# ALABAMA BAPTIST. 

Frank Willis Barnett, Editor.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Rev. R. H. Moore has moved from Level Road to Ocre.
Rev. J. P. Hunter has moved from Lafayette to Opelika.

Dr. M. W. Egerton has been compelled by continned ill health to resign the pastorate of the First Baptist Chureh, Knoxville.
Rey. J. B. Holley, recently of Florida, has accepted a call to the Bamberg church and entered upon the pastorate of the church.
San Francisco.-We have had a delightful trip so far. We expect to sail Nov. 9th on the "Doric." After that our address 'will be Canton, China.B. P. and Ola Roach.

Rev, Ira Landrith, D. D., has resigned the Secretaryship of the Religious Education Association and has accepted the regency of Belmont Female College at Nashville, Tenn.
The Japanese government has officially announced that it has neither purchased nor ordered a single torpedoboat in Great Britain since the beginning of the war.
The Foreign Board can furnish a large map of the world, printed in colors on cloth, showing the main stations at which our Southern Convention missionaries are at work, for \$3.00, post paid.
Since the meeting of the Convention in Nashville the Board has sent out 34 missionaries- $\mathbf{1 8}$ to China, 7 to Brazil, 3 to Mexico, 2 to Japan, 2 to Argentina, 2 to Africa. Six others under appointment.

All delegates and other members of the General Association of Virginia, who expect to attend the approaching sessions of that body, which meets in Petersburg, November 15th-18th, will please send their names to R. H. Wallace, Esq., Petersburg, Va.

The Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec held its annual meeting two weeks ago, and it was an occasion of great interest. The Baptists of all "the Provinces" are making progress and are showing themselves "workers together with God" for the advancement of his kingdom.
An experienced and fairly successful pastor desires a field in South Alabama. One, two or three churches. This change is desired that he may be more useful in the Lord's work. Address, M. L., 1020 Cotton Ave., West End, Birmingham.
Creswell Station, Ala.-Your paper still brings good news. Don't see how I could do without it. Will do all I can for it. I expect to enter school in a few days at Vincent. All contributions will be sent to J. H. Wilder, church treasurer. Vincent, Ala. May God bless you in the great work,-R.R. Brasher.


MAJOR WM. A. HANDLEY of Roanokr.
A Pistinguished Baptist Layman.


## To Brother Barnett and the Baptists of

## Alabama :

Dear Brethren: I am great- Let us exert ourselves to raise the subly delighted at the présent condi- scription list to ten thousand by Janution of the Alabama Baptist. Brother ary 1st. We can do it, let it be done. Barnett perhaps has not forgotten The paper is worthy of it. Think of what I said to him when he began the publicaton of a $\$ 2.00$ sixteen-page weekly. I was afraid our people would not sustain such a paper, and told him so. At first they did not, but the brave young man pressed his cause, spending thousands of dollars. Now he declares the paper self-sustaining, with nine thousand subscrik 9 rs . I am delighted

NOTES AND COMMENTS.
"In a revival at Boonville, Mo., the jailot and all his family (5) were biptized together. They were all believers."

The Church Missionary Society is abou to build and equip, at Khartum in the Soudan, a Girl's School which will be a worthy memorial of General Gordon.
The condition of Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister to the United Statés, who has undergone an operation for appendicitis, is said to be favorable to his recovery.
The police have taken stringent measures in regard to the Russian emigrants who pass Germany. They must be provided with passports, or tickets of the North German Lloyd or 400 marks in cash. Emigrants who do not satisfy these conditions are sent back to Russia.
Sunday, Noy. 27, the handsome new $\$ 50,000$ First Church of Spartanburg, S. C., will be dedicated. The exercises will begin on Thanksgiving Day and last through Sunday. It is appropriate that Dr. E. C. Dargan of Louisville. should preach the sermon.
We acknowledge with pleasure the following invitation: Graduating Recital of Miss Miley Adelia Stout, pupil of Mrs. E. Lee Smith, to be givep at Parke Avenue Baptist Church, North Birmingham, Âla., Monday evening, November 7, 1904, at 7:30 o'clock.
The Baptist schools of Missouri are about to be federated. The property of Southwest Baptist College at Bolivar and Gallatin College at Gallatin will likely be transferred to the Trustees of William Jewell College.-Baptist and Reflector.
"The talk about the Northern Baptists conspiring to swallow theSouthern Convention is ridiculous. The $\%$ bjection on this account to a joint meeting is nothing short of childish, and, therefore, very unworthy of the Southern Baptist Convention"-Biblical Recorder.

The Rev. J. R. G. White and Miss Daisy W. Daughrille, were married yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Morris, sanitarium in this city. Mr . White is pastor of the Baptist Church at Camden, Ala., and they will make that place their future home. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. D. Ray, pastor of the Second. Baptist Church of Selma-Age-Herald.
Dr. Harvey Hatcher of Atlanta, has been in a sanitarium at St. Louis several weeks on account of a huge carbuncle on top of his head. It was his intention to attend our recent Convention at Knoxville and we assure him he was missed. We trust he thinks of Job and is comforted,-Baptist and Refleotor.

## STRUCTURE OF GENESIS.

A notable paper on "Structure of Genesis," recently read before the Miniscers Union of Montgomery by Rev. Chayleb A. Stakely, D. D., pastor of the Firrt Baptist Church, was of deep interest and caused much favorable comment.
The complete paper wals as follows: In the series of studies of the book of Genesis proposed for our Union it falls to my lot to present the opening paper, which very properly is on the structure of the book. Keep in mind, please, the limitations put upon me by my topia It does not come within my province to consider the quality of the message of the book to the world, the historicity or non-historicity of any of its parts, or any matter of doctrine that many be open or concealed in its declarations, but simply to disclose jits physical make up. Mine as you see, is a lesson in literaity anatomy.
Here is a phenomenon in the shape of a book. It stands first in our common Bible; it was written originally in the Hebrew language and in course of time was reduced to more or less acceptable rersions in English, in several of which we know it. It is known to be one of a set of books whose evident aim was to give the religious history of the ancient Israelites, and in its title though not in its text it purports to have come from the hand of Moses, who flourished in (say) the fourteenth century, B. O.
Happily for me I am not compelled to construet an analysis for the book, for nothing is clearer than that the author had his own analysis. He has arranged his matter in eleven well defined sections, for eseh of which, exeept the first, the title is expressly furnished. It is a pity that the book is not printed in our Bible in such a way as to show the divisions which the author himself has made. In our stadjes it is all-important to let the author say what he wants, to say and say it in his own way.
The first section needed no title, though its opening sentence may have been intended for one. It covers all of the 1st chapter of the book with three rerses of the 2nd chapter, and is oecupied with the story of the Creation, closing with the statement that God having finished the work in six periods of time, each called a day, rested on the seventh day and hallowed it. In this section God is called Elohim. The second section beging with the fourth verse of the 2nd chapter and extends to the end of the 4 th chapter. It is headed, The generations of the hearen and the earth.". It is not a second sccount of the creation as some have thought who have failed to note the title, though it does contain so much of a supplementary account of it as would cover the story of the creation of Adam and Eve, of the formation of the Garden in Eden and the placing of
the first psir in it. In this section are
the story of the temptation and fall, twelre sons of Jacob are given, and the story of Cain and Abel, a list of the descendants of Cain, a fragment of the soing of Lamech (in poetry of course) and the story of the births of Seth and Enosh, and the Supreme being is called Jehovah-Elohim and Jehovah (or Jahveh). The third section is entitled, "The book of the generations of Adam," and covers the whole of chapter five and the first eight verses of chapter sir. Beginning with Seth it traces the descendants of Adam to Noah and his three sons (the Seth line as distinguished from the Cain line) and closes with some references to the general state of the world to prepare the reader for the story of the flood about to follow. In this section God is called Elohim and Jehovah and particular attention is given to the ages in the genealogical tables. The fourth section begins with the ninth verse of the sixth chapter and extends through chapter nine. It is headed, The Generations of Noah. After a mention of the names of Shem, Ham and Japhet, the author relates the story of the flood, with the rainbow token followed by the blessing of Noah, the repetition to him of the command to be fruitful and multiply, and the curse of Ham in the shape of a poem. In this poem the name of God is Jehovah, everywhere else in the section He is called Elohim. The fifth section, beaded, "The gencrations of the sons of Noah," coyers chapter ten and nine verses of chapter eleven. The sons of Japhet are first given, followed by those of Hím in a narrative which mentions Nimrod and the beginning of Babylonia. Then comes a partial mention of Shem's descendants, leading to the story of the Tower of Babel, of the confusion of tongues, and of the dispersion.
The sixth section, headed "The generations of Shem" is little other than a continuation of the fifth to accentaate Shem's line to Terah, the father of Abraham. It extends from $11: 10$ to 11:26 and is followed at once by the seventh section which, entitled, "The generations of Terah," covers more than thirteen chapters to 25:11. There is the stury of Abraham and his family, his call, his migration, the covenants made with him, his relations to Lot and others (as Amraphel or Hammurabi, Chedorlsomèr, Melchizedek and Pharaoh) the beginning of races that sprang from him, especially the Hebrews, whose fortunes constitute the chief interest of the author. In the narrative portions of this section God is called Jekovah and Elohim, while in the Melchizedek conversation be is called ElElyon. From $25: 12$ to $25: 18$ is the eighth section, entitled "The generations of Ishmael," giving the descendants of Abraham's son by Hagar; and this is follewed at verse nineteen by the ninth section which is -entitled "The generations of Isaac," and extends to the close of chapter thirtyfive. In this section appeai the extended stories of Easu and Jacob. An address by Jehovah to Rebekah cerning her twin sons is in poetry, as are also the blessings of Isaac on Jacob and. Esall. The names of the
twelve sons of Jacob are given, and
the Supreme Being is. called Jehovah, Elohim and EI Shaddai. The ten th section begins with the first verse of Chapter 36, and bears the title, "The generations of Esau." The descendants of Esau, the father of the Edomiten, are given, with a list of certain ancient kings that reigned over the land of Edom. At xaxvii, 2 begins the eleqventh (and last) section, headed "The generations of Jncob," and extending to the close of the book. Here is the story of the sons of Jacob (or Israel) who are to become the heads of the tribes. The fortunes of the house are traced through the various experiences in Egypt to the death of Joseph and the beginning of the Oppression. The author is preparing for the story of the Exodus, which will soon follow in another book. Jacob's blessing on his sons and those of Joseph appears in the xlix chapter, and is in poetry. In this closing section the Divine names are Jehovah, El Shaddai and Elohim.
It is evident from the foregoing that the author has thrown his narrative into the framework of a genealogy. He is in the consciousness and enthusiasm of a historian, but he threads his history on a lineage from Adam through Noah to Abraham and from Abraham to Jacob and the heads of the twelve tribes of Israel. No one can fail to observe the unity of his purpose and the unity of his plan. His style varies with his subject, as should be the case with every writer of history. The story of the creation is in one style, while that of the courtahip of Isaac and Rebekah is in another. We could not expect it otherwise. That the anthor used materials older than his own time, that he sometimes drew on sources quite outside of himself, is evident as from the poetry he quotes and the genealogical data he employs. He employs the different names of the Su preme Being with marked discrimination, and aptness. Elohim is God in his cosmic relations, Jehovah is the covenant God of his people, JehovahElohim is simply the two united (the cosmic God and the covenant God being one and the same) while El Elyon ("God Most High") and El Shaddai ("God Almighty") are descriptive epithets of God.
The book is certainly the product of one superintending mind and one directing hand. Was it Moses, as claimed in the title of the book?

That, Moses was substantially tho author was practically the universal view of Jews and Christians up to the middle of the seventeenth century A. D. and is yet the prevailing view, though many of their leading scholars have abandoned it. In the twelfth century Aben Ezra called attention to certain expressions in Genesis and the other books which he regarded as postMosaica. These were emphasized by Hobbes in 1651. and Spinoza in 1670 (both adding to the number) and hava been a point of departure for all critics since. In Genesis the expressions are: "The Cansanite was then in the land" (xii: 6). "The oake of Mamre, which
are in Hebron" (xiiin18). "Pursued as far as Dan" (xiv;14). "The kings that reigned in the land of Edom before there reigned any king over the children of Israel" (xuxi:31), and "I was stolen out of the land of the Hebrewe" words of Joseph ( $\mathrm{x} ; \mathbf{1 5}$ ). The conservative reply to the argument was aimply that each of these expressions could be explained consistently with a Mosaic authorship of the book; and here, with the taking of a position on one side or the other of this issue, the matter would have rested but for a certain turn which criticism began to take in about the middle of the eighteenth century.

In 1753 Jean Astruc, a French physician, struck upon the notion that the appearance in the book of different names for the Supreme Being indicates a diversity of authorship, so that Moses was simply the compiler of pieces that had been written by various authors. one using the name Elohim, another the name Jehovab, another combining tho two, and so on. This was the cue to subsequent criticism, which extending over the first six books of the Bible. passing through the various phases of a documentary hypothesis, a fragmentary hypothesis and a supplementary hypothesis, and representing many eminent scholars in Europe and America, extends to our own time. The analysis has been carried, as suggested, through the first five books of the Bible and to the end of Joshua, thus giving us a Hexateuch instead of a Pentateuch and excluding the possibility of an authorship by Moses, though Moses (it is indulgently allowed) may have furnished much of the material. These scholars differ widely in the details of their scheme, but agree on the scheme itself, and this has been fairly presented by Dr. B. W. Bacon in his "Genesis of Genesis," wherein it is made to appenr that the book is made up of three distinct documents, each having its own redactor or redactors, and the whole thrown together by a final editor. His main documents are a Jehovah written by a Judean author about tha year 800 B. C., an Elohistic writing by an Ephraimite anthor about 750 B. O., and a legal-historical work by a Priestly writer about 450 B . ©. In the scheme are endless editorial corrections and additions.

With reference to this scheme I wish to say: First, that in my judgment (after having gone into it about as thoroughly as a plain man can) the partitionists have not made out their ense. Whoever wrote the first five books of the Bible, they were not written in this way. Second, that with the name kind of instruments to work with especially with the same kind of redactors to aid me, I can tear up and invalidate well-nigh any document in the world. Third, that if these ancient books were put together in the way claimed, if the various and sometimen confficting strands discovered by the partitionists were united in one. continuous whole and palmed off on the world as history, it indicates a literary ingenuity (and perfidy) in advance of anything known in our own times.
the ALABAMA BAPTIAS

## Correspondence.

THE BAPTIST CAUSE AT AUBURN.
When it was first hinted to me some three months ago that the church at Auburn was considering the matter of inviting me to become its pastor, I answered, in my own mind, with a very positive "No." But the call was made, and the unanimity and heartiness with which it came seemed to demand of me some consideration. After visiting the field and looking into the situation at close range, I was impressed as never before with the very great importance of this work. There are many larger and stronger churches in Alabama, but I am convinced that in point of importance and far-reaching influence, the church at Auburn stands second to none in the State. It is called on from year to year to take care of, to provido church privileges and religious instruetion for from one-third to one-half of the students who attend college here. These boys come from every section of our State, and from many other States. They are going out in the world, many of them, to be leaders in business, society, and State. There falls, therefore, upon the church here the very heavy and very important task of holding these Baptist boys in the Baptist faith, and of sending them back into the world not only stronger in that faith but proud of it, at any rate, not ashamed of it. Our cause has already suffered loss in the past because of the inability of the church to meet that responsibility.
The A. P. I. is coming to be, and is now, one of the great schools of the South, and every succeeding year marks an increase, both in attendance and ia the scope of work. Nearly 500 students have already matriculated this year, and the number will most certainly go beyond that mark before the session eloses. It is not at all improbable that within a few years there will not be less than 1,000 students here. As the school grows the town will grow. Auburn may be now properly considered a growing little city.
But nothing in Auburí has made more substantial progress in the past few years than the Baptist church. A gentleman (not a Baptist) made this remark to me the other day: "I have never seen any church grow along all lines as the Baptist Church here has grown in the past few years."

Though the Church has had a long. hard struggle, and for a long time was hardly reckoned with by the controlling elements of the school and town, yet conditions have undergone, and are undergoing, a great change. The wise planning and faithful sowing of the men who have labored here as pastors, are now bearing fruit. The Church is awake to the importance of the situation, and full of hope and enthusiasm,
Seeing the situation as I have partially described it, and feeling that I could do no more for the larger cause, I decided to accept the call, and am now comfortably settled on the field.

It was a real trial to leave the work at LaFayette, where my surroundings were so pleasant, and the people so logal and unanimous in their support. But the people here have made very kind and ample provisions for the comfort of myself and little family, and the work is starting off with many encouraging signs. Our congregations are large, inspiring, and of a character to stimulate a preacher to do his best.
It is good to hear Brother Napier so affectionately spoken of on every hand. He has done a noble work here, and is appreciated by the people. While we regret to have him go from us, yet we are glad to have the privilege of giving up one of our best for the foreign field. I can see already that his decision to go has opened more widely the ears and hearts of our people to the claims of Foreign Missions. Many have said to me, "Don't you wish we could support him as our missionary?" I hope in a few years to see that desire realized.

There are many more things concerning the work here which I cannot speak of now, but hope to write about later. Many anxious hearts turn this way, and prayers ascend from many homes for the boy that is away, and I trust that the pastor here may sometimes be remembered in these prayers.
c. C. Pugh.

## IN HIS GOOD TIME.

(A Lesson of Endurance for such as feel weary of laborious work for Christ.)
S. W. Andress, Greenville.
"He that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal." -John 4:36.
When Napoleon commanded the army of Italy, and while he was achieving those brilliant vietories whose renown has filled the world, he was one day so incessantly employed arranging his troops for an approaching battle, that he tasted no food for many houra. When he was on the point of yielding to exhaustion, a poor soldier divided his last crust with his great General. Ten years passed, and Napoleon, then at the height of his grandeur, made a triumphant tour into Belgium. One day' the poor soldier, who was still in his service, stepped from the ranks at a review and addressing the emperor, said: "Sire, on the eve of the battle of Bessano, I shared with you my crust of bread, when you were hungry. now ask from you bread for my father, who is worn down with age and porertyl" The Emperor, who delighted to return personal favors with generosity, immediately conferred a lieutenancy upon the soldier, and settled a pension on his aged father.
Now if a mortal man, prompted by his own natural high-mindedness, can thus liberally reward the services of his friend, how much more surely and abundantly will Jesus, whose nature is an infinite fountain of pure love, reward such as serve him! Nor can He, like Napoleon, forget the meanest service done him, even by the most insignificant of his disciples. Being omnipresent. he beholds the toil of his la-
borers. Doing omniscient, he always remembers their labors. Being true, he cannot fail to keep his promise to pay "wages" to him "that reapeth." Being of boundless goodness, his rewards will be proportioned, not to the intrinsic value of the service rendered, but to the riches of his own royal and glorious munificence. The poor crusts we give him, or his cause, will be repaid in crowns of gold, robes of white and thrones of everlasting dominion. He has said it, and he will bring it to pass, ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{He}$ that reapeth receiveth wages and gathereth fruit unto life eternal. ${ }^{n}$
What, then, is it to you, O Christian, if now your labors are unappreciated by man and seemingly unnoticed by your Redeemer I As to man, let it suffice thee to seek, not their approbation, but to maintain a consciousness that, in seeking to bless them, your aim is pure; that you may be able to say with Martin Luther to his friend Hess, "I regard it as an abundant Yeward of my labors to know that I live to serve others." As to Christ, be assured He does not overlook you, nor fail to set a true value on your endeavors. Only endure, without fainting, and in due time your "harvest home" will come. and your reward be given.

## ALIEN TMMERSION.

1. Alien immersion involves the idea of receiving people into the membership of Baptist Churches, on baptisms administered by other denominations.
2. Such reception necessarily, and unavoidably, carries with it, as a matter of logic, "open communion," on the principle the individual could be as consistently communed with-before admission into Baptist churches, as afterwards, on the same baptism.
3. If there is nothing in the qualifications of the administrator, based on New Testament requirements, in principle, and in practice, then one might as well immerse himself, as to have another do it, and better too, if he believes in it, and the administrator does not.

It is claimed by the advocates of alien immersion, as a justification for it, that. Baptist succession can't be traced through the centuries. If it cannot, then it may have existed, and the argument stands as strong against the practice as it does for it.
5. The Lord said "upon this rock (himself) I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." If there is no Baptist succession, then one of two things is certain, considered in any sense-Baptist Churches are not the Churehes of Christ, or what he said is not true:
6. Really, however, it is not a ques-
tion of succession, or no succession, but one based on a contention for conformity to the standard fixed in the New Testament for the administratora of the ordinance, that is fixed for the ones receiving it, in doetrine, principle and practice.

The idea of one being qualified to administer the ordinance who repudiates it, and the conditions precedent for receiving it, in the sense, and for the purpose instituted, is too prepos-
terous to find lodgement in any mind, save the ones so highly tempered with false teachings, and policy, instead of principle, there is no susceptibility for, the reception, and retention of the reverse.
8. There is no excuse for the practice save the indisposition of the Baptist ministry to "go down into the water," or teach alien immersion "the way of the Lord more perfeetly." Baptista can't be bound by the acts of others either, and thus lower and subordinate the prestige, power, influence and dignity properly belonging to them, to other denominations.
W. R. Whatleg.

NON-AFFILIATING BAPTISTS.
How to reach this large and increasing class of Baptists is a problem hard to solve. They are found everywhere, but abound most of all in our large manufacturing towns, and are a constant worry to pastors whe are anxious to build up and strengthen the church by utilizing all the Baptist forces in the community. Since my settlement at New Decatur, I have found to my utter amazement there are about as many Baptists in the town,out of the church as there are in it. "This appalling state of things is a matter of very grave concern. When appealed to and urged to connect themselves with the church, they plead various excuses. "I am not settled. I do not know how long I may remain. In my present unsettled state I see na use in severing my connection with the chárch at home." Others have their letters in their trunks, and plead the paime, or similar excuses for not offering themselves for membership. And so they drift on and away from the church, and finally reach the point when they are in a worse state than if they had never joined the church. It must be confessed that the church is largely responsible for this. For it is too often true when they go to church they are met with a coldness and indifference which repels, rather than draws them to the house of the Lord. While this omission on the part of thejehureh is to be deplored, it does not-wholly excuse the visitor. Let him at the conclusion of the service introduce himself to the pastor, the pastor will introduce him to the brethren, and he will go "away with a warmth of feeling akin to that which David felt when he said: "I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord than to dwell in the tents of wickedness."
The reason that some people get so little enjoyment out of religion is found in the fact they put so little in it. Church membership is a blessed privilege, but it is of little account to one who has his church letter in his trunk.
It is a sad mistake for a Baptist to move into a community and fail to seek immediate connection with the church. First of all, on account of his own spiritual needs. It will be helpful to him as soon as he comes into the community to let it be known who he is and what he stands for, And

## Correspondence.

STATE MISSION REPORT.

So far as your committee is informed, the management of our State Board of missions, by which our State mission work is conducted, is entírely satisfactory to the denomination.
Our greatest need therefore, is a vigorous support of State mission work.
I believe we have in the State of Alabama about 143,000 white Missionary Baptists. What a host this is, and it should be a powerful and mighty host, and do great things for our Lord in our part of His blessed vineyard.
This large body of Christians are giving for State missions this year, perhaps not more than $\$ 15,000.00$. This sum is only. 81.2 cents per capita for the members of our churches in the State of Alabami. This should not be the case. From a business standpoint it occurs to mat this small sum raised for State missions is unworthy - the pride of the denomination in our State.

I will venture to suggest that if the ministers, deacons and live, liberal and progressive members of our churches in our great commonwealth, will make it their business next year to use their ntmost energy, push and vim, in making State mission collections, they will and can increase the collections from $81-2$ cents per capita to 25 cents per eqpita, which will increase State missions from $\$ 15,000.00$ this year to $\$ 45$,000.00 next year. The Board stands 'very much in want of this sum of money for the progress, development and expansion of our cause in Alabama.
This nice sum should be raised next year, and can be done ; without crippling or paralyzing in any, way our multitude of church members financially. Many members are rich and able to contribute large sums, while it is the duty of all members to contribute as much as they can to the cause of State missions.
It appears to your committee that a $\$ 15,000.00$ contribution is too small to meet the wants of State mission work in Alabama
We should have $\$ 50,000.00$, and let us see that that amount is placed at the disposal of the Board in 1905.
Alabama is a great State, and has more than average wants in State mission works.
In North Alabama, our wonderful mineral wealth is attracting the attention of the world.

In South Alabama, the manufacture of cement will soon develop an industry almost equal, if not quite equal, to the. iron and coal interest in North Alabema.
Almost in every section of our State the timber and lumber interest is being developed, and is a great source of immense wealth.
Our State agricultural interest is on a boom, and the farmers are producing bountiful crops, and aré selling same for fairly good prices.

The great increase in the valuation
of taxable property, at the rate of \$15,- you may be His and if you die you may $000,000.00$ per year, will in less than be His, so that living or dying you may one decade bring it to $\$ 500,000,000.00$ taxable property in our State.
Alabama with her natural resources is bound to become the empire State of the South. Her great wealth, facilities and opportunities for producing will be immense, and many thousands of laborers and millions of capital will pour in to our State, and millions and multiplied millions of money is being permanently invested.

This vast amount of capital and the thousands of new comers must be for our good or for our hurt as a Christian commonwealth.
Which shall it bel
This is the grave question that confronts us. It is more than folly to say that we did not invite the new population, nor the millions of capital, and that all may go back, so far as we are concerned, and that we will not bother ourselves about them; no, brothers, such an answer will not do.
They are here and more to follow, and we must help them or they will hurt us.
Our State is destined to become the greatest and wealthiest in the South, so far as earthly affairs are concerned, and if it remains a Christian Strte, oh, what a power it will be for our Lord's cause!
It is therefore that I plead for Stats missions; that our State Board may be able to grapple successfully with the situation.
All the Christians in Alabama are interested in this battle for Christian supromacy, and I hope and pray that dur Baptist people will do their duty in the great struggle.
I am anxious that our Randolph County Association will do her full duty.
Think about the situation brethren, and pray over it, and then act. I believe you will.

Respectfully submitted,
W. A. Handley.

Note.-Rend and adopted before the Randolph County Baptist Association, with request for publication in the "Alabama Baptist."

Jno. P. Shaffer, Mod.,
W. H. Henry, Sec.

Roanoke, Ala., Oct. 26, 1904.

## A WORD OF CHEER TO THE SIOK.

A little while ago the sainted and gifted Dr. Lorimer set sail for the heavenly country. In April he learned of the sickness of a dear friend to whom he sent the following lines:

## " My dear

I hear through a friend you are very sick. This is to send you Christian greetings and sympathy.
"I, also, have been at death's door and tried to push it open, I did so want to go through. The Lord willed otherwise, but I learned that $H e$ is with Mis children in tribulation and dying. Be of good cheer. He has not only overenine the world, but death as well. I trust you are trusting in Jesus fully, absolutely, and that your soul is radiant with peace. My prayer is that he may be with you and that if you live

## be the Lord's.

## Yours faithfully,

Geo, C. Lorimer."
Let this letter come home to you if you are sick and suffering. It breathes the air of the better country and speaks of heavenly companionship. " Be of good cheer. He has not only overcome the world but death as well."
A. O. Davidson.

## DEOATUR BAPTISTS.

## Rev. O. W. Mathison.

The most prosperous and promising town in the Tennessee valley is the Decaturs. In the last twelve months more than one hundred brick structures have boen finished and begun.
Among the larger of these are the Carnegie library, the school building, the Presbyterian church, three new bank buildings, and a great number of stores, retail and wholesale. All these are in Decatur while the New Decatur section of the town has prospered equally.
The Baptist Church has in the two yesrs just passed, profited greatly by the wonderful growth of the town. A large proportion of the new people who have been attracted to Decatur by the wonderful business opportunities have been Baptists. Prominent and influential Baptist families have come here from Huntsville, Florence, Nashville and other places. They have united their energies and influence with the faithful members already on the ground, with the result that the Decatur First, Ghurch has today the most promising outlook of any Baptist church in North Alabama.
In the two years the aetual membership of the church has trebled, that of the Sabbath school has trebled, the paying strength of the church for pastor's support has doubled and every interest of the church has advanced wonderfully.
A new church building has been talked about and planned for and at a recent conference a committee was appointed and instrueted to secure a lot for the new structure. The lot being negotiated for is one of the most prominent and centrally lochted in Decatur. Large and liberal subscriptions have al. ready been made for the purchase of the lot. It is the purpose of, the. church to ereet at once a beautiful brick building with all the modern conveniences and furnishings.
Harmony.-The church is in the most perfect harmony, every member being anxious to realite the great opportunity for development opening before the Decatur Baptists. During the temporary vacancy in the pastorate it is understood that several prominent North Alabama Baptists will be invited to fill the pulpit; among them being Dr. Blackwelder of Woodlawn, Dr. Montague of Howard College, and Rev, J. O. Colley of Howard, besides others who may be invited with the view of a call to the pastorate.
Personally and socially no church in Alahama has within its fold a kinder, hobler, more cultured people. In re-
finement, public and social position and in business success the church membership comprises some of the best people in the Tennessee Valley.
The pastor's home is one of the best in the State. Cntil the new Methodist parsonage was completed last month it was the best pastor's home in the Decaturs. It is now second best and still one of the neatest, completest and most commodious pastor's home in Alabama. The comfort and elegance of the home is the especial care of the Iadies of the church. It is located in the best residence section of the town among neighbors of ideal kindness.
Church Organization.-As the new members come into the church it is be-ing reorganized with a view of giving; as far as possible, a definite share in the work of the church to every one.
With an organized church, run on sound business principles, a very dimeyed prophet can foresee that the Decatur Baptist Church will in five years be the leading church in our denomination in North Alabama.
The heroic faithfulness of the members who have stood by the church through the years of difficulty and doubt cannot be too highly praised. That faithfulness has appealed to tho sympathy of the denomination, throughout the State. Everywhere the struggle upward of the Decatur Baptists has attracted the attention and prayers of those who love our cause. It is only just that success should, at least, come to crown the labors of a people at once cultured, kind and constant.
God's richest blessings, through, the years to come, will attest the Divine recognition of the prayers and faithfulness of these people.

## TWO GOOD MEETINGS.

I have enjoyed two good meetings recently. one with Pastor O. E, Comstock at the Furnace Hill Baptist Church, Sheffield, the other with pastor A. N. Reeves, at Hamilton, Ala.
God graciously blessed His Word and His pepole. In ten, days at Furnace Hill, God added eighty to the church, about sixty by profession of faith and baptism. Pastor Comstock is happyover the results. He has been working here fifteen years, and he now has a neat little church building and a good membership.

At Hamilton Brother Reeves and his ood people were in splendid condition for a meeting, and in a week twentythree joined the Church. This is a very important center. The Eighth Distriet Agricultural School is located at Hamilton. Prof. Cawthen (a Baptist) is president. He and his faculty are doing fine work. They have a large attendance this year. Some of the choicest young men and young women in our State are there.
Hamilton is the county seat of Marion county, surrounded by a great farming district. There are only two churches in town, Methodist and Baptist. The Baptist Church is prospering greatly under the ministry of Pastor Reeves, who by the way is a delightful yoke fellow and is loved greatly by everybody in Hamilton.

There are several Baptist preachers at Hamilton, Brethren Olive and Clark Shirley, and they work harmoniously together. The Baptists are very fortunate in having men like Prof. Cawthen and Brother Terry Johnson (a young lawyer) at the head of the Church and Sunday school.
Fifteen of the choicest young men in College joined our Church there. We organized \& B. Y. P. U. with forty-five members on-Friday p. m., before the meeting closed. God is greatly blessing and prospering the Baptist caus: in our great north-west Alabama.
E. E. George.

## Sheffeld, Ala

## - cullaran association.

It was the writer's privilege to attend the Cullman Association which convened with the Good Hope Church near the city of Cullman October 4th, sth and 8 th. The visit was of peculiar interest to me, as I had done some pioneer mission work in this Association some six or seven years ago. I doubt very much that there is another Association in the State that has made as great improvements in all respects, as the Cullman. I could but rejoice, when I compared this last session with that of the first one I attended seven years ago. At that time, on Sunday, Brother A. E. Burns preached one of his soul-stirring missionary sermons to an immense congregation in the grove and at the close secured about ten or twelve dollars for missions. At this last meeting, a fine sermon was preached by Brother Pannell, one of their own preachers, on the subject of missions, and although it was in the middle of the week, they gave forty-six dollars for State Missions. and that without any high pressure at all. In fact, the whole session was up to high water mark. Cullman Association is rapidly coming to the front.

> J. W. Sandlin.

## Wylam, Ala.

Rev. c. c. Winter writes: Please change $m y$ address from Waterloo. Ala., to Venus, Texas. I have accepted the care of the First Baptist Church at this place. While I am far away I shall ever feel a keen interest in Baptigt affairs in Alabama. I trust that the Lord will continue to bless the work there. It was hard for me to leave Alabama. I trust that my friends note the change in my address.

Anniston--It has been a long time, if ever, that there was such general prosperity. Barns are foll, meat is and will be in the smoke houses and more or less money will be in the pockets of the people especially the farmers. Let me suggest that many church houses be improved, more money given to missions and pastors paid better and more promptly. Parents should put their children in school and keep them there. Thus the prosperity can be made a blessing. To hoard it up or spend it in pleasure and wickedness will prove a curse and no doubt God will withhold the blessings in the future, Let every one give thanks.-A. A. Hutto.


## ©. S. SEA FIGHTERS.

## KETCHIN RIDES.

I'm awful fond of ketchin' rides.
1 like those trucks where I kin, stand Without a-holdin' to the sides
( Er maybe holdin' with one hand), Though teacher says it's not refined To go a-ketchin' on behind.
I almost never walk to school,
So many wagons pass our place:
My fav'rite one he makes a rule
Of always leadin' me a chase, An' then pertendin' he's too blind To see me ketchin' on behind.
I've found there's just two kinds of men
What drives th' wagons in our town, C'ause when I meet 'em, now an' then, There's some that grab their whips or frown,
But some they nod an' never mind When I am ketchin' on behind.
1 guess when I am rich an' great An' own a truck an' grocery cart, I'll always drive 'em slow, or wait So little chaps can get a start,$\mathrm{An}^{\prime}$ have 'em built so boys kin find A place fer ketchin' on behind.
-Burges Johnson, in Harper's Magazine for November.

## NIOKNAMES OF THE PRESI-

 DENTS.George Washington, the Father of his Country.
John Adams, the Firm Federalist.
Thrmas Jefferson, writer of the De1. ration of Independence.

James Madison, the True Republican.
James Monroe, the Poor but Spotless President.
John Q. Adams, the Old Man Eloquent.
Andrew Jackson, the Fighting President.

Martin Van Buren, the Shrewd Statesman.
William Heury Harrison, the Hero of Tippecanoe.
John Tyler, the Accidental President.

James K. Polk, the Young Hickory of Democracy.
Zachary Taylor, old Rough and Ready.
Millard Fillmore, the Second Accidental President.
Franklin Pierce, the Yankee President.
James Buchanan, the Bachelor Pres. ident.

Abraham Lincoln, the Father of ints the wide country, where the fathEmancipation.
Andrew Johnson, the Independent er was going to work on a farm, a President; Third Accidental President.
Dlysses S. Grant, the Silent President.
Rutherford B. Hayes, the Policy President.
James A. Garfield, the Teacher President.
Chester A. Arthur, fourth Accidental President.

## SOMEBODY.

There was somebody who said unkind words which hurt somebody else. Was it you?
There was somebody who was selfish and thoughtless in her home. Was it you?

There was somebody who disobeyed mamma and made her a great deal of trouble and sorrow. Was it you?
There was somebody who was often late at school. Was it you?
There was somebody who spoke unkindly of somebody else. Wa's it you?
There was somebody who found nothing but fault with everything in the belongings of her friends. Was it you
There was somebody who borrowed a book and kept it for months. Was it you!
There was somebody who never stopped to think who was hurt by the sarenstic word. Was it you?
There was somebody who, day in and day out, nēver did anything to make anybody else happy. Was it you!Christian Work.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE TELEPHONE.
President Roosevelt is the only man we ever happened to know who really enjoys talking over the telephone. Whenever the bell rings his fingers seem to iteh for the transmitter. There was nobody quick enough to answer the other day when James, Jeffery Roche was calling at the White House, and the President-as Mr. Henry James would say-delightedly went. This conversation ensued:
"Well, what is it?"
"Hello! is Archie there?"
"No, he's not."
"Who's this Im talking to P"
"The President."
"Well, you'll do. Tell Archie to come over and play ball."
"Right away?
"Yep P"
"All right!"
And the chat perforce was discontinued until Archie could be found.-Harp-

## er's Weekly.

## ADELINE'S NEW-OLD DOLL.

Adeline's father was poor, so poor that he could not buy his little girl a doll. This was the grief of Adeline's days. Her friend Edna owned a pretty dolly named Lillian Alice, and how Adeline did long for one tool Still, having Edna's doll sometimes to hold for a long five minutes was better than nothing, and when that pleasure was taken from her, Adeline shed mapy. tears.
Adeline's father and mother moved away from the bare little city home

Edna and her beautiful doll would be seen no more.
The house to which Mr. Royce took his family was very old, and for years nobody had lived there except the squirrels, the mice and the birds. It looked dark, dirty and desolate; but the farmer had offered it to them rent free, and they went to work to make it as tidy and pleasant as possible. Mr. Royce patched up doors and windows; while Mrs. Royce scoured and scrubbed until it really began to, look hemelike. Adeline could not do much to help, so wandered through the big empty rooms, and finally climbed the narrow garrett stairs. She was half afraid of the dusty place, where cobwebs spread over the small windows like curtains, and the dust lay thick upon evergibing. She peered around, however, to see if she could find anything interesting. and was surprised at the many things piled about. There were old /chairs and tables and boxes, and a queer, big chest of drawers. Then she caine upon something which made her ery out in delight-it was a small rocking chair that must bave belonged to a child no larger than she. It seemed to be whole end strong. Oh , if only now she had a doll to rock to sleep in it!
She dragged it across the dusty floor till she reached the great bureau. Those brass-knobbed drawers invited her. She tugged at one till it opened. It was full of all-sorts of things. She turned over rags and books and papers and boxes, peering into the deep recess to see if there was anything she wanted. Then, suddenly, as her hand parted a pile of rags, she saw-oh, how could it be?-res, it truly was-a doll. Adeline clutched the treasure with fast-beating heart, and leaving the littic chair she flew downstairs to find mother:
"A doll" she gasped, holding it up before her mother's astonished facê. "I found it in the garrett."
It was not a very beautiful dolly; it was old-fashioned and worn; it had lost one of its kid fingers, and another was hanging by a thread; its dress was shabby. What did Adeline care for these things?. At last she had a doll to pet, to cuddle, to dress and undress, to rock to sleep.
In a few minutes the little rocking chair had been brought down and made clean, Lillian Alice's china face had been washed-for of course it was named Lillian Alice-and Adeline was sitting out on the shady porch, with the new-old baby in her arms, the very happiest little girl in the whole town. -Christian Standard.


CORRESPONDENCE
(Continued from page 3)
then he needs the sympathies of the brethren, who may be helpful to him in introdueing him into social and business circles, and in many whys bringing to bear many influences which will conduce to his spiritual and social welfare.
While it 'may-be, and doubtless is true that in many places our churches are to blame for not looking more carefully after the stringers who are in their midst, it would seem that one who loves God and his cause, and who wants to do his duty, would seek after the church, rather than wait for the ohurch to seek after him. However true it may be that the church needs him, it is tremendously true that he needs the chnrch. While we must recognize the fact that loyal church attachment is very strong, after all, it is mere matter of sentiment, which should not control. If these non-afflisting Baptists could realize as did the early Christians at Corinth that they belong, first to God and then to the brethren, they would seek fellowship her helm, without an iden of rein which they reside, however limited their stay might be.

> W. G. Ourry.
-New Decatur, Nov. 1, 1904.

## GOLD.

Frank willis Barnett.
It was a golden key that unlocked the treasures of the West and he who would write its story must do it with a pen of gold. Gold is a precions metal of a bright yellow color, and the most duetile and malleable of all metals. It is not liable to injury by exposure, and is therefore well fitted to be used as coin, and it was used for this purpose at an early date. (Exra I. 69-R. V:) but we have no record of their having called themselves "Gold Bugs." Previous to the great California-discovery in 1848 Europe was to a great extent supplied with gold from Mexico, Brazil, New Granada, Chili, and Peru. It would be a thrilling story to tell the wonders that gold wrought from the day when Marshall, the contractor for a saw mill on the estate of Captain Sutter, a Swiss emigrant settler on the banks of the Sacramento, detected particles of gold in the sand of the mill race and that valuablé deposits existed throughout the bed of the stream. Ermigrants and adventurers from all over the world flocked to Oalifornia. Many thought the supply would soon be exhausted, but from 1851 to 1890 the gold mines of the world produced $88,685,681,000$, which was more than double the world's produetion for 350 years, -that is, from 1501 to the end of the year 1850-the smount for those three and one-half eenturies being $\$ 3,129,720,000$. Californis has produced $\$ 1,400,000,000$ sinee discovery of gold in 1846-49.
Old Stamp Mills.

The first discoverers found gold in the gulch creeks; where placer mining axisted there muat be a gold-bearing quarte somowhere, and this was found; samplee of the ore were shown by the
essayer to carry gold in large quantities. Then the next move was to pui up one of the old-fashioned, hardpounding stamp-mills, and for a time all went well. For the first hundred feet down the ore turned out hand-somely- $\$ 25.00$, or $\$ 30.00$ or $\$ 40.00$ per ton. Going a little lower, these figures dropped with alarming rapidity until at, say 150 feet, the equartz ceased to yield. An essay would show that the quartz carried as much gold as ever, but the stamp-mill could not get the metal. Some other process is necessary. This is tried and found successful, and in turn gives way to some still newer and more scientific process, as different ore demanding different treatment is found.

## Scientific Mining.

It many be fairly said that mining is now almost an exact science, at least in so far as its processes are concerned in the treatment of ores. Men with vast sums invested do not make haphazard ventures. Especially to be noted is the constant and persistent experimenting which is going on. Every company, large and small, is on the alert for any new process which will extract gold from the ore at the minimum eost. They now operate with free milling. chlorination and cyanide and a few experimental processes.

## Cost of Processes.

The per cent of gold saved by the different processes will run about as follows: Free milling, about 75 per cent.; smelting, practically all of the values contained in the ore; chlorination, about 92 per cent. of the gold contents and none of the silver, while the cyanide process saves from 80 to 99 per cent. of the gold and about 85 per cent. of the silver contained in the ore.
Approximately it may be said, that the cost of treatment of ores by smelting is between 85.00 and 68.00 per ton; by the cyanide process, $\$ 3.25$ per ton; chlorination may be put down at $\$ 3.75$ per ton, while the free milling properties have paid millions of dollars in dividends, mining ore that does not contain to exceed $\$ 4.00$ per ton, and some of the larger mills have paid dividends on $\$ 2.00$ ore.
The successful experiments on very low grade ores for the past year have demonstrated that millions of tons can now be treated at a profit by the cyanide process that in the past would not have paid the cost of mining and milling, and as a result of these successful experiments capital will be liberally invested in proporties that have remained idle for years for the lack of adequate methods of cheap treatment.
We met a stalwart young fellow out in the Arizons desert and rode for some way with him, and pointing beyond the hills he told of how he and two friends were working sucoessfully a mine which had long been abandoned until the new method of treating low grade ores had been successfully tried.

## The Cyanide Procees.

The nse of a solution of cyanide of potassium as a laxivant for gold and silver ore was flrat practiced in South Africa in 1889. The celebrated Moreur mine, in Utah, was the first in this
country to use it, in 1892, and was followed by the Revenue mill, in Montana, and a plant at Bodie, Oalifornis, in 1894, and since then its use has spread rapidly.
In the cyanide process the ore is first crushed, then put into tanks and a solution of cyanide of potassium is poured over it. The eyanide is shipped from the east in crystals and is a deadly poison, but there have been few accidents in its use and those were entirely due to carelessness. After soaking from twenty-four to forty-eight hours the cyanide eats out all the gold and silver in the ore and holds it in solution. The solution is poured over an incline of boxes filled with fine zine shavings. They are afterwards melted down, the zine burnt out, and the residue, which is gold with a silver alloy, is poured into molds and allowed to cool. The bricks are sold at the essay office in Deadwood, or shipped East.

## The Chlorination Process.

Gold chlorination is a process invented by Prof. C. F. Plattner, of Germany, and was first used in Silesia, in 1848. It was used at Grass Valley, California, in 1857, and Dr. Mears, of Philadelphia, in 1877, patented a process which has been so much improved upon by $A$. Thies, of South Carolina, that the method of barrel chlorination receives in America the name of the Thies process. The principle involved is that metallic gold, especially when in a state of fine division, is readily soluble in chlorine, and the chloride of gold thus formed is completely soluable in water. From this water solution the gold can be precipitated by means of ferrous sulphate (proto-sulphate of iron), sulphuretted hydrogen or metallic sulphides, or charcoal, and the precipitated gold may then be collected on a filter, dried, and melted to bullion. If the precipitation be made by sulphurretted hydrogen in a hot, dilute solution, it consists largely of metallic gold; if, however, the solution be cold, (as is usually the case in practice,) sulphide of gold is precipitated, which must be ronsted before melting to bullion.
We have been in some of the groat gold mining camps where human ingenuity still meets and conquers today the ever-shifting, baffling and elusive moods of nature when she secreted the precious metal in this great treasurehouse among the hills. And we have seen the homes and had pointed out to us the wonderful charitable institutions founded by those who struck it rich, but we have also seen the dug outs of the disappointed who followed haltingly on the steps of dame fortune, and on the whole we believe " 40 acres and a mule" in Alabama is a safer and surer way to a competency. Somehow we have never liked gold as a money, for when quite a lad we gave a $\$ 10.00$ gold piece to a circus man by mistake for a quarter. At the time it was quite a tragedy, but on the whole it saved un money, for it gave me a distaste for side-shows, and you know Brother Crumpton says they are expensive. Our prejudice against gold does not go to the extent that we won't take it for baok dues.

Our parting advice is, read all you
want to about gold mines, but when you see an advertisement in a paper offering the stock at a ridiculously low figure don't buy it, but if you have any money you want to give away put it in missions.

## FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

Last fall Bro. E. Dee Smith gave up his work in Kentucky to ieceept the call of Park Ave. Baptist Church north Birmingham. He and his wife and son, Jesse Barnett, arrived here Oct. 18th, and found a very small membership and only the hull of a church house, which was almost too thin and open to worship in. But now our chureh house is completed with four rooms and vestibule, water works and electric lights, and is a neat structure, with a parsonage built by the side of the church containing all necessary conveniences. Last Sunday was his first anniversary. The following reports were made and several interesting talks given. Dr. I. N. Yohannon, of Persia, also contributed some excellent thoughts. The Woman's Missionary and Aid Society raised $\$ 27.45$ with a small membership. The B, Y. P. U, was organized last November with six members raised and expended on church aid $\$ 126.48$ and has a membership of eighty-six and a Bible Club with five hundred and twentythree. The Spiritual condition of the Union is good. The Sunbeam circle is one if not the best in the State. This band has raised and expended on church and missions 849.80 and have one hundred and ninety members. This Society was organized last November by our pastor's wife with a membership of five. They meet every Sunday morning at nine o'clock and hold one hour and usually these little ones not only remain for Sunday school but until after the eleven o'clock services are over. The Sundry school has increased wonderfully and has raised $\$ 113.40$ more than bearing the expense of the literature, and when hitherto our treasurer advanced the amount required for the same.
The Church has raised and expended $\$ 1,722.00$, and has had seventy-four additions. And I must say there is not a church in the State better organized and has made the progress financially and spiritually speaking that ours has with so small a membership. To God be all praise and glory for his goodness and mercy to us and for sending us such a wise shepherd to direct us and a companion ready and willing to assist. Pray that we may accomplish greater things this year than last. Yours for Christ.

## A. J. Payne, Chureh Clerk.

It is shooking to think that forty thousand birds were killed in one State during the past season to supply adornment for the head of women. Do the gentle wearers of stolen plumage ever stop to think what a sacrifice of life the gratifioation of their fancy in-volves?-Olevelnnd Lesder.




##  <br> Field Notes.

Please publish in your paper my thanks and appreciation to the friends and members of Patsburge Baptist Church for their gift made to me re-eently-a fine suit of elothes. I received it as a gift from our God, wha supplies all our needs. I held a meeting the first Lord's day in August which continued six days. The Lord was with us the first day to the last. We had a good meeting all the time. There were 10 accessions during the week and 14 this year. May the Lord continne the same till all the people shall know the Lord, whom to know is life eternal. This is a young church, about two years old. It is in Crenshaw county, Ala., five miles from Luverne on the Midland branch from Sprague. I hope to see you at the Association next week.-W. C. Avant, Montgomery.
Sunny South: My summer's work is over and I have had a glorious time with my six chnrches this year. There has been 99 accessions to my churches and the good work is still going son. Sabbath schools and prayer meetings have grown out of these meetings, the young members taking the lead. I have taken a new field in part for this year. God helping me in the work I want to make the thirty-fifth year of my ministry the best of my life. During these years of my ministry I have baptized nearly 1,500 people and about that number more has been baptized in connection with my preaching. In theso years God hath by and through the churches wrought this. I sometimes feel sorry when I hear preachers talking about honor and to whom it belonge. I am not concerned about that. My Father whom I serve will see to all that up yonder.-W. H. DeWitt.

Greenville: One of the greatest revival ever held in the First Baptist chureh of this place, closed Thursday morning. Oct. 2nth. It was a glorious revivel in which God poured ont his love upon us. Twenty-three additions, twentr-one by haptism, two by letter. Brother F. F. Watkins of Russelville who is a faithful, fentless, and forceful preacher of the Word of God, assisted our beloved pastor in the services. The Church was greatly revived, sinners convicted of their sins, mourners converter, and some of the mest atubborn snirits found the "beantiful lieht of God." Mny Ood's blessings continue to be with Brother Watkins in whatever field he may be led.T. T. Todd.

We closed our meeting at Seottsboro the 97 th. We had thirteen ndditions. Rev. J. E. Barnard assisted me. I would most earnestly commend Bro. Barnard as an assistant to any pastor who wants perhapa the most successful evangelist in the South and especially where you want powerful doctrinal preaching that convinces without offending Pedo-Baptista. Brother Barnard's sucoess has causod some joalousy, and so some have tried to disoount his preashing as useound, but I went to
say as I understand Baptist doetrine I have never had the privilege of hear ing ten days of more powerful, accur ate and discriminating Bible i. e. Baptist doetrine-W. W. Lee.
Huntsville: The Baptists of this section are planning for a great work this winter. All of the pastors and lay members see the importance of doing something, and if the plans on foot are carried out, there will be a rich harvesting of souls before the New Year. A number of the churches have enjoyed successful revivals. There is a good feeling among the members of all the churches and from the start already made there are good reasons to hope for some good meetings this winter. Rev. W. M. Murray, pastor of the First church, is conducting a very interesting series of prayer meetings every Wednesday night. "Food for Growih" under the heads of "Life," "Conduct" and "Service" are the topics for discussion until January 18. Mr. W. E. Pettus, one of the most feithful Baptist workers in this part of Alabama, is confined to his brother's home (Hon. R. E. Pettus) with an attack of slow fever. Rev. H. E. Rice has jnst closed a successful revival meeting at West Huntsville. Rev. Jenkins, the good pastor of the Gurley and Madison churches, has been called to Montgomery on nccount of the serious illness of his little child.-J. E. Pierce.
The Eufaula Association convened Oct. 19th, 1904, with Ramah Baptist church. Devotional serviees condueted by former Moderator, Hon. G. L. Comer. Introductory sermon preached by Rev. N. B. Williams, of Montgomery. Organization in the afternoon by re-electing Brother Comer Moderator and Bro. J. T. Watkins Clerk and Treasurer. The reading of the letters showed a small decrease in the offerings to Orphange as well as to missions as compared with last year. This, however, was caused not from any lack of unusual interest in these objects, but from a depression caused by agitntion of local financial affairs during the present year. There were more baptisms than for last year, and really I think condition of the churches is better than a year ago. Midway and Three Notch Churches from Centennial Association were received by letter. They report a good year's work, and were heartily welcomed into our midst. Young Brother Wharton, pastor of the First Church, Eufaula, preached the missionary sermon from Mark 16:15. It was logical, forceful and sweet. At its close a collection of $\$ 50.00$ for missions was taken. An increase of $\$ 100.00$ was made in the pledges for the Orphannge and a still larger one to missions. The spirit of the meeting was excellent and everywhere one could see the determination to attempt greater thinge for God and expect grenter things from God. very enrnest prayer was offered just before the missionary sermon pleading with God to send forth laborers and to Bleas our Bro. Ira L. Jordan who has laid down a luerative business to fit himeelf for the Lord's work. Mrs. Hamilton made ns happy by her pres-
ence and her lecture wes an inspiration to the ladies and children who heard her. Bro, S. O. Y. Ray represented the Alabama Baptist's interests and seemed to be doing well, too. Dr. O. F. Gregory, from Montgomery, rep resented Brother Crumpton in a timely and well delivered speech. Quite a number of other visitors were present also. The entertainment was delightful. The community had made ample provision to care for the Asosciation during a three days' session and were badly disappointed at adjournment at the end of the second dny. Next session meets at Midway, Bullock county, Wednesday before the fourth Sunday in October, 1905.-J. Henry Bush.
The Tord's work at Clayton Street: It has been now three months since my lot fell among this appreciative and noble people. We have been working to revive the spiritual life of the Chrreh, and we have been permitted to see some encouraging things during the last two weeks. Twenty-four were added to our Church, 15 of whom were for Baptism. The pastor did all the preaching, but the success of the meeting is largely due to the faithful work and earnest prayers of a consecrated people. We have received 43 into the Church sinee Angust 1st and there are more to follow in the immediste future. In the three months we have raised near 2000.00 for missionsmore than last year all told: Our Sunday schnol has krown grestly. the B. Y. P. U. has taken on new life and works under a new poliev, and in general the work here is rising to higher ground. A nobler and mnre loyal people to their pastor eannot be found. Scarcely a day poes by without some token of love and appreciation. Truly the lines have fallen to us in plensant places. I look forward eaperly each week to the coming of the Alabamn Bantist, which grows better ench week, Mny the Lord enlarge ite influence and increase its power.-J. W. OTIara.

NOTJOE-TO CHDRCHES OR THE MTISCLE SHOALS ASSOCIATTON.

At the recent session of our Association the following pledges were made for Ministerial Education by the messengers for the churches and Sunday schools named below:

Austinville, $\$ 9.00$; Bethel, \$2.50; Central N. D. \$50.00; Blue Spring, 89.50 ; Cave Spring, 89.50 ; Danville. 84.00; Decatur, First Ch.. 85.00; Enon, \$3.00; Folkville, \$5.00; New Decatur, First Ch. $\$ 5.00$; Rock Creek, 82.00 ; Shady Grove. $82.00 ;$ Mt. Zion, 82.00 ; Austinville S. B., 81.00; Cave Springs, S. 8., 81.00; Decatur First Ch. S. 8., 89.00; Gum Sprines (Mis.) 82.00 ; Harmony, 85.00; Hillsboro, $\$ 5.00$; Hartselle, 810.00 ; Monlton Heights, 82.00 ; Mt. Hope, 85.00; Mt. Nebo, 82.50; Mt. Pisgah, 85.00 ; Pleesant Hill, \$5.00; Snlem, 82.00; Town Creek, 85.00; Town Oreek S. S., $8.00 ;$ Moulton S. S., $\$ 5.00$; Central S. S., $\$ 10.00$; New Decatur, First Ch. S. 8., 85.00 ; Hillsboro S. 8.. \$2.00; Mt. Pigrah S. S., 82.00 . Total, 8107.00.

It is important that the tronsurer of the Boned have a part of thin money
as soon as possible, as we have two young ministers at school whom the Board has promised to assist, namely, Bros. Wallace Wear and W. J. Briscoe. These brethren need this money to pay their way every month. $\Delta_{s}$ a matter of course the small amounte the Board appropriates to them would not pay their entire, expenses, but it supplements what they receive from the churches to which they preach, while attending school; and without which they would have to contract a debt, or quit school. The pastors and superintendents of the above churches and Sunday schools will please give this matter attention at once and collect the amounts pledged or part of it and, send the same to the treasurer. This is important, and should not be neglected. The treasurer depends upon the churches to supply the funds to aid these two brethren mentioned. Jos. Shackelford,
Treasurer Board of Min. Ed.
Trinity, Ala., Oct. 28 th, 1904.

## RECEIPTS.

State Board Ministerial Education Since the Convention.
Of this amount \$150.88 was in payment of pledges made at the Convention to settle amount of $\$ 450,00$ balanoe due the 'Southern Baptist Theological Seminiary on lnst session. We estimate our needs at $\$ 2,000$ to coyer the expenses of the Board for the present year. We trust the churches and brethren will take heed thereto and govern themselves àcoordingly.
C. C. Jones, Treasurer.

## East Lake, Ala.

Rembert Ch., \%.00; Pine Hill Ch. $\$ 5.35$; Fayettéville Ch., $\$ 10.00$; Rock Spring Ch., *3.75; Woodlawn Ch., \$5.00; Auburn Ch, \$1.22; Selma Association, 82.50 ; Orrville Ch., 817.85; L M. So., Orrville, 810.00 ; Unian' Springn Ch., 825.00; Bay Minette Ch., 85.88 ; Fort Deposit Ch., 820.00 ; Parker Memorial Ch., 825.00 ; Mt. Hebron, $\$ 9.26$; Thos. F. Ferguson, 87.50; Clayton St. Cb ., $\$ 10.00$; J. W. Partridge, $\$ 3.25$; Warrior Ch., 82.50 ; Shelby Ch., $\$ 14.00$; Tuscaloosa Ch., 850.00; Meaherville Ch., \$3.05; Harpersville Ch., 82.50; Ensley, \$35.00: Montevallo Ch., 821.60 ; New Prospect, 86.01; Sycamore Ch, 87.58; Jasper Ch., \$17.05; Shiloh Ch. 88.90 ; Safford Ch., 825.00 ; E. B. Deason, \$2.50; Unity Association, \$2.60; Jaeksonville Ch.., 85.00 ; Sulligent Ch., 83.40; Vernon Ch., \$1.81; Cooss River Association, 812.75 ; Helton Mem. Ch., 85.00; Jemison Ch., \$10.00; Allenton Ch., 89.05 : Pratt City L. A. Soc. \$5.00: Avohdale L. A. Soc. 810.00 ; Evergreen Ch. Unity Assoc: 85.00 ; Montgomery Assoc., 818.80 ; Epes' Ch., 89 ; Clinton Cb., 81.41 ; Sumterville CK., $\$ 10.00$; Rembert Fill Ch . $\$ 10.00$; Sycamore . R . S., 81.23; Hepzibah Ch., \$5.00; Linwood Ch., 2.00 ; Silem Ch., .50; Silomm Ch, 825.00 ; Vineent Ch., 84.25 : Columbiana Ch., $\$ 13.75$; Enon Ch., \$3.45; Mt. Morish, 85.00 ; Richland, 20.85; Pen River, 89.05 ; Bethlohem, 28.00; Clark Uounty Asson. \$15,00.



## THE BALTIC FLEET.

We have been greatly interested in the movements of the Baltic fleet, for when a student at the University of Berlin we made during a vacation a trip to St. Petersburg by sea, leaving from Stettin in northern Germany, and landing at Cronsfadt.
The canal connecting the Bay of Cronstadt with St. Petersburg is a work of great strategic and commercial
importance to Russia. The canal and importance to Russia. The canal and sailing course in the bay are about six-
teen nuiles long, the canal proper being about six miles and the bay channel. about ten miles, and they together extend from. Cronstadt, on the Gulf of Finland, to St. Petersburg.
We remember with what awe we looked upon the great forts and pictured the time when possibly English men of war would be bombarding them, for in those days it was looked upon as cettain that the conflict would come sooner or later between Russia and England. And although the squadron was drawn out by Japan, the world stood on tip toe when it was known that a fishing fleet from Hull, England, was fired upon in the North Sea by the Russian Baltic squadron, and two steam trawlers were sunk and two others badly damaged. The bodies of two skippers were decapitated. Many of the trawlers' crews were injured, those receiving the most dangerous wounds being conveyed to a mission ship:
The British people were greatly angered, and for a while it looked as if the Russian squadron would be blown off the seas by England's powerful navy but diplomacy triumphed and the lion's roir and the bear's grunt gave way to the cooing of the sweet winged dove of peace. And now that the danger is over the paragraphers are having their fun, one saying: "The prodigious exploit of the Baltic fleet in attacking the Hull fishing fleet in the North Sea, suggests a possible revocation of the Crar's license to operate war-ships. Automobilists that run amuck get into trouble. What of a fleet that runs amuck? Will Europe tolerate the operation in European waters of a fleet that is subject to nightmare, and that fires off its guns by the hundred while under the control of billucinations $\mathrm{p}^{\prime \prime}$. And another 'one, dropping into poetry, adds:
"Unless they stopped its scared career That Baltic fleet will soon
Shoot the planets, that is clear,
And blow to bits the moon.",

## THE AMERICAN GOD OF HUSTLE.

"Get a move on you" is the American slogan until it has been truly said:
"We Americans have been carried
opment of our country that haste has become a second nature to us. - Hustle has become the chief god of the Amer ican pantheon. We rush through a vacation or a trip to Europe as if his Satarie majesty were close upon the hindermost."
Until even the comic supplements picture "Buster Brown" and his dog in a mad rush to keep up with a lot of -American tourists racing through the art galleries on the Continent led by a Cook guide. Success says:
"Take time to be merry, to chave a good time,' and you will double your possibilities of health, wealth, and happiness. Anglo-Saxons are made fun of because they take even their pleasures sadly. Their American cousins, with characteristic energy, make a business of it. Ian Maclaren's story of the American who was 'doing' the United Kingdom is a good illustration of Jonathan's method of pleasuring. A visitor's card was brought to Dr. Watson (Ian. Maclaren,) in his study, but, befofe he had time to read it, his visitor stood before him, and announced himself. 'My name is Elijah J. Higgins,' be said, breathlessly, 'and I am a busy man; you are also busy 'and have no time to fool away. Four days are all I can give to the United Kingdom, and I wished to shake hands with you Good-bye, I am off to Drumtochty ${ }^{1}$ "

## THE BEST TO THE FRONT.

Within the past two months some of Alabama's best men and women have offered themselves to the foreign field. Recently Napier, of Montgomery, has added his name to the list. We are sorry to lose him and the others from our State. We need them-or we think we do. But the Great Oaptain whose eye is on all parts of the battle field knows more than we who oan see only the little spot in which we are fighting. We do not know th eplan of battle, nor the reasons why in the Master's movements. These feel in their souls an imperative call to service in the forefront, and though all Alabama should beg them to remain, they could not stay. Butaso far from detaining them here, we thank God for honoring our State in calling our own to the foreign work. It is fitting that the best should go. The problems of the missionary are such as to tax the ingenuity and wisdom of the most tactful and best equipped. The romantic stage of missions is past. The glamor is gone. We know it to be hard, prosaic, wearing work. But even so, we honor the missionary all the more, and can see more clearly his need of Divine grace and a level head.
We are not of those who would give God only what we feel like sparing of money or men. If He chooses the weak, that is His business. But if He wants the best, He may have it and welcome.
We rejoice to follow' His plan.

## AMERICAN ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE,

The Annual Convention of the American Anti-Saloon League is to be held in Columbus, Ohio, November 16th to 18th, inclusive. Delegates are being
appointed by the Chureh bodies throughout the entire country, and the indications are that this will be the greatest gathering ever assembled under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League movement. The program for this meeting contains the names of a number of men of more than national reputation. The Convention proper is to be preceded by a week's conference of leading temperance workers from all parts of the country. The Anti-Saloon Leigue does not seek membership in the unit of individuals but in the unit of organizations. Its object is to bind together all the Christian reform organizations now in existence for a united attack upon the saloon system. This conference is a "School of Methods," in which the best plans of work are orcught forth and discussed with a view to aggressive, united action. All persons engaged in the work of saloon suppression are invited to be present and participate in this conference. It opens on Weduesday, November 9th, and will catinue up to the opening of the Convention on the morning of November 2ith.
We hope that those who were appointed recently at the organization of the State League in Birmingham will go. and that others who are interested will volunteer.

## THE NEGRO WORK NOT ALL.

There is no little danger in some quarters that the plans of the Home, Board's work among negroes will blind some excellent brethren to the needs of other important interests committed to that Board's care by the Convention. The mountain work needs pushing. The cry for help from the great cities is heart breaking. Our opportunities in frontier towns sometimes pass in a night. In Cuba, where a gracious providence tempted to great things by giving us the start of all others, we are in danger of being distanced by some whose advantages have been much less than ours. With a thousand tongues clamoring for help, there be some who still gravely write and speak on the question of whether or not the Home Board has a field, and others who, doubting the wisdom of this plan or that lose sight of the main issues in discussing a single point. We have a right to call in question the policy of any of our Boards, but what right have we, while doing that, to neglect or withdraw support from various enterprises and duties of which God is calling us in tones we cannot fal to hear? Keep the main thing in view.

## IAWSON LEAVES THEM OUT.

In his articles on "Frenzied Finance," Mr. Lawson of Boston, is giving the publie some inside views on the working of yarious stock manipulators. The fact that he seems to have been led to inform the public of such wholesale robbery by a failure to get his lshare of the booty does not detract from the interest of what he says. If half he writes is true, the fact that he may be a scoundrel does not-relieve the situation. He scores the promoters, the banks and the orowd that puts up the trick to rob the public. And
again, if half he says is true they deserve it all and the chain gang "to boot."
But he has little to say about the silly crowd who have lost in the usual way of betting on another man's tricks. The man who "didn't know it was loaded" is a Solomon compared to these lambe who meekly walk up to be sheared every time the stock fixers need, or rather want, a fresh supply of wool. Mr. Lawson, himself a shearer of lambs, seems to lose sight of the fact that but for the folly of the little speculators, the wisdom of the great ones would be of no avail.
There are those who hope these articles will in a large degree lessen the robbery their author describes. Vain hope. Some may be warned today, but that will have no. effect on those who wish to get rich before noon tomorrow. The burnt child, of course, comes back no more, but the manipulators figure with mathematical certainty on the birth of a new crop of suckers every hour. Nor are they disappointed.

## HONOR AND OUR PLEDGES.

To pledge a certain amount of money for a given object, and to do this without condition, creates a debt of honor. For this the debtor needs to make satisfaction just as he would in the payment of any other honest obligation. It it be at all within the range of possibility it ought to be paid to the last cent. If untoward circumstances arise making such payment impossible, the thoroughly honest man will explain the whole matter to the satisfaction of the parties who had the claim upon him.
Sometimes pledges are made at our associations and conventions, not for a certain sum of money, but for the obligation to do one's utmost to raise a certain amount. Here the honest man is bound not for the money, but for specifie effort. He who promises to do his best to secure $\$ 50$ for some worthy object has discharged his duty if he really does his best though he succeed in securing only $\$ 10$. But another man under similar promise who sends in $\$ 49$ when it was possible to send $\$ 49.50$ or the full 850 is still a debtor. These are simple matters of common honesty in which the conscience of honorable men will not suffer them to go astray.
There is, however, one little, but important point, herein involved that many excellent people strangely overlook. It is the simple duty of writing to those to whom the pledge was made, if for any reason full payment is impogsible. Until such is done the pledger leaves the impression that he still intends to pay, and permits others to encourage a hope, and perhaps, incur expense because of it, when the man upon whom he depends knows he can or will never pay his pledge. There is and can be no excuse for failure here. Five minutes of time, and one cent postal is all that is needed. A man who neglecta to do this shows a lack of consideration that ought to be impossible to a fine sense of honor.
There is still another thing involved bere not of more importanoe, to be sure, for nothing is of more importance
than honor, but still of great conse quence. The men to whom we commit the various enterprises of our churches, on the strength of pledges made, project the work along certain lines. If the pledges are unredeemed the work fails and the cause is hurt; while every man and the family of every man who touches it suffers and sometimes suffers keenly. Beloved, let us think on these things.

## THE TRIUMPH OF PEACE.

Amid the disheartening conditions of the far East a lover of peace may be excused if he grows discouraged. That savage conflict, the end of which no man can see, makes the heart sick, and the possibility of other, or all nations being drawn into the whirlpool of blood is appalling.
The world almost held its breath when lately the wires thrilled with the news that the Russian Baltic fleet, en route to Japanese waters, had fired upon a lot of English-fishing boats. The damage done was considerable, but even had it been less it could ordinarily mean only one thing-war between England and Russia. Ard because of existing treaties that would compel France to enter the struggle on Russia's side. It staggers the imagination to picture what would have followed. To what remote corner of the globe the conflagration would have spread none could have foretold. No home could have felt secure from what was, o might be, of distress and sorrow. De vout hearts the world ovensprayed, "Oh God, stay the red hand of war?"
The calm, enlightened sense of moderation laid its hand on the passions of a justly indignant nation and England agreed to refer the matter to a board of arbitration.
The matter is not settled. While this is being written the British warships are stripped for action, ready to dispute the passage of Gibraltar till satisfaction be made. But what a triumph t will be for glorious peace if so critical a danger can be passed without an appeal to arms. It is a matter that ordinarily could not be settled by arbitration. If arbitration can save the world from the horrors of the war we might expect, it will justify the optimism of those who still hope for such an understanding among the nations as will make war impossible.
England does not. want to fight her nearest neighbor. Nor does France want to fight England. Wouldn't it be a thousand pities if the folly or $\sin$ of others should set them at each others throats?
"Lovely art thou, oh peace, and lovely are thy children; and lovely are the prints of thy footsteps in the green valleys."

The world will doubtless take particular satisfaction in according Emperor Nicholas, to whose initiative. The Hague convention owed its existence, the honor and credit of having proposed an honorable solution of the North-Sea incident, which might have plunged Russia and Great Britain into war, by an appeal to its rules.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.
We wish to call special attention to Dr. Stakely's article on the "Structure of Genesis" in this issue.
We prny God's blessings upon the Texas State Conventon, which is now in session at Dallas, Texas.
"Paul Judson," the new Baptist story by Edward Bagly Pollard, D. D., is the feature of last week's Argus. Dr. Pollard has distinct literary gifts.
Everybody's Magazine, with a circulation of 600,000 , gets $\$ 500.00$ per page for advertising. Space can be had in the Alabama Baptist on a yearly contract for less money.

John M. Moore, of Atlanta, who died Friday from appendicitis, the son-inlaw of Dr. M. B. Wharton, of Eufaula, was a young man of sterling character. We tender our sympathy to the bereaved family.
The death last week of Mrs. Janie Smith Barrett, the beloved wife of Mr E. W. Barrett, editor of the Age-Herald, brought sorrow into many hearts and homes, for she was not only beautiful in face, but lovely in manner, blessing those who came into her presence. May God draw very nigh unto the bereaved husband and take the little daughter under the shadow of His wing is our prayer.
Is it so that business is the chief American interest ! One of our leading magazines, advertising in Printer's Ink says:/ "We are a nation of business men engaged in the inauguration, promotion and development of great industries. Our most burning problems are bound up with our businesses. Our most stirring writers today are those who are piercing the heart of modern business problems." Unless safeguarded the spirit of commercialism will cause us to run amuck.
The Episcopal Convention acted wisely in refusing to amend the canon concerning the marriage of divorced persons. It has been well said that "It would be cruel and in the face of Scripture to forbid the marriage of the innocent party to a divorce. It is dreadful to think how near this great denomination came to committing his sin."
The Biblical Recorder says:' "Honor to the noble old man! Major J. M. Crenshaw, whose farm looks down upon Wake Forest, agreed last week to give $\$ 500.00$ to the Biological Laboratory. He is Wake Forest's first son! He was the first student to enter when the institution was opened in 1834. Her children arise up and call her blessed. It is time for the "Howard Spirit" to begin to show itself in Alabama. Let her sons rise up and help to endow their Alma Mater.
"Some remarkably interesting photographs of scenes during and after the battle of Liao-Yang are published in the current Harper's Weekly. In this battle, the most important land engagement of the war, 400,000 men were en-gaged-more than twice the number that fought at Gettysburg. The photographs published in the Weekly show actual battle scenes-artillery in action, movements of troops, and scenes in the trenches after the fighting.

It wis said by a Bostonian that the Archbishop of Canterbury was welcom:
ed by all classes except the Roman Catholics. Wasn't it too badf And so many of them looking with such eagur eyes towards Rome.
The Mexican Baptist Convention, which was organized one year ago in the City of Mexico, met at Torreon, State of Coahuilla, Mexico, October 13th. There were 60 messengers from all parts of the Republic. From the beginning until the close there was manifested the greatest unity and brotherly consideration. It was about 50 years ago that James Hickey, the first Baptist missionary, carried the Gospel to Mexico, and now the future is full of hope.

Our dearly beloved McCollum says: "The conditions in the East seem to me to invite a large increase of our force in Japan. It is true that some of our Chinese missionaries laugh at the suggestion that Japanese Christians will be a potent factor in the evangelizing of China. But if the Japanese are becoming the teachers of the Chinese in commerce, edacation, diplomacy and war, it does not seem to me a violent supposition to think that the Japanese will be the teachers of the Chinese in religion as well."

## CHEAP RATES TO THE WEST

 Via Queen and Orescent Route, A. G R. R.The Queen and Crescent Route (Alabamn Great Southern) will sell cheap round trip Homeseekers tickets to all points in Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory on November first and fif teenth, also December sixth and twentieth, with final limit 21 days from date of sale; choice of route via either New Orleans or Shreveport. Twelve hours quickest time to Texas, via Shreveport. No Transfers. All changes of cars made in Union Depot at Shreveport. The line traverses some of the finest farming lands in the United States situated in Louisiana and Mississippi, including the Delta Lands of the Mississippi River, and the famous Red River lands of Louisiana making it by far the most desirable Homeseekers Route to Texas. For maps, literature, rates and other information, call on or address A. B. Freeman, T. P. A., 1925 First Ave, Birmingham, Ala.

ANNUAL REUNION ALABAMA DIVISION UNITED CONFEDE. RATE VETERANS, MOBILE, NOV. 15-16, 1904.
Account the above occasion the Southern Ry, takes pleasure in announcing a rate of one cent per mils in each direction plus 25 cents for round trip, from all points within the State of Alabama, to Mobile and return with a minimum rate of fifty cents. Tickets on sale Nov. 14-15, 1904, with final limit to Nov. 18. The following rates will govern from points named below: Anniston, Ala., 86.20 ; Birmingham, Ala., \$5.55; Calera, Ala., 81.75: Ohildersburg. Ala., \$5.30; Maplesville, Ala., 84.15; Pell Oity, Aln., 86.20 ; Selma, Als., 83.50; Talladega, Ala., \$5.70.
For ticket and further information call on neafest Southern Ry. Agent, or address R. B. Oresgh, T. P. A., Birm; ingham, Ala ; J. N. Harrison, D. P. A.

## Men of Note.

CARNEGIE CLASSIFIES MEN.
In expressing his gratification on' receiving the Bessemer gold medal, which each year is presented by the Iron and Steel Institute to a man who has rendered distinguished service to the iron and steel industry, Andréw Carnegie took occasion to elassify mankind.
"All men," he said, "may be placed in one of three classes. These are:

Men who go through the world doing a great work and who do not receive the recognition they deserve.
"Men whose work is appreciated and who are'rated according to the value of their service.
"Men who themselves must realize that they receive ten times greater recognition than they are entitled to.
"And I think," he added, "that after receiving the Bessemer gold medal you will have no difficulty in divining to what class the president of the Iron and Steel Institute belongs."

## THE JAPANESE COMMANDERS.

So little attention 'was paid to the details of the Chino-Japanese war, that most of us have not recognized the namés of Japan's present victorious commanders as already renowned in the war against China; yet it is a remarkable fact that every one of the Mikado's generals whose names are now familiar even to the man in the street gained high distinction in the war of ten years ago. Field-Marshal Yamagata was then, in command of the first Japanese army. Field-Marshal Oyama in like manner commanded the second Japancse army, which captured Port Arthur. Major-General Nogi, as be then was, made a name for himself at the fall of Kaiping. LieutenantCeneral Kuroki was the hero of Wei-Hai-wei, which was brilliantly assaulted and captured by the Japanese. Lien-t:iant-G-neral Oku was the hero of the first capture c? New-Chwang. Similarly Vice-Admiral Togo, whose name stands first for actual achievement in naval warfare, gained high distinction in the Chinese war. Then a captain, he was in command of the Naniwa, one of the three swift war-ships, which led the attack against the Chinese battleships at the outset of the war. He was the leading figure in the sinking of the transport Kowshing, which had on board a number of English officers and engineers, in Chinese service. When the Naniwa fired on the Kowshing and sank her, the English officers jumped into the water from the sinking ship. While struggling in the water, they were fired on by the Chinese, and were with great difficulty rescued by the Japanese under Onptain Togo. Another Japanese commander, now famous, Lieutenant-General Nodsu, made his mark at Ping-Yang, at the beginning of the Chino-Japanese war, while the contest was still being fought on Korean soil.-Oharles Johnston, in Harper's Weekly.

# SUIN SPois Prevented By Citicura 

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## (3) HOME TALKS

She doeth little kindnesses,
Which most leave uifidone or despive; For naught which sets one heart at case,
And giveth happiness 'or peace,
Is low-esteemed in her eyes.
-J. R. Lowell.
Harper's Bazar says: "It is almost inexcusable to end a letter 'Sincerely;' 'Faithfully', 'Cordially' or the like, though many educated persons mako this mistake. The wording should be, of course, 'Sincerely yours,' or 'Faithfully yours.' Otherwise the writer shows abruptness and lack of courteng to her correspondent."

John Ruakin, in counting up the blessings of his childhood, reckoned these three for first good: Peacehe had been taught the meaning of pence in thought, act, and word; and never heard father's or nother's voice once raised in any dispute, nor seen an angry glance in the eyes of either, nor had ever seen a momenth trouble or disorder in any household matter. Next to this he estimated obedience-he obeyed a word or lifted finger of father or mother as a ship her helm, without an idea or rosistance. And, lastly faith-pothing whs ever promised him that was not given, nothing ever threatened him that was not infficted, and wothing ever told him that was not true.Hurlbut.

Inobel Delarey in the Pilgrim says: Did you ever notice how many people you meet on the street have unntrractive facest Yet worry, ill health or depression will put ugly lines around the mouth and between the eyes in no time, so cheer up, look pleasant and train the corners of your mouth to turn upward. Langhing may wrinkle the face, but it will be in a different way, and you know the jingle:
"Laugh, and the world laugha with you, Weep, and you weep alone;
For this sad old earth has need of our mirth,
It has sorrow enough of its own."
According to Dr. Wolf von Schierbrand, writing in the Delineator, the curious and appalling diserepancy between the lot of the grande dame in Russia and that of the women of the middle or lower classes is the rosult, not so much of greater wealth, as of a complete reveral of standards. The Russian aristocracy is coomopolitan, and its women are, like the women of the powerful advaneing nations of western Europe, an independent force leading in society and domestio. lifo; but the worsen of the bulk of the nation are still .Oriental, and more the slaves than the belp-mates of thoir huabnnde. The cendition of these women is fifter.
able in its degradation and hopeleasness. As the author concludes, "Their outlook and their opportunities aeem to be less advanced and their social status on a lower plane than in almost any other European country."
The newspapers report that at a lamn fete in Nem York a lady lost a goldchoin bag containing fivo thousanddollar bills, eight hundred-dollar, about $\$ 200$ in smaller bills, two drafts on New York, for $\$ 10,00$, and a long jewelled neek-chain worth 4,000 ; in all about \$20,000 worth of "swag," not counting the value of the gold bag. It mould the a relief to the nerres of the country if the Newport ladies would ase a little common eente about the eare of their jewela. Ho is an exceptional man who carries about with him any considerable sum of money or anything elso that it would profit any one to steal. If he is going to an auetion or a horserace he may proride himself with roedy cash, but certainls when he puts on hif beat clothes he is not apt to encumber himself with mueh more than his eab hire. And a man has pocketa, too, in which, at a pineh, he can tuck awny. bank-bills to that they will be fairly safe. But a man who would earry twenty thonsand dollars to a gardenparty would be thought to need a guardian--Harper's Weekly.

There are 635 diasppointed girls in Great Britain. Bot there is at least one who is mupremely happs.
Some months age a young colonist of Britieh Columbis wrote to Edgar Wallace asking him to choose from among the homeless girls of London one who would be willing to go out to him as his wife.
The publication of this letter produeed a food of correspondenes. Six hundred and thirty-six apinsters, ranging in age from 17 to 45 ; were anxious to take the fatal step. Six hundred and thirtr-six sidventurous soouls looking forvard with pleanarable anticipation to the "Robinson Crusoe sort of lifo" that the young colonial promited.
A log hut amid the dark pines of the Rockies ; a vista of snow clad peaks, and the great stretches of mountain lakes-these are the surroundinmes in Which the nemly married prir will pass the next few years of their lives.
Tet, despite the promised loneliness, the applieants wero onger to join fortunes with the man of British Columbin. Mr. Wallace, who has apent an anxious weok in reading through the correepandence and interviewing enndidntes, has finished his work, and the bride will be dispatohed "oarriareo paid" to her destination.
"T have chosen a country grll," bo salid to the wriwer. "She is from Litulehampton, Suseax. Her ago is 92 and ohe io homoless. She it a rood coolk fairly prote, and a neet livelo body. I think the $w$ II . mibe eor Gazadina frieed a goed wifo."

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## Missionary Items.

Rev. W. E. Crocker, writing to the Foreign Mission Journal from ChinKiang. China, says: "During this quarter the attendance at the meetings has been good and there were six applications for baptism. In talking with my helper we thought that there were about twenty who were interested in the Gospel, and seven who seemed to be in earneat."

The Chinese government has recently opened 180 elementary schools in the province of Shangtung. They are free to all, but very many of them are empty. Mission schools in the same province are well attended, although they charge tuition. The reason of the contrast is distrust of goverament officials, and knowledge that missionary schools really educato.
W. G. Fitz-Gerald, writing on "The Woman Missionary Abroad," in the Norember Delineator, draws a graphic picture of the dangers and hardships that beset those who carry the Gospel to re mote regions of the earth. "Grevious disillusionment awaits the enthusiastio American woman in the mission field, ${ }^{n}$ he says. "There are, indeed, trouble and trials of every kind, ranging from destructive insects, leaky grass roofs, house-haunting snakes, and leopards that carry off the school-children, up to tribal and slave-seeking raids, tornadoes, plague and diseases, some of them as mysterious as they are dreadful, such as the sleeping sickness of the Congo." But these words can convey no such idea of the hardships of the missionary's life as the thrilling episodes that are related of those who have taken part in it, which prove, indeed, the heroism and self-sacrifice of the men and women who are engaged in evangelizing the countless millions of heathen.

The General Convention of the Episcopalian Church at Boston gave a large place to the consideration of missions. Tremont Temple was the scene of two large mass meetings, one for women, and one a general meeting, at both of which the archbishop was present, and made brief addresses. At the woman's meeting it was announced that the offering which had been taken amounteci to over $\$ 148,000$ in cash. This, we un derstand, represents an offering for three years, but even then it is certainly of most commendable proportions. At the general mass meeting addresses were made by bishops from Japan, China, the Philippine Islands, and West Africe. Much enthusiasm was manifostod and a spirit of doep devotion to Christ pervaded the addresses. But it lacked the peouliar inspiration which comes from the reoital of partioular instances of lives transformed by the power of the Spirit under the preaching of the Gospel, such as charsoterize the addrosess of our misaionaries.-Word and Way.

## Temperance Items

There are 34,000 saloons in the State of New York. In all the States south of the Ohio river, including. Arkansas and Louisiana, there are 27,000 saloons.

The contention for the suppression of drunkenness is no longer a contention with the ordinary appetite for alcoholic drink, but a contention with a vast and systematived power of money, which is working by all the laws and arts of trade to increase its market, to develop this appetite to an extent proportionate to its greed.-President Tucker.

Will any one deny that alcohol is not the chief cause of individual failtures to properly make adjustments to the circumstances which underlie , businese and earning a livingt. Ventures sent to sea. like ships, with alcohol in command or at the helm, cannot mind the winds, take proper astroniomical obser vation, or sail the ship to the right port. More men fail in business or lose their employment by reason of drink than from all other causes. Alcohol ruins a man's business, health, his home, his happiness, his brains.-Banner of Gold.

Tom F. McBeath, president of the Florida Press Association, is authority for the statement that at a recent smoker tendered the Association by the local press of Jacksonville, at least ninetenths of the editors drank to the toasts in water, and at the close of the banquet over five-sixths of the glasses of cocktails and wine stood untouched-in fact of all the fifty editors present not over four touched a drop of either cocktail or wine. We have beard much of the educational and moral growth of Florida for the past few years; perhaps here is one of the secrets. All honor to the Florida Press.-Gainesville Star.

If the Chiengo Common Council pass es the proposed ordinance permitting anloon opening after midnight, it will have taken a long step toward the creating of criminals. It would be a backward step, too. While on every hand attempts are being made to regulate if not to prohibit liquor selling and criminal manufacturing, thus to encourage both would be little less than municipal insanity. The argument is being urged that if it were not for the license money of the saloons Chicago would be bankrupt, and therefore saloons should not be prevented from extending their busincss, especially when they are willing to pay extra for the privilege. This argument is easily answered by reference to the other side of the ledger where the expense of curbing and trying sa-loon-inspired oriminals may be found. We venture to say that if there were no saloons in Chicago 75 per cent of the cost of our criminal courrts, police and jails would be saved. If there were no liquor sold probably 90 per cent. of the expenditure for orime prevention, detection and puniahment wnild be unzeo-essary,-8tandard.


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Under and by virtue of a certain mortzage exeeuted on, to-mit, the loth day of said mortgage is reeorded 'n Yolume 82 on Page 185, Keeord of Mortgages, in Probate Oourt of Jefferson O -unty, Alatama, and paysble to the underfigned, the ind-btedness secured by said murggage beink pastdue, I will, by viryue of the power of ale contained in suid mort gage, offer for sale at public ontery at the court house door of Jefferson County on the lst day of December, 1904, the fol owing described real estate, to twit. Lot nineteen (19) in Bloek two (9) in Hall's add ition to the city of Bifmingham, Alnbama, si shown by map made by Arthur O. Wilson and B. B. Benson, Civil Engineers, and recorded in the affice of the Judge of Probate of asic paun'y and state in map bo $z$ one (1) page (56) feet on Third:Street, and running bask of uniform width one hundred a.d forty ( 140 ) feet to an all-y, between Second and thind Streets in Seetion Nine, Township 18. Range 8 west, situated in Jefferson County, Alabama.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { John L. Bims, Jr. } & \text { B. M. Allengi. } \\ \text { Mortgage. }\end{array}$
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Default havirg been made in the paymepet of the debt secared by mortgage,
exeanted by Anna Wilkinson to A. Leo Oberderfer on the 13th day of May. 1905, which mortgage is reeorded in Volume 885 on parge 188 of the Reenrds of Mortgages, In thr office of the Pmbate Judge
of Jefterson 0 minty. Alabama, which of Jertuage together with the debt secured morteage sogether with the debt secured ber. 1004 , duly transferred and shaigned to W. T. Hill, the said. W, T, Hill, ss assignee and transferee of stid morteage and debt, will on the Srd day of Deeme ber, 1904, sell at public auction under the powersof sale in suid mortgage during the legal ho ira of sale, to the hirchest bifder for eash, in front of the Ooart
House door. in Birmingham, Jefirsn. House door in Bimingham, Jeft renn
Oounty, Alabsma, the following deseribed reat estate, to-witi
Let namber Twenty-fonr in Binek number Five, in Roardale Park, Hamilton survey. Iring in South-enst quarter (s E. Y) of North-Wr, it quarter (N.W, W) of Bration seven, Tawnanip eighteen, Mance
two West Said lot fronting fifty (80) two West 8pid lot fronting fift ( 80 ) feet, s z (6) 7relies, on 8nuth side of Wal-
nat street and extending back of onlform natsirvet and extending back of aniform
Width one hundred and sizty (100) feet. Widin one hundred and sixty (100) feet, more or oess, according to the map and sit improvements theren, sltuated In Jefterson County, Alahama.
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TME LAXo, ©O., Duihom, N. C.
Bro, W. L. R. Cahall, the new pastor at Mullins, who came to us from Alabame, has taken hold of his field in carnest, and has already won his way into the hearts of his Pee Dee brethren. The folk at Mullins are loudly proelaiming a treasure,-Baptist Courier.

## B. Y. P. U..

Justice Andrew J. Cobb, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, is leading a very large Sacred Lecture class at the Capitol Avenue Church, Atlanta.
The wise president sees to it that no one takes all the time. The work of a Union is to train and develop. The more chance for exercise the more development of the members. The preaident is the developer.-The Baptist.

Christian Index: "Pastor Robert van Deventer, of the Duffy Street Church, Savannah, writes that his Conquest Missionary class will probably number two hundred. It is not difficult to forecast what that church will be as a missionary power in the years to come."
The motto of the B, Y. P, U., "Loyalty to Christ," is the tacitly accepted motto of all those who profess to follow Christ, but should a rigid test be brought to bear upon us, I wonder if miny of us could stand the test-if many of us could truthfully say we had been "Loyal to Christ" in all things at all times-I fear me much we could not say sol-Annie Taylor Embree,
Dr, W. J. MeGlothlin is delivering a series of Sundny evening lectures before the B. Y, P. U, of MoFerran Memorial Church on "The Lives of Great Christinns," These lectures will continue throughout the winter months-Argus.

From the B, Y, P, U, at LaFayette. -The B. Y. P. U. at this place has begun its winter work with earnestness and new life. Quite a number of new members, signing the pledges, have been added to our roll, and with the help of a new pastor, whom our church hopes soon to have, we can but expect deeper interest and better results. An unusual helpful program suggested by the "quarterly" was given at the last meeting and did all good who were.prosent.

## Enlarging the Work.

1. "Do we need it P "-Sallie K. Par

## son.

2. "Is it possible P"-Mary Greer.
3. "Can we do it T "-H. G. Webb.
4. Solo-W, B, Niehols.
5. Paper-Sarah Marable.
6. Board work-G. E. Burnett.

The black board work is one of the móst interesting and helpful features of the weekly program, and with many beautiful and deep : soulful thoughts written in pictorial letters upon the board, our presjident never fails to catch the eye, ear and heart of all his hearers and sow the procious seed for future harvesting.

Mr. Mitchell of Huntsville, a mem: ber of the State Executive Committee, and a live and interesting B, Y. P. U. worker, was present and his excellent talk added much to the program, making him an ever welcome visitor. M. Greer, Dor.


## Waists in Wool

TESIDES the intrinsic money value of the waista they have an intrinaie atyle value that enhances them wonderfully But we never charge for the aigle i it is the "to boot" that always goes wish a saks bargain These are of woolensmeant for blustery winter wear. Nan's Yelifg. Mohair, Slefilan and Etamiae. There's a grace and sharm woven in every weave and the hard finish briatly threada upell "service"' and "service.". The atyles are beautifal. Simple tailor effects that express an inexpressible "something"一 What is it? It can be seen, almost felt, but It ean be expressed no more than a grest ardent love.

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4.95 Full Nun's Veiling, White, Blue and Black. Stook collar with attached bow. Fullshouldert-fall front-rather Gibsonesque. Front covered with pleats-

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7 Of Nun's Veiling-the style is als
T. 54 Of Nun's Veiling-the atyle is alaborate-bat well within the realm of good collar, 8 tabsembroldered in dotane. And decorated with butions. The yoke is "set ofi" in turn are embroidered in dots and tacked with bettons erosses of ailk bands, which有
4.95 Of Mohair-Blue, Brown and Black. Stock collar with an attractive double tab. Pleats at froat bound in silk bands. Silk buttons at frontand at euffe.
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## ROSE TOBACCO CURE,

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## Baptist Exchanges

For years the Weatern Recorder, Louisville, Ky, has had a standing offer of $\$ 1000$ reward "for a passage in New Testament Greek, where the word baptize means to sprinkle or pour." $\mathrm{T}_{0}$ take in the little prize would be mighty nice. Why does not some of rantizing friends do itl-Western Baptist.
Rev. W. T. Elmore, of the Baptist Mission in South India, sends the following testimony of an old man to the committee when he wha an applicant for baptism; "I have forgotten every answer to the questions the teacher taught me, but one thing I know, I had a great burden of $\sin$, and my stomach (heart) was full of fear, but it is all gone now and I am saved and happy and want to be baptized." The application was successful.-Christian Work.
This is a terrible charge which the Watchman brings against the publio schools of Massuchusetts: "Our public schools are by no means exempt from responsibility for the degradation of children. They have been so afraid of teaching religion that they have too generally neglected to teach morality. They have sharpened the wits of the childron only to make them more expert in evil." Oh for the glad day when every. Baptist child shall be in a Baptist schooll-Western Recorder.

We are exceedingly pleased at the movement for union of all the Baptist forces in China to advance educational and publication work. This prevents frietion and gives all the foree which a union of efforts produces. Wo used to read with interest that passage of Seripture where "one shall chase thousand and two put ten thousand to flight;" and we have wondered if that is God's value of united effort-a tenfold increase of two over one--Mary land Baptist.

If the three practical interests before us at this time are missions, education, and temperance, it is worth while noting the vital relation that temperance bears to the other two causes. As to missions, few things would strengthen the confidence of heathen nations in our efforts in their behalf more than for us to remove from Christendom the curse of drunkenness. As regards Mission work for the negro in particular, our first duty is to rid him of the temptation of the open saloon, which is today the vulture gnawing at his vitals. When we turn to education, no one familiar with college life can doubt that the evil of drink is working serious mischief among the elect youth who are in these seats of culture. The biggest endowment which the State of Virginia can bestow upon our institutions of learning would be to throw around them a zone inaccessible to the stealthy attacks of the saloon. Thu the cause of temperance is closely bound up with all other interests dear to us, such as missions and education, not to speak of industry and politeal mor-ality,-Religious Herald.

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## Preachers' Corner.

Ten qualifications were claime Luther for an efficient minister of the Gospel:

1. He should be able to teach plainby and in order.
2. He should have a good heed.
3. Good power of language.
4. $\mathbf{A}$ good voice.
5. Good memory.
6. He should know when to stop.
7. He should be sure of what he theans to say.
8. Be ready to stake body and soul, goods and reputation, on its truths. 9. He should study diligently.
9. Should suffer himself to be vexed and criticised by every one.
\& The Indian Territory is greatly in need of more strong preachers. That does not mean that they have none of this kind. Indeed, the Territory has many of God's choice men in the pulpits. Here is an example of the way some of them do things: A.O. Stewart is pastor at Tahlequah. Last Sunday he thaught his class in the Sunday school, preached at eleven, preached a funeral sermon at 2 , baptized 5 persons at three, addressed a woman meeting at four, preached again at night and condueted an after-meeting at the close of the sermon. Hard work, glorious work, sacred work!-Word and Way.
The London Quarterly Review for July has a very fine artiele by Prof. James Denny on The Education of a Minister, in which he sets forth admirably what would pass muster as the Baptist view on this great subject. "A school for training ministers ought to open its doors to any edacated Christian man, without requiring, that his education should have been obtained in one particular way." He says that the object of Seminary training should be to put men in possession of the Bible (especially the English Bible) the conditions which he has to meet, and the art of expression.

RULES FOR- KILLING-THE- PASTOR.
J. W. Slaten.

1. Stay away from church meetings. 2. Go fishing on Sunday, or go visiting.
2. Attend all the sociables and fairs.
3. Attend lodge freetings in preference to church services.
4. Prefer clubs and suppers to pray-er-meetings.
5. Pay dues promptly to other orders, nothing to pastor.
6. Oriticise the pastor freely for preaching against sin.
7. Accuse him of being too pharisnical.
8. Never pray for him, nor tell him you like him.
9. Censure him for not visiting.
10. Accuse him of being partial.
11. Demur at his suggestions in church work.
12. Aceuse him of being "boss," "trying to run things."
13. Never visit him in sickness.
14. Do not co-operate in revival offorta.
15. Make yourself the head of a worldly clique.
16. Dictate how and what he shall preach.
17. Accuse him of driving people away by frequent collections.
18. Acense him of having, the "big head."
19. Ask him to resign-Western Baptist.

## UNHAPPY PASTORS

"I am going to W- for life," said a pastor a few years ago. He is a wise, earnest, cultured, consecrated preacher. He was nearing the zenith of his life. He had experience, forecast, faith in God and confidence in God's people. He had been unusually happy in his fellowship with brethren. But not until the time when he said, "I am going to W- for life," had be been in a field which tasked his powers and promised to realize his ideals.
He went to W-On On first Sunday morning he frankly stated his hopes and disclosed some of his plans. He was manily. He was not uncharitable towards the champion of other plans, but he was firm in his contention for such plans of work as he mentioned.
Some of the people glanced knowing ly aeross the aisles as the new pastor spoke. They surely heard the bugle sound the approach of conflict. On that day the pastor unknowingly invited the antagonism of a deacon who held the scepter of power in that church. The deacon for more than a dozen years was an advocate in public and in private of a plan of work which the new pastor promised to overthrow. That the pastor knew nothing of the deacon and nothing of his many sacrifices for the plan made no difference to the deacon. From that very hour he was opposed to the new pastor. The brethren besought him to forsake his idol. The pastor sought conciliation or compromise. They all failed. The deacon would not yield. He would see the church in its coffin before he would sield his plan of contributing. He persuaded the church to follow the old and hallowed plan. He declared that the pastor was not right that he taught advanced theology, that he was foster ing intovations.
The pastor was unhappy. The brethren believed that the pastor was sensible, conservative, safe and sound. It never roceurred to the brethren to ask the deacon to resign.
It is not an impertinence to say that sometimes a deacon ought to resign. The pastor's resignation does not settle everything. It is not impertinent to say that the board of deacons is the creation of an emergency, a secondary consideration, and that the deacons ${ }^{2}$ have no authority to call a pastor, A deacon has no right to lord it over God's heritage. There is just as much Scriptural authority for electing a deacon every year as for electing a pastor everg'year.
Our hopeful pastor 'who went to W - for life left within a short time. He was unhappy. The people were all edified and refreshed by his ministry except the deacon and those whose minds he controlled.-Word and Way.

## Money in the Country.

Oountry people who have money eannot keep it in A place so annafe as their own housee. It is liable to

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## Sunday Schools.

Every Sunday school should have a corps of substitute teachers. Absolute faithfulness cannot always secure the presence of every teacher, and provision for necessary absenoe should be made.-J. W. Axtell.
Politicians ann find men (the roters) for political purposes. Why can't the Sunday school find men, women and children for religious purposes I You can if, like the politician, you will organize and go after them-H. Beauchant.
In explanation of why primary teachers are more uniformly satisfactory than any others, it should be remembered that more work is being done in the training of primary teachers than in all other lines of Sunday school work put together. The genuine "happy inapiration" usually comes as a crown of a well-mastered lesson, and sends teachor and pupils in their several ways with a tingle in their hearts rarely, if ever, known in the class of the unprepared teacher.-The Teaching Problem.
"It is being recognized on every hand by the beat Sabbath School workers that classes for teacher training should be established and sustained in every church. There are young people in every congregation who seoner or later will be in a position to take a class, if not in your school, they will in some other school, and it is the best time to make preparation while not having the responsibility of the work in teaching. Such training contemplates not only Bible study, but also the study of child nature and the laws of teaching." Mrs, Whitney.
The Sunday School Editorial Association held its third annual meeting in Richmond, Va., during the past summer, President John A. McKamy presiding. The present membership of the body numbers fifty-one, and includea representatives from almost every Sunday school publication house in the United States and Canada, with several honorary members in foreign lands. Rev. J. J. VanNess, D. D., was put on the standing committee "On the International Lesson," presided over the general meeting on the third evening at the Grace Street Baptist Church, and, responded to the toast "Our Mistakes" at the annual banquet of the Association.

The Holland Society for Total Abstinence, in making some studies about the influence of alcohol on the work of school children, found that among 1790 children 75 were steady users of alcoholie beverages, 1262 used them oceasionally, and 453 were total abstainers. -Wisconsin Good Templar.

Mon of the literary class in China are said to have spent last year $\$ 250,000$ for books and papers that teach the wisdom of Christendom; they wish to keep up with the procession which they have lately discovered. The most of this Hitarature was of missionary origin.

## G SCIENCE 等

When we realize that New York City has 1,100 miles of streets that must be kept clean, we get some iden of the magnitude of the Street-Cleaning Department. The work of the little army of 1,800 broom-men, or, as they are generally called, "White Wings," and the vital part they take in keeping off cholera and other dipeases, as well as some very recent experiments demonstrating the lurking danger from disease germs in neglected street-sweeping, is remarkable.

## WORK OF THE ENGINEERS.

The civil engineer superintending the construction of a bridge or building composed wholly or in part of iron or steel invariably takes into account the degree of expansion in the metal that may be due to solar heat. Stevenson's tubular bridge of the Menai straits is 400 feet long. The heaviest strain passing over it bends it just half an inch, yet on a July day, after the sun has been shining on it for several hours, it is found to be bent to an inch and a half below its usual horizontal line.
The heat of thequn acts on stone es well as on metal, a fact which is proved by the Washington monument. It is 555 feet high, but it will be found to be about two inchey higher in the evening than in ihe morning of a sunny day.
A strange effect of the sunshine was noted at Plymouth, where to lay the foundations for a rea wall the workmen had to descend in a diving bell. These bells had stupidly been fitted with convex circular glasses at the top. The sea was very calm and the glasses so concentrated the rays of the sun that the workmen were set on fire, and at no lese than twenty-five feet below the surface of the water.

## THE NEW AMFRICAN FIELDPIECE.

The extreme effective range of the new field-piece with which the American arny is being equipped is about four and a half miles, in which we have a trifling advantage over the Japanese, and target practice has shown that the degree of accuracy obtainable is nothing short of marvellous. In her initial trials, forty-five shots were fired at targets set at 1,000 and 2,500 yarde, the first fifteen at the shorter distance, the second fifteen at the longer, and back to the shorter range for the last fifteen. The average time for the shots was four seconds apart, and the percentage of hits was seventy-odd. Experience has proved that the American artilleryman does as well in action as in target practice: some experts say the Japanese does better; but be that as it may we are able to hold our own against the Arisika gun.-New Fighting Maehines, Fivarglody's Magaine for Movember.

SERMONS BY THE DEVIL.

## By Rev. W. 8. Harrls.

A new and marrelous book; nothing el-e like it in the world : ealls men out of the dark path, and shows them the right way, - 004 paged, 86 wonderful illustrations.
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Blaick Haw Medieine Co., Dayton, Tenn. McKelvia Tenn., Joly 2, 1804, Ghink is isthement-1 eannot speak too highly of your Blieck Maw Compound.
Blaek Haw Medieine Co., Dayton, Tenn. Del Rio, Tenn, Aug. 5. 1804.
Gentlemen: -1 have used one bottle of gour Bai ey's Black Hiw compa und and part of another. It has dove me more good than all the other miediciues 1 have taken. Inm past forty years of age and during my monthly period the and they gave mie up to die. I thank you for your wonderful medieine. Yoors very truly, Mns HANAAB BuLLinotor

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## Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage executed by Julius 8. Williams, and his wife Georkia Williams to varid wheeler, recorded is Voi.
349 , secord of Deeds page 23, in the of-
 floe of the Probate Oours of Jefferson Wheefor, the of Alabams, I, David will sell at auetion on the 12 th day of November, 1804 , to the highest biduer, for eash, in front of the cours house door, Birmingham, Jeflerson County, Als., ite foliowing described real eatate, situsted in Jefferson County, Alabamas Lot No. Beven (7) in Block No. One (1) of the
Pleas uns Va ley Land and Manufaeturing Pleas int Va ley Land and Manufacturing sifuated in the N. E. $1 / 4 /$ of the B. E. $1 / 4$ of Bituated in the N. E. 18 , Range 8 weat.
Beetion 19 , Township 18 , Res. Seasion 19, Township 18 , Range
inid lot fronting 50 feet on First Avenue and running back 120 feot to an alley, sod conveyed to Jalius Wi:liams by J. H. Riley and wife Carrie. Said sale made to satiafy the note secured by ssid mortgage, default naving been made in the
payment of said note. payment or said nott. David Wheler,
Attorney.


Squab-Breeding Industry.

Eàst Lake Squeb Co., East Lako, Als.

## River

God bless you in giving us such good paper:-Albert $G$. Hash.
I join others in saying the Alabama Baptist gets better every week.-F. G. Posey.

Desiring that you may have a prosperous effort in fulfilling your mission -G. W. Morris.
I congratulate you in the steady improvement of your paper from week to week-Rev. W. J. Elliott.
I am delighted with the paper. Is gets better and better all the time.Rev. J. A. MeCrary.

The paper is constantly improving, and I wish every Baptist family in the State would take it-Geo. E. Brewer.
I could not do without your paper. You are giving us a good paper and we are glad.-J. W. Phillips.
Am well pleased with your paper. It is a happy visitor that comes to our home each week. May the Lord bless you.-Rev. J. L. Ingram.
I am much pleased with reeent improvements in the paper and will send you a list of subscribers soon.-W. G. Curry.
Have just been reading some of our Journals, and can say from my heart, God bless our noble Baptist editors.J. Henry Bush.

I am glad to see the paper getting stronger and richer in its make up.. The Lord bless you in its conduct.-L. M. Stone.

I like your paper very much. Could not get along without it. I like the label; it reads-Jan. 1, '06. That's nice isn't itl God bless you.-J. W. Haynes.
I'rejoice in the improvement of our paper. God bless you in your efforts to help us poor pastors.-A. J. Preston.
Your paper is improving very much: I will aid you all I can. Wishing you much success,-H. M. Mason.
You may number me as one who will help in extending the circulation of the Baptist. It is a great paper, and .every Baptist should read it. May God
bless you in this good work.-J. A. McOrary.
My Dear Brother: I have just laid down this week's issue of the paper, and I must tell you I am greatly pleased with your efforts. The last several issues have been getting way up! I am proud of you. Hurrah for Barnett! I am going to help you all I can to get that other $1,000,-\mathrm{A} . \mathrm{C}$. Davidson.
My people appreciate the improvement in the paper-A. J. Moncrief.
The Alabama Baptist is not "lagging behind" the denominational procession by any means. It is sound and clean, and well deserves a prominent place in the hearts and homes of God's Israel. Wishing you the best year of your life, 1 am-Emmett P. Smith.
Your last issue in general make-up was the best yet sent out. Your purpose to continually strengthen the paper should elicit the hearty co-operation of every Baptist in the State. May it become more and more a power in our denominational work.-W. M. Blackwelder.
I shall also be glad to do anything I can to enlarge the circulation of the paper. I am enjoying it very much myself, and I am sure that it is growing more interesting and helpful with every passing week. Wishing you much success in your work, I am,-Robert H. Tardy.
I am proud of the Alabama Baptist. Especially is this week's issue strietly up-to-date. Quite a number of my members take it now, but we will observe Alabama Baptist day this month, when I will preach a sermon on Christian Education, and speak a kind word for our paper:-J. W, Sandlin.

I often think of you in your struggle to establish the Alabama Baptist in our State, and now since you have shown the people what you meant and proven your ability to master the situation and made the Alabama Baptist one of the best papers for the people of Alabama in the South, I rejoice with you and heartily congratulate you on your noble success.-T. F. Hendon.

## A Word to Our Readers.

Believing that tha Alabama Baptist ought to go into every Baptist family in Alabama we beg our readers to get some friend to write their name and postoffice on
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