

idea, reject it. The Greek church universally adheres to immersion. I suppose, sir, you will hesitate to call your learned men liars or propagators of falsehood. And yet if the statement you brand as a "falsehood" that has been "expressed a hundred times" be as you represent it, it has some of the most eminent divines of your church as its authors. Now what will you do about it? It is a falsehood, its origin has been brought to your own door. Nor does this language contradict the statement of Dr. Lightfoot, as I have shown above. For although he wished to gain as much authority to his idea of baptism as possible, yet when all he has written on the subject in his diary is closely examined, there is nothing in it to contradict the language of the Encyclopaedia. And I give its statement the more weight because 1. Dr. Gillispie, one of the Scotch ministers of the Assembly, compiled two volumes of their proceedings, which are in Edinburgh, and would most certainly be consulted by these eminent divines. 2. From the fact that this statement convicts these very Encyclopaedists of receiving their form of baptism from this very Assembly. "Sprinkling is, therefore, the general practice in this country." Had it not been supported by the most satisfactory evidence, it is reasonable to suppose it would have been proved as they did. And can you or any one else, not blinded by party spirit, deny that Dr. Lightfoot gave to your church its form of baptism? Will you be honorable enough to retract your slander against some of God's children as propagators of falsehood in regard to this matter? We shall see.

Again I quote from your published sermon: "As a specimen of citation from 'all the scholars,' take the citation of the great American authority in New Testament Greek, Dr. Edward Robinson, whose lexicon is quoted as defining baptizo to mean primarily 'immerse,' whereas after stating that in classic Greek it denotes to 'immerse,' 'sink,' 'dip,' etc. he proceeds: 'In New Testament, it means—1. To wash, to lave, to cleanse by washing.' etc. Now, Doctor, have you represented Dr. Edward Robinson fairly? I say you have not. The quotation you give is a virtual misrepresentation. After giving the definition you quote in your own words," he says: "While in Greek writers, as above exhibited, from Plato onwards, baptizo is everywhere used to immerse, to overcheck, either wholly or partially, yet in Hellenistic usage, and especially in reference to the rite of baptism" (ah, there lies the rub—there stands the avial specter), "it would seem to have expressed not always simply immersion, but the more general idea of ablution or effusion." Is it not a pitiable sight, to see the great "American authority" in New Testament Greek, thus beg the question in so unacholarly a manner as this?

And the reasons he assigns for this unbecoming course are such as have been, not "a hundred times," but a thousand times considered and answered. They are utterly unworthy of Dr. Edward Robinson or Dr. any other Robinson. One of those reasons you give, the scarcity of water in Jerusalem! Dr. E. Robinson is a great scholar in New Testament Greek. Then why did he not point us to the passage in the New Testament, Greek in which the word baptizo means to sprinkle? He declares it means nothing but immerse, and in a classic Greek, and it is essential to the support of his theory of sprinkling for baptism, that he should talk us where in Hellenistic Greek it means sprinkle. But my purpose was not to discuss the subject of baptism, except so far as to call your attention to your misquotations, and, as I conceive, your disingenuousness, might necessitate. I quote again, and finally, for the present, from your sermon: "Can that theory be correct which puts out of circulation the whole body of ancient believers, for fourteen centuries, save the fanatics of a corrupt era, who by external ritual washing of the body, would wash away the sins of the soul?" Excuse me, Doctor, if I say I am not sure that I understand this beautiful flourish of rhetoric. Do you mean to say that for fourteen centuries believers were baptized by effusion—sprinkling and pouring? If you do not mean that, what do you mean? If you do mean that, then

where is the evidence? I can not take your unsupported testimony for it, for you are not one hundred years old yet. But, of course, you can refer me to the documentary evidence, for you would not say so. Please tell me where it is, and by whom and how I can get it. I am in earnest. And again: who are those "fanatics of a corrupt era?" What is their era? And what their names? Please answer. I am anxious to know. And did they teach the soul-drowning doctrine that "by the ritual washing of the body" they "would wash away the sins of the soul?" Perhaps they were Roman Catholics or Episcopians? or Presbyterians? The Roman Catholic church (!) arose amid the corruptions that followed the assumption of ecclesiastical as well as civil power by Constantine. But that was in the fourth and not the fourteenth century. The church of England (Episcopal) arose in the sixteenth century, under Henry VIII, of England. Perhaps you mean to call them fanatics "the fanatics of a corrupt era?" Now all these organizations, arose during corrupt eras, the latter really in the sixteenth century. And there is one other characteristic named by you that suits them all, viz. "The external ritual washing of the sins of the soul." This is the fundamental idea in Paganism. It is the root out of which it grew. I know the atonement has been made to derive it from Jewish circumcision; but, nevertheless, it arose from the idea you suggest, that "ritual washing of the body" cleansed the soul. Now which of these do you mean when you speak of those fanatics?

By J. B. Soloway.

Something About Florida.

Any reader of your paper in Kentucky, if it be, like the writer, fond of geography, can be interested in some facts about Florida. But little, however, is said—most of it possessed of a longer coast-line than any other State of equal size, and dotted from end to end with lakes, marshes, swamps and indolent streams. It is not denied that the State is ethnically moist. Considering, too, that most of the stone, where any is found, can only be called rotten limestone, and that the water retentive in it is simply bad, none will be surprised to learn that the State is called unhealthy; and yet strangely as it sounds, this State is actually less miasmatic than Indiana. Evidently the reason is not that the latter State is more decaying vegetable matter, a greater amount of moisture, or a longer summer heat. Florida, it is likely, on the whole, is better drained than much of the country between the Ohio and Mississippi. Great is the rain-fall here, but the extent of vegetable decay, and the summer temperature is very protracted; but it must not be forgotten that the red forests and extensive swamps absorb the carbonic acid gas in incalculable quantities, and in so doing throw off beautiful air in its place. Here, too, a daily breeze from the sea disperses the bad air and renders it less harmful to human health. In the West, many a prairie bathes its hoison all day in the hot beams of a Southern sun, while the corn-fields scarcely move their heads of leaves. Judge, then, how the foul air from prairie lands must creep forth to do its work of mischief.

Kind Nature—rather, a kind Maker of all things—has wrought wonders in this land. Let the reader not be surprised to learn that some of the most elevated lands in East Florida is the wettest! Must the reason be given? Not far from the surface, in such localities, there is a layer of earth so hard that water can scarcely penetrate it, and where the land is level, or nearly so, over this imperious stratum, the water must lie, and if there be natural basins at hand, it gathers in them in form of ponds or lakes. On this account large bodies of water are often found many feet above contiguous valleys, or rather dry depressions. Possibly it may be well to mention that the water of an elevated pond has been used to run a mill by cutting a ditch through a short hill.

Quitting the wet regions, where the water either lies in bodies or else flows off to streams in the distance, we may examine great reaches of land where there is not a drop of wa-

ter to be seen on the surface, even after the wettest month in the year! Right on and on, the traveler goes, the earth carpeted with wild grass under foot and the tall pines rising around him on every side; gentle rises and miniature valleys be traversed, but there is no water! Surely there must be some mistake! There has just been a great rain-fall, not indeed, so to make the indolent streams forsake their banks and flood the open woods for hundreds of yards around. Upon the soft sand of this great wilderness of pines the rain came down and at once penetrated to deep unseen channels in the limestone below and thence set out to reach the first convenient gress in some distant brackish fountain. Very often, in a region like this, "lime-sinks"—some large, some small, some dry and some with standing or running water in them—greet the eye of the explorer. When near the larger streams these sinks are more numerous, often indicate the course of an underground stream, and hence point to where some huge spring is to lift its blue volume into the sunlight. Exactly where to find water in such a region is often a puzzle to well-digger, since the lower places often contain more labor without a satisfactory return than the more elevated ones.

You come to a swamp with a lazy stream, the color of weak coffee, entering from it, or it is in the open pine woods, perchance, the dark red water is found going its way. Zeal-ous to know all about the country, you ask, "What river does this creek empty into?" Answer, none at all; it runs on to such a place and there it sinks into the earth. But where it comes out again the oldest citizen saith not.

Certain parts of Florida are moderately hilly, but where this is the case, it is not infrequently happens that the hollows between the hills are partly filled with water. Ducks, in winter, and geese, turtles and alligators, in summer, make their appearance in these ponds. Every great pond with a stream flowing out of it has the dignity of a lake; but there are lakes with no overland drains. Furbished with clear living water from secret sources, they gladden the eye of the traveler with their transparent depths.

Going from water to land, everybody must know that Florida is mostly made up of sand. Hills of red clay there are near the capital of the State, but sand is the staple. In some places it is very fine, in others coarse. Just along the sea shore it is deep, poor, and the stunted growth in it dreary to behold.

Keeping the desire to instruct your readers before me, let a word about hammocks be given. Leaving an open pine woods for a hammock can be effected in a walk of one minute and on the same plain—the growth of the latter being oak, live oak, live oak, magnolia, cherry, hickory, hickory, etc., while its soil appears identical with that of the pine land, only that it is several shades darker.

Much the larger part of this State is yet unenclosed, and not a little of it will scarcely ever be cleared till the teeming population shall be pressed out of more promising quarters. Not till then is there hope that great swamps will be drained and naked sand-beds forced to reward the gardener. Of the pines it can not be said there is no end, but their numbers are vast, and their value, when the markets of the world receive their lumber, must excite many. Powerful and extensive machinery is now employed in bringing these forests into shape, while railways are kept busy in furnishing ocean craft with building material for foreign markets. Quite on the increase, too, is this business, and now railways in contemplation will help to swell it more rapidly.

Raising sheep, one would suppose, ought to be a large and paying business here, since great bodies of wild land, covered with grass, are scarcely touched by the stock now kept on them. Since sea-island cotton has been commonly adopted in the sandy parts of the State, farmers have been encouraged with their success. Twenty-five dollars per acre, year by year, without any but home-made fertilizers is less, it is believed by the writer, than they have been reaping for some years past. Upon lands now coming from one to five dollars per acre, this result is obtained. Very many farms are already set with the

bugger-weed, and the growth appears to spread. When on rich land this weed grows ten feet high, and almost completely shades the corn-fields after the plowing is over, and its leaves for tender stems are a rich food for stock. Yielding seeds which are in abundance like small peas, this plant furnishes food for great numbers of partridges and other birds. What may appear strange to the fields set with this plant are said, if kept in corn, to improve constantly in fertility.

Eastern men and others are transforming the Cape of Florida into gardens for early vegetables and tropical fruits. While the North lies frozen under a polar winding-sheet, this tongue of the northern hemisphere, piercing between the Gulf and wide Atlantic, is rich with its already ripening fruits and vegetables.

Zealous and successful cultivators of orange in almost every part of this State have found and are finding success. As the present terrible winter passes off, it is found that the old and fruiting trees have been little injured, although their leaves have mostly dropped away. Being convinced by this fact that orange culture can be made a success here, the people are more eager than ever to enlarge their groves, so that the name, "land of oranges," is likely to be fitting one for the State.

Clothing worn in Florida, a few words be devoted to the state of religion in Florida. Denominations are about as numerous as in other States, but the religion of show is not predominant; in fact, the extreme South somehow appears to be the favorite soil of such religion. Even Baptist churches are torpid to an extent not often equaled elsewhere. From climatic causes this may, in part, arise, but more likely from training, and from the influence of infidels. Generally the people, even Baptist—often preachers as well—as a little stimulus, as much as the country is not quite healthy! Has Kentucky any similar examples? In the country places, at least, Baptists are numerous, but the towns present, perhaps, the more earnest specimens of Christians. Judging from only a limited experience, the city members are disposed to see their financial duty as fully as in any section of the Union. Keeping to their trade, quite a number of ministerial trips are said to have been made this winter, to the coming of the butter season to be coming on. Loud and strong men have wrought here and left their mark, and others are taking their places. May—J. F. B., D.D.—is at the wheel in Jacksonville, the largest city. Not long since the youthful Porter—evangelist from Kentucky—began operations at Tallahassee. Of Madison, also, it is understood, he is to be pastor, or, if you please, half pastor. Possibly other men as useful as the above are in various parts of the State, but the writer—himself a State or two traveler—did not meet them.

Quite likely the most useful man in the State is our brother, W. N. Chaudoin. W. M. Davis, Lake City, Fla., Feb. 20.

Among the Indians.

When we are discouraged it is not always best to tell it, for by waiting a few days we may again feel hopeful. I am more encouraged now than when I wrote last, for the brethren are making earnest responses to my appeal for the sedentation of Indian youths. I have already sent one to the Seminary, and from the way brethren are responding, I confidently hope that he will be joined by three others at the commencement of next session. Some think it would be better to send them to college rather than to our Seminary. I have great respect for this opinion, and do not wonder that brethren are so. The State think so, but in regard to the four that I mention, quite an irregular way I think differently. They will certainly be preachers or interpreters for missionaries, if not both, and, in either case, they should have the company of the young brethren at the Seminary, as well as the instruction of such eminent teachers as are there. Though they may not be regarded as sufficiently advanced in science to enter a seminary, and though they may take an irregular course in theology, still their education in the Seminary with Baptist faith and custom, and will be a great advancement beyond our former attainments here, where the gospel has not been preached by natives who could not read the English Scriptures, and

interpreted by men who could not understand good English when they heard it.

Our greatest need in this field is good interpreters of gospel sermons. If the youths I send learn to speak good English, they even now have a perfect understanding of their own language; and if added to this, they have the company of pious young men who are studying theology, and the benefit of studying, reciting, hearing lectures in theology, and attending business meetings of churches in Louisville, as well as of attending well-organized Sunday-schools, they will return home much better qualified for the work needed in this field than any natives we have ever had, and the money spent on their education will be the most fruitful contribution to the cause of Indian missions.

TRIP WEST.

I have just returned from a visit to a desolate neighborhood of full blood to the Canadian river, and to a church that has been visited by a missionary but once since the late war. There was but one person in all the church or neighborhood who could speak English, and he a youth who had been educated at the Presbyterian mission school just destroyed by fire. I went through a driving rain all the way, and found the brethren in conference, with doors closed because of the rain. Having no interpreter, I had to talk to them in Creek the best I could; and I spent the most of two days in answering Bible questions, for the brethren manifested great anxiety to learn all they could.

On Sunday I assisted in the administration of the Lord's Supper without an interpreter, reading in Creek several passages of Scripture pertaining to that ordinance. The native preacher of that place had prepared in manuscript a Baptist catechism, and during the Sabbath-school, after communion, I was greatly delighted to hear the full blood children from eight to twenty years old answer some forty or fifty questions after the manner of those contained in the Shorter Catechism, without missing one, and giving texts of Scripture to prove the correctness of their answers.

AN ERA OF LEARNING—

not a revival of literature, for they never had any—has evidently dawned upon this people, which, if encouraged, will fastenably solve the Indian problem. These little boys and girls of whom I speak carried with them blank books, and with precise notes taken in their own language such answers and items as they wished to preserve for future reference. There are no brethren in Kentucky that would not have been delighted to witness, as I did, both their desire and their aptness to learn. Many who never were to school in their lives can read and write in their own language; and it is only a pity that they do not know English, for their language, which is only suited to their savage state, is their greatest hindrance to advancement. When an Indian youth has a knowledge and command of the English tongue, it gives him a wonderful advantage over his fellows; and their parents seeing this, have a great desire that they may be educated in the States, where they will never hear their own language spoken.

AN INDIAN METAPHOR.

As I went to the meeting of which I speak, I stopped at the house of a half-breed, who has often interpreted for me, and begged him to go with me. Said he, "Brother Buckner, I can not go this time."
"Why not?" I said; "because, said he, 'I have a corn in my foot, so I can not go.'"
He meant by this that he had been walking disorderly, and was morally lame; that he would have to make confession to his church and be restored before he could offer his gift. I thought it was an appropriate metaphor, and that a great many church members have come in their boots so they can not walk straight, and that such corns make many lame Christians.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to the several brethren in different States, who propose to aid in the education of four Indian youths at the Seminary, as well as to others who propose to send some to William Jewell College, Missouri, and some to the Normal and Theological Institute in Nashville, as well as to other places. This is a noble work that will greatly advance our cause here. Buckner College in Arkansas,

near the Indian line, is designed soon to educate Indians, and one on the Territory Manual Labor School is expected to take 100 pupils in September.

H. F. BUCKNER, Bishop, Creek Nation, Feb. 20.

Notes from Tribes.

The meetings at Poplar Ridge, the first Sunday and Sunday in this month, were well attended. The people were very glad. Owing to the loss in the Ohio, our pastor, gave a good deal of help from Bro. Willis Carpenter. He gave us a most excellent sermon Sunday, from the text, "Go ye behind me, States, then set an effusive note."

This church, like many others, has been very slack in many respects a disciplining its members, except in a few surface matters; but now, because, popular opinion is becoming favorably, but now second, and to take hold more earnestly about admonishing its members to beware of worldly ways and worldly sin.

Not a Christian labor is being performed in this part of the vineyard, and as not much fruit can be expected. A program is ready for a Sunday-school Convention in May. After giving off full away since last autumn, something ought to be tried in the way of Sunday-school and prayer-meetings. Singing and prayer together only once a month is enough to kill any church and destroy its influence for Christ. States, such is the spirit of a goodly number of your correspondents. Well, I have never been disposed to question the truth of any such announcements, except on the ground that I have been thinking for several years I was about as popular as these papers, but those things did not fly into my door. Now last Christmas the only present I received was a Roman Catholic prayer book, which was published in this country, by churches of the State, with some children ducks, turkeys, hogs, sheep and the like, than I ever saw. I got up early Christmas morning, and opening the front door to meet the multitude, I saw a killing pen and hen, but hopeful, you may imagine my surprise when all I saw was this Catholic prayer book hanging on the knob, saying, "Take me in; in the best you can do," and I did. I am inclined to believe all this parade is "boak." What say you?

Thel Turkey.

Very often there appears a letter in your column containing statements which make the cold sweat stand on the face of our preachers who are not so lucky. Big turkeys, fine hens, dozens of cans of fruit, all sorts of good things, oranges, pears, berries, etc., such is the spirit of a goodly number of your correspondents. Well, I have never been disposed to question the truth of any such announcements, except on the ground that I have been thinking for several years I was about as popular as these papers, but those things did not fly into my door. Now last Christmas the only present I received was a Roman Catholic prayer book, which was published in this country, by churches of the State, with some children ducks, turkeys, hogs, sheep and the like, than I ever saw. I got up early Christmas morning, and opening the front door to meet the multitude, I saw a killing pen and hen, but hopeful, you may imagine my surprise when all I saw was this Catholic prayer book hanging on the knob, saying, "Take me in; in the best you can do," and I did. I am inclined to believe all this parade is "boak." What say you?

FURNISHING PREACHERS.

Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Washington Heights church, in this city, has more than doubled the subscription list in that congregation for the Christian Advocate. If other congregations throughout the field should do as well in proportion to the membership, our list would exceed 100,000. Why may it not do so?

The above is suggestive of the way Methodist ministers, especially do things. Mr. Draper is one of those from whom it here said might be looked for. There is nothing for which our Methodist brethren are more noted than their intelligent apprehension of the true mission, and so the claims of the religious weekly newspaper. All their ministers are constituted by virtue of their office, to act as agents, and they do so, as the case cited above.—Watch Tower.

Some fifty years ago there was a hospital in Bombay, India, formed by a donation of one hundred thousand dollars, and supported at an expense of sixteen thousand dollars annually. Its beneficiaries were not human beings, but brute creatures, worn out or condemned to be killed—old men, cows, dogs, cats, monkeys and other animals. Men, women and children were allowed to die unaided within sight of its gate. This was the only hospital heathen ever built. The Good Samaritan is distinctly a Christian conception.—Baptist Courier.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

Made from purest wheat flour, by the process of the Royal Baking Powder Co., Ltd., London, England. It is the only baking powder that is absolutely pure. It is the only baking powder that is made from purest wheat flour, by the process of the Royal Baking Powder Co., Ltd., London, England. It is the only baking powder that is absolutely pure. It is the only baking powder that is made from purest wheat flour, by the process of the Royal Baking Powder Co., Ltd., London, England. It is the only baking powder that is absolutely pure.

WESTERN RECORDER.

A. C. CAPEBON, Editor and Proprietor. SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS: NORMAN BRIDGEMAN, J. M. FREDLUND, J. M. FREDLUND, J. M. FREDLUND.

Address all letters for the Western Recorder to this paper, and all letters about books, manuscripts, and other matters, to A. C. Capebon.

LOUISVILLE: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

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

Christ the End of Prophecy. It is well known for the attention of Bible readers and students to be especially directed to the historical place occupied by Him who is the center of gospel history.

At the present time, we shall do no more than simply refer to some of the leading prophecies that were fulfilled in the person and earthly mission of the Son of God.

It was distinctly predicted in the Hebrew Scriptures that the Messiah should come in the form of a virgin. This was revealed in Isaiah: "That the eye of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped. Then shall the lame leap as a hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing; for in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert."

It was distinctly predicted that the Messiah should die a violent death at the hands of his enemies. He was wounded for our transgressions; he was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon him, and by his stripes we are healed.

It was distinctly predicted that the Messiah should rise again from the dead. "Nothing less," says an able writer, "can be implied by all the promises made to him as the reward of his sufferings; for if he had continued under the power of death, how should he have seen his seed or prolonged his days?"

It is a remarkable fact, that the place where Jesus should be born was mentioned by some hundreds of years before the transcendent event occurred. "And thou, Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall I come forth, and I will be ruler in Israel."

Realizing the importance of a vigorous aggressive movement during the coming spring season, our employed Rev. A. M. Vachman, Boone county, to discharge the duties of State Secretary for three months, commencing the first of March.

Our disposition upon the part of some of our scientific men to eliminate from the Word of God the element of the supernatural, and treat with lightness the miracle, is not only a sign of the times, but a sign of greater mental weakness than learned men ought to possess.

These truths are such as relate to eternal verities. Truths pertaining to the existence of God, to the divine nature, to the salvation of man, to the future life, all of these belong to the higher range of truth, and, in their fullness, can never be grasped and comprehended by the mind on this side the river.

When, in this age of progress and advance thought, we are told that there is increasing religious ignorance in any country, it is not to be civilized, we are naturally disposed to discredit it. But when evidence is furnished, notwithstanding our slowness of heart to believe, we are compelled to yield a reluctant assent.

This matter for the Recorder is prepared by one on Tuesday. At this writing, the address of our western correspondent is not to be delivered to him by Rev. Green Clay Smith, who thought by a youth at the time, was an active participant in that. More of this next

Realizing the importance of a vigorous aggressive movement during the coming spring season, our employed Rev. A. M. Vachman, Boone county, to discharge the duties of State Secretary for three months, commencing the first of March.

Our Secretary, Dr. Manly, preached at Walnut-street church in the morning, G. T. Herndon at night; J. A. Bailey, Filigree, morning; B. D. Gray, House of Refuge; E. B. Miller, Fourth-street Mission; T. E. Thier, Fulton Hill; J. L. Gantt, Third Mission; D. B. Farin, Columbus, Saturday night and Sunday morning; J. J. Barrett, New Albany, Sat. morning and night; J. M. Housh, Salem, Sat. morning and night; J. M. Taylor, Lexington, Ky. There were 642 in attendance at the various mission Sunday-schools last Sunday afternoon.

East—Congregational group. Eight asked for prayer; young men met every Saturday night, and after prayer, got out "two and two" into the saloons and other places of resort.

Wagon-street—Congregation good. Pastor baptised one. Sunday-school increasing. Pilgrim—Two received for baptism. Bro. Aramith having been approved by a conference of the ministry, by prayer and testimony of hands on next Lord's Day at 2:30 P. M., Dr. Weaver to preach the sermon, Dr. Burrows to deliver the charge, and Rev. J. C. Gantt to read the next Monday, Feb. 27, W. G. Jones to present the Bible.

Walnut-street—The services in this church on last Sunday night will be peculiarly interesting and impressive, as two of the most gifted men in our city, and members of the denomination, the pastors and members of the other churches have been invited to attend and participate in the exercises.

Rev. A. D. Phillips has accepted the call of the church at Columbia, Tenn., and will enter upon his duties as pastor the first of March.

There are now six American Baptist churches in San Francisco, besides a Chinese church, and a mission in the Southern part of the city. The First church, Chicago, was founded by the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Dr. Hawthorne is rapidly regaining his health at Charleston, S. C. In the Sunday-school of the First church, Denver, Col., there is a Bible class of 26 children.

Prof. Proctor explains away the Lord's will being turned into a pillar of salt soon after his departure for Sodom. Like many others, he wants to eliminate from the Bible everything miraculous, to take up all its statements out of the supernatural realm, and remand them to the natural.

Our Secretary, Dr. Manly, preached at Walnut-street church in the morning, G. T. Herndon at night; J. A. Bailey, Filigree, morning; B. D. Gray, House of Refuge; E. B. Miller, Fourth-street Mission; T. E. Thier, Fulton Hill; J. L. Gantt, Third Mission; D. B. Farin, Columbus, Saturday night and Sunday morning; J. J. Barrett, New Albany, Sat. morning and night; J. M. Housh, Salem, Sat. morning and night; J. M. Taylor, Lexington, Ky. There were 642 in attendance at the various mission Sunday-schools last Sunday afternoon.

East—Congregational group. Eight asked for prayer; young men met every Saturday night, and after prayer, got out "two and two" into the saloons and other places of resort.

Wagon-street—Congregation good. Pastor baptised one. Sunday-school increasing. Pilgrim—Two received for baptism. Bro. Aramith having been approved by a conference of the ministry, by prayer and testimony of hands on next Lord's Day at 2:30 P. M., Dr. Weaver to preach the sermon, Dr. Burrows to deliver the charge, and Rev. J. C. Gantt to read the next Monday, Feb. 27, W. G. Jones to present the Bible.

Walnut-street—The services in this church on last Sunday night will be peculiarly interesting and impressive, as two of the most gifted men in our city, and members of the denomination, the pastors and members of the other churches have been invited to attend and participate in the exercises.

Rev. A. D. Phillips has accepted the call of the church at Columbia, Tenn., and will enter upon his duties as pastor the first of March.

There are now six American Baptist churches in San Francisco, besides a Chinese church, and a mission in the Southern part of the city. The First church, Chicago, was founded by the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Dr. Hawthorne is rapidly regaining his health at Charleston, S. C. In the Sunday-school of the First church, Denver, Col., there is a Bible class of 26 children.

Dr. Hawthorne is rapidly regaining his health at Charleston, S. C. In the Sunday-school of the First church, Denver, Col., there is a Bible class of 26 children.

Dr. W. E. Paxton, of Warren, Ark., is collecting material for a history of Louisiana Baptists.

At a meeting of the Beth-Eden Baptist church, Philadelphia, it was resolved to erect a new building for the rebuilding of the church recently burnt.

The Michigan Avenue Baptist church, at the corner of Twenty-third street, Chicago, was burned Saturday night. Only the walls and tower are left standing. The church was built after the Chicago fire, at a cost of \$121,000. The loss, according to present estimates, is \$60,000; insurance \$40,000.

It is said of Pastor Hayden, of the Broadway Baptist church, that he put napkins into his sermon. His church is full of pious, spiritual and cheerful.

Among rude tribes in America, Africa and Australia, it is forbidden that a man should look at his mother-in-law or speak to her.

Japan has two religious newspapers, the Weekly Messenger, a small paper, published in Tokyo, and Jyogai Times, designed especially for women and children.

Given a dozen whisky-saloons in a town, and a dozen men with loaded pistols in their hands, it is not long before they are ready for bloodshed and murder. Let the saloons be closed and the zip-potches be changed—L. M. B.

EDITORIAL VARIETIES.

It is now less than three years since Dr. Miller took charge of the First church in Evansville. The congregations have grown all the time; the Sunday-school is large and the mission-school well attended.

Dr. Solomon is not a warm, we presume, that Dr. Stuart Robinson has been quite out of health for some months. In case Dr. R. may not be able to respond to reply to Dr. Solomon, our efforts to look for any one so sensitive man whom our Presbytery friends may select to reply.

Rev. J. R. Cooper, of Jerseyville, Ill., who has been taking the Recorder since 1849, sends money to renew for himself and Mrs. Mary R. Brown.

Rev. C. C. Green, who has been from early years a member of Walnut-street church, and for several years a student in our Seminary, has gone to take the pastorate of the church in Madison, Pa. Our brethren in the Sunny South will find Bro. Green to be a man worthy of their fullest confidence.

A mass meeting, appointed by the Central Committee of Woman's Missionary work in Kentucky, of the Woman's Mission to Woman Societies in Louisville, was held in Walnut-street Baptist church, Tuesday, Feb. 16th, at 4 P. M.

As the representative of the Central Committee of Kentucky, it became my duty as well as my pleasure, to welcome you to our first union meeting, and to tell you why we were so glad to see you.

It is now less than three years since Dr. Miller took charge of the First church in Evansville. The congregations have grown all the time; the Sunday-school is large and the mission-school well attended.

Given a dozen whisky-saloons in a town, and a dozen men with loaded pistols in their hands, it is not long before they are ready for bloodshed and murder. Let the saloons be closed and the zip-potches be changed—L. M. B.

It is now less than three years since Dr. Miller took charge of the First church in Evansville. The congregations have grown all the time; the Sunday-school is large and the mission-school well attended.

Given a dozen whisky-saloons in a town, and a dozen men with loaded pistols in their hands, it is not long before they are ready for bloodshed and murder. Let the saloons be closed and the zip-potches be changed—L. M. B.

It is now less than three years since Dr. Miller took charge of the First church in Evansville. The congregations have grown all the time; the Sunday-school is large and the mission-school well attended.

The Family Circle.

For the Western Recorder. OLD AOK.

Why do you ask what makes me sad? For the waters of Jordan... I see! I see! "Go on without me!" Helen, I must finish this section...

Harvest Home.

"Love thy fatherless children, and I will preserve them alive; and thy widow turn in as I will."

The parting was over. Lucy felt a dead weight sinking down upon her heart, as the carriage turned from the landing where they had watched the steamer slowly pushing out into the stream...

"Come down in a few minutes, Helen, to tea," said Clara, as they started off. Helen promised to be quick, and stood waiting to offer any assistance in her power...

"You must see my pet rosebud, Lucy; it is full of buds." "O yes, I love flowers so." "Then you would like to take care of mine. Hardy ties them up and trains them for me."

"I am afraid I am something very wrong," she said, sadly. "Don't look so broken-hearted over it, or how will you ever help it?—but this time you are only excessively right; the danger is, that you may pay the binding of your Bible more reverence than the precept it contains. It is much easier to preserve the outside from contamination, than to avoid the slightest and disobligeance which dishonor the written page."

"I am afraid I am something very wrong," she said, sadly. "Don't look so broken-hearted over it, or how will you ever help it?—but this time you are only excessively right; the danger is, that you may pay the binding of your Bible more reverence than the precept it contains. It is much easier to preserve the outside from contamination, than to avoid the slightest and disobligeance which dishonor the written page."

WINTER.

The frost looked out one still, clear night. And says: "Now I'll be out of sight. So through the valley, and out of the night. In silence I'll take my way."

He went to the mountains and probed each crevice. He climbed by the trees and the bows he drew with diamonds and pearls, and over the breast of the celestial lake he watered his rain. But I'll be out of sight. So through the valley, and out of the night. In silence I'll take my way."

"O! not there Hardy." "Why not?" "Don't you see the Bible under it."

"Yes," with a grateful glance at him "Emile helped me." "She is rather dull in arithmetic," continued Clara, speaking to Emile, as Lucy passed on her way.

"Will you give us your authority for the scruple, Miss Lorrimer?" The rosy color tinged Lucy's cheeks as it did with every variation of feeling, but she answered calmly. "I had none. It is not really wrong, I suppose, but I don't like it," and she left the room as she concluded.

"She's a queer girl, anyhow," gravely remarked Hardy, as the door closed. "I don't know what is to become of her with those fanciful ideas and sensitive feelings," remarked the practical Clara.

"I am afraid I am something very wrong," she said, sadly. "Don't look so broken-hearted over it, or how will you ever help it?—but this time you are only excessively right; the danger is, that you may pay the binding of your Bible more reverence than the precept it contains. It is much easier to preserve the outside from contamination, than to avoid the slightest and disobligeance which dishonor the written page."

"I am afraid I am something very wrong," she said, sadly. "Don't look so broken-hearted over it, or how will you ever help it?—but this time you are only excessively right; the danger is, that you may pay the binding of your Bible more reverence than the precept it contains. It is much easier to preserve the outside from contamination, than to avoid the slightest and disobligeance which dishonor the written page."

Our Little Girls.

MR. NOBODY.

"I see! I see!" "Go on without me!" Helen, I must finish this section. "The downward point of many a year That hangs on the margin far and near Where a rock would run its head."

"I see! I see!" "Go on without me!" Helen, I must finish this section. "The downward point of many a year That hangs on the margin far and near Where a rock would run its head."

"I see! I see!" "Go on without me!" Helen, I must finish this section. "The downward point of many a year That hangs on the margin far and near Where a rock would run its head."

"I see! I see!" "Go on without me!" Helen, I must finish this section. "The downward point of many a year That hangs on the margin far and near Where a rock would run its head."

"I see! I see!" "Go on without me!" Helen, I must finish this section. "The downward point of many a year That hangs on the margin far and near Where a rock would run its head."

"I see! I see!" "Go on without me!" Helen, I must finish this section. "The downward point of many a year That hangs on the margin far and near Where a rock would run its head."

"I see! I see!" "Go on without me!" Helen, I must finish this section. "The downward point of many a year That hangs on the margin far and near Where a rock would run its head."

Our Little Girls.

MR. NOBODY.

"I see! I see!" "Go on without me!" Helen, I must finish this section. "The downward point of many a year That hangs on the margin far and near Where a rock would run its head."

"I see! I see!" "Go on without me!" Helen, I must finish this section. "The downward point of many a year That hangs on the margin far and near Where a rock would run its head."

"I see! I see!" "Go on without me!" Helen, I must finish this section. "The downward point of many a year That hangs on the margin far and near Where a rock would run its head."

"I see! I see!" "Go on without me!" Helen, I must finish this section. "The downward point of many a year That hangs on the margin far and near Where a rock would run its head."

"I see! I see!" "Go on without me!" Helen, I must finish this section. "The downward point of many a year That hangs on the margin far and near Where a rock would run its head."

"I see! I see!" "Go on without me!" Helen, I must finish this section. "The downward point of many a year That hangs on the margin far and near Where a rock would run its head."

"I see! I see!" "Go on without me!" Helen, I must finish this section. "The downward point of many a year That hangs on the margin far and near Where a rock would run its head."

FLORIDA.

Revised Descriptive Circular of DeLand, Florida.

JANUARY 8, 1891.

The Florida Agriculturist, a large eight page weekly paper, a railroad... Remarkable Health Record: "During the years of 1878, 1879, and 1880 within a circuit of six miles diameter, DeLand being the center, with a population averaging over 250, many of whom were invalids, there have been but four deaths. We were in DeLand during the winter of 1880, and were two weeks in the city, and saw no one die."

Unsurpassed in Fertility: "The village of DeLand is located five miles east of our landing on the St. Johns River, where our four thousand acres, very good soil, occupies a level country, and is situated in the center of the State. The place is also about twenty-five miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and is almost constantly favored with a breeze."

Unsurpassed in Fertility: "The village of DeLand is located five miles east of our landing on the St. Johns River, where our four thousand acres, very good soil, occupies a level country, and is situated in the center of the State. The place is also about twenty-five miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and is almost constantly favored with a breeze."

Unsurpassed in Fertility: "The village of DeLand is located five miles east of our landing on the St. Johns River, where our four thousand acres, very good soil, occupies a level country, and is situated in the center of the State. The place is also about twenty-five miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and is almost constantly favored with a breeze."

Unsurpassed in Fertility: "The village of DeLand is located five miles east of our landing on the St. Johns River, where our four thousand acres, very good soil, occupies a level country, and is situated in the center of the State. The place is also about twenty-five miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and is almost constantly favored with a breeze."

Unsurpassed in Fertility: "The village of DeLand is located five miles east of our landing on the St. Johns River, where our four thousand acres, very good soil, occupies a level country, and is situated in the center of the State. The place is also about twenty-five miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and is almost constantly favored with a breeze."

Unsurpassed in Fertility: "The village of DeLand is located five miles east of our landing on the St. Johns River, where our four thousand acres, very good soil, occupies a level country, and is situated in the center of the State. The place is also about twenty-five miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and is almost constantly favored with a breeze."

Unsurpassed in Fertility: "The village of DeLand is located five miles east of our landing on the St. Johns River, where our four thousand acres, very good soil, occupies a level country, and is situated in the center of the State. The place is also about twenty-five miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and is almost constantly favored with a breeze."

Unsurpassed in Fertility: "The village of DeLand is located five miles east of our landing on the St. Johns River, where our four thousand acres, very good soil, occupies a level country, and is situated in the center of the State. The place is also about twenty-five miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and is almost constantly favored with a breeze."

Unsurpassed in Fertility: "The village of DeLand is located five miles east of our landing on the St. Johns River, where our four thousand acres, very good soil, occupies a level country, and is situated in the center of the State. The place is also about twenty-five miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and is almost constantly favored with a breeze."

Unsurpassed in Fertility: "The village of DeLand is located five miles east of our landing on the St. Johns River, where our four thousand acres, very good soil, occupies a level country, and is situated in the center of the State. The place is also about twenty-five miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and is almost constantly favored with a breeze."

Unsurpassed in Fertility: "The village of DeLand is located five miles east of our landing on the St. Johns River, where our four thousand acres, very good soil, occupies a level country, and is situated in the center of the State. The place is also about twenty-five miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and is almost constantly favored with a breeze."

Unsurpassed in Fertility: "The village of DeLand is located five miles east of our landing on the St. Johns River, where our four thousand acres, very good soil, occupies a level country, and is situated in the center of the State. The place is also about twenty-five miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and is almost constantly favored with a breeze."

Household and Farm.

KENTUCKY ITEMS. Hay is worth \$18 per ton in Lexington and hard to get at this price.

At a public sale in Owen county last week corn brought \$5.60 per acre.

Jemamine county farmers pay one dollar per hundred and board to hemp-breakers.

An immense amount of tobacco was delivered in Mayfield last week at prices ranging from \$10 to \$12.50.

Ben. S. Campbell, of Hopkinsville, has a Durham calf which weighed 110 pounds when only two days old.

Great county farmers expect more money from their tobacco crop than from all other crops combined.

Stock cattle on the market at Shelby Monday, and last few miles, and those of medium grade, Eighteen Cotswold sheep sold at \$7.50 per head.

John and Black Mitchell, of Owen, sold a short crop of tobacco, about 6,000 pounds, at \$1.00 per pound.

Mr. Norman Galois, of Henry county, has purchased a A. E. Jones 40 acre of land adjoining his farm at \$45 per acre, cash.

Woodford farmers don't seem to be very well settled as to what they will pay for hemp-breaking. The price will probably be \$1 per bushel, without board.

Edwards, a Linn county farmer, killed his best wood a short-bone before that weighed 1,750 pounds. The animal was purchased from Geo. Withers, and was thoroughbred.

D. Howard Seldon has sold his farm of 120 acres in Henry county, to James George and David Stone, for \$4,000 in three payments.

The Fayette farmers say that the tobacco raising sentiment will die out in two years. The Michigan region was never intended for a tobacco raising center.

Hiram Carpenter, of Mason county, made 200 barrels of crab cider last fall, which he has disposed of from \$10 to \$12 per barrel. His orchard contained about 400 crab trees.

Rugh A. Moran, of Madison, sold to Mr. James A. Hamilton, of Mt. Sterling, eight thoroughbred bull calves for about \$600. They are to be sold at the Kansas City sale in the spring.

G. J. White and son, Roy C. White, shipped two car-loads of extra mules from Richmond to New Orleans, Thursday, and with Harper's extra mules, which were shipped to New Orleans, Friday.

Robert McDonald has bought of Dr. Phelps three fine cows of over 300 lbs, lying on the McCracken farm, four miles from Versailles, for \$800 per acre. The land is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

Paris County, 100 cattle on sale; yearlings and two-year-olds selling at \$1 to \$2. About 100 mules, generally aged and broken, sold at \$80 to \$200. Common horses, \$16 to \$100. They very rarely, confiding with sales and business of all kinds.

Walter Shary, bought of Ben. Huggard, his farm lying near Sharpsburg, and containing 200 acres, for \$10,000. Mr. Huggard then in exchange a large brick house in Sharpsburg, at \$4,500 and a dwelling house in the same town at \$1,600, balance in cash.

Mr. J. A. Hedding, of Washington county, paid through a Mr. Mendenhall, a retaining house from Yano City, Miss., where he sold two car-loads of mules at fair prices. He came back with the wife of St. Louis, where he bought two additional car-loads and shipped to Yano City, to which place he will shortly return.

Great care should be exercised by the sheep raisers with their lambs during the bad weather. Equine R. E. Gray says that the young lambs are doing well, but warm water directly after their birth and thoroughly warmed and dried, that but few if any lambs will occur. He has tried this plan very successfully, and recommends it to others. —Clark Democrat.

GENERAL ITEMS. A single manufactory in New York is now making 40,000 pounds of oleomargarine daily.

The wheat crop in the southern part of Indiana and Illinois will be almost an entire failure, owing to the late planting and hard winter.

The Raleigh (N. C.) news wishes it known that the State has 400,000 acres cotton factories in operation on full time, and still unable to fill all their orders, and many more in process of construction.

Hogs are sometimes troubled with diarrhoeal stomach. The best remedy is charcoal. Aside from charcoal, charred corn-cobs or charred corn have a good effect.

Kansas City has opened up a lively trade with Galveston by the importation of large quantities of Louisiana rice, and exports. There have been made to sell salt, coffee and tropical fruits from Mexico.

A firm of Texas wool growers have lately bought a 800,000-acre ranch, bordering about twenty miles along the Rio Grande, on which they intend to graze about 200,000 sheep.

The exports of grain from the port of New York during the year 1890 were valued at \$100,000,000. The exports were valued at \$100,000,000, which they intend to graze about 200,000 sheep.

The exports of grain from the port of New York during the year 1890 were valued at \$100,000,000. The exports were valued at \$100,000,000, which they intend to graze about 200,000 sheep.

The cotton mills now in operation in South Carolina and Georgia will pay from 19 to 20 cents per pound. The whole of the capital invested in the cotton industry in the United States is estimated to be \$1,000,000,000.

Advices from Atlanta to the 11th report the market somewhat at a standstill owing to the heavy rain. Prices are somewhat less than a week ago.

The Georgia Convention, San Francisco, adopted a resolution endorsing the Nicaragua canal project, and appointed a committee to go to Sacramento to petition Congress to aid the Nicaragua project.

The Georgia Convention, San Francisco, adopted a resolution endorsing the Nicaragua canal project, and appointed a committee to go to Sacramento to petition Congress to aid the Nicaragua project.

The Georgia Convention, San Francisco, adopted a resolution endorsing the Nicaragua canal project, and appointed a committee to go to Sacramento to petition Congress to aid the Nicaragua project.

Utah farmers are moving to derive some benefit from the deficit in the price of wheat. A convention is to be held at Salem soon to effect a combination of the farming interests, particularly wheat producers.

The people of New York are now getting down their abundant ninety-five million gallons of water a day, and are using nearly one million gallons of water a day.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

The report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, obtained from 600 points in the State, show that the growing wheat crop is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

With two small ones, want to raise in a newly-bolt, freshly-paired horse. The horse was papered throatingly by the colored with pigment containing Sebel's green in the proportion of 500 and 250 grains per square foot respectively, and was subsequently abused by the colored.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP FOR FEVER AND AGUE OR CHILLS OR FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justifies it for its superiority over all remedies ever offered for the malarial fevers, such as FEVER, SLENDY AND FERNANDY'S cure of Ague and Fever, and other ailments of the long and short kind. He refers to the entire household of Western country for his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

Look! Read! Wonder! HOW CAN IT BE DONE? J. F. PONDER, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN, 168 Fourth Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, OPTICIAN, etc. all made to order by the best workmen, and at the lowest prices. Repairing done in the most skillful manner.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, OPTICIAN, etc. all made to order by the best workmen, and at the lowest prices. Repairing done in the most skillful manner.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, OPTICIAN, etc. all made to order by the best workmen, and at the lowest prices. Repairing done in the most skillful manner.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, OPTICIAN, etc. all made to order by the best workmen, and at the lowest prices. Repairing done in the most skillful manner.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, OPTICIAN, etc. all made to order by the best workmen, and at the lowest prices. Repairing done in the most skillful manner.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, OPTICIAN, etc. all made to order by the best workmen, and at the lowest prices. Repairing done in the most skillful manner.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, OPTICIAN, etc. all made to order by the best workmen, and at the lowest prices. Repairing done in the most skillful manner.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, OPTICIAN, etc. all made to order by the best workmen, and at the lowest prices. Repairing done in

