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Our Pulpit.

The Heart-Law of the New Covenant.

A Sermon, by Rev. O. G. Huddleston, pastor of the Baptist church, at Florence, N. J.

This is the covenant that I will make with them after those days, with the Lord; and I will put my laws into their hearts, and in their minds will I write them.—Heb. 10:16.

The Jew had his moral law written upon the table of stone. The Christian has his written upon the tablet of his heart. Throughout the eighth, ninth, and tenth chapters of this divine writer has drawn a striking contrast between the Old Covenant and the New.

THE HEART-LAW OF THE NEW COVENANT.

NOTICE I. THE RECOGNITION OF ITS EXISTENCE.—To many, it might seem a superfluous consideration to believe that some signs of the times warrant the consideration of the above division of the subject.

From the world, insinuations are frequently heard that show either ignorance or perverseness. Fair representatives of the world are not infrequently heard to say that the world is sincere in its declarations.

Man talk as if they thought the merits of Christ was simply to procure faith, and join the church; there follow some dim conception about believing, loving, and that is about as far as their expanded knowledge of the subject has advanced.

faith, join the church, and do as you please, for the law that ordinarily regulates moral conduct is removed in your case.

From Christians, there are indications, both in word and deed, that have fallen in the practical recognition of the heart-law.

Again, the failure of Christians to recognize this law, may be partly seen in a one-sided view of truth. Again, this failure is recognized in the divine justification.

The same failure in the recognition of this truth is seen in a wrong conception of the relation of the moral law under the Old Dispensation, to that under the New.

Under the Old, the tabernacle was earthly, shadowy, and temporal; under the New, it was heavenly, real, and eternal.

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some wandering, his mind was associated with his law when it related to the tabernacle, to the Holy of Holies, to the ark of the covenant containing the stone tablet which Moses received at the hands of Jehovah.

But more easy of success is the law written upon the heart. The pious Jew on occasion went within the courts of the tabernacle; the pious Christian daily ministrations went within the outer apartment, while the high priest went within the holy of holies, and looked upon the mysterious hid, precious which, was the Old and New Covenant.

It is the eternal principle of holiness that God first gave to the heart of the believer. This view of it brings us near to the great embodiment of all law.

Understanding God's righteous law by principle, we can then by the aid of the practical New Testament. There is comparative little government by precept as compared to the Old Testament.

THE APPLICATION OF ITS PRINCIPLES.—More than recognition, more than exposition, is the importance of application of the heart-law. This is the practical rule, to be living in it. Aside from this, there is comparatively little value in the discussion of religious truth, considered in the abstract.

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principles that may go by a more general name: it forbids cheating, false representations, and driving of sharp bargains by which injustice is done to fellow-men; it requires honesty in every particular, in every business transaction.

Apply the principle again to social life. The customs in social usage at present are one thing, while the requirements of the law are often another. What an error is this important matter? Shall we do, because others do, shall we do, because others do, shall we do, because others do?

There would be little to fear from the danger of the social customs as to use of wine and theater-going at the present time, if attention were given to the requirements of the Christian law.

Application of the principle when apparently opposed by precept. Principle is of so great breadth and depth, precept is so limited in both range and force, as to render the relations of the two; so far may they be misunderstood that they stand in opposition to each other.

There is a danger also as to the marriage relation. Now that when the Pharisee came to Christ with their question concerning the marriage relation. The purpose of God in creation, and the teaching of Christ, both point to the fact that marriage, so long as life should last, male and female created be one; and for this cause shall be joined together, and they shall cleave unto his wife, and they shall be one flesh.

Another instance of this is when Paul advised Timothy: "to take a litte heed to thyself, and to the flock of God, which he hath committed unto thee, that thou mayest bring them forth unto the glory of God our Father."

In this apparent conflict of authority, the principle of the heart-law for guidance in general conduct in the case of Timothy as well as in case of ourselves. The reverse of this is the most noticeable of our times.

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Wife of Outcasts.

It is getting quite common among certain classes of writers to predict that the English language is destined to become the common medium of intercourse between the civilized nations of the earth.

Some persons make no distinction between the general usage, and that to preserve and to increase its purity and its power as a vehicle of thought? With this view, I propose to call the attention of your readers, especially the young, to a few examples of defective speech in frequent use.

Here the poet laments his incompetency to effect the salvation of his country, and his consequent inability to keep the objects of his love.

The word "it" is improperly placed in the sentence. "He walks like his father does"—"Hold your pen like I do"—"should be: He walks as his father does"—"Hold your pen like I do."

I was at church yesterday, at the appointed hour, was pleased of the sight of so large a congregation of Christians in comfortable seats, looking steadily at the preacher and listening attentively to his words.

Our fathers in the ministry were not so far from the mark as we are. They were men of God, and a part of their experience was a call to preach. This was described and minutely related before the people in sermon of exhortation.

The custom is different now. Preachers do not relate their experience so fully as was customary in the past. The call to preach is rarely mentioned in the hearing of the people. The silence of the pulpit on this topic may account for the fact that we are suffering from a scarcity of preachers.

Some of our brethren seem to think it necessary to the comfortable enjoyment of their faith, as Baptists, to persuade themselves that in every age since the apostles there have been Baptist churches. Others require for the like mental satisfaction a sincere conviction that no Baptists, in any age, did anything which the enlightened judgment of more recent times condemns.

Hits and Misses.

The gospel is not limited. It is for all, and is to be sent to all. The multitudes in heathen lands are waiting to receive it.

The relief of those seeking divine help comes often through the employment of simple means. Thus the man who was deaf, and had an impediment in his speech was restored.

Mr. Spurgeon says, "Prayer pulls the rope below, and the great bell rings above in the ears of God. Some earnestly call and to the last of their lives are not answered."

The native churches in our mission are being especially improving the gospel to their unenlightened countrymen. Several associations in Burma have organized home mission societies.

What are your views of the Baptist churches electing their pastors annually? Has it Bible authority, and is it calculated to strengthen or weaken the church and the hold the pastor has on the people?

Our impression is that the habit of annually electing pastors is diminishing from year to year. We know of no authority for the usage, either in the Bible or in common sense. It seems to make a pastor a yearling, to say the least, if not a hireling, and it gives anybody that is dissatisfied, however small a cause, a great opportunity to magnify it.

The source of disease by diphtheria, and in other malignant forms too often comes into our public schools and churches, but in all ways, especially, without cause. So there is special significance in the record that a Boston public school teacher and classmate, but in all ways, especially, without cause.

The first edition of the entire Bible in Zulu language has been received at the mission stations in that country, from America, where it was printed by the American Bible Society.

The Chinese mission school of Boston had 164 Celestials at its annual reception last week. The average attendance of the school is 47.

The Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS, 1884. FIRST QUARTER.

BY REV. R. BOYKIN, Minister of First Church, Memphis, Tenn.

THE CONVERSION OF THE JAILER. Acts 16:25-34.

Motto: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house." Acts 16:31.

INTRODUCTORY.

Paul and Silas lay in the dark inner prison... He bowed himself down with all his might, and prayed, and sang psalms and hymns, and tunes spiritual, and sung unto himself, as he sang and sung, and he was heard of them.

I. THE JAILER'S OUTLOOK. II. THE JAILER'S CONVERSION. III. THE ESCAPE OF PAUL AND SILAS.

EXPOSITORY. I. THE EARTRUMPET, 25-28.

25 and at midnight Paul and Silas prayed, and sang psalms unto God, and they were heard of them. 26 And suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken; and immediately all the doors were opened, and every man's bands were loosed.

II. THE EARTRUMPET, 29-32.

29 And at midnight Paul and Silas were singing, and praising God, and they were heard of them. 30 And suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken; and immediately all the doors were opened, and every man's bands were loosed.

III. THE EARTRUMPET, 33-34.

33 And he called for them, and said, 'Sirs, what ye have done is manifest unto me, for ye are Romans; and ye have kept me bound without cause; and ye have beaten me with rods. Now I will release you; but ye must come with me into my house, and ye shall abide with me. And he brought them out, and said, 'Sir, what ye have done is manifest unto me, for ye are Romans; and ye have kept me bound without cause; and ye have beaten me with rods. Now I will release you; but ye must come with me into my house, and ye shall abide with me.'

IV. THE EARTRUMPET, 35-38.

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V. THE EARTRUMPET, 39-42.

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VI. THE EARTRUMPET, 43-46.

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Correspondence.

Ever and anon some writer fires an "equib" at annual calls. A recent "equib" says: "God, like a tender Father, exclaims in tones of imploring depression, 'O do not this abominable thing that I hate.'" Jer. 4:4.

Unlearned readers would suppose from reading the "context" in Jeremiah, that the "abominable thing" was to burn incense on any other gods. It was, however, the heinous squibbler lets us know that the abominable thing so hateful to God is for a Baptist church to call a pastor annually! How wonderful! How "utterly utter!" Aye, how "komic, kwaint and kweer!"

But now, seriously, let me ask what Scripture teaches that annual calls are wrong? That permanent calls are right? Give us a little Scripture, brethren, or else quit squibbing yourselves up as little popes to anathematize Baptist churches for daring to attend to their own business in their own way. That annual calls are always better than permanent calls, I do not say, but I do say that a Baptist church has a right to call a pastor for such length of time as she deems best, or else she has no rights in the matter at all. As a matter of expediency, permanent (or indefinite) calls are not entirely free from objections. I have known churches "pastorated" almost to death by permanent pastors. To tell a pastor that he would benedict the church by resigning is a delicate task, one that but few brethren dare undertake. Indeed, it is not an easy matter for empty seats in a shrinking salary to whisper to a pastor, "Your services are not wanted longer." Where the pastor has the hearts of the members, for them annually to express their approbation of his services and request a continuance thereof, is surely not an "abominable thing." Where the pastor leads the church ready to call his successor, surely he ought to allow them an opportunity, and the yearly call is simply a designation of the time when the church will say that she considers a change desirable, or that she does not. The objections are sometimes desirable, none perhaps will deny. Is the pastor alone to say when the change is needed? He can say it readily at any time; but how can a church say it, so readily as by reserving the right to express her mind annually? It seems that as many changes of pastors occur with indefinite as with annual calls; and, so far as my limited observation extends, the changes are made more agreeably by annual calls.

Now, brethren, if you have a "thus saith the Lord," or any scriptural argument, let us have it; we are ready for it. But if you say, "You can fire at us, though you 'roar' gently as a snoring dog," we will still adhere to annual calls.

J. H. FOLLIVER, Elizabethton, Ky., Jan. 10.

BEAUTIFUL Women are made plaid and unbecomingly by fanciful imagination, which Dr. F. F. Foster has said will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By Hygriette.

Having found another "scrap," I send it to be published in the Western Recorder. Some of your readers who are anxious to make up this scrap, or some of the ladies who are getting up a church fair, may get some hints from Dennis. J. P. D.

IT IS A GOOD BUSINESS MAN. I have had a hard day's work, but I have been well paid, for my gains have been very successful. My One made quite a large bill at our public sale, and I accept in full of "Brother Dennis' good and sound judgment as infallible. It hurts my conscience sometimes to envy her as I do, especially when I remember that she has a large family to support, and that her resources are rather limited. Then, too, she is very liberal, and always working for the good of others. When she asked me whether that calico would wash, it would have been better perhaps for me to have given her a sample and advised her to try it for herself; but I know that she was going to make it up in garments to send to the Indian mission. I thought this was my best chance to sell that pretty but worthless calico I told her that I had tried it and it came up fully to my expectations. This was literally true; what better could I have said? If a man has goods to sell he must sell them. When he can not sell to one man he must try another.

It was a fortunate thing for me that there was no one on that church committee. As they left the selection to me, I was able to get fifty cents more per yard than I had been asking for that carpet. I did it by giving it an other name. In this way I got back the ten dollars which the ladies had brought me at the last fair.

I thought a bit of what at a low figure. I frightened the man who was offering it for sale by telling him all the rumors I had heard about the market, and giving him my own opinion. If I keep myself posted as to prices in different markets, I ought to have the benefit of my knowledge and enterprise.

I sold Bill Jones, the drayman, a horse for \$100 that would not bring \$60 in cash. Poor Bill had just lost his only horse. He must stop his dry or buy on credit. He is to pay me \$10 a month till the debt is paid. I took a mortgage on the horse and dray. I think he will pay punctually for three months. Then he will break down and I will then have horse, dray and \$30 besides, but I was obliged to take care of myself.

"If a man provide not for his own household, he is worse than an infidel." Bill Jones' wife is unreasonable in expecting me to employ her to make shirts at thirty-five cents apiece, when I can get old Mrs. Leaningbird to make them at thirty cents. It is that she that Jones is very needy, and she is a consistent member of our church. She has always been very kind to my children in their sickness. She has frequently nursed them all night, without any compensation, and has gone to her regular work the next day. All other things being equal, I would give Mrs. Jones my work, but if I can do better elsewhere, I must do so. Business is business. I told my wife to send her some cold victuals after dinner tomorrow. This will show her that I have not forgotten her kindness of my day as a church member.

When I was asked Sam Jackson to bring me wheat at eighty cents per bushel to pay his debt to me, when several persons have offered him ninety cents each? He says he promised to let me have it at eighty cents, and he did not mean to fly from his contract, even if it was damaging to him. But he might have sold his wheat and I would have forgotten all about his promise to me. If I had been in his place, I would have argued that the recent rise in the price of wheat was not expected by me when I made the promise, and therefore I was accountable for not delivering it at that price. At any rate, I would have waited till the other party came and insisted on the ninety cents. But, if Sam is satisfied, I have no ground of dissatisfaction.

Dr. Zealous pleaded very eloquently with me to-day for a subscription to his college. The reasons he urged had little weight with me, but I

think \$100 paid over to him at this time will be profitable to me in various ways. It often pays to be liberal. I am certain that I have invested the hundred dollars in a way that will bring a good dividend. "Godliness is profitable."

From Western North Carolina. It has been quite a long time since I have written you. So much work to do in my present field; so many of those "caves," some like those I imagine Paul had, in the care for all the churches, that my pen has been still, as far as the Western Recorder is concerned. And yet I have not a little done the sweet pleasure of rejoicing with those who rejoice, and of weeping with those who weep, with the many, many brethren and friends I have in Kentucky. The pictures and the effects produced, by my constant reading of your paper, are varied. At one time I am rejoicing, and at another weeping. Just a short time ago, I sorrowed as I read of the death of my dear friend and brother, Deacon John Stout. Then came the happy event, which made me rejoice, of the completion of that excellent passage at Mount Pleasant church—my old charge—in the same county. God bless the brethren there. I am happy again at reading that Bro. L. W. Bruner's kind friends have so generously aided him in building a new residence from the wreck of his disastrous fire. Again, I am saddened as I read of the death of the brother beloved with whom I have labored, Bro. A. J. Miller.

So it is, the checkerboard of life, like the smile and tear, like the cloud and sunshine, like the day and night, change, change and change again. Bless the Lord for that home which he has prepared for his people, where—everlasting spring abides, and sorrow or fading flowers.

It would be my pleasure to tell your readers of the progress of the work in our native State, but I am not in plight just at this time to do so. One great achievement has lately been ours, the completion of the fund of one hundred thousand dollars, an endowment for Wake Forest College. This has sent upward to the skies praise from more than a thousand hearts. And we from the top of the Blue Ridge re-echo the sound and make it a jubilee of joy all over our State. Bro. Dudley and his work for Georgetown's come before me now. O that those rich "Bible" graduates would rival the comparatively poor Baptists of North Carolina in the work which we have just so gladly done.

State missions is still upward and onward with us, and the Sunday-school work advancing. At our late Convention in Edenton Secretary Ray reported not a cent of debt. Two weeks before the meeting, he told the Baptists of North Carolina how much he needed, and they gave it every dollar to him.

As you know, I am in the bonds of the Western Baptist Convention, an organization separate from the Baptist State Convention. We have bonded toward the front this year with a wonderful stride. One thousand dollars for the mission work of our mountain counties was secured at our late Western Convention, by the assistance of the Home Board at Atlanta. Judson College, of our little mountain city, the center of Baptist education, is also striding forward. Last summer we secured the services of Rev. J. B. Boone, of Salisbury, to the presidency of the college. He opened the full term with an excellent address, and as many of our dear friends is a culminating success. There are twenty Cherokee Indian girls, from the Reservation of the Cherokees in our mountains, at school at this college, at the expense of the United States Government.

Reverals have added large numbers to our membership all over the State this year. As a whole, the Baptists of North Carolina may be said to be abreast of the foremost, and in the lead of many of the Baptist States of the South. In our prospect we rejoice to see with what a manly spirit our dear friend and brother, W. P. Harvey, has touched your Sunday-school work. I have known for years that there was great power in him when utilized. I must not fail to tell how near Kentucky has grown to Western North Carolina in the past year. The Jellico route, running through

your mountains and then through the mountains of East Tennessee, and then our mountains, has put us on a princely close together. I read the names published by the arrival in Asheville last summer to watch for the Kentuckians who were fitted by Crab Orchard and on the railroad by Jellico and on the they rested and banded in our mountains. And so many familiar names did I see. In the meetings, I was happily surprised in recognizing a local postal card, beginning, "I was glad to see Mr. Carter—You will be surprised," etc. And sure enough, I was surprised, and yet not surprised that this dear lady friend had been her way, in a few hours ride by rail from Central Kentucky to our beautiful Warm Springs, a comparatively short distance from our town. We will be almost one people. Last fall hundreds of our Western Kentuckians went to the Exposition in Louisville. Traje and other interests will bring us close together. My names we expect scores of you people to see as they are now finding a way to us as they are now finding a way to us.

As to my own personal work, my Kentucky friends will be glad to know that God is still blessing me in this field. I had a thought of leaving this section, having been called another direction. But the effect of my resignation produced such an approval in the church as to astonish me. I only know my prototype in 2 Cor. 7:11. It turned out that the brethren loved me better than I thought they did. (How often ministers are mistaken in this way.) They convinced me that the prospect for my work here was greater by far than it had ever been. They persuaded and loved and comforted me. I begin to participate with the new year, having a outlook never before so promising. For which, like Paul at the Three Trees, I thank God and take courage. How I crave the prayers of my dear brethren and sisters in Kentucky who love me and whom I love, I Christ, with an ardent devotion.

JOSPH E. CARTER Hendersonville, N. C., Jan. 14, 1884.

MISSIONS.

Rev. T. P. Chaworth, of the... Missions. My dear brother, I am satisfied you will be glad to hear of other religious affairs, especially in your own native State, as well as of those which are going on in other parts of the world. You and I will take the deepest interest for the success of the gospel of our land. Your far-off field of labor has doubtless so affected your heart, as to draw out its influence sympathetically to your old home and country. In my case, it has come to pass, in the Providence of God, that I have labored for nearly all the domestic missions enterprise with which our churches are concerned, and I believe it is particularly important to the success of the cause to be concerned for the success of the cause of the Christian in our own country as well as in the foreign lands. Thirty-four years ago (January, 1850) I was laboring in the West, in the State of Missouri, in connection with the Ladies' Missionary Association for the Ladies' Mission Board, then located in Louisville. Dr. W. O. Cook, President, and Bro. A. W. Le Roy, a member of the Board, I support you probably met Bro. Cook at Nashville, Tenn. He was a noble heart and a noble man, as well as the work of Foreign Missions. He was a grand and noble man. What shall I say of Bro. A. W. Le Roy, for three years my room and classroom at Georgetown, Ky. With a cultured heart and full of deep emotion, I can only say he was one of the purest and best men I ever knew, and one of the most excellent preachers in Kentucky. In this, my first effort in missionary work, God gave me a greater success than other friends of I expected. Two brethren generally gave me each thirty dollars in cash—Bro. Clayton Miller, and my relative, Lloyd K. Thurman, of Green County, Ky. The money was given in such a way that my company was a night spent with Bro. Aaron Harding and family, of Greenburg. In the morning before leaving, he gave me ten dollars, but said: "How is right up to the present time, and you are still for money?" But all five of these brethren with scores and hundreds of others, have gone over to the spirit world! Who does not feel a deep interest for the poor Indian who has been in the world? Two of the brightest sparks from the American Continent had perished in the Savior's service are James Mc Coy and Henry P. Boone!

The Western Recorder is so useful a journal for the free-land religious journals of this country. I am sure Editor Dr. Owen's is being well and admirably conducted, and I believe it is highly responsible number of subscribers, but I wish to see a much larger list. Rev. A. W. Le Roy, the "Puls Editor," gave me the paper. He is a religious newspaper, and I believe it is the most useful journal in the world. The Western Recorder is published at Pulaski, Ky. is a newspaper started by



WESTERN RECORDER.

A. O. GARRETTON, Editor. T. B. GRAINGER, Business Manager. A. B. GARRETTON, Proprietor.

J. D. GILMAN, Special Advertising Agent.

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LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1884.

Daily Limited by AMBY.

In a recent article on ministerial support, we incidentally referred to the fact that churches are able to do much more than they are now doing, more, indeed, than they are conscious of being able to do.

We think it must be admitted by all, who give any careful and serious thought to questions of this kind, that giving is required according to ability. It is thus in other departments. We are to preach and pray, and discharge all other duties of our practical Christian life, according to our ability.

Mr. Edwin A. Hill and Miss Anna W. Kendall, of Louisville, were united in marriage on the 19th of January, 1884. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. H. Shasta, of Jeffersonville, Ind.

MARRIED IN NEW HAVEN, Nelson County, Ky., on Thursday, the 31st ult., Mr. J. M. Anderson, of Christian County, Ky., and Miss Alice Thornbury, of New Haven.

OUR BROTHERS in all parts of the State will bear great joy at the good work that is being done in the city of Louisville by the Baptist church.

But while there is no specific law regulating this matter under the New Testament, we yet find that the Jew was required to give one tenth.

just under the Old covenant, is it not also under the New? If the Jew was able to give one-tenth of his income, why not the Christian? We know some devoted brethren and sisters who lay aside, with scrupulous care, one-tenth of every dollar that comes into their hands for the Lord's work.

There is another view of this matter that Christians should seriously ponder: The Christian is under a higher law than was the Jew, even the law of love. And this should prompt to greater deeds than any formal enactment, written on parchment or engraved on stone.

It will be the purpose of a subsequent article or two to attempt to settle this question.

APPOINTMENT.—Providences permitting, the editor of the Recorder will be with the church at Simpsonville next Saturday and Sunday, the 9th and 10th.

MA. J. H. FOSTER will lecture at the Warren Memorial church, Louisville, next Friday night, the 8th inst. Subject, "Temperance." The subject is ever timely, and Mr. Foster will no doubt discuss it with his characteristic ability and fervor.

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The question then, is, "Can we, from the Scriptures, ascertain the 'form and manner' that has been delivered?" We believe that the church which Christ established is to exist to-day; that some one of the various religious organizations is patterned after the model that Christ gave over eighteen hundred years ago.

There is another view of this matter that Christians should seriously ponder: The Christian is under a higher law than was the Jew, even the law of love. And this should prompt to greater deeds than any formal enactment, written on parchment or engraved on stone.

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THE BAPTIST WORLD.

WALTON, Ky., Feb. 6.—The morning and night services were well attended. At the close of the morning session three persons were received into the church and the hands of fellowship given seven.

There was an interesting and profitable meeting on every night this week, Dr. Eaton presiding.

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Dr. Fritchard and Dr. Hawthorne have been on a fact hunt near Wilmington, N. C. North Carolina Baptists of both colors numbered 212,000.

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Good news from Newport, Ky., and Wheeling, Ind., next week. There is a continuous revival influence in Clinton College, at Clinton, Ky. Miss Hicks, the principal, writes that there have been five conversions, and thirteen others are seeking the light.

The Baptist Record calls its delinquent subscribers, "blackheads." Quite appropriate, and like all blackheads, they are hard to reach.

Why should not all the readers of the Recorder be agents for it? The larger the circulation the greater the usefulness of the paper. Send for special rates to church clubs.

Thirty-eight sessions Sunday. MINOR MATTERS. Society met Jan. 30th, the day of prayer for colleges.

Dr. M. M. Mullin read a letter from Bro. W. H. Bagby, of the same church. Don't think you will have occasion to fear the climate; our health has been excellent.

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Household and Farm.

KENTUCKY ITEMS. The total value of property in the State owned by the colored people is \$8,350,000.

A 24 inch vein of rich bituminous coal was recently struck near Bassettsville, Breckinridge county.

J. W. Fullam, of Nelson county, has a cow that has produced forty-three piglets in three litters.

J. A. Rybe bought a car load of horses in Clark county for the Georgia market, at \$10 to \$15 per head.

R. B. Galtzer, of Harrodsburg, sold 250 head of cattle, of Nicholas county, at a sale 2 years and 9 months old that tips the beam at 1,600 lbs.

W. J. Van A. Byrne, of Madison county, has a horse 8 years old, but has been constantly used for 15 years, and is 25 years old.

C. T. Turner, of Millersburg, sold a head of bucke milk at \$120 per head.

Richard Clark, of Unionland, bought three cow loads of milk in Madison county at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per gallon.

Ally & Threlkeld, of Harrodsburg, own a Jersey cow that dropped two half calves.

Dr. T. S. Mobley, of Madison county, has a cow that has produced 100 piglets in three litters.

Timothy and Hugh Miller, a mixed lot, is selling in Fulton at 100 per head.

Lockridge & Rogers, millers at Mt. Sterling, bought 4,000 bushels of wheat at \$1 per bushel.

The Lexington dealers are paying \$0.50 for hemp, but there is comparatively a light crop.

Bob L. Moore, Boyle county, sold 10 head of three-year-old milk cows at \$125.00 per head.

The impression prevails that the wheat and other small grain crops are wintering easily, owing to the abundant snow.

It is the general opinion of fruit growers that great damage has been done to all kinds of fruit by the recent cold weather.

Peas and chick peas have been killed, and the crop completely ruined. Apples and small fruit are doing better, but not more than half a crop can be looked for next season.

horns are purchased by those in charge of the Zoological Garden for food for their animals.

J. M. Smith, an Ogletown, (Geo.) planter, made a fine lot of cotton, from which he realized \$60,000. He has another lot worth \$60,000 more.

When one is sick advice is plenty, but not always the best. A good rule is to accept only such medicines as have after long years of trial, proved worthy of confidence.

This is the case where other people's experience may be of great service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine ever used.

ROSE IN WINTER. My experience is that it is useless to expect roses to lay during the winter, unless constant attention is taken for their comfort.

The first thing that is necessary is shelter; this must be provided, and should be constructed so as to afford warmth and plenty of ventilation.

It is not a good idea to attempt to give the posity chance to smother themselves without undue exposure.

Then they should be watered and fed regularly. Give them fresh water twice a day, and feed them once, but not more than twice, so that they can drink all they need without endangering their health.

My rule is to give them a full ration of food, and to keep them in a warm place, so that they can drink all they need without endangering their health.

For forty years I have never allowed anything to be burning on my lands. The bushes and briars are cut partly on the point so as to stop the water and to allow the wind to pass over them.

With this treatment, and with convenient sties, I find little trouble in securing a liberal supply of grapes during the winter, at a time when they bring the highest price, and therefore had my position.

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THE TYPHOID FEVER OF AMERICA. This is the most common of all diseases, and others who may suffer with it, I would beg leave to suggest the following practical sanitary deductions, as fairly and logically deducible from the principles sought to be established in the foregoing remarks.

The typhoid fever is not contagious, and not being placed in the same category with small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., does not need the minute directions for isolation, disinfection, destruction of articles, etc., which are usually so properly in the latter diseases.

It may be remarked, can nothing be done to prevent typhoid fever? And it must be answered that in our present condition of civilization, and with the help of modern medicine, but little can be done, and that in a general way. Our farmers would not, if they could, do away with the excremental richness of the virgin soil, nor diminish the almost tropical heat, that being our climate, and that are the prime factors in the production of typhoid fever.

Any one wishing to avoid this fever should look to the following points: 1. As to water, to see that it is pure as to soil, and that it is not polluted by sewage, and frequently cleaned. If from a well, that it is well up with brick or stone, laid in cement, and so situated that it gets no surface or soil-water contamination.

2. The house should be well ventilated, not built, if possible, over a marshy spot, or one with a clay subsoil. It should be built either naturally dry or made so by efficient drainage, and the cellar should never be used as a store-room for vegetables, and if this is unavoidable, that these should never be stored in the cellar.

3. No stop-water, nor indeed any kind of water, should be thrown upon the ground near the house. All garbage, if not consumed by pigs, should be frequently removed, and buried in a deep hole, and not left to rot in a shallow one.

4. If drains exist, and they are accordingly necessary to any well-ordered household, they should receive constant care and attention, and they should be frequently cleaned, and that they are as frequently and as thoroughly flushed as the water supply of the place will admit.

5. In cases of sickness from typhoid fever, a family, isolation of the patient is far as possible, is not recommended, but from any form of contagion, but to afford that quiet and that abundant supply of fresh air so necessary in the treatment of all fevers. The stools should be disinfected and deodorized so as to prevent, not fear of contagion, but to afford that quiet and that abundant supply of fresh air so necessary in the treatment of all fevers.

A SMART MAN is one who does his work quickly and well. This is what Dr. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" does for a blood purifier and purgative. It purges the torpid liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

DEARLY, pretty roges can be made of the out-side coffee cans. Outside register, mark off in strips, or begin in center with some bright cotton and string. If you once have a pretty can with red center, net a strip of cloth, then another bright border, and so on, finished with a heavy worsted fringe; this was the "square moon" of all years.

CATTLE and other stock need salt regularly. If the salt can be put in a safe place where they can take it, they will eat it as they may, they will not take too much.

The weight of snow on the roof has been the cause of the falling of barn-roofs in several parts of the country. This would indicate the necessity of steeper roofs in order to admit the weight of the snowfall is likely to be heavy occasionally.

PORRINO.—A simple but good pudding is made of one cup of sweet milk, one-half cup of sugar, and one-half cup of flour, with some butter. It is cooked in a little hot water, but will be better, if you use a little of the flour in cold milk, but a few drops of cinnamon.

Serviceable stove burners can be made of the quill feathers of chickens. Sort them in a bunch, cover the quills with heavy cloth.

If you have no scrap-iron establish one for the sale of rags, salt, and woolen scraps. The prettiest cubic I ever saw, came from such a scrap-iron.

Wm. Durkin King, an eccentric bachelor of New York, died recently, and left a large estate of some \$200,000, from three to six years of age when he had adopted.

Deaths.

Several prominent men in England and America have died recently, and their names are given in the following list.

RAY.—Mrs. Nancy Ray was a daughter of Wm. H. Ray, of the State of Virginia. She was born in the State of Virginia, and died in the State of Virginia.

WILLIAMS.—Mrs. Mary Williams was a daughter of Wm. Williams, of the State of Virginia. She was born in the State of Virginia, and died in the State of Virginia.

SMITH.—Mrs. Elizabeth Smith was a daughter of Wm. Smith, of the State of Virginia. She was born in the State of Virginia, and died in the State of Virginia.

JONES.—Mrs. Sarah Jones was a daughter of Wm. Jones, of the State of Virginia. She was born in the State of Virginia, and died in the State of Virginia.

DAVIS.—Mrs. Ann Davis was a daughter of Wm. Davis, of the State of Virginia. She was born in the State of Virginia, and died in the State of Virginia.

WELLS.—Mrs. Rebecca Wells was a daughter of Wm. Wells, of the State of Virginia. She was born in the State of Virginia, and died in the State of Virginia.

WATSON.—Mrs. Mary Watson was a daughter of Wm. Watson, of the State of Virginia. She was born in the State of Virginia, and died in the State of Virginia.

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A SURE THING.

Baldness is only temporary when the hair roots are dead and abandoned, which is a rare condition. In nearly all cases there are still living roots, which can be stimulated to put forth a new growth of hair by the use of AYER'S Hair Vigor, the only preparation that cures baldness and restores youthful color to gray hair.

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When one is sick advice is plenty, but not always the best. A good rule is to accept only such medicines as have after long years of trial, proved worthy of confidence.

This is the case where other people's experience may be of great service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine ever used.

ROSE IN WINTER. My experience is that it is useless to expect roses to lay during the winter, unless constant attention is taken for their comfort.

The first thing that is necessary is shelter; this must be provided, and should be constructed so as to afford warmth and plenty of ventilation.

It is not a good idea to attempt to give the posity chance to smother themselves without undue exposure.

Then they should be watered and fed regularly. Give them fresh water twice a day, and feed them once, but not more than twice, so that they can drink all they need without endangering their health.

My rule is to give them a full ration of food, and to keep them in a warm place, so that they can drink all they need without endangering their health.

For forty years I have never allowed anything to be burning on my lands. The bushes and briars are cut partly on the point so as to stop the water and to allow the wind to pass over them.

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The typhoid fever is not contagious, and not being placed in the same category with small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., does not need the minute directions for isolation, disinfection, destruction of articles, etc., which are usually so properly in the latter diseases.

It may be remarked, can nothing be done to prevent typhoid fever? And it must be answered that in our present condition of civilization, and with the help of modern medicine, but little can be done, and that in a general way. Our farmers would not, if they could, do away with the excremental richness of the virgin soil, nor diminish the almost tropical heat, that being our climate, and that are the prime factors in the production of typhoid fever.

Any one wishing to avoid this fever should look to the following points: 1. As to water, to see that it is pure as to soil, and that it is not polluted by sewage, and frequently cleaned. If from a well, that it is well up with brick or stone, laid in cement, and so situated that it gets no surface or soil-water contamination.

2. The house should be well ventilated, not built, if possible, over a marshy spot, or one with a clay subsoil. It should be built either naturally dry or made so by efficient drainage, and the cellar should never be used as a store-room for vegetables, and if this is unavoidable, that these should never be stored in the cellar.

3. No stop-water, nor indeed any kind of water, should be thrown upon the ground near the house. All garbage, if not consumed by pigs, should be frequently removed, and buried in a deep hole, and not left to rot in a shallow one.

4. If drains exist, and they are accordingly necessary to any well-ordered household, they should receive constant care and attention, and they should be frequently cleaned, and that they are as frequently and as thoroughly flushed as the water supply of the place will admit.

5. In cases of sickness from typhoid fever, a family, isolation of the patient is far as possible, is not recommended, but from any form of contagion, but to afford that quiet and that abundant supply of fresh air so necessary in the treatment of all fevers. The stools should be disinfected and deodorized so as to prevent, not fear of contagion, but to afford that quiet and that abundant supply of fresh air so necessary in the treatment of all fevers.

A SMART MAN is one who does his work quickly and well. This is what Dr. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" does for a blood purifier and purgative. It purges the torpid liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

DEARLY, pretty roges can be made of the out-side coffee cans. Outside register, mark off in strips, or begin in center with some bright cotton and string. If you once have a pretty can with red center, net a strip of cloth, then another bright border, and so on, finished with a heavy worsted fringe; this was the "square moon" of all years.

CATTLE and other stock need salt regularly. If the salt can be put in a safe place where they can take it, they will eat it as they may, they will not take too much.

The weight of snow on the roof has been the cause of the falling of barn-roofs in several parts of the country. This would indicate the necessity of steeper roofs in order to admit the weight of the snowfall is likely to be heavy occasionally.

PORRINO.—A simple but good pudding is made of one cup of sweet milk, one-half cup of sugar, and one-half cup of flour, with some butter. It is cooked in a little hot water, but will be better, if you use a little of the flour in cold milk, but a few drops of cinnamon.

Serviceable stove burners can be made of the quill feathers of chickens. Sort them in a bunch, cover the quills with heavy cloth.

If you have no scrap-iron establish one for the sale of rags, salt, and woolen scraps. The prettiest cubic I ever saw, came from such a scrap-iron.

Wm. Durkin King, an eccentric bachelor of New York, died recently, and left a large estate of some \$200,000, from three to six years of age when he had adopted.

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PIES "Ankalis" and PATENTS. IT PAYS to sell our Head Rubber Stamps. Solely of Wm. F. Rucker & Co., Lowell, Mass.

EDUCATIONAL. FEMALE COLLEGE, HOPKINSVILLE, KY. The first private school of this kind in the State of Kentucky. Terms moderate. Information apply to J. W. BOST.

HOLYOKE ACADEMY. A select boarding and day school for young ladies, with full course of instruction. The school is situated in the town of Holyoke, Mass. For particulars apply to Wm. W. FOSTER, Holyoke, Mass.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY. This institution, situated on the O. & N. R. R., between the stations of Georgetown and Pittsburg, Ky., offers the most complete and liberal course of instruction. For particulars apply to J. W. RUCKER, Georgetown, Ky.

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