





that perhaps for many years to come, the larger part of our ministry may be adequately supplied by the young men of our own country...

That this day of this month of May will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first meeting ever held which had any actual results in the establishment of the Seminary...

At the regular Baptist Anniversary of the year before, 1854, a committee was appointed to suggest to the brethren attending the next Southern Baptist Convention the propriety of some renewal of efforts for securing a common theological school for the South...

At the meeting of the Seminary held at the house of worship of the First Baptist church of Montgomery, Ala. of the very small number (perhaps twenty) who were present...

By these men and other associated with them was born the enterprise which has attained the measure of success that has distinguished it...

Their desire was not simply honor for the theological education of the ministry, but for that peculiar phase of it which was to be the basis of their institution...

Our student are the living epistles of the known and real of a race. Their responsibility of allowing that those views of the Seminary founders are wise and practical...

Scholars should be informed as to the method of issuing invitations to reside at the college in Palestine; the same method is in vogue all these days...

It is not to be supposed that the invitation is sent to inform the guests who will be invited to the wedding...

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devotion to your work, by thorough comprehension of the truths you are about to teach...

And now, having you to ponder these parables on, on behalf of the Faculty of the Seminary I bid each of you farewell...

The Sunday School.

BIBLE LESSONS, 1880.

THE MARRIAGE FEAST.

GOLDEN TEXT.—As many as ye shall bid, bid to the marriage.—Matt. 22:9.

PREPARATORY.

Our Savior has once more entered Jerusalem, and is closing his public ministry on his teaching Tuesday, a wonderful day in his history...

EXPOSITORY AND EXPLANATORY.

1. THE INVITATION REJECTED.

1. And Jesus answered and said unto them, I have meat to eat which ye know not of...

2. THE INVITATION ACCEPTED.

2. And when he had said these things, he departed and went into the city...

3. THE INVITATION REJECTED.

3. And he said unto them, I have meat to eat which ye know not of...

4. THE INVITATION ACCEPTED.

4. And when he had said these things, he departed and went into the city...

5. THE INVITATION REJECTED.

5. And he said unto them, I have meat to eat which ye know not of...

6. THE INVITATION ACCEPTED.

6. And when he had said these things, he departed and went into the city...

And when he had said these things, he departed and went into the city...

and slain, were the prophets, apostles, and even Jesus—in fact any who are abused for preaching the gospel...

2. THE INVITATION ACCEPTED. 2. These shall be to his servants. The wedding is ready...

3. THE INVITATION REJECTED. 3. He saith to his servants, I have meat to eat which ye know not of...

4. THE INVITATION ACCEPTED. 4. And when he had said these things, he departed and went into the city...

5. THE INVITATION REJECTED. 5. And he said unto them, I have meat to eat which ye know not of...

6. THE INVITATION ACCEPTED. 6. And when he had said these things, he departed and went into the city...

7. THE INVITATION REJECTED. 7. And he said unto them, I have meat to eat which ye know not of...

8. THE INVITATION ACCEPTED. 8. And when he had said these things, he departed and went into the city...

9. THE INVITATION REJECTED. 9. And he said unto them, I have meat to eat which ye know not of...

10. THE INVITATION ACCEPTED. 10. And when he had said these things, he departed and went into the city...

11. THE INVITATION REJECTED. 11. And he said unto them, I have meat to eat which ye know not of...

12. THE INVITATION ACCEPTED. 12. And when he had said these things, he departed and went into the city...

13. THE INVITATION REJECTED. 13. And he said unto them, I have meat to eat which ye know not of...

14. THE INVITATION ACCEPTED. 14. And when he had said these things, he departed and went into the city...

15. THE INVITATION REJECTED. 15. And he said unto them, I have meat to eat which ye know not of...

16. THE INVITATION ACCEPTED. 16. And when he had said these things, he departed and went into the city...

Correspondence.

"Bulger." I seldom write obituaries. I do not lightly criticize those who do not light in their style of literature...

Bulger was a dog. His coat was shaggy and yellow. His lineage was unknown; had he a coat of arms it should have borne a bar sinister...

Five years or more ago, a funeral procession passed through the city, and on towards the cemetery where the monument of the Great Commoner rises in its stately proportions...

One day, however, famished, lonely, and low-spirited, he crept back into the city, and gave him food, but no enticing smile could win him into his home...

Do it puzzle you also that no funeral procession passed through the town without Bulger gravely and sadly escorting the hearse to the cemetery...

But the end has come. A few mornings ago an early workman passing along the line of one of our railways found Bulger cold and stiff in death...

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to us go past. I have been blamed during the past few months, but hope to be much more useful in the future...

In regard to the problem put by Bro. A. B. Cabell, I answer, the train and ball would reach Bowling Green at the same time...

FROM THE CHURCHES.

Bloomfield, Ind.—Bro. H. A. Surrency and I held a meeting here in March; twelve additions. This town has about 2,000 inhabitants...

New Prospect, Jefferson Co., Ind.—We continued our April meeting for some days. Bro. J. N. Spillman, of Kentucky, preached 3 sermons...

New Bremen, Jefferson Co., Ind.—I was called to take charge of this church in November last. I found 10 members...

North American Review, May—Contents: General Grant and Strong Opinions; The Religion of the Heavens; The Heavens of the Heavens...

The Atlantic Monthly, May—Contents: General Grant and Strong Opinions; The Religion of the Heavens; The Heavens of the Heavens...

The Nineteenth Century, May—Contents: General Grant and Strong Opinions; The Religion of the Heavens; The Heavens of the Heavens...

Dr. John Bull's Smith's Tonic Syrup for the Cure of Fever & Acute Chills and Fever.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority rarely bestowed ever before on the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Acute and Chronic Fevers...

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR THE CURE OF FEVER & ACUTE CHILLS AND FEVER.

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LOUISVILLE: THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1880.

When writing to any one advertising in this paper, please state that you saw his advertisement in the Western Recorder.

We will send the RECORDER from now till Jan. 1881 for \$1.50. On these rates we can allow no commission to agents.

The Seminary Commencement.

We give up a large portion of our paper this week to full reports of the sermon by Dr. Pritchard, and the addresses delivered at the Commencement of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. The occasion is always one of great interest, and we are glad to observe that this interest seems increasing. There were good audiences in attendance upon the closing exercises, than we have before seen. Not only from the city, but from various portions of the State and from distant States, there were representative men present, drawn hither by this common bond of union for the Baptists of the South. We rejoice to see this. It indicates an awakened interest in what we regard as far the most important denominational work in which we are engaged, and is full of hope and promise for the future.

The annual exercises began with several special lectures before the students, which we notice elsewhere. The annual sermon by Dr. Pritchard, which we publish in full, was delivered on Sunday in the Broadway Baptist church. The audience-room was crowded, and the sermon, which it is needless to say was an able one, was listened to with the deepest interest and attention.

The Commencement exercises proper took place at the Broadway Baptist church, on Monday. We were gratified to observe that the house was filled, and that among the audience were quite a number from other denominations; a fact which, with many others, indicates the growing interest which is felt in the Seminary by the public at large. Four young men received diplomas as full graduates and six other diplomas in the English course. The first four delivered addresses, which appear elsewhere in full. They were well delivered and sensible, some of them unusually ray and original. All will be read with interest.

At night the students and trustees with quite a number of guests, assembled at the Louisville Hotel, in response to the invitation of the Faculty. Fall justice was done to the elegant supper prepared, and after this a couple of hours was spent in impromptu addresses, all of which were happy and to the point and full of enthusiasm for the Seminary. Altogether it was an occasion long to be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to be present.

Dr. Boyce's Reception.

On Monday evening Dr. Boyce gave at the Louisville Hotel a reception to the students, faculty and trustees of the Seminary. There were present besides the students and faculty, quite a number of distinguished ministers and laymen from other States on their way to the Convention. The occasion was one of unqualified pleasure. After the guests had heartily partaken of the elegant repast set before them, Dr. Boyce in his usual happy style, called upon different gentlemen present for addresses. Of course all who were called on were taken by surprise, unprepared, etc. yet all made brilliant speeches. Three College Presidents were called on in quick succession.—Dr. T. T. Fitchner, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, Dr. T. H. Pritchard, of Wake Forest College, N. C., and Dr. R. M. Dudley, of Georgetown College,

Ky., all expressed their interest in and attachment to the Seminary. The two latter also spoke of the harmonious relations existing between their colleges and the Seminary. Dr. Dudley hoped for immortality on the basis of this having offered the resolution which led to the Seminary's coming to Kentucky.

Dr. Weaver, the oldest Baptist preacher in the city, not in years, but in length of pastoral relation, gave some account of the growth of the Baptist cause in the city, and hoped that the Seminary would contribute largely to its future growth.

Dr. Samuel Baker, whom Dr. Boyce introduced as the "walking Encyclopedia," was called on for a speech on Kentucky's great product, tobacco. He recited a quaint poem on tobacco, and then in a humorous way gave some very sound advice to the students in regard to preaching.

Bro. Arthur Peab, M.D. of Louisville, was next introduced by Dr. Boyce as the first man in Kentucky to give a subscription to the Seminary. This fact gave the company a very favorable impression of Dr. Peter, which was heightened by the brief yet very pleasant remarks of the speaker.

Dr. Gwin, of Atlanta, was next called on, as one who lived in the same city with Gov. Brown. He eulogized Gov. Brown's Christian character, and spoke of his wife as being a most interesting woman in which he has embarked has proved successful, and his investment in the Seminary argued well for its success.

Dr. Gwin was followed by Dr. J. A. Chambliss, of Charleston, S. C., who was the first graduate of the Seminary—nineten years ago. He spoke of the small beginnings of the Seminary and found cause for devout gratitude to God in the sight that greeted his eyes on this occasion. He quite won the hearts of the Seminary boys by his words of tender sympathy and loving counsel. South Carolina, he said, missed the Seminary and will do so for years, yet its influence has been left—nearly every prominent pastor in the State being filled by a Seminary man—many of them by graduates. Kentucky will now reap the advantage.

Dr. J. Wm. Jones, of Richmond, Va., author of "Personal Reminiscences of Gen. R. E. Lee," bore testimony to the fact that, as a rule, the Seminary graduates are faithful, conscientious workers. Having traveled largely throughout the South, he speaks from what he has seen and heard. Dr. Jones touched a responsive chord in every heart when alluding to Virginia's contribution of men to the Seminary, he spoke of Dr. Toy as one whom, though we may regret the cause which led to his removal from among us, and though we may not agree with him in his views, we will yet always follow with our love and our prayers.

Hon. Junius Caldwell, of Louisville, expressed his deep interest in the Seminary, and his pleasure at seeing it located in Kentucky. High praise was bestowed on the Seminary and its course of study by Bro. Gross Alexander, of the Methodist church, who has been taking a special course in the institution. He wished for money that he might give \$10,000 to the Seminary, which he loved, and which he saw training men for his Master's work.

The Baptist press was represented by the editor of the Recorder. Dr. Boyce felt that it was hard to dismiss such an assembly without "taking up a collection" for the Seminary, but would introduce the successful agent, Dr. M. H. Wharton. Wharton, however, that he would not ask for a collection. Dr. Wharton responded very happily, and made all feel that if he should beg they would have to give. He had succeeded as an agent because he had a good cause, and was enthusiastic about it. Dr. Wharton was present when Dr. Peter, of this city, made his \$10,000 subscription to the Seminary. He laid his hand upon his shoulder remarking, "Thou art in this with us, and upon this rock I build the Seminary's endowment." (Enthusiastic applause.) Thus appropriately closed the season of 1879-80. The supper was a

marked success. Thanks to Dr. Boyce's liberality and his peculiar happy skill in presiding gracefully over a banquet, and is calling upon the right men to make good speeches. The enthusiasm on behalf of the Seminary was very marked, and we mistake not, will manifest itself in renewed exertions in its behalf by those who were present.

The Beauty of Christians.

There are some Christians who make very little noise in this world, but whose lives are so sweet and simple and loving, that it seems a very natural thing for them to go to heaven. In a modest, unassuming way, they go about doing good. We have all known such people, gentle, retiring, shrinking from notoriety, and generally and humbly doing the will of the Master. Most of these loving souls are women—let us frankly acknowledge it. Not many of us of the opposite sex have so little of the "hay, wood and stubble" in our spiritual building that we can be properly numbered among these gentle ministers of sweetness and light.

To those who are young in Christian experience, such simple, unassuming lives appear often less attractive than those that are more conspicuous and aggressive. As we grow in years we are quite likely to find a beauty in simple, unassuming goodness with which no fires of character or splendor of intellect can compare. "For human nature's daily food," there is no trait of character, that so keeps its sweetness and its relish, that so sustains us in sickness and in adversity, that goes so deeply down into the very foundation springs of our spiritual life. In the wearisome days of our pilgrimage here we may weary of brilliant people and grand people and "big" words. "What a preacher" we may exclaim. "What a variety of vanities all in vanity!" But, over grow weary of simple, unassuming goodness?

We have known faces that have little claims to beauty, that perhaps in themselves were plain even to ugliness, and yet that we have learned to look upon with a feeling of admiration akin to worship. Soul beauty has set its heavenly halo so brightly here that the physical is forgotten in the spiritual. So too with "the face that is beautiful in form, but that tell of no corresponding qualities within. We can not choose but look behind the charming curtain. The comeliest face grows repulsive when we know it is only a mask for an unloving and unlovely soul.

The life of Christ was the most beautiful life that this earth has seen. The beauty of goodness found its perfect type in Him. He was "altogether lovely." The religion that he preached places not graces, not power, not intellectual gifts, but simple goodness as the crowning excellence of character. In Heaven, if we ever get there, we shall find that much that we have valued in this life is counted as dross and chaff. But goodness will be exalted to the highest place. "One star differs from another star in glory, and the brightest in that heavenly galaxy will not be the 'great men and nobles,' but the wise one of earth or the lowly men of men, but those who have most faithfully and lovingly served the Master and like Him gone about doing good.

True Manhood.

Thomas Hughes, in his recent admirable work entitled "The Manliness of Christ," has forcibly brought out the too often forgotten truth that the highest possible type of human greatness is not only perfectly consistent with, but necessarily involves self-sacrifice, humility, patience under insult, and a loving devotion to the highest interests of those who exhibit no gratitude or love in return. The fact that this is the very spirit of the gospel, and that both the teaching and example of Christ emphasized and enforced it, should of course be the basis of our argument. It ought not to be necessary to prove to the world that the Son of God was "manly" in the noblest and most exalted sense. Nevertheless, His teachings are often in such obvious contrast to the current beliefs of the world, that it is wise to bring out in this terrible and emphatic form the essential nobility and grandeur of the merely human side of the character of Christ. Such as the world in general disbelieves in the truth, it is mainly to love our enemies, to "turn the other

cheek also," to hold back the hot words when we are insulted, and to choose rather the "softer answer that turneth away wrath." Reasonableness, justice, revenge, are manifestations of the animalism and not of the manhood within us. The more we bring those human passions under the control of what the apostle calls the "royal law of love," the more we approximate to the highest type of human greatness which the world has yet seen.

It is the fashion of the world to give to genius and strength of intellect the places which really belong only to moral greatness. Unfortunatly, however, we find that most of the world's idols are very closely examined, prove to be very common and common clay. The weak side of human nature is its moral side. Here is where the character of the "heroes" and the "great men" of history, for the most part, will not bear examination. Recently the Memoirs of Madame De Remusat have done a wonderful service to morality by stripping the tinsel from that most stupendous embodiment of human selfishness, Napoleon Bonaparte. No one can read this the most colossal arrangement of one of the most colossal despots the world has seen without feeling how infinitely superior to this is the "greatness" that springs from an unselfish character; how essentially little and mean is mere genius without conscience; what a contemptible creature a man of the most giant intellect may become the moment he divests himself of the restraints of right and truth and love, and makes selfishness, uncontrolled and supreme, the single guiding star of life!

In a late issue we had something to say about business as a means of grace. The more we think of it the more are we impressed with the importance of serious consideration of the subject. To all our dear brethren who are crippled in their religious enjoyment by their daily calling, we would recommend the course pursued by Norman Smith. When roused to a more intense consecration to God, falling in with the more common notion that a life of secular business is incompatible with a life of eminent usefulness and piety, he seriously proposed to abandon it. But more scriptural views led him to continue in business, consecrating it to God. He put on record the "purpose to engage in business, if it would result in it, and with the expectation of getting it done." From that time it was observable by all who knew him, that he made rapid progress in religion. There was a fervor and eagerness of spirit, a purity and elevation of aim, that could not be misunderstood or concealed. He rose towards heaven like the lark of the morning. From that time he found no tendency in his worldly engagements to chill his piety, or to cloud his affections for his earth. His business became a means of grace, and helped him forward in the divine life, just as truly as the reading of the Scriptures and prayer. "Be not slothful in business, but diligent as unto the Lord, and not as unto men."

Sunday-school Conventions.

Sunday-school Convention was organized at Elizabethtown on the 29th, and continued in session two days. Rev. L. W. Brainer, the District Secretary, was chosen as Moderator. Bro. S. H. Bush, Vice-president, and Rev. J. H. Phillips, Recording Secretary. The other ministering brethren present were Dr. Darden, W. B. Arvin, J. M. Weaver and A. C. Caperton. Bro. A. B. Gates, State Secretary, was also present. The questions were discussed with much ability and animation. Among the essays were several ladies, who acquitted themselves creditably. It is to be regretted that there was not a larger delegation present. Bro. Brainer has been invited to organize the work in Salem, and there is no doubt that much real progress has been made.

Local News District.

Sunday-school Convention was held last Saturday at Clear-creek church, twelve miles from Louisville, in the Madison county. The people of the neighborhood came out in large numbers, laden with their hospitable donations. A large delegation went out from Louisville, among whom were Dr. J. W. Warden, President of the convention, Dr. J. M. Weaver and A. C. Caperton, Rev. W. J. Patrick, of Missouri, Rev. E. C. Gates, and several of the Seminary students. Besides the members of the Madison county, Dr. Parson and I. W. Edwards, of the two last men of promise in the law. We were welcomed in behalf of the church by Bro. Vanand, the pastor. Having but a few hours in which to transact business, dinner questions and call on the members of the church, the meeting was not so long as we had hoped. The practical themes were satisfactorily and profitably discussed, and good seed was doubtless sown. It is to be regretted that the questions we have had in Long Run Association

Special Lectures.

It is customary a few days before the close of each session of the Seminary to have a series of lectures on general subjects connected with the students' work by the professors and other distinguished gentlemen. That feature was unusually interesting this session and deserves a fuller notice than we are able to give it.

The first lecture of the series was delivered by Junius Caldwell, Esq., of Louisville, April 27th, on "The Relation of the Minister to the Law of our Land." He gave the students many practical hints as to their peculiar duties and privileges under the law and spoke of the growing contempt on the part of other professions for that of the ministry which he attributed to two causes: First, the general deterioration, and secondly, the lack of acquaintance with the practical affairs of life, plainly seen in the cases of many ministers. The minister, on the one hand, must not ignore the important claims of other professions, nor on the other, attempt to do their work. The lecturer, himself a prominent lawyer and citizen of Louisville and a thorough-going Christian, was thus well-fitted for the task assigned him.

The lecture of Dr. Broadus, which came off the same day—"The Minister's Private Life" was so full of good things that it is hard to choose between them.

There are three crises in the life of every man, one at the age of 14, another at 21, and a third the first year or two he enters on his life work. At these periods, together with that early life which precedes them all, character is in large degree formed. Many of those who heard the lecture had passed through the two first and were about to enter upon the third, and as they listened to the earnest words of the speaker, they silently resolved to seek by God's help, to improve the last crisis to better advantage than they had the two former ones. Yes, they would strive to be devout, cheerful, kindly; would seek that most uncommon quality, common sense, and while seeking after business of inner life and mental vigor, yet strive also to keep a sound mind in a sound body.

On Thursday, April 29th, Rev. T. G. Jones, D.D., of Nashville, Tenn., delivered a magnificent lecture on "The Elements of Pastoral Efficiency." This offer highlighted the well-known reputation of the speaker as an acute thinker and a thorough master of precise and accurate English. The lecture ought to be generally circulated among theological students and working pastors. The office of pastor, the speaker said, might seem to be an humble one when compared with the fame and notoriety of other public men, but it was eminently honorable. It required as varied and as great powers as any other profession. There are very few eminently successful pastors.

The preaching of the gospel was the chief business of the pastor. Doctrinal preaching furnishes the substantial food for Christian growth. The power of the gospel is its simplicity and its dogmatic character. Men have not lost their reverence for authority, and the chief strength of the church of Rome lies in the fact that it teaches dogmatically. Negative and indefinite teaching accomplishes nothing, but the positive teaching of one who knows what he says is always effective. Christianity is a most dogmatic and aggressive system of religion the world has ever seen. Besides, pictorial preaching was necessary. Men, as well as children, like pictures, and the Bible is full of beautiful pictures. We need not go to the lives and deaths of Socrates, Plato and others to find beautiful scenes, and then draw and canvas and moving band the greatest scene the world has witnessed, the death of Christ. For the heroism, the chivalry, in a word, the civilization of to-day did not evolve Christianity, but it rather the result of it.

The preacher must honor God's Word or else God will not honor his minister. Do not preach your pet doctrines to the exclusion of other truths, for such preaching is inevitably one-sided. Preach to the people rather than before them. His preaching should have the directness of the old prophet, "Thou art the man." The lecturer in closing insisted upon the importance of the manner of preaching, which was second only to the truth itself.

Dr. Manly, a few hours later, delivered an interesting lecture on the subject, "Recent Oriental Discoveries in their Relation to the Bible." The lecture occupied but a few minutes, and we can not really give an adequate idea thereof. It spoke of the connection of the Jewish people with the surrounding nations, and how, by having found the keys to the hieroglyphic and cuneiform writing, modern Oriental scholars had thrown much light upon the history of these nations, and thus confirmed the Biblical accounts. These lectures were all well attended, not only by the students, but also by the ministers of our own and other denominations.

The Foreign Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention.

By H. L. Tupper, American Baptist Publication Society, 1220 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. There has been justly a great interest in the history, therefore, in the history of the generation of Southern Baptists. Dr. Tupper tells us that that generation did it in the days of foreign Missions. It is a history that was worthy to be put on its page with all peculiar, thrilling interest. Every one contains the name of some brother or sister whose life was spent in the glory and importance which was appointed us. Their work, as it was on the year, often seemed rather a work of faith and promise than of achievement; but now we see it all spread out before us in the history of the people that they appointed us. Their work, as it was on the year, often seemed rather a work of faith and promise than of achievement; but now we see it all spread out before us in the history of the people that they appointed us.

Whether Dr. Tupper fully realized it or not, the fact that it is so gives a strange comfort to the hearts of those who are engaged in the work of a peculiar generation given to his history as an interest which belongs to no other work of the kind. It is the history of the Foreign Missionary work of the Southern Baptists, a people that are their own organization and resource; a sturdy, agricultural people; a people living in a sparsely settled country, struggling to maintain and diffuse the gospel within their own borders at the same time that they were sending it into regions beyond; all this conditions were never found together except in the South during the last generation, and they will never be found together again.

It is not possible to describe to a people so peculiarly situated might have accomplished. What they promised to do and what they actually did, Dr. Tupper tells us in his history. It is a history that is singularly happy. The arrangement of his matter could hardly be improved. Describing each mission by itself, he gives a clear, distinct, complete conception of what has been done in each field. In several cases, notably in the history of the Italian Mission, the story unfolds itself almost like the plot of a skillfully constructed drama. The interest does not flag from the time we see Dr. Peter enter with Victor Emanuel, until the opening of the Baptist chapel in the Eternal city.

There are two things which we regret in connection with this book. The first is that the beautiful illustrations which ought to be in it should never have met his eyes; the other, that only a thousand copies of the book have been printed. If we should judge of others by the interest which we feel in it, we should be sure to order a larger number to be printed to supply the demand for it.

Seed-Thoughts.

One of the most obvious effects of the original apostasy was, to subvert man's government over his own heart, and undermine his power of self-control. What is defective and wrong within is aggravated by what is bad and injurious without us. An unprincipled companion is often an unprincipled man. Young people must take heed what they read as well as what they hear. The eye is an inlet of evil as well as the ear. That is the highest virtue that consists in men, is to have faith in man. Be steadfast in the hour of trial, and you will gain at last a crown which will never fade away. Visitings as even in our pleasure, but visitings in even in our pain. Affliction is the school in which great virtues are acquired, in which great characters are formed. In business there is something more than barter, exchange, price, payment; there is a man's faith in man. A man's true wealth is the good he does in the world. Men may ask what he leaves behind, but God will ask what he seeds behind. Good luck and good women are constant companions for those who know justly how to appreciate their value. There is a man, however, who judge of both by the light of the covering. The first thing to do is to do right because it is right. If that is impossible, the next best thing is to do right because you don't dare to do wrong. There is no merit when there is no duty; if the duty is not there, the merit is strength, towards may tempt for heroes, but for falsehood.



The Family Circle.

THE GOLDEN SIDR BY W. A. KIRKIN. There is many a rest on the road of life. If you would stop to take it...

A Remarkable Man. An eccentric clergyman who recently died in Worcester, Mass., left behind him a most singular will...

side a little ball of mud, just the shape of the inside of the bell. Then a mold is made just the shape of the outside of the bell...

COMPOUND OF PURELY VEGETABLE OXYGEN. A NEW TREATMENT FOR Consumption, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other pulmonary affections...



Old Keenest Poultry Market DANVILLE, KY.

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES. THE ORPHANS' RESCUE. LOUISVILLE BUGGY COMPANY.

THE ORPHANS' RESCUE. Published by JOSEPH JOER. Engraved on Steel by J. A. WILCOX, a Book and Engraver.



DESCRIPTIVE POEM. BY COLA VANDERBARK. THE ORPHANS' RESCUE.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. from either part of the above Fowls set on fully at \$2 per setting of 12. Can be sent by mail on receipt of the price.

THE UNDERBRED HAY. LIGHT BRAMBLER. made up of choice hays from the best fields of Western Ohio...

Letter-writing has become one of the characteristic occupations of our time. We keep up multiplied correspondences with people whom we know and like in very various degrees...

Our Little Folks. 'TIS A POINT I LONG TO KNOW. What is this point you long to know? Methinks I hear you say...

Dr. David Murray has called my attention to the very important service performed by the crows and a kind of hawk which act as scavengers.

DESCRIPTIVE POEM. BY COLA VANDERBARK. THE ORPHANS' RESCUE.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS. of the Plymouth strain. The best and most desirable breed of fowls...

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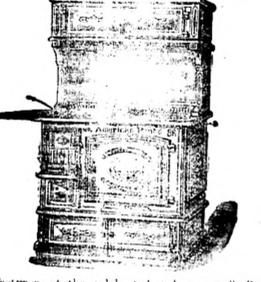
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ESTAY and SHONINGER ORGANS. D. H. BALDWIN & CO. No. 10 Fourth Avenue, LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE DINGEE & CONARD'S BEAUTIFUL PINK ROSES. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Our Great Specialty is growing and cultivating the most beautiful and fragrant roses...

A New Hymn Book FOR PRAYER MEETINGS. American Baptist Pub'lon Society. HAS PUBLISHED THE GOSPEL HYMN AND TUNE BOOK.

450 Hymns, 200 Tunes. Price, only 50 Cts. net, in an attractive STANDARD HYMNS. The large portion of usual and best known tunes in a market leader of the popular book.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUB'LOH SOCIETY. 1420 Chestnut Street, Phila. 4 Broom Street, Boston; 7 Murray Street, New York; 220 North Fifth Street, St. Louis; R. GRIFFITZ, Secretary.



News in General

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday.—The city of Louisville, Ky., entered upon the hundredth anniversary of its incorporation...

DAVIDSON, N. C.—On April 24th began the grand celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Nashville's birthday...

NEWARK, N. J.—On September 1, 1878, 1,000 miles of railroad have been built and 18,041 miles projected in the United States...

WISCONSIN.—An interesting and novel suit will be tried in the Circuit Court at Madison, Wis., to collect damages from an insurance company for damages by the fire of the St. Francis Hotel...

TENNESSEE.—The bill by the Railroad Commission to regulate the rates of interest on bonds against the railroads is attracting very general attention...

THE EXPRESS WAS TERMINATED.—The Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville road have passed resolutions making the express service on their roads a part of the railway service...

A FOUR MONTHS.—A delinquent county treasurer in Iowa excused his conduct on the ground that he had no certain lands, and that he was a believer in Darwin...

A GUN TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Alabama furnished 120,000 rounds of small caliber cartridges, one-fourth of whom lost their lives...

THE MINE INDUSTRY ON MICHIGAN.—Investments in mining stocks will do well to note that Alabama Delmar, a statistician of experience, shows that from 1880 to 1895...

THE LIBERTY OF CARRIERS.—Compton Field, a Russian lady, sometime since brought a suit against the Erie Canal and Hudson River Railway Company...

THE WEATHER.—We are indebted to the Signal Corps U. S. A. for the following interesting facts in reference to the weather at Louisville during April...

TEMPERATURE.—The monthly mean was 66.9°. The month was warmer than the average of several years, which are as follows: 1872, 59; 1873, 65; 1874, 49; 1875, 65; 1876, 56; 1877, 57; 1878, 61; 1879, 65; 1880, 67. The highest temperature was 87° on the 18th, and the lowest, 31° on the 11th.

THE BATHING, too, was largely in excess of the average; being in several years as follows: 1872, 8.40 inches; 1873, 10.00; 1874, 6.01 inches; 1875, 6.99 inches; 1876, 4.50 inches; 1877, 3.31 inches; 1878, 4.55 inches; 1879, 7.28 inches; 1880, 7.54 inches.

CIVIL AFFAIRS.—WABINGHOPE.—Diphtheria.—The investigation into the disease known as pharyngo-pneumonia caused, either by diphtheria, has terminated, and the results are these: that it is a contagious and infectious long fever, communicable among cattle as well as among man; that it is an imported disease, which may originate in any part of the world; that the only protection is the removal of all infected cattle; it has never existed west of the Allegheny mountains, and its existence in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and perhaps in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, can be traced to the fact that it was introduced by cattle which were transported through those States to the seaboard, under proper restriction, without infection.

NEW YORK.—Testing Church.—The Rev. J. H. W. York, Testing Church, Newark, N. J., has been killed for the property of greater value than \$10,000 was killed for in a relation to that subject. The feeling was expressed by the vote of the church was unanimous.

High Water at Quebec.—The water in the St. Charles river at Quebec, N. B., this year, receded bridges have been carried away.

GAZETTEER.—The town of Dalton suffered from a severe storm on April 20th, which tore down many, injured houses, and blew off the church steeple.

WOMAN AT MASON, MISS.—A heavy storm raged at Mason, Miss., on April 20th, blowing away twenty-two houses, including the residence of Mrs. O. Williams, who shot her two-year-old child and twenty-one wounded. The loss of property is estimated at more than \$100,000.

DESTRUCTION.—A destructive fire occurred at Adairville, Ky., on the 26th of April. The south side and part of the village of the public square were burned. It was evidently the work of an incendiary. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

THE SUPREME COURT HAS DECIDED THAT the act of a candidate for office to refuse a part of his salary to the public treasury is an act of bribery and invalidates the election.

NEW BRIDGE.—Some September 1, 1878, 1,000 miles of railroad have been built and 18,041 miles projected in the United States. The company of San Francisco returned a verdict charging Knappton with the murder of De Witt Clinton, the latter once a great orator in Memphis, Tenn.

WISCONSIN.—James J. I. Gardner, one of the most respected citizens of Carlisle, Pa., was last night killed by a bullet from the gun window, when his hand came in contact with a small brick.

POWERS PRISON IN VIRGINIA.—There has been great excitement in the State of Virginia, and near the railroad from Lynchburg to Norfolk, Va., and the surrounding country. It is thought that the lawless element will be a great hindrance to the agricultural and industrial progress.

FORGIVEN.—GREAT BRITAIN.—The War Cabinet consists of Mr. Gladstone as Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

CANADA.—What is Thought of England?—In regard to the following following of him: There is a ring of conspiracy about my work this morning. It is thought that the lawless element will be a great hindrance to the agricultural and industrial progress.

FRANCE.—Reports which have reached Paris of the explosion in the gambling room at Monte Carlo says that a package of powder was placed on the mantelpiece, and another says that a package of dynamite was thrown into a gasometer.

TURKEY.—The powers have addressed a collective note to the Porte demanding that the Sultan should issue a decree by which the Albanians be immediately recognized as a nation, and that the Sultan should recognize the Montenegrins in accordance with the terms of the convention.

RUSSIA.—A plague has appeared in the Vologda district, government of Saratov. Famines also prevail, and many persons died from the pestilence. Phantoms of death and hunger are passing from village to village in the Don and other districts where all are empty, and there is absolute dearth of food.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Wheat, May 1, 1896. BALTIMORE ARRIVAL.—Cattle were made at 1896. CATTLE.—Cattle were made at 1896. PORK.—Pork was made at 1896. BUTTER.—Butter was made at 1896. EGGS.—Eggs were made at 1896. CORN.—Corn was made at 1896. WHEAT.—Wheat was made at 1896. RICE.—Rice was made at 1896. SUGAR.—Sugar was made at 1896. COFFEE.—Coffee was made at 1896. TEA.—Tea was made at 1896. SPICES.—Spices were made at 1896. OILS.—Oils were made at 1896. FURS.—Furs were made at 1896. HIDE.—Hides were made at 1896. SHEEP.—Sheep were made at 1896. GOATS.—Goats were made at 1896. SWINE.—Swine were made at 1896. BIRDS.—Birds were made at 1896. BEES.—Bees were made at 1896. INSECTS.—Insects were made at 1896. PLANTS.—Plants were made at 1896. MINERALS.—Minerals were made at 1896. METALS.—Metals were made at 1896. STONES.—Stones were made at 1896. CLAY.—Clay was made at 1896. GLASS.—Glass was made at 1896. PAPER.—Paper was made at 1896. TEXTILES.—Textiles were made at 1896. LEATHER.—Leather was made at 1896. RUBBER.—Rubber was made at 1896. GLUE.—Glue was made at 1896. SOAP.—Soap was made at 1896. CANDLES.—Candles were made at 1896. TOBACCO.—Tobacco was made at 1896. SALT.—Salt was made at 1896. POTASH.—Potash was made at 1896. LIME.—Lime was made at 1896. BRICK.—Bricks were made at 1896. CEMENT.—Cement was made at 1896. IRON.—Iron was made at 1896. STEEL.—Steel was made at 1896. COPPER.—Copper was made at 1896. ZINC.—Zinc was made at 1896. LEAD.—Lead was made at 1896. TIN.—Tin was made at 1896. SILVER.—Silver was made at 1896. GOLD.—Gold was made at 1896. DIAMONDS.—Diamonds were made at 1896. GEMSTONES.—Gemstones were made at 1896. JEWELRY.—Jewelry was made at 1896. WATCHES.—Watches were made at 1896. OPTICAL.—Optical was made at 1896. PHOTOGRAPHY.—Photography was made at 1896. MUSIC.—Music was made at 1896. BOOKS.—Books were made at 1896. PAPERS.—Papers were made at 1896. ARTS.—Arts were made at 1896. SCIENCE.—Science was made at 1896. MEDICINE.—Medicine was made at 1896. AGRICULTURE.—Agriculture was made at 1896. MANUFACTURES.—Manufactures were made at 1896. COMMERCE.—Commerce was made at 1896. FINANCE.—Finance was made at 1896. POLITICAL.—Political was made at 1896. SOCIAL.—Social was made at 1896. CULTURE.—Culture was made at 1896. RECREATION.—Recreation was made at 1896. SPORTS.—Sports were made at 1896. ENTERTAINMENT.—Entertainment was made at 1896. EDUCATION.—Education was made at 1896. RELIGION.—Religion was made at 1896. PHILOSOPHY.—Philosophy was made at 1896. HISTORY.—History was made at 1896. GEOGRAPHY.—Geography was made at 1896. SCIENCE.—Science was made at 1896. ARTS.—Arts were made at 1896. CULTURE.—Culture was made at 1896. RECREATION.—Recreation was made at 1896. SPORTS.—Sports were made at 1896. ENTERTAINMENT.—Entertainment was made at 1896. EDUCATION.—Education was made at 1896. RELIGION.—Religion was made at 1896. PHILOSOPHY.—Philosophy was made at 1896. HISTORY.—History was made at 1896. 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