WESTERN RECORDER.

VOLUME XLVI. LOUISVILLE: THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1880. NUMBER 37.

WESTERN RECORDER.

[illegible]

Kentucky Baptist Ministers' Meeting.

OLD BOOKS JESUS (Butler), May 18.—Bethlehem has this fine summer carried as large a number of Baptist ministers and others as are now congregated in her spacious cabin, en route to the General Association of Kentucky, which body convenes in the goodly city of Owensboro this week. Every stateroom is full, and last night the sleeping accommodations supplemented by cots and mattresses covering the cabin floor, were taxed to the utmost. An unusually large number of ladies add greatly to the enjoyment of the trip. Among the brethren are many well known in the State and elsewhere. I may mention Bro. Dr. Boyce, Broaddus, Warder, and Warren of Louisville; Bro. Dr. Ford, of St. Louis; Bro. Dr. Dudley, of Georgetown; Bro. Dr. Lewis, of Frankfort; Bro. Dr. Dobbs, of Dayton; Bro. Rams, Stackhouse, Stevenson, Butler and others, who will be recognized as prominent in the Baptist hosts.

A most delightful hour in prayerful devotion, conducted by Bro. Dr. Broaddus, in devotional exercises, the Saturday meeting. Bro. J. C. Magin, of Missouri, led in prayer. Remarks pertinent to the occasion were then made by Bro. Baker, Dobbs, Coleman, and Miller, of Evansville.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting reassembled at 2 p. m., the Moderator in the chair. Bro. J. H. Lewis, of Frankfort, offered prayer. Bro. Dr. Broaddus, of the Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, read and discussed the subject of eternal future punishment. He said that it is the most awful subject in the universe. Ministers should speak seriously and tenderly of this subject. If they can't do that they had better let the subject alone. In the last few years many have assailed this doctrine. For this there are many reasons. First—The general materialism of the times in which we live. The great mass of the people do not really believe in a future life. Second—Another is the rationalism which has been sweeping over this country for the last thirty years; the disposition to put our own reason in the place of divine teachings. The time was when a Universalist or a Universalist could persuade himself that he could secure his position from an appeal to the Scriptures. But that is now impossible. To get rid of the plain teachings of the Scriptures on these subjects, you must deny the inspiration of the Scriptures. Third—A third reason is a sentimental humanitarianism that prevails amongst us. Many doubt the justness of capital punishment. If you can't get a criminal punished very soon after the commission of the crime, you can't get it done at all.

This is especially a question of Scripture. The old Puritanical body, [illegible] under appointment to preach the annual sermon, being absent, that service was very ably and acceptably performed by Bro. W. H. McIntosh, D.D., of Alabama. Dr. McIntosh took for his text Gal. 6:14, and proceeded to preach a very classic and impressive sermon.

The meeting then adjourned, to 8:30 on Wednesday morning.

THE PLANTERS' HOUSE.

Your reporter is very pleasantly located at the Planters' House, the leading hotel in the place. This house has just been remodeled and refurnished throughout. The halls and bed-rooms are all nicely carpeted with Brussels, and the building is exceedingly well-ventilated, there being only two inside rooms therein. Mr. C. F. Smith, a native of Kentucky, and for the last two years proprietor of the Commercial Hotel in Rockport, Ind., has leased the house for six years, and is prepared to run it as a first-class hotel. The house has a telephone and a new electric annunciator in every room. Those of your readers who may have occasion to visit Owensboro can not do better than to stop at the Planters' House.

OWENSBORO, KY.

Owensboro, Ky., May 18, 1880.—The Baptist Ministers' Meeting assembled at 8:30 a. m. Moderator in the chair. Prayer and praise. Dr. J. A. Kirtley leading. The plan of the sermon promulgated on the previous day by Dr. Dudley was taken up for discussion. Remarks were submitted by C. Lewis, J. H. Warren, J. A. Broaddus, D. B. Ray, S. H. Ford, J. W. Warder, A. C. Caperton and J. H. Lewis.

The Committee on Nominations reported, recommending that Rev. T. J. Bradshaw, of Frankfort, be appointed to preach the next annual sermon, which report was adopted. The following report of the Committee on Theme was adopted:

1. The Bible doctrine of the future endless state. D. Manly, Jr.
2. Skeleton of a sermon on 1 Cor. 3:14. J. H. Solomon.
3. The duty of pastors in relation to the spirit of worldliness in the churches. W. C. Taylor.
4. The importance of uniformity in sentiment and teaching among our pastors in regard to the future of modern society. J. H. Warren.
5. The precise relation the death of Christ to the salvation of men. J. A. Kirtley.
6. Exegesis: 1 Tim. 5:17. C. Lewis.
7. History and influence of protracted meetings upon the churches. D. Dowden.

On motion of Dr. Dudley the meeting was led in prayer on behalf of Rev. T. H. Vaughan, of Danville, who has been greatly afflicted for months past. Dr. S. Baker leading.

THIRD DAY.

Owensboro, May 19.—The Chair called the body to order at 9 a. m. Prayer by Rev. T. W. Pierce.

Rev. Green Clay Smith read an essay on the question of one church receiving the excluded members of a sister church. He argued that when one is excluded from a church, he is free from all control of that church, and any other church may receive the excluded member without violating any right of the excluding church.

Rev. Dr. C. Lewis agreed with the essayist, and gave instances showing the complications arising out of the question in its practical working. In every case great care should be had not to act so as to invitate or appear to sit in judgment upon the excluding church.

Rev. Dr. S. Baker said that "while all things are lawful, all things are not expedient." He did not doubt the right of independent churches to receive such members, but the general reception of such would destroy all denominational fellowship among the churches. It is best to call mutual councils, but no general rule can be laid down.

At this point Rev. Dr. S. L. Helm, [illegible] Rev. Dr. S. W. Marston, [illegible] Superintendent of Mission [illegible] Freedmen under the [illegible] American Baptist Home Mission [illegible]

Rev. W. W. Gardner read an [illegible] on "Christian's Glorified [illegible] said the doctrine of the [illegible] of the body was purely [illegible] revelation. All informa[illegible] the saints want to sought [illegible] Mr. Dwell on Paul's [illegible] 1 Cor. 15. It will be [illegible] glorious, powerful, [illegible] incorruptible, yet the same [illegible] changed by power divine [illegible] made like the transfigured [illegible] of Jesus. It will be free [illegible] sinless wants and passions. [illegible] resurrection body will [illegible] the work of redemption. [illegible] Christian shall see Jesus, [illegible] him and with him for [illegible]

Rev. Boyce Gaugnent with Dr. [illegible] saying that the resurrection [illegible] of the Christian will be [illegible] to refrigeration body, [illegible] like the body of Christ [illegible] resurrection. This body [illegible] and blood and performed [illegible] functions of the human [illegible]

[illegible] explained that he re[illegible] to the glorious appearance on the occasion of his [illegible]

[illegible] said the highest pro[illegible] of a human being would [illegible] soul in a perfect body [illegible] of a glorified body [illegible] to the happiness of [illegible] There are many myste[illegible] about the resurrection [illegible] Waste it manifested [illegible] of the flesh, it also [illegible] that was immaterial, [illegible] the footstones of physi[illegible]

[illegible] Owensboro, May 20.—Ministers' Meeting opened at 9:30 a. m. by singing "Job I a soldier of the cross." Prayer by Rev. S. M. Vardiman. Recording General Association to publish proceedings of this body in their minutes.

Dr. J. P. Boyce read a scholarly essay on Heb. 9:14, presenting the contrast between the sacrifices of the law and that of Christ, in themselves and in their results. These were transient, this everlasting. They purifying only to the removal of ceremonial defilements but not cleansing the soul from sin; this removing guilt from the inner man. Did we think the eternal spirit meant Christ's own divinity, or the Holy Spirit. Dr. Baker took the position that eternal Spirit meant Holy Spirit. Dr. Warder that the phrase meant Christ's own divine being. Dr. Broaddus thought it comparatively immaterial which was the precise idea, or whether either. The great idea being that Christ's sacrifice is everlasting in its blessings, not only for time but for eternity. Dr. Manly called attention to the fact brought out by the essayist that the sacrifices of the law did not save from sin. That Moses and Abraham, as we are, were saved by the one offering of Christ. Passed.

Committee on Obituaries reported: Our information is so meager we can do but little more than give the names of each of our brethren as we have learned to have passed away the previous year. Rev. B. E. Spillman, of Dayton, died August 1879. Rev. T. Vaughan, full of years and labors, died January 22d, 1879. Revs. W. E. Walker, W. A. Cogbinger, J. E. Pate, C. J. Aulick, R. Pickard, Thomas Cropper, Wm. Gaddert, F. H. Hodges and Wm. McChesney.

Rev. A. C. Caperton added to Committee on Obituaries.

Adjourned to call of Chair.

General Association.

Owensboro, May 19.—At 10 a. m. the large edifice of the First Baptist church being well filled, Rev. Green Clay Smith, of Frankfort, the Moderator, called the house to order, read the 100th Psalm and called on Rev. T. G. Keene, D.D., of Hopkinsville, to lead in prayer. J. M. Sullen, J. M. Bruce and W. P. Bennett were appointed a Committee on Enrollment. The roll-call showed that 148 delegates were in their seats at the organization of the Association. The Chair appointed T. C. Stackhouse, J. M. Weaver and J. W. Rust tellers.

While the tellers were taking the vote, the Association engaged in devotional exercises, Dr. D. Manly, Jr., of Louisville, leading. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Holcomb, of Alabama, Dr. Manly said he thought there were more soul and earnestness in our large public gatherings thirty or forty years ago than we have at this day. Like the renowned George Whitefield, we may become wearied in the work of the Lord, but we should never grow weary of that work. There is a cold, dry light of science that comes like the light of the moon. How different is that that beams upon us from the Sun of Righteousness. Our church records may not show our works, but our blessed Master says to one and to all, "I know thy works."

Rev. Dr. Spencer asked that all in the houses who were in the organization of the body in 1837 should stand up. Only four—Dr. S. L. Helm, Dr. T. G. Keene, Rev. E. G. Barry and Rev. D. S. Colgan—arose. Dr. S. L. Helm being called out, gave a pleasing account of the earlier days of the Baptists of Kentucky, and of his conversion therewith.

The election for officers resulted in the choice of the following brethren: For Moderator, Rev. Green Clay Smith, for Assistant Moderators, Rev. J. A. Kirtley, D.D., of Boone county, and Prof. Leslie Waggener, of Bardstown, for Secretaries, Rev. C. E. W. Dobbs, D.D., of Dayton, Ky., and R. W. D. Seeley, of Woodford county.

In accepting the Moderatorship, Rev. Smith made one of his happiest and touching little speeches, and then called upon the Rev. and venerable E. G. Barry to lead in prayer.

Rev. Dr. Robinson, pastor of the church in this city, welcomed the people of Owensboro, delivered a very hearty and appropriate address of welcome, assuring the delegates and visitors a cordial and hearty greeting, desiring that all should feel that they were among brothers and friends.

The Moderator called on Dr. Ged. Lewis, of Franklin county, to respond to the address of welcome. Dr. L. always ready and self-possessed, responded in his usual easy, graceful and manly style.

The hour of 3 p. m. was fixed as the time to hear statements in regard to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Adjourned to 2 p. m. Benediction by Rev. B. F. Rangerford, of Shelby county.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association met at 2 p. m., the Moderator in the chair. Rev. H. T. Daniel, of Owen county, led in prayer.

The Association voted to give place on Thursday forenoon and night to the Kentucky Baptist Sunday-school Convention, and Friday night to the consideration of education, literary and theological.

Prof. J. W. Rust, of Bethel Female College at Hopkinsville, made a brief and telling address in behalf of female education.

Rev. J. H. Thomas, of Danville, read the report of the committee appointed last year to examine into the Kentucky endowment of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

The report shows that in consequence of the depreciation of lands and of certain bonds in which subscriptions have been made, there are yet wanting $66,911.42 of Kentucky's quota to the Seminary endowment. Dr. Boyce then explained that the Trustees of the Seminary are trying to raise a special fund of $200,000, but did not propose to ask Kentucky for anything more than the $200,000 which had been originally promised. But we must provide for the annual support of the Seminary while we are completing that special endowment of $200,000. We owe only about $16,000 on the current expenses. We must pay that and also provide for the annual support of the institution till the endowment can be completed. The Baptists of Louisville have agreed to raise $5,500 annually for the current funds. We ask of all the other Baptists of Kentucky as much more every year. The agent of the Seminary had raised $5000 from one church in Atlanta, for that special fund, in addition to the $50,000 that had been given by Gov. Brown. Georgia will raise her quota of $6,500 for that fund. A subscription was taken in cash and pledges amounting to $650.

The usual committees to each body were appointed. The Association voted to hold its session in 1881 with the Baptist church in Shelbyville.

Adjourned at 9 p. m. Prayer by Dr. J. W. Warder.

At night the annual sermon, was preached by Rev. J. H. Lewis, of Frankfort. Text: "Our Father who art in heaven." The attendance was large and attentive.

SECOND DAY.

Owensboro, May 20.—The Association met at 9 a. m., the Moderator in the chair. Rev. R. F. Jordan led in prayer.

Rev. J. Pitt Warren read the report on temperance. The report recommended that the Executive Board located in Louisville, consist of the following members: R. C. Ogden, J. H. Winfrey, J. M. Weaver, J. M. Sullen, J. W. Rust, Dr. Chambers, Dr. C. Dowden, Rev. Jordan Pitner, George W. Norton, J. S. Allen, J. L. Burrows, John G. Lang, J. R. McPherson, Dr. Chas. Lee Morgan, Dr. Ged. Lewis. To present the next annual sermon, Revs. R. T. Dickey, of Pendleton, Rev. W. H. Felix, of Owen, and Dr. Chambers.

Rev. J. H. Wren, Corresponding Secretary of the State Mission Board, read the annual report of that board. The report sets forth the progress of Baptists in Kentucky, showing the gospel to the destitute portions of the State is in excess of the previous year. The report also indicates that a considerable increase of relation before the Baptists is manifesting results. The report was adopted.

The report of the Sunday Committee on State Missions was read by Dr. J. H. Warren. The Sabbath was used by Dr. J. H. Warren, Dr. Dudley, Dr. Dowden, Dr. Lee, and others, to show that the denomination are not equal to what they ought to be, the principal failing of churches, causing the people, has been a lukewarm, formal, and in some of a general inhospitality spirit. The report recommended the appointment of an agent to work among Sunday Schools, and a Sabbath; that a local Assistant Secretary be appointed in a small card, and that the pastors be urged to discuss the subject of State missions among the people. On motion of Dr. Dudley, Dr. Warner sustained the recommendation of the report that a man of ability be employed to take up the work. He said: "We need in this work a man of ability, and experience. To get such a man we must have to pay him. Such a man would be worth a salary of $2,000 a year. We must have a man to carry on the work on a grand scale."

Dr. J. W. Warder said he had suffered with embarrassment over their mission work. He had observed that Baptists were not equal to the work that the importance demands. The great want is the want of spirituality. Our churches in the work will be visited with a blessing in the case of Christ. This work should be commissioned to our churches and in our church and prayer meetings. The little we do has compared with what we ought to do.

Rev. Dr. Broaddus contributed the [illegible] work. We should feel hurt with ourselves more than with others. The small contributions that the members of our churches make is a humiliating, a withering case.

Dr. D. Dudley said he had not failed to the last forty years. Then the Baptists in Kentucky had but few good houses. Now we have good churches, good houses, and ministers are well paid. The Baptists of Kentucky are not going to fail. We don't have the Barker so we should. If we were sent to Christ, we would bring our people there. We need more of the aggressive spirit of Christianity. We depend much more upon the particular outpouring of the power of God to what we need in our preaching.

Dr. J. P. Spencer said all progress in Christianity depended largely upon the pastors. They are above all other agencies. In their influence, as, in a large measure, will the work go. The contributions to educational and to large or small proceeding to the person who takes interest in it. A pastor said to an agent that he could influence his people not to give a cent to missions. The agent replied: "I presume that is not a pastor. It is all the hard to work so not to be able to influence his people in the strong direction. Pastors do not develop the churches. The churches that are starting themselves out. The churches that have refused to contribute to missions at home and abroad have had their missions, and also their pastors, and also their only called effort to raise this year $50,000.

Dr. J. A. Kirtley felt a very great sympathy in the work. That is the field assaulting. He felt a similar sympathy with pastors, both in the city and country. The pastor who serves three or four churches in country places, meeting each one but once a month, has great difficulty in keeping the people interested in the work of the denomination. Some pastors are afraid to press the Lord's cause, lest it should hinder their temporal. That is a mistake. He urges the claims of missions on his people. They give solely to the cause, but do they forget their pastor.

Rev. G. W. Gover, who has had large experience as a financial agent, said that his experience had been that where pastors of churches interested themselves, their churches contributed to the cause; but where pastors of churches interested themselves, their churches contributed to the cause; but where pastors of churches interested themselves, their churches contributed to the cause; but

MOUNTAINEERS PRAYER.

[illegible]

The Sunday-School.

BIBLE LESSONS, 1880.

(International Series.)

FOURTH QR., 1880.

THE CRUCIFIXION.

Mat. 27:27-56.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree." 1 Pet. 2:24.

INTRODUCTORY.

From Gethsemane to Calvary! The intervening events, the ninth trial, illegal and unjust sentence and the continually heaped upon him, are well known and need not be dwelt on in reading the lesson; for, the general time to be improved is the events of the last day we review. The narrative is carefully read of Jesus' death in all of the Gospels so as to obtain a clear and accurate account of that grand final event of all Its fruit; its cause he labeled, in our golden text. As Paul expresses it, "Christ died for our sins."

In our lesson, which will fully occupy the time allotted, the principal items are 1. Crucifixion; 2. Treasure; 3. Darkness and Death.

EXPOSITORY.

1. CRUCIFIXION.

"And they crucified him, and parted his garments, casting lots: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, They parted my garments among them, and upon my vesture did they cast lots."—Jesus, "Christ, the Lord of our salvation, the Son of God, was nailed to the cross, and hung upon it, between two thieves, crucified with him, one on his right hand, and another on the left.

V. 38. "They crucified him."—By calling his actual death here and in that in a clause, and parenthesis to denote separation, suffering and the bodily agonies until death supervened; "parted his garments"—divided them, they being the perquisites of the executioners. John 19:23, to surmise this more fully, and tells us that the outer garment was cut into four pieces—a piece for each soldier, but that for the tunic, or under garment, resulting from the task to the Not, the soldiers cast lots. "That it might be fulfilled"—this fulfilling, in that the prophecy found in Psalm 22:18 of our Bible.

V. 36. "They watched"—the soldiers guarded him, or kept guard. Although Jesus was actually crucified by four Roman soldiers, as instruments, yet he was virtually crucified by the rulers and Jews, who brought about the event.

V. 37. "His accusation"—cause of condemnation. Verbally this is given somewhat differently by the different evangelists, but the apparent discrepancy may be reconciled by supposing that it is Hebrew in Mt. three of the Evangelists, Greek in Luke, and Latin or Hebrew, was Latin or was Jews. Then for each of the writers we would have the following:

Matthew: "This is Jesus, the King of the Jews."
Mark: "The King of the Jews."
Luke: "This is the King of the Jews."
John: "Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews."

"Thus we see that the essential part, "the King of the Jews," is given by all the evangelists. The actual variations may be accounted for partly by the fact that the inscription was written in three different languages, Greek, which was doubtless intended by some differences in expression, and Roman would probably follow the Roman form, Latin the Greek, and perhaps Hebrew, which Jesus would naturally be more differences in expression, and Roman would probably follow the Roman form, Latin the Greek, and perhaps Hebrew, which John may have had most chiefly in the Hebrew.

V. 38. "Thieves"—brigands, or more correctly robbers (see John 18:40), perhaps they were persons belonging to the Barabbas band of Bandits (Mark 15:7), and were put to death for sedition. This was a literal fulfillment of Isaiah 53:12.

EXPLANATORY EXTRACTS.

Death by the cross was the most terrible, the most dreaded and dreadful punishment of antiquity—a punishment for the very name of which, Cicero, an eminent Roman, says, "Let it not come near the ears of a Roman citizen, not only of a Roman, but of a freeman." Jesus, the son of Mary, in spite of a Roman decree, has his sentence. It was of Eastern origin, and had come to us among the Persians and Carthaginians, and was in consideration of its terrible cruelties, detested by the Greek adopted it in Persian. Cicero described its infliction—"Let it

[illegible] have [illegible] were [illegible] of and the other year [illegible] the [illegible] year [illegible] will have in this [illegible].

[illegible] OF WEALTH.

[illegible] long time it has been supposed that the wealth of California lies in her rich veins of shining metal. But when we consider the importance of the Golden State from other standpoints, her gold seems decidedly into insignificance. The author may take the above remark as a jab at the morality of the Golden State? No chosen. The true riches of California do not lie in her glittering gold. True, thirty years ago gold digging was the feature of the Pacific Coast and since that time great strides have been made in her morality, and while the prospector still assiduously plies his vocation in the continual discovery of new veins, and while there are yet sufficiently undeveloped veins of undiscovered riches of the shining ore, yet the true wealth of California, like that of all other countries, is found in her soil. There is a thousand fold more gold in the varying natural foods of California than all the fabulous veins of undiscovered veins of the Coast. Just according to the testimony of the oldest Californians, never was there a more flattering prospect for an abundant harvest than there is at the present time.

There is much that might be said of the various products of California soil. Of course Cal Davis

[illegible] THE WORLD FOR GRAPES.

But no one can appreciate a Californian grape until he comes to the Coast and plucks the precious fruit from her own native soil; and then leave afterwards he will never be satisfied with a desire to taste and dine and sit month with an Eastern grape. But there I am partial; for could I now it would be the highest cruelty to me to destroy the Eastern taste for an Eastern grape. Far be it from me to lure you into such miserable notion. A broad philanthropy demands that I should suffer you to remain in blissful ignorance (?).

Now since the expulsion of the last pair from the fair fields of Eden, the human family has been in search of the ideal Eden. Much has been said and written with reference to

THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD,

and I presume that all nations, at least of time that hold possession in the tropical or temperate zones, lay claim to this ideal spot of earthly bliss. No doubt every State in the Union lays claim to this spot. Of course California is as urgent and fervent in her claims as any other State. But then she will please excuse me when I tell her that I am not sufficiently Californized fully to sign her claims. I admit that many of her claims are valuable, but not all in her claim, as will be seen before the article is closed.

But I did not sit down to give a description of the geographical, agricultural, or horticultural features of California, though it might be very entertaining to give a sketch of the mountain and valley scenery which to this Coast always commands the admiration of those who have a taste for the grand and the beautiful. But I am down to pen a picture from other standpoints. And if the color of the artist's paint is not justly proportioned, it will not be due to any lack of industry on his part to secure the proper coloring. Let the commissioner from California first from a

MORAL STANDPOINT.

And I say to him that if he is simply seeking society of order, he has it here to his heart's content,—or place other—he need go no further, for there is nothing beyond. All others, do I say? O, excuse me; all the bad, fleeting, capricious orders, I should have said. For we have it here from King Railroad, perverting God, devil and divine, down to the Great Ethnicentrism in the shape of Mormon Emancipation, setting aside all the claims of law and order. I do pitying pleasure to hold up to the public frown, you say; exactly. But unfortunately, Mr. World has an will or determination to shut his eyes, especially while such were present in the pitying themselves to the public gaze. And the most recent developments only add their testimony to the general character of the coloring of this picture. And do you ask whether there be any law and order men on the Coast? I answer there are. Men of the highest moral sentiment are to be found here. And such men yet have a hard fight before them, although from the late proceedings of the supreme tribunal in San Francisco the sentiment of the better element seems to be determined to assert itself, and it is sincerely to be hoped that power and order are beginning to dawn on the Coast. The extreme brevity of the experimental stage of Socialism in the city will doubtless prove to be a healthy lesson to the lower class, at least the experiment is not likely to be attempted again soon. Socialism ran riot while it did run, and commended men of peace and order to stand on their p's and q's and circumscribe their desires and keep their positions in the bounds. If Mayor Kalloch, the present head of Socialism, is removed from office, which is likely to be done, law-abiding men may hope for a brighter future on the Coast. Since Dennis, the latest scourge of the Coast, has found such healthy, refreshing, invigorating outdoor exercise as paving the highways. It is noted that he will prove to be a wiser, better and healthier man in the future. We are pleased to state that his health is much improved lately. We hope that this will prove to be the turn to a moral point of view. We care more as serious fears from the other small dose. When the king is captured, his vassals are be easily subdued. Let us now take a glance at California from a

RELIGIOUS POINT OF VIEW.

And here the commissioner is again met with the greatest possible variety of colors. Right in the foreground of this picture we see every phase of religious belief, ranging from the Chinese Joss house to the latest, coolest, and most thorough-going Spiritism. But the character that is the most noticeable is the apostle, of which there are not a few on the Coast. This character has surrounded himself with many impenetrable walls, and then put himself beyond the reach of Christian influence. It seems to me that if any class of men on the Coast has committed the unpardonable sin, it is the apostle. When the human mind becomes so settled in its convictions as to be impervious to divine truth, the case is sad indeed. There is hope of the drunkard not, or the thief, for he knows that his souls ruined; but what can be done with him who in his heart of hearts thinks that he needs no change? But looking into the back-ground of this picture, we see a few individuals who by their movements (the reader must remember that this picture we are sketching is a living, moving picture, and not like a painted ship on a painted sea) are evidently in possession of the genuine article. As the gold enthusiasm, which is always accompanied with the most extravagant style of living, flies out, something that shines with intensely greater brilliancy than gold takes its place. So that those who have possession of the article that shines with genuine luster have before them vast fields of exceptional wealth. But there are many things that make their work unusually a

HARD WORK.

The principal obstacle to the progress of Christian work on the Coast is the previous moral corruption in both the clergy and the laity, but especially in the clergy. Christian activity here, therefore, must necessarily be carried on by piece meal. There is no such thing as taking the enemy here by storm. To take a comparison from military language we must use Wellingtonian instead of Napoleonian tactics. We can not take the enemy by dint, we must stand on the battle field. It seems that the principal stage-graces of the world have in the past lodged on this Coast, and we need men who have moral stamina enough to put their feet on public opinion and stamp it in the ground. Of course this is slow work, but a sufficient number of such men would, in process of time, bring about a revolution on the Coast. Men can be made to fear to speak evil of that which is good. But one of the saddest features in this picture is the fact that a man whose moral character is not clear but known to be tarnished and corrupt, has been a recognized leader in the Baptist ranks of the Coast. And now his late official political proceedings have put him almost beyond the most ministerial respect. But it is a still sadder statement that Baptist ministers will even attempt to palliate the crime of cool, deliberate, cold-blooded murder. Such things are calculated to give a civilized man the heartburn! I do not exculpate Dr. Young any more than I do Mr. Kalloch. But it is to be hoped that a reform will soon be brought about in these matters.

If this picture should prove to be pleasing to your readers, I may be induced to paint again by and by. But, alas for me! I sell dressed never to appear in the public private again, if it depends on the pleasure produced by looking at this picture. It makes my heart bleed to contemplate it. But do not think that I have painted even of California. I hope to write better things of her in the future.

S. P. H.

Vacaville.

Sketches for Children.

The following lines were written by Mary Emma Woodbury, a little girl of eight years, and read before the Winter Society of the Walnut-street church at its meeting in April. We publish it as an encouragement to other children to think, read and write on this and similar subjects.

In another hath they worthy thoughts, and know nothing of the vital God. They have a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof. Have a great variety simple lore, but have heard the true God's Word. They think, to all their children is living character to their parents, and they are in danger of placing their gold before God. And what a little girl is born in a family they weep and feel very sad.

But little time can be a great deal of good with a little money, which many, if they would, have half of it for ministers. Like little ants, saving for their home, we should strive for a nest in heaven.

Parents, do you people that have they are preaching for the gospel, who will not give them a cent when you know their need just help. Will you call come and give one dime?

Children, I hear of that they had cast him out; and when he had found him.—Then the Son of God sought this outcast. The Jews excommunicated him because he held that the divinity of right to one have blind some he "of God." This sentence cut him off not merely from religious, but from social intercourse, for thirty days. For that space, even his own home and his own family must not know him. He was alone in the world—severed from the whole race. Yet Jesus sought him. They could not never him from the Savior Jesus came to him with higher truth—to teach him that his Deliverer was not only "of God," but was God. Then he took him the nearer to himself, the more men thrust him away from them. The tears may well swim in our eyes, as we read this story of tender, faithful, divine love; as we think that so, too, will Jesus deal with us. O, that we may never grieve this excellent Friend, by infidelity to him, or even forgetfulness of him.—*Christian Index.*

MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, June.—The outlook without, among other things. The Hillsboro Tragedy, continued, by Miss Bailey Aldrich. The Lost Gods, by Francis L. Gardner; The Universal Profanities, by Edward Atkinson; An Old War Horse in a Young Pulpit. The Ethics of the Rosary, by Mrs. Edward Aubrey Walker. The Poet and the Stage, by Robert W. Lowell—etc., etc. 40 cents; the 4 numbers Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE PROTESTANTISM REVIEW, May.—Sermons, The Conservative Colleges, a Letter to an Old Conservative Issues, by George Satterlee; Seven Rule in Revival Conditions, by Mr. George Campbell; R.P., Church of Principles Vindicated, by John Hanson; An Attempted Philosophy of History, by Leslie Stephen; Home and Foreign Affairs, etc., etc. $2.50 a year. Mr. Number. 8 York Street Boston.

Deaths.

[illegible]

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP

THE THE CURE OF

FEVER & ACUE

OR

CHILLS AND FEVER.

The completion of this celebrated medicine marks a chasm for it is unquestionably more efficacious than any other medicine for the cure of Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, whether of short or long duration. In order to the entire Southern and Western country to have this medicine in the hands of the consumer that is so sure wherever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out, in a reasonable time a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and which time has been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, a tonic, and in order to a perfect cure, if the case is continued in another form for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in chronic and long standing cases. Usually this course will not necessitate and will keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine after having taken from a dose thereof the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The popular SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must hold its own, for it is a specific for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, and Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint, and Nervous Debility, and Female Weakness, and Nervous Prostration, and Sick Headache, and Jaundice, and Dropsy, and Rheumatism, and Neuralgia, and Kidney Complaint

WESTERN RECORDER.

A. C. CAYWOOD,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REUBEN ROBINSON, J. C. BURROUGHS,
J. H. FRENCH, SAMUEL BOYKIN.

A. S. CAYWOOD,
BUSINESS AND ADVERTISING AGENT.

REV. L. L. PORTER,
FIELD EDITOR AND GENERAL AGENT.

REV. WILLIAM WOOD,
CORRESPONDENT, COLLECTOR AND TRAVELLING AGENT.

Office: 529 Fourth Street, in Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

Address all letters for the Western Recorder to that place, and all letters about book, job or advertising matter, etc., to A. S. Caywood, Agent & Co.

Send in the name of your post-office and that of your county, and be likely to have subscribers to the Recorder, and we will send them sample copies free.

LOUISVILLE:

THURSDAY, ... MAY 27, 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 1 Jan. 1881 for $1.00 cash. In this way we can allow no commission to agents.

Executive Committee Park S. S. Convention will meet at New Castle, May 29th and 30th.

Anxious Overmuch.

It is a good thing for Christians to rejoice in this life. Religion, true and undefiled, is not made up of care or worry or sighs or groans or gloomy faces. Nobody has as much right to be happy in this world as the man whose sins are forgiven and who is an heir to a heavenly inheritance in the next. Why should we vex and worry ourselves with cares that must soon be over? Why should we fill our nights with weariness and our days with toil when we shall so speedily be released from both? A few more years at best, and the time-the closed eyes and folded hands will come. Why not take thankfully the sweet and pleasant things of life as we approach that day?

If all the Martbas who are "cumbered about much serving" could only realize how speedily all their toils and worries will be over, how soon, in the "rest that remains for the people of God," they will put aside the care and fear of existence, and with Mary and the further he enjoying the "good part that shall never be taken," they would find more comfort and less weariness in the daily duties of life.

Here is a Christian father, who is "anxious overmuch" for the future. He is absorbed in the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches. He has some whom he wishes to see well started in business or profession at life. He has his daughters for whom he is doubly ambitious. They too must enjoy every social advantage that money and fashion can give. And so the passionate struggle for wealth becomes all the more absorbing and intense as it is stimulated by home and domestic ties. Is this well? Is it wise? Is it not putting aside the fine gold of life and only gathering the dross? Would it not be better to take as we go along a little more of the comforts of a Christian home—to guard more carefully those tender threads of love and filial devotion which sometimes snap so disastrously in the terrible wear and tear of modern life? "Why did you give up that branch of your business?" asked one gentleman of another who had just surrendered an exceedingly profitable but exacting commercial enterprise. "Because I wanted a little time to get acquainted with my family." It was a wise surrender. A few thousand dollars, more or less, will make little difference. But home love, care, supervision and companionship, that manly, helpful, invigorating sympathy which a true father feels in all that concerns the growth and training of his children—this so Christian household can afford to lose. It is a legacy that true sons will value far more than houses or lands or bank stock; that true daughters will estimate beyond any jewels or adornments that modern fashion parade can provide. As a recent writer has well said,

> Whether or not we come from hairy and scaly apes, we shall one day stand our spiritual kin, and be still, unmoved by the fact of the things about us. Why not take comfort as we go on? You, proud mother of a beautiful, active boy, of what use will it be to you by and by to remember how wonderfully that boy has grown, how family spread the bed and how easily and perfectly he slept? What the child needs is comforting, healthy home rearing on your heart, and to make it every day of the way from baby days to manhood. Take the comfort of your opportunities. Never mind though the flies be there, and the foul plate, and the plaything lost, but secure the comfort, tell the story, give the kisses, kindness and sympathy, and let your cradle be not disturbed by the fear of your child's ancestry. Let your cradle be not disturbed, but let it be a cradle of love and sacrifice for him, that you, in his work and his life, may be full open. Why are we afraid of our children? Why are we afraid of our homes, and our responsibilities, to which repeats and distract their power? Why think the vast law and force and influence of heredity, from this and that home, and you actually know the people by sight? Can we bring power from heaven, and the children you ought to allow to bring her away on those wings of fear that are never overspread?

The Girl of the Period.

"Hush a little girls, the prince is near to it," whispered a prudent matron to her fair daughters on one occasion when the prospective King of England was visiting this country. If we could get the confidence of some of these bright but thoughtless girls who are just now treading the dangerous border-land of indiscretion, we might safely repeat the caution. From the forward tone which young ladies nowadays often assume in what is called "good society," we are sometimes half inclined to believe that blushing is becoming one of the lost arts. Thank Heaven! there are some sweet and natural and pleasant girls left yet. They do not stare at you or crowd you from the sidewalk. Pert self-assertion is not universal in every glance. Neither by dress, manner or loud conversation do they endeavor to attract attention. Handkerchief flirtations, clandestine acquaintanceships, and the whole category of "fast girl" accomplishments are utterly foreign to their nature. They would no more think of doing bold or imprudent things for the sake of attracting the attention of the opposite sex than of walking on their hands or turning somersaults in the public streets.

But there are girls and girls—some who ought to know better—some who we are sure do know better who aspire to be leaders in young fashionable society, who are sadly inclined to lay aside what must ever be regarded as a cardinal virtue and a cardinal ornament of womanly character.

It may be that "the times are out of joint," or that womanly modesty of demeanor is less imperatively required upon them than it once was. It may be that in the race for wealth we are hurling some other things behind, that are a good deal more valuable than wealth. But for some reason the race of "fast girls" seems to be increasing among us. It is a bad symptom of a worse social disease. We see in it the greatest danger. If society is so frail, it is time for plain talk and prompt remedies. If it becomes so thin, that our daughters must be bold and forward in order to "shine in society," if all the sweet humility of girlhood must be sacrificed upon the altar of "Fashion," it is high time that "Fashion" and "Society" both should be taught the homely lesson, that womanly modesty is such an exceedingly tender flower that a breath may wither it, and that any momentary triumph or notoriety or applause which its neglect may bring, is sure to be visited with life-long penitence and unfeeling regret.

These "fast girls" should know that there are penalties, certain and severe, which attach to even the slightest forgetfulness of womanly modesty and reserve. It is not good sense or pure fun that are attached by such things. The foolish girls who do bold or imprudent things may succeed in catching the fancy of those of the opposite sex who have neither morals nor brains. But even this momentary triumph is likely to be purchased at a fearful cost. Reputation, happiness, life itself, may be permanently overshadowed by the flutter of a handkerchief, a forward word, or an unmodesty glance. It is a theory not perilous read, that no true woman can under any conceivable circumstances afford to tread. A sweet and shrinking modesty of demeanor is "the immediate jewel" which manhood instinct should guard with the most jealous care. A true man will pardon almost any loss sooner than this. As a popular writer has well said, "A man's ideal is not wounded when a woman fails in worldly wisdom, but if it grows, in fact, in delicacy in kindness she is found wanting, he receives an inward hurt." All true education should develop these delicate and ethereal graces of life. Those whose opinions are worth consulting always feel that it is a shame for a woman to need lettering upon her manners. It is the pupil rebuking the teacher. A true woman will be infinitely above wanting her sense to propriety. Her law not to leave the law, but to give the law. Its her own right and it her own realm she is a ruler above petty.

We are quite aware of the, excuses that are made for these girls who are thus throwing away the sweetness, protection and crowning grace of womanhood. Ignorance, empty heads, thoughtlessness, love of adventure, these or any of a dozen other causes may be, to some extent, the source of the trouble. We are confident, however, that defective home and school training have much to answer for. Bad books and newspapers, idleness and aimless lives, are also to be added to the baneful list. Mothers who permit their children to read the sensational stories and all the other miserable trash which passes for current "literature," must not be disappointed if their daughters sometimes attempt to carry out in life the lessons they have learned in this vile school of romance. The great vigilance here is impossible. Want of cordial, motherly companionship is another source of danger. The girl who is encouraged to make a confident of her mother in all things, is not likely to go far astray. This with a more prayerful sense, on the part of parents, of the infinite responsibilities which young girl, bond brings, and a more constant appeal to God for help, would save us from at least some of the evils which we have pointed out, and which just now seem to be coming upon us like a flood.

"Liberty"—That is Bondage.

Those who wish to combine the sin of dram-selling and Sabbath-breaking are just now greatly exercised over the supposed unwarrantable interference with their "liberty" which recent legislative enactments involve. Canon Farrar thus effectually disposes of this plea. He says:

> Do not let us then be frightened from the clear imperative path of national duty by the bugbear of violated liberty. The truth is not free which is only free to plunge into the flame. The city is not free which is only free to run straight upon the dens in the whirlpool of Niagara. The nation is free when it can run upon her laws. If freedom is to be an idle name for 60,000 public houses, for 70,000 lunatics, for 1,000,000 paupers, for 1,000,000 persons arrested for drunkenness and disorder in ten years, for 100,000 cases of assault in one year, of which 5,000 were aggravated assaults on women and children, for 50,000 women driven and disorderly in London in one year, and if there be but room in the bottomless hell of such a freedom—if freedom is to be the war of anarchy against law, of appetite against the well of myriads of savage hounds, myriads of fascinated lemons, then, in heaven's name, let us have instead of it the beneficent bondage of virtue, the salutary restraints of Christian legislation, for such bondage is above such liberty.

Rev. H. C. Rogers, one of our Brazilian authors, has received a commission as Pastor Baptist church, this city, and entered upon his labors with bright prospects. The church and community are pleased with his preaching.

The annual address before the Theolog. Literary Society of Lexington Female College will be delivered in the First Baptist church on the evening of Thursday, June 10, by Rev. W. H. Felix, of Georgetown, Ky. The commencement will take place on the following evening at the same place, after which the graduates reception at the college will serve as a pleasant conclusion to the labors of the session.

A new Lawyer at Dr. Eldridge.—Dr. Eldridge, of New Albany, has been spending several weeks in Florida. Last week he gave his people a lecture on the attractions in that State. There were several persons present from Louisville, Rev. E. C. E. Brinley is arranging to have Dr. E. give his lecture in that city on Thursday night, June 10. The lecture will be of special interest to those who are interested in Florida, and no doubt there will be a full house. Dr. E. is an attractive speaker.

Our cause in Owensboro seems to be in a prosperous condition. Drs. Sehrom and Coleman both have a warm place in the hearts of their people and a strong hold on the community. They are men of ability and experience, and have before them an open door and efficient. Their power will be felt not only in Owensboro, but in all the section of country, and indeed throughout the State. They occupy very important positions for the Baptists of Kentucky. The Lord grant them large success.

The Philanthropist.—One of the best printed and best edited papers that has appeared in the country for many years is the *Philanthropist*, a sixteen page monthly which is published in New York city under the auspices of the New York Board of Philanthropy. Rev. D. P. Robertson is editor, and Charles S. Wentell managing editor and publisher. It is an interesting and instructive family paper of decided moral and religious character, but devoted largely to individual and organized alms giving. Price, 25, postage paid. Single copies, 10 cents.

True piety has in it nothing weak, nothing sad, nothing constrained. It enlarges the heart. It is simple, free and attractive.

The preacher man is always in wars.

The meetings in Owensboro were not as largely attended as we expected, but they were full of interest. The arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors and for the accommodation of the meetings were complete. The people of Owensboro, without regard to sect or denomination, have done themselves great credit. The only complaint we heard was that they did not have company enough. Drs. Sehrom and Coleman have shown themselves to be generals capable of leading the hosts of Israel. The visitors were pleased—pleased with the city, with everybody and everything, and the only regret was at the thought that we had to leave a people who were so uniformly kind and courteous.

The spirit of the meetings was good. While the discussions were earnest and protracted, not an unkind word was heard, nor an unkind allusion made. The mild and Christian spirit in which Rev. Smith presiding had, we think, much to do in shaping the tone and character of the proceedings.

On Lord's day the various Protestant pulpits were occupied by ministers from the association, and the preaching, so far as we heard, gave general satisfaction.

The Sunday-school Convention was treated with marked courtesy by the General Association, full time being allowed for the transaction of all its business. In fact, the Convention was only the General Association under another name, the members of the one being the members of the other. This shows the very general interest that is felt in the work of the Convention by the Baptists of Kentucky. It inspires hope and confidence for the future. Now to work! to work!

EDITORIAL VARIETIES.

Some men try to make their question immortal by mailing them eternal.

Dr. Williams, of Baltimore, says every minister should consider himself a commercial agent of the Home Mission Board.

When one of contrary ties there is extended to a speaker he should not from thence conclude that the body wants to lose him forever.

> When I go to an association or convention I want all I can, get what inspiration I can, then tell my people about it."—*J. A. Mitchell.*

It is amazing that some brethren will go up to our public gatherings and speak as length about everything except the matter before the body.

The Baptists of North Carolina tried to do their work without the help of agents. One year they raised only $60, and Rev. E. Dudley gave $20 of that.

The lamented E. Dudson says he has received over twenty-three States, and has gratuitous in human nature, but he has never found the man who was opposed to agents who would agree to contribute directly, then to, without the intermediate of agents.

The Baptists of Georgia raised last year without an agent, except Dr. Dr. Vedie, $3,200. Some think this conclusive as against agents. To offset that we will state that the great State of Missouri had no agent for the Southern Board last year and raised only $90.

We regret to learn that the beloved John A. McDaniel, of Monroe, La., is very infirm. He is now in his eighty-first year and is fully awaiting the summons from the ascended Saviour. Nothing long come up higher. He wishes to be remembered by all his old brethren and friends in Kentucky.

Rev. J. H. Rothrock, pastor of the Bowman Parsons and Bethel churches, in Boone county, Mo., has been on a visit, with his wife, to old friends in Henry county, this State. Bro. Rothrock has lots of friends in Kentucky, who will rejoice to know that he is pleasantly situated and being useful in Missouri.

The Minutes of the Southern Baptist Convention have been issued from the press of A. C. Caywood & Co. They make a pamphlet of seventy-nine pages, and contain a vast deal of valuable information. The Secretaries deserve the thanks of the denomination for the skill and dispatch with which they have discharged their duties.

NEWS AND NOTES.

We hope Rev. Caywood, of the Recorder, will publish the sermons of Dr. Burrows and the articles of Mr. Crawford in pamphlet form. We will agree to try to sell a good many for him. Let us have them.—*Baptist Record.*

If all Baptists were as much in earnest in discussing denominational literature as you are, Bro. Hall, we should not hesitate to publish any good book but, alas, alas, how few are willing to help the work.

The receipts of the American Bible Society for March were $72,980.34, and the payments $90,288.11. The receipts for the year ending March 31st were $606,542.28.

The pastors and churches of Indianapolis have agreed to invite the Baptist Anniversaries to that city next year. The invitation is unanimous and cordial, and entertainments is offered on the Saturday plan, but not on the last year bill of fare. First-class hotels will be opened to guests at reduced rates, and generous hospitality extended also. If the invitation should be accepted.—*Journal & Messenger.* We think it would be well to have the Anniversaries more frequently in the West. Should they come to Indianapolis hundreds in these Middle States will have an opportunity to attend who hitherto have not had that privilege.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Women's Board of Missions (Baptist) has entered into substantial arrangements for rent, furniture of which have gone out during the past year. The receipts were $19,700.

Madame Janey Lind is reported to have said to Mr. E. A. Sapsed, after hearing her sing in London: "Your voice stirred my soul, there is no other voice the power to stir my sympathy."

The Roman Catholic laity are granted of a church building at Dublin, India, and exercised out of the Pope, they could not in the neighborhood that had been consecrated by a religious, and made a huge bonfire of them opposite the church.

It is said that preliminary steps have been taken in Philadelphia, for the formation of a new society among the Orthodox Friends. It will be made up of those persons who have been excluded from the other meetings for causes, such as marrying out of meeting, which are not removed.

The climate of America does not seem to agree with all saints. It is not safe to suppose that because a moral or religious movement succeeds in England that it will be equally successful in the United States. The latest illustration of this is found in the "Salvation Army," which seems to have entirely died down before the current had came upon it.

Mississippi Notes.

Met with Enon church Sunday, May 9th, Rev. J. W. Sims, pastor. The congregation was large and attentive during the preaching of the Word. Among the membership of this church there were already two ministers, Brethren Woodruff and Taylor, who are preaching at destitute points through the county. On Sunday, after sermon, the church granted license to still another, Brother M. L. Lanford, who feels called to preach the gospel. Brother L. is one of the most warm-hearted and earnest Christians I have met recently, and is a man of considerable ability and intelligence. He will become a power in the ministry, unless I am greatly mistaken. It has been said that there was "only one Baptist preacher living in Winston county." Were there many Enons the destitution would soon be supplied. The church took one dozen "Baptist Songs."

Leaving Enon, I went to Mt. Carmel Sunday afternoon, and found a very large and intelligent congregation. Bro. Sims is also pastor here, and preaches to this church and Enon on the same day. Mt. Carmel is located in a wealthy neighborhood, and has an intelligent membership. Bro. F. M. Ball is a "whole hoss." He sets in here. Bro. S. S. Carpenter, is a member of the editor of the Recorder, and is a notable, affable gentleman. The church took a supply of "Baptist Songs."

Bro. J. W. Sims, the pastor of the two churches just mentioned, lives in Attala county while his four churches are situated in another county. He is an earnest preacher, and very popular among all classes. He has a very good practical education, and is quite accurate and correct in his expositions of the Bible. He is not only a sound theologian, but his life and character are unblemished. The universal opinion concerning him is that he is a "good man." He takes the Record, and knows what the Baptists of Mississippi are doing, and also subscribed for the Recorder.

Returning to Louisville, I received a letter from Sister Crawford, of Tung Chow, China, from which I extract the following: I have just written a letter to Mr Palmer of the Southern Presbyterian Mission at Hang Chow in regard to one of my graduates to teach the science for him. He wanted one of Mr Kamer's of the Presbyterian school here, but all of their promising one are in their own employ, and Mr P asks about mine. One of mine was waiting for an opening. It is to be seen whether Mr P writes him after learning what I have to say of him.

The pity for burying talented men and women in China or other mission fields is an old story. In 1870, on our way back from Japan, a gentleman who can opposite me at table on the steamer several times expressed himself to that way. At last one day he came out plainly and said he thought I ought to go back home, where I could be appreciated, and not bury myself among a people who could never be converted, and expressed his conviction that would enable them to make money. But, I said, to be appreciated is not a very worthy object of life. Suppose I should go to the United States, what pursuit would you suggest as more worthy of my life and strength than endeavoring to raise the fallen and degraded? All money work is exceedingly slow, and, yourself being judge, China is greatly in need of this kind of labor. What would you recommend as worthy should I return to America? Before he had time to reply Mr. Crawford, who sat near, replied to his question. Study the Bibles. A number around us had been interested listeners to the conversation, and the points had been more strongly brought out than I have written down, at that when studying the Bibles was suggested as the occupation to be desired, the circle was convulsed with laughter. The gentleman said not another word, and did not occupy that seat again while we were on the steamer. People who study the subject cannot fail to see that planting Christianity in heathen lands, especially in China, where there are so many ancient institutions to a close way, demands the best talent the church can command, a high degree of culture joined with natural good sense and sound judgment. My regret has always been not that I have given all I have to China, but that I had not a great deal more to give. The advantages and disadvantages of coming out early and late in life are pretty well balanced. Where you lose on one side you gain on the other. One coming late easily gets the language, is perfectly or gets so completely into the native mind—in the ideas and methods of thought—that he can do more years spent in the United States, which adjustment is through, gives a good sense and maturity in Western judgment, is useful in life anywhere."

If the brethren, to whom most generously commended Christians give each year, just appreciate the gift, surely they will feel that they ought to have a fuller appreciation to support their labors in prayer and contributions.

On the way to Winona, passed through Chester, Choctaw county. Bro. L. T. Foster, a leading Baptist of the place, showed his hospitality, and subscribed for the Recorder. So also Bro. E. E. Kennedy, who is very decidedly a Baptist in some particulars. Spent a night with Bro. W. A. Johnson, in Le Grange. He gives the Recorder a welcome. Stopped a few minutes to see Lodi and Bro. Lindsey, the sister of Dr. Dupuy, one of the most estimable Christian ladies. Her husband is dead, and she is left to bear her bereavement, though she has the strength to exclaim with her dead, "I will meet loves than our friends then."

The Winona church is under the care of Bro. E. A. Colson, who is highly esteemed by its members and by people generally. He begins life as a teacher, and was rising to eminence in his profession, and laying aside a comfortable salary, when he felt constrained to preach. It was once in a company of young men talking to Bro. Gwynn, when he felt the call of a call to the ministry. He had been Christian some time, and, after hearing a short conversational conversation of Bro. E. said to a friend: "If that is a call to the ministry, I am called and must preach." Bro. Colson is succeeding finely in his pastorate, which he accepted under very unfavorable auspices. The Baptists are steadily growing in spirituality and influence, and, will, I think soon be abreast of others in these respects. Bro. C. has quite an acquaintance and cultivated with, who is a central worker with him. Judge B. W. Williams and his wife are very active and efficient workers for the Master. The Judge has large Sunday-school class, and it is a treat to hear him and his class in their exercises. The same may be said of Brother and Sister W. that Dr. Fuller, in the Southern Baptist Convention, once said of Dr. Boyce: "He gave them large hearts, and had to use large bodies in which to put them."

Sunday, May 16th, with Bro. J. P. Thomas, at Pleasant Grove church, eight miles from Winona. Many of the brethren from the editor of the Recorder, and had heard him preach, and were glad to know of a distinction in the denomination. Preached at Pleasant Grove in the morning and at Lodi at night, and received some subscribers. "Honor to whom honor is due." The people and good order of the Lodi people is serious specific notice. They remember to the Lord is to His holy temple. The same we are effectual to show that to Christian duties of a separate Providence to worship. Strong conversation find may prove some charitable enterprise or hope it is blasted, and cause the heart to disappoint sorely.

Of all the sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these: "It might have been!"

Still there is the blessed assurance, "All things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose." This Bible doctrine is best expressed by the Poet of Humanity in these words:

> There is a divinity who shapes our ends,
> Rough hew them as we may.
>
> L. T. Foster.

May 19, 1880.

The Power of Prayer.

In the recent revival at Stanley, in Christian county, Ky., the power of prayer was clearly demonstrated. Christians were requested to make special prayer for some one of their friends, and according to request almost out of one hundred who professed conversion were those for whom special prayer had been made. One sister reported that she had prayed for her husband every day for twenty years, and that husband was hopefully converted during the meeting. Thus can be instrumental in saving all our friends, and I would urge every Christian who has a friend or a relative out of Christ make special prayer for his salvation, and let your friends be lost when they are saved through your instrumentality.

J. C. Pugh.

Week Notes.

Dr. J. R. Graves, editor of the *Baptist*, (Tenn.,) is spending a few days in Louisville on his way home from the Southern Baptist Convention. On Thursday night, the 13th inst., he preached at Eminence on the subject of baptism. The congregation was large and although the Doctor preached two hours the attention was good. It was almost a protracted meeting at Pleasant Valley on Friday night, the occasion Dr Graves preached on the subject of Salvation, which he edifyingly set forth in a two hours discourse. Bro. L. T. Foster preached in the afternoon. Dr. Graves preached at Hillsboro, Shelby county, on Sunday night, the 16th inst., to a large congregation. He is certainly a pulpit orator. He is more energy than two men, and I hardly say there were sorry when he quit. He will preach at La Grange on Sunday next.

Rev. J. S. McGowan, formerly of Christian county, Ky., but for the last six years pastor of Calloway county, Mo., is visiting old friends in Kentucky. He will spend a few weeks around Campbellsville and Sulphur. Bro. J. T. Christian, formerly of the same county, but now of Texas, is spending a few days with friends in Campbellsville. Both these brethren are preaching for important churches in the opposite States and although they have been from Kentucky six years they have kept their subscriptions to the Recorder.

General Association.

(Continued from first page.)

Rev. E. G. Taylor, Rev. J. W. Ford, Rev. J. Lewis, Rev. J. Lewis, Rev. J. Lewis

The Family Circle.

THE EMIGRANT'S HYMN.

By Mrs. L. E. Jenkins.

[illegible]

What we Want.

I have heard of reform until I am tired and sick of it. It don't amount to anything. It is whitewashing, that is what it is. God don't reform, he regenerates. That is what we want. That is what this nation wants to-day, more than anything else. We want it in politics, we want it in the church, and we want it everywhere—regeneration, by the mighty power of God. That is the only thing that will straighten matters out.

Here is an illustration. I think you will understand it. I buy a farm, and on it there is a well and an old pump. Before drinking any of the water, one of the neighbors comes along and says: "Mr. Mostly, I want to tell you that the water on your farm is bad; that every man that has lived on this place and drank that water has died. It is sure death to every man that drinks it. The water is poisoned." I say, "Very well, I will fix that well." I go and get a lot of paint and putty, and putty up all the cracks in the pump, and paint the pump, and I think the water is all right.

That is what men are doing now—painting up the old pump, when they have got a bad fountain. As long as your heart is sending forth this vile stuff, you need not try to make your life better. What we want is to lay the ax right at the root of the tree. It is a new fountain you want. Make the fountain right and the life will be right. There will be no trouble then. Christ's method was to make the tree good and the fruit would be good. You need not try to get good fruit of a bad tree. If you have a miserable, bitter, sour-apple tree you may dig around it, trim it and try to improve it all you can, but you will have bad apples all the while. What you have to do is to cut it off, and graft in a. What we want to do is to cut off this old Adam nature, and get Christ to give us a new nature; and when men begin this issue then alone we are going to see a work.—*Mostly.*

The Training of Girls.

Rev. W. Gladden, of Springfield, Mass., recently sent out circulars to mothers in that city, asking, 1. What are the most numerous defects in the training of our girls? 2. What principles of conduct are most important, and what habits are essential to the development of noble and useful womanhood? At a public meeting the results of his inquiries have been given. Female habits of dress were referred to as more injurious than male habits. Most women, too, take much less out-door exercise than is good for them. The lack of exercise is largely caused by foolish dress, which makes active exertion impossible. It is generally of improper texture, and insufficiently adjusted, and creates many of the nervous diseases of women. Another mistake on the part of fussy girls is in passing their time out of school hours in idleness and frivolous amusement, doing and learning nothing. The speaker thought that more is done in wealthy families to teach the daughters habits of industry than in those of moderate circumstances. A correspondent referred to one woman who said she is proud that her daughter never did any sewing; another would not let her child do any kitchen work. Another mistake is to make dress the main business of life. One letter referred to a woman who said over her young infant, "I am so glad it's a girl. I can dress her so much finer than I could a boy." and Mr. Gladden added, "O, women, to what depths of degradation have you fallen, when you can look in the face of a baby and have such a thought as that first judgment for an instant in your mind!" What can such a woman do but destroy the soul of her children? Still, he thought the women are wholly or blame, because their vanity is stimulated by the foolish attractions of men; the girl who catches a husband only by fine dress, too often finds that the prize she has won is a broken heart. The next mistake is in devoting too much time to novel reading, which excites morbid and surreal ideas of life and a craving that can never be gratified. It is mental dissipation of a dangerous character—scarcely less so than that of drink. Another mistake is too early initiation into the frivolities of society. The average young lady of fashionable amusements to the lecturer, makes her debut at three, when she begins to go to children's parties in dress elaborate enough for a fancy ball, and is instructed in the arts of vanity and coquetry. At six or eight she is a member of clubs, and enjoys frequent evenings out. One good woman wrote that she had the heartache for the unnatural, unhealthy and stimulating excitement of the roller-skating rink, which has none of the advantages of out-door skating. The last error alluded to, was the neglect to honor and obey parents. Some sad instances were brought forward, to show that too often a girl of thirteen regards herself as her own mistress, and passes her time at parties, etc., or on the street, instead of studying. A correspondent narrated the facts about four respectable families in one congregation in the city, to three of which there was one daughter each, and in the other there were three. Each of the first three left school when she wanted to, passed an much time on the streets as she pleased, and is now a by-word and a reproach. The other three likewise went to rule while their parents were attending the prayer-meeting, and professed to know nothing of their daughters' habits.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

How Postage Stamps are Made.

In printing, steel plates are used, on which two hundred stamps are engraved. Two men are kept hard at work covering them with colored inks, and passing them to a man and girl, who are equally busy in printing them with large rolling hand presses. Three of these little squabs are employed all the time, although ten presses can be put into use in case of necessity. After the small sheets of paper upon which the two-hundred stamps are engraved have dried enough, they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used for this purpose is a peculiar composition, made of the powder of dried potatoes, and other vegetables, mixed with water, which is better than any other material, for instance, gum arabic, which cracks the paper badly. This paper is of a peculiar texture, somewhat similar to that used for bank notes. After having been again dried, this time on little racks which are turned by steam power for about an hour, they are put in between sheets of pasteboard and pressed in hydraulic presses, capable of applying a weight of ten thousand tons. The next thing is to cut the sheets in half; each sheet, of course, when cut, contains a hundred stamps. This is done by a girl, with a large pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to two other squabs, who, in as many operations, perforate the paper between the stamps. Next they are pressed once more, and then packed and labelled, and stowed away in another room, preparatory to being put in mail bags for dispatching to fulfill orders. If a single stamp is torn, or in any way mutilated, the whole sheet of one hundred stamps is burned. Five hundred thousand are burned every week from this cause. For the past twenty years not a single sheet has been lost, such care has been taken in counting them. During the process of manufacturing, the sheets are counted seven times.

Lawyer.—Young minister with—"Eh, Jemmy, you are great on languages. What is the difference between exported and transported?" Schoolmaster hesitated. "Why, my dear, if you should go to Europe in the fashions you would be exported, and I—well, I should be transported."

Our Little Folks.

CHARA.

By E. L. Chapin.

Chara, with her brown tresses
Over her shoulders flowing,
Was fairer than the lilies
The Master bade us behold.
The morning when that were spread
Laid off the vestments of the world,
Chara, with her sweet face,
Its sound her lot in clothes stood.

Such happed a flitter of the wind,
Who, frolicsome, and stricken her tresses beside,
"Look, your sister's dressed, Ho!" she said.
"For when I've no dress half so fair."

A human lilies, through the world,
Chara to Heaven's kingdom drew,
Dispelled in a great, angelic band;
The manual in mind and in grace,
"Chara, Chara, where are thy
A little, little book, I pray,
And he was not in "earth this year.
"I'm wondered longer all the day."
"Yes, my dear, off!" Chara said,
Just stamped, and laid her angry hand.
"I will not give you that at all,
So, this happen I ought."
"Do this money, sir, I, my dear!
I spend all time in useful work,
And never a night I spend you here
While hours and mornings around you look,
And once I caused your mother old
When she was vexed 10 times."
So, dear Chara, do not scold;
But grant the little book I seek."
"No, sir, I say!" the mother answered,
And more her eye and brought the dress,
Also, she little demanded
The punishment for her to dress.

The angry fairy waved her wand
And changed her to a beast, then,
And ever since, through all the land,
The race this beast's body wear
And to the August her and still,
Chara stalking creeds upon the lawns,
And all the lessons, as they will,
Some fairy children to the lawn.

—E. Pickering.

Ice-yachts.

Ice-yachts cost from $15 to $1,000 each. When I mention the $15 boats, I refer to those of our school-boy days, built of refuse boards, with three-shilling skate runners, using boat sails thrown away by carpenters. What a contrast to the ice-yacht of the present day, exquisitely shaped and lined, with hull constructed of alternate strips of hard wood, wire rigging, A No. 1 duck for sails, brass cleats and blocks, full sets of colors, splendid spars, booms, bowsprits, polished steel runners, nickel-plated accessories, buffalo robes, etc. The time made by ice-yachts is simply wonderful. A mile a minute is an every-day occurrence when the ice is in good condition and the wind blows. In the winter of 1866, the ice-yacht Snowflake ran nine miles north from Kensington dock in eight minutes. When the ice is in good condition, and the wind blows heavily, railway trains can not compete with ice-yachts in point of speed. Time and again have they run up alongside of trains on the Hudson River Railroad, and beaten them easily. On January 18, 1875, the Zephyr and Icicle, both Poughkeepsie ice-yachts, raced for two miles with the Chicago Express, the fastest train on the Hudson River Railroad, and at the end of two miles had to wait for the train to come up. Many would suppose that great danger existed in consequence of the vessels going with such lightning velocity. Such is not the case, as nothing but extreme carelessness on the part of the helmsman results in injuries. With a light breeze, the craft will not carry over two persons to advantage. In a heavy blow, however, they will hold six or eight. In fact, during the prevalence of a heavy wind, it is necessary to carry as many, in order to keep the vessel down on the ice. What is meant by keeping them down, is, unless sufficient weight rests forward, the windward runner will leave the ice, and rise oftentimes to an angle of 45°. This only occurs when a sudden flaw of wind strikes the craft. In such cases, although the helmsman does not lose control of the vessel, he is compelled to bring her up in the wind's eye, or nearly so, to get her down again.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

Bobby Robb's Little Sermon.

Here is a story of Bobby Robb. Yesterday morning he climbed up to his grandmother's arm-chair and preached this little sermon to the children in the nursery.

"Believed heavens and children. I'm a-goin' to preach to you about them. It was what my aunt told me about, and it is true. Every morrin', believed heavens and children, there's two pair of shoes a-standin' by every boy's and girl's bed—just by the cradles, one bedtime don't know enough.

"Well, one pair of them shoes is worn, and makes you good-natured and pleasant, and the other pair is all wrong, and makes you just as cross as tigers. If you put on the good pair, you'll walk through the day just as good and cheerful as a birdy-bird, and everybody'll like to hear you comin', and your song'll be just like the music of a beautiful hand-organ, with little men and women all dancin' round and round; and everywhere you go things will seem all right and nice, and you won't mind having your face washed, nor your hair combed, if they don't pull too awful. But if you put on the other pair, you won't have any manners, and nobody won't want you, and everything will kind o' cross. Now, my heavens and children—oh, Mary Ann! mamma said you weren't jump your wash-face while any of us was a-preachin'—now, my heavens, remember these two kind o' shoes is by everybody's bed every morrin'. You can't see 'em, but they're there, and all you've got to do is to say, 'I'll put my feet in the good-natured shoes and wear 'em all day,' and not forget it, and you'll do nicely. But just as sure as you don't your feet'll slip into the bad shoes after you know it, and then look out!

"Now, my heavens and children, I must go down. The breakfast-bell is a-ringin'. I want you all to remember what I just said to you, and another thing: if you've got on your good-natured shoes this morrin', you'll wait for me till I get my hair brushed, cos I've been preachin', an' we all ought to start fair if there's gettin'-ready."—*Aunty Child's Paper.*

Maggie's Faith.

A bright little girl, of about five years old, went with her aunt to the village church of Pentwell. A collection was being made for the widows and orphans of the poor men who had lost their lives in a late colliery accident. Maggie was told that the collection was for supplying bread to the starving little ones, and promptly expressed her desire to add her mite, which, she announced to her aunt, was a penny. Her aunt wisely judged it better that the child should only give of what was her own, and Maggie accordingly dropped her coin into the bag as it was presented. Before the service concluded, she pulled her aunt by the sleeve and whispered, "Auntie, will my penny buy them a loaf?" The aunt replied that it would not be sufficient but, touched by the look of sorrow and disappointment which clouded the sweet upturned face at the announcement, she hastened to add, "It would buy a roll for them, Maggie." The child seemed but half satisfied at this suggestion, and presently whispered again, her countenance beaming with gratified assurance, "But, Auntie, Jesus Christ can make that roll go as far as he did the loaves and fishes you told me of!" Dear little Maggie! Her faith was practical and active, during her short, sweet life, often put to shame the doubts and fears of her sisters. She was suddenly called home about three years after the above incident, but in her little life gave sweet testimony that she had been born again, and had God's Holy Spirit dwelling within her.—R. D. D., in *The Day-spring.*

Don't You Love Him for That, Father?

One Sabbath evening a father called his children round him, and asked them what they had learned at the school that day. He was not a Christian man himself, but the children always went regularly to the Sunday-school.

In their own simple way, the little ones began to tell what their teacher had been saying of the beautiful home in heaven that Jesus had left because of his great love for sinners. Nellie, the youngest, had crept upon her father's knee, and, looking full in his face, she said, "Jesus must have loved us very much to do that, don't you love him for it, father?" Then they went on to describe the trials and sufferings of the Savior, how he was betrayed by Judas, and led before the high priest and Pilate, how the Jews called out, "Crucify him!" and how the wicked soldiers crowned him with thorns, and mocked, and scourged, and buffeted him, and again the little one looked up and said, with the tears in her eyes, "Don't you love him for that, father?" At last the children came to tell of the dreadful death of Jesus on the cross, and once more little Nellie looked up to her father's face, and said the third time, "Now, don't you love him, father?"

The father could not hear any more, he put his little girl down, and went away to hide his tears, for the words had gone home to his heart. Soon after, he became a true Christian, and he said that little Nellie's questions had had more effect upon him than the most powerful preaching he had ever heard in his life.

A Dog's Sense.

The other day I was witness to an amusing instance of canine sagacity worthy of commemoration. In point, I was staying with friends who have a varied collection of dogs, a Pointer spaniel and her five puppies, a fox terrier, and two fine bear hounds. This happy family are allowed to spend part of the day in the drawing-room, provided they conform to certain rules as to boundary lines, and an amicable agreement among themselves. The hearth-rug is the forbidden, "bounds of sanctuary" with them all. Zena, the deer-hound, stationed in one morning, and found every approach to the fire blocked by the slumbering forms of her companions. She tried gently to scratch a passage for herself, but was repelled with growls. So, apparently suffering from extreme lowness of spirits, she retired to a distant corner of the room, but not to sleep. For ten minutes she crouched there, pondering silently; then, suddenly bounding up, flew to the window and barked as if an invading army were in sight. Of course, every one, human and canine, followed to mad haste. The hearth-rug was left unoccupied and Zena quietly crept round, stretched her huge form before the fire, and in an instant was snoring heavily, leaving to all starting out into remarks, emphatically "sold!"—*Land and Water.*

DERBY'S CAPONE Porous Plaster.
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
Popular suffering from pain and weakness will derive great comfort and strength from the use of Derby's Capone Porous Plaster. Where children are afflicted with whooping cough, croup, coughs, or colds, or suffer from pain in the chest, back, or side, this will be found invaluable. In rheumatic pains, in weakness and lameness, it is unequaled. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail, 30 cents. DERBY & CO., Chemists, 112 Fulton St., New York.

$777 A Week and expenses to Agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

EDWARDS & SEYMOUR, LAW OFFICES, No. 20 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky. Practice in all the courts of Louisville and the State of Kentucky.

SOUTHERN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
No. 20 Fourth St.
Dealer in and manufacturer of all kinds of
BOOTS, SHOES, Sandals & Slippers,
for Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children.
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
THE Patent S. No. 20 S. 4th St. and Sec. LOUISVILLE, KY.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Manufacture Bells, Chimes, Schools, Churches, Farms, Tower Clocks, Chimes, Tolling Attachments, Warranted Satisfactory. Catalogue free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

VALUABLE BOOKS.
Life and Words of Christ
BY CHRISTOPHER GRIER, D.D.
Price Reduced from $4 to $2 Cts.
ACME EDITION, 16mo, cloth, gilt title, [illegible]
ACME EDITION, 16mo, half Russia, gilt [illegible]
ACME EDITION, 16mo, half Russia, gilt [illegible]
A great and valuable work, not to be confounded with the ordinary Life of Christ, but a work of a different character and design. Cloth edition, [illegible]

CRUDEN'S COMPLETE CONCORDANCE.
Best edition, 8vo, cloth, [illegible]

SMITH'S BIBLE DICTIONARY.
One volume, 8vo, illustrated boards, with maps and [illegible] $2 00

THE PORTABLE COMMENTARY.
By Jamieson, Fausset & Brown. In one vol. large 12mo, cloth, and illustrated. [illegible]

CONYBEARE & HOWSON'S LIFE AND EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL.
One volume, 8vo, cloth, with maps and illustrations. [illegible]

THE LIFE OF CHRIST. By Canon Farrar. [illegible]
One volume, 8vo, with notes and [illegible]

THE LIFE AND WORK OF ST. PAUL.
Two volumes, 8vo, 1,000 pages, with notes, [illegible]
Conybeare's Biography is the Gospel; Farrar's Life of Christ is Christ himself; Smith's Bible Dictionary is Bible Light; Cruden's Concordance is Bible Lamp; Portable Commentary is Bible Food; Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of St. Paul is Bible Life; Life and Words of Christ is Bible Love.
Any of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price.
A. C. CAPERTON & CO., Publishers, 10 Fourth Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

RAILROADS.

J. M. & I. R. R.
Louisville & Indianapolis Short-Line.
THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
LOUISVILLE
TO ALL POINTS WEST
[illegible]
J. T. GILMORE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

TIME-TABLE OF
Lou. & Cin. Short-Line.
Depot, Cor. Brook & Jefferson.
[illegible]

P. & E. R. R.
Time Table, April 11.
[illegible]
ROBERT RIDER, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Great Southern R. R. Line,
The great thoroughfare of the South, runs through KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE & ALABAMA.
It has all modern improvements conducive to
Speed, Safety and Comfort.
STEEL RAILS, STONE BALLAST, IRON BRIDGES.
SUPERIOR DAY COACHES,
Equipped with Miller Platform and Coupler, Westinghouse Air Brakes, Pullman and Adamson Vestibule, Good Dining Rooms.
Time-Tables Passing Louisville on the east side of Union Depot.
SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.
PULLMAN PALACE CAR WITHOUT CHANGE
Are run between Louisville and Chattanooga, and Louisville and Nashville, New Orleans, Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Meridian, Vicksburg, Shreveport, Galveston, Austin, San Antonio, Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Denison, Sherman, Texas, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Bristol, Lynchburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston.
Through Tickets and Information at Union Depot, Louisville, or at Company's Offices, 1 Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.
[illegible]

MAMMOTH CAVE!
The grandest of Nature's Curiosities, located on the Louisville, Nashville and Short Line, [illegible]
[illegible]

BAPTIST LIBRARY.
THE BAPTISTS. Their origin, constitutional principles, spirit, position, and influence. By C. G. Adams, D.D. [illegible]
CHRISTIAN BAPTISM. A compendious and comprehensive treatise on the subject. By Rev. Alexander Carson. [illegible]
THE LAW OF BAPTISM in the history of the Christian Church, and the duty of Christian Churches. By Rev. Thomas Armitage, D.D. [illegible]
THE LAW OF THE NEW AND BAPTISM. [illegible]
[illegible]
A. C. CAPERTON & CO.,
10 Fourth St., Louisville.

YOUR ATTENTION
IS CALLED TO THE FACT THAT WE ARE STILL IN
GENERAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL SUPPLIES
Including Lesson Leaves, Lesson Papers, Sunday-School Cards, Sunday-School Books, Bibles, Bibles, Bibles

Livestock and Farm.

CATTLE CROP.

The Kentucky Live Stock Commission of Indianapolis, reported to pay only $2 per hundred for the growing wheat crop.

Hogs will pay an average profit in Clark, and will be fully domestic at $3 to $3.25. Stock cattle and good horses also commanded fine prices.

We make the Chief Crop Reporter with the following items: Clark farmers will sow more than half as many hogs this year as last.

J. W. Grant will Monday to Fayette, Bowell & Bell, of Montgomery, 18 yearling colts at $50 to per head.

T. J. Draper bought of E. J. Park, of Paris, last week, 18 head of yearling colts at $50 to per head.

Col. L. P. Hale, of Paris, sold for Gen. J. S. Miller, of Indianapolis, 40 fancy colts at an average price of $50 to $60.

E. C. Parrish refused last week an offer of $5 per head for his entire flock of Cotswold ewes. It pays to raise good sheep.

The farmers in Bourbon, according to the Agents, are giving considerable attention this year to hemp and tobacco, and a larger acreage than ever before, at least for many years, is to be occupied in these products.

The market market price for labels has declined to Paynes. A sale of 2,000 head was made by Joseph Farley to Wheeler Dunch, at Paynes Depot, at $3.40 per head, to weigh 45 pounds, and to be delivered in June and July.

Johnson Standard: Farmers in Clark and Montgomery counties report considerable the commencement of transplanting by the much treated Russian fly to small grain. The early grain has now begun to joint, and the fly laying the joint cause it to decay from that point upward. We have heard no similar complaint from other quarters.

A farmer in Fayette recently purchased in January 500 head of sheep, for which he paid $1,200. Three days from the day of the purchase he sold 50 sheep $1,250, 1,000 pounds of wool at 40 cents, $720; total, $3,000, thus showing a net profit of $1,320 in cash, and 450 sheep, his entire flock, has much more purchase—Exchange Press.

Johnson Standard: Mr. Thomas E. Brown, of Washington county, clipped 4[illegible] pounds of wool from 40 Cotswold sheep. His flock averaged seventy five pounds to the fleece. A Cotswold buck yielded 18[illegible] pounds, the largest over 50 pounds, and several others from 12 pounds each. The wool was the best sold for 27 [illegible], that Pike the largest one for 27 [illegible].

Danville Advocate: The prospect for an exceptionally fine wheat crop in this section seems good. The early varieties stand out on the ground, and are now heading as tall and long, and with a good rate in a few days it is thought some of the fields will yield an average of 20 bushels. Mr. R. C. Bell has a field of 50 acres of Mediums that he thinks will count on the head of the 30, and will, he says, be ready for the cradle in ten days. We hope their expectations may be more than realized.

Adair: There is complaint of great injury to the apples and pears in this section. It appears to be a blight that has appeared on the top that bears the fruit, and has reached to dying up the young fruit. The injury is very great on some trees, and only partial on others. The impression prevails that it is an insect that has caused the damage, but this is not by any means certain. An experienced horticulturist told us that he was satisfied that it was the blight that has played such havoc with the pears in Europe and America for years—the exact cause of which is not known.

Hopkinsville Kentucky: The wheat crop in this section, with complained of in some places, the fair to make good the farmer's hopes. The normal acreage and the careful tending and previous fertilizing promises an abundant return. The rust is making inroads in some sections, particularly in the barren, but we hear little complaint from the richest districts. The prospect very, very, is of one planted, will fairly eclipse any other county but perhaps but a number of years. Even every precaution has been taken by intelligence that the disease cannot be prevented, and no remedy found, discouraged. Our farmers are possibly realizing the folly of importing seed for home cultivation.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Water is a valuable fertilizer for corn and grass.

To keep bugs of moths and insects from your grain, place plenty of lime in each bin.

To guard against accidents on slippery roads, place horses are well shod.

Gum lumber is specially by drying, and when so dressed. When is the best time to sell?

Sheep milk is richer than cow's, and gives a greater proportion of butter and cheese.

To prevent horses contracting, shorten the hair of the fetlock, and lengthen the hair of the head shoes.

In churning, if the butter comes slowly, add the juice of lemon, and it will facilitate the gathering of the whole.

To destroy lice on poultry, put about a tablespoonful of sulphur in their nests or scattered in the hens and roosters are not.

Attention has now been hundred varieties of native grasses under cultivation, and over four eight hundred varieties of grass.

For summer ringbone in colts, Dr. Lee says: Take ointment of iodine or with a solution of corrosive sublimate—the proportion is one of water.

A cow has yield a far greater weight in butter than she can store up in fat. An average weight gives the product of two pounds of butter to a lb., while one-half that quantity will not be left on to fat if fed for that purpose.

Milk pails for horses and horses to stable for morning, these time when milk is a premium consequent to supply with a fresh, [illegible] of [illegible] wash, whether cement of wright, wooden, tubs or other where of the best quality have used.

Having the year 1879 there were sold in the United States and Canada 3,000 stallions, at an average price of $[illegible] per head, with total of $[illegible]. Out of this number Kentucky sold 1,[illegible] for $[illegible], or an average of $[illegible] per head.

African Sun: Virginia are to the effect that there will not be more than one-quarter of the usual tobacco crop set out this year, owing to the great scarcity of plants. Many farmers, in view of this, are planting the ground intended for the crop to corn and peas.

From a number of sources we learn that there has occurred the growing wheat. But it is confined to the blades, and is of the kind known as leaf rust. The damage has yet prevailed, but the unusual early appearance thus gives the farmer thoughtful.

Johnson Farmer: Better reports concerning the peach crop are reaching us. It now appears that there will be a full average yield in the southern counties of the State. There will be considerable of the luscious fruit also in the central and northern sections, some blight by frost therefore. The friendly shelter that has brought to have matured the fruit, while the buds were so dry to be made injured by it.

Plant experiments in shelter hills, in horse-drag manure, as early as practicable in spring; cultivate as long as possible between the hills with a horse hoe and wood within the hills by hand. As for the tassels, detasseling. The stalk may take too [illegible], yet leave enough yields for the crop. Plant forty or fifty seed in a hill. Only the most vigorous escape the ravages of the bug and the changes of the early season, but as soon as the plant is sufficiently large for safety, all the remaining plants but two should be cutted. The Chesterton notice is a variety of the highest excellence, for it is early, fruitful and is every way commendable.

The grand total quantity of tobacco annually consumed by the whole human race is twenty millions of tons, or forty-four millions of pounds, giving the average consumption of tobacco for the whole human race as actually seventy ounces per head.

France has a population of about [illegible], of whom [illegible] live in towns and [illegible] in the country. [illegible] are engaged in agriculture, [illegible] in various industries, and [illegible] in trade. In no European country do so many women work as in France, and the people are said to be the most industrious in the world.

A German physician claims to have discovered a means of fixing the eyes of animals in general, and of man in particular, any color he pleases. He is accompanied in his travels by a dog with a rose colored eye, a cat with an orange-red eye, a monkey with a chrome-yellow eye, a sugar with one black and one blue eye, and a cage with one eye gold-colored, and the other silver white. The doctor says that this process, instead of injuring, strengthens and improves the sight.

A new gun, surpassing in destructive power any existing implement of warfare, has been invented by Sir W. Armstrong, of London. This barbed weapon is capable of hitting a thousand shots per minute and killing a man on a horse at a mile range. It has a compact appearance, can be taken to pieces and easily carried about, can be applied to military and naval use, and the mechanism of it is singularly lucid. The revolving head has two compartments, into which, as they wheel around, metal cartridges drop from a tall shining case fixed over the center of the barrel. A quarter of a million of dollars is said to have been spent on experiments necessary to perfect the gun, which is now declared by every military expert to be a complete success. Professors Tyndall and Huxley have expressed their fear that the last few years of this dispensation will be marked by the appearance of new terrible instruments of great power.—Christian Union.

Hallow Evens, Clark co. Tex. Sun, aged child was cured of diphtheria by a quantity of lime being dissolved in the room.

When going from a warm atmosphere into a colder one, keep the mouth closed, so that the air may be warmed by its passage through the nose ere it reaches the lungs.

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise, and always avoid standing upon one or more, or where the person is exposed to a cold wind.

People who find it impossible to sleep, or are so troubled with night-sweat consider a tablespoon of lime in water. The sleep of a laboring man is sound, for the reason that muscular activity has prepared his system for it.

Chilblains are troublesome and painful, but they may be effectually cured by frequently soaking the feet in water in which sorrel has been boiled. If very bad make a poultice of mashed turnips and bind it on the parts affected.

Convulsions in a child is attached with convulsions, put it at once into a warm bath, or wrap it in a hot blanket, or immerse the child in a warm bath. If the convulsions proceed from teething, have a little salt and water down the child's throat; if from indigestion, a simple emetic should be given as soon as possible.

For whooping cough give some castor and garlic very little; take four tablespoonfuls of each and have them well salt in four tablespoons of cream ale. Then drain, and add the same quantity of honey, and half as much of paregoric and spirits of camphor. Bottle, and cork it well. The dose is, for a child of three years, a teaspoonful three or four times a day, or whenever the cough is troublesome. Increase or lessen the dose according to the age of the sufferer.

Paint is a shaking rule in Louisiana, that when it is a good century. Building is a certain dress the best, lumber the best is only possible this. Paint is classic paint the same dress (fashion) is a [illegible]. Paint it can be tested some strength character get in the rock, evidently the rock of a sure adhesion. The Indians when we are [illegible] and color the dyes of a sort which is said to have been there when the first white man reached this country. Spring to the cliff below you are two large trees standing from the ground, and thirty feet overhead they come in contact with a rock shelf into which half of their bodies are inserted—two pillars raised by the hand of the Creator to hold more firmly in place the granite ceiling.

It is the boast of Boston wool merchants that 75 per cent of the commercial clip of the United States is handled in that market every year. Why this should be so, we can see not, but if the claim be apparently true, it is time that wool sellers should recognize the Boston wool trade as a strong city. The commission of one city of so large a percentage of any staple gives to the business in that city dangerous power over the market. This is the principal fact to which is to be ascribed the abnormal condition of the wool market. The attention of Boston is the attention of the wool-buying interest of the United States. Boston is, of course, not a forwarding, nor even a consumption market, but handles wool in her own right. Wool sellers should take note of this matter, and cultivate relations with New York and Philadelphia as far as practicable.

There is much complaint from the principal wheat counties of Kentucky on account of damage alleged to have been inflicted by the recent frosts. There were the same complaints in May, 1879. An engineer and well-informed gentleman has thus spoken on the subject. It will be found that when grain on lowlands or below land, especially if gulled in, will suffer very little from the frosts, but when on considerable land, or rolling land, which has been thoroughly worked, has greatly suffered very seriously, and will in any event make a poor yield under such weather conditions as we have had in 1880. It is probable that the effect to extend wheat cultivation has led almost a large percentage to be sown on corn land.

In Nebraska and Minnesota the area of spring wheat is ten to forty per cent greater than last year in different localities. The only complaint is an amount of dry windy weather.

RECIPES.

Fruit Kale's Pudding.—Three cups of flour, one cup of suet, one cup of raisins, one teaspoonful of soda, spices to suit the taste, half an hour, one with a sauce.

Orange Custard.—Boil the juice and pulp of twelve oranges, with the rind of half a one, sugar to taste, strain, when cold add a pint of cream, or new milk, and the yolks of twelve eggs. Stir all together over a slow fire until it thickens.

Cleaning Woollen Shawls.—Take one pint of hot water and stir into it two ounces of shaving soap, add to it two ounces of spirits of turpentine, and one teaspoonful of powdered saltpeter; put into a bottle and shake until thoroughly dissolved. To use it, pour a little into a saucer, dip in a sponge, and rub the material carefully.

To Make Soap to no Away with Boiling.—Dissolve five lbs of soap in four gallons of soft water, one and three-fourths pounds of soda, and three-fourths of a pound of borax; stir while cooling. Use cold to make soft to wash clothes in washing and put into the boiler; one meter quantity of soap for boiling the mass.

Jumble Paste.—One lace gelatine in two quarts of milk, put on the fire until dissolved, then add twelve tablespoonfuls of sugar and yolks of six eggs well beaten; let it boil a few minutes; flavor with wine or vanilla; stir in the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, put it in molds to cool, serve with cream.

Furniture Polish.—Take one ounce of beeswax, half a pint of linseed oil, one of turpentine and one of vinegar; with these tablespoonfuls of alcohol mixed into it. Four times a bottle and shake rapidly. Take a little of it in a saucer, dip into it a bit of flannel and rub the furniture until nearly dry; then roll a bit of flannel into a tight roll at least three inches in diameter, use it up closely, and rub the polish in until it shines.

A writer in an exchange says: I will give my brother farmers the best recipe in the world for pickling beef. To 100 pounds of beef take four quarts of salt, three pounds of brown sugar, three ounces of saltpeter, one ounce of soda, and water enough to cover the beef. Boil all together, and then skim. Let it get cold, and then rub the meat with salt. Now pack your beef in a tub or barrel and then add the brine.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF
Dowson's Artificial Ear Drums
restore the hearing and stop discharges, ringing noises and all ear diseases. Sent free. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York. Mention this paper. sp18 1y

STORY OF THE BIBLE,
Genesis to Revelation.
BY CHARLES FOSTER.
[illegible]
A. C. CAPERTON & CO.,
Publishers. 10 FOURTH STREET, Louisville, Ky.

COUNTY AGENTS.
[illegible]

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY,
[illegible] Cincinnati, Ohio.
ALBERT, BOYD & JOHNSON.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
[illegible]

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
[illegible]

MAKE HENS LAY.
A English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist discovered a medicine which makes hens lay double the usual number of eggs, and fowls fatten quickly. Will send a receipt for the Condition Powders, sufficient to make 25 pounds, for 25 cents. Address, Dr. J. H. McLEAN & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
to sell the best Family Knitting Machine. Will knit a pair of stockings in an hour. Simple, durable, cheap. Agents make from $5 to $10 per day. Address, [illegible]

RELIEF FOR WOMEN.
Speedy. Sure. Safe.
[illegible]
ELECTRIC CORSET
Take No Rare Medicine.
DR. J. E. HIXT,
P. O. Box 41,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
[illegible]

Legislated Institutes Property
ADDINGTON'S SALE.
[illegible]

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE
[illegible]
H. H. Warner & Co.
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
[illegible]

"Modern Dancing:"
[illegible]

61 PER DOZEN
[illegible]

NEW JOY BELLS
By W. A. OGDEN. Now Ready
[illegible]

FOUNT of BLESSING
BEST MUSIC BOOK
FOUND AT LAST!
[illegible]

UNITED STATES MAIL
ADAMS EXPRESS STEAMERS
[illegible]
GREY EAGLE
RAINBOW
TARASCOR
[illegible]

[illegible]
Fashion Publishing House
[illegible]

JOY AND GLADNESS
SUNDAY SCHOOL.
[illegible]
180,000
[illegible]

OPIUM
[illegible]

The Great Church Light
FRINK'S PATENT REFLECTORS
[illegible]
I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl St., New York.

NEW AND ELASTIC TRUSS
[illegible]
Elastic Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM
[illegible]

WHEN YOU
Come to Louisville
Have your Photographs made
At Wybrant's Studio.
142 Market, bet. Fourth and Fifth.
Old pictures copied and made like new.
[illegible]

CANCERS, TUMORS AND GLANDS
CAN BE CURED
WITHOUT THE USE OF KNIFE OR CAUSTIC
[illegible]
Dr. ALGERNON S. KIRK,
[illegible] Louisville, Ky.

SOLICITORS AND MUSIC TEACHERS WANTED
[illegible]

Five-Cent Song Books
FOR SABBATH-SCHOOLS.
NOW READY.
[illegible]
A. C. Caperton & Co.,
10 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS WANTED.
[illegible]
A. C. CAPERTON & CO.,
10 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.

Gone to Council.

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW of the MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

POISON.

[illegible]

J. T. BURCHARD'S CARPET HOUSE,

On Brook and Market Sts.,

is now ready to show the second largest stock of Carpets in the city of Louisville, which has been bought for cash before the advance in price, and will be offered to cash buyers at prices, to wit:

Carpets.

[illegible]

Window Shades.

[illegible]

Lace Curtains.

[illegible]

We have practical upholsterers to sew and lay our carpets, make and hang the shades, for which we only charge original cost.

Our New Carpet Room is the widest, with the best light in the city. Accommodations equal to any house, and guaranteed the lowest in price, as we buy for cash and work economically. Parties in want of anything in the above line, or in our Dry Goods Department will do well to give us a call before making their purchases elsewhere. These two departments are connected by a large opening on the first floor, containing a space of 5,000 feet. Entrance on Market, also on Brook street, Louisville, Ky. [illegible]

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE BUGGY COMPANY,

[illegible]

BONESET BOURBON TONIC

[illegible]

CHAMBERS & BROWN, Louisville, Ky.

A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR

TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS.

THE NATIVE TEACHER — [illegible]

THE YOUNG READER — [illegible]

OUR LITTLE ONES — [illegible]

BIBLE GENESIS QUARTERLY — [illegible]

BIBLE LESSON MONTHLY — [illegible]

OUR CHILDREN'S PICTURE LESSON — [illegible]

[illegible]

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY,

1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

LADIES' $15 SILVER WATCHES.

[illegible]

C. P. BARNES & BRO., WATCHMAKERS.

[illegible]

WHAT KIND OF COFFEE Shall we Buy?

BUY THE BEST ONLY.

[illegible]

BUY ROASTED COFFEE

is Preferred to Green.

WHY?

[illegible]

NOT ALWAYS SAFE TO BUY GREEN COFFEE.

[illegible]

PAINTED

OF THE

Most Deadly of Poisons

[illegible]

Startling Statement

OF THE

INFAMOUS METHOD

[illegible]

Painted Coffee,

[illegible]

SOLD BROADCAST

[illegible]

Buy Roasted Coffee put up in air-tight Packages, in preference to that which is sold in Bulk.

WHY?

[illegible]

BUY ARBUCKLES'

ARIOSA COFFEE

is preferred to any one of other brands.

WHY?

[illegible]

FACTS

Which every Housewife should know and Remember.

[illegible]

Grind your own Coffee.

[illegible]

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR A

FREE SAMPLE

[illegible]

ARBUCKLES & CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

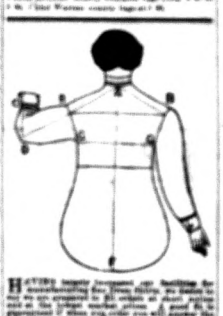
MAGILL'S Chill Cure, Tonic & Appetizer

Two Reasons why this is the Best Cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, all Malarial Diseases, and the BEST LIVER MEDICINE IN USE!

[illegible]

HENRY A. MAGILL, Louisville, Ky.

When writing to the proprietor, mention this paper.



[illegible]

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

[illegible]