

# ALABAMA BAPTIST

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## Paragraphs

"My grief is in the dullness  
With which this sluggish heart  
Doth open to the fulness  
Of all thou wouldst impart;  
My joy is in thy beauty  
Of holiness divine,  
My comfort in the duty  
That binds my life in Thine."

Rev. L. B. Warren has resigned his pastorate at Ocala, Fla., and accepted a call to the Baptist church at Beaumont, Tex.

Dr. W. L. Pickard, of Lynchburg, Va., will deliver the literary address at the Virginia Military Institute commencement.

Mrs. Eddy, the head of the Christian Science church, objects to being referred to as "Mother" Eddy. She has caused a church by-law to be made forbidding members to apply that name to her.

President Roosevelt has consented to place himself at the head of the American National Committee pledged to assist Germany, France, Italy and other countries in furthering the great work of excavation at Herculaneum.

The April Arena is an unusually able number. Persons interested in civic righteousness and progressive movements along purely democratic lines will find a rich fund for thought in the papers.

About 1,000 model dwellings will be erected in Bethlehem, Pa., by a syndicate, at a cost of about \$1,500,000, to house workmen who will be required at the Bethlehem Steel Works on account of awards for armor plate made to the steel company.

Dr. James T. Dickinson, of Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday morning of last week, by request, delivered an address to the students and faculty of Richmond College on "Wordsworth." The address gave great pleasure to the large audience.—Religious Herald.

The members of the permanent Pan-American Railroad Committee were guests of honor at a dinner given in Washington by former Senator Henry G. Davis, its chairman. A letter from Andrew Carnegie was read, in which he favors expending the \$100,000,000 a year at present used to increase the navy toward constructing the railroad.



REV. C. C. HEARD, ROCKFORD.

One of Our Young Preachers Who is Striving to Fit Himself for Further Usefulness by Hard Application in His Study.

## A New Baptist Church

Sunday school was well attended. Good lesson and attention. Rev. J. O. Colley preached at 11 o'clock to a large congregation and again at 7:30 p. m. The Ladies' Aid Society have a goodly sum on hand, and contemplate doubling the amount by May 1st, at which time work will be commenced on the new church. The new church will be 60 feet wide by 80 feet deep, with a seating capacity of 700; the ceiling will be 25 feet high. The auditorium will be raised and the Sunday school rooms will be below. The present building will be utilized, the improvements costing about \$4,000. This will give the Baptist denomination one of the handsomest church edifices in Colbert county. "Tis said one member will contribute one thousand dollars. Devotion of this kind will succeed, and The Dispatch wishes the Baptists the realization of their fondest hopes in carrying forward the good work of our Royal King, the lowly Nazarine.—Tusculumbia Dispatch.

## Paragraphs

We scatter seeds with careful hand,  
And dream we ne'er shall see them more;  
But for a thousand years,  
Their fruit appears  
In weeds that mar the land,  
Or healthful store.

The deeds we do, the words we say,  
Into still air they seem to fleet;  
We count them ever past,  
But they shall last  
In the dread judgment day;  
And we shall meet.

The Pinkerton Detective Agency is to most people a sort of unknown quantity; its methods have been shrouded in mystery, and it has been vaguely described as the "eye that never sleeps." Leslie's Magazine for April contains the first installment of an absorbing account of the agency, now told comprehensively for the first time.

By the terms of the will of General Lew Wallace all of this author's property, both real and personal, is left to his wife, without condition. The will is very short, containing only four sentences. General Wallace left a considerable estate, and Mrs. Wallace will have not only the revenue from this, but she will also in future be entitled to the royalties from the sale of his books, which amount to a good deal in the course of the year.

Variety and value mark the contents of the April number of The Booklovers' Magazine. There are a dozen or more contributions, and each one is strong in descriptive and critical features. Mr. Burriss Gahan devotes his third article on "The Real Australia" to the labor leaders and their political policies, and graphically describes the rise and fall of the Watson labor cabinet—"seven horny-handed laboring men set in authority over a continent as big as Europe."

IT IS to be hoped that the gentlemen who have in hand the investigation of the drug trust will be enabled to make the trust take some of its own medicine. It is bad enough to hold up people when they are well and able to fight their own battles, but to hold up the sick and dying is unpardonable. Proceedings against the trust have been inaugurated under the Sherman act, and a good opportunity is apparently presented to determine whether this act was designed merely for looks or for real business.

# The Practical Side of Tuberculosis

By Eli P. Smith

Tuberculosis is chiefly a house disease. That is to say, it is propagated and generally communicated in close rooms which are without sufficient ventilation or other hygienic safeguards. Being a germ disease, it cannot thrive in the sunshine or in a wholesome atmosphere.

The cure for it lies in plentiful quantities of fresh air and sunshine, rest for the body and mind and such an amount of nourishing food as will aid in building up the general physical system, thereby assisting nature in throwing off the disease.

On this subject I speak entirely from the standpoint of one who has had experience—one who contracted tuberculosis of the lungs under the conditions set out in the first paragraph of this article, and who abated it by strenuous resort to the remedies detailed in the second paragraph. So successful was I in applying "nature's own treatment" that I emerged from the battle weighing thirty pounds more than my average weight had been before I had contracted the malady.

To sum up my case, I will say that in October 1901, I broke down at my desk, my lungs being weak from an old attack of pneumonia, and suffered a severe series of hemorrhages. I was advised that I had consumption. My normal weight had been 140 pounds. As soon as I was able to travel I went to the high altitude and dry climate of Colorado, where I remained for almost a year. On arriving there I weighed 132 pounds. After making substantial headway I had a back-set and another severe series of hemorrhages; but within a space of fifteen months from the first attack I was "conditionally well." I weighed 170 pounds, and I have by persistent pursuit of the manner of life which was taught me by one of the best lung experts in the West, maintained this weight, and with it excellent health. Nor have I had the slightest indication of a hemorrhage for nearly three years.

By "conditionally well," I mean that I am informed and confidently believe that I will remain well so far as my lungs are concerned while I practice such methods as I now employ to keep up my general vitality and to gain for my lungs the largest amount of fresh air. These methods I will undertake to set forth later in this article.

My experience with tuberculosis has convinced me of several important truths. One is that nature never intended that any man should be other than healthy under normal conditions. In this same connection if the sick man will only meet nature half way early in his illness by lending it his assistance he will regain his health. Another fact of which I am firmly convinced is that hereditary consumption is a myth. In fact, this truth is now generally recognized by the medical profession. One may inherit weak lungs and a general predisposition to the disease, but he does not inherit the disease itself. If he will properly safeguard himself he will never be a consumptive. But if he inherits the predisposition and lives in close quarters with consumptives who are careless where they deposit their sputum he is almost sure to contract the disease.

I am also a strong believer, judging from my own experience, in the principle that one's will power has much to do with successfully combatting such a disease as consumption. Early knowledge of the fact that you are suffering from this great destroyer and a firm determination to assist nature in effecting a cure, coupled with unflinching effort to that end, constitute in my judgment, about 75 per cent. of a winning fight. More people die from deceiving themselves into believing that they are not consumptives and awake to the truth of the matter only when it is too late than is within the power of man to compute. This has largely grown out of the old time-worn idea



ELI P. SMITH

that consumption could not be cured and that to tell a patient that he was a consumptive merely meant to notify him that in a few months he must die. This theory in latter days of medical advancement and under the influence of a more enlightened age of common sense has proven fallacious. The disease can be abated, and often is abated in the most severe cases, though in extreme instances the patient must generally spend the remainder of his life in a dry climate and at a high altitude such as Colorado or New Mexico affords.

Now, as to the details of the disease set forth, not in technical phraseology, such as medical men employ, but in plain language. Tuberculosis is a germ disease. The germ, once it has obtained a hold upon any part of the human body, proceeds to destroy that organ. It attacks the body only when it is in a low state of vitality. It cannot thrive on fat and the body when perfectly healthy easily throws off the germ. The lungs constitute the favorite lodging place of this germ. Not infrequently, however, it attacks the throat and some times the leg or the arm or other portions of the body. The point of attack depends upon the strength or weakness of the organ, the weaker portion of the body always being the spot selected. I will deal especially with tuberculosis of the lungs, commonly known as consumption, because my knowledge on that subject is practical and from experience.

When the germ has found lodgment in the lungs it multiplies marvelously, destroying the organ as it proceeds. It operates much like a prairie fire, spreading in all directions. If the patient suffers from hemorrhages these apprise him early of the presence of the disease. If his case is non-hemorrhagic he may have the disease in him for months and perhaps years without knowledge of the fact. But if the case becomes severe he can readily diagnose the trouble. Night sweats, a hacking cough and loss of appetite and weight are all symptoms pointing to the presence of the tubercular germ. And it might be added that every one of these conditions, especially if they are accompanied by afternoon lung fever, combine to deteriorate the physical system very rapidly.

As a learned medical authority who treated me described consumption, it can be best summed up with the statement that it is a fight between nature and disease. If the sufferer can assist nature in this battle and can build himself up more rapidly than

the knowing germs can pull him down the contest is won. The remedy, therefore, lies within easy reach of all if they but apply it before the infected organ has been destroyed beyond repair, or rather before abatement is too late, for the infected organ cannot be restored to the condition that it was in before the disease seized it. For instance, in the process of curing up the lung the healing partakes of the nature of the healing of a cut or a burn on the exterior of the body. The wounded spot heals over with a hard skin and, while it may never be as useful as it once was, the injury has been abated. Thus it is with the lungs. The infected portion can be healed, but not absolutely restored for breathing purposes. The victory lies in the fact that you have stopped the infection and saved that part of the lungs which is unimpaired.

How is this healing process to be brought about with a consumptive? Medicines may aid, but they are powerless to do the work alone, or even any considerable portion of it. The method of treatment practiced by modern lung doctors in the Western climate, where thousands flock year after year, a large per centage regaining their health, and only those who go too late losing the fight, is after this manner: One must first secure absolute rest of mind and body. These are regarded as prerequisites to what follows. Then comes the fresh air cure, every hour of the day spent in the fresh air and in the sunshine if it can be had. Fresh air is the enemy of the tubercular germ. In seeking this fresh air the patient would do best to station himself by the side of the house, so that he will be out of the range of the wind, which is invariably freighted with foreign matter which is driven into his lungs already infested with what are known in Western parlance as "bugs." When night comes the "lunger," as the Westerner calls the consumptive, should sleep either outdoors or on a porch, or if in the house every window should be left open. He can soon accustom himself to this condition by seeing to it that he has an ample supply of covering. He need not worry about drafts and if the snow should be falling and should be driven into his face he will not suffer much, if any. No matter what the temperature he should have every window in his bed room wide open the year round, but he should avoid taking cold, and the simplest method for the accomplishment of this is a cold plunge bath every morning in the year before breakfast. By this open air method of sleeping, re-inforced by the cold bath, he will soon find himself well night impervious to cold or the effects of drafts.

The next important question is that of diet. What must a consumptive eat? Only the most nourishing foods. These embrace rare roast beef, steaks, mutton chops, eggs (preferably raw), wholesome cereals, butter, cream, milk and the like. He should not load down his stomach with cake and pie and things which carry with them little or no nourishing qualities. And he should eat lavishly. An emulsion of mixed fats (not cod liver oil) will also prove a splendid food and flesh producer. Raw eggs give the patient strength and should be taken several times a day. Cream is a most excellent fat producer, and a glass at each meal will aid greatly in building up the body. If the consumptive is so fortunate as to possess a good digestion he is to be congratulated, for it will expedite his recovery.

In olden times it was thought that a large amount of exercise was necessary for the consumptive's welfare. This idea no longer obtains with advanced medical men, and doubtless originally found favor because of its confusion with the fresh air theory. The modern lung doctor will tell you to take no more exercise than is absolutely required to aid in digestion and if yours is a hemorrhagic case he will enjoin per-



fect quiet upon you. At any event he will inform you that what you need and must have first of all is flesh and if you resort to any considerable amount of exercise you will work off the flesh as rapidly as you accumulate it. Flesh must not be confused with muscle and bone. The consumptive is not training for the prize ring or the football field. He is seeking to put on such a large amount of fat as will drive the germs from the infected portions of his body, since these little creatures cannot live in fat. Hence the need of moderation in exercise.

Some one may ask the question: Is it absolutely necessary that a person suffering from tuberculosis should go to Colorado or some other dry climate in order to regain his health? My reply would be in the negative, except in extreme cases. Of course in all cases the consumptive will abate the disease much more readily and rapidly in a dry climate than in a damp one, and the special advantage of a season in Colorado is to expedite and insure the work of cure. But it has been amply demonstrated in several Eastern states that the cure can be effected in the worst climate if the manner of life which I have described is assiduously pursued.

Where the disease has made great headway before any effort has been made to check it it is always advisable to seek a high altitude where the air is pure and a dry climate where sunshine is plentiful. It is even better in such cases to take up permanent residence in such a region. But the point I desire to make is that an ordinary case of consumption can be abated in any climate if the beginning is made in time and the patient does his part to assist nature in overthrowing the disease. New York City maintains a consumptive colony on an island off the metropolis, and more of the patients recover than die. Massachusetts has a state consumptives' sanitarium in a climate which is regarded as naturally one of the

severest on the lungs, that is to be found in the country, and splendid results have been achieved. Other progressive states are dealing with the disease along the same lines.

What the country needs is practical education on this great question. I term it a great question because medical statistics show that three out of every five persons born have tuberculosis at some time or other during their lives. In a great number of the cases the patient never knows that he has had the disease. It gains a slight foothold on his system and is thrown off in the natural course of events before he ever becomes apprised of its presence. This information is gained from the study of cases in the hospitals and morgues of the great cities where autopsies performed on the dead have revealed hundreds and thousands of such cases as I have described.

What character of education do we need on this subject? The first and foremost is the adoption of such restrictions as will prevent the spread of "the white plague." Tuberculosis is most commonly communicated through the sputum of a diseased person. If his sputum is deposited in a public place when the wind melts it away the germs are taken up by the first breeze and scattered through the air. The passer-by inhales some of them. They lodge in the weak spot of his organism, and if he has not the power to resist them they at once seize upon that weak spot and begin their fearful work.

However, this method of contracting consumption may be regarded as somewhat secondary as compared to what is termed the "house idea." Close rooms occupied by consumptives who expectorate on the hearth, or the floor or wall or in dry cuspidors are the greatest disseminators of the disease. Under these conditions once a person has inhaled the germs the constant breathing of foul air tends to

produce a condition favorable to the propagation of the germs already in his system. A germ dropped on the street is apt to be killed by the sunshine if a ray strikes it. It therefore stands far less chance of doing injury than the one in the dark, close room which continues in a condition of impurity, thus affording opportunity for the germs to multiply and thrive.

Practical precautions, therefore, are found in the exercise of greatest care by consumptives in expectorating. They should always deposit their sputum in a vessel containing water, and afterwards the contents of the vessel should be burned. A room occupied by a consumptive should be freely aired daily, admitting the sunshine into all parts of it possible, so as to drive out the microbes, and from time to time should be fumigated. Members of a family in which there is a consumptive should see that these precautions are taken and the non-infected persons should in addition exercise care lest their own vitality drops to such a low point as to place them in a receptive condition for the disease.

In conclusion I desire to say that once a person has suffered from tuberculosis of the lungs and has been enabled to abate the disease he should ever afterward be on guard lest he sustain a recurrence of the trouble. The old scar will always remain on his lungs and may reopen should he become physically depleted. He must remember that his lungs are his weak spot and his constant endeavor should be to maintain his body at a high state of vitality and always feed his lungs on fresh air day and night, with bed room windows open at night and office windows open by day. If he will follow this method and will lead a life of moderation in all respects, especially securing an ample amount of rest, he will live to a ripe old age, and when he dies it will not be from consumption.

## MEN AND METHODS of THE MODERN NEWSPAPER

By JOSEPH B. RABB

THE local room of the newspaper is the most important department of the editorial service. Newspapers have been known to get along without any editorials at all, and many succeed, notwithstanding they dispense a diluted and inane variety to their readers. A paper might even struggle on without telegraphic service. No paper, however, can become popular or survive that does not supply its readers with the local news in more or less acceptable fashion. The head of the local department of the paper, therefore, is an important personage. He knows more than any other man in the community of the private affairs of corporations and citizens. He can, by mistake of judgment, involve his paper in ruinous law suits and call down upon it fatal animosities. From year to year, the local room increases in importance, and if the modern newspaper is more influential in molding the public thought than the newspaper of thirty years ago, it is due to the development of the local department. Perhaps to state the situation more clearly, the local department does not mold public sentiment so much as it gives or supplies the facts from which the public forms its opinion. The demand is increasing for the newspaper to print its local news without color. Contempt for the fake and disgust with the sensationalist are now widespread. The paper that counts for anything worth while today with the people is the paper that tells the truth. Constantly, therefore, a higher standard is being set for the rank and file of the profession. The influence of this trend is seen in the personnel of the repertorial force of the modern newspaper. There was a time not beyond the memory of some of us who are still young, when the character of the reporter received little consideration. Whether he was sober or a sot, paid his debts or was a dead beat, associated with decent or disreputable companions gave the office no concern. If he was sprightly in style and could turn out a "good story," he was in demand. That has all changed. The newspaper manager of today

scans the character, habits and associations of the men with as careful scrutiny as does the executive of any other business concern. It has been found that a reporter of standing in a community in the long run will turn in more and a better class of news than one who is without character, but of more brilliant attainments. The reporter on a modern newspaper to be successful must inspire confidence, and he must respect the trust that is imposed in him. Often the reporter ascertains important items of news in such a way that he is not free to publish it without a violation of good faith. The information imparted to him may be a scoop. The temptation is very great to write it up and score a triumph over less enterprising competitors, but woe unto him if he succumbs. A dangerous reporter is soon spotted and a house with a yellow flag advertising the presence of smallpox is not more studiously shunned. No amount of cleverness, originality or industry can counterbalance a betrayal of faith. No newspaper of the right kind wants a man of that character on the craft. A newspaper reporter must also be accurate. He must get names, dates, amounts and all the details of every item with correctness. In addition he must have the capacity to see to the core of every circumstance related to him. He must learn to sift the true from the false and differential rumor from fact. He must divest himself of prejudice, and if he cannot subdue his sympathies he, at least, should not permit them to color his story. It is the duty of those higher in authority, the copy reader, the city editor, and the managing editor, to keep objectionable matter out of the newspaper, but the gravest onus is upon the reporter, for his superiors rely absolutely upon his statements and depend in a large measure upon his judgment. This is an age of specialization and the tendency is evidenced in the conduct of the local department. Almost every reporter has a line of work or detail as it is called. Day after day, he goes the same rounds, meets the same people and in substance asks the same ques-

tions. He must not permit himself to lose enthusiasm because the routine is commonplace. There is no telling when he may stumble upon a great story. The man who tells him that there is no news may be in possession of the greatest news item of the year. The successful reporter must have what is known as the "nose for news," and must be able to scent it as the warhorse scents the battle afar off. It is not necessary for the reporter to be especially facile with the pen. Fine writing has no place in the modern newspaper. Clearness of statement, condensation of facts, and elimination of unnecessary details constitute the essentials of good repertorial writing.

On the average newspaper the city editor makes the assignments, handles the copy and directs the reporters; on the larger newspapers he is relieved of much of this routine work and his position is more executive. What is true of the reporter as regards character, accuracy and intelligence is in a greater degree true of the city editor. He is the captain of the field force. He bears the brunt of battle and infrequently receives the meed of praise which is due. One of the most trying experiences of the city editor is with the cub reporter. This individual was invented by some imp of perversity. After he has made application and has been placed on probation, he almost invariably manifests at the most unexpected times a capacity for doing the wrong thing, and he does it all so blindly and with such an air of cock-sureness it is a wonder he is permitted to live. In the beginning of his newspaper career he is given odd assignments where little is involved, and if he shows aptitude the importance of his task is increased. No man can ever tell whether a cub will make good or not. Sometimes the most promising turn out failures, while apparently the most obtuse achieve success. A reporter is like a suit of clothes—you can only tell whether he will do or not, by trying him. The memory of early experience makes the older members of the profession very patient with those who are being broken in.



## A Glimpse Over the Field

Deatsville:—Mrs. S. A. Smith, vice-president of the Montgomery Association, and Mrs. Hamilton, our Field Secretary, paid a visit to the Ladies' Aid Society of the Deatsville Baptist Church March 13, 1905. Mrs. Smith read a very interesting letter from Miss Willie Kelly, and Mrs. Hamilton addressed the meeting on missions, and it was enjoyed very much. The meeting was well attended, and every one seemed to be very much benefited; and we hope the good seed sown will grow and flourish in our midst. We shall all look forward to their coming, again with much pleasure.—A Member.

Montgomery:—Will you please send my paper to Millbrook, Ala., as we expect to return to our home Monday. We have missed two copies since we have been here in the city, very much to our displeasure. It was a great source of pleasure during the six months I was sick. I enjoyed reading the reports of the various associations and conventions and the letters of Brothers Dawson, Cox and many others. I am thankful to God that my health is now much better, and I am again serving two of my old charges, the Coosada and Autauga line. I have also accepted a call to serve the church at Verbena, Ala. I have one Sabbath in each month that is not taken up, which I would be very glad to fill in.—R. H. Hudson.

Huntsville:—The Dallas Avenue Baptist Church's annual revival will begin the first week in June. Brother W. W. Lee, of Scottsboro, will assist Brother Rice in the service. Last year's revival saw about seventy-five conversions. Col. W. E. Pettus, the enterprising and faithful Baptist, who attended the World's Sunday School Convention at Jerusalem, is making preparations to attend the June convention of the International Sunday School Association at Toronto, Canada. Mr. Pettus says it will be a fine trip, and every one who can should go. In a word, Baptists are doing very well in this section. Some of them will probably go to the Southern Baptist Convention. Dr. Crumpton lectured for the benefit of the Young People's Union at the Dallas Avenue Baptist Church on Tuesday, March 28. Let us not forget Howard College and the Alabama Baptist.—J. E. Pierce.

From Fayette County:—With the passing of winter has come better roads, larger congregations, better prices for cotton and a more hopeful outlook. "Our people are in better financial condition now than for many years past" is a common remark, though I fear our church treasures would hardly sustain the remark. Our people are not stingy, but they do not give as the Lord has prospered them. Most of our pastors are godly, consecrated men and good preachers, but they get the merest pittance for their services. What a power they would be if only cut loose from "the affairs of this world" to give themselves wholly to their work. I am cordially received everywhere, kindly listened to, and the people contribute cheerfully, though not bountifully, to our mission work. The Alabama Baptist is slowly, but surely, extending its circulation, and ere long we hope to see it on a boom in these parts. With the recent improvements everybody ought to be delighted with the paper and get down to honest work for subscribers. It will afford me unfeigned pleasure to serve the brethren wherever I go. Your field glass was turned this way recently, and you discovered many shining dollars as a result. Our fifth Sunday meetings at Pleasant Hill, in the New River, and Mt. Hebron, in the Sipsy Association, promise to be of unusual interest, and are well attended. Missions are attracting a good deal of attention in these parts, and, in spite of the opposition of some well-meaning, but unwise brethren, we will round out a good year. I most heartily congratulate Brethren John Ashcraft and Leon Young, clerks of the Sipsy and Yellow

Creek Associations, on the great improvement in their minutes, which have recently come to hand. They are as good as any in the State, though a little late in coming out. Many of our brethren through this section expect to attend the State Convention at Florence in July. This portion of the State will be well represented. More anon.—M. M. Wood.

Enterprise:—Very recently our good people enjoyed several rich feasts. Brother W. B. Crumpton preached at both services at the church on Sunday—gave us two fine sermons, and did not take a collection for missions, but I took one for ministerial education, amounting to \$38. This goes to Brother Frank Fleming, the beneficiary of Coffee County Association. He is now in Newton Institute. But that lecture of Brother Crumpton's—did not it catch the people though? A large and enthusiastic audience greeted the original tramp. And he tramped, too, from the orange groves of California, where the peaceful Pacific reflects the last rays of the dying sun, to the frozen lakes of the North, where Southerners shiver in the frosted air (especially when drenched at the nozzle of a fire engine); then on and on, and on, till away down South in Dixie he finds himself in the land of cotton and corn and on his native heath, with the fire of patriotism burning in his youthful heart and the war drums and bugles making the great swamps of Mississippi and Alabama echo with their martial strains. Surely the original tramp has a story to tell, and as an artist he knows how to tell it. We would like to have his gift of speech, but not his experience as a traveler in the sixties. It is delightful to sit back in a comfortable pew and listen to the thrilling adventures of this six-footer and imagine how gracefully he waded the swollen streams in the lines of his enemies, and all the time looking for sharks, but not in the water. So interesting made his story that I believe I could tell it for him. But he must have the pleasure and we the profit. We took in \$33 on his lecture. Get him; he will do you and your children good. I saw old soldiers in the audience, one moment laughing and the next crying. Men like Dr. W. B. Crumpton are very few, and it is a good way from one to another—perhaps a generation or two.—R. M. Hunter.

Birmingham Notes:—Our new Twenty-seventh Street Church has just been completed, and the brethren are "under their own vine and fig tree." They have a membership of 140, and a Sunday school, organized recently, with eighty on the roll. This is good work for only a few months. Brother A. O. Bamber is the efficient pastor. Our generous brother, W. T. Smith, made it possible for us to build this house by a gift of \$300. Others did nobly, many of whom live outside the city. Thanks to them all. This is the second new church built in the city in the last ten months. These churches take their places with the evangelizing forces of the city at once. The old First Church has come nearly to the end of their herculean effort to build a house for the Lord. When finished they will have one of the handsomest buildings to be found in any city in the land. The Baptists of this city feel justly proud of this beautiful house, and pull off their hats to these very plucky folks and their great and successful leader and pastor. Dr. Hatcher, of Virginia, will aid Dr. Dickinson in a series of meetings at an early day, when we shall look for great things to come to pass in our midst. Brother F. H. Watkins has gone to Union Springs. He did a good work in the short time he was here. We congratulate the brethren over there. We reluctantly gave him up. The brethren have their eyes on one of the very best men in the State to take his place, and they think they will get him. The Park Avenue people think they are in sight of the man they need, and if they succeed in getting him they will be in fine shape to do the work

needed in that rapidly growing part of the city. The Woodlawn saints are delighted with their new pastor, and so are all of us. Brother Crouch will easily take his place among the best of our pastors with one of the oldest and most reliable churches in the district. May this happy union prove to be as delightful and prosperous as the one which closed with the going of Brother Blackwelder to Livingston. Dr. Stovall has just begun a meeting with the Elyton Church, with Brother Bamber assisting him. This is the first of a series of meetings which will be held during the spring and early summer.—S. O. Y. Ray.

Just From Georgia:—I note with pleasure the continued improvement in your paper, and wish for you, the paper and the cause in your State the abundant blessings of the Lord. The work is prosperous here in the old First Church. Our members exceed 900, and the spirit of progress is manifest. Last year the church made large advances in gifts to missions, and this year we are surpassing last year. We begin special meetings next Sunday, and ask the prayers of all who read this. Rev. A. J. Moncrief, formerly of your State, will be with us for one week. Dr. Edwin M. Potat, of Furman University, will follow up the meetings for eight days. We are desirous and hopeful of great blessings. I shall not go with the brethren to London this summer. While I would like to do so, I have other plans which seem more desirable and promising. Our church wants me to go as their guest and representative to the Southern Baptist convention at Kansas City and to the general convention of North America and the Northern anniversaries at St. Louis. These, with a six weeks' vacation in Kentucky, are all that I can stand this year. Our church heartily concurs in the pastor's plan for a three months' tour in Egypt, Palestine and Europe, to begin about March 1, 1906. The object is a tour of the "Bible Land" for study. Come, let us journey together. In the main I indorse Brother Millard's suggestion concerning an annual address from the president of the Southern Baptist convention. As our hosts only have fifteen minutes of time allotted to them for a welcome address, I am not in favor of taking that from them. I am in favor of re-electing the same man as president only one time. Then he could deliver two addresses—one a year after his first election and another at his retirement. The annual address by the president of a great religious body in America is no new thing. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor and the B. Y. P. U. of America have set us the example long ago. I think their plan wise and good—one that our convention can well afford to follow. I think that our Southern Baptist convention and State conventions ought to hold their sessions at least one day longer. As it now is we have not time to do things "decently and in order." To make a long and expensive pilgrimage and then abide in session for so short a time strikes me as not being the best thing. Let us abide another day and allow full time for free discussion on all questions. I hope that the readers of the Alabama Baptist will aid Dr. W. A. Hobson, that noble Alabamian, in his efforts to have the Southern Baptist convention meet in Jacksonville in 1906. I expect to go from Savannah to Montgomery by the Seaboard Air Line and join the Alabama delegation there for Kansas City over the M. & O. Can't you be with us?—John D. Jordan, Savannah, Ga.

Dr. Seth Low, of New York, recently addressed the Harvard Political Club on "A College Man's Influence in Politics." Among other things he said: "Before any college man enters into politics he must guard against criticizing those who have had less training and must meet every one on an equal basis. The college man must also avoid condemning universal suffrage because of its few bad features, and must not fail to take into consideration its many advantages."



## OLD TESTAMENT STUDIES.

J. A. Hendricks.

Chapter V: From the death of Joseph to the death of Moses, the bondage and exodus.—Exodus-Deuteronomy.

Let the readers who are keeping up with these studies carefully read the first twenty chapters of Exodus; and then, if they possibly can, read the four books, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. I will skip a week to give you more time.

Let us see the condition of affairs at the opening of Exodus.

(1.) At the close of the last lesson we saw the death of Jacob, and his family firmly settled in Goshen, with his great son the highest officer in the realm, next to the King. So favored and blessed were they that Joseph had forgotten his trials and unjust imprisonment, as seen in the names of his boys—Mannasseh and Ephraim.

(2.) But some time after Joseph's death there arose a King that knew him not—possibly a change of dynasties. The new King possibly dreaded some war in which Israel might aid the enemy. Or possibly he feared that Israel might come to the possession of the throne if they became too strong. So he adopted the policy of reducing them to slavery, which became more and more rigorous as the people increased. See Exodus 1.

His rigorous policy drove into his home the future deliverer of Israel. So with the opening of Exodus things are ripe for the redemption of God for his people.

The central figure of all this history is Moses, and so we may group what we have to say around him.

Stephen, in Acts 7, divides the life of Moses into three periods of forty years each. And Stephen was "full of wisdom." And so we may follow him safely as one who was fairly conversant with the facts.

1. The first period of forty years, spent in Pharaoh's palace, let us call a period of intellectual preparation. Doubtless the best use was made of the opportunities. See Acts 7:22.

(1.) Recall for a moment the condition of his people when he was born—strangers, enslaved, oppressed.—Ex. 1; and compare Gen. 15:13.

(2.) Consider the family and infancy of Moses.—Ex. 2. Note the character of his parents.—Heb. 11:23.

(3.) His boyhood and manhood years in the royal home. Stephen opens a window into these years.—Acts 7:22. Recall the traditions of his beauty and comeliness. Try to relive his royal life of luxury. Think of school days that made him "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." Tradition makes him a great statesman and soldier. Jos. Ant. Bk. 2, Ch. 10.) Stephen says he was "mighty in words and deeds."

But along with all this the early teaching of his mother in the nursery grew with his years, and when he was well grown, about 40, he repudiated his royal surroundings.—Ex. 2, and Heb. 11:24-27.

2. This brings us to the second period of forty years spent in the desert, which we may call a period of spiritual preparation. Com. Elijah and John Baptist in the desert.

(1.) This turn of his life is sublime, without a parallel.—Heb. 11:24.

(2.) But for his new life work he was not yet prepared, as shown by what he did.—Ex. 2:11-15.

(3.) So, like Elijah, John and Jesus, he was given a period of further training in the mountain deserts. Of these forty years we know but little. Place, Horeb Occupation, a shepherd. Here he married and built up a family.

3. At the close of his desert training he entered upon the third period of forty years—the delivery of Israel from bondage. Of this period we have the fullest information.

(1.) God's call to his life work.—Ex. 3:1-10.

(2.) He shrinks from his task.—3:11; 4:1.

(3.) His return to Egypt, met by Aaron.—4:18 to end.

(4.) Series of conferences with Pharaoh.—5:11. Make a note of the plagues and their effects.

(5.) The Passover—a preparation for their de-

parture.—12.

(6.) Their departure and journey to Mt. Sinai.—12:19:1.

(a) Note their course and why.—13:17.

(b) Their encampment before Pi-hahiroth.—14:1, etc.

(c) Crossing the sea and their joy.—14:15; 15:21.

(d) Leaving the sea, note their encampments and experiences.—15:22; 19:1.

(7.) At Mt. Sinai.—Ex. 19:1, to Num. 10:11.

While here various laws and rites were enacted; the tabernacle was built, etc., as found in the rest of Exodus and Leviticus and Numbers.

(8.) From Sinai to Paran.—Num. 10:11; 12:16.

Here you may note Hobab's opportunity, Israel's murmuring for flesh, and Miriam and Aaron's mutiny against Moses.

(9.) From Paran thirty-eight years of wandering to Nebo and his death.—Num. 13 to Deut. 34.

(a) Through fear Israel refused to go up and possess the land and the results.—Num. 13-14.

(b) With many and varied experiences Moses finally reaches the east side of the Dead Sea.

(c) His pathetic death on Nebo.—Deut. 34.

(10.) Moses again on the Mount of Transfiguration.—Mt. 17:1, etc.

(11.) Moses at the glassy sea listening to the harpers and singers. What is their song? Rev. 15:2. Following the death of Moses is the period of conquest, which we shall study in our next lesson.

4. Some suggestions:

(1.) Read all the references if possible. If in two weeks you would read Exodus to Deuteronomy, you would be richer for it. Many can do so. By all means let us read the Scriptures. For this my notes are intended as a guide merely.

(2.) Many a family would be blessed to get a few such books as W. M. Taylor's "Moses, the Law-Giver;" Meyer's "Moses, the Servant of God;" Rawlinson's "Life and Times of Moses," Boardman's "The Ten Commandments," and Smith's "Old Testament History." Let every family get one or more of these and read up on this great period of Hebrew history. A pastor ought to have all of these, and more, too. They are inexpensive, but very helpful.

(3.) Tabulate the lessons of the life of Moses. I have not the space to do so for you. It will be a good exercise for you anyway. Any pastor will find a series of sermons on Moses delightful and helpful to himself and his congregation.

REV. W. N. REEVES, D. D.

By M. B. Wharton, D. D.

Eufaula has seldom been called on to render a more tender and sympathetic service than that which called them to the funeral of Rev. W. N. Reeves, D. D., which was held in the midst of a crowded congregation in the First Baptist Church March 21, 1905. He died the day before after a lingering illness in the 74th year of his age. He was born in Dallas county, Alabama, in 1831, the son of Rev. Jeremiah Reeves, an able and beloved Baptist minister. He was graduated at Howard College, and having chosen the ministry as his calling, graduated also at Rochester Theological Seminary, at both places with first honors. For a year or so he served as pastor in his home neighborhood till called in 1861 as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Eufaula, which he held for seven years, during all of which time he proved himself to be an able, brilliant and eloquent preacher, through whose labors many were received into the church and a new impetus given to Baptist affairs.

After this, being the possessor of large wealth, he devoted himself to business interests, having been for a number of years the president of the leading bank and a controlling factor in the prosperity of the town. But all the time he never ceased to take the deepest interest in the cause of Christ, and gladly preached whenever opportunity offered. He was subsequently pastor pro tem. of the Eufaula church, pastor for a year at Fitzgerald, Ga., and some other places.

He formed a company or battalion of 248 men and went to the war in 1862 as Major of the same, served gallantly, and was to be promoted to a lieu-

tenant-colonelcy just before he returned home. He was a skillful and brave officer, greatly beloved by his men.

He was a broad-minded, kind-hearted, generous man, forgiving in his disposition, benevolent in his nature, and was never known to speak an unkind word about anybody. He was one of the best friends I have ever had, and during our acquaintance of thirty-seven years there was never the slightest disagreement between us. He was a stranger to jealousy and envy.

The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him, indicating the appreciation of discriminating minds as to his theological and ministerial abilities. He came to his death with perfect resignation, not having any doubts as to the realization of his hopes in the eternal future.

The circumstances of his death were peculiarly pathetic, for he had been preceded but a month by his devoted wife, to whom he was equally devoted, who was buried just thirty days before him. She was the daughter of John McNab, a wealthy banker, and from bridal till death they were inseparable. "They were lovely and beautiful in their lives, and in their death they were not divided."

He left three sons and one daughter, several grandchildren, two brothers and a sister to mourn their irreparable loss. To him, my dear friend and brother, I fearfully say, Good-bye, but in a brighter world and amid fairer scenes some sweet day I expect to exclaim Good morning—up there,

"Where falls no shadow or rests no stain,  
Where those who meet shall part no more,  
And those long parted meet again!"

## The Voyages of Thought

BY HENRY CARR

The expression "quick as thought" is often used as the very superlative degree of rapid movement; but how seldom does the speaker reflect upon the question of how quick thought really is? The telegraph is instantaneous; so also the telephone. Lightning has won far-famed celebrity as an element that moves incredible distances in a flash. Of lesser swiftness are the fast trains of the railroad and the bullet from a rifle. We have the "lightning express," and the "cannon ball" of the railroads; and the "greyhound" of the ocean. But they are all slow compared with thought.

Perhaps the pensive mind is pondering some philosophic problem. Some fugitive fancy perchance occupies the semi-somnolence of the brain; or it may even be in the very act of "threading a Socratic dream," when, lo! the shrill voice of the icemas breaks upon the ear, and instantly the imprisoned thought bursts its frail bonds and flies to the Arctic seas! And not unlikely perches upon the very apex of the Pole itself.

Thought cannot be pinioned, nor its august contemplation be tied to the petty will of man. The carol of a bird may send it from the frozen regions of the far North to bask in a moment in the sunshine of tropic climes. The most trivial circumstances, the veriest commonplace will speed it to the uttermost ends of the earth. The cannon ball train may be wrecked; the ocean greyhound sink disastrously beneath the waves; even the telegraph may be silenced by the fall of a tree across the wires; but to thought there is no fetter. Even in slumber the restive mind pursues its wanderings and leads us into strange lands and unfamiliar scenes. Grotesque oftentimes these scenes, filling the sleeper with a vague and wondering alarm; again we are led into the jaws of death amid such scenes as "harrow up men's souls, and makes each separate hair stand up."

Again this thing called thought conveys us to the most enchanting fields and woods, amid flowers and ferns and shrubbery. Its voyages are as limitless as space.

# The Great American Despotism

FRANK WILLIS BARNETT



A Mormon boy out in Utah one day, so the story goes, on meeting his own pa, cried the little one: "Shake, pa. I'm your son."

"Indeed," said the man. "Who's your ma?" And behind this humor lurks a tragedy for mother and child, a tragedy which ought to shame every American citizen and make each honest man want to do his level best to free the children and the mothers who are sacrificed year by year on the altar to Mormon lust. We have pieced together the latter day story showing some side lights on the "Latter Day Saints," but to get the full benefit of the message we are striving to bring to you it will be necessary for you to study well the illustrations accompanying the words where picture by picture you can trace the "silence of the serpent" from the hovel to the palace.

### An Amazing Editorial.

An amazing editorial article appeared on the morning of Wednesday, January 25, in the Salt Lake Tribune, the Gentile daily in the Mormon capital. Its title was one word, "Help!" The editor declares that at the private invitation of a prominent citizen, twelve of the ablest, wealthiest and strongest residents of Salt Lake City—men eminently representative—met secretly on a recent day to discuss the situation of the non-Mormon population of Utah. After free expression of opinion all around the circle, the gentleman who had convened the conference submitted a memorandum of existing conditions. It was, though, couched in terms that bespoke precision and even restraint, a terrific document. A few running quotations will indicate its tone and the character of the complaint which it embodied:

"As now utilized, statehood is but a protection to the Mormon hierarchy. . . . The hierarchy holds itself superior to constitution and law. It is spreading plural marriage and plural marriage practice through the ranks of the church. Through its agents it dominates the politics of the State and of every county and city in the State. . . . It exerts such sway over officers of the law that the hierarchy and its favorites cannot be touched by the hand of justice. It is master of the State Legislature and the Governor. . . . It dominates every line of business in Utah except mines and railroads. . . . It holds nearly every Gentile merchant and nearly every Gentile professional man at its vengeance by its influence over patronage which he must have in order to be successful. . . . It corrupts every Gentile who is affected by either fear or venality. . . . Every Gentile who refuses to testify at its request, and in its behalf becomes a marked and endangered man in the community. . . . The Gentiles who have gone to Washington to testify for Smoot are aware of this fact." And finally, the conclusion to which this tremendous indictment leads, was forcibly and solemnly stated thus: "Unless the Gentiles of Utah shall soon be protected by the power of the United States, they will suffer either ruin or exile at the hand of the hierarchy."

The twelve representative citizens listened and consented. They agreed that every word that their host had written was unexaggerated truth. It was also the common opinion of the group that the present crisis demanded the summoning of a great mass meeting of Gentile people for protest. Each believed

that at this meeting resolutions should be offered covering all these complaints and representations, and that when adopted, the paper should be forwarded to the Senate to offset the testimony of Gentile witnesses for Smoot and to draw official attention to the mediaeval tyranny prevailing in Utah. So far there was positive agreement, but at the next step an equally unanimous negative agreement supplanted it. Somebody had to be designated to move the resolutions, and somebody else second them. The scriptural story was realized again: "They all with one consent began to make excuse." Not a man among them would stand out and lead the movement for release from what they all described as a crushing bondage. No mass meeting was held.

The Tribune forbids any critic to call them cowards. They were men above the average in courage, it says; but they had not the courage of a forlorn hope; they were not quite martyrs. The merchants knew that if they stood sponsors for such condemnation of Mormonism, there would be no trade in their stores next day, and the Sheriff would shortly be selling the goods that they could not sell. The attorneys realized that nobody would retain an advocate who had spoken publicly for these resolutions, for Mormon juries would thereafter be sure to decide against his clients. The physicians foresaw that if the responsibility fell upon them, their professional clientele would melt away. The mining men knew that unfair legislation could be used to punish them. And as much as they hated their slavery, they hated beggary more. They could not stake their all on such a hazard—if, indeed, that may be called a hazard which amounts to a sheer certainty of ruin.

So the newspaper which relates these facts makes its appeal alone to the people of the nation at large. In its tragically serious and passionate conclusion the Tribune says: "This case demonstrates all the elements of a reign of terror. Liberty is an empty word where such things can be. The Mormon church exercises its power with such relentless absolutism that no man dare offend lest he be made to perish in goods and chattels—in means of maintenance. Utah statehood is a tyranny for all who do not serve the Mormon church. Will the government of the United States help us? Will the American people protect us and demand justice for us? In the name of all that is glorious in our history, in the name of humanity, we appeal for help."

Such fervid words from such a source may well startle into profound attention those indifferent persons who have imagined there is nothing the matter in Utah but a perennial sectarian jealousy between the Mormon elders and the missionaries who are trying to proselyte their people. These new Protestants



are not enthusiasts contending for some opposing religious faith, but lay citizens asking for nothing but ordinary American liberty. Will this corroboration not convince the doubtful that the missionaries speak true when they aver that fundamental civic freedom is threatened by the insidious development of Mormon power? The churches will undertake as churches and with religious means to counteract the religious monstrosity of Mormonism. But Mormonism as a political conspiracy must be fought by citizens in the capacity of citizens and with political means. Men who love freedom must band together and force the hierarchy back out of the sphere of government into the proper sphere of a religious organization. After it is once confined there, the missionaries may be relied upon to take care of it, but until it is confined there, its insolence and trickery constitute something more than missionary problem.

To the "exceeding great and bitter cry" of the Gentiles of Utah free America ought to make sympathetic and encouraging response. In great part, indeed, they must needs work out their own salvation. Hard as is their plight, they must themselves grapple with it more courageously. Some of them may very likely have to undergo a financial martyrdom for their boldness, but it is by martyrdoms that great causes always have been vindicated and redeemed. Utah's non-Mormon slaves will break their bonds when they defy their masters; acquiescence is only putting off the evil day, for they themselves confess that they are being driven anyhow toward ruin and exile. But to nerve them to a braver stand they must be backed up by a marshaled and militant public opinion from all parts of the country. The smooth and urbane defense made in behalf of Senator Smoot has already lulled back into complaisance some who had been slightly aroused, but this new picture from Salt Lake City, besides indicating the motive and value of some of the testimony offered for the senator, brings out once more the essential fact that not







Jos. Smith in the Bosom of his Family

Smoot, but the hierarchy behind him is the object of assault at Washington. Let Smoot's expulsion be demanded more emphatically than ever on the simple ground that the federal government cannot in dignity concede respectful countenance to a Mormon official so long as the Mormon's officary continues, either by the encouragement of polygamy or by interference in politics, to violate the terms of Utah's admission.

A determined public spirit pervading the entire country once compelled the pompous Mormon hierophants to sue for lenience and promise decent amendment. It is only because in relenting that public spirit also forgot that now the ambitious charlatans have grown so daring and themselves so merciless again. If only the same force of sentiment that humiliated them before can be invoked against them now, their discomfiture will be as speedy.—The Interior, Chicago, February 9, 1905.

**Mormons Fire Editor.**

The controversy of former United States Senator Frank J. Cannon, editor of the Salt Lake Tribune, with the authorities of the Mormon church, an incident of which was the withdrawal of fellowship from Mr. Cannon by the bishops' court at Ogden resulted in a formal order from the high council of the Weber stake at Zion in Utah, sitting in Ogden, excommunicating Mr. Cannon from the church.

The action was based on editorials written by Editor Cannon assailing the policy of the higher authorities of the church. Mr. Cannon, protesting against the jurisdiction of the tribunal which tried him under charges of apostacy and disloyalty to the church, admitted the authorship of the editorials complained of and insisted that he should be permitted to prove the truth of his assertions which he had made. This point the ecclesiastical court declined to concede, and the orders of disfellowship and excommunication followed.

**A United States Senator Speaks.**

Senator Frederick T. Dubois, of Idaho, talked to the Mothers' Congress on the "Purity of the Home." His speech was chiefly an historical review of Mormonism in the United States and a severe arraignment of the doctrines and practices of the Mormon organization. He declared with emphasis that there should be no toleration of the present teachings and practices of the Mormon hierarchy, and in suggesting a remedy said:

"It is the duty of the United States Senate to act on the case of Senator-Apostle Reed Smoot and to serve notice on the polygamous head of his church and his apostles that they must lie within the law; that the nation is supreme; that the institutions of this country must prevail throughout the land; and second, there should be an amendment of our constitution wide enough in scope to place plural marriages and political control by the church entirely out of the

realm of possibility."

Senator Dubois declared that Mormonism is a decided, if not the greatest menace which confronts us as a people. Polygamy, he said, was practiced by Joseph Smith as early as 1841, as a command from God, and it has been practiced from that day to this in defiance of all law.

Then the Senator continued: "The president of the Mormon church and more than one-half of the apostles are openly living in polygamy today, and the testimony taken before the committee shows that several of the apostles have entered into polygamous marriages since the issuance of the manifesto.

**Mormon's Political Strength.**

"The political strength of this organization has vastly increased until now, in addition to absolutely controlling Utah, they hold the balance of power in Idaho and Wyoming, and are spreading over and threatening Oregon and Nevada, and have a following of no inconsiderable importance in other Western States. Their great aim is political power so as to protect them in their polygamous practices. It is impossible now to elect a Senator from Utah, Idaho or Wyoming who will openly oppose the methods or practices of the governing power of the Mormon church.

"I do not mean to be understood by this statement that the Mormon hierarchy is strong enough to select the Senators in Idaho and Wyoming; but I do say that they are sufficiently powerful to defeat any

one for the United States Senate in either of those States if they desire to, and I will say in addition that they have a disposition and will exercise the power to defeat any one in either Idaho or Wyoming for the United States Senate, for Congress or for Governor who will oppose them in the exercise of their political power or who will undertake to punish them for their polygamous practices.

"Notwithstanding the testimony which Joseph F. Smith gave before the Senate committee, no one has the temerity in Utah to undertake to prosecute him, and it is utterly impossible to enforce the laws of Utah against him.

"In Idaho the condition is the same. The head of the Mormon church there, President William Budge, testified before the Senate committee that he was living with three wives, and that they had borne him children since the manifesto; yet the Idaho Legislature, which has just adjourned, could not put on our statute books laws by which President Budge or any other polygamist or person living in polygamous relation could be convicted and punished. The Idaho Legislature began its session by electing a Mormon as Speaker. An attempt was made to pass effective laws, but failed.

**ME AND FIDO.**

Fido tried to kiss me.

You'd be frightened, too,  
If a great big doggie  
Made a face at you.

Jumped up quick and sudden,  
Showed his tongue so pink!  
Dogs can scare one drefful—  
That is what I think.

**OUR BELOVED SECRETARY WANTS NEWS.**

Brother Crumpton dropped in the office a moment and said: "You printed my note about letters coming to the office in handful, most of them containing money. But that was three weeks old when printed. I am sorry to say the rush has not kept up. The regulars are heard from without fail, but they are not in the majority. So many churches are altogether silent. I wrote to two hundred pastors and fourteen hundred churches. God bless those who responded or who may yet respond. They know how to cheer the heart of an anxious Secretary. I have not heard from a half dozen of our strongest churches. They may surprise me by big collections in April; but how glad I would be to have the pastors write me and declare their intentions. I am utterly in the dark as to what they propose to do. The Home and Foreign Mission collections are wretchedly small for the time of the year. Please ask the brethren to do their best.



FRANK WILLIS BARNETT, -- Editor  
L. O. DAWSON, --- Associate Editor

## EDITORIAL

J. W. HAMNER, ----- Cor. Editor  
A. D. GLASS, ----- Field Editor

### A DELAYED MACHINE.

It may be true that you have troubles of your own, but please forget them while we tell you a few of ours. For two weeks we have been all expectancy, for each day we had expected to hear the word that the new linotype was at the depot and that it would be installed in a jiffy. Somehow those who deal in machinery seem to require much time in which to deliver their goods, and for that reason our life for several weeks has been made burdensome by the fact that our paper is printed nearly half a mile from where the type is set, which means all kinds of troubles and waits. We have had ample exercise in trying to "possess our soul in patience." Just think of it, every moment rushing printers, proof-readers, pressmen and others to get the paper out on time, and just as the last form is on the press to find that a word is spelled wrong, one letter too much or too little in it, and because the matter is set up on a machine find it impossible to change it in the office. Well, what shall we do? Hold the press and run a mile and get it corrected, or just let it go? Which would you do? Let it go as we did? Why, of course, but what then? Why some brother would look over the paper and cut out the misspelled word and fire it at you, asking if that was something new in orthography, or just a sample of the slack way in which you were editing the paper, or with a faint hint that after all perhaps you really didn't know, etc. We are glad that we are not thin skinned, for we have some "gentle friends" to point out the defects in quite an exasperating way, but they are a small minority, and we forget their cavillings in the kind words which come pouring in on all sides. Don't understand us to say that all criticism is captious, not at all, for we welcome any suggestion which will help us to make the paper better serve its function in our State work. Well, some one may say that the editor is getting fretful and needs a rest. We are going to take it, not because we are downed, but because we feel that we deserve it, having passed through the last month without having been sent to a sanatorium. Where are we going? Why, to Hot Springs, and what for? To meet with the Southern Baptist Press Association and sit at the feet of some of the older and wiser brethren and learn from them the secret of running a religious paper. In the meantime we hope the machine will arrive, and then watch out for a much better paper.

### PERJURY IN HIGH PLACES.

There are few things more ominous than the fact of some public officials feeling that the enforcement of law is optional with the officer. The solemn oath sits but lightly upon the conscience of many who hold important places in our government. The peace officer overlooks certain forms of crime, and maybe himself violates the law which he is solemnly sworn to uphold. The Judge, the Solicitor, the Jurymen, the Legislator, the Mayor, the Councilman, the Sheriff, etc., too often see only what they want to see, do only what they want to do, and if they are driven by others to enforce the law they do so in a half-hearted way that says to the criminal, "Don't worry. I am not going to disturb you if I can help it." Certain forms of crime and certain classes of law-breakers they are swift enough to punish, but with others they do not hesitate to steep their honor in the cesspool of blackest perjury by blinking at evident violations of law, and perhaps themselves taking part in the crimes they were sworn to prevent or punish.

If some plain citizen protests and pleads for the sanctity of the law he is denounced as a crank, or laughed out of court by those in whose hands the machinery of the law is placed, and the criminals are made to feel like martyrs whom this meddler would persecute. The perjured official is a "good-hearted

fellow," to whom the idea of justice is the merest tyranny.

It is to be expected, under present conditions, that perjurers should be occasionally elected to office, but a public opinion that shields them, re-elects them and resents any interference with them is a matter of grave import to all who hope to see the perpetuation of our liberties.

### A PROMINENT NEWSPAPER MAN.

Elsewhere we print an article of great interest from the pen of our old friend and associate, Eli P. Smith, one of the foremost writers in the ranks of southern journalism, and a man whose sympathies are broad enough to make him take an interest in everything which concerns the welfare of his fellow workers in every sphere of labor. Mr. Smith is the Vice President of the Birmingham News, having been a member of its staff for nearly a score of years. It was during our connection with the News in 1903 that we learned his sterling worth. Mr. Smith is a member of the Board of Education and takes great interest in everything which looks towards civic improvement in Birmingham. That his paper on consumption has merit will be seen by the fact that he has been requested to present it in a more extended form before the Medical Society of Alabama at its annual meeting.

### TEACHING CHILDREN ABOUT WAR.

An influential body in France, the Syndic of the Paris Municipal Council, is urging that young people in all grades of schools should be distinctly taught that war is a monstrous and hateful thing and wholly unnecessary among enlightened and civilized human beings. They think that the histories and other books read and studied by children place altogether too much emphasis upon the pomp and glory of war and far too little upon the influence and agencies making for peace, especially in these days.

### SURPRISE BRO. CRUMPTON.

A week or two back the paper made me say I was getting letters by the hands full, and most of them contained money. But that was written several weeks before. That sort of pace was not kept up. The regulars are faithful, but strange enough I do not hear from any of the strong churches. Maybe they are sending their funds direct, or possibly they are waiting to surprise me in April. When this is read, only four Sundays will remain before the books close.

Since writing the above, Parker Memorial (Anniston) sends \$260.00; Cuba, \$37.00; Abbeville, \$43.50; LaFayette, \$34.95; Jackson, \$26.00; Tuscaloosa, \$100.00; Ackerville, \$25.00; Providence (Dallas county), \$46.00; Orrville, \$50.00; Auburn, \$112.77; Avondale, \$30.38; Forest Home, \$28.75. St. Francis Street I hear is going to surprise us.

If the small churches with their litters keep up for four weeks, and the large churches are at all active, there will be a great change in the figures.

W. B. C.

### ARE YOU GOING TO KANSAS CITY?

Only a few brethren have sent in their names. The list ought to be published in the paper of April 20th. Last year we were entitled to 114 messengers. Our numbers ought not to be less this year. The names ought to be sent in at once, so the appointments may be made. Send to W. B. CRUMPTON, Montgomery, Ala.

### Receipts for April for Three Years at Montgomery.

1901-2.	Home Missions.....	\$1,973
	Foreign Missions.....	3,834
1902-3.	Home Missions.....	\$2,772
	Foreign Missions.....	3,395
1903-4.	Home Missions.....	\$4,767
	Foreign Missions.....	6,277
1904-5.	???	W. B. C.

It will take \$4,400 for Home Missions and \$8,175 for Foreign Missions in April, to bring Alabama up to what we did last year. We must go far beyond that. What say you, pastors?

W. B. C.

### THE DISCIPLINE OF THE CHURCHES.

We are glad to find ourselves in accord with numerous writers on the subject of Church Discipline, and with them we deeply deplore the lack and laxity of it in our modern churches. Beyond all question, the churches are too careless and indifferent about this important part of their work. But we wish here to register our dissent from the accepted idea of church discipline which in the minds of many people seems to be merely the turning out of disorderly members. In the average church discipline does not begin until a formal committee has been appointed to wait upon the offending brother.

The very constitution of the committee, the manner of its appointment, the purpose for which it was appointed, the spirit in which it was done and the circumstances surrounding the offender often times defeat the very aim of church discipline, and bring about a situation of affairs that no one possessed of the Master's spirit could wish. Maybe the man is in no frame of mind to receive the committee, or to discuss in a proper spirit any of the circumstances in the case. Where an humble and penitent answer might have been secured, a defiant message is not infrequently returned to the Church.

If we know anything about this matter at all, discipline begins far back of that. It is the correction that the mother would give to her child. By all the ways known to love, by all the means that patience can devise, by all the tenderness that a mother's heart can feel, she seeks to win her erring son, and the last thing she ever does is to drive him from the door. It is not law and rule and regulation that breaks the sinner's heart. It is affectionate love and brotherly sympathy. The church should spare no pains to make the offender know that exclusion is the last thing she desires. She should be willing to give him time, and if the world should clamor for his exclusion she should draw around the offender the circle of tender love and bid the world "hands off" in a matter that does not concern it. The world knows, or should be made to know, that the sin of which the child is guilty is contrary to her teachings, spirit and principles, but it is wrong to exclude a member to satisfy clamor from the outside. The old saying that "if the man is a wolf he will stay out, and if he is a sheep he will come back," like many another fallacy, is true on its face, but false at heart. Why should you cast a sheep out among wolves just to see whether or not he be a sheep?

Moreover, the way of the returning prodigal should not be made difficult. Christ never made a rough road for a returning sinner. Some churches seem in the most careless manner to multiply the difficulties between the sinner that would return and the Church that ought to long for his coming. Let love begin her work before the committee is appointed. Let members without any official standing put their arms about the erring one and by long suffering seek to win him back. Whatever official action may be needed, let discipline begin where the mother begins it, and let it end where the mother would end. Only after all means have been exhausted and love itself can devise no further plan, then and not until then, let him be unto you a heathen and a publican.

And how should a heathen and publican be to you? An outcast? A mortal despised because a sinner? Nay, but rather a mortal loved because he needs the affection he does not merit. Did he show contempt for the Church? Let the Church show respect for him. Did he use harsh and defiant speech when the committee saw him? Let the answer of the Church be framed in the very spirit of Christ. Our Lord was much burdened by His solicitor care for sinners.

\*



# Passing Events

"THE CRITIC"

ARE MERCENARY SPIRITS.

RECENT arrests in Boston and Chicago of "spirits" who were conducting wireless systems between the land of filmy ghosts and the land of real live suckers, goes to show that not all the gold bricks are sold by Indians or bought by ruralists. In each instance the "spirits" turned out to be women, and they fought the arresting officers in a way to convince one that if they were spirits they belonged to the demoniacal order. But they were not spirits; just ordinary mortals, seeking by extraordinary means to fatten their larders at the expense of their gulleless neighbors. The law of association does not prevail between the quick and the dead, and the payment of a dollar or two to a woman in cheese cloth, enlivened with phosphorescent powders, will not change things. Those who think they are talking to the dead are usually talking to dead-beats.

FORCES OF PROGRESS.

SWISS and Italian forces met on the morning of February 24, and the meeting was the occasion of great rejoicing, for these forces had been fighting the battle of progress, and the palm of victory belonged to both. In 1898 these forces began work on the Simplon tunnel through the Alps, and on the above date they met, each having completed the colossal task allotted to them. During these years engineering problems of the most difficult character were encountered, calling for the highest skill and most dauntless determination. Among other things, the boring parties encountered hot springs, which drove the temperature to 131 degrees Fahrenheit, making it impossible to proceed, and the engineers had to devise means for cooling the atmosphere before work could be resumed. The tunnel, which is about twelve miles in length, extends from Briga, in Switzerland, to Iselle, on the Italian side. The cost of this new commercial gateway, borne equally by the governments interested, is placed at \$15,000,000.

CLOSE TO NATURE.

IN A SPEECH to the National mothers Congress President Roosevelt referred briefly to what threatens ultimately to become a problem of grave magnitude. He said: "In our modern industrial civilization there are many and grave dangers to, counterbalance the splendors and the triumphs. It is not a good thing to see cities grow at disproportionate speed relatively to the country; for the small land owners, the men who own their little homes, and therefore to a very large extent the men who till farms, the men of the soil, have hitherto made the foundation of lasting national life in every State; and, if the foundation becomes either too weak or too narrow, the superstructure, no matter how attractive, is in imminent danger of falling."

That there is now an increasing tendency to leave the rural sections for the cities, is very evident, and that the continued growth of this movement would be inimical to the general welfare is equally patent. But it is almost inconceivable that this condition can long continue. Sooner or later, as the cities become more and more crowded, and the fight for livelihood becomes more desperate, there will be witnessed a turning of the tide; men anxious to leave the turmoil and strife of the city for the peace and quiet, the contentment of the farm. "Back to nature" will be the cry, and the country will adjust itself, as it is in the habit of doing after things have been going wrong for a season.

# Convention Routes

L. & N.'s Free Side Trip for the Delegates to the Southern Baptist Convention.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has arranged a complimentary trip to Glasgow Junction without extra charge for all persons holding round trip tickets to Kansas City for the Southern Baptist Convention. These tickets will be honored either on the going or return trip via Glasgow Junction, and by depositing tickets with the agent stop-over at that place may be had within final limit, thus enabling the delegates, their wives and friends to see Mammoth Cave, one of the greatest wonders of this country.

Through Sleeper.

For the comfort and convenience of the delegates to the Southern Baptist Convention at Kansas City, arrangements have been made for a Pullman sleeping car to be run through from Montgomery to Kansas City via the Louisville and Nashville and the Missouri Pacific Railways. This car will leave Montgomery at 8:25 a. m., May 9, and will leave Birmingham the same day at 12:05 noon, arriving in Kansas City at 5:15 p. m. Wednesday, May 10. Reservations should be made early, and same may be made by writing Mr. P. Sid Jones, D. P. A., Birmingham, Ala.

Gregory Party Over M. & O., and Some of Its Advantages.

To Delegates and Visitors to the Southern Baptist Convention:

After carefully considering the advantages of the various routes from this section to Kansas City, Mo., I have decided to recommend that we should go via the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to St. Louis, and thence to Kansas City via the Chicago and Alton Railway.

The management of these roads will do everything that is possible to ensure our comfort. A reclining chair car, seats free, will be run through from Montgomery to Kansas City; space in which will be reserved if applications are made in time. If a sufficient number desire it and reserve space through me before May 5, a through Pullman sleeper will also be put on. The charge will be \$4 from Montgomery to St. Louis or \$4.50 to Kansas City from Montgomery. These prices are for double or upper berths, a la carte. Hotel rates run from \$2 a day upward. The Coates House has been designated as headquarters; they will reserve a few rooms at \$2.50 per day, American plan. General rate, \$3 and \$3.50 per day. A reduction of 50 per person when two or more occupy the same room.

Stop-over privileges have been arranged on the return trip at St. Louis by deposit of ticket with joint agent at Union Station, St. Louis, immediately upon arrival and payment of 50 cents for those desiring to attend the joint meeting of American Baptists in that city May 16 and 17, or the Northern anniversary, May 17-23, after adjournment of the Southern Baptist Convention.

We propose to leave Montgomery Tuesday, May 9, at 11:15 a. m.; thus allowing connections from all points. We reach St. Louis at 8:20 a. m. Wednesday, leave at 9:06 a. m., and reach Kansas City at 5:20 p. m. the same day. This will give us a good night's rest and enable those who desire to attend the meeting on Thursday of the Baptist Young People's Union, or of the trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, or of the Woman's Missionary Union.

What will it cost? One fare plus 50 cents for the round trip from all stations. A validating fee of 25 cents will be charged at Kansas City. For instance, a ticket from Montgomery to Kansas City is \$23.55 plus 50 cents, making the ticket cost \$24.05; then when your ticket is validated at Kansas City for return, you pay a fee of 25 cents. Send me your name and address on a postal card and I will keep you posted. Whether you go yourself or not, be sure to see the other members of your church and raise

the money to send your pastor. Fraternalty yours, O. F. Gregory, Montgomery, Ala.

The Southern Railway—Birmingham to Kansas City and Return, \$21.50.

(This route gives the Birmingham delegates an opportunity to join the "Gregory Party" at West Point.)

Leave Birmingham, Southern Railway, 12:25 noon; arrive West Point, Miss., Southern Railway, 6 p. m.; leave West Point, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 6:02 p. m.; arrive St. Louis, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 8:20 a. m.; leave St. Louis, Chicago and Alton Railroad, 9:06 a. m.; arrive Kansas City, Chicago and Alton Railroad, 5:20 p. m. Through sleepers, chair cars and dining cars from West Point. Stop-overs at St. Louis and corresponding service and close connections. Returning, leaving St. Louis 7:58 p. m., arriving Birmingham 5 p. m.

For further particular call on or write R. B. Creagh, T. P. A., or J. N. Harrison, D. P. A., Southern Railway, Morris Hotel Building. Both phones 617.

The Frisco System—The Short Line to Kansas City.

The Frisco System, the old established line between Memphis and Kansas City, and the only road running direct without any change whatever, an nounce for the meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention, to be held in May, a rate of \$21.50 for the round trip—tickets to be sold from May 7 to 11, inclusive, and limited until May 23, 1905.

Leaving Birmingham at 12:20 noon on the "Southeastern Limited," which is one of the finest trains running in the South, you arrive in Kansas City at 9:40 the next morning, which, according to actual scheduled time, is eight hours shorter than any other line. This train carries a through observation dining car, a through standard sleeper and chair car without change. Returning, the corresponding train south leaves Kansas City at 6:30 in the evening and arrives in Birmingham the next afternoon at 3:55 p. m.

A Diverse Route.

For those who desire to attend the National Baptist Convention, which takes place at St. Louis after the convention at Kansas City, a diverse route has been arranged for; that is, you can go direct to Kansas City via the short line, and return via St. Louis, and by payment of fee of 50 cents with the joint agent a stop-over will be permitted within the limit of the ticket.

From Kansas City to St. Louis there are two trains daily over the Rock Island System, one leaving at 8:32 in the morning and the other at 9:30 in the evening, arriving at St. Louis at 7:45 p. m. and 7:45 a. m. respectively. Both trains carry through standard and tourist sleepers between Kansas City and St. Louis.

After the convention at St. Louis is adjourned the Frisco System has an elegant train back to Birmingham, leaving St. Louis at 7:55 in the morning, arriving at Memphis at 8:25 in the evening, connecting with the fast train for Birmingham at 9:10 p. m. and arriving in Birmingham at 5:40 in the morning. This train carries an elegant high-back coach and chair car from St. Louis to Memphis, running through Eastern Missouri and Arkansas along the banks of the beautiful Mississippi, and the scenery of which is unsurpassed east of the Rocky Mountains.

From Memphis there are two sleepers, one a local car between Memphis and Birmingham and the other a through sleeper to New York. The Frisco System, for the benefit of the Baptists and their friends, will be more than pleased to run a through car to Kansas City, and if a sufficient number desire to return via St. Louis a through car will be placed at St. Louis for their use. For any additional information kindly communicate with F. M. Griffith, T. P. A., or F. R. Newman, 1903 First avenue, Birmingham, Ala., in Morris Hotel.





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The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum, all demand a remedy of almost super-human virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

The grandest testimonial that can be offered the Cuticura remedies is their world-wide sale, due to the personal recommendations of those who have used them. From a small beginning in the simplest form, against prejudice and opposition, against monied hosts, countless rivals, and trade indifference, Cuticura remedies have become the greatest curatives of their time, and, in fact, of all time, for nowhere in the history of medicine is to be found another approaching them in popularity and sale. In every clime and with every people they have met with the same reception. The confines of the earth are the only limits to their growth. They have conquered the world.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (In form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 50c. per vial of 20). Ointment, 50c. Soap, 25c. Depot: London, 27, Chancery Lane; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 127 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors. Send for "A Book about Cuticura."



Please pay your back dues.

I have read the paper, the Alabama Baptist, since its first issue in 1874. There hasn't been a year that my name was not on the books as a subscriber. It has always been a good paper. I believe it is better now than ever. I think I have tried it long enough to decide to become a life subscriber. I expect I am the oldest continuous subscriber it has in the state.—Rev. N. C. Unnerwood.

You are very kind to speak of The Standard. We may get out a good paper as you suggest, but evidently it is not as well adapted to its constituency as the Alabama Baptist. We can hardly show an increase in the number of our subscribers during the year, and it is terribly hard pull, while you show a most remarkable gain, for which I congratulate you most sincerely. After all the success of religious journalism is not so much in making a good paper as in making a paper that is good for one's constituency. That is the highest degree of success.—J. S. Dickerson.

I am well pleased with the Alabama Baptist. You are giving us a good sund Baptist paper. Your improvement has been gradual. It ought to be in every Baptist family in Alabama. I intend to try harder for its wider circulation than I ever have. I am a true friend to our state paper.—J. R. Trotter.

I have recently suffered heavy loss by the burning of my gin house and several bales of cotton, but I can't economize by doing without the Baptist. You are giving us a good paper. May it increase in circulation and usefulness.—J. S. Cowan.

Enclosed find express order for \$2.00 for one year's subscription. I have left Alabama but can't do without the old Alabama Baptist. Every paper gets better. May God bless you in your work.—H. M. Woodall.

The paper is improving every issue, and I know its weekly visit to my home in another state will ever keep me in touch with Alabama Baptists, and in sympathy with their work. May the blessings of God rest upon you in your good work.—G. A. Chunn.

Marianna, Fla., Jan. 17, 1905.  
I enclose money order for \$1.00, for which you will please continue to send me the Baptist. I am delighted to see the steady improvement of the paper. You are proving an unqualified success in the journalistic field.—Bryan W. Collier, pastor, Marianna, Fla.

Your paper is improving every week. I rejoice in your success.—A. Y. Napier.

The people in these parts are beginning to appreciate the growing work of the Alabama Baptist, and I hope to be able to forward you, before long, a batch of new subscribers.—J. R. Curry.

Mrs. White and I frequently remark on the continued improvement in the paper, both as to contents and make-up. May this prove a year of prosperity to the paper, and rich blessings to you personally.—I. A. White.

I enjoy the Alabama Baptist so much. You are giving us the best paper Alabama has ever had. May God bless you in your work.—E. S. Atkinson.

Brother Barnett, I congratulate you on the improvement of the Alabama Baptist. May its mission be continued until it shall have reached the home of every Baptist.—G. W. Lovell.

This is the only new subscriber I have up to date. The Lord bless and prosper you in your work. The Alabama Baptist is a welcome visitor to our home every week.—E. Crawford.

Everybody is pleased with the Baptist now. I wish you abundant success in your work. My work is moving on nicely.—J. G. Lowrey.

I like your paper more and more, and insist on others to subscribe for

it. With best wishes, I remain a co-worker with you for the Master.—W. M. Hall.

I am always in sympathy with our dear editor of the Baptist, especially now since your burden is heavier than usual. God bless you in your good work. Yes I feel that every pastor ought to rally to your support. I regard you (the editor) as the pastor's best friend.—W. D. Upshaw.

My mother says she can not get on without the paper. We think it is growing with interest, and wish you continued success and a most prosperous New Year.—A. J. Vernon.

We failed to get our Baptist this week. Please mail us a copy. It's too good to miss. We congratulate you upon its continued improvement.—W. E. Pet-us.

## PROGRAM

For Annual Convention at Bessemer,  
April 4, 5 and 6.

Key word—"Efficiency."

Tuesday Evening, April 4.

8:00-8:15—Devotional exercises.

8:15-9:00—Convention sermon.

Wednesday Morning, April 5.

9:30-10:00—Devotional exercises.

10:00-10:10—Welcome address and response.

10:10-10:40—Organization.

10:40-10:55—Report of chairman of Executive Committee and report of secretary-treasurer.

10:55-11:00—Report of editor B. Y. P. U. department.

11:00-11:45—"The World's Call for Efficient Service," J. L. Thompson, Newton, Ala.

11:45—Miscellaneous business.

Wednesday Afternoon, April 5.

2:30-2:45—Devotional services.

2:45-3:45—"Open Parliament on Study Courses," J. M. Shelbourne.

3:45-4:15—"Efficiency and Preparation," J. A. Hendricks, Pratt City.

4:15-4:45—"Young People as Soul Winners," J. W. O'Hara, Montgomery, Ala.

Wednesday Evening, April 5.

8:00-8:15—Devotional services.

8:15-9:00—"Evangelism as a Factor in the Efficient Work of the Kingdom," Rev. Austin Crouch, Woodlawn.

Thursday Morning, April 6.

9:30-9:45—Devotional services.

9:45-10:05—"The Field of the B. Y. P. U.," Gwilyn Herbert.

10:05-10:30—"The Field of the Sunday School," Prof. G. W. Cunningham.

10:30-11:00—"How to Extend Work Next Year." (General discussion.)

11:00-11:30—"The Crying Need—A Church Membership Equipped for Efficient Service," Dr. A. C. Davidson, Birmingham.

11:30-12:00—"The Place of the B. Y. P. U. in Efficient Church Life," C. C. Pugh, Auburn.

Thursday Afternoon, April 6.

2:30-2:45—Devotional service.

2:45-3:30—"The Work of the Juniors," Mrs. T. A. Hamilton.

3:30-4:00—"The Work and Workers of the Future," J. F. Gable, North Birmingham.

4:00-4:30—"The Intellectual Life of Our Young People," P. G. Maness, Shauls, Ala.

Thursday Evening, April 6.

8:00-8:15—Devotional service.

"Baptist Young People and the Evangelization of the World," J. W. McCullum, Gallion, Ala.

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**Ordination:**—Pastor W. R. Adams, assisted by Revs. E. Lee Smith, Vindicator, Hinson and Newman, ordained Brother Dunlap as deacon in the Green Springs Church on the evening of 19th in the presence of a large audience. Brother Smith, of West End, preached a very fine sermon on the "Qualification and Duties of a Deacon." Brother Newman delivered the charge to the candidate, which was excellent, and Brother Hinson delivered the charge to the church, which would have done credit to a man much older than he, and the ordaining prayer was led by the pastor. The choir furnished excellent music, and we believe the occasion was indeed helpful to the church and community.

Program for the fifth Sunday meeting of the Cedar Bluff Baptist Association, to be held with Little River Church, April 29-30:—Saturday—10 a. m., devotional service, led by John H. Bishop; 11 a. m., introductory sermon, by J. A. C. Sims; 1 p. m., "The Gospel of Christ; What It Has Done for the World and What Shall It Do," G. W. Palmer, O. A. Gardner, Wm. Hicks, J. H. Weaver. Sunday—10 a. m., ordination of Wm. J. Leath; 11 a. m., ordination sermon by J. N. Webb, St. Mattheu 16:18; 1 p. m., "The Best Way to Train Young Members," by W. W. Grogan and H. T. Leath.—R. S. Dean C. C.

**Marion:**—My congratulations to the Alabama Baptist upon its "new dress." It's becoming, and I'm sure the Baptist will be more beautiful than ever in the eyes of its loving constituency and will be more appreciated. Evangelist T. T. Martin was with us twelve days recently, and the meetings brought great blessings to the Siloam Church and to the people of this community. It was a blessed meeting. There were many professions of conversion. I do not know how many. Some say more than 200. Certainly very, very many saw the simple way of salvation in Christ who had never seen it before, and many Christians were stirred to renewed thought and activity in the service of Christ. One good result of the meeting was that the Bible as God's word was much magnified in the minds of the people. A Judson teacher said to me yesterday: "Never have I seen so much interest taken in searching the Scriptures." So far about forty have been received for baptism by the Siloam Church. I baptized thirty yesterday, and we expect more to follow. Brother Martin left us for Murray, Ky., to hold a meeting. He gives his entire time to the evangelistic work, and is greatly blessed in the work. I know of no one more fitted for this important work. Our schools continue to flourish. Both the Judson and the Marion Military Institute have been full all the year. Did you know that our much beloved Dr. N. C. Davidson was to preach the Judson commencement sermon this year? Dr. R. A. Venable will preach the missionary sermon, and Dr. Carter Helm Jones will deliver the address. A feast of good things! Come down.—Paul V. Bomar.

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## THE BAPTIST WORLD'S CONGRESS

London via New Orleans.

Many doubtless have decided on their route and the time they will leave for the Baptist World's Congress, to be held in London, England, July 11-18, 1905. With others the question is still open. To these I address these words, through the kindness of the Alabama Baptist, which is always bearing important news to its readers. On investigation I find that the trip can be made from New Orleans to Liverpool and London cheaper than from any of the Eastern ports.

An extensive passenger business from this port is a comparatively new thing, but its growth has been wonderful because of the splendid satisfaction it is giving.

The accommodations are all first-class, and all passengers have full privileges anywhere in the ships. The ships carry a limited number of passengers, and great pains are taken to give every one full satisfaction. The best advertisers for this route are those who have gone over it.

Over this route the Baptists of the South can save the fare to New York or Philadelphia and return, and we can furnish them a rate \$126 and upward for round trip, according to number in room.

The time is a little longer than the Eastern time, but the voyage is freer from storms and seasickness and more delightful in climate.

You cannot afford not to investigate this route if you think of going to the Baptist World's Congress.

On application you will receive full particulars, and as I live here, I will give every detail my personal attention. We are expecting to carry a goodly company of the best people in the South.

Address inquiries to Rev. C. V. Edwards, 1535 Seventh street, New Orleans, La. Yours truly,

C. V. EDWARDS.

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One-way round trip colonist rates to the West and Northwest.

One-way colonist rates to California and the Northwest from March 1st until May 15th, 1905. Special first-class round trip rates to Colorado every day until May 1st. Return limit, June 1st, 1905.

The choice of the two most direct routes and three gateways.

## Union & Southern Pacific.

Through Pullman tourist cars operated each Monday from Birmingham, D. C. to San Francisco via Atlanta, Montgomery and New Orleans, without change. Effective March 1, we operate every Wednesday and Monday Pullman Tourist Cars from St. Louis to San Francisco without change, via the Chicago & Alton R. R. and the Union Pacific R. R. via Kansas City and Denver. Ask for particulars.

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Cut this out and send for an illustrated book on the above diseases. Home treatment sent when desired. Address

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# Weak Kidneys

To any Kidney sufferer who has not tried my remedy I offer a full dollar's worth free. Not a mere sample—but a regular dollar bottle—standard size and staple.

There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I ask no deposit—no promise. You take no risk. The dollar bottle is free—because mine is no ordinary remedy, and I feel so sure of its results that I can afford to make this offer.

In the first place, my remedy does not treat the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not to blame for their weakness or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny strand of a nerve which alone is responsible for their condition. If the kidney nerve is strong and healthy the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the kidney nerve goes wrong you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves; this system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart and the liver and the stomach. For simplicity's sake I have called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others, that weakness anywhere results in weakness everywhere.

This is why I treat not the kidneys that are weak, but the ailing nerve that MAKES it weak. This is the secret of my success. This is why I can afford to do this unusual thing—to give away FREE the first dollar bottle, that ANY STRANGER may know how my remedy succeeds.

The offer is open to every one, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. Those who have tried it do not need the evidence. So you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. I will then send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle, standard size and staple. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar lay before him, and will send the bill to me. Write for the order today.

For a free order Book 1 on Dyspepsia, for a full dollar Book 2 on the Heart, bottle you must Book 3 on the Kidneys, address Dr. Shoop, Book 4 for Women, Box 666, Racine, Book 5 for Men, Wis. State which Book 1 on Rheumatism you want.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

# Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

## Look Here, are You Sick?

If so I have a remedy that will absolutely cure any case of kidney trouble, indigestion, constipation, sick headache, nervous affection, loss of appetite, female weakness and rheumatism. If I don't cure you sound and well in six months, I will refund the money. Any kind of reference given on demand as to medical, social and religious, moral and financial standing. I suffered twenty years with liver and kidney trouble. In six months I cured myself after I had tried many remedies, and I have cured many others. In fact, I have got the first patient to write me to refund the money. I will send anyone a month's treatment for one dollar. Only the tablet to be taken every night. If you are troubled with any of the above diseases, send me one dollar money order and get thirty tablets. I mean what I say—one dollar a month.

Respectfully,  
Rev. W. M. COLE, M. D.

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## Wanted Agents

To represent our nurseries. We want a number of reliable, industrious men to handle our stock, either on commission or salary. Previous experience not necessary. Write for particulars at once.

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Now Ready. 133 songs, words and music, \$3.00 a hundred, 10 cents each.  
H. H. Mack Co. 159-20 Arch Street, Philadelphia, 155 5th Avenue, New York.

# WOMAN'S WORK

Conducted by Mrs. A. J. Dickinson

The Associational Missionary Union of the Birmingham district held its regular quarterly meeting Friday, March 17, at the Baptist Tabernacle, North Haven. The meeting was unusually helpful and delightful in every way. This little church, which is not yet a year old, has made wonderful progress. Its hospitality was most cordial, and the meeting was pronounced one of the very best the union has held. May God bless their efforts for His glory.

## IMPORTANT.

Let all treasurers of missionary societies remember that the board for the convention year closes April 30, and so send forward your funds in time to reach Richmond before that time.

Mrs. Barrett reminds us that Alabama is far behind in her apportionment, or perhaps it has been paid and has not been reported.

Treasurers, do send in a full report to Mrs. Barrett as soon as possible.

How mortifying if Alabama should occupy the front seats at the convention and yet should have failed in the fulfillment of her duty.

## ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Treasurer Woman's Missionary Society of the First Church, Montgomery.

Jan.—Foreign Missions, Miss Kelly .....	\$ 30.00
Feb.—State Missions .....	19.80
March—Home Missions, Tichenor Memorial .....	110.80
March—Home Missions, self-denial .....	9.92
April—Foreign Missions .....	15.01
May—State Missions .....	13.55
June—State Missions .....	13.56
June—Home Missions, literature .....	1.00
Oct.—Home Missions .....	15.69
Oct.—Home Missions, frontier hoghead .....	332.90
Nov.—State Missions, Howard College .....	11.67
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$474.90</b>
Frontier hoghead .....	232.90
<b>Cash .....</b>	<b>\$242.00</b>
Recapitulation.	
State Missions .....	\$ 58.68
Home Missions .....	368.01
Foreign Missions .....	48.21
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$474.90</b>

Respectfully submitted,  
MRS. E. W. GAY, Treas.

## ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Secretary Woman's Missionary Society of First Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala.

Time with its rapid, yet unwavering flight, has numbered to our Woman's Missionary Society twelve months more of activity in its deeds of love for the Master, of consecration in its zeal for the cause of the Master and of generosity in its gifts for the service of the Master.

The initiatory work of the year was the active effort of the officers and members to raise a creditable sum for the "Tichenor Memorial" of the church building loan fund of the Woman's Missionary Union. A "Tichenor Memorial" meeting was held in March, on which occasion, with sad hearts and tender memories, our members spoke, heard and read afresh of the

noble, grand, exalted life and beautiful, fitting, inspiring memorial of our beloved pastor of sixteen years' duration. The shaft of his monumental service and glorious example will not be erected, as Dr. Burrows writes, "on one spot, but upon thousands of hill tops and in crowded avenues of rapidly growing cities, where, in the face of opposition, a feeble hand seeks to plant the banner of Jesus." A statesman, an orator, a hero, the great apostle of the "gem of the Antilles," the "fighting parson" of the Thomas H. Watts Confederate brigade, the intellectual pastor, the able college president, the noble, erudite secretary, the world's benefactor and Christ's servant, Isaac Taylor Tichenor, has passed away. During March \$110.80 was raised by this society for this purpose.

The "week of prayer and special effort" for Home Missions was observed by the Baptist women of our city in union services in the churches, conducted at Adams Street Church by Mrs. O. F. Gregory; at Southside, Mrs. J. C. Stratford; at Clayton Street, Mrs. T. W. Hannon, and at First Church, Mrs. C. A. Stakely. These meetings were productive of great good, in stimulating spiritual life and active effort, and evidencing the power and usefulness of our young women, as well as realizing a suitable amount for the cause.

May brought to us the gracious presence of our president's daughter from New York, Mrs. F. R. Chambers, the first secretary of our organization, who assured us of the unchanging love and constant prayers of our Mrs. W. A. Waller for us, for pastor, for people—the door of her earnest hope still open for her return home.

Prof. George B. Eager's long promised lecture on "Glimpses of Palestine" was delivered at our church the 7th of last May under the auspices of our three women's societies, and the glowing anticipations of the many friends of our beloved former pastor were fully realized, as in his beautiful word pictures of the scenes upon the canvas he hid himself almost out of sight and graphically described the land, the life and the love of our blessed Christ and Savior. A beautiful reception was tendered Mrs. Eager by the Ladies' Aid Society at the home of our treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Gay, where many ladies met and welcomed this gifted, charming co-worker, the president for several years.

In June our members enjoyed the hospitality of the Missionary Society of the Working Circle of our church at the home of Miss Laura Parrish, the daughter of our lamented Mrs. H. W. Parrish, and were privileged to meet and hear Miss Daisy Winston Pettus, now Mrs. J. F. Ray. Her attractive personality, intellectual gifts and pious devotion eminently fit her for the work to which she has been appointed on the foreign mission field. Mrs. A. P. Montague, in forceful, fitting words, told of the year's success of Howard College, and our societies pledged the required amount to complete the dormitories' furnishings.

The result of our summer's work was consummated the first Monday afternoon in October, when our most valuable hoghead of clothing and household goods was sent to a missionary whose family numbers eight members, and who labors in the moun-

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If your Grocer does not Handle Magic White Soap

Send us one dollar and we will forward you a sample box of twenty large cakes, freight prepaid. Magic will make hard water soft and your clothes clean and white. Save the wrappers for a premium.

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**Notice** I want every man and woman in the United States interested, either for themselves or friends, in the cure of the Opium and Whiskey habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address Dr. B. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 389, and one will be sent you free.

## Baptist Physician Wanted.

We want a Baptist Doctor whose moral character is above reproach; a man with a family, a man of middle age preferred. Good church and school privileges; small town, on R. R., Dallas Co. Good practice. Address Oxford & Stroud, Saffard, Ala.

# Agents Wanted.

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14 Maiden Lane, New York.

## Translations

Literal, 50c. Interlinear, \$1.50. 247 vols.

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German, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, \$4.00, and \$1.00.

## Completely Parsed Caesar.

Book I. Has on each page, interlinear translation, literal translation, and every word completely parsed. \$1.50.

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SURPLUS, - - - - -	175,000
DEPOSITS, - - - - -	3,000,000

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**POSITION \$50** per month GUARANTEED or money refunded, or you may pay tuition out of salary after graduating. No vacation. Enter any time. In thoroughness and reputation D. P. B. C.'s are to other Bus. Colleges what Harvard University is to Academies. 7,000 students annually. Indorsed by business men from Me. to Cal. Cheap board. **HOME STUDY** Contract given to refund money, if after taking our Home Study by mail, you are not satisfied. Write for prices.

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The safety of a bank is not always measured by its capital. Six ciphers as against five doesn't make the bank good. It's security lies in the men who operate it—on the loans they make. Our loans are made on good collateral security. We accept no commercial accounts.

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Summer session 1905: June 4th—August 9th. Reduced railroad rates, Small fees. Write for information.

tains of Tennessee. His letter of acknowledgement read: "Your hogshead was the largest donation to mission work of the kind I ever heard or read of, and may God's richest blessings rest upon each one who contributed towards it."

Our subjects for discussion have been confined to those suggested by the Woman's Missionary Union topic cards: Woman's Missionary Union, State Missions, Tichenor Memorial, Italy, Colored People, Africa and Japan, Cuba, Fields and Forces of Home Board and Foreign Board, Heralds of the Cross in Home Lands, Medical and Educational Work in Foreign Lands, and Pagan Missions.

Added interest has been given to map study through the geographical director, Mrs. C. A. Stakely, who in her instructive lectures combines the location and history of countries with the missionaries and their labors in home and foreign lands.

The new representatives from our State on the foreign mission field, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Provence, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ray and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meadows should stimulate our love, our gifts and our labor for missions. The completion and operation of the John Stout Memorial Hospital at Soo Chow, China, and the gift and purchase of the Margaret Home for Missionaries' Children, located at Greenville, S. C., should be causes ever near and dear to the members of this organization. The Margaret Home, where bright, happy children enjoy all that "home" and "mother" imply, and receive moral, intellectual and spiritual training, shielded from the conditions and ills of mission fields—a beautiful, modern house, with modern

equipments and conveniences, and large grounds adaptable for play grounds, floral and horticultural gardening. May God continue to bless the giver for the gift.

Two new enrollments for the year include those of Mrs. T. L. Jones, wife of one of our most devoted, prominent church members, and of Mrs. W. S. Payne, the sister of the noble secretary of our Foreign Mission Board, Dr. R. S. Willingham, whose family made possible the E. H. Warren Hospital at Yang Chow, China.

December has brought back to us our beloved president, Mrs. M. A. Waller, so gladly welcomed again to home and loved and loving relatives and friends. Our hearts are filled with joy unspeakable that our many prayers have been answered and we have again been permitted to behold the face and hear the voice of our only and honored president. During her absence the cherished and honored vice-president, Mrs. J. C. Stratford, has presided over our meetings with marked efficiency and acceptance, ably leading the organization to enlarged usefulness in the great cause of missions.

In this glad new year let us raise our "Ebenezer," for "hitherto hath the Lord helped us," and pass on to the future—

"To hasten to fresh labor, to thresh and reap and sow,  
To bid the new year welcome and let the old year go,  
To gather all our vigor, press forward for the fight,  
To let this be our motto, "For God and for the Christ."

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. T. W. HANNON,  
Secretary.

### Painless and Potent—Cancer at Corner of Left Eye Cured in Two Months.

December 28, 1903.  
Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Dallas, Texas:  
Gentlemen—The Cancer is cured, I am happy to say, and my friends join me in expressing their gratifications for the cure. They think it is a cure final and effectual, and with myself admire your skill and praise the wonderful Oil Cure that you have discovered, which is painless and sure to cure if applied in time. Mine was of five year's duration and was increasing in size. It caused me many restless months of anxiety and despair thinking of a loathsome and painful Cancer to take my life out in such manner. But I persevered in the treatment. My prayer is that the good Lord may enable you to cure many others. I shall direct you to all whom I may meet that have Cancers.

With best wishes for your success, I am,  
Most truly yours,  
D. G. HARVARD, Arredondo, Fla.  
There is absolutely no need of the knife or burning plaster, no need of pain or disfigurement. The Combination Oil Cure for cancers is soothing and balsmy, safe and sure. Write for free book to the Originator's Office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Box 462, Dallas, Tex. (3)

### NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Jefferson County.—Under and by virtue of two mortgages executed to the undersigned, Jefferson County Building and Loan Association, by Phelan H. Taylor and his wife, Elizabeth K. Taylor; one executed on May 21st, 1904, and recorded in volume 214, page 192; another executed on June 25th, 1904, and recorded in volume 218, page 109, in the office of the judge of probate of Jefferson county, Alabama, I, the undersigned, will proceed to sell on Monday, the 8th day of May, 1905, in front of the court house door of Jefferson county, Alabama, on Third avenue, in the city of Birmingham, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described property, to-wit:

One (1) acre on north side of south half of southeast quarter of southeast quarter of northeast quarter, same fronting sixty-five (65) feet on Talley avenue and extending back of uniform width to the west line of southeast quarter of northeast quarter. Also one-half (1/2) acre on the south side of north half of south half of southwest quarter of southeast quarter of northeast quarter, same fronting thirty-three (33) feet on Talley avenue and extending back of uniform width to the western boundary of southeast quarter of northeast quarter, all being situated in section twenty (20), township seventeen (17), range two (2), west; all of said property being in the form of a rectangle fronting ninety-eight (98) feet on Talley

avenue and extending back of uniform width six hundred and fifty (650) feet, all in Jefferson county, Alabama.

Also thirteen (13) shares of May, 1904, series of stock of said association, and seven shares of June, 1904, series of stock of said association. Default having been made in payment of debts secured by said mortgages, this sale is had to satisfy said debts, and all expenses incident to this sale. Said sale to be for cash.  
April 3d, 1905.  
JEFFERSON COUNTY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Mortgagee.  
By JOHN H. MILLER, Attorney.  
4-5-31

### FREE MEDICAL BOOKS

TO THE SICK.

Dr. J. Newton Hathaway of Atlanta, the author of eight valuable medical books on as many different diseases of the body, has just announced that he will send any one of the books free of charge to those afflicted. As Dr. Hathaway is the recognized authority on Chronic Diseases in this country, you can readily appreciate the value these books will be to you. His idea of sending them out free is to further acquaint those afflicted with his successful method of treating the Chronic Diseases of men and women. His treatment for these diseases is based on 25 years of close study, during which time he has been connected with some of the leading hospitals of the world, where he was in position to study every form of the different diseases. He has been established in Atlanta for nearly eighteen years, and this alone is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of his reliability, without taking into consideration some of the marvelous cures he has effected.

Simply mention your disease and the right book will be immediately sent you. 1. Diseases of the Vital Organs; 2. Throat and Lung Troubles; 3. Female Diseases; 4. Stricture; 5. Varicocele; 6. Blood Poison; 7. Kidney, Bladder and Rheumatism; 8. Nervous Debility. If you do not suffer yourself send him the name of some one that does. The address is J. Newton Hathaway, M. D., 90 Inman Building, Atlanta, Ga.

## THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts, should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.—is printed on the front of every package. In

order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only. For sale by all reliable druggists.



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THE COLE PLANTER COMPANY, Charlotte, N. C.

**GARRETT.**—Mrs. Minerva Janie Garrett, daughter of H. and Lavina Ingram, born March 15, 1861; joined the Baptist Church when quite young; married to Mr. J. D. Garrett November 3, 1881; died February 12, 1906. She was a lovely woman, a good mother, a consecrated Christian, a devoted wife and a generous neighbor. She has gone to the home of the blessed to receive her reward. She leaves her

aged parents, brothers and sisters, five daughters and four sons, her bereaved and loving husband, with many other relatives and friends to mourn her loss. In this dark and gloomy hour of bereavement, dear brother and children, lean upon the strong arm of Him that doeth all things right and at the right time. An affectionate brother.

W. M. GARRETT.

### JEAN GLADDEN'S IMMOLATION. By ANNA M. LATIMER.

Jean Gladden locked the door of the branch telegraph office of the big Winlow Cotton Mills, and turned her steps toward the hills lying above the river.

Beyond the river—on the opposite side—stood the mills, the tall buildings looming up against the beautiful blue of the sky, it being a perfect day in April.

The throb of huge engines and the drowsy hum of machinery reached the ear across the turbulent stream, which was now much swollen from the recent spring rains.

On the hill above, nestling among the budding trees, could be seen a white cottage standing alone, and it was in the direction of this that the girl was walking, slowly now, as she climbed the hill, pausing now and then to break a tempting spray of wild plum or gather a tiny cluster of Arbutus, fragrant and sweet in its pink daintiness.

Reaching the cottage, the girl removed her hat and entered the sitting room. A man, whose pale, wan face told the story of recent illness, was lying on a couch by the window. He turned his head eagerly as the girl entered and reached out a thin hand to draw her to a seat on the couch beside him.

"How goes it with my little woman today?" he asked tenderly, kissing the soft cheek the girl held close to his for a moment.

"Oh, beautifully, papa dear," she replied brightly, and continued gaily.

"I've no doubt when you do get back to the office the cotton company will be for setting up an additional branch office for the express purpose of giving employment to the junior member of the firm of Gladden & Co."

"Really, papa," she continued seriously, "I do like the work, and will hate to give it up when you are well enough to take your place again."

Gladden lay watching the girlish form as she moved softly about the room, with a deft touch here and there, bringing about the home-like air that only a woman's touch can produce, and which so fills a man's soul with blissful content. Finally the girl took a blushing spray of Arbutus from her belt and placed it in the small crystal vase that stood on the table beside the couch. Its fragrance filled the room. Just then the slanting rays of the setting sun came through the window and fell across her head, turning the brown to burnished gold.

Gladden reached out both hands to her. "Bonny," he said, using the endearing name he had given her in babyhood days, "you are so like your mother. You grow more like her every day."

The sun had set and twilight had deepened into night's gloom, relieved only by the light of myriads of stars overhead. Jean Gladden stood on the porch of their home gazing out into the night. An indefinable foreboding had possession of her tonight—a dread of something, she knew not what. Suddenly, borne in on the still night air, came a sound that made the girl turn her head in the direction of the lower hills. After intently listening a moment she ran lightly down the steps, and across the slope leading down to the hills below. She walked on rapidly till she reached the low hills that skirted the lake shore. There she paused, the sight that met her gaze causing her heart almost to stop its beating. The lake, already full to

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overflowing, was testing the utmost capacity of its banks to retain the surge of water now pouring into its upper end from the lowlands beyond. Already the water was lapping over the low bank at one place, making a small rivulet as it coursed down the hill.

Jean turned and gazed below her. There rushed the river, swift and foaming—a mad torrent. Along its opposite bank stood the buildings of the mill, sombre and dark, except for the lights glimmering fantastically from the hundreds of windows. Still further beyond, on the hills, could be seen rows and rows of small structures, serving as homes for the families of the numerous employes of the mill. The mill below was throbbing with life and activity. It now sheltered hundreds of men, fathers of the numberless helpless, dependent children, sleeping now in those humble homes, all unconscious of the danger that threatened.

A confusion of thoughts surged through the girl's brain, panoramic pictures passed rapidly before her, but standing out in bold relief against it all was clearly defined the vision of women, gaunt, hollow-eyed, despairing, stolidly enduring their grief.

Still Jean stood as if transfixed to the spot, her eyes bent in a fascinated gaze on the water as it broke over the low bank, each moment adding volume to the muddy stream now coursing down the hill. Suddenly the girl lifted her small, shapely head, the soft gray eyes growing strangely luminous as they rested on the star-lit canopy overhead. But her gaze was penetrating beyond that. The lovely face of one who had long been only a sacred, precious memory, now looked down and met her gaze, the exquisite smile inspiring the girl's soul to its highest action. Was it a vision, or was she a little child again, bringing to that mother her childish perplexities and troubles, and receiving that counsel and comfort always so reassuring? Was that face really a tangible thing, to be touched and kissed, or was it only a vision—a passing fancy?

"Mother," whispered the girl softly, "mother, you will know and understand." Silently she stood for a mo-

ment longer; then turning she ran swiftly back to the cottage above. Her father was still sleeping soundly, and assuring herself of this fact, Jean procured the office key and again passed out into the night. It seemed an interminable distance to the girl just now as she ran down the hill and across the low stretch of land toward the small office building.

Could she reach it in time? Once there, it would be the work of only a moment to flash across the wires the impending danger before the wires should come down beneath the torrent of water now surging above.

The message sent and then—here Jean forbade her thoughts going further.

The telegraph operator, busy at his instrument, was startled a few minutes later by receiving a message from the branch office across the river which read: "Danger! The lake; word to the mills!"

It was the work of a few minutes only to have the mill emptied of its surging mass of human souls, the last ones reaching a place of safety none too soon. The black wall of water surged down the valley, carrying everything before it in its mad rush.

It was two months later. The flood, which had been the one theme of conversation for weeks, was less frequently mentioned, and the mill buildings were rapidly being replaced.

It was the sturdy, willing mill hands who on that terrible night worked heroically to rescue Jean Gladden from the ruins of the office building, which was discovered a short time after the receipt of her message of warning tossing like an egg shell on the breast of the angry waters.

During the weeks Jean had lain so ill, hovering between life and death, as a result of the nervous strain and terrible exposure she had undergone, the women from the "hills" had been the most eager for good news from "the beautiful, brave daughter," and the day she returned home from the hospital it was the honest, true-hearted mill men who met the train on which she came, awkwardly, but reverently, standing with bared heads when she alighted.

It was a glorious June morning, Jean, lying by the east window of her own room, looked only the shadow of her former self. She had only the previous day returned from the hospital. Just now she was lying back in happy content, making a lovely picture in her dainty lounging robe, the gay colorings of the couch pillows bringing out in contrast the ivory whiteness of the sweet face within its framing of brown hair.

Her father had only left her a few moments before. It seemed as if Gladden could never bear the girl out of his sight for so much as an hour. Jean reached her hand for the case that was resting on the table by her side. She opened the lid, and as her eyes again rested on its contents a glad, happy light illumined them. It was a handsome medal that rested on the white satin, and on one side was engraved the name "Jean Gladden," then followed the date, April 15, 19—. Below was the inscription, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down was the monogram, W. S. of H.

Jean lifted the beautiful, shining thing and held it to her cheek. With closed eyes and bowed head, reverently she waited, as if receiving a benediction; then, "Mother, my own mother," she softly whispered.



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**NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.**

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Jefferson County.—Probate Court, March 2, 1905: This day came Carrie Olmits Soderberg, and filed in this court her petition, together with a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of J. E. Soderberg, deceased, late of said county and state, for probate and records, and it appearing from said petition that the following named persons, heirs of said deceased, are non-residents, to-wit: Anna Kristina Pettersen, mother of deceased; P. Albert Pettersen, a brother of deceased, of the age of nineteen years; Axel Pettersen, a brother of deceased, of the age of seventeen years, residents of Brannvistsjarn, Skramtrask, Iskelleten, Sweden; O. B. Soderberg, of Ma Angsas, Nordmalng, Sweden, brother of deceased, of the age of thirty years; C. L. Pettersen, age twenty-one years, of No. 5 Water street, New York, N. Y., brother of deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 2d day of May, 1905, be set for the hearing for said petition and the proof to be submitted in support thereof, and that notice of same be given for three successive weeks, by publication in The Alabama Baptist, a newspaper published in said county, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before me on that day and contest said application, if they think proper.

S. E. GREENE, Judge of Probate.  
mch-27-3t

**MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE NOTICE.**

Default having been made in the payment of the debt secured by a mortgage executed by Anderson and Tennessee Watley on the 6th day of October, 1901, by James Crawford and his wife, Lilly Crawford, which said mortgage is recorded in the office of the Probate Judge of Jefferson county, Alabama, in volume 381, page 386, record of mortgages therein, the undersigned mortgagees, Anderson and Tennessee Watley, will sell under the power of sale in said mortgage on Saturday, April 29, 1905, in front of the court house door in Birmingham, Jefferson county, Alabama, during legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, situated in Jefferson county and State of Alabama, to-wit: Begin at the northwest corner of the lot sold by Mary Pary to Tennessee Watley on the 20th day of June, 1899, recorded in record of deeds, volume 248, page 329, in the Probate Judge's office of said county, thence east 58 feet to the northwest corner of the lot hereby conveyed, thence south parallel to the west line of the lot conveyed by Mary Pary to Tennessee Watley, 108, in a southerly direction thence at right angle in an easterly direction 50 feet, thence at right angle with the last named line 158 feet in a northerly direction, thence at right angles with the last named line 50 feet to the point of beginning on the northwest corner of the lot conveyed.

Said sale will be made for the purpose of paying the debt off secured by said mortgage, together with costs and attorney fees, default having been made at maturity of said debt.  
March 8, 1905.

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**NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.**

The State of Alabama, Jefferson County, Probate Court, 18th day of March, 1905, Estate of C. B. Harbin, deceased.

This day came Roy McCullough, administrator of the estate of C. B. Harbin, deceased, and filed his account, vouchers, evidences and statement for a final settlement of the same.

It Is Ordered that the 10th day of April, 1905, be appointed a day for making such settlement at which time all parties interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

S. E. GREENE,  
Judge of Probate.  
3-22-5t