Christ Jesus her Lord. It was no empty profession which she made. Her inner life, as betokened by the penetrating, yet soft and ardent eye, and gentle, modest, and yet helpful manners, was drawn from the life of Jesus, and like his, received its nourishment from doing the "father's will." Such an inner life could not but crystallize into a consistent church membership—attendance upon the services, and frequent words and deeds of kindness and benevolence. The aroma of her Christian spirit and example, both in the domestic and social circle, lingers still even in the night of their being, as the fragrance of flowers at eventide. Such was the equilibrium of her character that it would be difficult to dissociate Sallie and her rare virtues. I cannot but think of her lovely form, gentle face, and delicate words as the incarnation of the ideal female spirit. Did I know it was as pleasing to all who read, as to myself, who write these delightful reminiscences of so unearthly a being, I might longer indulge. I have written this much for the comfort of the bereaved and to quicken female sensibilities into living expression.

She was a daughter of Mr. Robt. P. and Mrs. Sophia Rives, of Collierville, Lowndes county, Ala., the former of whom preceded her cherished child several years to the beautiful beyond, and the latter, ere the dirt had settled upon her tomb, went on to join the happy group of Christ's saved ones.

She leaves some devoted sisters and brothers to mourn their untimely loss, many affectionate relatives to number her among the things that are past, and five promising children to speak of mother as heaven, and as true and great as husband as any wife ever left, to assure his own personal, peculiar sorrow by training three objects entrusted to him for a reunion in the "better land."

We can all be comforted with the knowledge that she lacked nothing that would have been refused her; she failed to get nothing she ever asked for.

Sweet be thy rest, cherished one, and calm be your mind, ye bereaved ones. B. H. CRUMPTON.

Love is the refreshing water, the law is the channel for it to flow in, and the spring is the bosom of God. —McCosh.

Alabama Baptist

MONTGOMERY, ALA., JAN. 30, 1890.

EDITORS:
Rev. C. W. HARRIS, — JAS. C. POPE.

LA GRIPPE has had hold of several of the Howard boys. None are reported seriously sick, however.

The friends of the Franklin Literary Society of Howard College have great cause to be proud of the work being done by the members of this society.

There are a large number of subscribers whose subscriptions expire this month. Shall we drop them from our books? Let a speedy renewal be the response.

READ the letter on the first page by J. D. M. It will repay you. We shall publish another next week, being his second letter to a Methodist friend on church membership, etc.

SEND in your orders for copies of the tract by Dr. J. J. Taylor, "The Ordinances." Baptists and others can, in a nut shell, get what we believe on the subjects of baptism and communion. Price, 10 cents.

The farmer's worst enemy is found in the whisky saloon. The farmer helps to build the saloon keeper an elegant home, covers his floor with carpets, adorns his walls with pictures and decks his wife and children in the richest raiment, while his own house grows poorer year by year, and squalid poverty and discontent drive out comfort and good cheer. God help them to rise up like men and escape the snare of the evil one.

The prohibition question is being agitated in Warrior. The election will be held on the 17th of February. We hope to learn of a complete victory for the temperance cause when the cloud of battle shall have passed away. Let the sober, industrious, law-abiding citizens of Warrior see to it that no whisky is sold within the bounds of that stirring little city. Whisky blights and demoralizes and kills, and has no hand in building up a town in morals and religion.

SATURDAY night we were in a meeting of the Philomath Literary Society of Howard College, and greatly enjoyed the exercises. It is gratifying to find that the young men are taking so much interest in their society. The walls of their hall are beautified with pictures, one of which was given by Miss Maude Harris, of Livingston. A string band has been formed in the society, and that will hereafter be a feature of great interest.

The Baptists of Alabama are more determined now than ever that we shall not become indifferent in our work. As the hearts of the Israelites were thrilled with God's command, "Go forward," so God's people to-day are hearing the all powerful voice of their Captain as he gives them their marching orders. You are not a man if, because this "forward march" involves hardships and self-sacrifice, you would turn back; our idea is, that a Christian should earnestly strive to do a little better each year of his life. Did you give ten dollars for your pastor, five dollars for missions, five dollars for ministerial education, etc., last year? Then try to increase your contribution to each object for the present year. "Give and it shall be given to you again."

We call special attention to the article on "Baptist Statistics" in this issue. The agent for the eleventh census asks for information on the subject and we hope the clerks of the associations will bestir themselves and send as full reports as can be gotten up. Our people have heretofore been too negligent and too indifferent concerning the importance of furnishing accurate statistics of their churches. The clerks of the associations are requested to fill out blanks, to be furnished by the special agent of the eleventh census, which will require no postage. He asks for only three items: 1. Seating capacity of churches, missions and stations. 2. Value of church property. 3. Number of communicants. Let our clerks send to H. K. Carroll, special agent, Mainfield, N. J., for paper and envelopes.

The entertainment given by the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association on last Friday night was a very pleasant affair. The ladies have furnished the parlor with handsome new curtains and carpet, and, added to the tasty improvements made heretofore, the rooms are very attractive and are being more and more appreciated by the young men of Montgomery. The occasion served also as a reception to Mr. C. R. Hardy, the assistant secretary, who will occupy that position while Mr. Cook is prosecuting the work in the state as state secretary. The rooms are now better fitted up than at any period heretofore, and young men, quite a number, who have been drifting down the current, are feeling the influence of faithful workers in their behalf, and are seeking the Y. M. C. A. rooms for company and the exchange tables for instruction.

It is necessary that money collected for the various denominational enterprises be sent in to the corresponding secretary at the earliest possible moment. It will require a large sum of money this year to keep our mission work under headway. The State Mission Board should never become embarrassed for the want of funds, and especially when, by a little exertion, the churches can pay the amounts recommended by the associations. Let all moneys be forwarded promptly.

The liquor men don't seem pleased with the selection of those who will form the "committee on alcoholic liquor traffic." The *Washington Sentinel* claims that for fifteen years they (the whisky element) have sought to defeat the thing which has just been accomplished. And it now admits a victory for the prohibitionists, as the question will, of necessity, become a national one. Let us rally to the fight all along the line this year. Let no man, unless he be a sober and a temperance-loving man, be put forward for office. If our temperance voters will express themselves in every beat and do their duty as Christians, we need not fear that our offices will be filled with drunkards.

A GENTLEMAN from Atlanta said it was an outrage that the bar rooms of Birmingham were allowed to remain open all day Sunday. The police will stand near the door, and when a poor fellow goes in and comes out upon the streets, walking a little unsteadily, he is immediately seized and hurried to the lock-up. He was sent for by an acquaintance last Sabbath and on reaching the jail found a young man whose father and mother were highly respectable and well thought of by every one. This young man was crowded among about thirty of the roughest specimens of humanity he ever saw in one room. Our informant wondered why the decent people of the city did not rise up and demand the closing of the dens of crime, at least on the Lord's day. The young man who takes his toddy should beware lest, soon lost to shame, he lands in a drunkard's cell and then in a drunkard's grave.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.
Old Bro. Moseley, of Talladega, was in Montgomery recently, and while talking to us mentioned the fact that he joined the Baptist church in this city about fifty years ago. So careful were our brethren then that the world and the church should be separated, they arraigned before the conference several members for going to see a sleight-of-hand performance. Now it is common for members who never pay for any of the church expenses, never give to missions, nor any other object for the Master, to attend almost every theatrical performance which visits their city; to squander hundreds of dollars keeping up a lot of men and women, most of whom never add one iota to public wealth or public morals! And yet our churches take note of no such defections from duty and rectitude. We think of our fathers as cranks and fogies because they sought to help their brethren shun the appearance of evil and keep out of the vortex of temptation, meanwhile the members of our churches are more familiar with the characters who frequent the bar and billiard rooms and other places which lead men to ruin and drown their souls in perdition, than they are with their fellow church members. Shall we allow the church to become polluted by retaining these unblushing sinners in our membership? Let us use the pruning knife, and save the honor of our Redeemer's earthly kingdom.

THE WORK OF THE BREWERY.
The brewery has done more to injure the temperance cause in Montgomery than everything else combined. We are told that the delivery wagon, from the brewery stops regularly at many professedly Christian homes. During the Southern Exposition in this city, the brewery held the most prominent department in the main building, and just outside, on the way to the grand stand, this drunkard-making institution had its tent, and every day men and women, many of them of leading families of this city, were seen sitting around the tables quaffing beer like so many Germans at a picnic.

But let us go back and see how came the brewery to be so popular. It seems unnecessary to tell it, but our city papers (the *Advertiser* and *Dispatch*) saw in its coming the first signs of a mighty boom that should land the city high up on the road to prosperity, and earnestly did they urge the people, day after day, to take stock. Then the mayor and aldermen led in giving it a grand opening, some of them going so far, we learn, as to have their photographs taken with a mug of Montgomery beer held aloft in their hand. But who is being benefited by the boom created? Certainly not the city; for it was noted to be one of the healthiest cities in the land. The owners of the brewery are the sole beneficiaries. The ex-mayor and the papers called

it a temperance institution! God pity the homes that are using the vile stuff. Children are being prepared for the saloon. For awhile the boy may be satisfied with beer, but soon his system craves a stronger stimulant. If any of our readers have ever been deceived into trying this temperance(?) tonic, we beg them, in God's name, and for the sake of the young, to leave it off.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

Somebody has said that the speediest road to the solution of the social problem, brought about by the presence of the negro, was to be found in abolishing the whisky saloon. The more we think of that phase of the subject the more reasonable does it appear. Having watched the papers closely for several months, we don't remember to have seen a single account of a riot or trouble between the races except where it was precipitated either by drunken white or negro men. Nearly every negro who kills one of his color is maddened by liquor, and the same is true of the whites.

Now, if all the patriots of the North and South, who in reality desire a peaceful solution of this subject, will work together to close up this traffic, which is a constant menace to the peace of our country, they will go far towards working out a great responsibility that is laid upon us.

PASTOR'S WELCOME AT BESSEMER.

According to promise, we found ourselves at the above named Baptist church last Sabbath night, to witness the welcoming of pastor M. M. Wood by the Baptist and the other churches and citizens of the town. Some suitable songs were used for the opening, and a Scripture lesson was read and prayer was offered by the pastor. Prof. A. M. Hendon, a young man of great promise, in behalf of the Baptist church, welcomed the new pastor, and promised him hearty support. Eld. Branscomb, pastor of the Methodist church, spoke for the other churches of Bessemer. They all welcomed him as a Christian brother and a Christian worker and expressed the hope that he might be eminently useful in bringing souls to Christ. Bro. Branscomb's remarks were highly appreciated by all present. Rev. Mr. Flinn, pastor of the Presbyterian church, represented the citizens at large. He spoke of the duties and responsibilities of the citizen and of the value to a community of a Christian gentleman. Bro. Wood responded to these addresses in feeling appropriate language and assured them that he felt thoroughly at home. We were an honored guest at this marriage reception, and, on invitation, added a few words to the many good things already said. Years ago, while in college, we learned to love this noble preacher, and the honor done him by the kind people of the Marvel City was indeed fully appreciated by his friend. Our readers may expect good from Bessemer, for they all have a mind to work.

BAPTIST STATISTICS.

The following notes from a letter from H. K. Carroll, special agent for the eleventh census, will be of interest to every Baptist in Alabama. We ask for them a careful reading:

In that letter from the superintendent of the eleventh census of the United States he makes this statement:

"In order to prosecute this plan successfully, and to make the results as thorough and accurate that they cannot be impeached, the government will have to count largely on the prompt and generous co-operation of those of each denomination who are in a position to furnish the information desired. This information cannot be gathered by the enumerators. They are already fully burdened, and the appropriations for the census will not admit of the appointment of special enumerators for this work. It is necessary, therefore, to make church statistics a special inquiry, and they must be gathered chiefly by schedules, placed in the hands of some competent person in each of the minor ecclesiastical divisions or subdivisions of the various churches."

I wish to say, with special reference to the Baptist denomination, that the plan finally adopted for this work is to place a schedule, accompanied with full explanations, in the hands of the clerk of each association, and ask him to gather the facts necessary to fill it out, from the churches in his association.

It is assumed that some correspondence will be necessary between the clerks and the churches. For this purpose I will furnish each clerk with paper, also official envelopes, which require no postage.

The clerk will need to ask for only three items:

1. Seating capacity of churches, missions and stations.
2. Value of church property.
3. Number of communicants.

As the associations are not large, this plan will not require a great amount of work of the clerks, but upon their faithfulness will depend the character of the result.

My object in writing is to enlist interest in the subject, and to ask that it be discussed in your paper, and arouse the denomination to the necessity of co-operating freely with the government, in order that the Baptists denomination may not be inadequate represented in the Eleventh Census. You can readily see how important it is that the Baptists should be fully and accurately reported, because the census reports will be quoted from, and used as authority the world over. Other denominations are taking a lively interest in this matter, and are freely offering to assist me.

A GRAND UNDERTAKING.

We have learned that Miss Annie Grace Tarr, of Livingston, has determined to raise a sum sufficient to purchase strong substantial bedsteads for Howard College. She has written many letters into different parts of the state soliciting funds for this purpose, and it seems that her efforts are destined to be crowned with success. From many she gets the most favorable responses, while from all she expects encouragement. She has written only to those who, she believes, will aid her.

The noble work done by the Baptist women of Alabama, last summer, in supplying our college with excellent bedding and that in so quiet a way, shows what a fine group they are to the Howard and how ready they are to work for its interest when necessary.

Miss Tarr is well known to us as a most estimable and intelligent Christian lady. Anxious to do a grand thing for her denomination, she has entered upon the work named above.

We, of course, look for nothing else than success from her. We believe that she will find the readiest helpers in the Baptist women of Alabama, and by the opening of another year the college will be fully equipped with the best bedding and bedsteads that can be obtained.

We have not been asked by Miss Tarr to make this appeal, nor has she ever remotely hinted to us of the work she is doing, but we take the liberty of urging upon every one to whom she has written to respond as early as possible and thus enable her to get the enterprise well in hand by early summer.

FIELD NOTES.

Rev. T. A. Kelley, of Hollins, has our thanks for his kindness.

Prof. Limer reports the Camden Institute in a flourishing condition.

Rev. J. J. Cloud, of Shorter's Station, gave us a pleasant call last week. One hundred and fifty-six students at Howard College, and the work is moving grandly on.

The pupils of the Judson Female Institute gave a musical recital on the night of the 25th inst.

Bro. W. R. Black, of York, is another on our list who pays \$5.00 for three years in advance.

Rev. J. D. Cook has removed from Cuba Station to York Station, but his field of labor remains the same.

We are getting better organized for our work during the present year. Jan. 27. Mrs. Alice Davis, of Choccolocco, will please accept our thanks for a number of new subscribers and renewal.

The Boxman church passed suitable resolutions on, parting with Bro. Jeff Falkner, who has made Montgomery his home.

Rev. J. E. McClurkin has moved from Independence, Texas, to Chapel Hill, Texas. He writes that the Lord is blessing his work.

Mr. Charles Albert Kimbel, of Louisville, Ky., has accepted a position as instructor in the Union Springs Male College.

Dr. Weaver, pastor of the Chestnut street church, Louisville, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate on the 24th inst.

Drs. Riley and Purser recently made a trip to Pine Apple and Turnbull, and secured one student and \$575 for Howard College.

A large congregation greeted Dr. Wharton at the first church on last Sabbath morning. His subject was, "The character of Dorcas."

Rev. W. J. D. Upshaw, of Eclectic, is a preacher who not only gives us words of commendation, but adds to our list of new subscribers.

A lady writes us: "We can't do without the dear old BAPTIST. Its weekly visits are looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure."

Bro. Crumpton made a mistake in stating the name of Mrs. Crum's father, which was Martin L. Burns, a native of Chatham county, N. C.

The Montgomery Baptist conference meets in the office of the ALABAMA BAPTIST on next Monday morning. Be sure that you are present.

Rev. John Garrett, of Oakland, thinks that churches should purchase Dr. Taylor's sermons by the dozen, for distribution in the congregations.

Miss Alice Hale, of the First church, has a Sabbath-school class which recently sent \$8 to Bro. McCormick to aid in building his church at Zacatecas, Mexico.

Rev. W. M. Burr delivered interesting discourses to good and attentive congregations at the Baptist church on Sunday last.—*Columbia Enterprise*, Jan. 23rd.

On next Sunday night, February 2nd, the Adams Street Baptist church will give a sacred concert, in which some of the best vocal talent in the city will take part. All are invited.

Rev. Jefferson Falkner preached a good sermon at the First church on Sunday night last, from Luke 24: 26: "Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory?"

Rev. Mr. Blackwelder, who has recently taken charge of the Baptist church in this city, is a most pleasant gentleman and is giving eminent satisfaction in his pulpit and pastoral labors.—*Decatur News*.

Miss Addie Crumpton will soon begin teaching in our village. She is doubly welcome to our community, church and Sunday-school. She desires to succeed, and I trust she may.—*J. W. S., Evergreen*.

A correspondent in the *Age-Herald*, writing from Warrior, says: "Rev. Mr. Hobson, pastor of the Baptist church, is a very fine preacher and popular pastor, and is rapidly increasing interest in his church."

I give a tenth of my income to the Lord's cause. Have been practicing it six years. I pay about ten fold more for religious purposes than formerly. Would not abandon it for any consideration.—*J. W. S.*

The Baptist and Reflector, of Tennessee, is in favor of Birmingham as the next meeting place of the Southern Baptist Convention. Birmingham is a very fine place for any convention or large assembly of men.

Married, at the residence of Mr. T. Carter, near Morgan Springs, Perry county, Ala., by Rev. J. W. Haggard, Mr. Henry C. Carter to Miss Lelia A. Crow. May peace, prosperity and happiness be theirs.—*H.*

Several letters have been received from brethren in the state concerning Spann, the preacher written about by Bro. Sims three weeks ago. We know nothing of Spann's genuineness as a preacher, and strongly suspect him as a fraud.

Mr. W. V. Eddins, of Demopolis, and Miss Mattie L. Seale, of Gaston, were married on the 5th inst. Our best wishes are extended. Sister Eddins writes us that the paper is a household necessity and we appreciate her kind words.

Bro. Plaster passed through this city on Friday last enroute to Troy, where he will hold a meeting with the Second Baptist church. He expects to continue the meeting till the 15th of February. His wife and daughter accompanied him.

Read Bro. Crumpton's proposition about his tract, "Standing by the Bible." We are quite sure the distribution of this tract will do good. Let every pastor send the postage, one cent, for eight tracts. You cannot invest money to better advantage.

Rev. J. L. Thompson preached a splendid sermon last Sabbath morning on "The duty of the pastor to the church." Next Sabbath morning he will preach a sermon on "The duty of the church to the pastor." Good congregations were present at both services.

All the churches in and around Birmingham made cheering reports at the last conference. A revival spirit seems to be pervading the people. We ask our brethren over the state to remember our brethren who are laboring for Christ's cause in this growing section.

The president of the central committee of the woman's mission societies writes to the Baptist Printing Company: "Stationery received and gives entire satisfaction, both as to execution and as regards the bill." Numbers of letters of the same character come to them, and their patronage is steadily increasing.

The *Arkansas Baptist* tells of a case where a Methodist minister recently immersed a condemned man in jail, who had professed conversion and would have nothing else for baptism. Is that not a sufficient refutation against the immersion of the Philippians?—*So. Baptist Record*.

I am making an effort to get every family in my churches to subscribe for the ALABAMA BAPTIST. It aids me in building up the cause. Would that every Baptist in the state could read it. I think Bro. Taylor's sermons, which have been lately published in the paper, have more than paid me for my subscription.—*J. A. G.*

Bro. L. M. Thompson, of Union, states that a preacher named Spann was in that section of country last October, and about the first of November was married to a young woman of Marshall county. He says that Spann said he would remain in South Alabama during the winter. He claims to have lived in Marshall county before the war.

We regret to learn of the death of Dr. Robert Foster, of Perry county, which occurred several days ago near Marion. He was one of the oldest citizens of the county and was a practicing physician for many years. His name is familiar to many households and we are sorry to learn of the death of the noble, kind-hearted, Christian gentleman.

Our Methodist people are about one third the strength of our Baptist people. At their last meeting they took up a collection for all benevolent objects of their church during the year, to be paid during the year, and raised about ninety dollars, getting about twenty dollars from our Baptist people, often more than all our church gives for benevolent objects for the year. I endorse their energy.

Why is this the case with our Baptist people? Can you give the remedy? For this plainly demonstrates the truth of our willingness.—*A. Baptist*, Pine Level, Jan. 26.

I have only time to say that I was delighted with the articles referred to. The initials "E. B. T." always suggest something worth reading. They are to the ALABAMA BAPTIST what "J. M. P." used to be to the old Tennessee Baptist. Hidden's name is suggestive of the same. I hope their names will appear more frequently in your columns.—*Jno. B. Appleton, Collinsville*.

Bro. Pickard receives good support from his music director, Bro. Williams. He is manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in Birmingham, and finds time to train his choir. And he believes that his choir should only be considered as a leader for the congregation, hence in impressing that idea the First church is becoming noted for its splendid congregational singing.

A telegram from Anniston to the *Age-Herald* on the 25th inst. says: "Dr. Geo. B. Eager, pastor of the Parker Memorial church, is delivering a series of weekly lectures at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, for the benefit of the Association. His theme last night was 'Self Culture,' and the discourse was very entertaining and instructive, and was highly appreciated by the audience."

The Decatur Baptist church is once more supplied with a pastor. Rev. Mr. Blackwelder has entered upon his work with encouraging prospects. He seems to be the right man in the right place. He is a most efficient in the Sunday-school and is a fine outside worker. Some eight persons have recently joined the church. All are in peace and harmony.—*J. Gunn, Decatur*, Jan. 21.

Our readers will remember that we told them last year of sister Pickard's work among the children at Eufaula. She is beginning to be felt along the same line in Birmingham. She has succeeded in building up a large class of little children in the Sabbath school and is hard at work with the sunbeams. No pastor of our acquaintance has a wife more helpful to his work than Bro. P. She is determined that she shall not interfere with his success.

The Montgomery Iron Works manufactures engines and saw mills complete, and claim that their machines are stronger and more durable than any others now sold in Alabama. Read the testimonial of Mr. T. Y. Conner, tax collector of Macon county, Alabama, about their Alabama cotton seed crusher. Any machine thus recommended, by a gentleman so well and favorably known as Mr. Conner, must be a success. If you want to buy any kind of machinery or have machinery repaired, write the Montgomery Iron Works, Montgomery, Ala.

One by one the disturbers of public worship are meeting with their just desert in Montgomery—at least at the Baptist churches. That was the correct thing done at the First church on Sabbath night last, when the pastor had one of his deacons to carry two boys out who were disturbing the worship by their giggling and monkey actions. We are no evolutionists, but seriously think sometimes that at least some of the race are not far from the line of ancestry as believed in by evolutionists. Monkeys should be prohibited in all churches.

Some pastors are fond of praising their churches, but I think none have cause to feel more proud of their churches than I. Pine Level more than paid my salary for two Sundays in the month; besides they paid a visiting minister \$25 for helping me in a protracted meeting; paid her pro rata for missions, ministerial aid, and helped a sister church to build a house of worship. And what I have said of Pine Level I can say of my church at Greenwood. All this calls for better service from their pastor, which I am trying to give them.—*J. S. Yarbrough*.

That was amusing on the part of a legislator of Virginia, when he introduced resolutions in the legislature asking the whites of the North to receive and take care of the colored people of the South. One of the resolutions reads: Resolved, That our representatives in the national Congress be requested to vote for an appropriation to encourage and enable this element of our colored population to emigrate to the Republican states of the North, where they may enjoy their right and be recipients of more party sympathy, and the South be relieved of a painful strain upon our political system.

The church at Trussville is getting along very well. We have received eleven new members in the last two months. We start out on the new year very much encouraged. We have our house in excellent order, newly furnished and overhauled generally. The ladies' aid society have done nobly in their work. They contributed \$30 to the Judson fund, at my suggestion, at our last meeting. They remembered their pastor on Christmas day, sending such things as gladdens the pastor's heart; and on new year's day they sent \$12 with which to purchase books. They are a noble band of faithful, God loving women. I trust the Lord will greatly bless his work there the present year.—*S. R. C. Adams, pastor, Woodlawn*.

Rev. S. M. Lapsley, who expects soon to go as a missionary to the Congo Free State, is preaching in the Presbyterian churches of Birmingham. He is telling his audiences why we should assist in sending the Bible to Africa. The country is great. The Congo Free State alone is thirty times larger than Alabama, while the Congo River drains 1,500,000 miles of territory. 2. The population, which is thirty times that of Alabama, has a grand destiny. 3. Its geographical situation, climate, etc. 4. The wonderful resources of the country. The trade in ivory is now annually worth \$10,000,000. The vegetable resources are unbounded. Syndicates are being formed to develop some of the many resources. 5. The country is now ripe for the spread of the gospel. The preacher paid a high tribute to the work of Carey.

Bro. L. O. Dawson, who is now in the Seminary—one of Alabama's brightest young men—has the care of Mt. Vernon church, Woodford county, Ky. It is a country church, but gave last year to missions about \$400. They now have preaching every Sunday. In a neat little sheet, printed at the beginning of the year, the names of the members are given, the church covenant printed, and every member is named to do something. A "Pastor's New Year's Greeting" accompanies the sheet, full of words of cheer to his flock. Alabama cannot allow this brother to stay in Kentucky after this year. He must come home.

I hope to do a grand work this year. I have received several into my churches, by letter and by baptism. Brethren Sullivan and Hughes and their families have gone West. Mr. Monroe Dinson and Miss Ada Parkes were recently married; also Mr. Green Holley and Miss Annie Willis. I received many tokens of appreciation during the holidays, and I am still being "pounded." Bro. Gunn reached here last Saturday and we expect to use him in and around this city for two or three months to come. I am expecting a great spiritual feast at Troy. I hope all the brethren will attend. We are raising and sending in our mission money.—*W. B. Carter, Phoenix City*, Jan. 20.

We were in the meeting of Dr. Pickard's church last Sabbath morning. He gave his people a good sermon on the fulfillment of prophecy concerning the birth of Christ. At night we were not present, but learn that an interesting discourse heard his sermon on "Christ and the Lawyer." At the conclusion of the sermon a number asked an interest in the prayer of Christians. The pastor feels encouraged, and believes the Lord will soon visit the First church with a great outpouring. The advisory board have unanimously agreed to invite Rev. H. M. Wharton to aid the pastor in a series of meetings. The pastors' conference has also voted his welcome to Birmingham.

I think our preachers should stir our people on the subject of sins of omission. I believe all Christians should use every available means within their reach that would tend to make them the more useful in the work that God in his wisdom has assigned to each of his followers (no idlers in his vineyard); and no better help can be found outside of the Bible than the ALABAMA BAPTIST. A great many of our people pay for and read one or two secular papers, who do not take the BAPTIST, and are as ignorant of what the denomination is doing as the Chinese. If the BAPTIST was read in every Baptist family in Alabama, we would have more true piety in our family circles, less disorder and drunkenness in our churches, more money for mission work, more attendance at the Sunday-school and prayer-meeting service, a stronger membership in our churches, and a more valiant host to march in solid phalanx against the influences of Satan abroad in the land to-day. These omissions should be kept before our people till they are corrected as much as possible.—*U. H. Thompson*.

Items Here and There.

Troy is to have water works.

Chas. H. Hobart, of Tusculum, suicided in Chattanooga on the 24th.

Florence continues to boom and improvements are constantly being made.

Mr. Horace Nolen died in Montgomery on the 25th inst. He was a native of Talladega.

The democratic executive committee of the state has been called to meet in this city Feb. 20th.

Ex-Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, is being opposed by leading Republicans of his state for collector of customs at New Orleans.

The creeks and rivers of south Alabama are filled with timber, waiting for high water to float to market.

LaGrippe has visited a large number of towns and cities in the state, and has yet to make its appearance in many others.

The Rome & Decatur railroad has been purchased by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, who will build an extension to Atlanta.

Nearly 15,000 negroes have passed through Birmingham this season, bound for the Mississippi bottoms. Most of them came from the Carolinas.

Sharon, on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham railroad, in Walker county, is the coming town of Alabama. Several coal mines have been opened.

The population of Eufaula has grown from 3,900 in 1880, to 6,500 in 1890. It is said that the increase has been principally within the last two or three years.

Miss Nellie Bly, who was sent out by the *New York World*, has completed her trip around the world in seventy-two days. The distance traveled by her was 23,000 miles.

Five men are reported to have been killed in the collision on the Savannah & Western road, on the 25th inst. Two engineers, one fireman and two train hands were the number.

The House committee are having a lively fight over the selection of a suitable place for holding the world's fair in 1892. New York, Washington, St. Louis and Chicago are the places which ask for the fair.

At the annual meeting for the election of officers of the Y. M. C. A. of Selma, E. P. Galt was elected president; W. S. Butler, vice-president; J. W. Hurt, recording secretary; G. A. Wilkins, treasurer; and F. de S. Helmer, general secretary.

Herr Most, the anarchist, has been sentenced by the Supreme Court of New York to one year in the penitentiary for using language tending to excite riot while making a speech to anarchists in March, 1887, to denounce the hanging of the Chicago anarchists.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision in the case of Scott Parker, who was sentenced to fifty years in the penitentiary. He was sent from Birmingham to Pratt Mines last week. Parker was sentenced for killing another negro. He is twenty-three years old.

ty, Ky. It is a country church, but gave last year to missions about \$400. They now have preaching every Sunday. In a neat little sheet, printed at the beginning of the year, the names of the members are given, the church covenant printed, and every member is named to do something. A "Pastor's New Year's Greeting" accompanies the sheet, full of words of cheer to his flock. Alabama cannot allow this brother to stay in Kentucky after this year. He must come home.

I hope to do a grand work this year. I have received several into my churches, by letter and by baptism. Brethren Sullivan and Hughes and their families have gone West. Mr. Monroe Dinson and Miss Ada Parkes were recently married; also Mr. Green Holley and Miss Annie Willis. I received many tokens of appreciation during the holidays, and I am still being "pounded." Bro. Gunn reached here last Saturday and we expect to use him in and around this city for two or three months to come. I am expecting a great spiritual feast at Troy. I hope all the brethren will attend. We are raising and sending in our mission money.—*W. B. Carter, Phoenix City*, Jan. 20.

We were in the meeting of Dr. Pickard's church last Sabbath morning. He gave his people a good sermon on the fulfillment of prophecy concerning the birth of Christ. At night we were not present, but learn that an interesting discourse heard his sermon on "Christ and the Lawyer." At the conclusion of the sermon a number asked an interest in the prayer of Christians. The pastor feels encouraged, and believes the Lord will soon visit the First church with a great outpouring. The advisory board have unanimously agreed to invite Rev. H. M. Wharton to aid the pastor in a series of meetings. The pastors' conference has also voted his welcome to Birmingham.

I think our preachers should stir our people on the subject of sins of omission. I believe all Christians should use every available means within their reach that would tend to make them the more useful in the work that God in his wisdom has assigned to each of his followers (no idlers in his vineyard); and no better help can be found outside of the Bible than the ALABAMA BAPTIST. A great many of our people pay for and read one or two secular papers, who do not take the BAPTIST, and are as ignorant of what the denomination is doing as the Chinese. If the BAPTIST was read in every Baptist family in Alabama, we would have more true piety in our family circles, less disorder and drunkenness in our churches, more money for mission work, more attendance at the Sunday-school and prayer-meeting service, a stronger membership in our churches, and a more valiant host to march in solid phalanx against the influences of Satan abroad in the land to-day. These omissions should be kept before our people till they are corrected as much as possible.—*U. H. Thompson*.

Items Here and There.

Troy is to have water works.

Chas. H. Hobart, of Tusculum, suicided in Chattanooga on the 24th.

Florence continues to boom and improvements are constantly being made.

Mr. Horace

Alabama Baptist.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., JAN. 30, 1890.

H. W. GRADY'S "SOUTHERN FARM."

The January number of this excellent farm magazine is just out, and surpasses any issue yet printed. It is eighty pages and contains the last work of the great editor who was its founder, and has a correct report of his last great speech in which he championed the rights of the South before a Boston audience and elicited the sympathy of the whole North in the cause for which he pleaded so nobly. It also has a sketch of his life, and a handsome steel engraving, which, framed, makes a superb picture, as it is a splendid likeness of Mr. Grady. The agricultural interests of the South never had a better friend than Henry W. Grady. It was his desire from boyhood to own and run a farm paper, and the wonderful success which has attended his efforts on the SOUTHERN FARM show how sincerely his heart was given to the work. His associates on the FARM are conversant with his ideas and intentions regarding the future of the FARM and will do their very best to perpetuate the work to which Mr. Grady's life was devoted. All the old friends, such as the Hon. Mr. Folger, Mr. J. H. Kenna and others, will be with them, and scores of special contributors will send letters from the field. Mr. W. L. Jones will continue to edit the FARM. His "Inquiry Box" alone is well worth the subscription price several times over. Every Southern farmer would find profit in reading Henry W. Grady's "Southern Farm" this year, and should begin with the January number. The FARM alone, one year, \$1.00. The FARM and the ALABAMA BAPTIST, one year, \$2.50.

Those who would walk acceptably with their Maker, would receive from him his secret communications, and in his hidden embraces of his love, must see to it, first of all, that they are pure in heart; that they have a present as well as prospective salvation; in other words, that they are holy. — C. C. Upham.

It is worth a column of rhetoric, said an American statesman. It is a fact, established by the testimony of thousands of people, that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, salt rheum, and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood. It also overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part of the system. — T. H. Moore.

Tongue cannot describe the love of Christ; hidden minds cannot receive it, and those who know must of it, can only say with inspiration, that it is "passeth knowledge." — Payson.

It is simply wonderful how a good thing gets known and appreciated. In the public school examinations now being held, the question "Who was the first man?" "Adam." "The first woman?" "Eve." "Who was the 22nd President of the United States?" "Grover Cleveland." "What is the specific cure for pain?" "Salvation Oil."

The democracy of pain and the democracy of sin are coeval. All men share in both. That which will cure the latter will largely cure the former, even in this world, and perfectly so in the next world. — Standard.

The devil would persist in bothering Martin Luther until the baldest monk dispatched him with a bottle of ink, so we learn that a bottle of ink might rid you of any devil, but a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will always rid you of any cold.

How foolish is selfishness! How marked by unbelief is that spirit which would absorb all about one's self, fancying thereby to attain a greater happiness, but attending only in bringing misery to others and not satisfying self. — Standard.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood, which Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes, and thus cures rheumatism.

The purposes of the Almighty are perfect, and cannot prevail, though we erring mortals may fail to accurately perceive them in advance. — Abraham Lincoln.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills. Prayer is not eloquence but earnestness; not the definition of helplessness, but the feeling of it; — H. Moore.

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

I wonder many a time that ever a child of God should have a sag heart, considering what the Lord is preparing for him. — Samuel Rutherford.

FITS. — All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$5.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Every act of self-denial will bring its own reward with it, and make the next step in duty and in virtue easier and more pleasant than the former. — The Churchman.

Catarth Cured. A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease Catarth, and vainly trying every known remedy at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren Street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Every one must have felt that a cheerful friend is like a sunny day, which sheds its brightness on all around, and most of us can, as we choose, make of this world either a palace or a prison. — Sir John Lubbock.

Its Excellent Qualities. Commend to public approval the California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the eye and to the taste and by gently acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, it cleanses the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who use it.

Holiness and happiness are twin sisters. We may for the sake of expansion, speak of one as older and as introducing the other, but really they are born at the same time, and grow side by side. Blessed are the undisciplined in the way, or, in other words, "happy are the holy who walk in the law of the Lord." — Francis C. Monfort, D. D.

Golden Threads. The chilling blasts of winter wither the flowers and they fall. So does it affect the human family, and if precautionary measures are not taken, being chilled is followed by evil results. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein will cure coughs, colds and consumption.

Plow's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

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CONSUMPTION CURED.

TO THE EDITOR:— Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl Street, New York.

A religion without Christ, a religion that takes away from Christ, a religion that adds anything to Christ, or a religion that puts sincerity in the place of Christ all are alike dangerous, all are to be avoided, and all are alike contrary to the doctrines of the Scriptures.

Horsefoot Acid Phosphate For Night Sweats of consumption, gives speedy benefit.

Thanks be to God there is something beyond the philosophy of the men who see no providence, know no Saviour and trust no God. Where philosophy sits down baffled, faith gets up and goes to work, and when man is helpless, is a presiding help in every time of need. — The Christian.

Wanted, 10,000 Disabled Men, must be in poor health and unable to do a good day's work. A disordered liver or any disease caused by scrofula or bad blood will be considered a qualification, but preference will be given to those having obstinate affections of the throat and lungs or other chronic diseases. Apply to the nearest drug store and ask for a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the only guaranteed cure in all cases of disease for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded.

For the ALABAMA BAPTIST.

Birmingham Churches.

THIRD CHURCH.—Usual services morning and night. Pastor preached at both.

SECOND CHURCH.—Rev. T. F. Jones, of Arkansas, preached at both services. Large congregation at night. Called students Watson and Savell, of the Howard as supply.

Rev. J. W. Stewart, of Evergreen, to hold a meeting, beginning the first of March.

BISSEMER.—Pastor preached at 11. Subject: Glorifying in the church. One joined by letter. A very fine welcome service was held at night, which was enjoyed by all.

FIRST CHURCH.—The pastor, Dr. Pickard, preached at both services. Subject at 11: "The Fulfillment of Prophecy" at night, "Jesus and the Lawyer." A large number asked for prayer.

ELIXON.—Pastor Harris has a growing interest. Morning service a spiritual feast. Subject at 11: "Sealing the Stone" at night, "Life and Work of Joshua."

SOUTH SIDE.—One hundred and eighty in Sabbath school. Collection \$5.00. Pastor preached morning and night. Subject at night, "Repentance." Twelve arose for prayer. One joined by letter.

WOODLAWN.—Pastor preached at both services; 75 in Sunday school; \$25 collected for missions, and \$15 for other purposes.

Pastor Stator preached Saturday and Sunday to good congregations in the country.

RUHAMA.—Usual congregation at both services; 166 in Sunday school. Sermon at 11 by the pastor. Subject, "The Christian's Rest." Missionary meeting at night was addressed by President Kiley, of the Howard, and pastor McGhee.

Resolutions were unanimously passed by the conference, asking Dr. H. M. Wharton to hold a meeting in this city beginning with the first church. Every pastor is anxious for him to come.

W.

NEEDING A TONIC, OR WANTING TO BUILD UP, SHOULD TAKE

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It is pleasant to take, cures Indigestion, and Biliousness. All dealers keep it.

Rates to Congress.

DEAR SIRS:—The Southern Passenger Association has granted rates for persons attending the Baptist Congress, to be held at Troy, Ala., commencing Tuesday, Feb. 11th, upon the following conditions, viz:

First. Each delegate or member desiring the excursion rate must purchase a first class ticket (either limited or unlimited) to the place of meeting, for which he will pay the regular fare; and upon request the ticket agent will issue a printed certificate of purchase.

Second. If through tickets cannot be secured at the starting point, parties will purchase to the most convenient point where through tickets can be obtained, and re-purchase through to place of meeting, requesting a certificate from the ticket agent at the point where re-purchase is made.

Third. Tickets for the return journey will be sold by the ticket agents at the place of meeting, at one third the highest limited fare, only to those holding certificates signed by the ticket agent at the point where through ticket to place of meeting was purchased, and countersigned by the secretary or clerk of the congress, certifying that the holder has been in regular attendance at the meeting.

Fourth. It is very important that a certificate be procured, as it will indicate that full fare has been paid for the going journey, and that the purchaser is therefore entitled to the excursion fare returning. It will also determine the route by which the ticket should be issued.

Fifth. Ticket agents will be instructed that the excursion fares will not be available for the return journey, unless the holders of certificates are properly identified, as provided for in the certificate, including the statement of the secretary or clerk that there have been in attendance not less than one hundred persons holding receipted certificates of the standard form.

Sixth. The certificates are not transferable, and the signature affixed at the starting point, compared with the signature to the receipt, will enable the ticket agent to detect any attempt to transfer.

Seventh. The tickets are not valid unless the excursion fare is paid in full at the starting point, and the signature of the ticket agent is affixed to the receipt.

Eighth. The tickets are not valid unless the excursion fare is paid in full at the starting point, and the signature of the ticket agent is affixed to the receipt.

Ninth. The tickets are not valid unless the excursion fare is paid in full at the starting point, and the signature of the ticket agent is affixed to the receipt.

Tenth. The tickets are not valid unless the excursion fare is paid in full at the starting point, and the signature of the ticket agent is affixed to the receipt.

Eleventh. The tickets are not valid unless the excursion fare is paid in full at the starting point, and the signature of the ticket agent is affixed to the receipt.

Twelfth. The tickets are not valid unless the excursion fare is paid in full at the starting point, and the signature of the ticket agent is affixed to the receipt.

Thirteenth. The tickets are not valid unless the excursion fare is paid in full at the starting point, and the signature of the ticket agent is affixed to the receipt.

Fourteenth. The tickets are not valid unless the excursion fare is paid in full at the starting point, and the signature of the ticket agent is affixed to the receipt.

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Seventeenth. The tickets are not valid unless the excursion fare is paid in full at the starting point, and the signature of the ticket agent is affixed to the receipt.

Eighteenth. The tickets are not valid unless the excursion fare is paid in full at the starting point, and the signature of the ticket agent is affixed to the receipt.

Nineteenth. The tickets are not valid unless the excursion fare is paid in full at the starting point, and the signature of the ticket agent is affixed to the receipt.

Twentieth. The tickets are not valid unless the excursion fare is paid in full at the starting point, and the signature of the ticket agent is affixed to the receipt.

Twenty-first. The tickets are not valid unless the excursion fare is paid in full at the starting point, and the signature of the ticket agent is affixed to the receipt.

Twenty-second. The tickets are not valid unless the excursion fare is paid in full at the starting point, and the signature of the ticket agent is affixed to the receipt.

Twenty-third. The tickets are not valid unless the excursion fare is paid in full at the starting point, and the signature of the ticket agent is affixed to the receipt.

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Twenty-sixth. The tickets are not valid unless the excursion fare is paid in full at the starting point, and the signature of the ticket agent is affixed to the receipt.

tempted transfer.

VERY IMPORTANT. Seventh. You should be particular to notify every person desiring to secure the excursion rate that the following rule will not be deviated from under any circumstances: "No refund of fare will be made on any account whatever because of failure of the parties to obtain certificates."

You will observe from this rule that it will be absolutely necessary for each person to obtain a certificate from the agent, where the ticket is purchased to the point where the congress is to be held, otherwise he will be unable to obtain the excursion rate returning, and will be obliged to pay full fare both ways. Yours truly, M. SLAUGHTER, Commissioner.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, try BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you, and give you a good appetite. Sold by all druggists in medicine.

Receipts of the State Mission Board for Dec., 1889.

State Missions.

Grimesville church, J. D. Cook, \$ 3.80

Rev. C. D. Whitman, W. H. Smith, 10.00

L. M. Soc. Selma ch. W. J. Welch, 2.00

Orville church, W. G. Curry, 1.00

J. C. McClelland, 3.00

Evergreen church, J. W. Stewart, 2.00

Shiloh church, Miles Hardy Jr., 6.00

Edison church, Z. D. Koby, 4.62

Northport church, C. E. Rice, 5.00

Gardner church, W. B. Carter, 1.82

S. S. Adams St. ch. J. A. C. Pope, 6.10

Laverne church, J. M. K. Kiley, 5.00

Poplar Creek ch. K. E. Gilbert, 49.40

Marshall Ass'n, E. M. Lassiter, 3.05

Mt. Vernon church, E. M. Lassiter, 5.00

Mrs. J. G. Gamble, Greenville, Ala., 213.45

Union Ass'n, W. G. Robertson, 3.69

Monroeville ch. B. J. Skinner, 26.67

Union Springs ch. W. E. Pierce, 2.00

Hopewell church, 7.50

Newberry church, 10.00

County Line church, 3.00

Miss Belle Sparrow, 3.00

L. M. Soc. Gadsden, M. S. R. Kiley, 3.00

Campani church, Z. D. Koby, 4.45

Ironatone church, J. H. Pope, 1.80

Northport church, J. D. Cook, 3.05

Belthel church, A. J. Ward, 3.00

Blotson church, J. G. Lowry, 3.00

Rev. J. D. Cook and family, 7.65

Milltown church, 12.90

Cuba church, J. D. Cook, 12.90

Total, \$ 409.07

Home Missions.

Sumterville church, \$ 15.15

L. M. Soc. Pleasant Hill church, 9.05

Shiloh church, 9.00

Northport church, 1.54

Sunday-school, Adams Street ch., 2.00

L. M. Society, Town Creek church, 5.00

Tusculum church, 1.00

Poplar Creek church, 4.00

Ruhama church, 8.00

Marshall association, 7.50

Monroeville church, 1.15

Union Springs church, 6.89

L. M. Society, County Line church, 9.70

ear, O Lord; hear me, for I am poor and needy." Missionaries, S. B. C., 15. Levering Manual Training School an educational and Christianizing work. Policy of the Home Board to urge self-support in church work and gospel evangelization by the Christian Indians.

Study Topics.—Indian population, U. S. Indian characteristics and religion. Treatment by the government. Has the gospel been sent to all? Are missions to Indians successful? Condition of Indian women.

WOMAN'S MISSION MEETING AT FLORENCE, S. C.

As there is but little report from Alabama until the Central Committee has had time to systematize its work and secure reports from the churches, it may be of interest and profitable to us to note what is being done in other States. Miss M. E. McIntosh, of Society Hill, S. C., who is president of the Executive Committee of Woman's Mission Societies, has kindly furnished an account of a woman's meeting held in connection with the South Carolina Baptist Convention at Florence, Nov. 29th and 30th. From this account we have gleaned some good suggestions and interesting statistics. Among the helps to their work is mentioned—

1. The influence of those pastors interested in our work.

2. The literature furnished by the Executive Committee and distributed through the Central Committee.

3. The state paper, *Woman's Mission Journal*, and its kindly furnished an account of a woman's meeting held in connection with the South Carolina Baptist Convention at Florence, Nov. 29th and 30th. From this account we have gleaned some good suggestions and interesting statistics. Among the helps to their work is mentioned—

4. The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify the blood, and while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla a peculiar power. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy every confidence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ASTHMA CURED BY FREE

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

INCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO.

BUSSINESS

Midwinter Music.

Music, as a handmaid, stands ready to assist in all social pleasures and gaieties. Social Singing. College Songs, 50 cents. College Songs for Boys, 25 cents. Good Old Songs we used to sing, 50 cents. Temperance. Temperance Crusade, 35 cents. or \$5.00 per dozen. Emerson & Morey. Temperance rally song, 35 cents. or \$5.00 per dozen. Hall.

Anthem Books. Easy Anthems, 50 cents. or \$7.50 per dozen. Emerson. Anthems of Praise, 50 cents. or \$7.50 per dozen. Emerson. Anthems of Love, 50 cents. or \$7.50 per dozen. Emerson. Anthems of Singing Flowers, 40c. or \$5.00 per dozen.

Great Snaps of our New \$1 Music Books. Piano Classics, Vol. 1 and Vol. 2, Popular Piano Collection, Popular Dance Music Collection, Song Classics for Sop. Song Classics for Alto. Classic Baritone and Bass Songs, Classic Tenor Songs. Each book \$1.00. Mailed for Retail Price.

Oliver Ditson Company, Boston. C. H. Ditson & Co., 867 Broadway, N. Y.

THE OLDEST DRY GOODS HOUSE IN BALTIMORE.

ESTABLISHED 1816.

CHARLES SIMON & SONS, 208 N. Howard St., Baltimore.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Silk and Goods, Western Dress Goods, Cotton Goods, Shawls, White Goods, Cotton Domestic Goods, Lace Curtains, Linen Goods, Quilts, Blankets, Comforts, Fur-trimmed Coats, Table Cloths, Merino Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Embroideries, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cloakings, etc.

ORDERS FOR SAMPLES SOLICITED and sent by mail FREE OF CHARGE. Orders for Goods amounting to \$20 or over, sent free of freight charges by express.

Dressingmaking Department. Rules for SALE MEASUREMENT, samples of material with estimate of cost, sent upon application. TERMS CASH.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall St., N. Y.

Central Committee

On Woman's Work for Missions and in the Churches.

Mrs. T. A. Hamilton, Pres., Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. L. V. Sage, Treas., Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. L. C. Brown, Cor. Sec., East Lake, Ala.

PRAYER CARD.—JANUARY.

But above all, let us use the prayer cards. None are too poor to pray, but it is the hardest work of all—the most neglected duty—and the most wonderful power that has been granted to the church of God. These little cards will help. If put where we can daily see them, conscience will use them to remind us of our duty.

The Indians.—"Bow down thine

upon the past. We are just at the beginning. The great forces of worldliness and indifference and selfishness that threaten even the church of God, must be met by the stronger forces of faith in God, love for souls and diligence in God's service. The battle with the power of darkness thickens around us, and every one should be alert and at her post.

That the work in Alabama may grow and prosper it has in this sister state, may well be our earnest ambition. Truly though the least in size, the "richness" of her liberality has indeed abounded.

Read our letters from Italy, Mexico and Japan.

HOOD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA

THE IMPORTANCE OF PURIFYING THE BLOOD cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify the blood, and while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla a peculiar power. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy every confidence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Great Snaps of our New \$1 Music Books. Piano Classics

