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The United States of America God's Country.

A Sermon Preached by Dr. W. D. Curry at
the Livingston Baptist Church, July
17, 1908, and Requested
for Publication.

Text: "He hath not dealt so with any nation."—Psalm 147:20.

While the text primarily refers to the Jewish nation, it will apply with wonderful force to the United States of America. If one nation above another has a right to thank God for his special guidance and care, that nation is our own.

From the discovery of America down to the present day, the hand of providence can be traced in preparing for, and giving direction to, the greatest republic the world has ever known.

Indeed, we might say in the very beginning of the world—at the very start—God, who sees the end from the beginning, laid the foundation for this mighty nation.

In every period of our history we can see unmistakable evidences of the hand of God in all the events which have contributed to our present national greatness.

Not until this government was founded was there anywhere in all the world a refuge for the down-trodden and the oppressed.

It was here that the God-given idea of the universal brotherhood of man first began to assume form and shape.

So that all things seem to point to the fact that God has raised up as a special people, to do a special work for the human family.

But upon this point I will speak more fully later on.

It is perfectly clear to every student of American history that to the men who landed at Plymouth Rock in the year 1620 we are mainly indebted, under God, for our civil and religious liberty today.

Who were these men, and what was their character?

They were men of prayer, and of irreproachable life. They were called Puritans, because of the purity of their lives, and because they scrupulously rejected every thing that they did not believe was in keeping with the pure word of God.

For their undying devotion to the Bible and the principle of religious liberty they were banished from England to the Netherlands.

After remaining there for ten years, they resolved, says Cotton Mather, after much prayer, and under the conduct of heaven, mark you, under the conduct of heaven, which means under the Divine leading, they resolved to move to the newly discovered country of America.

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ceived and written in answer to earnest prayer. And it is so full and complete in all its provisions that it has scarcely been necessary to change it in a single particular in all the years of our history.

It seems to cover present conditions about as fully and completely as when it was first written.

And some men seem to regard it as being as sacred as the Bible. So then, as we look back through the periods of our nation's history, we cannot resist the conclusion, that from the beginning till now we have been guided, protected and prospered by the gracious hand of God.

How true that "God hath not dealt so with any nation."

And then, too, our citizenship is unique.

How wonderful the bond of union which holds our government together! So slight to the eye, and yet so hard to break.

Our is essentially a government for the people, and to the people the conception of the rights of manhood is so where to be found.

We give to each other certain privileges, and withhold from each other certain privileges, thus to the surprise of the nations we work out the difficult problem of self-government.

It is marvelous to see those who come to us from foreign lands fall into harmony with our system of government. Yes, how soon they come to admire and love it; how could it be otherwise?

Our government so free, so equal, and so just, and may I say, so God-like that it becomes at once imbedded in the affections of the people.

Although the interests of the different sections of the country are diversified, we stand together in the strength of a myriad of giants speaking one language, living under one flag, bound together by common interests, and so this mighty frame work is cemented and held together by heaven's own law—the law of love.

No wonder a distinguished foreigner who visited this country, upon returning to his own, when asked his opinion of America replied, "It is God's country."

Really it seems so in a special and prominent sense, for "God hath not dealt so with any nation."

So much, then, as regards the past and present. What of the future? May not God's dealings with us in the past be taken as a pledge of his guidance and protection in the years to come?

If God's blessings have so rested upon us as a nation, and we have come into so glorious an inheritance, it is a precious boon to us.

In the light of this true light, has fallen upon us, ought we not to disseminate that light? If in the providence of God we are living under wise and wholesome laws in a land where civil and religious freedom are enjoyed in a higher degree than anywhere else on the face of the globe, then do we not owe it to the world, to our oppressed and down-trodden fellowmen everywhere to give them the blessings which we so richly enjoy?

"When much is given, much will be required."

This brings me to speak with reference to the attitude of our government to the war with Spain.

I am not unmindful of the fact that many of our people are opposed to the war. They say the war is being waged as a useless expenditure of money and of blood; that it is contrary to the principles of our government, etc.

Now, while every American citizen has a right to his opinion, and the privilege of expressing his opinion concerning the affairs of the government, I am persuaded that many have jumped at conclusions without stopping to consider some great principles which lie behind this movement, and which constitute the basis of our action.

Let me call your attention to a few of these.

In the first place, this war with Spain will result in good to ourselves. Scarcely a generation has passed since our own fair land was involved in a terrible civil war in which was lost so many precious lives and millions of treasure.

Time, it is true, has done much to heal the wounds inflicted by that fearful struggle. Upon many a battle plain where the iron hail plowed deep furrows in the soil, and the red beads now leveled down, where the remains of our noble dead were laid, nature has spread her kindly mantle and covered the ghastly scene.

The husbandman now pursues his peaceful industry, and quiet, patient herds now browse in pleasant pastures where once the air was rent with the missiles of death, and "the earth was rolled in blood."

While it is true that time has laid her soothing hand on bruised and broken hearts, and has hid so many of the memories of the bitter past, still through all these years there has been apparent a feeling of sectionalism, a want of mutual confidence and co-operation between the two sections.

Now that those who wore the blue and those who wore the gray are standing side by side in our conflict with Spain, the bond of union will be more tightly drawn, and our great country will be cemented into a purer, deeper, broader fellowship than ever before.

2. Our war with Spain will result in good to Cuba.

The apostrophe never kissed sweeter flowers than those that bloom in Cuba; the sun never shone on a richer soil, and the stars never looked down on a more salubrious climate than is found on the beautiful Isle of Cuba.

And yet that beautiful island, lying just at our door, for which nature has done so much, has for four hundred years been lying under the heel of the oppressor, with no hope of relief except as it comes from those who know how to appreciate the value of freedom, and have hearts to pity and hands to help down-trodden and oppressed humanity.

But men tell us that the Cubans are Dagoes, and are incapable of self-government. This may be true, and will forever remain true so long as they are kept under the tyrannical government of Spain, and under the blighting curse of a corrupt Roman Catholic priesthood.

It is a pity that the Cubans are kept in ignorance, especially of the Bible. While the spirit of Roman Catholicism is the same everywhere, we cannot judge it in Spain where it is curbed and restrained by the laws of the land, and by the enlightened sentiment of a liberty-loving people. In Spain, and in every other country where it has the power to dictate the policy of the government, ignorance, superstition and human misery have been the inevitable results.

And why? Because instead of allowing the people to get their ideas of God and religion from the Bible, they are kept up to the necessity of getting information upon these important subjects from a corrupt and vicious priesthood. And so our armies have gone down to Cuba to open the Bible and to let in the light upon that benighted priest-ridden people. God seems to have chosen the United States of America as the instrument in his hands to annihilate the shackles, and to take the yoke of the necks of those people and to permit them to enter the race of virtue and progress along with this nineteenth century civilization.

So, then, our mission to Cuba is not to bind, but to unbind. Not for national aggrandizement or for conquest, but for the higher, grander and more God-like purpose of loosening the hands of the captive and relieving the misery of our fellowmen. Only this, and nothing more. We hear much and see much in the newspapers about a war for conquest of Spanish Cuba, and about the rights of the Cubans, and about the rights of the United States, etc., etc.

These are newspaper gush, and are entirely misleading. That which must guide us in our conclusions as to the object and purpose of this war is clearly set forth in the declaration of war made by the congress of the United States.

Many of you recall the fact that President McKinley would not sign that instrument until it was expressly stated that the war should not be waged for conquest, but purely and simply upon humanitarian principles.

So with all these splendid speeches and newspaper articles. It must be clear to thinking people that there must be new elements before Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines can become permanent possessions of the United States.

It is this humanitarian principle that makes me so heartily in favor of the war. Never in all the history of the world has there been a war waged upon higher, grander principles, and for holier purposes than those which actuate our government in its war with Spain.

I believe that the righteousness of the principles which moved us to this contest is the reason why our armies have been so marvelously successful. It must be that God will smile upon a cause so just and so humane as that which impels our nation to this conflict.

God's hand seems to be almost as visible in our war as when in the olden time we went forth to battle for his people, and so clearly manifested his presence and his power. The destruction of the Spanish navy at Manila and at Santiago without the loss of a single ship, and the loss of only one life, reminds us of the destruction of Sennacherib's hosts, the annihilation of the Midianites by Gideon, and the fall of Jericho under Joshua.

Surely we could not expect a fuller, clearer, completer demonstration of the divine approval even though our armies were led like Israel of old—by a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night.

I have only to say in conclusion that this war will not only result in good to ourselves and to Cuba, but it will result in good to the world.

I wish I had time to say all that is in my heart as regards the benign influences of our American civilization upon the nations of the earth. Until lately the nations of the earth have not accorded to us any prominence among the sisterhood of nations. They have thought of us as an insignificant republic for whose principles of government they had little respect.

But they will have more respect for us now. Under God, we have taken our position right along in the front rank of the nations. We stand to-day inferior to none and equal to the best. Even our English cousins beyond the sea are not ashamed

to acknowledge us their kindred, and would be glad to make an alliance with us, and to make the Anglo-Saxon the dominant and controlling race. This may be some day. I am well enough versed in diplomacy to tell whether such an alliance would be for the present better or worse. But I somehow feel that the world needs, and ought to have, our Anglo-Saxon civilization. Dr. Linn of Atlanta, said upon the 10th of July celebration, "The world will soon come when America will be bounded on the east by the Atlantic, on the west by the setting sun, on the north by the Aurora, and on the south by the day of judgment."

It may be that that declaration will some day be realized. I can only rejoice to see such a glorious consummation. For I am convinced that our government, so plainly do I see the principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ lying at the basis of this movement, that I am constrained to believe that in my land, and over which the American eagle spreads her wings, and Glory is wafted to the breeze, people are elevated, ennobled, made better and happier for the sake of their liberty. And so I pray for the success of our mission to Cuba, and for the promulgation of principles which will elevate, ennoble, civilize and save perishing humanity.

And I have not dealt so with any nation. And it seems to be the order of his providence that America, the glorious God-blessed America, shall be the harbinger of peace, joy, and good will to all the nations of the earth.

For the Alabama Baptist.

In Relation to the Ministry.

I have often been conferred with by young brethren impressed with the work of the ministry, entering upon it, or already engaged in the work, as to the best course to be pursued. It may not therefore be improper to make some suggestions in regard to the matter, that may meet the eyes of a larger number.

First, then, as to acquisitions, in general, I would say, make the best possible. If only an English education be attainable, this ought not to be cause of discouragement. Reading and thought may lead to great efficiency. "Jesus" Campbell, of Hoses Holcombe, and J. B. McIlwain, of Alabama, and others among those I have known are examples.

Second, as to the acquisition of the English language, and a higher popular intelligence is being gained, but it will always remain true that repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus, justification by faith, the work of the Spirit, and the sovereignty of God, will be as strongly grasped by these plain men as by anybody else; and they have been, and will be specially free from the temptation of studying curious questions that minister strives of words without profit. If, however, scholarship, learning of the highest order, be in reach, let it by all means be acquired. It will greatly facilitate inquiry, aid clearness of conception, and increase power of communication.

Where access to schools is limited, study with well-informed preachers of acquirements and experience may be a respectable substitute. The results of their thought and investigation may be given so as to save a great deal of tentative labor. Casual association with such men has greatly profited some of us. They sometimes put volumes of thought into a few sentences; to side with them a few hours is like reading for days in a great book; and frequent conversation may put us into possession of the gist of all they know. Indeed, many of us have gotten our theology, in the main, from their sermons and fireside talks. They may direct us to the best working tools, such as the Annotated Paragraph Bible, the Englishman's Greek Concordance, the best doctrinal sermons of such men as Jonathan Edwards, Andrew Fuller, and those who have been put great vital truth into the simplest language.

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Where access to schools is limited, study with well-informed preachers of acquirements and experience may be a respectable substitute. The results of their thought and investigation may be given so as to save a great deal of tentative labor. Casual association with such men has greatly profited some of us. They sometimes put volumes of thought into a few sentences; to side with them a few hours is like reading for days in a great book; and frequent conversation may put us into possession of the gist of all they know. Indeed, many of us have gotten our theology, in the main, from their sermons and fireside talks. They may direct us to the best working tools, such as the Annotated Paragraph Bible, the Englishman's Greek Concordance, the best doctrinal sermons of such men as Jonathan Edwards, Andrew Fuller, and those who have been put great vital truth into the simplest language.

knowledge us their kindred, and would be glad to make an alliance with us, and to make the Anglo-Saxon the dominant and controlling race. This may be some day. I am well enough versed in diplomacy to tell whether such an alliance would be for the present better or worse. But I somehow feel that the world needs, and ought to have, our Anglo-Saxon civilization. Dr. Linn of Atlanta, said upon the 10th of July celebration, "The world will soon come when America will be bounded on the east by the Atlantic, on the west by the setting sun, on the north by the Aurora, and on the south by the day of judgment."

It may be that that declaration will some day be realized. I can only rejoice to see such a glorious consummation. For I am convinced that our government, so plainly do I see the principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ lying at the basis of this movement, that I am constrained to believe that in my land, and over which the American eagle spreads her wings, and Glory is wafted to the breeze, people are elevated, ennobled, made better and happier for the sake of their liberty. And so I pray for the success of our mission to Cuba, and for the promulgation of principles which will elevate, ennoble, civilize and save perishing humanity.

And I have not dealt so with any nation. And it seems to be the order of his providence that America, the glorious God-blessed America, shall be the harbinger of peace, joy, and good will to all the nations of the earth.

For the Alabama Baptist.

In Relation to the Ministry.

I have often been conferred with by young brethren impressed with the work of the ministry, entering upon it, or already engaged in the work, as to the best course to be pursued. It may not therefore be improper to make some suggestions in regard to the matter, that may meet the eyes of a larger number.

First, then, as to acquisitions, in general, I would say, make the best possible

Alabama Baptist.

MONTGOMERY, JULY 28, 1898.

MAKING SURE.

In one of his epistles, Peter, who addresses Christians for all times, urges them to give diligence to make their calling and election sure. In this admonition the sacred writer does not resolve the matter of personal salvation into personal effort. He does not mean to imply that any amount of diligence in itself alone procures salvation. What he does mean is that we must seek to realize that calling and election, to bring its solemn responsibilities and blessed hopes to bear upon our daily life; to live as men and women who have been called into God's service, who are elect unto eternal life; and so, if we may dare say it, to ratify God's election by our poor acceptance. God calls us into a covenant with himself. It is ours to say with Israel at Mount Sinai, "All that the Lord hath said will we do, and be obedient." That obedience makes the covenant sure to us. Upright living is the proof of God's election, for it implies the indwelling Spirit—"that Holy Spirit of promise, which is the earnest of our inheritance."

To us the practical side of the question is in our lives. Are we living godly in this present evil world? Are we diligent in our efforts to walk according to the commandments? Are we seeking every day to lead holier, higher lives? If so, we are demonstrating the practical side of the text. To such as are thus living the Spirit becomes an inner witness.

This is contrary to the delusive hope held by some, that they had evidence of conversion in the outset, and notwithstanding the crookedness of life which has followed, they are sure of being, in due time, restored to God. This is a broken reed. The question is not one of the past, but one of the present. What are you now? What kind of life are you leading? It will be observed from the passage upon which these remarks are based that diligence is enjoined. Nothing is said about the spiritual illumination supposed to be enjoyed in the beginning. If that is not supplemented and reinforced by a godly life, such profession is vain. It is as though the apostle would guard against this very snare, for he says, "Give diligence to make your calling and election sure." One may have failed in the past—his life may have been a failure—without doing wrong. He may have made repeated efforts to recover himself, and yet just as repeatedly have failed. The way of mercy is still open. There is no cause for despondency. The author of this epistle knew what it was to fail. Some of the events of his life had been the most shameful in the annals of the race. He had professed with pronounced vehemence his loyalty to the Master, and had forsaken him at the most dire junctures—had forsaken him with oaths and lying, and yet when he recovered himself, he gave greater diligence than ever before.

The life of a godly man is a living sermon to himself and to the world. His upright walk and conversation commend him everywhere. Such a man is making his calling and his election sure.

WAR NEWS.

Gen. Shafter reports that the Spanish soldiers who were stationed on the coast inside the surrendered district are coming in, and he expects to have about 24,000. It is probable that only a few of those who at first ran away will fail to come in. Correspondents say that most of those who come are hungry, having been a long time on scant rations, and appear to be pleased with the prospect of returning to Spain. There were 6,000 soldiers at Guantanamo, who were informed of the terms of surrender by the French consul, and they immediately started for Santiago to surrender.

Curiously enough, our government has contracted with a Spanish transportation company having an office in New York to carry the Spanish soldiers home. The price to be paid is \$55 each for the officers and \$25 each for the others, the company to furnish provisions, Spain desires the prisoners landed at Vigo, on the Atlantic, and at Santander, on the Bay of Biscay. Our government is willing to do so. Some one has raised the point that inasmuch as at least a part, if not all of the Spanish transportation company are enemies of the United States, it is not lawful for this government to make a contract with that company. It appears to be a new question, but so far as we have seen, our government is not giving it attention. The company has notified the Spanish soldiers to

be ready to start next week. Gen. Miles, with a large number of troops, and under convoy of war ships, left Guantanamo for Porto Rico about July 21.

Troops from Tampa, Chickamauga and other points are on the way to join him. The force will be quite strong when all arrive. It is thought the loss will be smaller if the attack on San Juan is made with a much larger force than is really necessary to capture the place. The war ships will also play an important part.

Thursday, July 21, some of our gunboats attacked the forts on Nipe Bay, in the province of Santiago, outside the surrendered territory, on the northern coast of Cuba. The forts were destroyed, the Spanish flag was lowered or knocked down, and a Spanish gunboat and an armed launch were sunk.

A ship flying the British flag was captured on the 22d near Sagua. She had run the blockade with supplies for the Spaniards, and was making her way out.

The port of Santiago is now open to the trade of the world. Peace and security have been established, the stores are being opened, and business is taking on a lively air. Our soldiers are the chief customers of the stores, as few others have money. The people are glad to get American money, and do not appear to be disturbed about having fallen into our hands. The captured Spanish soldiers are friendly with ours, and will sell anything they have which our men will buy as a souvenir. The sign language is much in use among them, as they do not understand each other's words. One correspondent said the city was filthy and full of disease; another said it was reasonably clean and fairly healthy. Perhaps they saw different parts of the town.

Our military governor set men at work cleaning up the city. Gen. McKibben was first appointed military governor, but was taken sick and returned to his command; then Gen. Wood, formerly Col. Wood, of the Rough Riders, was appointed in his place. The postoffice has been reopened at Santiago, and hundreds of sacks of mail were opened the first day. Including the Spanish soldiers and needy citizens, Gen. Shafter has more people to feed than he can well supply, but the Red Cross Society is giving great assistance, especially to the sick and wounded.

Balloons were used at Santiago by our forces to observe the Spanish position; and will be used by them on Porto Rico also. Our soldiers will remember that they were used by the Federal army in our war, at least in Virginia.

The Cubans at Cienfuegos smuggled through the lines a pitiful letter to Admiral Sampson begging for food. The letter said the Spanish troops used all of the little food there was to be had, and that 5,000 old men and women and children were starving. But our forces have not yet taken the place, and there is no way to help the sufferers just now.

Gen. Shafter telegraphed that in one day 500 cases of fever had developed among his troops, and that on the same day 450 had recovered and reported for duty. It is climatic or malarial fever, and lasts from three to five days; there is now and then a case of yellow fever, but of mild type. The deaths are comparatively few.

The story that the Cubans under Gen. Garcia had attacked Spanish soldiers coming in to surrender is positively denied by Gen. Shafter. It is said, but not fully confirmed, that Gen. Garcia is offended because he was not invited to be present at the surrender of the Spanish general and also at the raising of the American flag over Santiago.

MANILA.

The insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, who has shown skill and courage in fighting the Spaniards, felt that he ought to be dictator, and has assumed that position, and issued some absolute orders. It is not known what Admiral Dewey thinks of the performance, but he probably looks upon it as child's play. Reinforcements for Dewey have continued to arrive, but at last accounts Gen. Merritt had not reached there, and no definite move had been made except the placing of some troops on the line at Manila. Many foreign war ships are at Manila, the Japanese having the greater number, and they have orders to co-operate with the Americans and English in the event there are any complications. The German commander has shown a disposition to meddle with affairs, but his government disclaims any intention to do so. But the Germans and the Russians are both under suspicion of unfriendly feeling toward us as to the Philippines.

AT MIAMI.

There is one division of about 6,000 troops encamped at Miami, away down in Southern Florida. The men are mostly, if not entirely, from Texas, Louisiana and Alabama. They have never been satisfied there. The hot sun, the sand, the bad water, the poor rations, the hard work and excessive drilling have not only affected their temper, but now there is an alarming amount of sickness among them. A few have already died, and there are said to be at least 1,600 sick, 152 of whom are in the 2d Alabama regiment, which is composed of companies from Montgomery and other points in South Alabama. Mr. Flagler, one of the Standard Oil magnates, owns the town of Miami, the land on which the soldiers are encamped, and the great part of the railroad leading to the town. He insists that the soldiers remain there; and it is said that Gen. Keifer, who was appointed from among the civilians, reports the camp as being healthy. But the soldiers talk of leaving without permission if they are not soon removed. The newspapers in the States from which the soldiers come are speaking very plainly about the cruelty of keeping them there.

LATER.—On the 25th Gen. Miles landed at Guanica, on the south side of the island of Porto Rico, and ten to twenty miles east of Ponce, the largest city on the island. San Juan, the capital, is on the north side of the island, and sixty to seventy miles north east of Ponce. The island is ninety miles long and thirty-eight miles wide. A railroad runs out from Ponce, but does not appear to cross the island. So it appears that San Juan will be attacked from the land side as well as from the sea. It may be the policy to starve it out after a battle at San Juan. P. S.—It is true that Spain has made, through the French ambassador, a proposition for peace. The president and cabinet are considering it, but do not tell what it is. It is not of such a character that the movements of our troops will be stopped. There is always fear of a trick in Spanish diplomacy. A Washington dispatch says it is not true, as has been published, that the Alabama troops have been ordered to Porto Rico.

THE JUDSON INSTITUTE advertisement appears in this issue. Our people are so well acquainted with the high standing of this institution that nothing we can say will add to it. We will, however, have a word to say later. Dr. Patrick has shown himself the very man to preside over this school. He is, unquestionably, a first class president. Write to him at Marion for catalogue.

COMPLIMENTARY resolutions, when sincere and truthful, are not out of place, in fact, they are right and proper, and serve a good purpose. It is well for congregations and Sunday schools to express their appreciation of the solid worth of pastors or superintendents, but the "white-washing" process is not only insincere, but deceptive and misleading. We have known organizations to use every effort possible to get rid of an employee, or agent, or officer, because it did not like him, or because he was inefficient or unsuited to the work, and then pass a long string of commendatory resolutions, contradicting in toto the very cause that brought about the separation. This is all wrong. Let churches and all other organizations be honest and sincere in their endorsements. Let them speak facts without dissimulation. Let there be no hand of Esau with the voice of Jacob. It is right and proper to endorse, but let there be no indiscriminate endorsement. Render unto every man his just due; draw the line, make the distinction.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, in the Outlook, tells the story of his encounter with a bear last summer. Brought into close quarters, over a very serious thought quite overwhelmed him. "An I was cooking my gun, I made a hasty and unsatisfactory review of my whole life. The sins came out unconsciously strong. I recollected a newspaper subscription I had delayed paying, years and years ago, until both editor and newspaper were dead, and which now never could be paid to all eternity." That is a warning that ought not to be neglected. We shall be awfully sorry if a bear shall come out of the mountains and devour any of our friends this summer.—Central Presbyterian.

While some of our good subscribers are due us honest money, yet we can't stand by and see the wild varments devour them; but please, brethren, send us some money, and it will help us to keep the wolf from our door.

Good things have to be engraved on the memory: bad ones stick there of themselves.—Charles Reade.

DR. WHITSITT'S RESIGNATION AND WHAT THE RELIGIOUS PAPERS SAY.

We surrender most of our editorial space to other papers touching this action of Dr. Whitsitt. Well, some have been for and other against his remaining president of the Seminary, yet the prevailing expression is that it is well that he has taken this step. We give below extracts from a number of exchanges, expressing their view on the question of the resignation. While we do not agree in all things with what is said on either side yet we are of opinion that Dr. Whitsitt has done what his convictions indicated. This course will, we trust, relieve the strained relations that have existed for some time within the denomination of some of the states. While in Alabama there has been a difference of opinion among brethren, yet no serious friction has occurred, and brother thinking and acting for himself in a fraternal spirit. The far in our state we have moved along in love, in honor preferring one another, and agreeing to disagree. Now that Dr. Whitsitt has resigned, we hope all will turn over a new leaf and deal with each other with fervency and zeal.

Western Recorder, Louisville. On the 13th, Dr. W. H. Whitsitt sent a telegram to Hon. Joshua Leasing, President of the board of Trustees, tendering his resignation as President of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and Professor of Church History, and resignation to take effect at the close of the session of 1898-99.

As the resignation does not take effect till next June, it might well effect the Trustees should meet immediately and accept his resignation in order that Baptist bodies may know what to expect.

The Standard, Chicago. It is announced that Dr. Whitsitt has resigned the presidency of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, the alleged season for the resignation being his desire to put an end to the controversy which has long troubled the peace of our southern brethren. There can be, in the minds of many people, nothing but deep regret over the loss of the seminary's such distinguished administrative and educational services. Sad and disturbing though the controversy has been, its settlement is deemed a good thing, and the resignation of Dr. Whitsitt, his myriads of friends cannot but be grieved that he has determined upon this course, though wishing him all possible pleasure in relief from the strain he has been under.

The Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati. The report comes from Louisville that Dr. W. H. Whitsitt has resigned the presidency of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and expects to retire from the position at the end of the coming year, in May next. It has been evident for some time past that he could not withstand the fierce opposition with which he was met, and it is probably for the best that he thus takes himself out of the way. He will go bearing the respect and esteem of a large number of friends, and an affectionate regard of members of the faculty and the students, as well as the graduates of the seminary. He became connected with the seminary soon after the close of the war, while it was yet at Greenville, S. C., and has been a constant quantity and power during the years of its history since that time. His resignation will take away from many Southern Baptist exchanges the stock subject and will compel them to skimp a bit for something else to fill their editorial columns.

Religious Herald, Richmond. Many, who care little about historical matters involved in Dr. Whitsitt's publications, and who cherish sincere regard for him, will, nevertheless, be relieved at his resignation. They will feel that he removed himself from a situation which must have been inexpressibly painful to him, and that, eliminating his personalities, he leaves the issue involved in the warfare against him more clearly and sharply defined. Yet, on the other hand, out of sympathy with the outrageous attacks on him, feel that his errors of judgment impaired his usefulness as a denominational leader, and that, on the whole, it is better that he should retire.

For ourselves, we have never for one moment cherished the least doubt of his entire loyalty to denominational principles; nor has our faith in the transparency of his Christian character ever wavered. We get this consoling reflection out of his retirement: It will make easier a union of denominational forces which tend to organization and to co-operation. It is highly honorable to many, who were seriously disaffected towards Dr. Whitsitt, that their love for our great missionary causes was so genuine and paramount that they were unwilling to risk the interest of these causes by forcing the consideration of the Whitsitt questions. We are sure we voice the inmost wish of Dr. Whitsitt's heart when we express the hope that all the friends of education and missions will get together. If he shall see that his retirement promotes the union and harmony of the friends of these great causes, no one will rejoice more deeply and sincerely than he.

The Baptist Argus, Louisville. We sincerely hope that Dr. Whitsitt's resignation will stop at once all the unpleasant and harmful discussions and conflicts growing out of his relation to the seminary.

Those who contended for his resignation have occasion to drop the matter, and the object Dr. Whitsitt had in resigning, the desire of peace between the seminary and its trustees on the one hand and a part of the denomination on the other hand, is object enough to cause his friends to drop it. Twice was Dr. Whitsitt sustained by the trustees, yet he resigned. It would seem that the acknowledgment of these two facts gives grounds for both sides to be measurably satisfied. Any way these are the facts in the case, and there is no way to change what has become history.

Baptist and Reflector, Nashville, Tenn. It is stated that the reason why the resignation was made to take effect at the close of next session was because the trustees could not act upon it before that time, as there is a provision in the laws of the seminary which prevents the trustees from electing a President or professor except at an annual meeting. Dr. Whitsitt himself was anxious for this resignation to take effect at once, but on account of this provision, and the seminary in that case would have been left without a President and a teacher of church history for the whole session, he agreed that the resignation should take effect at the close of the next session.

We have only a few remarks to make on the subject. After our editorial of several weeks ago, we hardly think it necessary to say much now. In fact, we believe that the least said is the better. As was indicated, however, in our editorial, we think that the resignation of Dr. Whitsitt was best. As we said, we love Dr. Whitsitt, and we have greatly admired his patience, and his lowliest Christian spirit under the many troubles that have befallen him. His administration of the seminary has been remarkably successful under all the circumstances. But he had made mistakes, and because of them he had lost the confidence of the denomination to a large extent, and it was best for him, best for the seminary, and best for the denomination that he should retire.

We hope that his retirement will now end the matter, as it has been so frequently said, would be the case. Let us have peace. Let us rally around the seminary, and support it with our sympathy, our prayers, and our voice to that cause all the tremendous energies which we have been giving to the discussion of the Whitsitt matter for the last two years. Let us have peace, but let us have more than peace. Let us have work, consecration, zeal, liberality. Now for a forward movement all along the line.

The Examiner, New York.

We regret to learn of the resignation of President William H. Whitsitt, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, which was tendered last week. The years of his administration have been marked by a long and bitter controversy.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Whitsitt, in the seminary, and notwithstanding the persistent and often rancorous attacks upon him, his personal strength and popularity have constantly increased in the South. The opposition to him, except in a few extreme cases, has somewhat diminished of late, and it was hoped that it would be long disallowed, or at least be confined to a small fraction of implacables, to whom a wrangle over a disputed question of history is of more interest than the peace of Zion. We do not know what has moved Dr. Whitsitt to withdraw from the field just now. We presume it was for the sake of peace; but we cannot forbear adding that peace, desirable as it is, may sometimes be purchased at too high a price. If Dr. Whitsitt's resignation means the triumph of those who have so bitterly assailed him, it will be a result very greatly to be deplored.

Christian Index, Atlanta.

This resignation, we happen to know, has been brought about through the immediate friends of Dr. Whitsitt, who felt that the time had come when he could lay down the heavy burden he has been carrying, and yet risk no interests of the seminary. No one could imagine that Dr. Whitsitt enjoyed the life he has lived for the last two years. He has, however, whether mistaken or not, believed that he stood for certain principles. In this belief he was strengthened by the action of the trustees, both at Wilmington and at Norfolk. He has come to feel, we imagine, that with this resignation he can leave the trustees the maintenance of these principles, and relieve himself of the personal warfare that has been so bitterly waged against him. It has been impressed on his historical positions, he has estranged great masses of our people of the seminary while he is its president. It is in recognition of these things that he yields his position of honor, that the seminary may not suffer.

In this decision the Christian Index heartily concurs. It has been evident to us for over a year that the great majority of our people in Georgia were opposed to Dr. Whitsitt. They recognize that the history question was to be settled by investigation. But they were offended at the confessedly imperfect statement of these facts in the authoritative form of an encyclopedia article, at the imprudence shown in the Independent articles, and at many other things Dr. Whitsitt had done.

(Other extracts next week.)

"I would rather be right than be president" was said by Henry Clay, in 1850, to Mr. Preston of Kentucky.

FIELD NOTES.

Send your name at once to W. R. Meadows, Lowndesboro, if you expect to attend the Montgomery association there August 3d.

P. C. Drew is editor and manager of a secular paper at Tampa, Fla. If we are not in error, he was once pastor of Baptist churches in West Alabama.

On account of bronchial affection, Rev. B. F. White will cease preaching for a while. His address is changed from Redding, Jefferson county, to Smiths, Lee county.

If you expect to attend the Montgomery association, which meets at Lowndesboro on August 3d, send your name to W. R. Meadows, Lowndesboro, at once. Conveyance and homes will be provided.

Rev. L. M. Bradley, of Brewton, called at this office on Monday morning, being on the way to Orville to assist Pastor Watson in a meeting. He was in too great a hurry by five minutes for us to lay hands on him.

Rev. E. P. Lipscomb has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist church at Eufaula. We have not learned the direction in which our brother's face is turned, nor to whom the church is looking as his successor.

I. L. Taylor, Milligan, Florida: Our meeting continued eight days. Interest increased all the time, and thirty or more asked for prayer at the last service. Two joined the church; \$13 collected for missions. All were delighted with Bro. Thames' preaching.

J. M. Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Our work here is most encouraging at present. We have additions almost every week. We have an outdoor service in front of our church for a half hour before the evening service which is largely attended, and where we distribute many tracts.

Read on the fourth page the report of the committee appointed to recommend a suitable way for Southern Baptists to celebrate the year 1900, the closing year of the century. The report is of quite sufficient importance to have been placed in a more conspicuous place, but mechanical conditions prevented.

Rev. W. J. Elliott reports a four days' meeting at Coosada. Some interference by rain, but congregations were good, and there were two additions by experience. Rev. J. B. Powell, of Dallas county, could not be present, according to appointment, so the pastor did the preaching. The people felt that they had a good meeting.

The Southside church, Birmingham, has called Rev. A. C. Davidson, D. D., to succeed Dr. Hale as its pastor. Dr. Davidson was the successful pastor at Marion for a few years, but for sometime past has been President of Georgetown College, Kentucky. We have not heard as to his acceptance of the call, but he would receive a warm welcome back to Alabama.

Bro. J. C. C., at Yuma, got a little further behind with his subscription than it was pleasant to be, and he made a determined effort to catch up, and succeeded, as this note shows: "You will find enclosed ten dollars, for which you will please run my figures up to January 1, 1898, and oblige me, if you can afford to do it; if not, put them to where you think they ought to be, and I will be pleased when you are pleased."—We are highly pleased. Next.

Rev. A. G. Moseley, of Dallas county and the Seminary, requests us to send his paper to him at Muir, Fayette county, Kentucky. So it goes. Our young preachers attend the Seminary at Louisville to qualify themselves for the best service; they go out to preach, and the people fall in love with them and they with the people (and sometimes one more besides), and as the home churches do not offer them a support, they must accept work where they are supported. It's a pity they can't all stay at home.

B. T. Jones, Newton: I commenced my meeting at Midland City on Friday night, July 15th, and continued until Thursday evening, July 27th, with most encouraging results. Rev. A. J. Preston was with me from Saturday, and did all the preaching until the last day, with the exception of two most excellent sermons by Rev. S. O. Y. Ray. Bro. Preston was at his best, and I do not believe that I ever heard the gospel more clearly or more forcibly presented. The people of Midland City are very much in love with Bro. Preston, and they speak of his sermons in the highest terms of praise. The common people—yes, all the people—heard him gladly, and we trust and believe that much good was accomplished.

Rev. R. G. Patrick, president of the Judson, was in the city a day or two since. He is traveling in the interest of the grand old school, and reports prospects for the next session very encouraging. During the summer extensive improvements, especially in the equipment of the Art department, will be made. While in Montgomery on Sunday last, Dr. Patrick preached at Adams Street in the morning, and at the First church at night, and at both churches presented the claims of the Judson.

Our good friend, sister A. L. Fore, of Pine Apple, sends the renewal of one of our subscribers at that place and adds: "Owing to feeble health, Bro. Matthews is often deprived of the privilege of attending church and prayer meeting, but he delights in reading the ALABAMA BAPTIST." So the responsibility is laid upon the ALABAMA BAPTIST of taking the place of the preacher and of the prayer service with those who cannot attend church. Would that we could better meet that responsibility.

This good report from Opelika church reached us too late for last week's paper: "Good services morning and evening. Baptism at night. Thirty-four accessions during the last two months. We hope to have a Hook & Hastings pipe organ in time for the state convention in November." This report for last Sunday: "Two good services. Rain at night did not prevent a fair attendance. Two received by letter. Sunday school growing. A Sunbeam society organized by Mrs. W. E. Hadmon with about ninety members."

Greensboro Watchman: We had the pleasure of meeting Maj. John G. Harris, of Montgomery, last Saturday at the re-union of Company 1, (of which company he was captain) at Old Five Mile church. Hale is the Major's old home, and the people of his native county are proud of him and are always glad to see him. The re-union was held in the immediate section where this distinguished Alabamian was born and reared, and it was a pleasant sight to see the friends of other days gather around him and welcome him back to his boyhood home. Though his hair has lost its raven hue, yet time has dealt gently with him, and his step is as firm, his form as erect and his intellect as keen and bright as in the days that are no more.

Greenville: Pastor's Sunday morning sermon was on faith. In the evening he preached to a great throng of negroes at the "Old Side" Baptist church.—The County Sunday school Convention will assemble in this church August 12-14, and we feel sure the interest in the meeting will exceed former years, for the reason that Miss Lida B. Robertson, of Mobile, has graciously consented to take charge of the Primary department, and we do not hesitate to predict that her splendid methods of practical work—which tells for usefulness more than the general address, (though "stopped on time")—will be the distinct feature of the convention. Every primary teacher who can do so, ought to get in touch with the noble and sweet influence which flows out from this gifted worker and make a wise use of her valuable instruction.

A. B. Metcalf, Brantley: We have just closed a five days' meeting at Leon, ten miles below this place. The meeting was a gracious success. From the very beginning the Lord was with us. At first the brethren said they could not pray or talk in public, but before the meeting closed they all regarded it as a glorious privilege to rise up and speak for Christ. On Sunday the house would not near hold the people, and in fact we had large congregations at all the services. The church was revived, and on Wednesday I baptized eleven men and women. About two years ago trouble was brought into this church, and ever since the whole church has been confused. Brother Kolb is now pastor of Leon church. I never met a more lovable character. I did the preaching, but the pastor and all the good brethren were a great help.

The first page of this paper will be unusually attractive to the thoughtful reader. Dr. Curry's sermon will do good to those whose gratitude and patriotism need stimulating, and also to those who see nothing in our war with Spain but an effort on the part of the United States to give political freedom to a people who are not yet prepared to make good use of their liberty. Dr. Teague's counsel to young preachers is the conclusion reached by long and accurate observation. The last few sentences are strikingly wise. Bro. White's statement of the situation in Pickens county is pointedly suggestive to those Baptists who fail to contribute

to the State Board of missions because they do not see where its work is needed. And the little Sunbeams—well, they speak for themselves in their own sweet and earnest way; and they show that they are growing up in the love of the Lord's work and in the doing of it.

Cubahatchee, Macon county, July 16: Today closed a glorious meeting at Cubahatchee church. The pastor, Bro. Bentley, was assisted by Rev. W. J. D. Upshaw, and the earnest work of these godly men has been a blessing to the church and community. Bro. Upshaw came among us a stranger, but his great heart, overflowing with love for every fellow creature, and his tender pleading and genuine sympathy soon endeared him to us all. Six bright young girls received baptism today. This was a meeting not to be measured by numbers, for it was full of consolation for the weary, encouragement for the wavering, and help for those whose feet had almost slipped. A sweet season of rejoicing for many. We know that our hearts have been strengthened and our souls lightened, and we have received impressions that will remain with us while life shall last. The memory of this occasion will ever be one of the happiest of the many associations of this dear old church. Bless the Lord, O my soul.

J. B. Appleton, Homer, DeKalb county, July 19: We had a very pleasant meeting at Collinsville last Saturday and Sunday. Received a young sister by letter. Our pastor, Bro. W. L. Culbertson, preached two very helpful sermons. Saturday his theme was "Consecration"; Sunday, "Loyalty." Our church has set the third Saturday in August to sign a revival meeting. The signs are somewhat hopeful, and I know we need a general awakening all along the lines.—The Christian Culture class had a very interesting service Sunday evening.—On the 4th inst. death bore away one of our young members, Miss Anna L. Appleton, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Appleton. She was in her 19th year, and had been a member of the church about three years. She left behind the evidence of her acceptance with the precious Savior.—The Lord has blessed the people of this section with an abundant wheat crop, and the prospect for corn at this time is flattering. Health of the country a little below normal.—I see so many good things in the Baptist and the Christian Culture, that I am always anxious for the next issue. The war news column gives me more satisfaction than all the other papers.—I go to Brundon, D. V., next Saturday. That is the only church I am pastoring this year. They are a noble band of brethren and sisters, ready to every good word and work.

For the Alabama Baptist. Notes of Meetings.

Our meeting at Vance, Shelby county, closed on Friday, the 15th, at the water. The church is much stronger and in better condition than before. I baptized some good people. We boast now of having one of the biggest Baptists in the state as a member at Vance. It is Bro. A. J. Beville, father of Dr. H. W. Beville, who was pastor for a time at Fort Deposit, Lowndes, and he weighs 250 pounds. He was long a Methodist. There were six additions to the church, and we expect others next meeting. Some occurrences interfused with the meeting. One was the death of Sister Colwell, daughter of Rev. J. Tibbs and wife, and a good woman. She leaves a husband and three young children, besides father and mother, sister and brother. Another incident was the severe hurt received by Sister Charlie Williams by being thrown from her buggy. Two of the members were too unwell to attend church. I had no ministerial help, but the prayers of the members added much to the success of the meeting.

The ministers' and deacons' meeting and the district meeting of Tuscaloosa association, which met with Gilegal church last Thursday to Sunday, was a great success. The members and friends took most excellent care of the delegates and visitors. Gilegal is one of our oldest churches, having been organized more than eighty years ago on the same ground where the house now stands.

We had a delightful day here at Longview, Shelby county, yesterday, the 24th. We will protract the meeting a few days. This will be a strong and influential church some day. W. B. CARTER.

My experience of life makes me sure of one thing which I do not try to explain—that the sweetest happiness we ever know comes not from love, but from sacrifice—from the effort to make others happy.—O'Reilly.

"We shall be able to love as we remember the real though mystical fact that Christ is in Christians. There are not many perfect Christians. But there is a gleam of Christ even in imperfect Christians. Let me look for the Christ in them. That shall compel my love."

Alabama Baptist.

MONTGOMERY, JULY 28, 1898.

Buy a Pure
White Lead and Oil
Paint
Gloss White
and THIRTY SHADES
\$1.25 PER GALLON
Freight paid to any depot in
Alabama.
Send for COLOR CARD FREE.

T. L. MCGOWAN PAINT CO.
Main factory,
Birmingham, Alabama.

BICYCLES.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND.
Difficult Repairs Our Specialty.
Complete line of Sundries and Parts.
Prompt service. Low prices. Catalogue
free.

THE LOOSLY CYCLE CO.,
Birmingham, Ala.

LOOK AT THIS!
Women agents wanted for a safe and
reliable remedy for diseases peculiar to
women. Send today 1 cent in stamps for
particulars. **ARE YOU INTERESTED?** Cure
yourself, or help a friend. **AMERICAN PATENT CO.**
Dept. 16, 2039 North 14th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS
Mrs. WHEELER'S SOUTHERN SYRUP
has been used for children's ailments. It soothes
the child, softens the gums, allays all pain,
cures colds, and is the best remedy for
Diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bot-
tle.

Selma Association.
The sixteenth annual session will
be held with Town Creek church,
Dallas county, beginning Tuesday,
August 10th.

PROGRAM.
Tuesday, 10 a. m.: Organization
and report of committee on creden-
tials.

10:15 a. m.: Report of commit-
tee on program, and reception of
visiting brethren.

10:30 a. m.: Introductory ser-
mon, by J. F. Savell.

11:30 a. m.: Report of commit-
tee on Sunday schools, Law Lamar,
chairman. Opening address by J.
B. Ellis.

12:30 m.: Intermission of two
hours.

2:30 p. m.: Report of committee
on education, J. E. Powell, chair-
man. Opening address by R. G.
Patrick.

Report of committee on minis-
terial education, J. I. Kendrick, chair-
man. Opening address by J. F.
Watson.

4:30 p. m.: Report on Orphan's
Home, D. B. Edwards, chairman.
Opening address by J. W. Stewart.

6 p. m.: Miscellaneous business.
8:15 p. m.: Worship.

Wednesday, 9:30 a. m.: Devo-
tional exercises.

10 a. m.: Reports of committees
on missions. (a) State Missions,
A. J. Dickinson, chairman. Open-
ing address by W. A. Parker.

(b) Home Missions, Paul W.
Johnson, chairman. Opening
address by J. M. Fortune.

(c) Foreign Missions, J. M. Fortune,
chairman. Opening address by J.
B. Powell.

(d) Missionary ser-
mon, by J. I. Kendrick.

12:30 p. m.: Intermission of two
hours.

2:30 p. m.: Report of committee
on temperance, Lewis Johnson,
chairman. Opening address by Dr.
W. C. Stewart.

3:00 p. m.: Report of commit-
tee on woman's work, Alfred Ed-
wards, chairman. Opening address
by J. I. Kendrick.

3:30 p. m.: Report of committee
on literature, J. F. Savell, chair-
man. Opening address by E. F.
Barber.

4:00 p. m.: Reports of commit-
tees on finance and nominations.

4:15 p. m.: Report of committee
on time and place.

4:30 p. m.: Report of committee
on appointment.

4:45 p. m.: Report of state of re-
ligion in the churches.

5:15 p. m.: Miscellaneous busi-
ness. Adjournment.

Opening addresses limited to
twenty minutes.

Delegates and visitors who will
attend the association will please
notify Rev. J. B. Powell, Secre-
tary, Dallas county, so that he can
arrange to accommodate them.

Any chairman of a committee
who cannot possibly attend the as-
sociation is requested to send in
his written report.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward
for any case of Catarrh that cannot be
cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, O.
We have the undersigned, have known F. J.
Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe
him perfectly honorable in all business
transactions and financially able to carry
out any obligations made by him.
W. & T. TRACY, Wholesale Druggists,
Toledo, O.

WALDRON, KUNAN & MARVIN, Whole-
sale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally,
acting directly upon the blood and mucous
surfaces of the system. Price, 50
cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Tes-
timonials free.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.
McClendon's Teachers' Agency, Mont-
gomery, Ala., supplies Schools and Col-
leges with efficient teachers, and also
serving teachers in securing positions.
No charges to schools. Correspondence
solicited.

HOW TO GET GOOD TEACHERS
Write to J. M. Dewberry, Manager of
"The School Agency," Birmingham, Ala.
stating kind of position desired and the
salary. He recommends efficient teachers
to schools, colleges and families. He
west. Sells and rents school property.
Efficient teachers desiring information
should write for circulars.

Montgomery Churches.

Clayton Street—Congregations
good at both services. The report
of the Secretary of the Sunday
school showed that the average at-
tendance for the past quarter was
larger than at any time during
its history. During the past few
weeks the interior of the auditori-
um has been brushed up and im-
proved.

Birmingham Churches.

East Lake.—Pastor preached at
the morning hour. Text, Matt.
6:10. No services at night.

Second Church.—Congregation
very large in the morning. Past-
or's text was the latter part of the
7th chapter of Romans, drawing
some lessons growing out of the
two natures of the Christian.
Rained out at night.

Third Church.—Very good con-
gregation at 11 o'clock. Pastor
preached from 8th Psalm—"I
will hear what God the Lord will
speak," etc. Rained out at night.

For the Alabama Baptist.

HOWARD COLLEGE and the BAPTISTS OF ALABAMA.

The Baptists of Alabama owe a
debt of \$3,000 on account of Howard
College, and each Baptist of Al-
abama is morally bound to pay a
portion of that debt. I do not say
that the debt should be borne in
equal amounts by each one of the
denominations, but that money should
be raised as other money for the ad-
vancement of the cause of Christ
is raised or ought to be raised, by
each one giving as he purpoeth in
his heart and as the Lord prospers
him. And it should be given cheer-
fully as a free-will offering to the
Lord, and not of necessity. This
principle of giving was beautifully
and forcefully illustrated on the
streets of Birmingham the other
day, in the case of a member of
Camp Hardee, Confederate Veteran,
soliciting money for the benefit of
the Camp. The brother met me and
accosted me thus: "Brother Brown,
I am getting up some money for Camp
Hardee, and while I shall have no trou-
ble in raising the amount needed, I
knew that you would not like it if I
did not give you the opportunity of
making a contribution to this good
cause." Reader, do you see? The op-
portunity of giving a small amount
to the "good cause" of paying the
Howard College debt should be given
to each and every Baptist in
Alabama.

But, to the figures again. The
average amount required from each
one of our people to pay the debt
would not be over 30 cents. Now,
I think of it—the Baptists of Al-
abama owe 30 cents each on ac-
count of Howard College, and we
have been worrying over it for the
past four or five years; and occa-
sionally one says, "Well! we had as
well let the college be sold under
the mortgage, for I don't see how
we can ever pay the debt." Are
we not making a mountain out of
a mole-hill?

Yes, the Baptists of Alabama owe
the \$3,000, the creditors want their
money, and the debtors have to pay
the money on hand to pay the debt.
Now, in the language of Bro.
J. J. T. of Mobile, "Let's do it."
Brethren, those of you who are
willing to adopt the suggestion
that Howard College be made one
of the interests of the Baptists of
Alabama, to be regularly and sys-
tematically fostered by the denom-
ination, just do it, and in that way
the bill will be put in motion, and
as it moves on in its glorious work,
it will gather, gather, and gather
until it is tremendous in its propor-
tions, and until it shall be a credit
to the great Baptist brotherhood
of Alabama, and a powerful instru-
ment in the hands of God for the
accomplishment of His great work
in this world. H. H. Brown.

For the Alabama Baptist.

Joy—Sadness.

Dear Bro. Editor: I desire to
write about several things this
morning.
I have just returned from a meet-
ing at Society Hill, Macon county.
They have been practically with-
out a preacher since December.
The church had but six members,
and only one male member, Bro.
J. A. Richardson, who is one of
the patriarchs of the meeting.
From the outset of the meeting
"God came down on our souls to greet,
And glory crowned the mercy seat."
The hearts of the people melted
to prayer, "their eyes turned to the
hill of the Lord, from whence their
help must come," and their willing
hearts yielded at once to the power
of the Holy Spirit. Such a gra-
cious revival I have scarcely seen.
Two of its blessed scenes will ever
remain in my memory. The night
before the close, Mrs. Lou Cranford,
one of the most talented ladies of
my acquaintance, came forward
and united with the church, when
her father and mother, Bro. Rich-
ardson and wife, came forward and
the three fell into each other's em-
brace, she saying, "O, I am so
happy! I am so happy!" and her
mother exclaiming, "This is the
last! they are all saved!" and the
tearful father with his frame quiv-
ering with emotion, made a scene
long, long to be remembered.

The other happy scene occurred
the next day when the meeting was
closing. Miss Lela Glass, who had
been interested in her father, with
the invitation to unite with the
church was given, walked over to
where her father was sitting and
threw herself into his arms, crying
"Oh! father! Give yourself to
him! Come! father, let me lead
you to Christ!" The spirit of the
strong man was broken, and while

nearly every one in the house was
weeping, "a little child led him to
Jesus."

What a glorious meeting we had!
I will never forget it. Eleven were
added to the membership.

A MINOR CHORD OF DEEP SADNESS.

The day after I left home for that
meeting there came a telegram full
of sadness and gloom. It informed
me that Mrs. Charles Varner, of
Steep Creek, Lowndes county, had
taken her flight to the brighter
world. She was a daughter of Mr.
Columbus Dickerson, who had lav-
ished every gift of culture upon
her, so that she was not only gifted
in intellect, but also beautiful in
form. It was my pleasure to bat-
tize both Charlie and her, and after-
wards to marry them. May God
be with my dear friend in his great
sorrow.

It seems strange that only last
week a case exactly similar occurred
to a friend and brother here. Mrs.
Nina Hornady Connor, of Tuske-
gee, wife of Bro. Robert Connor,
passed away. Both she and Sister
Varner were quite young married
ladies; both so devoted and loving
to their husbands; both shining
lights in their respective churches,
Steep Creek and Tuskegee; both
beautiful brown-eyed, black-haired
women—one the sweetest rose in
the bosom of Lowndes, the other
the fairest flower in the heart of
Macon; both idolized by their hus-
bands and their husbands' families;
both the center of attraction in any
circle in which they were thrown;
both bound by the closest ties of
Christian confidence to their pastor
and former pastor.

This morning, before breakfast,
I saw Bro. Connor coming from
Miss Nina's grave, and into my
eyes came the tears, and from my
heart a prayer for him and Bro.
Varner, neither over twenty-five,
and both broken-hearted. May the
grace of God attend them.

SIDNEY CATTS.

Tuskegee, July 23.

GROWING BETTER.—We wish to

call our readers' attention to the ad-
vancement of the University of
Alabama.
This school has been the pride of
Alabama for years, but had declin-
ed through political interference
up to the time Mr. Powers became
president. Since he has had it in
charge it has taken on new life, and
it has not only regained its old
standing, but bids fair to become
in a short time the leading college
of the South.

President Powers is a "natural
born" educator, and if you have
any boys to educate, no better man
to do it lives than he.

Write him for a catalogue.—
Bridgeport News.

Oils Cure for Cancer.

Dr. Bye has discovered a combina-
tion of oils that really cure cancer,
catarrhs, tumors and malignant dis-
eases. He has cured thousands of
persons within the last six years,
over one hundred of whom were
physicians. Readers having friends
ill cased should cut this out and
send it to them. Book sent free
giving particulars and prices of
Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye,
Box 25, Indianapolis, Ind.

A Revenue Stamp.

The new revenue law requires
that a stamp be placed upon bank
checks, express money orders, etc.
Our friends will please bear this in
mind. A check is not good with-
out the revenue stamp. Bear in
mind, also, that you must affix the
stamp, and write your initials and
the date upon it. A preacher in
Montgomery received an unstamped
check, and offered to supply the
stamp, but the banker said that
would not meet the requirement
of the law. Remember the stamp.
Postoffice money orders do not need
a stamp.

Tribute to Respect.

Our Father in Heaven, after having
given us the bright and exemplary life
of our dearly beloved sister, Miss Fannie
E. Hall, saw fit to take her away from
the home of her brother, R. M. Hall, Macon
county, June 22, 1898. Whether she
went there seemed to be a radiance
of sunshine dispelling the gloom from
the hearts of the despondent. She was
ever ready to minister to the wants of
the suffering; her life was filled with acts
of kindness, and it seemed to be her greatest
delight to work for the Master. She
was taken in the midst of her usefulness.
We can truly say a good woman
has gone from our midst. Therefore

Resolved, That we, the Baptist church
of Christ at Hardaway, deeply mourn her
loss, and will seek to reach her memory
and try to emulate the example of her
noble life.

2. That we tender the bereaved rela-
tives our sympathy, and commend them
to the care of Him who doeth all things
well.

3. That a page in our church record be
inscribed to her memory, and a copy of
these resolutions be sent to the ALABAMA
BAPTIST and both the Tuskegee
papers for publication.

Done by order of the church in confer-
ence, July 16, 1898. C. A. DAVIS,
J. D. BROOKS,
Committee.

In Memoriam.

Once more death has thrown his chill-
ing shadow over the family of Mrs. Co-
lumbus Dickerson, of Lowndes county.
In the short time of four weeks the death
angel visited this family three times. On
July 19th Mrs. Charles Varner, the
youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Colum-
bus Dickerson, passed peacefully away at
the early age of 22 years, and after a brief
married life of only four years. On
four weeks ago they laid her father to
rest, and in the short period of ten days
her little babe went before to await her
coming at the beautiful gate. Her reli-
gion sustained her through her sufferings
and in the hour of death. God bless the
bereaved ones, in the prayer of her school-
mate and friend, LOUISE MARRETT.

WHO'S SHELLABARGER?

For the Wife of Man of Alabama, Ga., and
sells the best and cheapest fencing in existence
for all purposes. Catalogue free. Write for it.

State Normal College.

FLORENCE, ALA.

A Training School for Teachers.

ENROLLMENT LAST YEAR

Over 300.

Tuition FREE. Board, \$5.00
to \$12.00 per month.

Necessary expenses from \$8.00
to \$125.00.

Graduates secure good posi-
tions.

Full Term begins Wednesday
September 14, 1898.

Send for Catalogue to
M. C. WILSON,
President.

LAW SCHOOL

Mercer University.

MACON, GA.

Full Faculty. Fine Coun-
cils.

Unexcelled advantages for stu-
dents. Address,
C. P. STEED,
Secretary.

University of Alabama.

Full Term begins October 1, 1898.

ADVANTAGES SUPERIOR.

EXPENSES LOW.

COLLEGE COURSES, Classical and
Scientific, with many options.

UNIVERSITY COURSES lead to
Master of Arts and Master of Science.

PROFESSIONAL COURSES in
Mining and Civil Engineering, Law,
Medicine, and Pharmacy.

For catalogue or other information,
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JAMES K. POWERS, President,
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WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.

LEXINGTON, VA.

WM. L. WILSON, LL. D., President.

Academic, Engineering and Law De-
partments. Admission for students of all
grades. One professor, four lecturers; new School
of Economics, Political Science and History.
Expenses very moderate. Opens
SEPT. 8. For catalogue address The
President.

VIRGINIA COLLEGE

For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke, Va.

Opens Sept. 8th, 1898. One of the leading
schools for young ladies in the South. Magni-
ficent buildings, all modern improvements.
Campus on grand mountain scenery in
Valley of Va., famed for health. European and
American teachers. Full course. Superior ad-
vantages in Art and Music. Students from twenty
five States. For catalogue address the President,
MATTIE P. HARRIS, Roanoke, Virginia.

Randolph-Macon Academy—For Boys.

Bedford City, Va. (S. W. Va.)

Conducted by Randolph-Macon College.
Best equipped in the South. Ranks with
best in U. S. Modern conveniences and
appliances, gymnasium, etc. \$250. Ad-
dress: Principal, A. M. Huggins, or
E. S. Smith.

WRITE QUICK.

FOR FREE
SCHOOLSHIP.

ACTUAL BUSINESS TAUGHT.
Railroad Fare Paid. Position Guaranteed.

Georgia-Alabama Business College,
Macon, Ga.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a certain mort-
gage with power of sale, and under the
powers therein contained, executed by
J. B. Thomas and Sallie Thomas to the
National Building & Loan Association of
Montgomery, Alabama, on August 20,
1896, which mortgage is recorded in Book
37, page 221 of the records of the Probate
office of Montgomery county, State of
Alabama, the said National Building &
Loan Association will proceed to sell at
public auction, at the Artesian Basin Court
Square, in the city of Montgomery, Ala-
bama, to the highest bidder for cash, on the
5th day of August, 1898, the following
described property, situated in the city
of Montgomery, county of Montgomery,
State of Alabama, to-wit: Beginning at the
southwest corner of the intersection of
Scott and Bainbridge streets, thence west
along the south line of Scott street seven-
ty-five (75) feet, thence south on a line
parallel with Bainbridge street ninety-six
(96) feet to the point of beginning; the sum
conveyed to J. B. Thomas by Manifest
Thomas and wife on the 12th day of Octo-
ber, 1896, by d. d. of record in the Probate
office of Montgomery county, state of
Alabama, in said Book 37, page 221, the fol-
lowing described property, situated in the
city of Montgomery, county of Montgom-
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parallel with Bainbridge street ninety-six
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