

# THE ALABAMA BAPTIST.

HABE, POPE & DEWBERRY, Publishers.

"SPEAKING THE TRUTH IN LOVE."

MONTGOMERY, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1892.

TERMS CASH: \$2.00 A YEAR.

NUMBER 44.

## Examination of the Candidate for Baptism.

BY REV. J. M. PHILLIPS, D. D.

Baptist churches have always insisted on the necessity of regeneration as a prerequisite for baptism. Many conditions for church-membership have been made, but to every attentive student of the Scriptures it is plain, that the one condition emphasized by our Lord, was the new heart, "the birth from above." "Verily, verily, I say unto thee," said Christ to Nicodemus—a man in whose case an exception might have been made if to any one—"Except a man be born from above, he cannot see the kingdom of God." This is the one condition that Baptists have ever held, as essential to church membership, and in practice they have claimed to receive none except those who gave evidence of having been regenerated.

To be consistent with their profession touching this matter, every candidate for baptism should be carefully examined as to this one condition of meekness for the kingdom of God. In former years such was the case. No one was ever presented for membership in a Baptist church who had not been subjected to a careful examination as to the state of his heart. But a great change has taken place in the practice of Baptists in relation to this matter during the present generation. Many pastors extend a public invitation to "confess Christ and unite with the church" at the close of every preaching service, and those who accept the invitation are usually hurried into the church under a most hasty and superficial examination as to their spiritual state. Little else is required than a "professed willingness" to accept Christ, and a declared purpose "to follow him." If any questions are asked, they are such as are suggestive of acceptable answers, and are calculated to confirm the opinion that the candidate is a true believer, rather than to develop the evidences of his real state before God.

No crucial tests are applied, and only leading questions are propounded, such as can be answered without revealing the true state of the heart. Thorough investigation is avoided, lest ignorance of spiritual things be disclosed, and the candidate be refused.

I have not meant to exaggerate this matter, but briefly to describe what is true in the examination of candidates for baptism, in many of the churches. That it is too hasty and superficial, must occur to every one, who has devoted any thought whatever to the subject. The examination had, in most cases, has for its object the reception of the candidate for baptism, whereas, the proper object should be the discovery of his spiritual state, whether the candidate gives evidence of having "passed from death unto life." I do not say this is universal. There may be many exceptions, but it is common.

One reason is usually given for the laxity in this matter. It is assumed that because the average candidate for church-membership is better instructed in the doctrines of the gospel, there is not the necessity as formerly, for rigid examination. If nothing more than the knowledge of the Scriptures were involved in the examination, the assumption were well founded. But there is much more involved in it, the spiritual state of the candidate is the question which ought to be determined. Regeneration lies back of everything in the Christian life. Growth in grace and knowledge, depends on its existence. It is the germ of the new life, unfolding within itself all the possibilities of Christian fruitfulness and growth. The fact to be ascertained is whether this germ has been implanted. It is not the extent of scriptural knowledge possessed, or the cordiality of assent given to its truths. The question is, "What is his relation to Christ?" What does he know by personal experience of sin, and what of forgiveness, through faith in Christ Jesus? It is not the theoretical knowledge of our plan of salvation that saves; it is the experiential knowledge. It is not the truth objectively preserved; it is the truth subjectively applied by the Holy Spirit, that emancipates the soul from the dominion of sin. To assume then that a theoretical knowledge of the plan of salvation is a reason for thoroughness in the examination for baptism is a dangerous error. Christian experience as to its central facts, is the same in all who enjoy it. Hope in Christ is the same, whether expressed in the crude utterances of the illiterate, or the more exact statements of the cultured. A superficial examination in the case of either class is therefore dangerous. This is seen in the results that attend this laxity of practice.

First in its bearing on the candidates themselves; it is full of peril. Many that are borne upon the high tide of revivals, and yielding to the solicitations of friends, offer themselves for baptism. They have been awakened to a sense of sinfulness and estrangement from God; they have a feeling of need and a vague desire to do something. But instead of seeking by confession and prayer, and the exercise of faith in an all-sufficient Savior, come at once and knock for admittance at the door of the church. They "confess Christ" with the lips and profess to have believed upon him with the heart, and upon this statement they are received. But, in a short time, like the stony ground, hearers, they wither away, and their last state is worse than their first. They were self-deceived, but they

need not have been so had the church been faithful in its duty to them. Had they been faithfully dealt with at the time they united with the church, they would have been undeceived, and doubtless led to seek the Savior and become his true followers. Only the day of judgment will reveal the extent of spiritual disorder to souls from this cause.

Second, it is blighting in its effects on the churches. None except those who are truly regenerate are fitted for membership in the church of Christ. Those who come in destitute of "newness of life" either apostatize, and go back to the world, or if they remain in the church they are hindrances to its development and growth. They may be, as is frequently the case, active in church work. They are often very prominent in the business meetings, and by their influence and efforts to a great degree shape the policy of the church; if the pastor of such a church is godly and pious, he is sure to find such members thorns in his side. They are neither appreciative worshippers, nor true "yokefellows" in gospel service. Their lives are full of glaring inconsistencies, their spirit carnal, and their influence deadening. We often have complaints of the worldliness of the churches. How did they become worldly? Only by bringing the world into the church in the persons of its unregenerated members. Where inadequate members exist, they virtually obliterate those distinctions by which the churches should be known as spiritual bodies, and convert them into synagogues of Satan. For this result the churches alone are responsible. They have the control of the reception of members, and if they admit improper material to be put into the building, the responsibility rests with them. If in order to compete for membership with opposing denominations, or, in times of revival fervor they lower the standard of admission, and permit the church to be filled with members who know nothing of spiritual renewal, they must suffer the consequences of their faithlessness, in the decline of spiritual power and the spiritual paralysis and deadness which are sure to follow. Care taken in the reception of members will, in a large measure, prevent self-deception and will also keep the unregenerate element so small in numbers and influence as to be powerless in controlling and directing the church.

Third, it is blighting in its effects on the candidates themselves. It is too hasty and superficial, must occur to every one, who has devoted any thought whatever to the subject. The examination had, in most cases, has for its object the reception of the candidate for baptism, whereas, the proper object should be the discovery of his spiritual state, whether the candidate gives evidence of having "passed from death unto life." I do not say this is universal. There may be many exceptions, but it is common. One reason is usually given for the laxity in this matter. It is assumed that because the average candidate for church-membership is better instructed in the doctrines of the gospel, there is not the necessity as formerly, for rigid examination. If nothing more than the knowledge of the Scriptures were involved in the examination, the assumption were well founded. But there is much more involved in it, the spiritual state of the candidate is the question which ought to be determined. Regeneration lies back of everything in the Christian life. Growth in grace and knowledge, depends on its existence. It is the germ of the new life, unfolding within itself all the possibilities of Christian fruitfulness and growth. The fact to be ascertained is whether this germ has been implanted. It is not the extent of scriptural knowledge possessed, or the cordiality of assent given to its truths. The question is, "What is his relation to Christ?" What does he know by personal experience of sin, and what of forgiveness, through faith in Christ Jesus? It is not the theoretical knowledge of our plan of salvation that saves; it is the experiential knowledge. It is not the truth objectively preserved; it is the truth subjectively applied by the Holy Spirit, that emancipates the soul from the dominion of sin. To assume then that a theoretical knowledge of the plan of salvation is a reason for thoroughness in the examination for baptism is a dangerous error. Christian experience as to its central facts, is the same in all who enjoy it. Hope in Christ is the same, whether expressed in the crude utterances of the illiterate, or the more exact statements of the cultured. A superficial examination in the case of either class is therefore dangerous. This is seen in the results that attend this laxity of practice.

## Mission Work in Alabama.

Half of our years of mission work in Alabama has been mainly conducted by our State Mission Board. During other and preceding years the association directed and superintended the work in the interior, and were assisted by the Domestic Mission Board of those days. Then, virtually no colportage work was done in Alabama. After the organization of the State Mission Board, the tendency was to disapprove of independent associational work, and have all the work done by the State Board.

At first, a majority of the associations were disposed to resist this idea; but, at length, most of the stronger associations accepted the views of the State Board, and associational mission work was largely dismissed. During this period a demand for colportage work induced the State Board to add that feature to our state mission work. At length the department of the work became burdensome to the secretary of the State Board, and he asked that he might be relieved of it. The State Mission Board recommended to the State Convention that the work should be transferred to other hands, and the State Board relieved of it.

The convention respected the wish of the board and relieved it by appointing a new board charged with the colportage work. This new board was located at Opelika, and styled the Bible and Colportage Board. During the first year of its existence the B. & C. Board experienced no little embarrassment considering the question of the sphere of its operations, and by what means it might procure the funds with which to prosecute its work. A majority of the board thought that we ought to depend on the State Board for our money. Some now quite sure that they were. Some of us believed that we ought to multiply agencies and that there would be danger of friction with that, and no secretary was appointed, and funds with which to prosecute the work of the board did not come in.

Of course the work of the year, of necessity, was measured by the means with which it had to be prosecuted. During the next year we pursued the same course, and for the same reasons, a majority of the board contending, as at the first, that we ought to put a secretary in the field. This year was like the first; not funds enough. Part of the board said, by not being sufficiently aggressive, as selectors, we will bring ourselves into contempt by the smallness of our work. That danger was seen by all, and it was quite an appeal to our vanity to go out in all our strength and gather funds for the B. & C. Board, friction or no friction. But the board was conservative enough not to do it. I hardly conclude that it is fair to make a report of the smallness of the work done, when the circumstances which compelled it are understood. At the convention last year at Eufaula, the B. & C. Board exposed its embarrassments and signified its wish to be relieved of the work com-

mitted to it unless better arrangements could be made for funds with which to prosecute its work, and unless the sphere of the board's work should be satisfactorily defined. The convention decided that the board was important to our mission work in Alabama, classed its work as mission work, constituted the secretary of the State Mission Board the collecting agent for it, and apportioned \$4,000 for its work.

Thus the board entered upon the work of the present year. I was almost as certain then, as I am now, that the situation was made worse rather than better, as to funds with which to do the work committed to the board. I was sure that the same financial troubles would confront the board; and they do.

The B. and C. Board did not create itself. It has but little taste to enjoy being considered contrary—and selfish, and does not deserve it. It has been as friendly to other people they have been to it, and quite as modest. It is true that the board has complained of want of friendship from the secretary of the State Board, and of the ALABAMA BAPTIST.

If the complaint is wrong, the board ought to apologize. If the complaint is just, the board had a right to make it. The convention will soon assemble at Anniston, and we should certainly make an end of some of our troubles about mission work in Alabama. We cannot afford unnecessary confusion; the peace of the denomination is worth more than the life of any board.

So far as boards are concerned, I am sure that the State Mission Board earnestly desire to do that which they think is best for the cause in Alabama. I am a member of both boards, and I know that they are faithful brethren. I close with four observations—First: It appears that the State Mission Board concludes that our main force should be expended in occupying the new towns along the various railroads, and that associational mission work is rather unimportant, and generally unnecessary. Second: It appears that the Bible and Colportage Board concludes that associational mission work is very important, and that most, if not all, of our associations should be occupied by an evangelist and colporteur, and that the occupancy of our new towns along the railroads—if the work is to be important than holding our field in the country.

Third: No matter what either board may conclude ought to be done, that which our churches wish done, must be done; or, soon, very little mission work will be done in Alabama; let the churches say what they want. Fourth: I doubt whether two mission boards can exist, in Alabama, at the same time, without creating hurtful friction. Let one or the other be abolished, or dissolve both, and create a new board charged with the duties of both of the former boards. Respectfully,  
J. N. P. SHAFER.

Alabama Baptist Association.

This body met in its seventy third annual session, with Spring Creek church, fourteen miles east of Greenville, on Friday, Oct. 7. Our former venerable and efficient moderator, Elder F. C. Plaster, having been "called from labor to rest," after the introductory sermon by Eld. R. M. Burt, a new organization was effected by the election of Eld. J. E. Kolb, of Rutledge, moderator, C. C. Lloyd, clerk, and S. A. Satterwhite, treasurer.

The report on documents and state of religion, read by Bro. Dan' H. Harrison, with pastors, all in healthy spiritual condition, with large accessions to many during the past associational year. Report on temperance, by Bro. Satterwhite, had the "ring of the true metal," boldly advocating a decided stand for prohibition, and denouncing liquor and the liquor traffic. Report on education, read by Bro. C. E. Bruner, and spoken to by our talented young brother, M. W. Rashon, of Rutledge, in an eloquent appeal to parents, was clear, comprehensive and practical. Report on missions, by Bro. T. E. Morgan, showed rapid strides in the work of breaking the "bread of life" to those who sit in "darkness and the shadow of death."

News From Italy.

Italy, like the rest of the world, has just passed through a very hot summer, and people are congratulating themselves that this also is numbered among the things of the past. Whatever the heat may be, sunstrokes are very rare in Italy, though fever and other troubles are common. Italians are very careful to avoid the direct rays of the summer sun, a precaution not always observed by foreigners, especially Americans, who often rush about recklessly, exposing themselves to sun and draughts, not to speak of other imprudences, and then if sickness overtakes them of course they lay the blame on the Italian climate.

Few men worked harder or accomplished more than Dr. Judson, and yet he was remarkably prudent and careful. What one may allow himself freely in his own land, may be highly imprudent in many foreign countries. Men who see Rome in two days, and all Italy in a little more than a week, are very likely to overtax themselves, and at the conclusion of this time they are glad to get off to Switzerland for a change and a rest. The number of summer visitors to Italy seems to be constantly on the increase. These visitors are largely professional men, a goodly proportion being ministers. Quite a number of our own brethren have crossed the waters this summer, but to my great disappointment I missed them all except Dr. Eaton, whose short stay in Florence was greatly enjoyed. That pleasant evening walk along the banks of the Arno will not soon be forgotten. After a day with such a man one almost feels as if he had been to America. In spite of his responsibilities and manifold duties, the Doctor seemed remarkably well and buoyant in body and mind. It was a special disappointment to miss Dr. Landrum, Dr. Strickland, and Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge, of the Christian Herald.

Americans while in Europe usually keep ahead of their letters, and others finally reach them on the other side in their own home. A glance at the offices of Cook or Gaze will reveal the fact that most of them are striving in vain to overtake their owners, some of them having been forwarded so often that the most skillful penman could not find room for another address. Sometimes as many as a dozen letters will be lying about in Europe, while the disconsolate traveler will be imagining all sorts of things, or perhaps blaming the loved ones for not sending them. One brother, after enduring the painful silence for a couple of months, sent a cablegram to his wife, but afterwards he learned that at that moment not less than ten letters were somewhere in Europe trying in vain to find him.

Another brother, who had waited a long time for some news from home, prayed very earnestly, as he told me afterwards, that Christmas week might not pass without a letter to cheer his heart. On Christmas day, when I handed him a letter, and he recognized the familiar handwriting of his wife, he pressed it to his lips, while tears of joy ran down his cheeks. Perhaps he will see these lines and will remember that happy Christmas morning in Rome.

SUMMER HAPPENINGS.

In the social, political and religious world we have had, not only the usual, but an occasional dash of the unusual. Italy is fast losing the men who made her what she is. Several have died this summer, one of them being a well known general and patriot, who began his career about sixty years ago. Like so many young men of his day, his dream was the unification of Italy, and the destruction of the temporal power of the pope, and it was his happy privilege to live nearly twenty years after the realization of his cherished desire. For two years he was hanging between life and death, but he persisted in refusing to see a priest, having long since lost confidence in them; but despite his express desire and oft repeated requests to the contrary, a priest was foisted into the room at the last moment, who administered extreme unction and performed his priestly functions after the aged patriot was virtually dead, and then of course it was lawful to bury him in a good Catholic. These are the things which often scandalize sensible people and put powerful weapons into the hands of scoffers and unbelievers. If a poor man dies without confession the Church may even refuse him burial, but in the case of the rich plenty of money will atone for all such short comings, and often the most incorrigible and uncompromising unbeliever will be buried with all the pomp and ceremony of a bishop or a cardinal.

The excessive and long continued heat of this summer seems to have had some connection with the increase of murders and suicides. Even the usually quiet city of Florence has repeatedly heard the thrilling report of the deadly revolver, and seen the bright flash of the fatal dagger. It seems too that old time brigands, with old time methods and old time success in securing money, have again appeared on the scene in Sicily and elsewhere. One of the most noted brigands of Italy has just died, after a remarkable career of more than thirty years. It is said that he lived like a gentleman, and was often in Rome. Upon more than one rich man he levied a heavy tax, promising him at the same time protection for himself and his belongings. Very few had the courage to refuse the demand, for they had more power than the entire police force of

the neighborhood. And yet this man evaded the hand of justice to the last, and died a free man in the midst of his friends. It is feared that he has left a well trained successor, who will ever surpass his teacher. A few weeks ago this young man walked into a field where a gang of peasants were at work and deliberately shot his leader, because he had given some information to the police concerning him, and then made his escape, while the poor peasants remained transfixed with surprise and consternation.

One of the saddest of the many suicides of the season was that of a man whose wife had died, leaving him two little children, three and five years of age. He took the children by the hand, and led them to the terrace of a high house, telling them at the same time that he was going to find mother, and before the helpless, unsuspecting children had time to resist, he seized them in his arms, climbed upon the terrace wall, and made the fatal leap. Dear children; perhaps they did find their mother.

In the month of July the papal party attempted to get up an imposing procession in Rome. The whole affair ended in complete failure, for besides the fact that comparatively few were so annoyed by the rabble that the police had to interfere to protect them, and finally it was found necessary to disband the entire party, and send them to their homes. Thus these overzealous papists, who are constantly clamoring for the return of their lord and sovereign to temporal power, were compelled to submit to another unexpected and humiliating defeat. The great mass of Italians cannot brook the idea of the Pope's return to temporal power, and every effort on his part to accomplish this purpose only makes them more determined that such a thing shall never be. After twenty-two years of unceasing but fruitless effort on the part of the papal authorities, this matter has become an old story, and many now look upon it as a dead issue, impossible of realization. Rome, as the capital of Italy, is the idol of every Italian's heart, and ravers thus surrender it to the Pope, rather than blood would flow freely. Other facts which I should like to give you, I must reserve for next week.

JOHN H. EAGER.

## The Need of Houses of Worship.

The Germans are a sturdy, energetic, economical people. They are hardly as aggressive as the English speaking people, but they usually manage to retain all they acquire. Religiously, most of the Germans who come to this country are either Roman Catholics or Lutherans. The great cardinal principle of faith in Christ, for which Martin Luther so earnestly contended, does not seem to characterize the present generation of German Lutherans. They are largely formalists in religion.

The Germans have brought to this country all their continental notions about churches, the Sabbath, beer-drinking, etc. As a rule, the entire German population go to church in the morning, but go to the parks, beer-gardens, theatres and places of amusement in the afternoons and evenings. This custom almost universally prevails both in father-land and this country among the Catholic and Lutheran population. But many of these Germans are infidels and communists, who "fear not God, nor regard man." They have no respect for the laws of God, or for the laws of this country. They have no respect for the laws of God, or for the laws of this country. They have no respect for the laws of God, or for the laws of this country.

Hence the ungodly Germans of our country are a constant menace to the Christian civilization; and the prospect seems to be that unless we can Americanize and christianize them, they will Germanize and atheize us; destroy our government, and all that we hold most dear and sacred. It is estimated that there are about 50,000 Germans in Missouri—more than one fourth of our entire population. And they are increasing at a rapid rate. They occupy many of the richest and fairest parts of the state.

When regenerated by the Spirit of God, the Germans become the most consecrated, liberal, aggressive Christians. They far excel our American Christians in these essential particulars. I have often been delighted at their liberality to the cause of Christ. Wesley's motto, "Make all you can, save all you can, give all you can," seems to have been fully adopted by them.

To illustrate how wholesome and zealous our German brethren are in the pursuit of spiritual and divine things, they cannot see how any Christian can spare any time or money in looking after or attending upon any purely worldly society, or human organization. They say the church of God demands all our best thoughts, our best energies and talents, and every dollar we can give. Hence they are opposed to all secret societies.

Among all this mighty host the Baptists are a very feeble folk. In the entire state of Missouri, as far as I know, they have only eight church organizations and seven houses of worship. (The church of Concordia has two meeting houses.) What are these among so many? To encourage brethren to help in the work of evangelizing the Germans let it be thoroughly understood that the gospel must be preached to them in German before they can hear it profitably, or be saved by it: Hundreds and thousands of them cannot understand English. Upon the day of Pentecost God wrought a great miracle "because that every man heard them (the apostles) speak in his own language." "And there were dwelling in Jerusalem devout men of every nation or less Americanized, and speak English. But let us not leave the present generation to perish in their sins. Let us all do our duty to them; and God, in his providence, will take care of the future.

Then there is a great and crying need, just at this particular juncture, for houses of worship. To erect suitable buildings for the worship of God is second in importance only to the preaching of the worship of God is second in importance only to the preaching of the gospel. This is always true. But then there is great wisdom in building meeting houses for our German fellow citizens just at this time; for Missouri is the key, in a large measure, to a contiguous territory lying south and west of her. Let the German churches in Missouri become strong and vigorous, and a good foundation is laid for future work.

Again, the Germans, both in the old country and this, are used to large, elegant, well appointed houses of worship. It is difficult, therefore, for Baptists to cope with the Catholics and Lutherans and attract a congregation unless they, at least, have fairly comfortable houses in which to meet for the worship of God.

Pastor F. Sievers went to Kansas City several years ago, at the call of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, to take charge of a small mission interest organized there by the Home Mission Board's general German missionary in Missouri, Rev. J. M. Hoofflin. There are somewhere between thirty and forty thousand Germans in Kansas City. All the protestant Germans in the city number about three thousand; so there are at least twenty seven thousand unidentified with any Christian church.

The German Baptist church in Kansas City now numbers fifty. But they have no place of their own in which to worship God. Pastor Sievers has made a heroic effort to purchase a building upon which to purchase a house of worship. A beautiful, eligible, well located piece of property has been purchased. Bro. Sievers has traveled extensively among his German brethren, soliciting funds to make this purchase. Thus far he has collected \$4,000. All of this has come from Germans, with the exception of a small contribution from the Swedish church in Kansas City. As yet our American brethren have not given one dollar toward this goodly enterprise. But American Baptists must help in this laudable undertaking. With a good house built on this elegant property, success is assured. And then within a decade there ought to be, and doubtless will be, several good, strong, self-supporting German Baptist churches in Kansas City.

In South St. Louis, Pastor A. Konzelman is laboring in the midst of probably 50,000 Germans. He is pastor of a small, aggressive, determined Spartan band of thirty; and his great need is a house of worship. His congregation is put to great inconvenience and disadvantage by worshipping in a hired hall. With a good church-house this noble, cultivated, consecrated servant of God would achieve, by the blessing of God, a great victory for the truth in that important part of this great city.

There is the large, important town of St. Joseph, probably one third of the population, of 20,000, are Germans. Quite a number of Baptists are found among the Germans here. But they are slow to organize unless there is hope of erecting a suitable house of worship. With a house in prospect they would organize and move on to assured victory.

I need not mention a number of other places in the state where meet-ings are greatly needed among our German Baptist people, for the above recital is likely sufficient. But let it be fully and thoroughly understood that our mission boards, women's societies, churches and individuals could not render a more important service to the Master, or his people, or our country, than by lending a helping hand to our German brethren in the erection of these much needed temples for the worship of God.

after making the subject of temperance the order of business for the night session, the association adjourned. On Friday night the report on temperance was read by our townsman, Judge W. H. Simpson, and was ably discussed by Rev. James M. Waller, assistant corresponding secretary of the State Mission Board, and others. On Monday the session was principally devoted to the subject of missions. Rev. J. M. Waller made an able speech on this subject, showing the progress of mission work and illustrating the same by a missionary map, which was spread upon the wall. Contributions and pledges were taken for centennial missions, amounting to about \$50.

On the afternoon of Saturday the mission subject was further discussed by Revs. J. W. Sandlin, Devenor, H. R. Schramm, J. Speer, M. Finny, O. E. Comstock, Waller and Shackelford, after which collections and pledges were taken from the churches amounting to \$53.30. On Saturday night the subject of education came up. Rev. B. F. Riley, D. D., president of Howard College, addressed the association in the interest of Howard College and denominational education. His address was an able one. Rev. J. L. Thompson, of Huntsville, spoke in the interest of ministerial education.

Rev. Joseph Shackelford read a report of the joint committee appointed by the Liberty, Muscle Shoals and Big Bear Creek associations last year, to locate a Baptist high school in north Alabama. The report showed that the school had been located in this county—Danville having agreed to give property worth about \$6,000 for the said school. The association endorsed the action of the joint committee and appointed nine trustees to act with trustees appointed by the other associations, whose duty it is to take charge of the property donated and take steps to establish the school. The school is to be a male and female school of high order.

Collections and pledges were taken for ministerial education, amounting to about \$25. A resolution was adopted commending Messrs. J. Speer, J. W. Sandlin and Bratton, young ministers, to the denomination as worthy of their aid in trying to secure an education. On the Sabbath the various pulpits of the two Decatur (except the Episcopalian and Catholic) were filled by ministers appointed by the association. On Thursday afternoon a very interesting session was held in the Decatur Baptist church in memory of Rev. Matthew Lyon, who died a few months ago in Tusculum. He was an able minister of the gospel and one whose loss is deeply felt by the association. Rev. Jos. Shackelford led the services, and addresses were made by himself, Messrs. R. T. Wear, A. D. Gibson, M. Finney, William East, C. G. Lynch and J. Gunn.

On Monday morning the association finished its work and adjourned about 12 o'clock, to meet with the Danville church next October. The proceedings were very harmonious. The delegates and visitors seemed to be pleased with the entertainment they received from the citizens of the two Decatur, and we are satisfied our people were pleased with them.—New Decatur Advertiser.

Hunting Scattered Baptists.

On a recent Sunday we attended service at Grove Avenue Baptist church in this city and heard a sermon from our old friend, Rev. J. C. Hiden, the pastor of that vigorous and growing church. His text was from 1 Tim. 3:1: "If a man desire the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work." and the subject was "The Pastorate."

Bro. Hiden said that he was anxious to find and visit every member of his flock, and that he would do his best to become acquainted with all of them; and in this connection occurred the following passage, which we publish for the benefit of a class of Baptists which we fear is uncomfortably large: "When I was pastor of the First Baptist church in Lexington, Ky., Bro. Fred. Hale preached in a prophetic sermon he exhorted us to go out and hunt up the scattered Baptists of the city—those who had their membership elsewhere, and were keeping their letters in their trunks, or else had never got their letters. He insisted very earnestly upon this, and urged us all to zealous work in this direction. "When he closed his sermon, I arose and said: 'I wish to answer Bro. Hale. There is another side to this question, and that is, don't be so hard to find. I'm an old hunter. I've hunted deer, and wild turkeys, and pheasants, and foxes, and hares, and squirrels; but a scattered Baptist leaves the coldest trail that I ever tried to follow.'"—Religious Herald.

The people are greater than their rulers. When Gladstone, as prime minister, asked Queen Victoria to sign a document, she said, "I am the Queen of England, and you must sign this paper." Gladstone replied, "I am the people of England, and your majesty must sign." Whereupon the Queen, who is noted for her practical common sense, affixed her signature.—Texas Advocate.

Central Committee

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

Mrs. T. A. Hamilton, Pres., Birmingham, Ala.  
Mrs. G. B. Eager, Vice-Pres., Montgomery, Ala.  
Mrs. G. M. Morrill, Treas., Birmingham, Ala.  
Mrs. I. C. Brown, Cor. Sec., East Lake, Ala.

Mission Card—November.

Japan.—Listen, O Isles, unto me! Missions: 4; native assistants, 2; stations, 3; churches, 1; membership, 25; baptisms, 16.

Study Topics.—Roman Catholicism in Japan. Belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. What have Baptists done for Christ in Japan, the object of Christ's mission offering of 1892.

Need for Haste in Japan.

We thank God, take courage and go forward at the news that Japan is to receive the Christmas offering of Southern Baptist women this year. In many respects, Japan bids us to haste in our giving the gospel to her perishing millions. When once she was compelled to open her gates to the foreigner, she threw off, with one tremendous effort, the chains which bound her to the ancient rites, ceremonies, and to some extent, religions, and began the onward march which has been the wonder of the nations, affording material for so many glowing descriptions of Japan as the Paradise of the East, etc. Indeed the Japanese have made remarkable progress, and there has been much true and stable work accomplished. But the adoption of a code of laws based on the Western codes, increased commercial and political activity, the falling into partial decay of the old religions, together with the broad educational system which has sprung like magic into existence, and the intercourse with the nations has not made them Christians, nor, I am sorry to say, as a nation, better prepared for the reception of Christianity. On the contrary, the floodgates of every phase of skeptical teaching have been lifted and the country has been deluged with all the "isms" of Europe and America. Young men who a few years ago were bowing at the shrines of Buddha and the spirits of their departed fathers, now worship at the feet of Spencer, Huxley, and others. Thus, with Japan struggling with all her might to take her stand among the civilized nations; with the old religion dying as naturally as the old civilization has died and given place to the new; with the united forces of East-

against us, and endeavoring to present to the world (a spectacle never seen and God never to be seen) a country whose laws are based on the decalogue, yet whose rulers, statesmen and people deny the very existence of the God who gave that decalogue. I submit that as lovers of our fellow men, as servants of him who said: "Go ye into all the world," etc., it behooves us to make haste to give to this people the gospel. It can be done now easily, but twenty years hence, in my humble judgment, means a century hence for Japan.

Our special field is the Island of Kyushu, in the southwestern part of the empire. It is by all odds the richest district in the entire country. Here are all the coal beds or the principle ones, and the most fertile and productive farming districts. The men of Kyushu are regarded as the strongest in the nation, as evidenced by the great number who have held, and are now holding, the most important posts, both civil and military, in the government. There are on this island about nine million people, and we are the only Baptist workers among them. To be sure other denominations have entered the field to some extent, but there is virgin soil in abundance, and millions of the people who have never heard of Christ and his salvation. Our prayer has been and is, and we ask you, brethren and sisters, to hear and join with us in praying: "O Christ, Lord of the harvest, send us eight men and their wives into Japan, and to thee be all the glory. Amen."

J. W. McCOLLUM,  
Kokura, Japan.

## Have Faith.

The moral and religious forces of the people must unite their plans and purposes into one concentrated, sweeping avalanche of political opposition, and this must include such an increased vote for prohibition as will carry consternation and destruction into the ranks of the enemy. We must have faith to believe that we can, and must, succeed; and with our political weapons concentrated in the vote for prohibition, we will hurl the monster evil of alcohol (used as a beverage) into such a deep gulf of destruction that not a vestige of its hideous proportions will be left to taunt the world with its hateful presence. Let the political conflict come now, let it come quickly; and God help the people to realize the awful responsibility that now rests upon them, give them faith in the right, and especially confidence in their political influence expressed at the ballot-box. For it is at the ballot-box that the people must win, if they win at all.—From "The Impending War on the Liquor Traffic," in *Demorest's Family Magazine* for November.

Peace is the sentinel of the soul which keeps the heart and the mind of the Christian through Jesus Christ.—Huntington.

A cheerful spirit conduces to good health. All sad and melancholy feelings should be dispelled at



# Alabama Baptist

MONTGOMERY, ALA., NOV. 2, 1929.

You will do good less by what you say or do, or even give, than by what you are. Dr. Peabody.

**WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND.**  
LUXONNI—The Gem of all female remedies for irregularities, pains and diseases peculiar to women. Used so long by an eminent physician. Never fails to cure. Address, with stamp, Luxonni Co., Atlanta, Ga. P. O. Box 357. See advertisement elsewhere.

There is no note on the harp of Gehennim more welcome to Jehovah than the cry of a penitent for mercy, or the supplication of a child of grace. Philip.

**LADIES.**  
Needing a tonic, or children who want build-up, try the following:  
**BROWN'S HOP BITTERS.**  
It is essential for Biliousness, Indigestion, Bilelessness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

Providence has a thousand keys, to open a thousand doors, for the deliverance of his own.—Rutherford.

For perfect digestion use TOTT'S PILLS.

Labor is the inevitable lot of the majority, and the best education is that which will make their labor most productive.—Froude.

Beecham's Pills cures Sick Headache.

A look of vexation, or a word coldly spoken, or a little help thoughtlessly withheld, may produce long issues of regret.—Spurgeon.

Lambago cured by two applications. Mr. H. C. Kirby, Baltimore, Md., Special Agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, says: "I take pleasure in stating that two applications of Salivation Oil cured me of a severe attack of lambago."

"This day," said Christ to the suffering one by his side who called to him for mercy. There is no delay in the grace of God. Salvation is not far away, a thing of the future, but present. Even as we speak God hears and sends the answer.

It is a great domestic remedy, and should be kept in every home. Mr. Norman Chatham, Waverly, Sussex Co., Va., who has never been without for twelve years subscribes to this opinion. He says: "Our family has been using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for twelve years and are never without it in the house. It is invaluable."

Purity is power. The rose, among the sweetest and most beautiful of God's creation, is armed with thorns. Nature's sharp bayonet for warding off attack. Purity is the defense of beauty; modesty is the safeguard of innocence. "Keep thyself pure."

**IF YOUR BACK ACHES.**  
Or you are all worn out, really, or nothing, try the general remedy, **DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP.** It is a great domestic remedy, and should be kept in every home. Mr. Norman Chatham, Waverly, Sussex Co., Va., who has never been without for twelve years subscribes to this opinion. He says: "Our family has been using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for twelve years and are never without it in the house. It is invaluable."

There are many hard places in life. We wonder how we will ever get over them, and yet we have come to them, and crossed them, and wonder that we were so fearful. We need but look to Christ, and the clouds that loom up before us will vanish.—Christian World.

**The Testimonials.**  
Published on behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla as reliable and as worthy your confidence, as if they came from your best and most trusted neighbor. They state only the simple facts in regard to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, always with truth and reason.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive system, are relieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Oh Lord, who art as a shadow of a great rock in a weary land, who beholdest thy weak creatures weary of labor, weary of pleasure, weary of hope deferred, weary of self, in thine abundant compassion and unutterable tenderness, bring us, I pray thee, unto thy rest.—Christiana G. Bossett.

**LETTER FROM ALFRED GRUNFELD.**  
(Translated from the German.)  
WM. KNABE & CO.: During my six months' concert tour through the United States of America, I have used exclusively the Knabe Flanos, and am pleased to be able to state, with full sincerity, that I consider them the best instruments of our times. In particular, is the action absolutely incomparable, enabling the rendering of effects which I considered heretofore impossible. I congratulate you, Knabe & Co., heartily for their superb instruments, and feel convinced that most of my colleagues will join me in my judgment.

**ALFRED GRUNFELD.**  
Imperial and Royal Court Pianist, and Royal Prussian Court Pianist.  
New York, April 11, 1929.

Carlyle says: "Be not disturbed by infidelity. Religion is the only power that the burning of a little straw may hide the stars, but the stars are there and will reappear."

The season of "Marrying in marriage" is at hand. Order all your invitations from the Alabama Printing Company, Montgomery, Ala.

God can strike straight strokes with crooked sticks; and make Satan's dross burnish his choice vessels. Christians are crucified by the world, that they might be crucified to the world. God makes it his enemy, that he might make them enemies to it.—Rev. Wm. Secker.

Note paper and envelopes, printed or unprinted for sale by the Alabama Printing Company, Montgomery, Ala.

Self knowledge is the acquaintance with ourselves which shows us what we are, and what we ought to be, in order to our living comfortably and usefully here, and happily hereafter.—Mason.

Complete set of Encyclopaedia Britannica for sale for \$50 less than cost. Address, The Alabama Printing Co., Montgomery, Ala.

To the truly honorable man the divine forgiveness of his sin is the most pressing of all necessities, because it is the primary condition of real liberation from sin.—Roth.

Don't send out of the state for your books, magazines and stationery, when you can get all at bottom prices from the Alabama Printing Co., Montgomery, Ala.

I had rather never receive a kindness, than never bestow one; not to return a benefit is the greater sin, but not to confer it is the earlier.—Seneca.

Blank Books of all descriptions can be gotten of the Alabama Printing Co., Montgomery, Ala.

**Peabody's Select Notes.**  
The 1893 edition of this standard commentary on the International Lessons is announced for early publication by W. A. Wilde & Co., Boston. Its universal use in years past has proved its intrinsic worth to thousands of teachers and scholars, who have been materially helped in their Bible study, through its original and carefully selected comments on the Sunday-school Lessons.

## Rose Tobacco Cure.

What It Is Doing.

I have been an habitual snuff user since I was a child, or for more than twenty-five years, and seeing the Rose Tobacco and Snuff Cure advertised in the Advocate, I concluded to give the Snuff Cure a trial. So I obtained a box and commenced its use, and to my surprise, after using the Snuff Cure the first day I had but little desire for snuff, and before I had used one box I was completely cured of the habit; and not only cured, but the snuff of snuff is now very nauseating to me.

The above testimony is unsolicited by any one, and you can give it to the public if you see proper to do so.

Yours respectfully,  
Mrs. MARY J. LAMMON.  
Ozark, Ala., Sept. 7, '92.

**SHORT AND SWEET**  
I can recommend your Rose Tobacco Cure to all, as it cured me in three days. Truly,  
H. V. STEWARD.

Janestown, Ala.

I had been an excessive dipper of snuff for more than ten years. When I received my box of Cure I quit snuff and began its use at once. I had a hard fight for about two days, after which all desire for snuff was gone. It has now been six weeks since I quit, and I have no more desire for snuff than for something I never heard of.

The color of snuff is just as offensive to me now as before I began its use, and I unhesitatingly say that any one can quit with the aid of the Rose Snuff Cure if they will do so. Wishing you and the Cure much success,  
I am yours, MARY L. YOUNG.  
Olstec, Ala.

**AN OLD CASE.**  
All that want to quit the use of tobacco, use the Rose Tobacco Cure. I am a free man after using it 55 years. Give terms to agents. Yours,  
Valley Head, Ala. R. S. FRICK.

A young lady writes: "The Snuff Cure I bought from you last February did its work well and sure. All desire for snuff is gone. I was cured in a week and with less than half the box. With this I send you another order for a friend. I have persuaded her to try it, feeling sure it will cure any one who gives it a fair trial. If my testimony will aid you in selling this wonderful Cure I consent to your using it. Please omit names, as my friend and I are both well known in Alabama. Wishing you great success,  
I am, very truly,  
Brazel & Co. Some time ago I ordered from you a box of the Snuff Cure for myself. It gave perfect satisfaction and completely cured me of the Snuff habit in a few days. I would like to secure the agency for this section. Yours,  
MRS. CARRY HADEN.  
Summit, Ala.

**Brazel & Co.** I purchased a Tablet of Rose Cure some two weeks since and it has cured me. Please let me know if you will let an agent have as much territory as a state.

I. H. BARNETT.  
Tibbee Station, Miss.

**SO IT WORKS.**  
Brazel & Co., Dear Sirs: Your Rose Tobacco Cure has given entire satisfaction. My son, sixteen years old, who had been using tobacco two years, only used the Tablet two days and says he has no taste for tobacco now.  
A. G. EDWARDS.  
Level Plain, Ala.

I received two Tablets Aug. 21st, and used one and gave one to a friend. My friend says he is cured, and that he has no desire for tobacco. I have not taken a chew since I began the use of the Cure, and have no special desire for tobacco. Give me your terms for agents.  
Centerville, Ala. O. E. BATES.

On the 5th of July, I received the Rose Tobacco Cure, commenced using the same immediately, and was cured in five days. I had been using the filthy weed 27 years. I used 1/4 a day and sometimes more. I have tried to quit the habit by resolutions, but failed after two months trial. I could quit the use of tobacco, but did not fail to want it. My desire was as great at the end of 60 days as it was at first. After using about 3/4 of a Tablet I have no desire whatever for tobacco. I can heartily recommend the Rose Tobacco Cure. Please send me an agency, your terms and particulars and I will work for you in this part of the county. Respectfully,  
Geo. C. MACKAY.  
Brusk Creek, Ferry Co., Ala., Aug. 14, 1892.

"Religion is a good antidote for Original Sin. Your Rose Tobacco Cure, is a good antidote for tobacco. I am rid of the habit. Yours truly,"  
Lincoln, Ala. J. W. SPENCER.

I write this to you to you that the Rose Tobacco Cure is a wonderful stuff. I have used tobacco in all shapes for 45 years, and after using one Tablet, all desire is gone. I used two Tablets to be sure of a cure, but one did the work.  
DR. R. M. TUCKER.  
Belle Sumter, Ala., Aug. 13th.

**FROM AN OLD MAN.**  
I sent you a month ago for a Tablet of Rose Tobacco Cure. It broke me of the habit after using to about fifty-seven (57) or fifty-eight (58) years. Yours, J. C. POWELL.  
Traveler's Rest, Ala.

Price, \$1.00 per Tablet. Order of BRAZEL & CO., General Agents for Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, 2105 and 2107, Birmingham, Ala.

If you desire to become an agent for "Character Sketches," write the Alabama Printing Company, Montgomery, Ala., for outfit and territory.

The Alabama Printing Company will do its share towards putting good books into the homes of people of this country. No matter what book you need, order it of the Alabama Printing Company. They duplicate eastern and northern prices.

**WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.**  
**BECHAM'S PILLS**  
In the family are more often the result of a bilious disposition than of any other cause.  
Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Headaches, Dizziness, Constipation, and all Bilious and Nervous Disorders arising from these causes.  
Cured with a Tasty and Soluble Medicine of all drugs. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot: 107 Canal Street.

## PROGRAM FOR Alabama Baptist State Convention,

To Meet at Anniston, Nov. 29, 1929, 10 A. M.

Meet first day at 10 a. m., other days at 9 a. m.; adjourn at 12:30 p. m., meet at 3 p. m., adjourn at 5 p. m., meet at 7:30 p. m., adjourn at pleasure.

**TUESDAY MORNING.**  
1. Devotional exercises for thirty minutes, conducted by E. B. Teague.  
2. Enrollment of Delegates.  
3. Election of Officers.  
4. Address of welcome by S. C. Clopton.  
5. Report as of J. A. French.  
6. Reception of Correspondents and Visitors.  
7. Report of Committee on Program.  
8. Report of State Mission Board.  
9. Report of Board of Ministerial Education.  
10. Report of Board of Directors.  
11. Report of Treasurer.  
12. Report of Statistical Secretary.  
13. Filling Vacancies in Standing Committees.  
14. Appointment of Standing Committees.

**TUESDAY AFTERNOON.**  
15. Report of Howard Trustees. Discussion opened by E. H. Cabanis.  
16. Report of Judson Trustees. Discussion opened by H. S. Mallory.  
17. Report of Committee on Denominational High Schools by B. F. Riley. Discussion opened by J. J. Taylor.

**TUESDAY NIGHT.**  
18. Convention sermon by J. L. Lawless.

**WEDNESDAY MORNING.**  
19. Miscellaneous business, thirty minutes.  
20. State Missions. Discussion opened by W. M. Harris.  
21. Report of Bible and Colportage Board. Discussion opened by J. P. Shaffer.

**WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.**  
22. Report on Home Missions by W. D. Gay. Lie on table till 7:30 p. m.  
23. Report on Foreign Missions by Thos. Henderson. Lie on table till 7:30 p. m.  
24. Report on Education by W. L. Pickett. Discussion opened by Virgil Bouldin.  
25. 4:15 p. m.: Ministerial Education. Discussion opened by G. A. Hornady.

**WEDNESDAY NIGHT.**  
26. The centennial movement. Address in connection with reports on Home and Foreign Missions by John A. Broadus and I. T. Tichenor.

**THURSDAY MORNING.**  
27. Miscellaneous business, 30 minutes.  
28. Report on Sunday-schools, by W. M. Burr. Discussion opened by W. M. Blackwell.  
29. Consideration of two pending amendments to the Constitution.  
30. Report on Woman's Work, by S. W. Averett. Discussion opened by H. W. Williams.  
31. Report of Trustees of Orphans' Home. Discussion opened by J. W. Stewart.

**THURSDAY AFTERNOON.**  
32. Report on Resolutions, by S. R. G. Ricks. Discussion opened by J. S. Beckford.  
33. Methods of Centennial Work. Conducted by Chairman of Committee on Centennial. Discussion opened by J. D. Roby.  
34. Reports of Special Committees.

**THURSDAY NIGHT.**  
35. Meeting in Interest of Young People. Discussion opened by A. J. Dickinson.

**NOTE.**—Opening speeches are limited to thirty minutes and others to fifteen minutes. Miscellaneous business will be in order when the Convention is not engaged with regular program. Devotional exercises, after organization, will be at discretion of President.

Geo. B. EAKER,  
WM. A. DAVIS,  
W. H. SMITH,  
T. G. BISH,  
W. C. CLEVELAND,  
Committee.

## PREMIUMS! PREMIUMS!!

For New Subscribers and Renewals to THE ALABAMA BAPTIST.

2 New subscribers, Shakespeare's Complete Works.  
11 New subscribers, A Teacher's Bible.  
10 New subscribers, 10 copies Taylor's Book on Ordinances.  
2 New subscribers, Wharton's Sermons.  
2 New subscribers, The Infidel's Daughter.  
2 New subscribers, The Word and Works of God.  
2 New subscribers, Exposition of the Parables, J. R. Graves.  
2 New subscribers, The Story of the Gospel.  
2 New subscribers, The Apostle of Burma.  
2 New subscribers, The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scriptures, by Glatstone.  
2 New subscribers, Life of Cleveland and Thurman.  
2 New subscribers, Life and Work of John A. Broadus.  
2 New subscribers, Palpit, Pew & Platform.  
2 New subscribers, What Bapt. Preaches For.  
2 New subscribers, Immersion, by J. T. Christian.  
2 New subscribers, A Short History of Baptists.  
2 New subscribers, John's Baptism, Graves.  
2 New subscribers, The Atonement of Christ.  
2 New subscribers, Conversion for the Christian.  
2 New subscribers, Life, by Wayland Hovi.  
2 New subscribers, Christianity's Challenge.  
2 New subscribers, Origin and History of Baptism, by Dr. S. H. Ford.  
2 New subscribers, Denominational Sermons by G. B. Eaker.  
1 New subscriber, Modern Infidelity.  
1 New subscriber, Standard Manual for Baptist Churches.  
3 New subscribers, 1 Dozen Marriage certificates.  
3 Renewals, The Child of the Ganges.  
3 Renewals, European Notes.  
3 Renewals, Plain Theology for Plain People.  
3 Renewals, Step by Step.  
3 Renewals, Representative Men.  
3 Renewals, Representative Women.  
3 Renewals, Baptist Women's Book.  
3 Renewals, The Baptists.  
3 Renewals, Baptist Succession.  
3 Renewals, First Baptist Church in America.  
3 Renewals, Small Boys in Boots.  
3 Renewals, Open Way. Good book for young folks.  
4 Renewals, Sermons and Addresses, by Dr. John A. Broadus.  
3 Renewals, The Campbellite Church.  
3 Renewals, Three Lessons What I am a Baptist?  
3 Renewals, Behind the Scenes.  
3 Renewals, Middle Life, by R. Graves.  
4 Renewals, Distinctive Principles of Baptists.  
3 Renewals, Pendleton's Sermons.  
3 Renewals, Peloubet's Notes, 1892.  
3 Renewals, Theodora, Earnest, 2 vols.  
3 Renewals, The Black Forge Mill, Good book for boys and girls.  
3 Renewals, Fedolupism, From Heaven or Men?  
3 Renewals, Christian Doctrines.  
3 Renewals, A Day in Capernaum.  
3 Renewals, Famous Women of the Bible.  
3 Renewals, The Path to Wealth.  
Respond quickly or somebody else will get your book.

The Alabama Printing Company are doing the finest grade of printing and book making anywhere in this country. They duplicate eastern and northern prices.

## Honor Roll of Howard College.

For six weeks, ending Oct. 21, '92. SUB-COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Owens, O. S. COLLEGIATE.

Addison, R. E. L. Altman, W. H. Alverson, C. B. Andrews, F. S. Brake, O. C. Bush, A. P. Cahall, W. L. Cahoon, W. H. Carson, Paul Coleman, D. P. Eubank, W. L. Finckles, H. L. Fulton, H. G. Gable, J. F. Gant, D. J. Hagood, J. J. Herbert, G. Ivey, J. N. Johnson, J. W. Lamb, R. E. Lambert, J. S. Lowery, A. G. McAdory, W. P. Meadows, W. R. Moore, R. G. Moser, H. N. Roden, J. M. Roser, H. N. Seroyer, J. P. J. Shell, W. T. Shaw, E. A. Stevens, M. S. Thompson, J. F. Williams, W. J. Weatherly, J. B. Williams, M. L. B. F. RILEY, President.  
H. L. FINKLEA, Adjutant.

The Alabama Printing Company has been given the state agency for that charming of little books from the pen of Rev. H. M. Wharton, "A Picnic in Palestine." This is a book whose subject matter will interest everyone, and ladies as well as men can sell one copy to nearly every family. A live agent is wanted in every community. Write at once for terms and territory.

**THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCIETY.**  
Putting a great truth mildly is to say that no other agency has done, or is now doing so much for the establishment and improvement of Sunday-schools in this country as the American Baptist Publication Society. Through all the years the society has managed to keep in advance of every body in this important and most hopeful department of Christian effort. How many large, efficient, influential Sunday-schools owe their present efficiency, directly or indirectly, to this great Society, we have no means of knowing. How many such schools, North, South, East, and West, are indebted, for the beginning of their existence, to this same truly national Society? How many poor, struggling schools are to-day being helped by its donations? Who can tell? May all such Sunday-schools grow into great and still greater usefulness, and may the Society's ability for this blessed work ever increase!

**Birmingham Baptist Conference.**  
First Church—Fine Sunday-school attendance. Pastor preached at both services. At 11 a. m., Rom. 9:45: "The true spiritual Israel and their heritage." At 7:30 another sermon in the apocalypse, "Christianity and Satan's power." Three joined the church—two by letter and one by experience of grace. The spiritual condition of the church is deepening.

Southside—Pastor Hale preached at 11 a. m. on the "Bible," drawing several corollaries from the proposition that it was the Word of God. At night Dr. D. I. Purser preached a tender and practical sermon on Paul's farewell to Ephesus. It was his farewell to Birmingham. The service was a most profitable and interesting one. Dr. Purser has done a great work for the Baptists of Birmingham and Howard College and young ladies of the Southern Female University.

I have charge of four churches, each is largely attended; good interest.

I have just accepted Enon in the Shelby association. It meets on the first Sabbath. Have been pastor of Pineville one year, which is in the Tuscaloosa association. We held a meeting of nine days; 20 accessions, 13 by experience. Have been at Concord, in the Mud Creek Association, since September. Very large congregations. Accepted Liberty at close of meeting of days; five accessions by experience and two restored.

W. H. CONNELL, Bessemer.

## Water in Jerusalem.

BY A. J. HOLT, D. D.

The clipping which appears below was published in the editorial columns of the Nashville Christian Advocate, September 29th:

"I saw this in a Baptist paper: 'It was no trouble to baptize the three thousand souls on the day of Pentecost. 1. Because there were a great many preachers. 2. Because there were a great many pools about Jerusalem. 3. Because there was a great deal of water there.'

"The answer to this is easy: 1. There were not a great many preachers on that occasion. 2. There were not a great many pools in Jerusalem available for purposes of immersion. 3. There was not a great deal of water there. That very liberal scholar and commentator, Deen Alford, says: 'Without doubt the first baptism must have been administered, as that of the first Gentile converts was (see chap. x. 47), by affusion or sprinkling, and not by immersion. The immersion of three thousand persons, in a city so sparingly furnished with water as Jerusalem, is equally inconceivable with a procession beyond the walls to the Kedron, or to Siloam for that purpose.' Alford's note on chapter x. 47, referred to above—'Can any man forbid water, that these should not be baptized?'—is as follows: 'The expression forbidden used with the water, is interesting as showing that the practice was to bring the water to the candidates, not the candidates to the water. This, would be implied by the word under any circumstances, is rendered certain when we remember that they were assembled in the house.'—Nashville Christian Advocate.

It is quite evident that the distinguished author quoted above was either uninformed or quite short of memory. The Kedron is a perfectly dry gorge. It never runs above En Rongal, except for a few minutes after a hard rain. It is the gutter between Mt. Moriah and Olivet.

There are eight pools in and around Jerusalem which bear unmistakable evidence of ancient origin. No tourist or student who has gone to Jerusalem, and has examined for himself these

## A PLAIN TALK

On a Plain Subject in Plain Language.

A winter is just before us with all of its biting winds, cold, drizzling rains, sloppy, muddy streets, and sudden changes of temperature. This will cause at least one-half of the people to have catarrh, colds, coughs, pneumonia, or consumption. Thousands of people will lose their lives and tens of thousands will acquire some chronic ailment from which they will never recover. Unless you take the necessary precautions the chances are that you (who read this) will be one of the unfortunate ones. Little or no risk need be run if the runa is kept in the house and at the first appearance of any symptom take it as directed on the label. No one who values his welfare should be without a copy of The Family Physician No. 2, a complete guide to the treatment and prevention of all climatic diseases of winter. Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

**Montgomery Churches.**  
First—Services were unusually interesting. Sunday-school was fuller than usual; several new scholars were added. Brother T. L. Jones is expert with the blackboard, and his such intelligent understanding of God's word that he adds new interest to the school exercises. At 11 o'clock the largest congregation that has yet greeted the pastor was present. Preached on the importance of having system in all our religious duties. While mere form in religion is to be condemned, yet the Christian without method will find himself making but slow progress. We must pray when we feel like it and pray when we don't feel like it. We should let nothing interfere with our regular attendance on church services. Five persons received by letter. Money was raised with which to supply the congregation with song books. At 3 o'clock Dr. Eager conducted the funeral exercises over the remains of Bro. J. T. Reynolds. Regular services at night. Next Sunday will be rallying day with Sunday-school and church. The pastor has addressed a letter to each member begging enthusiastic co-operation. Every member is expected to be present next Sunday and bring some one else with him. A great work is ahead, if every member will come up to the full measure of duty.

Adams Street—Attendance at Sabbath school good. Pastor Harris gave a thrilling address to the school. Said religion is the greatest thing in the world. God blessed the gospel the first time it was published abroad. At 11 o'clock preached a most helpful sermon from Acts 20:28, "The church of God." The local church and its work. Who compose the church—this New Testament church? Those who possess a saving faith. Ecclesia—church; "called out of." This means that the church is called out of the world. "My kingdom is not of this world." The pastor's main part is to "feed the flock"; not to give all his time to running around with pencil and paper in order to catch members. The church must co-operate; the pastor is to visit the sick, the distressed, those in need, and the church is to be alive and at work. "Feed the flock"—on the doctrines of the Word; must dig down and prepare his sermons and give the gospel to his people. On the conclusion of the sermon \$40.00 was raised for ministerial education. At 7:30, preached from Isaiah 53:2, "For he shall grow up before him as a tender plant; and as a root out of a dry ground; he hath no form nor comeliness; and when we shall see him, there is no beauty that we should desire him." The sermon on Sunday nights are especially adapted to the unsaved. A large number of young men attend the night services. Congregation increasing in numbers.

**RESOLUTIONS.**  
As adopted by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Sylacauga, Ala.:  
Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our beloved sister, Mrs. Emily Lanning; therefore be it resolved,  
1. That we humbly submit to the will of him who doeth all things well.  
2. That we be united in the death of our sister, that this society has sustained an irretrievable loss.  
3. That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.  
4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the ALABAMA BAPTIST and Sylacauga Tribune for publication.  
There is no death; the stars go down To rise upon some fairer shore; And bright in heaven's jeweled crown They shine forevermore.  
M. A. PHILLIPS,  
M. F. PHILLIPS,  
Committee.

FOR SALE—Character Sketches, The Blackboard Mirror, Dr. Lofton's Great Book; 454 pages, 52 original engravings. Every home should possess this work, which so aptly explains Bible teachings. Fine Red Cloth, sprinkled edges, gold sides and back stamp, \$2.50; Presentation Edition, extra fine cloth, etc., \$3; Full Morocco, \$3.75. Agents wanted in every county.  
ALABAMA PRINTING CO., Montgomery, Ala.

## Union Signal.

It is truly encouraging to note the attitude of the religious press of the country towards the relation of the church to the liquor traffic. The church opens almost without exception, the ground that the balance of power in the control of this gigantic evil rests with Christian believers, and it is they who must arouse from their lethargy and cast their righteous vote for God and home and native land. The following paragraph from the Christian at Work illustrates our statement: "As surely as we believe that God is true and just, so surely do we believe that the church which he has established among men will not swerve to the full measure of its duty and responsibility with regard to the liquor traffic. We cannot believe that the great mass of those who profess to love God and their fellowmen will allow themselves to be led to the pitiless and agonizing cry going up from the multitude of innocent and helpless ones who are daily offered up in sacrifice to the Moloch of the liquor traffic. Some day the light will break upon the darkened eyes; some day the deaf ears will be unstopped and the followers of Christ everywhere will see, hear and understand what a hideous and unspokeable monster they have been nourishing by their laws and customs all these long and awful years. May the Almighty Father hasten the coming of that decisive day."

The traditional upper room, where the sermon was preached on the day of Pentecost, is within easy reach of this pool. In fact, no part of the city was so far from the pool of Hazzkiah that baptism therein was impracticable or inconvenient. The immense pool of Lower Gihon is within a stone's cast of the traditional site where the sermon was preached. This immense reservoir, large enough to float an ocean steamer, is supplied with water by an aqueduct leading from Solomon's pools. This aqueduct is in an excellent state of preservation.

I do not intimate that the Advocate would willingly misrepresent anything to gain a point. There are certain statements which, by some means, have gained currency, that need to be corrected, in the interest of truth, and independent of the baptismal controversy. The statement which has been answered in this article is among them. So also is the oft repeated statement that water for immersion had not been had where the Eunuch was baptized by Phillip. This is not the case. After a careful survey of the ground, I found pools and fountains at convenient distances all along the road—both roads—from Jerusalem to Gaza.

The statement that the Jordan was not suited for immersion must also be corrected. So many thousands are now baptized in its waters annually that the intelligent world will no longer believe but that immersion was and is practical in the Jordan. Nacogdoches, Texas.

Peter was sleeping between two soldiers, bound with two chains; and guards before the door (v. 6). It makes no difference how many chains and doors and armed men are combined for the imprisoning of those whom God would help. The chains will fall off; the doors will fly open; the armed men will sleep, or lie in helplessness at the word of the Lord. What if the double or triple chains of some evil habit bind you down? What if the closed doors of a bitterly repented past now shut you in? What if you are held as by armed men on either side, by some enforced unworthy companionships or associations? What if you are jealously watched and painfully hedged in by bad neighbors and hostile fellows, outside of your immediate home and business sphere? It is enough for you that God is God, and that God is your God. He who gave his only son to be your Savior, will willingly send his angel to bring you out of your present troubles, if only you call upon him in need and confidence.

And when the angel comes to you, chains of habit, and closed doors of opportunity, and armed enemies of every sort, will be of no account in holding you back from freedom in the service of Christ. When you find yourself in Peter's plight, you have but to exercise Peter's faith, and you will have as real help as God vouchsafed to Peter.—H. Clay Trumbull.

**RESOLUTIONS.**  
As adopted by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Sylacauga, Ala.:  
Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our beloved sister, Mrs. Emily Lanning; therefore be it resolved,  
1. That we humbly submit to the will of him who doeth all things well.  
2. That we be united in the death of our sister, that this society has sustained an irretrievable loss.  
3. That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.  
4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the ALABAMA BAPTIST and Sylacauga Tribune for publication.  
There is no death; the stars go down To rise upon some fairer shore; And bright in heaven's jeweled crown They shine forevermore.  
M. A. PHILLIPS,  
M. F. PHILLIPS,  
Committee.

FOR SALE—Character Sketches, The Blackboard Mirror, Dr. Lofton's Great Book; 454 pages, 52 original engravings. Every home should possess this work, which so aptly explains Bible teachings. Fine Red Cloth, sprinkled edges, gold sides and back stamp, \$2.50; Presentation Edition, extra fine cloth, etc., \$3; Full Morocco, \$3.75. Agents wanted in every county.  
ALABAMA PRINTING CO., Montgomery, Ala.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Largest U. S. Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall Street, N. Y.

## BELLS

Best Alloy Church and School Bells. Made for Montgomery, C. S. BELLS, 409 1/2 St. Stephens St., Birmingham, Ala.

**C. H. CHEATHAM.**  
Sanitary Plumbing and Gas Fittings, Tin and Sheet Iron Roofing.

**Finest Line of Gas Fixtures.**  
In the State. All contracts and job work in the above lines promptly and satisfactorily executed. Orders from the country promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Nos. 17 & 19 South Perry Street Montgomery, Ala.

**Happy**  
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rejoice Because Hood's Sarsaparilla Rescued Their Child from Scrofula.

For Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all other foul humors in the blood of children or adults, Hood's Sarsaparilla is an unequal

REV. WM. McDONALD,  
Editor of Boston Christian Witness and  
Advocate of Bible Holiness.

### A Two-Cent Hero.

Sandy was slow, but he was sure. One Sunday the missionary offering of his class was read out: "Our Country's Hope," three cents.

"Poor outlook for our country!" someone exclaimed. "There was a general laugh. Sandy, with a burning face, made up his mind on the spot that the joke should not be repeated. When the superintendent gave the school another week to bring the collection up to the amount desired for the annual report, Sandy was still more resolved that "Our Country's Hope" should be all that could be expected.

He hurried home to his little attic bedroom over the grocery where he worked, and laid out his greatest treasure—a small can half full of red paint with oil caked on top, a three quart tin pail with a hole in the bottom, and a few yards of waxed twine. He took the latter lovingly in his hand.

By the attic window stood an old carpenter's horse. Many a time up there Sandy had gotten to thinking that he had no father nor mother, nor sister, nor brother, nor real home nor friends. Tears would drop from his eyes, and he would mount the old wooden prop, tie the twine for reins around it, and comfort himself playing around it, and comfort himself playing around it, and comfort himself playing around it.

But this Sunday he laid the twine and the tin pail away, and laid out the paint can. When Monday came he carried it around with him all day, till just at evening he found a chance to run over to the farmer neighbor's.

"If you please, sir," he said, "if you had a barrel that the paint was off of, I could paint it this elegant red."

The farmer looked over his fat cheeks at the thin, shabby boy before him. "There's an old wheelbarrow in the bushes, if you have a mind to dig it out," he said.

He watched in silence as Sandy struggled with briars and the wheel had sunk in the ground. He said nothing as at last the boy started off with high breathless calling back: "It'll be home to-morrow."

The next evening he brought it home smeared with paint and blotched with oil. "I would have charged five cents," Sandy said, "as it's for missionary money, but there's a place underneath that has no paint, so I'll make it four cents."

"Four cents!" exclaimed the farmer. "Four cents for missionary money, when there are poor all around us without one cent! No, sir! You'll get no four cents missionary money out of me. I gave you the barrow to keep. It's no use to me. And you'd better let the heathen wait, and give your cup of cold water to your neighbor at home."

He stalked away. Sandy, with a lump in his throat, watched till he was out of sight, then dumped the old wheelbarrow in the bushes where it had been found.

The next evening the hole in the tin pail was stuffed with a clean rag, and its owner was carrying spring water for a woman whose well was dry, at the rate of one cent for two pails. As he was walking under the fourth, a child sitting by the roadside called out: "O Sandy! I'm glad to see a cup of clean water."

"Don't stop me, Sally," Sandy cried, "I'm making money for the poor heathen."

"Just one drink," the child pleaded; "our well is low and dry." Sandy thought of what the farmer had said about the cup of cold water. Sandy put his hands in his pockets. "Drink away, Sal, till you feel chipper," he said; "I'll fetch another pail for the heathen."

was worth one cent less than the Sunday before.

The secretary slowly, very slowly it seemed to Sandy, made out his list and read the offerings. Sandy shuffled his feet a moment, then gasped for breath. Could he believe his ears: "Our Country's Hope," forty dollars and two cents!

"This includes a donation," the secretary explained, "from a friend who has been converted to believe in missions by young brother Alexander McCoy. This gives us thirty dollars beyond the sum we wanted to raise."

He smiled at Sandy. Sunday and Sunday school as it was, all the boys clapped and one hurried for Sandy. He deserved it, too. And he went to live with the farmer who had given him hundred times the four cents Sandy had asked.

Farmer Dobbs thought that a boy who stuck to his purpose, no matter how dark the prospects might be, was the right kind of a boy for our country to put its hope in, and that after all maybe it was not Foreign Missions made one forget the poor folks at home.—Exchange.

**Baby Hyenas and Jaguars at Central Park.**

I can not say that the hyena is a good looking brute. The idea of a animal gives you is that it is a type of skulking ferocity. Nature built it out for a particular kind of business. With its strong forelegs and feet it can do all the digging necessary, and then it slopes down behind, as if all its force and energy were built in front. The head has no expression about it. The eyes are black and dull. There is no flash in them. The teeth! Oh, that is where the hyena shows its common powers. And the jaws show great muscular strength.

If any thing got between those jaws, you may be sure it would be held on to. The best I can say of the hyena is that it is a very useful animal, and warm countries, where carrion would breed disease, the hyena plays the part of the vulture. I never have quite forgiven the hyena which bit off the tails of two fine tigers in Barnum's circus.

The little hyenas look, as to their heads, like Newfoundland puppies, only with less intelligence. They were born at the Park in New York, on the 23rd of last February, and for a hyena to be born in captivity is a rare thing. Every now and then, especially at night, a hyena at the Park will laugh, but it is not a merry laugh, and you do not feel a bit like joining their fun; you want to stop your ears, for it is a howling sound. Somehow looking at the little things, I felt sorry for them. They were not in keeping with their surroundings. What was wanting was a stretch of hot sand or a bit of jungle. Maybe young hyenas play under natural circumstances, but in their den they seemed to be moping.

It was very different when we saw the other babies, the little jaguars. They were jolly, lively creatures, and as full of fun as kittens. The whelps were captured by Indians in Columbia about two months ago, after their mother had been killed. They are now about as big as large cats. Their coats are yellow, with black circles, leopard like. All they wanted to do was to play, and of the two—John and Mary—Mary was the merrier. Both of them would put out their paws between the iron bars. They wanted to be noticed. When you had their paws in your hand, you could not tell that there were any claws there. They felt so soft and velvety. You had only, however, to put a canvas bag within their reach to show you how long and sharp were their claws, which were hidden in their sheaths. At once the two would lay hold of the bag and growl, and if you tried to get the bag away, you could see what a hold they had. Captivity did not seem to bother them a bit. In their native wilds the jaguar will grow to be two feet ten inches high, and is a fairly formidable animal, but he does not often attack man. The books on natural history tell us that when captured young, the jaguar can be tamed; so one of these days John and Mary may be the best behaved animals in the zoological garden.—Barnet Phillips, in Harper's Young People.

**A Bed Man's Temperance Lecture.**

In the dense forest along the banks of Black River, in Northern Michigan, foxes and wolves are numerous, and occasionally a bear or deer may be seen.

One day a sportsman, after a long chase, succeeded in shooting a deer, and as he was a long way up the river, he decided to call at the nearest Indian hut and borrow a boat to take his game to Sheboygan. He found an Indian working in the woods peeling birch bark, and thinking to ingratiate himself, he drew from his pocket a flask of whisky.

"Me no drink whisky," said the Indian, "me no drink whisky." "Me no drink whisky," said the Indian, "me no drink whisky." "Me no drink whisky," said the Indian, "me no drink whisky."

"Me no drink whisky," said the Indian, "me no drink whisky." "Me no drink whisky," said the Indian, "me no drink whisky." "Me no drink whisky," said the Indian, "me no drink whisky."

"Me no drink whisky," said the Indian, "me no drink whisky." "Me no drink whisky," said the Indian, "me no drink whisky." "Me no drink whisky," said the Indian, "me no drink whisky."

"Me no drink whisky," said the Indian, "me no drink whisky." "Me no drink whisky," said the Indian, "me no drink whisky." "Me no drink whisky," said the Indian, "me no drink whisky."

"Me no drink whisky," said the Indian, "me no drink whisky." "Me no drink whisky," said the Indian, "me no drink whisky." "Me no drink whisky," said the Indian, "me no drink whisky."

### AGRICULTURAL.

**Dairy.**

Streaked butter is the fault of the maker every time. The butter is churned out too dry at the start, and the salt can not be worked in so as to reach every particle of the mass; and so the butter is salted unevenly. The salt should be churned in while the butter is very wet. After a thorough washing let the butter drain out fairly well, and then distribute the salt over the mass slowly, gently rocking the churn so that the salt is evenly mixed all through. Then with a small tined wooden fork pass it through the butter with an upward movement, trying not to lump it. Then let the butter stand for an hour, when it can be half gathered in the churn and then put upon the worker, and the surplus moisture pressed out and the butter packed at once.

The largest part of the butter to-day is the product of the small farms. While it would be the means of improving the great mass of this butter to have it made at the large creamery, still the impossibility of such a thing until there is a great change in the existing circumstances makes a sudden reform out of the question. Hundreds of little creameries all over the country, and hundreds of others running on a positive loss, attest the fact that such concerns cannot be carried on in a territory where there is not a certain amount of milk to make them at least self-supporting, and yet in these very districts a large amount of farm butter is made in the aggregate. The only thing that seems feasible at present is to carry on a canvass of education and see if these people can not be reached and the idea made plain that there is a market fashion in butter, and the highest price goes with the highest grade, and all butter that does not reach that standard of excellence is to a greater or less extent a drug in the market.

With improved dairy appliances and the improved dairy breeds of cattle the farm dairying is improving with glit edge butter at fancy prices. The factory system relieves the work, but does not reach the high class quality and high price to special customers. There is a pleasure, pride and profit in improved dairying.

When both the solid and liquid manure is saved from stock it contains four-fifths of all the plant food that was originally in the feed. The per cent. varies with the character of the stock, whether matured or growing, etc.

The whole matter of successful breeding may be summed up in the two words "culture" and "heredity," and in the selection of breeding stock it is desirable that all ancestors should have had the required form of culture or training, in order to procure uniformity in heredity.

Three things must be observed in feeding calves: Feeding at stated times, feeding the milk sweet and having it warmed. Overfeeding is, of course, injurious, but giving the milk cold is worse.

No flattery can tell the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla as well as the cure accomplished by this excellent medicine.

**Advice to the Aged.**

Age brings infirmities, such as stagnation of the bowels, acidity and bladder and torpid liver.

**Tutt's Pills**

Imparting Vigor to the kidneys, bladder and liver. They are adapted to old or young. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

**KNABE PIANOS**

The Recognized Standard of Modern Piano Manufacture.

**Trained Nurse**

**Asthma**

**Sermon: Structure**

**Georgia Teachers' Agency**

and 34.8 per cent. of protein were lost. The average losses in silage and in field curing Indian corn, as determined during the last four years' experiments, amount to 15.6 per cent. and 16.8 per cent. for dry matter and protein, respectively, for the silage matter, and 33.8 per cent. for dry matter and for protein, respectively, for the field-curing system.

The steam plow on the Manhattan farm, Gallatin valley, has traction wheels 24 inches broad, and will, therefore, work on ground that is a little soft without miring. It draws 12 1/2 inch plows, and moves at a speed of from three to six miles an hour, will draw the plow at most any depth they may be set, and is operated by three men, plowing forty acres a day.

**Cattle.**

Early maturity, quick growth and high quality are developed in the improved breeds, and stock does not pay now unless these characteristics are well represented, so as to command the highest market price, because there are millions of scrubs sacrificed to the cheap market; better raise good stock or none.

Many farmers sell their calves at two or three weeks old, and get rid of them before the milk they dry out, although it gives up to further develop the calf and make the meat proper food. The Government report on food adulterations says val should not be eaten when under a month old. The practice of killing and selling younger calves is reprehensible; there is little nutriment in the meat, it is not easily digested, and should be condemned.

When you want to buy a really good animal, whether for beef, the dairy or for breeding, you find that you must pay a good price. Does not this furnish the very best indication of the sort that it will pay you to grow?

All along the line comes the cry for better cattle, well fed, well rounded and well matured—cattle fit to make beef which decent people can eat and enjoy and which they are willing to pay for. It is the poor, ill-fed, bony, sinewy, juicyless and tasteless trash that is flooding the market and wearing the people from all desire for beef.

When both the solid and liquid manure is saved from stock it contains four-fifths of all the plant food that was originally in the feed. The per cent. varies with the character of the stock, whether matured or growing, etc.

The whole matter of successful breeding may be summed up in the two words "culture" and "heredity," and in the selection of breeding stock it is desirable that all ancestors should have had the required form of culture or training, in order to procure uniformity in heredity.

Three things must be observed in feeding calves: Feeding at stated times, feeding the milk sweet and having it warmed. Overfeeding is, of course, injurious, but giving the milk cold is worse.

No flattery can tell the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla as well as the cure accomplished by this excellent medicine.

**Advice to the Aged.**

Age brings infirmities, such as stagnation of the bowels, acidity and bladder and torpid liver.

**Tutt's Pills**

Imparting Vigor to the kidneys, bladder and liver. They are adapted to old or young. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

**KNABE PIANOS**

The Recognized Standard of Modern Piano Manufacture.

**Trained Nurse**

**Suits Made to Order**—AT—  
\$25, \$30, and \$35. **REMEMBER!**—AT—  
Pants Made to Order—AT—  
\$6, \$8 and \$10.

**Levystein Bros.**

Sole Agents for KNOX World Renowned HATS. Sole Agents for Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Underwear. The only exclusive HATTERS and FURNISHERS in Montgomery.

**Cure For Tobacco Habit.**

Next to the whisky traffic the use of tobacco is the greatest curse of the American people. Thousands are distributed to their consciences and desire to quit. The habit is expensive, offensive and ruinous to health. At the

**ROSE TOBACCO CURE**

You will find a cheap, pleasant and absolute cure. Tablets One Dollar each, and yet this is the cost of one hundred are cured with one. Send a dollar and we will mail you a tablet.

**B. M. Brazeal & Co., Gen. Agents,** Birmingham, Ala., For Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina.

**Bible - and - Colportage - Work.**

**ALABAMA BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.**

**The Book and Bible Depository**

**Sunday - School - Literature**

**J. B. COLLIER,** Local Sec'y and Store Keeper, Opelika, Ala.

**Alabama Midland Railroad Time Table.**

**WESTERN RAILWAY.**

**PATENTS**

**CENTRAL R. R. of Georgia.**

**THE GREAT SOUTHERN SYSTEM**

### FAVORITE SINGER.

\$25 High Arm  
\$20 Low Arm

Every Machine has a drop leaf, fancy cover two of attachments, with nickel rings, and full set of attachments, equal to any Singer Machine sold from \$40 to \$60 by Canvasers.

The High Arm Machine has a self-setting needle and self-threading shank. A trial in your home before payment is asked. They direct of the Manufacturers and save agents' profits besides getting certificates of warranty for five years. Send for machine with name of a business man as reference and we will ship one at once.

**Co-Operative Sewing Machine Co.,**

**THE ALABAMA PRINTING COMPANY,**

**THE ALABAMA PRINTING COMPANY,**

**THE ALABAMA PRINTING COMPANY,**

### AGRICULTURAL.

**Dairy.**

Streaked butter is the fault of the maker every time. The butter is churned out too dry at the start, and the salt can not be worked in so as to reach every particle of the mass; and so the butter is salted unevenly. The salt should be churned in while the butter is very wet. After a thorough washing let the butter drain out fairly well, and then distribute the salt over the mass slowly, gently rocking the churn so that the salt is evenly mixed all through. Then with a small tined wooden fork pass it through the butter with an upward movement, trying not to lump it. Then let the butter stand for an hour, when it can be half gathered in the churn and then put upon the worker, and the surplus moisture pressed out and the butter packed at once.

The largest part of the butter to-day is the product of the small farms. While it would be the means of improving the great mass of this butter to have it made at the large creamery, still the impossibility of such a thing until there is a great change in the existing circumstances makes a sudden reform out of the question. Hundreds of little creameries all over the country, and hundreds of others running on a positive loss, attest the fact that such concerns cannot be carried on in a territory where there is not a certain amount of milk to make them at least self-supporting, and yet in these very districts a large amount of farm butter is made in the aggregate. The only thing that seems feasible at present is to carry on a canvass of education and see if these people can not be reached and the idea made plain that there is a market fashion in butter, and the highest price goes with the highest grade, and all butter that does not reach that standard of excellence is to a greater or less extent a drug in the market.

With improved dairy appliances and the improved dairy breeds of cattle the farm dairying is improving with glit edge butter at fancy prices. The factory system relieves the work, but does not reach the high class quality and high price to special customers. There is a pleasure, pride and profit in improved dairying.

When both the solid and liquid manure is saved from stock it contains four-fifths of all the plant food that was originally in the feed. The per cent. varies with the character of the stock, whether matured or growing, etc.

The whole matter of successful breeding may be summed up in the two words "culture" and "heredity," and in the selection of breeding stock it is desirable that all ancestors should have had the required form of culture or training, in order to procure uniformity in heredity.

Three things must be observed in feeding calves: Feeding at stated times, feeding the milk sweet and having it warmed. Overfeeding is, of course, injurious, but giving the milk cold is worse.

### AGRICULTURAL.

**Dairy.**

Streaked butter is the fault of the maker every time. The butter is churned out too dry at the start, and the salt can not be worked in so as to reach every particle of the mass; and so the butter is salted unevenly. The salt should be churned in while the butter is very wet. After a thorough washing let the butter drain out fairly well, and then distribute the salt over the mass slowly, gently rocking the churn so that the salt is evenly mixed all through. Then with a small tined wooden fork pass it through the butter with an upward movement, trying not to lump it. Then let the butter stand for an hour, when it can be half gathered in the churn and then put upon the worker, and the surplus moisture pressed out and the butter packed at once.

The largest part of the butter to-day is the product of the small farms. While it would be the means of improving the great mass of this butter to have it made at the large creamery, still the impossibility of such a thing until there is a great change in the existing circumstances makes a sudden reform out of the question. Hundreds of little creameries all over the country, and hundreds of others running on a positive loss, attest the fact that such concerns cannot be carried on in a territory where there is not a certain amount of milk to make them at least self-supporting, and yet in these very districts a large amount of farm butter is made in the aggregate. The only thing that seems feasible at present is to carry on a canvass of education and see if these people can not be reached and the idea made plain that there is a market fashion in butter, and the highest price goes with the highest grade, and all butter that does not reach that standard of excellence is to a greater or less extent a drug in the market.

With improved dairy appliances and the improved dairy breeds of cattle the farm dairying is improving with glit edge butter at fancy prices. The factory system relieves the work, but does not reach the high class quality and high price to special customers. There is a pleasure, pride and profit in improved dairying.

When both the solid and liquid manure is saved from stock it contains four-fifths of all the plant food that was originally in the feed. The per cent. varies with the character of the stock, whether matured or growing, etc.

The whole matter of successful breeding may be summed up in the two words "culture" and "heredity," and in the selection of breeding stock it is desirable that all ancestors should have had the required form of culture or training, in order to procure uniformity in heredity.

Three things must be observed in feeding calves: Feeding at stated times, feeding the milk sweet and having it warmed. Overfeeding is, of course, injurious, but giving the milk cold is worse.

### AGRICULTURAL.

**Dairy.**

Streaked butter is the fault of the maker every time. The butter is churned out too dry at the start, and the salt can not be worked in so as to reach every particle of the mass; and so the butter is salted unevenly. The salt should be churned in while the butter is very wet. After a thorough washing let the butter drain out fairly well, and then distribute the salt over the mass slowly, gently rocking the churn so that the salt is evenly mixed all through. Then with a small tined wooden fork pass it through the butter with an upward movement, trying not to lump it. Then let the butter stand for an hour, when it can be half gathered in the churn and then put upon the worker, and the surplus moisture pressed out and the butter packed at once.

The largest part of the butter to-day is the product of the small farms. While it would be the means of improving the great mass of this butter to have it made at the large creamery, still the impossibility of such a thing until there is a great change in the existing circumstances makes a sudden reform out of the question. Hundreds of little creameries all over the country, and hundreds of others running on a positive loss, attest the fact that such concerns cannot be carried on in a territory where there is not a certain amount of milk to make them at least self-supporting, and yet in these very districts a large amount of farm butter is made in the aggregate. The only thing that seems feasible at present is to carry on a canvass of education and see if these people can not be reached and the idea made plain that there is a market fashion in butter, and the highest price goes with the highest grade, and all butter that does not reach that standard of excellence is to a greater or less extent a drug in the market.

With improved dairy appliances and the improved dairy breeds of cattle the farm dairying is improving with glit edge butter at fancy prices. The factory system relieves the work, but does not reach the high class quality and high price to special customers. There is a pleasure, pride and profit in improved dairying.

When both the solid and liquid manure is saved from stock it contains four-fifths of all the plant food that was originally in the feed. The per cent. varies with the character of the stock, whether matured or growing, etc.

The whole matter of successful breeding may be summed up in the two words "culture" and "heredity," and in the selection of breeding stock it is desirable that all ancestors should have had the required form of culture or training, in order to procure uniformity in heredity.

Three things must be observed in feeding calves: Feeding at stated times, feeding the milk sweet and having it warmed. Overfeeding is, of course, injurious, but giving the milk cold is worse.

### AGRICULTURAL.

**Dairy.**

Streaked butter is the fault of the maker every time. The butter is churned out too dry at the start, and the salt can not be worked in so as to reach every particle of the mass; and so the butter is salted unevenly. The salt should be churned in while the butter is very wet. After a thorough washing let the butter drain out fairly well, and then distribute the salt over the mass slowly, gently rocking the churn so that the salt is evenly mixed all through. Then with a small tined wooden fork pass it through the butter with an upward movement, trying not to lump it. Then let the butter stand for an hour, when it can be half gathered in the churn and then put upon the worker, and the surplus moisture pressed out and the butter packed at once.

The largest part of the butter to-day is the product of the small farms. While it would be the means of improving the great mass of this butter to have it made at the large creamery, still the impossibility of such a thing until there is a great change in the existing circumstances makes a sudden reform out of the question. Hundreds of little creameries all over the country, and hundreds of others running on a positive loss, attest the fact that such concerns cannot be carried on in a territory where there is not a certain amount of milk to make them at least self-supporting, and yet in these very districts a large amount of farm butter is made in the aggregate. The only thing that seems feasible at present is to carry on a canvass of education and see if these people can not be reached and the idea made plain that there is a market fashion in butter, and the highest price goes with the highest grade, and all butter that does not reach that standard of excellence is to a greater or less extent a drug in the market.

With improved dairy appliances and the improved dairy breeds of cattle the farm dairying is improving with glit edge butter at fancy prices. The factory system relieves the work, but does not reach the high class quality and high price to special customers. There is a pleasure, pride and profit in improved dairying.

When both the solid and liquid manure is saved from stock it contains four-fifths of all the plant food that was originally in the feed. The per cent. varies with the character of the stock, whether matured or growing, etc.

The whole matter of successful breeding may be summed up in the two words "culture" and "heredity," and in the selection of breeding stock it is desirable that all ancestors should have had the required form of culture or training, in order to procure uniformity in heredity.

Three things must be observed in feeding calves: Feeding at stated times, feeding the milk sweet and having it warmed. Overfeeding is, of course, injurious, but giving the milk cold is worse.