

TO MINISTERS.

I take this method of calling your attention to the celebrated Body and Lung Brace, which I have sold for the last eighteen years, that I may make it a benefit to my paper by making it a far greater benefit to you.

I will briefly give you my reasons for recommending this invaluable article to you. More than eighteen years ago, I was thoroughly broken down in voice from excessive preaching; I could speak but a little while without getting hoarse; my throat was generally sore, and easily irritated, and its tone became heavy and husky; soon a hacking cough set in, that increased, until at the close of a long meeting, my voice failed entirely, under the effects of a chronic laryngitis, which soon superinduced bronchitis, which seriously threatened my life. I was now compelled to desist from preaching, and, if possible, overcome those difficulties, and recover the lost treasure,—the voice, that to a minister is more valuable than gold or jewels, or be silent forever.

One thousand ministers and brethren and sisters bear united testimony to the fact that this Brace is a scientific *Shoalder and Lung Brace*; that it supports the back, abdomen, stomach, lungs, prevents lassitude, hoarseness, piles, hernia, consumption; increases the breathing capacity; gives strength to the body; enlarges the vital powers; expands and enlarges the lungs; renders breathing free and easy; relieves chronic costiveness; it is used by singers, laywers, laborers, and is a specific for all cases of *prolapsus of the bowels* in males or *ovum* in females. It relieves when all other means fail; it will last a lifetime; it benefits in every case. Whoever does not, every minister and old man should use one.

I offer my Improved Brace to any one as a premium for 10 new subscribers to THE BAPTIST at \$2.70 including postage and \$1 for every subscriber you fail to get. Let the fact be known to your members that you need a Brace, and by this means you can secure one and they will readily help you to secure it in this way. Secure as many as you can and send one dollar for every one of the 10 you lack, and you can secure it. If you will sell to Braces at the regular price, I will give you a Brace as a premium. In one of these ways you can secure a Brace, and when you have experienced its benefits gold would not induce you to preach without it. Get my Improved Brace. No other party in this city or the South sells my Improved Brace unless he can show a written commission from me.

Let all Take Notice. This is to certify that the undersigned is the only manufacturer of the Banning Body Brace, and that those manufactured for J. R. Graves, E. L. D., are made different, and are more durable, and an improvement over the present style now in market. We sell to no other party south of the Ohio River. E. C. DANFORTH. Office of Man'g Co., Conn., May 1, 1876.

I publish the above that all may see that if they want the Brace that I advertise for the voice and all cases of prolapsus, and consequent weakness, AND THE BEST ONE MADE, they must send their orders to me, or to some one who has my written commission.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS. We call attention to the voluntary testimonials given in favor of the Brace, showing that it really does all that is claimed for it. These are real living witnesses, who can be addressed if any one doubts.

Dr. Graves:—About the 10th of last August I purchased from you a Banning Lung and Body Brace for my afflicted wife. My wife had been afflicted for more than a year with prolapsus uteri, female weakness, which had troubled her since the birth of our first and only babe. I tried skillful physicians; they differed as to what her disease was, but all agreed that it was some derangement of the reproductive organs. They tried various

remedies, but all to no purpose. She hadn't sat up a day for more than a year when I obtained the Brace. I would now express—as well as words may—my gratitude for the Brace, and especially for your generous offer of it to weakly females; for it has restored to health her whom I had almost given up as an invalid for life. She began to improve immediately after putting it on; said she felt restored and strengthened. The lassitude, weariness, and dragging down sensation were removed, and in a very short time was able to sit up all day, and could walk about with a great deal more ease than usual. In a short time she began attending her household affairs, has improved steadily, and is now in the enjoyment of her wonted health. Words cannot express my gratitude for such a blessing. May God bless you, dear sir.

C. H. KELLEY. Alvarado, Texas, Nov. 26, 1876.

Dr. J. R. GRAVES: I received the Brace for my wife. She has worn it fifty days, and has found it to be of great benefit to her. She has suffered for the last six years with prolapsus uteri and leucorrhoea. The Brace alone is restoring her. R. P. PHILLIPS, JR. Skipperville, Ala.

Dr. J. R. GRAVES: Having suffered for a time with dyspepsia, I procured one of Banning's Body Braces, after wearing it for two months can safely say that I am greatly benefited. Would recommend it to all persons suffering from like affections. Yours with respect, MRS. J. A. E. V.

Suffering very much from "Dyspepsia" and general debility, the result of protracted illness, I obtained and have been wearing Banning's Body and Lung Brace, and am satisfied there is no supporter equal to it. I feel confident others similarly affected would be greatly benefited by its use. WILSON, MISS. EDORA COLE.

Executive Office, Nashville, Tenn., December 21, 1876.

Rev. J. R. GRAVES: Dear Sir: I used the Brace sent by yourself during my late canvass of the State. It was of very great service to me, and I feel very well satisfied that if I had commenced its use a week earlier that my voice would not have been effected at all. The first time I used it I addressed a large crowd of people in the open air, and I found that my voice was very much strengthened, and at the close of a two hour's speech I was free from my usual feeling of weariness and exhaustion. Very Respectfully, JAS. D. PORTER.

DEAR BRO. GRAVES: You made me a present, some three years ago, of one of Banning's Lung and Body Braces. I without wearing it, for three years, such things under the head of "lumbago." Recently, the heavy and lurching character of the disease, which quite broke down for the first month, I concluded to try the rejected Brace, and I do not hesitate to testify to the invaluable worth of this Brace. I can endure at least three times the amount of labor that I did before without its use. My voice has IMPROVED AT EVERY STEP OF INCREASED EFFORT, and my physical strength has been most efficiently renewed. I would not take ten times the price of my Brace now and be compelled to dispense with it. I most cordially recommend this Brace to those who may, physically or otherwise need it. G. A. DUTTON, Pastor Third Bapt. Church, St. Louis.

BANNING'S BRACE.—It is one of the greatest of physical blessings to a minister or singer. The testimony of many ministers as to its great benefits is surprising to those who know nothing of it. H. B. FOWLER, Ballou Christian Depository.

The Testimony of a Physician. Rev. J. R. Graves, Memphis, Tenn. Dear Sir: All the Braces which I have ordered give the greatest satisfaction. For all kinds of womb diseases, weak lungs, and lumbago they are invaluable. W. C. LAWRENCE, M.D. Crawfordville, Miss., Jan. 2, 1877.

The Brace for Horseback Riding. Dear Bro. Graves: I have now had the Brace near three months, having received it about the first of November. As I have been able to preach but once since I received it, on account of previously broken down health I can say nothing for it yet as a help to a preacher (I hope to test it soon), but I have traveled across the State of Mississippi on horseback since winter set in and though in very feeble health, I made the trip with comparatively no physical fatigue. I believe I

would have been utterly impossible to have stood it without the Brace. It is pre-eminently the very thing for those who have to travel much on horseback. Let all who have it to do get a Brace as soon as possible. R. E. MEDVIN, Camden, Miss., January 3, 1877.

Testimony of a Laboring Man. I received my Brace about the tenth of February, and I find great help from it. I find I can now work much better, and all day long. Mine is an old complaint. Twenty-five years ago I hurt my back lifting. This is what I can say after a trial of only sixty days. If I can't come to meet, it will not be long before I am sound. T. H. PARKIN, Fulton, Miss., 1876.

Great Reduction. Owing to the excessive hard times in the North, reduced prices for labor, and scarcity of money in the South, I have been enabled to make arrangements with the manufacturer of the celebrated Body, Back and Lung Brace, to furnish 1000 at the low price of \$10.00 to all, upon condition that within 60 days after using the Brace the wearer furnish a certificate stating the weakness or ailment, and the measure of relief that has been experienced, otherwise the usual price will be charged, \$15.00, \$12.50 to ministers. For the single or double hernia Brace in all cases \$12.50. The price in the office in New York is \$20.00 and 25.00.

Knowing as I do the inestimable value of the Brace to every public speaker, and singer, and to every minister most especially, I take this way to make this rare offer of a Brace to \$10.00 known to you. I know from the testimony of hundreds, that it is the very mechanical help you need, and which will not only relieve you from present suffering, but prolong your labors for years. Hundreds of ministers well nigh, or altogether hid by, not able to undergo one-fourth of their usual riding or speaking, have been by its use restored to a full use of all their powers and returned to full labor with ease to themselves.

I call your attention to the offer because the protracted meetings are at hand, and if you are perfectly sound you need help to keep so. With the Brace you can perform twice your usual labor without fatigue and never injure your voice, never suffer from dyspepsia, constipation, the piles, or hernia. However sound you are you need a Brace to keep so.

How to Measure for the Hince Truss. Take a string the number of inches around the hips, over the iliac crest (two inches below the tips of the side bones, and about two inches above the pelvic or front cross bone.

Directions for Putting on the Brace Truss for Hernia. Open the truss and fetch it around the body, showing the hip-bones close down to the tip of the haunch bones, then lie down, draw up the feet, carefully remove the rupture, and place the oblong truss balls, with the lower end close to and above the cross bones, and the outer convex side of it very close to the small, hard ligament outside, which can be found and felt by the finger. Then, with one hand, draw up the bowels well, whilst with the other you hold the ball from rising. This causes the bowels to lie above and on top of the truss ball, (and not behind it, as in other trusses), thus forming a "dead lock," and making it impossible for the bowel to escape.

Notice.—All sizes over 40 inches, having to be expressly made, are \$2.50 extra. Front Pad and Spring duplicated for \$3.00. Hernia pads (separately) for single or double rupture \$3.00. Sent by mail, post-paid.

DIRECTIONS FOR MEASURING. Take a tape, if you have not a regular measuring tape-line, and measure two inches BELOW the tips of the hips around the abdomen, and send the measure in inches. The Braces are all marked in even numbers, and can be enlarged two inches.

J. R. GRAVES.

THE BAPTIST.

Stand ye in the ways, and see and ask for the old paths, which are the good ways, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls.—Jeremiah.

Old Series—Vol. XXXIV.

MEMPHIS, TENN., AUGUST 4, 1877.

New Series—Vol. X. No 35.

Our Pulpit.

REGENERATION.

BY D. L. MOODY.

BEFORE I go on with the sermon, I want every woman in the house to ask herself the question, Have I been born again? This is the most important question that can ever come before you. Unless you are born again, you cannot even see the kingdom of God. There are two little words in these verses I have read that are of great significance: they are, must, "The Son of Man has already been lifted up; and now it remains only with you to be saved."

This third chapter of John, I believe, is the most important chapter in the Bible. There is more trouble over this word regeneration than over any other word in the Bible. The world and the church confound it. It is taught in the Bible as plain as the alphabet. A great many people think that they have been converted because they go to church regularly. That's not being born again. No one goes to church half as much as Satan; he's the first one there always, and the last one away; he's in this building to-night, whispering in some of your ears, "Don't believe a word that man says." I don't ask you to believe me; believe the word of God. Satan is not only in the drinking saloons, and billiard saloons, and the other haunts of vice, but he's everywhere. Another class say, I was born again when I was baptized. That isn't regeneration. Baptism is one thing, regeneration is another. Why, if I thought men could be baptized into heaven, do you suppose I'd stay here to preach the gospel? I'd go into the streets with a bucket, and baptize everybody I met; and, if I couldn't get them when they were awake, I'd catch them when they were asleep. But, my friends, that isn't according to the Bible's teachings.

I said to a Scotchman one day, "My friend, do you want to become a Christian?" and he said, "I am a Christian; I was born a Christian." "Give me your hand," said I; "I want to shake hands with a man who was born a Christian; you're better off than the rest of us; but how is it that you were born a Christian?" "Why," said he, "wasn't I born in Scotland? and isn't Scotland a Christian country? Do you think I'm a Hottentot?" But that wouldn't do; that's not regeneration.

Another class think they have been converted because they partake of the sacrament. I thank God for that blessed ordinance; it was my Master's last wish, and I believe in it; but don't put that in the place of regeneration.

Another class read the Bible every day, and say their prayers. I used to pray every night before I was converted; I couldn't sleep without it; but the next word would just as likely be an oath. That's education, not conversion. Regeneration is not turning over a new leaf. If I turned over one new leaf before I was converted, I turned over a thousand. I used to break off one or two bad habits every Sunday; but I'd be sure to go back to them on Monday. It must be the work of God: not the work of man. The moment a man is converted, all his sins are swept away. If there are any here to-day who are really anxious to be saved, let them stop trying and come to God, and he will give them eternal life. When the Jubilee Singers were in England, I took my little boy to

see them; when we went home, my little boy said: "Papa, why don't they wash themselves white?" Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? We cannot make ourselves new hearts. All the ministers in Christendom can't convert you, nor all the churches. God fold Nicodemus he must be converted. Now, Nicodemus was one of the best men in Jerusalem: he was one of the members of the Sanhedrum. If he lived now-a-days, he would be Nicodemus, D.D., or Nicodemus, LL.D.; and they'd make him president of some college. If he needed to be born again, do you think that there is any man in Philadelphia who doesn't need it? I can't reason out regeneration; you might as well ask me to reason out God.

Two commercial travelers who were staying in a town over Sunday went to church. When they got back to their hotel, they talked the sermon over, and said that they wouldn't believe the minister, because they couldn't reason out what he said. An old gentleman who overheard them went up to one of them and said: "Did I hear you say that you wouldn't believe anything you could not understand?" "Yes," one of them answered; "we won't believe anything we can't reason out." "Now, when I was coming down on the train yesterday," the old gentleman replied, "I noticed in one of the fields we passed cattle, sheep, swine and geese, all eating the grass; can you reason out how it is that that same grass is turned into hair, bristle, feathers and wool?" "No," said the traveler; "I can't reason it out; but I believe it, because it is a fact, and I can't help but believe it." So is the gospel truth a fact. "Once I was a swearing man, now I am a praying man. Do you ask how God did it? I don't know. When I was born in 1837, I got my father's and mother's natures; and a mean nature, too; it was; but when I was born again, twenty years ago, I got a new nature; and now I find God's yoke easy, and his burden light."

Not long ago, a reporter asked me whether I had any objection to having my life published. I said to him: "No, I haven't; I was born of the flesh 1837; born of the Spirit 1856; I don't know when the flesh will die; the spirit will never die; that is all."

Heaven is a prepared place for prepared people; and, if you don't receive a heavenly nature here, you'll have no desire for heaven. Take a man out of the streets of Philadelphia, and put him in heaven, and it would be a hell to him. Look at that home in yonder narrow street; as you pass it you hear ribald songs floating in the air; it is a hell on earth. The children run away from their drunken father, and the mother crouches beneath the blows of him who swore at the altar to protect her. Oh, what a wretched home! Maybe that drunkard will come here to-night. I hope he will and hear this sermon, for I going to preach it again to-night. Then if he is converted, go to his home three months hence and hear him sing "Rock of Ages Cleft for Me." The home is a little Bethel on earth; the drunkard is gone—he's a drunkard no longer. That's what Philadelphia wants. Mothers, pray for your drunken sons; wives, pray for your drunken husbands. Let the spirit of prayer may come upon this assembly this afternoon. If you don't remember the sermon I hope you will remember the text. You will never see the King of kings unless you are born again. You can go over to London and go through the Tower, and see there the crown which Queen Victoria wears when she sits upon the

throne. It is said to be worth millions of dollars; but the crown of all crowns you will never see unless you give your hearts to Christ. Young lady, (pointing to girl in the audience), have you a mother in heaven? You will never see her except you are born again.

I went to a small town a few years ago to attend a Sunday-school convention. A stranger took me home with him, and then asked me to excuse him and his wife for a short time while they made some preparations for the convention. It was a hot day, and the room was so dark I couldn't read; so I walked up and down and listened for children's voices, for I love to play with children. But there were none, and when my host returned I asked him whether he had no children. "Yes," said he, "I have one, a little daughter; she's in heaven, and I'm glad of it." "Why," said I, "how old was she? Was she deformed?" "No," "she was seven years old; here is her picture." And he took an old-fashioned daguerrotype from the mantel-piece. It was as pretty a little girl as ever I saw; and I asked him, in surprise, how he could be glad to lose such a daughter. "Well, Mr. Moody," said he, "I'll tell you; if she had lived, she might have been lost. When she died, I accused God of being unjust; and I would have torn him from his throne if I could. I walked my room, and could not eat or sleep. After she was buried, I threw myself on the bed, and nature gave way, and I fell asleep. Then I had a dream, at least I suppose it was a dream, though it has always seemed more like a vision to me. I thought that I was crossing a waste field, where all was dark and cheerless and cold. At its margin was a river, and over the river was the most beautiful land I ever saw. There, among the spotless beings, was my child. She waved her hand, and said: "It's beautiful here, father; come right this way." I went to the water, but it was too deep; I could not get over. I wandered up and down the bank; and the voice of my child kept crying to me to come; but I could not get over. All at once I heard a voice, as if from above, saying: "I am the way, the truth and the life: no man cometh to God but through me." Now my wife and I have both been converted; and I am the superintendent of a Sunday-school. I am on my way to meet my little girl."

Isn't there many a mother here who has a little child over the river? Mr. Stuart, you have a loved boy there. They are all calling us. O sinner! won't you come? Let us come to God for his blessing. I know there must be many in the audience who would like to be prayed for. Will not all such rise while we ask God to bless us?

Our Heavenly Father, we thank thee for this blessed hour. Lord Jesus, wilt thou convert all these souls? God, pass through this assembly, and make the way plain to them. May they obey the summons, and come to-day. O God, touch their hearts, open their eyes, and may many come home this afternoon. O God, answer our prayer, and save souls by hundreds to-day, and to thy name shall be the glory. Amen.

There is no end to our influences,—no limit to the good or the evil which we convey, as integral to the atmosphere around us,—as part of the inalienable condition of our personality. Let no one say that there is no work and no worth in his life: every one's life is a lesson, a sermon, an influence.—Christian Index

Boast not thyself of to-morrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.







A CLOSE, HARD MAN.  
 A hard, close man was Solomon Ray.  
 Nothing of value he gave away;  
 He hoarded and saved;  
 He dined and shaved;  
 And the more he had, the more he craved.  
 The hard-earned dollars he toiled to gain  
 Brought him little but care and pain,  
 For little he spent,  
 And all he lent,  
 He made it bring him twenty per cent.  
 Such was the life of Solomon Ray.  
 The years went by, and his hair grew gray.  
 His cheeks grew thin,  
 And his soul within  
 Grew as hard as the dollars he worked to win.  
 But he died one day, as all men must.  
 For life is fleeting, and man's but dust.  
 The heirs were gay,  
 That laid him away;  
 And that was the end of Solomon Ray.  
 They quarreled now who had little street  
 For Solomon Ray while his life was sweet.  
 His lands were sold,  
 And his hard-earned gold  
 All went to the lawyers, I am told.  
 Yet men will cheat and pinch and save,  
 Nor carry their treasure beyond the grave.  
 All their gold some day  
 Will melt away.  
 Like the selfish savings of Solomon Ray,  
 It will melt away.

ORIGINAL CAMPBELLISM.

I find in the minutes of the Mississippi Association for 1839 the following resume of Campbellism in its infancy. It is the bill of indictment under which the Appomattox, Beaver and other Baptist Associations withdrew fellowship from the Mahoning Association which adopted the sentiments of Mr. Campbell.

1. They maintained that there is no promise of salvation without baptism.
2. That baptism should be administered to all who say that they believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, without examination on any other point.
3. That there is no direct operation of the Holy Spirit on the mind prior to baptism.
4. That baptism produces the remission of sins and the gift of the Holy Spirit.
5. That the Scriptures are the only evidence of interest in Christ.
6. That obedience places it in God's power to elect to salvation.
7. That no creed is necessary for the church, but the Scriptures as they stand.
8. That all baptized persons have a right to administer the ordinance of baptism.

In what respect has Campbellism changed since then, except perhaps they do not now inveigh against creeds as they used to do?

W. E. F.

RRO. GRAVES:—I have been at this place nearly a month, trying to set things in order as a beginning of work for our Master in this destitute field. It is purely missionary ground, and we labor at a great disadvantage.

We have been holding services in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association by courtesy, and Sunday-school in a fireman's hall, while the ladies' prayer-meeting has been held in an old school house. Last week, we rented a house for future use, which is well located, and, with some repairs, will make a very comfortable place of worship. Our congregations have increased every Sabbath; and we hope, by concentrating at one place, to gather quite a respectable audience.

There are a few of Mr. Campbell's followers here, all of whom imagine that they are Baptists. It is quite evident they have been but very imperfectly indoctrinated in the tenets of their society. They think it is quite strange that we should say they are not Baptists.

I am waiting and hoping for assistance in the work here, but, as yet, have had no encouragement from without. Our membership consists of one male and about seventeen females, all of whom are poor. They are doing all in their power to support their pastor, and pay church expenses; but it is not possible that they should do it without aid from our brethren in other churches. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick;" and I

am afraid we will yet have to abandon the field, while our cry for help is heard in the land, and is unheeded. Will you not give us the benefit of your large influence, and direct the attention of your readers specially to this work? The brethren are not asked to pay me a salary, but simply to aid the little church in supporting me, that is, paying actual expenses. Will they do this? Responses must come very soon, or we will have to yield to the inevitable. Brethren, help now.

W. H. TUCKER.

Baton Rouge, La., July 7, 1877.

REMARKS:—Will not the brethren in Louisiana and Mississippi heed this cry from Baton Rouge? No better man could be found for the post. Will not Bre. McIntosh consider this point, and influence his Board to help, and help now?

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR THE YOUNG MINISTERS.

Less than two months remain, and still the question is unsettled whether the Board will be warranted in inviting our twelve or thirteen young ministers of the very first promise to return to the school, and complete their course. There are not less than fifty thousand Baptists in Mississippi and West Tennessee, who profess to be in favor of ministerial education, and still not one of our seminaries has yet given five cents the past two years. Will not every brother and sister minister to themselves with something before this month closes? God will bless the act, if done for his cause and glory.

SUBSCRIPTIONS MADE.

- J. R. Graves, \$100; Mrs. J. R. Graves, 100; Miss Nora Graves, 100; from a poor sister, one State or postage, 100; no name, 100; E. M. Walton, 100; E. F. H. Johnson, 100; J. R. Jordan, Rutledge, Tenn., 100; Miss Patti A. Owen, Courtland, Ala., 100; John Newberry, Mooringsport, La., 100; J. P. Bashaw, Mount Juliet, Tenn., 100; G. W. Garrett, Pochontas, Tenn., 100; W. D. Stanton, Atlanta, Ga., 200; Jas. C. Williams, Eagleville, Tenn., 100; J. W. Bashaw, Mt. Juliet, Tenn., 100; J. W. Chatham, Tenn., 100; C. M. Broadway, La., 100; A. O. Montague, Tenn., 100; Jos. Robertson, Tenn., 200; J. A. Holscher, Texas, 100; N. A. Holman, Tennessee, 100; C. M. Sherrouse, Louisiana, 100; Rev. S. C. Lusk, Mississippi, 100; J. W. Tadhafarro, Tennessee, 100; Mrs. D. A. Fort, Alabama, 100; W. T. Bennett, Tennessee, 100; Mary Hyatt, Ark., 100; Hannah Hyatt, Ark., 100; D. A. Flournoy and wife, Ala., 200; Bertie Shelton, Texas, 100; J. S. Pyland, Texas, 100; Mrs. M. G. Pyland, Texas, 100; W. C. Johnson, Tennessee, 100; T. J. Eastes, Tennessee, 100; E. W. Saulman, Tennessee, 100; John A. Wiley, Alabama, 100; Mrs. Z. C. Todd, Tennessee, 200; Miss Ann Murray, Tennessee, 100; J. C. N. Robertson, Ark., 100; Mrs. J. A. Burkley, Texas, 500; W. A. Jones, Cal., 1000; Wm. L. Price, Ky., 100.

DECOUREY'S FRIEND.

We have received the following sums for Bro. DeCourey, and we especially call upon Arkansas Baptists to help him. Shall he not be allowed to return the first of September? One hundred and twenty-five dollars will enable him to do so, and enable him to attend another year. Help him, brethren:—

- Mary E. Winstead, Louisiana, 5.00; R. R. Irion, Louisiana, 2.00; Isham West, Louisiana, 2.00; J. R. Graves \$1.00, McFadden 1.00, for Greek Testament; Luke M. Lee, Paris, Tenn., 2.25; Henry Bennett, Louisiana, 1.00; R. A. Rhodes, Arkansas, 5.00; Wm. Murrell, Ark., 5.00.

AMONG THE COMMANCHES.—OUR TRIP.

I promised to give the readers of THE BAPTIST a sketch of the results of my journey to the Wild Tribes. The Wichita Agency is about one hundred miles due west of the Seminole nation, but the way we had to travel it is much farther. We would ride all day and stop where night would overtake us and hobble our horses out, spread our simple repast, partake of it with thankful hearts, and stretch ourselves on our blankets for a sweet repose, provided the mosquitoes permitted. We traveled thus for three days getting out of provisions the second day. When we stopped at night the Indians along supplied themselves with material from their horse tails and soon several

serviceable fish lines were made. I supplied hooks, they caught grasshoppers for bait, and we soon were regaling ourselves on fish roasted on the coals without salt or bread. The delicacy of the meal however was a land terrapin (tortoise) thrown alive into the fire and roasted. It proved grateful to a hungry mouth.

We passed through extensive prairie dog settlements, the little fellows were ever a source of attraction and amusement to our party. I saw rabbits, weasels, and owls all living with the dogs in their houses. It is said that in each den there is a rattlesnake, but I did not examine.

The little fellows have great curiosity, and like their more civilized canine brethren, keep up an incessant barking while any one is near. But approach too near, and they dart into their dens in a twinkling. The plan was to make the appearance of large parties except that the grasshopper and the sail sandy. The latter constant strong wind, the heat at this season would be almost unbearable.

Wewoka, Indian Territory.  
 This is the first of a series of short articles which will appear weekly. Will the readers of THE BAPTIST send their contributions to the editor of THE BAPTIST, New York, N. Y., or to the editor of THE BAPTIST, Wewoka, Indian Territory.

ORPHANS.

At her own residence in Lexington parish, La., on July 19th, 1877, age forty-five years, two months and twenty-one days, Mrs. Elizabeth Starns, daughter of the late John and Levisa Stetson, and widow of the late E. B. Starns, who died a prisoner of war of the Confederate army in 1863. Sister Starns was born, raised, married and died in this parish, and was loved and respected by all who knew her. She was left a widow with five little children at the death of her husband, and, notwithstanding she was stripped of husband and property, she has raised her children in credit and honor. She professed faith in Christ and was baptized into the fellowship of Enon Baptist church in 1872, and ever after lived a consistent Christian, leaving unmistakable evidence of her acceptance with that Savior she professed to love and serve while living. A few hours before her death, she called her children and friends to her bedside, and requested them not to weep for her, that she was happier than they, but to prepare to meet her in heaven. After a few more instructions as to what they should do after her decease, she fell asleep in the arms of Jesus. In the death of Sister Starns, her children have lost a kind and affectionate mother, the church a bright ornament, and the community a good neighbor; but we do not mourn as those who have no hope; for she is not dead; the casket is left here for a while, but the jewel is bright in glory. Then, bereaved ones, weep no more. She cannot come to you; but you can go to her. The Lord gave, and hath taken away; and may the response arise from the heart-stricken ones, "Amen to the doings of God." God's grace will be sufficient; trust in him; thank God that happy meeting, and press forward.

Meet around God's shining throne,  
 Meet to part no more.  
 From adverse and lowering storms,  
 His favored daughter he bore;  
 And with you bright angelic forms,  
 She lives to die no more.  
 Prepare us, blessed Lord, to share  
 The bliss thy people have.  
 Who among thy glorious throng appear,  
 And dwell in perfect love.  
 Springfield, La. S. D. SIMMS.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. U. H. Biggs of Crockett county to Miss Kattie A. Jones of Dyer county.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. T. W. Walker to Miss Bettie E. Jones; both of Dyer county, Tenn.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. U. H. Biggs of Crockett county to Miss Kattie A. Jones of Dyer county.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. T. W. Walker to Miss Bettie E. Jones; both of Dyer county, Tenn.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. U. H. Biggs of Crockett county to Miss Kattie A. Jones of Dyer county.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. T. W. Walker to Miss Bettie E. Jones; both of Dyer county, Tenn.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. U. H. Biggs of Crockett county to Miss Kattie A. Jones of Dyer county.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. T. W. Walker to Miss Bettie E. Jones; both of Dyer county, Tenn.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. U. H. Biggs of Crockett county to Miss Kattie A. Jones of Dyer county.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. T. W. Walker to Miss Bettie E. Jones; both of Dyer county, Tenn.

NEWS SUMMARY.

THE SOUTH.

A very large establishment for converting cane into pulp for the manufacture of paper is about to be put into operation in Wilmington, N. C., by the national fiber company.

A rich vein of silver ore has been discovered five miles northwest of the town of Montague, Miss. Good judges say the ore contains 50 per cent of silver with enough gold to pay all expenses.

At the press convention of South Carolina in May last, it was determined that a dollar should be made to come from each county in the state fifty dollars for the completion of the state fifty-dollar bond.

The little fellows have great curiosity, and like their more civilized canine brethren, keep up an incessant barking while any one is near. But approach too near, and they dart into their dens in a twinkling. The plan was to make the appearance of large parties except that the grasshopper and the sail sandy. The latter constant strong wind, the heat at this season would be almost unbearable.

Wewoka, Indian Territory.  
 This is the first of a series of short articles which will appear weekly. Will the readers of THE BAPTIST send their contributions to the editor of THE BAPTIST, New York, N. Y., or to the editor of THE BAPTIST, Wewoka, Indian Territory.

At her own residence in Lexington parish, La., on July 19th, 1877, age forty-five years, two months and twenty-one days, Mrs. Elizabeth Starns, daughter of the late John and Levisa Stetson, and widow of the late E. B. Starns, who died a prisoner of war of the Confederate army in 1863. Sister Starns was born, raised, married and died in this parish, and was loved and respected by all who knew her. She was left a widow with five little children at the death of her husband, and, notwithstanding she was stripped of husband and property, she has raised her children in credit and honor. She professed faith in Christ and was baptized into the fellowship of Enon Baptist church in 1872, and ever after lived a consistent Christian, leaving unmistakable evidence of her acceptance with that Savior she professed to love and serve while living. A few hours before her death, she called her children and friends to her bedside, and requested them not to weep for her, that she was happier than they, but to prepare to meet her in heaven. After a few more instructions as to what they should do after her decease, she fell asleep in the arms of Jesus. In the death of Sister Starns, her children have lost a kind and affectionate mother, the church a bright ornament, and the community a good neighbor; but we do not mourn as those who have no hope; for she is not dead; the casket is left here for a while, but the jewel is bright in glory. Then, bereaved ones, weep no more. She cannot come to you; but you can go to her. The Lord gave, and hath taken away; and may the response arise from the heart-stricken ones, "Amen to the doings of God." God's grace will be sufficient; trust in him; thank God that happy meeting, and press forward.

Meet around God's shining throne,  
 Meet to part no more.  
 From adverse and lowering storms,  
 His favored daughter he bore;  
 And with you bright angelic forms,  
 She lives to die no more.  
 Prepare us, blessed Lord, to share  
 The bliss thy people have.  
 Who among thy glorious throng appear,  
 And dwell in perfect love.  
 Springfield, La. S. D. SIMMS.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. U. H. Biggs of Crockett county to Miss Kattie A. Jones of Dyer county.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. T. W. Walker to Miss Bettie E. Jones; both of Dyer county, Tenn.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. U. H. Biggs of Crockett county to Miss Kattie A. Jones of Dyer county.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. T. W. Walker to Miss Bettie E. Jones; both of Dyer county, Tenn.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. U. H. Biggs of Crockett county to Miss Kattie A. Jones of Dyer county.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. T. W. Walker to Miss Bettie E. Jones; both of Dyer county, Tenn.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. U. H. Biggs of Crockett county to Miss Kattie A. Jones of Dyer county.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. T. W. Walker to Miss Bettie E. Jones; both of Dyer county, Tenn.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. U. H. Biggs of Crockett county to Miss Kattie A. Jones of Dyer county.

At the residence of the bride's father, W. T. Jones, July 25th, by S. K. Tigrett, Mr. T. W. Walker to Miss Bettie E. Jones; both of Dyer county, Tenn.

much as they would produce in as many years.

The ship channel company of Houston, Texas, assures the city that it intends to put the bays in navigable condition, according to contract, for the fall trade. It claims to have expended much more than its estimate, in improvement.

The mayor of Tampa, Florida, has prohibited communication, direct or indirect, with the city of Havana.

The health officer of Savannah reports the city never more free of sickness than now. There are no epidemics of any kind.

Dr. Taylor has analyzed the water of a number of wells and springs of Richmond, Va., and says: "Most of these waters are well known, and all are extensively used. Under the influence of a well-organized habitation affecting the citizens of Richmond is common with the rest of humanity, which suggests one to believe that the water he is accustomed to drink is surprisingly excellent, the properties of some of the worst of these waters were but a few years ago, and they will be forgotten, something that is not a philosophy, but a science in practical terms."

Mr. J. L. Hagan of Rowan county, Texas, has a mine in Chertsey town which was opened in the region of the winter, and which has been producing a robust life and growth of the trees in the season.

The Montgomery Advertiser and Mail says that Montgomery can boast of largest compress in the south, the largest outdoor factory and the largest saw-mill in the state. It is a fine machine that in one day gives every individual in the state a pound of the cooling material.

Mrs. Wm. Ford of Chatham county, Tenn., was almost dropping over a slumber the other night when she felt something odd and uneasy creeping her feet. A couple of snakes had crept under her bed and were crawling about her feet. She was taken by it, but she threw the snakes out of the room. She is in a fair way to recover.

Clark Mills, the American sculptor, has been to Savannah, Ga., to procure objects of art for the Smithsonian institute. He sculpted a statue of the Indian chiefs confined in the fort, a large sword, half-eighth of a foot in length and two and a half feet across the middle, and other curiosities. The Indians were so contented with their lot.

A Rev. Mr. N. is stirring up bad or rather good feeling in Virginia by trying to move Captain John Smith's tomb.

The seashore camp meeting is being held near Haysboro, Miss., between Mississippi City and Bayou. The grounds comprise two hundred acres, situated on the gulf of Mexico. Sea bathing and every comfort for campers out render the religious gathering attractive. The trustees of the camp-ground have erected improvements valued at seventeen thousand dollars.

The Hamilton (Ga.) Journal says that Mr. Alfred Johnson, five miles below Hamilton, has discovered a den of horned snakes on his plantation. He has killed two of them and seen several others. They are of a white and black speckle color. The horn is on the tip of the tail, and is stuck into everything that comes within reach. This settles the question that there is such a thing as a horned snake.

A number of Spaniards are in south Florida for the purpose of purchasing beef for the Cuban market. They are well provided with money, and are paying liberal prices.

There is some talk of abandoning the high school as a part of the public school system of Augusta, Ga. The newspapers of the state deprecate the step. The working of the school has been highly satisfactory.

Immigrants from the north and west arrive at Tampa, Florida, by every train, and the industrial interests of that section of the state were never in a more prosperous condition.

The new directory of Wilmington, North Carolina, gives that city a population of 19,240, an increase of 5,271 over the United States census of 1870, and an increase of 4,400 over the census of the last directory.

The Pensacola, Florida, Gazette says there are fig trees in Pensacola known by living men to be more than sixty years old, but how much older is not known. Sixty years more, or a hundred years, may be the limit of their thrifty lives; but we have no data for prediction. They still yield profusely and are in full vigor.

The colored churches are numerically very strong in Atlanta. The Methodists and Baptists head the list, with about 6,500 members each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recent advices from the Black Hills show that a party of ninety-eight miners, with two women, killed more hostile Indians in a day than General Sherman's ill-managed and scattered army have killed this season. Cooped up behind breastworks, the band of pioneers repulsed charge after charge, and dealt death with unerring aim among the savage foe, who at length withdrew from the contest, leaving one hundred and sixteen bodies on the field.

Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have very stringent laws for the punishment of railway strikers. The laws provide for a heavy fine and imprisonment, varying from six months to a year for any locomotive engineer or other employe of a railroad who engages in a strike, incites others to strike, or combines to bring about a strike, or abandons a locomotive in his charge when attached to a passenger or freight train, or who refuses to do his duty. Similar penalties are provided for persons who obstruct a railroad track or impair railway service. The Pennsylvania law is the most severe. The difficulty about enforcing such laws in the present widespread reign of violence is to arrest the offending parties. They can not be singled out of the mass of improvement, a change of climate was advised.

It has been to the Hot Springs in Arkansas twice, each time giving their treatment a thorough trial. Finally came back all right, and with no hope of help. His wife was discouraged with no hope of help. His wife was discouraged with no hope of help. His wife was discouraged with no hope of help.

The Buffalo Evening Post, after an existence of twenty-seven years, has suspended publication. The editor explains the cause of the event to be "accumulation of debt, a diminishing income, and no prospect of improvement," all brought about by the change in the times.

Turkish Love of Water.

A Turk thinks he can do nothing so grateful to God and man as the setting up of a fountain by the roadside or in the streets of the city, where the wayfarer and his animals may appease their thirst and bless the name of him who provided for their wants. Often in my travels in the interior of Turkey I have halted beneath the shade of a wide-spreading plane tree to slake my thirst at the limpid waters of a marble fountain, and to repose from the noonday heat. There is always some edifying dictum from the koran, that "water is the gift of God, and blessed is he who distributes it," or that "water is the source of life and health," etc. There is a practical piety in these monuments of charity that speaks well for the benevolent disposition of the Mussulman. The Turks are great consumers of water, and they are good judges of its quality and nice in what they use. The favorite water that is sold at a para a glass in the streets is from Asia; either from Tchamidis, or from Karakoulak, some ten miles up the Bosphorus, several miles inward from Becons. This is brought to the landing in barrels, on horses' backs, put in barges, and in this way carried to Constantinople before daylight. Notwithstanding the length of the journey, it is as pure as crystal. The vendors cry it as "Bowz guibi," "as good as ice." A pasha will drain two large goblets at a swallow. As water is said to have fattening properties, the large draughts they take of it may be the cause, in part, of the obesity to which both sexes of the Turks are subject.—Constantinople Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Subterranean Fish.

An artesian well in Ventura county Cal., spouts up fish. In a meeting of the San Francisco academy of sciences specimens of the fish, supposed to be trout, were presented. The well was bored in 1871, and every year since has thrown out immense quantities of freshly spawned fish in April and May. The

well is capped, having three two-inch apertures, from one of which people were in the habit of filling barrels with water for household uses. In that way the fish were discovered. The cap was removed, and fish were ejected in large numbers. In a bucketful one-fourth of the weight was fish. The fish are of various sizes, the largest about an inch in length. The nearest stream where fish are found is twenty-five miles away.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The name Cashmere Bouquet, as applied to Toilet Soaps and Perfumery, is registered and patented as a trade-mark by Colgate & Co., New York. Purchasers however, need hardly be warned against imitations: the genuine article is so universally esteemed as to have made the names Cashmere Bouquet and Colgate & Co. nearly synonymous.

Facts for the People.

It is an undoubted fact that no article was ever placed before the public with so much undisputed evidence of its great medicinal value as the

Vegetine.

For every complaint for which Vegetine is recommended, many testimonials of what it has done is furnished to the public at large, and no one should fail to observe that nearly all of the testimonials are from people right at home, where the Vegetine is prepared, and as the tests and numbers are given, there can be no possible doubt about the matter.

Boston, Dec. 17, 1872.  
 H. R. Stevens, Dear Sir:—May I ask the name of the doctor you took for your case public? In 1871, while on picket duty in the army, I was taken with a fit, which lasted all night, and I was taken into camp and doted with whiskey and quinine. After this had my every day, and was taken to Newbury Hospital, and there treated by the attending physician. I grew worse and was sent home. I remained in poor health for four years, and was attended by many physicians and tried many medicines on different parts of my body, and my head was so diseased as to be frightful to look at, and painful beyond endurance. After trying the most eminent physicians, without improvement, a change of climate was advised.

It has been to the Hot Springs in Arkansas twice, each time giving their treatment a thorough trial. Finally came back all right, and with no hope of help. His wife was discouraged with no hope of help. His wife was discouraged with no hope of help.

The Buffalo Evening Post, after an existence of twenty-seven years, has suspended publication. The editor explains the cause of the event to be "accumulation of debt, a diminishing income, and no prospect of improvement," all brought about by the change in the times.

A Turk thinks he can do nothing so grateful to God and man as the setting up of a fountain by the roadside or in the streets of the city, where the wayfarer and his animals may appease their thirst and bless the name of him who provided for their wants. Often in my travels in the interior of Turkey I have halted beneath the shade of a wide-spreading plane tree to slake my thirst at the limpid waters of a marble fountain, and to repose from the noonday heat. There is always some edifying dictum from the koran, that "water is the gift of God, and blessed is he who distributes it," or that "water is the source of life and health," etc. There is a practical piety in these monuments of charity that speaks well for the benevolent disposition of the Mussulman. The Turks are great consumers of water, and they are good judges of its quality and nice in what they use. The favorite water that is sold at a para a glass in the streets is from Asia; either from Tchamidis, or from Karakoulak, some ten miles up the Bosphorus, several miles inward from Becons. This is brought to the landing in barrels, on horses' backs, put in barges, and in this way carried to Constantinople before daylight. Notwithstanding the length of the journey, it is as pure as crystal. The vendors cry it as "Bowz guibi," "as good as ice." A pasha will drain two large goblets at a swallow. As water is said to have fattening properties, the large draughts they take of it may be the cause, in part, of the obesity to which both sexes of the Turks are subject.—Constantinople Cor. Philadelphia Times.

It has been to the Hot Springs in Arkansas twice, each time giving their treatment a thorough trial. Finally came back all right, and with no hope of help. His wife was discouraged with no hope of help. His wife was discouraged with no hope of help.

The Buffalo Evening Post, after an existence of twenty-seven years, has suspended publication. The editor explains the cause of the event to be "accumulation of debt, a diminishing income, and no prospect of improvement," all brought about by the change in the times.

A Turk thinks he can do nothing so grateful to God and man as the setting up of a fountain by the roadside or in the streets of the city, where the wayfarer and his animals may appease their thirst and bless the name of him who provided for their wants. Often in my travels in the interior of Turkey I have halted beneath the shade of a wide-spreading plane tree to slake my thirst at the limpid waters of a marble fountain, and to repose from the noonday heat. There is always some edifying dictum from the koran, that "water is the gift of God, and blessed is he who distributes it," or that "water is the source of life and health," etc. There is a practical piety in these monuments of charity that speaks well for the benevolent disposition of the Mussulman. The Turks are great consumers of water, and they are good judges of its quality and nice in what they use. The favorite water that is sold at a para a glass in the streets is from Asia; either from Tchamidis, or from Karakoulak, some ten miles up the Bosphorus, several miles inward from Becons. This is brought to the landing in barrels, on horses' backs, put in barges, and in this way carried to Constantinople before daylight. Notwithstanding the length of the journey, it is as pure as crystal. The vendors cry it as "Bowz guibi," "as good as ice." A pasha will drain two large goblets at a swallow. As water is said to have fattening properties, the large draughts they take of it may be the cause, in part, of the obesity to which both sexes of the Turks are subject.—Constantinople Cor. Philadelphia Times.

It has been to the Hot Springs in Arkansas twice, each time giving their treatment a thorough trial. Finally came back all right, and with no hope of help. His wife was discouraged with no hope of help. His wife was discouraged with no hope of help.

The Buffalo Evening Post, after an existence of twenty-seven years, has suspended publication. The editor explains the cause of the event to be "accumulation of debt, a diminishing income, and no prospect of improvement," all brought about by the change in the times.

A Turk thinks he can do nothing so grateful to God and man as the setting up of a fountain by the roadside or in the streets of the city, where the wayfarer and his animals may appease their thirst and bless the name of him who provided for their wants. Often in my travels in the interior of Turkey I have halted beneath the shade of a wide-spreading plane tree to slake my thirst at the limpid waters of a marble fountain, and to repose from the noonday heat. There is always some edifying dictum from the koran, that "water is the gift of God, and blessed is he who distributes it," or that "water is the source of life and health," etc. There is a practical piety in these monuments of charity that speaks well for the benevolent disposition of the Mussulman. The Turks are great consumers of water, and they are good judges of its quality and nice in what they use. The favorite water that is sold at a para a glass in the streets is from Asia; either from Tchamidis, or from Karakoulak, some ten miles up the Bosphorus, several miles inward from Becons. This is brought to the landing in barrels, on horses' backs, put in barges, and in this way carried to Constantinople before daylight. Notwithstanding the length of the journey, it is as pure as crystal. The vendors cry it as "Bowz guibi," "as good as ice." A pasha will drain two large goblets at a swallow. As water is said to have fattening properties, the large draughts they take of it may be the cause, in part, of the obesity to which both sexes of the Turks are subject.—Constantinople Cor. Philadelphia Times.

It has been to the Hot Springs in Arkansas twice, each time giving their treatment a thorough trial. Finally came back all right, and with no hope of help. His wife was discouraged with no hope of help. His wife was discouraged with no hope of help.

The

**The Song of the Sinner**  
 And now my day of life is almost o'er,  
 Death comes—his step is on the door;  
 He comes a welcome guest,  
 He bids me enter, with no lurking thought  
 Of grief or hatred; but disturb me not  
 In my weary—let me rest!

The day has been so long—its noonday heat,  
 Its morning cold, so hard to bear—my feet  
 Such cruel thorns have pressed—  
 And, 'neath the storm that beat upon my head,  
 'Twas hard to walk with fire, unflinching tread,  
 I'm weary—let me rest!

Come near, my friends, and say a last goodnight,  
 Good-night!—I'll never see you more—no light  
 Sleep comes, and I am bliss,  
 A day's glad end, no more, no setting sun,  
 Weep, friends, no more, but rather joy that one  
 No more—now can rest!

Belle Marks

**HOW CUSTER DIED.**  
 Howard's Visit to Sitting Bull and What the Indians Told Him.

Howard talked with the camp followers regarding the Custer massacre and disclosed some new facts. This body of hostile, or a portion of it, was with Sitting Bull in that bloody affair, and thus the story that Howard relates may be depended upon—as they, not suspecting his mission among them, and in consideration of his residence among and relationship with him, talked to him as one of themselves. They state that many of Custer's men were killed by mounted Indians, who ran over them and killed them with their knives. The poor fellows were huddled together here and there and fought at great disadvantage, yet they killed a great many of their assailants, fighting desperately to the last. Sitting Bull asserted that the battle lasted but thirty minutes all told, ending with the death of Custer and a few men and officers who had rallied around him. This fact alone had gotten off some distance, and they had escaped; but, unfortunately, Custer changed his mind, turned, and ordered a charge, and the devoted party rushed upon the Indians with revolvers, shooting down the astonished savages right and left. Custer killed five himself, when his pistol emptied, and the foe pressed about him, he closed with a grappling savage, and beating out his brains with the butt, was shot as his victim fell to the ground. The doubtless true story supports the theory advanced by military men at the time of the massacre—the idea of some desperate final act receiving support from the position and location of the group of bodies about Custer, viz.: that he, seeing his command annihilated, and fearing to face the consequences of scorning to live when his soldiers lay dead about him, had deliberately rushed to certain death.

His body was not recognized at first, the Indians thinking him a scout; but being soon identified, all that remained of the famous general was propped up against the corpses of two soldiers, and so left to receive the advancing but too late troops. Poor Custer's heart was not cut out, as is previously reported, but he was barbarously killed with knives. Lieutenant Sturges was knocked off his horse, shot and knifed, his body stripped and thrown into the river. It must be Sturges' death which is thus described, as the Indians tell of this poor fellow as a young warrior who rode with a buckskin coat strapped to his saddle, and it is known he was so equipped. They also relate that two soldiers, who threw down their guns and surrendered, were set free and advised "to return to their people and tell them that all the whites would follow Custer unless they would let the Sioux alone." The poor fellows left, but the next day, probably crazy from fright, attempted to return, when the encountered some Indians who had been engaged against Reno, and were killed. Howard recognized many Custer trophies in the camp, among them Cooke's saddle and accoutrements. He thinks this camp of hostiles must be severely dealt with; that Sitting Bull must be secured or killed, or else the season's successes and surrenders will go almost for naught. I am convinced that Gen. Miles shares this opinion, at least partially, and that he is right in opposing any cessation of active and offensive operations until the suggested results are obtained. It must not be imagined that he is bloodthirsty in his plans or ideas in this business; on the contrary, he recognizes the fact that the Sioux even has rights the government must respect; but at the same time feels with all intel-

ligent observers, that its strong arm must now thoroughly assert itself before the field be abandoned. Any other course can but result in loss of all that has been gained, and endless repetition of campaigns against the Indians.—*New York Tribune.*

**THE WONDERS OF WOOLWICH.**

The Manufacture of Bullets—Stells and Catridge Cases—The Forty-Ton Steam Hammer.

The London newspapers of June 26th furnish us with a report of a visit made by one hundred and fifty members and associates of the society of engineers to the royal arsenal at Woolwich. On assembling at the arsenal the visitors were divided into two sections, each section proceeding in charge of a guide, one to the royal laboratory department, and the other to the royal carriage department. On leaving those departments the sections interchanged, and afterward both sections united and were conducted over the royal gun factories. In the laboratory the visitors were first shown the manufacture of bullets for the Martini Henry as well as for the Snider rifle, and also for Colt's revolvers. The bullet metal is first poured hot into a receiver which is forced up by hydraulic pressure, causing the solidified but still hot metal to issue from the top of a plunger as a rod. This operation is performed in what is designated the "lead-squirting room." The rod of metal is wound on to a drum as it issues forth until the contents of the hydraulic press are exhausted, when the drum, with its coil, is removed to the bullet-moulding room. Here the metal is first cut up into lengths and rough-shaped in one machine and finished in another. A large number of machines were busily at work making the three classes of bullets we have mentioned. The manufacture of the plug for the rear end of the bullet was also witnessed. The plug was formerly made of wood, but is now made from a special kind of powder, which is solidified under pressure. The shell foundry and shell-filling room were next visited, and shells of various sizes, from those of the 80-ton gun downward to 7-pounder shells, were seen in the various stages of manufacture. The cartridge-case factory was then visited, as were subsequently the rocket and the torpedo departments, and finally the model-room. In the royal carriage department some very interesting work was witnessed in the preparation of the details of carriages for the 28-ton and other guns. Much interest was evinced in some hand-saw machines at which small detail parts were being cut out of wrought-iron, just in the same way as fret-work is executed in wood. Another interesting engineering tool shown was a circular planing machine by Greenwood & Batley, of Leeds, and which has not been long at the arsenal. By its aid some pieces for the 38-ton gun platform were being planed. This tool will plane to a maximum radius of twenty-five feet. A number of other powerful and useful machines were examined. Upon arriving at the royal gun factories, the visitors were received by Capt. Porter, in the absence of Col. Younghusband, superintendent of the royal gun factories. Here special heats had been arranged by Col. Younghusband. They first saw the coiling of the white-hot bars for a breech-piece in the coil-mill. Thence they proceeded, under the guidance of Capt. Porter, to the rolling mill, where they saw the bars produced, and where they found some very good reversing gear to the rolls. In the forge a jacket, weighing about thirty tons, and intended for a 38-ton gun, was being manipulated under a 40-ton steam hammer with as much ease and dexterity as though it had only weighed thirty pounds. The operation of shrinking a breech-piece on to a steel tube, still for a 38-ton gun, was then witnessed, after which the experimental 80-ton gun was shown to the visitors, as were also the various parts of the three service 80-ton guns which are in process of manufacture. By means of a model, which could be taken apart, Capt. Porter explained the construction of these splendid weapons. The turnery, the rough boring mill, the rifling mill, and the pattern-room were successively visited, in the latter of which the members took leave of Capt. Porter, every one being highly gratified with the pleasing and instructive visit, for nowhere else could

**The Business Outlook**

If we can budge over this year, remarks a contemporary, the future is full of promise. In all directions we see causes for rejoicing. We have passed the worse, the better days are dawning upon us. Everywhere confidence is taking the place of doubt, and a better feeling is manifest in business circles throughout the length and breadth of the land.

**A Mechanical Horse.**

An ingenious gentleman of Berlin, H. Freylich Netzeck, has invented a horse. The animal is made of iron and the motive power, instead of being its own legs, is derived from the legs of the rider. The iron horse, as the Berlin papers call it, showed off his paces the other day in the garden of Hapsburg's summer theatre in the presence of the leading mechanical means and journalists of the German capital. The concerns described consisted of a couple of wheels, two motor lights, between which the rider sits, and after moving his legs, after the English fashion of riding, this means was so some that he rises and falls in the saddle and the thing goes along as fast as quick trotting horse. The road in every direction is all the same, whether the machine goes on over the smooth pavement, or over the hard English road, and the facility with which the steel-tired round corners, or sharp turns, is made, is a real marvel. Freylich Netzeck believes that this invention will be of great use to porters and others in the carrying of heavy loads, and he is confident that it will be highly appreciated by the numerous carriers who are fond of sultry exercise, but he is of the opinion that it will be of great use to the wealthy to buy and mount horses of flesh and blood. He counts plates, too, its application to the drawing of cabs, and other carriages. It is conceivable that in this invention will be the harbinger of the future. A man that does not eat and cannot do a full day of unestimable value in warfare. There are one or two omissions in the description from which we quote. We are not told how a man of flesh and blood is expected to support the fatigue of carrying by rising in his stirrups, or creating going in any place less than Berlin, or level as a billiard board.

**Business is beginning to revive in the south.**

The mining and agricultural industries of Georgia are in operation, and new ones are in process of construction. Soon a cotton factory in Atlanta will be completed, and when the power is turned on, the music of 20,000 spindles will be heard. The mining units of Tennessee after a death-like silence of years, are again in motion. Looking ahead we see the low of hope springing the heavens and away beyond we see the dawn of the most prosperous period we have ever had.

**Farmers Look Out.**

The St. Louis Republican directs attention to a smalling gun on the part of lightning rod men. It would be well if all persons approached by traveling agents were to take the advice contained in the last part of this article. There is the lightning rod trees, planted on unsuspecting farmers in this state that unsuspecting farmers and others who have not heard of it, would do well to have on their guard against. The lightning rod agent or agent, for they sometimes travel in pairs, tell their intended victim that a rod is worth fifty-seven and a half cents, or some such price, a foot but as an experiment they will put one for him exclusively for five dollars, and wait on him for the money. When this attractive proposition is accepted, the victim is made to sign a note or contract which he supposes is an obligation to pay \$5 in three or six months, but which turns out to be a note for \$70. The rod is put up and the agents drive off, but in a few days afterward another man comes along with the farmer's note for \$70, duly signed, and demands payment. Of course the victim is surprised and bewildered, and indignantly denies that he ever signed such a note; but there is the inexorable handwriting, which binds him for the sum claimed. Our friends in the country would do well to refuse to sign all contracts offered them by traveling agents who cannot give unquestionable references; there is usually a catch in them which is not discovered till the wrong is beyond remedy.

**A Drug that Cures Bashfulness.**

We should hardly expect to find in the materia medica a cure for bashfulness, says the Journal of Chemistry, but which has lately attracted considerable attention in professional circles, is said to answer this purpose. According to Dr. W. Tanner, whatever may have been said of coca in the human system, this much is certain, that it causes timid people, who are usually ill at ease in society, and particularly so before strangers, to appear in good advantage under these cir-

stances. In other words, it cures bashfulness. Its effects on depression of spirits, he says, are what might be expected from a drug whose action is "energy-giving and bashfulness curing." He has not seen any corresponding mental or physical depression attending its after effects. Its action may be largely increased by combining it with an alkali. It may be that the alkali dissolves some of its active principles that otherwise would remain undissolved.

**Mountains in the Moon.**

It is an ascertained fact that there are three classes of lunar mountains. The first of these consists of isolated, separate, distinct mountains of a very curious character. The distinguishing characteristic of these mountains is this: They start up from a plain quite suddenly. On each it is well known that mountains generally go in ranges or groups, but we find these isolated lunar mountains standing up entirely apart, never having been connected with any range. The one named Pico is 9,000 feet high; this mountain has the form of an immense sugar-loaf; and if our readers can imagine a fairly proportioned sugar-loaf 9,000 feet in height, and themselves situated above it, so as to be able to look down upon its apex, they will have an approximate idea of the appearance of Pico.

**Our Poets.**

Attention has been drawn recently to the financial situation of the most eminent literary men of the United States. Longfellow is said to be in independent circumstances; but he obtained credit with his wife, and has shown no small sagacity in taking care of it. William Cullen Bryant is rich; but his income from poetry would not keep a head over his head. Lowell is out of the reach of want; but the muses have not enriched him. Whittier, in his old age, has about five hundred dollars a year.

earth. It is 18,000 feet high, and there is another still higher, rising 25,000 feet above its base. In this feature, then, the moon corresponds with the earth, but with this difference, what is the rule on earth is the exception in the moon.

**Advantages of Crying.**

A French physician is out in a long dissertation on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during surgical operations. He contends that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which nature always gives way to their natural feelings more speedily than those who suppose it unworthy a man to be so, say such symptoms of cowardice, or rather to be a man who is not a man.

**Sound Sleep.**

It is well to know how much may be done for the existence by the habitual necessity of sound sleep. Late hours, and strong and of course incompatible with this, is a habit. On this topic Dr. Richardson says it has been pointed out how to trace the beginnings of pulmonary consumption to late hours of an early night and evening parties, by which the system is broken and the constitution is ruined. But he adds: "It is a noble gift, the habit of taking a decent and regular sleep, be maintained every source of depression every latent form of disease, is quickened and intensified. The sleepless exhaustion, which is well with all other process of exhaustion, or it kills imperceptibly by a rapid production of premature old age, which leads directly to premature death." There is an explanation why many people die earlier than they ought to do. They violate the primary principle of taking a regular night's rest. If they sleep in the night, they dream all sorts of nonsense. That is to say, they do not sleep soundly, or to any useful purpose, or dreaming is nothing more than wild imaginative notions passing through the brain while but sleeping or dozing. In dreaming there is no power or restorative rest.

**The Best Way to Dry Fruit.**

As the season for drying fruit is now passing, we would call the attention of the merchant to the attention of the state to the importance of securing upon their customers the best quality of taking more pains in drying than has been done in the past.

**Goats for Milk.**

In many hilly portions of Europe goats are kept to a considerable extent for milk, and in some sections the milk is largely manufactured into cheese. The Toronto Globe says there seems to be settling in a fashion to keep goats for their milk in that section, and comments upon it after this humorous style: "Why not? These sweet-acented animals have a decided advantage over the cow kind. They are better foragers, and cost little or nothing to keep. An ordinary garden fence is nothing to an enterprising member of the Capra family, and they are not at all particular in their choice of tender plants. When young herbs or early lettuce fail, there are many varieties of flowers and garden plants that serve for a meal; and when shut off from this delicate diet, a clean-washed Sunday shirt can be disposed of with considerable relish. And then their literary appetites are amazing. They will discuss the merits of the largest morning newspaper in two minutes, by Shrewsbury clock, and digest it too, for that matter. They are also remarkably playful, and take especial delight in butting the children for the fun. But their crowning glory is the delicious odor that exhalates. Lubin's choice extract is no more to it, for when a goat is within forty yards of the house one fancies himself wandering in the groves of Araby. By all means, cultivate the goat."

**Hog-House.**

My hog-house is 18 by 42 feet, hall through center lengthwise of the building, five feet wide, leaving space on each side six and one-half feet wide, which is divided into six stalls 7 by 6 feet, giving room for twelve brood sows. I put a small trough in each pen next to the

hall, and feed and water from the inside. The building is eight feet high at the eaves, and is covered with a good shingle roof. The building is set four feet high, with a balcony on each side, outside, with a chute for the hogs to pass up and down from building to yards, a door to every stall from outside with three feet high at outer edge of balcony, to keep hogs from running off; a four-light window over every door; also large door in each end, with windows on each side of the large doors, and one window in each gable end, making eighteen windows. Lower story is used for shelter for sows and pigs while turned into the yard in daytime. Windows are made to slide sideways, so as to give air when weather is moderate or warm. I built my house in the summer of 1871; have had good luck with my hogs since.

**Whipped Cream for Any Use.**

Whipped cream for any use.—Allow one quart of powdered sugar to one quart of cream; if for coffee or chocolate no flavoring is needed; if for dessert orange-flower is very nice, or any other you may choose; whip the cream and sugar with rods until it froths; as the froth rises take off with a spoon and dry on an inverted sieve. So continue until the cream is all used.

**Eggs Baked on a Plate.**

Take small tin-plates—and have enough to supply each member of the family—but set them slightly, so that the eggs will not stick to them, and break the eggs into each plate (which should have been well heated previously), let them bake just long enough to set the whites.—*C. G.*

**Fire-Proof Cement.**

Take the white of eggs and some ashes with a little salt. This makes a cement that is fireproof. I have used cement of this kind for my stove with great success.—*Country Gentleman.*

**To Wash Corsets.**

Take out the steels; use hot water; one teaspoonful borax to every half water; place the corsets on the washboard and scrub with a clean brush, using very little soap; do not boil the corsets, but if very yellow, bleach in the sun; rinse well; rub in a little starch, and iron when quite damp.—*Rural New Yorker.*

**Cure for Felon.**

Take equal parts of gum camphor, gum opium, castile soap and brown sugar. Let a druggist prepare it, and apply a thick plaster of it.

**MARKET REPORT.**

**MEMPHIS.**

Flour.....	\$ 7 50	a	10 50
Wheat.....	1 35	a	1 65
Corn.....	64	a	65
Oats.....	51	a	60
Lard.....	10	a	11
Bacon—Clear Sides.....	8 1/2	a	
Hay—Best.....	16 00	a	20 00
Whisky—Common.....	85	a	4 00
Robertson County.....	1 75	a	8 00
Bourbon.....	5 90	a	5 50
Lincoln County.....	1 75	a	8 00
Highwines.....	1 13	a	1 15
Cotton—Ordinary.....		a	10
Good Ordinary.....		a	11
Low Middling.....		a	11 1/2

**LIVE STOCK.**

Cattle—Good to extra.....	4	a	4
Medium butchers.....	3 1/2	a	4 1/2
Common.....	2	a	2 1/2
Hogs—Selected.....	5 1/2	a	5 1/2
Fair to good.....	3	a	3 1/2
Sheep—Good to choice.....	4 00	a	4 50
Common to fair.....	2 00	a	3 00

**LOUISVILLE.**

Flour.....	\$ 6 50	a	7 00
Wheat—Red and Amber.....	1 30	a	54
Corn—sacked.....	52	a	45
Oats.....	40	a	45
Hay—Timothy.....	9 00	a	12 00
Pork—Mess.....	13 75	a	14 00
Lard.....	8 1/2	a	
Bacon—Clear Sides.....	8 1/2	a	8 1/2

**NEW ORLEANS.**

Flour.....	\$ 5 25	a	8 00
Corn.....	60	a	65
Oats.....	47	a	48
Hay.....	16 00	a	18 00
Pork.....	14 50	a	14 75
Sugar.....	7	a	11
Molasses.....	45	a	60
Whisky.....	1 05	a	1 10
Cotton.....		a	11

tightly, and sew neatly and straight with the seam.

**FARM AND HOME.**

**TWELVE RULES FOR SUCCESSFUL FARMING.**

1. Drain your wet, boggy land.

2. Plow deep and loosen the subsoil.

3. Plow and shelter for your manure and make it as dry as possible by mixing with straw.

4. Use the best commercial fertilizers intelligently, and do not use one in excess of what the soil can bear.

5. Plow early, especially your cotton and corn land.

6. Plow all manure into the soil, and do not let it rot on the surface.

7. Plow early, especially your cotton and corn land.

8. Plow all manure into the soil, and do not let it rot on the surface.

9. Plow early, especially your cotton and corn land.

10. Plow all manure into the soil, and do not let it rot on the surface.

11. Plow early, especially your cotton and corn land.

12. Plow all manure into the soil, and do not let it rot on the surface.

13. Plow early, especially your cotton and corn land.

14. Plow all manure into the soil, and do not let it rot on the surface.

15. Plow early, especially your cotton and corn land.

16. Plow all manure into the soil, and do not let it rot on the surface.

17. Plow early, especially your cotton and corn land.

18. Plow all manure into the soil, and do not let it rot on the surface.

19. Plow early, especially your cotton and corn land.

20. Plow all manure into the soil, and do not let it rot on the surface.

21. Plow early, especially your cotton and corn land.

22. Plow all manure into the soil, and do not let it rot on the surface.

23. Plow early, especially your cotton and corn land.

24. Plow all manure into the soil, and do not let it rot on the surface.

25. Plow early, especially your cotton and corn land.

26. Plow all manure into the soil, and do not let it rot on the surface.

27. Plow early, especially your cotton and corn land.

28. Plow all manure into the soil, and do not let it rot on the surface.

29. Plow early, especially your cotton and corn land.

30. Plow all manure into the soil, and do not let it rot on the surface.

31. Plow early, especially your cotton and corn land.

32. Plow all manure into the soil, and do not let it rot on the surface.

33. Plow early, especially your cotton and corn land.

34. Plow all manure into the soil, and do not let it rot on the surface.

35. Plow early, especially your cotton and corn land.

36. Plow all manure into the soil, and do not let it rot on the surface.

37. Plow early, especially your cotton and corn land.

38. Plow all manure into the soil, and do not let it rot on the surface.

39. Plow early, especially your cotton and corn land.

40. Plow all manure into the soil, and do not let it rot on the surface.



Advertising Department.

Rates, per Nonpareil Line, Each Time. Single insertion, 10 cents. Three months, 25 cents. Six months, 45 cents. One year, 80 cents.

The Baptist has by far the largest circulation of any religious paper in the south, and is the recognized organ of the four great States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, and North Alabama.

Music Books, Music Books

Do not forget to carry with you to the Seashore or the Mountains

THE WORLD OF SONG.

This magnificent collection is enriched with the best compositions of our most distinguished Song Composers. Each song is a gem. 59 pages, each of Full Sheet Music size and well illustrated. Price \$2.50 in boards.

Genes of the Dance.

This book is quite equal to the very best for "Genes of Strauss" which preceded it. In addition to the newer Strauss compositions, which fill one-third of the volume, are brilliant music by Gungl, Lannoe, Zakoff, Faust, Goffinet, and others. This gives our great variety of music. Full Sheet Music size. \$2.50 in boards. \$1.50 in cloth.

Piano at Home.

A very attractive book, with nearly all the best and most popular Piano-forte Duets of our hand played. \$2.00 in boards. \$1.00 in cloth. Either book mailed, post free, for 50c price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON.

C. H. Ditson & Co., J. F. Ditson & Co., 71 Broadway, New York.

\$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES.

Known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COLLIER & CO., Chicago.

\$1200 Salary.

Salary, \$1200 per month. Agents wanted. Particulars free. Address, J. H. HALL & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

\$2500 A YEAR.

Agents wanted. Particulars free. Address, J. H. HALL & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

\$66 a week in your own town.

Particulars free. Address, J. H. HALL & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Stamton Female Seminary

Stamton, N.Y. Rev. J. E. Hiller, A.M., Principal, with a full and experienced corps of teachers, including Mrs. J. E. Hiller, school net secretary.

THE BEST and only standard machines

Victor Mill and COOK EVAPORATOR. BEST PREMIUM AT 125 STATE FAIR. Grand Medal at Centennial Exhibition.

Boarding House for Sale,

Containing eight comfortable rooms with nine piazzas and two without, good dining-room, etc. Address, J. N. McFARLANE, Winchester, Tenn.

OUR SCHOOLS.

MARY SHARP COLLEGE.

Winchester, Tenn. FEMALE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Session of this Institution will open on the first Wednesday (5th) of September, 1877.

Faculty, Literary: Z. C. GRAVES, LL.D., President, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.

Faculty, Scientific: Mrs. M. E. Van House, A.M., First Assistant. Miss Matie Hedden, A.M., Second Assistant.

Faculty, Art, Drawing and Painting: Mrs. J. C. Graves, A.M., Professor of Mathematics.

Faculty, Music: Mrs. M. E. Van House, A.M., Professor of Music.

Faculty, Languages: Mrs. M. E. Van House, A.M., Professor of French and German.

Faculty, Physical: Mrs. M. E. Van House, A.M., Professor of Natural History.

SOUTHWESTERN Baptist University.

JACKSON, TENN.

The next session of this Institution will commence on Monday, September 1st, 1877.

Faculty, Literary: Mrs. M. E. Van House, A.M., President.

Faculty, Scientific: Mrs. M. E. Van House, A.M., First Assistant.

Faculty, Art, Drawing and Painting: Mrs. J. C. Graves, A.M., Professor of Mathematics.

Faculty, Music: Mrs. M. E. Van House, A.M., Professor of Music.

Faculty, Languages: Mrs. M. E. Van House, A.M., Professor of French and German.

Faculty, Physical: Mrs. M. E. Van House, A.M., Professor of Natural History.

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE.

CLINTON, MISS.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, September 20th, 1877.

Faculty, Literary: Mrs. M. E. Van House, A.M., President.

Faculty, Scientific: Mrs. M. E. Van House, A.M., First Assistant.

Faculty, Art, Drawing and Painting: Mrs. J. C. Graves, A.M., Professor of Mathematics.

Faculty, Music: Mrs. M. E. Van House, A.M., Professor of Music.

Faculty, Languages: Mrs. M. E. Van House, A.M., Professor of French and German.

Faculty, Physical: Mrs. M. E. Van House, A.M., Professor of Natural History.

THE SUCCESS NEW MONTHLY FARM GRANGE

Our extended even beyond our most sanguine expectations, and we are now open a solid foundation.

Subscription price, 75 cents per annum in advance. Single copies, 25 cents.

Address, GEO. H. MORRIS, Memphis, Tenn.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT

Speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known and sure remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured.

Address, DR. J. C. BECK, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Atlanta Paper Mills,

Atlanta, Ga. BOOK, NEWS AND WRAPPING PAPER, ALL SIZES AND WEIGHTS.

Address, JAMES ORMOND, Proprietor.

Refer to this issue as a specimen of his paper.

ROANOKE COLLEGE SALEM, VA.

Next session begins September 5, 1877. Catalogue, etc., on request.

Address, L. FLETCHER, 22 Dey St., N.Y.

Books that You Should Have in Your Family.

THE NEW BAPTIST HYMN AND TUNE BOOK.

This is a choice selection of the very best of hymns that ever found their way into a hymn book.

Price, 75 cents. Address, J. C. GRAVES, Winchester, Tenn.

THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE MIDDLE LIFE AND EXPOSITION OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, D.D. Price, 75 cents.

THE ORIGIN OF BAPTISM, BY H. TORD, LL.D.

Price, 75 cents. Address, J. C. GRAVES, Winchester, Tenn.

THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE MIDDLE LIFE AND EXPOSITION OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, D.D. Price, 75 cents.

THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE MIDDLE LIFE AND EXPOSITION OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, D.D. Price, 75 cents.

THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE MIDDLE LIFE AND EXPOSITION OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, D.D. Price, 75 cents.

THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE MIDDLE LIFE AND EXPOSITION OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, D.D. Price, 75 cents.

THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE MIDDLE LIFE AND EXPOSITION OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, D.D. Price, 75 cents.

THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE MIDDLE LIFE AND EXPOSITION OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, D.D. Price, 75 cents.

THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE MIDDLE LIFE AND EXPOSITION OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, D.D. Price, 75 cents.

THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE MIDDLE LIFE AND EXPOSITION OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, D.D. Price, 75 cents.

THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE MIDDLE LIFE AND EXPOSITION OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, D.D. Price, 75 cents.

THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE MIDDLE LIFE AND EXPOSITION OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, D.D. Price, 75 cents.

THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE MIDDLE LIFE AND EXPOSITION OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, D.D. Price, 75 cents.

THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE MIDDLE LIFE AND EXPOSITION OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, D.D. Price, 75 cents.

THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE MIDDLE LIFE AND EXPOSITION OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, D.D. Price, 75 cents.

THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE MIDDLE LIFE AND EXPOSITION OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, D.D. Price, 75 cents.

THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE MIDDLE LIFE AND EXPOSITION OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, D.D. Price, 75 cents.

THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE MIDDLE LIFE AND EXPOSITION OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, D.D. Price, 75 cents.

THE TRUTH OF THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF THE MIDDLE LIFE AND EXPOSITION OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, D.D. Price, 75 cents.

THE SOUTHERN Baptist Publication Society

We call attention to our New Baptist Library, of 18 volumes, 12mo, uniform in binding, all standard works, for \$12.

Condensed List of Our New and Popular Publications.

The Great Carolinian Debate, by Drs. Graves and Ditzler, in cloth, price \$1.00.

The Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Origin of Baptism, by H. Tord, LL.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

The Truth of the Bible Doctrine of the Middle Life, by J. R. Grayson, D.D., in cloth, price 75c.

THE MIDDLE LIFE

BIBLE DOCTRINE OF AS OPPOSED TO SWEDENBORGIANISM AND SPIRITISM.

By J. R. GRAYSON, LL.D., Editor of THE BAPTIST, Memphis, Tenn.

Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Memphis, Tenn. 1875. 10mo. pp. 42. Price, 75 cents, by mail.

This is a rare book, and should be read by every Bible reader, and especially by all ministers. It has received the highest commendations from several of the first scholars of the Union.

By J. R. GRAYSON, LL.D., Editor of THE BAPTIST, Memphis, Tenn.

Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Memphis, Tenn. 1875. 10mo. pp. 42. Price, 75 cents, by mail.

This is a rare book, and should be read by every Bible reader, and especially by all ministers. It has received the highest commendations from several of the first scholars of the Union.

By J. R. GRAYSON, LL.D., Editor of THE BAPTIST, Memphis, Tenn.

Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Memphis, Tenn. 1875. 10mo. pp. 42. Price, 75 cents, by mail.

This is a rare book, and should be read by every Bible reader, and especially by all ministers. It has received the highest commendations from several of the first scholars of the Union.

By J. R. GRAYSON, LL.D., Editor of THE BAPTIST, Memphis, Tenn.

Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Memphis, Tenn. 1875. 10mo. pp. 42. Price, 75 cents, by mail.

This is a rare book, and should be read by every Bible reader, and especially by all ministers. It has received the highest commendations from several of the first scholars of the Union.

By J. R. GRAYSON, LL.D., Editor of THE BAPTIST, Memphis, Tenn.

Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Memphis, Tenn. 1875. 10mo. pp. 42. Price, 75 cents, by mail.

This is a rare book, and should be read by every Bible reader, and especially by all ministers. It has received the highest commendations from several of the first scholars of the Union.

By J. R. GRAYSON, LL.D., Editor of THE BAPTIST, Memphis, Tenn.

Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Memphis, Tenn. 1875. 10mo. pp. 42. Price, 75 cents, by mail.

This is a rare book, and should be read by every Bible reader, and especially by all ministers. It has received the highest commendations from several of the first scholars of the Union.

By J. R. GRAYSON, LL.D., Editor of THE BAPTIST, Memphis, Tenn.

Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Memphis, Tenn. 1875. 10mo. pp. 42. Price, 75 cents, by mail.

This is a rare book, and should be read by every Bible reader, and especially by all ministers. It has received the highest commendations from several of the first scholars of the Union.

By J. R. GRAYSON, LL.D., Editor of THE BAPTIST, Memphis, Tenn.

Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Memphis, Tenn. 1875. 10mo. pp. 42. Price, 75 cents, by mail.

This is a rare book, and should be read by every Bible reader, and especially by all ministers. It has received the highest commendations from several of the first scholars of the Union.

By J. R. GRAYSON, LL.D., Editor of THE BAPTIST, Memphis, Tenn.

Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Memphis, Tenn. 1875. 10mo. pp. 42. Price, 75 cents, by mail.

This is a rare book, and should be read by every Bible reader, and especially by all ministers. It has received the highest commendations from several of the first scholars of the Union.

By J. R. GRAYSON, LL.D., Editor of THE BAPTIST, Memphis, Tenn.

Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Memphis, Tenn. 1875. 10mo. pp. 42. Price, 75 cents, by mail.

This is a rare book, and should be read by every Bible reader, and especially by all ministers. It has received the highest commendations from several of the first scholars of the Union.

By J. R. GRAYSON, LL.D., Editor of THE BAPTIST, Memphis, Tenn.

Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Memphis, Tenn. 1875. 10mo. pp. 42. Price, 75 cents, by mail.

This is a rare book, and should be read by every Bible reader, and especially by all ministers. It has received the highest commendations from several of the first scholars of the Union.

By J. R. GRAYSON, LL.D., Editor of THE BAPTIST, Memphis, Tenn.

Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Memphis, Tenn. 1875. 10mo. pp. 42. Price, 75 cents, by mail.

This is a rare book, and should be read by every Bible reader, and especially by all ministers. It has received the highest commendations from several of the first scholars of the Union.

By J. R. GRAYSON, LL.D., Editor of THE BAPTIST, Memphis, Tenn.

Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Memphis, Tenn. 1875. 10mo. pp. 42. Price, 75 cents, by mail.

This is a rare book, and should be read by every Bible reader, and especially by all ministers. It has received the highest commendations from several of the first scholars of the Union.

GEORGE T. ALLMAN,

Kornersville, Tenn.

Breeds and Has For Sale THOROUGH-BRED HORSES

(Trotting Stock.) JERSEY AND OTHER MILK CATTLE.

Jack-Stock, Berkshire Pigs, Cotswold Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Memphis, Tenn. 1875. 10mo. pp. 42. Price, 75 cents, by mail.

This is a rare book, and should be read by every Bible reader, and especially by all ministers. It has received the highest commendations from several of the first scholars of the Union.

By J. R. GRAYSON, LL.D., Editor of THE BAPTIST, Memphis, Tenn.

Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Memphis, Tenn. 1875. 10mo. pp. 42. Price, 75 cents, by mail.

This is a rare book, and should be read by every Bible reader, and especially by all ministers. It has received the highest commendations from several of the first scholars of the Union.

By J. R. GRAYSON, LL.D., Editor of THE BAPTIST, Memphis, Tenn.

Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Memphis, Tenn. 1875. 10mo. pp. 42. Price, 75 cents, by mail.

This is a rare book, and should be read by every Bible reader, and especially by all ministers. It has received the highest commendations from several of the first scholars of the Union.

By J. R. GRAYSON, LL.D., Editor of THE BAPTIST, Memphis, Tenn.

Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Memphis, Tenn. 1875. 10mo. pp. 42. Price, 75 cents, by mail.

This is a rare book, and should be read by every Bible reader, and especially by all ministers. It has received the highest commendations from several of the first scholars of the Union.

By J. R. GRAYSON, LL.D., Editor of THE BAPTIST, Memphis, Tenn.

Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Memphis, Tenn. 1875. 10mo. pp. 4

TO MINISTERS.

I take this method of calling your attention to the celebrated Body and Lung Brace, which I have sold for the last eighteen years, that I may make it a greater benefit to you.

I will briefly give you my reasons for recommending this invaluable article to you. More than eighteen years ago, I was thoroughly broken down in voice from excessive preaching; I could speak but a little while without getting hoarse; my throat was generally sore, and easily irritated, and its tone became heavy and husky; soon a hacking cough set in, that increased, until at the close of a long meeting, my voice failed entirely, under the effects of a chronic laryngitis, which soon superinduced bronchitis, which seriously threatened my life. I was now compelled to desist from preaching, and, if possible, overcome those difficulties, and recover the lost treasure.—The voice, that to a minister is more valuable than gold or jewels, or be silent forever. I applied to the most eminent physicians, and was but little helped; save the excision of an elongated ovula, they could do nothing but advise rest and this I was compelled to take. What caused and continued that constant irritation and hacking cough, they could neither explain nor prevent. Providence threw the remedy in my way. My wife was suffering from prolapsus uteri, and the professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Nashville was her physician, and he prescribed for her this identical Brace, which speedily relieved her. She complained of a dragging down and no language could better express my feelings, and especially after preaching. It occurred to me if it was good for one case of dragging down, why not for another. Without consulting any one I procured one large enough for myself and put it on, the first time doubtless it was ever worn by a man for such a reason, and the result was, the irritation of my throat soon quieted, and the hacking ere long ceased, and the voice commenced building up, until I could articulate, which I had not done for twelve months, and very soon I commenced to preach again. That Brace I wore nearly ten years without communicating its wonderful advantages to any one, because I thought I was using an article that was invented for the use of females. Privately to a few special friends who were suffering as I suffered, I explained the use of the Brace, and through me they obtained it, and were relieved as I was. I made known the power of the Brace to restore, strengthen and preserve the voice in public speakers, and then commenced offering it as a premium to ministers for subscribers.

The cause of hoarseness, sore throat, laryngitis, and finally bronchitis in ministers, and all these symptoms of "dragging down," goneness, exhaustion after speaking, and weakness of the back and loins, and piles, is the slight relaxation of the abdominal muscles, which allows the bowels to sink, known by marked hollows over the tips of the hips. Now all know that the livings of the stomach are connected with those of the throat and affect the vocal organs, and when the stomach sinks a straining is brought to bear upon the throat, and speaking or talking will irritate it and produce hoarseness, and if continued, sore throat, and all the train of evils that ministers are wont to complain of, and which has carried hundreds to their graves, and which yearly are laying aside as useless hundreds of others. The prolapsus of the abdominal muscles is the cause of the feeling of "goneness" and exhaustion and "blue Mondays" that most ministers know so well, as it is of hernia and piles. Now, after a personal experience of nearly twenty years, and the added exper-

ience of more than one thousand ministers upon whom I have fitted the Brace with invariable success, I am prepared to testify of its real merits. Without it, I am satisfied I should have been laid aside from public speaking eighteen years ago. By using it, I have fully recovered a lost voice, and am blessed with one of uncommon power and endurance. Without it, two or three sermons exhaust and give me the sense of fatigue, and leave me with a heavy, husky voice; with it, I can speak hours a day without exhaustion or hoarseness. I now use it only when speaking, and thus preserve my voice and physical energies. I do not believe that any one would ever be afflicted with hernia, or piles, or weakness of the back or loins, should he wear it ordinarily loose, and only tight when speaking or putting forth unusual efforts. It is a preserver of a good voice and of a sound physical condition. It should be worn by every minister to carry the energy and vigor of his youth far into old age.

Labor in protracted meetings is what prostrates and uses up so many ministers in voice and strength, and lays the foundation of premature decay. This invaluable article I am prepared to place within the reach of every Baptist minister of the South, and when he has worn it one month, or through one meeting, he will evermore be grateful to me.

One thousand ministers and brethren and sisters bear united testimony to the fact that this Brace is a scientific *Shant-dee* and *Lung Brace*; that it supports the back, abdomen, stomach, lungs; prevents lassitude, hoarseness, piles, hernia, consumption, increases the breathing capacity; gives strength to the body; increases the vital powers; expands and enlarges the lungs; renders breathing free and easy; relieves chronic costiveness; it is used by singers, lawyers, laborers, and is a specific for all cases of *prolapsus of the bowels* in males or *womb* in females. It relieves when all other means fail; it will last a lifetime; it benefits in every case. Whoever does not, every minister and old man should use one.

I offer my improved Brace to any one as a premium for 10 new subscribers to THE BAPTIST at \$2.70 including postage and \$1 for every subscriber you fail to get. Let the fact be known to your members that you need a Brace, and by this means you can secure one and they will readily help you to secure it in this way. Secure as many as you can and send one dollar for every one of the 10 you lack, and you can secure it. If you will sell 10 Braces at the regular price, I will give you a Brace as a premium. In one of these ways you can secure a Brace; and when you have experienced its benefits gold would not induce you to preach without it. Get my Improved Brace. No other party in this city or the South sells my Improved Brace unless he can show a written commission from me.

Let all Take Notice. This to certify that the undersigned is the only manufacturer of the Banning Body Brace, and that those manufactured for J. R. Graves, L. D. are made different, and are more durable, and an improvement over the present style now in market. We sell to no other party South of the Ohio River. E. C. DANFORTH, Office of Man'g Co., Conn., May 1, 1876.

I publish the above that all may see that if they want the Brace that I advertise for the voice and all cases of prolapsus, and consequent weakness, AND THE BEST ONE MADE, they must send their orders to me, or to some one who has my written commission.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS. We call attention to the voluntary testimonials given in favor of the Brace, showing that it really does all that is claimed for it. These are real living witnesses, who can be addressed if any one doubts.

Let Suffering Females Read This. DE GRASSES.—About the 10th of last August I purchased from you a Banning Lung and Body Brace for my afflicted wife. My wife had been afflicted for more than a year with prolapsus uteri, female weakness, which had troubled her since the birth of our first and only babe. I tried skillful physicians; they differed as to what her disease was, but all agreed that it was some derangement of the reproductive organs. They tried various

remedies, but all to no purpose. She hadn't sat up a day for more than a year when I obtained the Brace. I would now express—as well as words may—my gratitude for the Brace, and especially for your generous offer of it to weakly females; for it had restored to health her whom I had almost given up as an invalid for life. *See organ to improve immediately* after putting it on; and she felt restored and strengthened. The lassitude, weariness, and dragging down sensation were removed, and in a very short time was able to sit up all day, and could walk about with a great deal more ease than usual. In a short time she began attending her household affairs, has improved steadily, and is now in the enjoyment of her wonted health. Words cannot express my gratitude for such a blessing. May God bless you, dear sir. C. H. KELLEY, Alvarado, Texas, Nov. 26, 1876.

DR. J. R. GRAVES.—I received the Brace for my wife. She has worn it fifty days, and has found it to be of great benefit to her. She has suffered for the last six years with prolapsus uteri and hemorrhoids. The Brace alone is restoring her. R. P. PHILLIPS, JR., Skippersville, Ala.

DR. J. R. GRAVES.—Having suffered for a time with a *dragged back*, I procured one of Banning's Body Braces, after wearing it for two months can safely say that I am *greatly benefited*. Would recommend it to all persons suffering from like afflictions. Yours with respect, Mrs. J. A. E. V.

Suffering very much from "Dyspepsia" and general debility, the result of protracted illness, I obtained and have been wearing Banning's Body and Lung Brace, and am satisfied there is no supporter equal to it. I feel confident others similarly affected would be greatly benefited by its use. Wilson, Miss. EDORA COLE.

Executive Office, Nashville, Tenn., December 24, 1876.

Rev. J. R. Graves.—Dear Sir: I used the Brace sent by yourself during my late canvass of the State. It was of very great service to me, and I feel very well satisfied that if I had commenced its use a week earlier that my voice would not have been effected at all. The first time I used it I addressed a large crowd of people in the open air, and I found that my voice was very much strengthened, and at the close of a two hour's speech I was free from my usual feeling of weariness and exhaustion. Very Respectfully, JAS. D. PORTER.

DEAR BRO. GRAVES: You made me a present, some three years ago, of one of Banning's Lung and Body Braces, I accepted and kept it for three years without wearing it, rather clothing such things under the head of my baggage. Recently, the heavy and fatiguing efforts of the Centennial, quite broke down for the first time, I concluded to try the rejected Brace, and I do not hesitate to testify to the invaluable worth of this Brace. I can testify that it has done for me all that I could expect of any article of labor that I did before without fatigue. My voice has IMPROVED AT EVERY STEP OF INCREASED EFFORT, and my physical strength has been most efficiently renewed. I would not take ten times the price of my Brace now and be compelled to dispense with it. I most cordially recommend this Brace to those who may, physically or otherwise need it. G. A. LAFITON, Pastor Third Baptist Church, St. Louis.

BANNING BRACE.—It is one of the greatest of physical blessings to a public speaker or singer. The testimony of many ministers as to its great benefits would surprise those who know nothing of it. S. H. FORD, Editor Christian Repository.

The Testimony of a Physician. Rev. J. R. Graves, Memphis, Tenn. Dear Sir: All the Braces which I have ordered give the greatest satisfaction. For all kinds of womb diseases, weak lungs, and lumbago they are invaluable. W. C. LA WRENCE, M.D., Crawfordville, Miss., Jan. 2, 1877.

The Brace for Horseback Riding. Dear Bro. Graves: I have now had the Brace near three months, having received it about the first of November. As I have been able to preach but once since I received it, on account of previously broken down health, I can say nothing for it yet as a help to a preacher (I hope to test it soon), but I have traveled across the State of Mississippi on horseback since winter set in, and though in very feeble health, I made the trip with comparatively no physical fatigue. I believe

I would have been utterly impossible to have stood it without the Brace. It is pre-eminently the very thing for those who have to travel much on horseback. Let all who have it to do get a Brace as soon as possible. T. H. MELVIN, Camden, Miss., January 3, 1877.

Testimony of a Laboring Man.

I received my Brace about the tenth of February, and I find great help from it. I find can now work much better, and all day long. Mine is an old complaint. Twenty-five years ago I hurt my back lifting. That's what I can say after a of only sixty days. If I could time to mend, it will not be long before I am sound. T. H. DAKES.

I have given the Brace a fair trial. I find it all that is claimed for it. I would not take \$100 for the right to use it. I hope that all my ministering brethren will procure one. J. A. KEYSER, Fulton, Miss., 1874.

Great Reduction.

Owing to the excessive hard times in the North, reduced prices for labor, and scarcity of money in the South, I have been enabled to make arrangements with the manufacturer of the celebrated Body, Back and Lung Brace, to furnish 1000 at the low price of \$10.00 to all, upon condition that within 60 days after using the Brace the wearer furnish a certificate stating the *weakness or ailment*, and the measure of relief that has been experienced, otherwise the usual price will be charged, \$15.00, \$12.50 to ministers. For the single or double hernia Brace in all cases \$12.50. The price in the office in New York is \$20.00 and 25.00.

Knowing as I do the inestimable value of the Brace to every public speaker, and singer and to every minister most especially, I take this way to make this rare offer of a Brace for \$10.00 known to you. I know from my own experience, and from the testimony of hundreds, that it is the very mechanical help you need, and which will not only relieve you from present suffering, but prolong your labors for years. Hundreds of ministers well high, or altogether laid by, unable to undergo one fourth of their usual riding or speaking, have been by its use restored to a full use of all their powers and returned to full labor with ease to themselves.

I call your attention to the offer because the protracted meetings are at hand, and if you are perfectly sound you need help to keep so. With the Brace you can perform twice your usual labor without fatigue and never injure your voice, never suffer from dyspepsia, constipation, the piles, or hernia. However sound you are you need a Brace to keep so.

How to Measure for the Brace Truss.

Take snugly the number of inches around the hips, over the linen, about two inches below the tips of the side bones, and about two inches above the pelvic or front cross bone.

Directions for Putting on the Brace Truss for Hernia.

Open the truss and fetch it around the body, showing the hip-bows close down to the tip of the haunch bones, then lie down, draw up the feet, carefully return the rupture, and place the oblong truss balls, with the lower end close to and above the cross bones, and the outer convex side of it very close to the small, hard ligament outside, which can be found and felt by the finger. Then, with one hand, draw up the bowels well, with the other you hold the ball from rising. This causes the bowels to lie above and on top of the truss ball, (and not behind it, as in other trusses), thus forming a "dead lock," and making it impossible for the bowel to escape.

Notice.—All sizes over 40 inches, having to be expressly made, are \$2.50 extra. Front Pad and Spring duplicated for \$3.00. Hernia pads (separately) for single or double Rupture \$1.50. Sent by mail, post-paid.

DIRECTIONS FOR MEASURING.

Take a tape, if you have not a regular measuring tape-line, and measure two inches BELOW the tips of the hips around the abdomen, and send the measure in inches. The Braces are all marked in even numbers, and can be enlarged two inches.

J. R. GRAVES.

THE BAPTIST.

Stand ye in the ways, and see and ask for the old paths, which are the good ways, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls.—Jeremiah. Old Series—Vol. XXXIV. MEMPHIS, TENN., AUGUST 11, 1877. New Series—Vol. X, No 36.

Our Pulpit.

NIGHT LIFE.

There is a great moral question, whether it is better to be a man of the night, or a man of the day.

"TAKE CARE OF THE PENNY AND THE POUNDS WILL TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES." We spoke recently of "gambling" something for nothing, and upon the hazard of a game. We speak tonight of Profrugancy, and the necessity of true frugality and economy. As dollars are made up of cents, so time is made up of moments, life of minutes, and reputation, wealth and character of the minutiae of care, toil and tears. Be careful of the little things of life, and the big things of life will provide for themselves. Take care of youth especially, and you will always provide for death. In no way, however, will this be better accomplished than in that provision which youth makes for the employment of its hours of recreation and repose. We all agree as to the hours of business, that they should be well employed, that *idleness is not right*. It is the use that we make of leisure that destroys us. Most people work a few work too much. Hence, upon this point we may say with safety: "Take care of the hours of recreation and of repose, and our seasons of employment and activity will take care of us." He that carefully spends his Sabbaths, his holidays, above all, his nights, will seldom fail, if he is an active and prudent young man, to husband his resources and economize his talents, whether of body, mind, soul, or fortune.

There are multitudes who toil hard enough through the day, and whose energy and assiduity in the vocation of life, are worthy of a better destiny, but they waste their resources and accumulations upon their leisure moments, especially upon the dissipations of the night. To a vast number of people—especially the young—the night is nothing but a drain upon their constitution, capital, mind and heart. Dr. Peck says: "One night often settles a whole life. The leakage of the night keeps the day for ever empty. Night is sin's harvesting time. More sin and crime are committed in one night than in all the days of the week."

This, by the way, is as ultimately true of the man who works at night, as of him who dissipates, or idles. The general demoralization which universally results from the violation of the laws of the Sabbath and of the night by railroads, steamboats, the telegraph, some mining and manufacturing interests, by some of our leading mercantile houses, almost invariably by the press and other institutions demonstrates that even honest labor, out of season, is the handmaid of vice, and almost as deadly as the dissipation it inevitably engenders. Drunkenness, lewdness, infidelity, and irreligion among the masses, or, at least entire indifference, is the fatal result of most night work and Sabbath labor. Rob a man of his stated seasons of sleep and worship—of the constant influences of home and society—drive him early and late, and no matter how legitimate his business, you will in the majority of cases, wreck not only his constitution, but his morals, his religious education, and all the finer and nobler sensibilities of private, domestic and social life. Some night or Sabbath work, in the complicated machinery of things, is unavoidable, but it is a misfortune nevertheless. Night or Sabbath

labor cannot be compensated. Even the sleep of the day, or a substitutional Sabbath, to a few or a class of individuals, will never restore that which was lost in the non-observance, or violation, of the natural and regular system which God has provided for man's recreation and social and religious enjoyment. There is a time for all things, and that time is arbitrary, and will submit to no mutation or infringement. The laws of nature are *right*, and will neither be revoked or violated by man with impunity. Man must have his Sabbaths and his nights, as he has his meat and his drink. The greatest enemies to this fair country are the public men and institutions which compel the vast multitude of men employed by them, in order to live, to labor at night, or to toil away God's holy day. These men and institutions have the ability and the opportunity to bless the land, above all the material developments of the race, but they cast a moral blight upon it. They plunder the country's commonwealth of energy, long life, health, and morality. It is true, the age is fast, its progress is rapid, its demands are increased, but we may be too rapid and burn out by friction. The rich get richer, and the poor get poorer; and we are no wiser, better or happier, in many respects, than our fathers. We might be, but we are not. With all the grand flood of light which to-day bursts upon us, we find ourselves surrounded with universal corruption, and no more advanced in that wisdom which makes for the peace of the soul, or the general happiness of mankind. Morality is the chief power of all free institutions; and public men must be the exponent of that power.

In conclusion upon this point, God is not dependent upon our material development. Our facilities of light and civilization and development must not be prostituted by the violation of known and natural laws. If public men and institutions corrupt the country by robbing the clerk, the laborer, and the tradesman of his rest, great will be our declension and fall one day. This old world moved on before there was any sound of a locomotive, or use of electricity. A traveler from Memphis to New York used to go just as patiently and happily and virtuously—more so, perhaps, than even now—though speeding upon the wings of lightning. Men used to live as purely and wisely as now. Integrity seems to have not been at such a discount in Rome or Sparta, as in America to-day. It is true, the masses are waking up from the slumbers of ages; but they had better sleep on than fall under the corruptions of their leaders, as fast as they wake. We gain nothing, at least, solidly and substantially, by haste and hurry. The machinery of life must have time to cool every day—and once, at least, in the hebdomadal arrangement of nature's God, every week. We must have recuperation and refreshment. The prerogative of rest and devotion, at stated and natural periods, is as immutable as God himself. Repose and worship will only give the greater impetus to the machinery when it does move. Wear and tear is as bad as clog and rust. Work, however, while it is day, but rest when night comes on. The grandest strike on earth would be against night and Sabbath labor. I would toll for no man or institution or corporation which required me to waste my health, shorten my days, destroy my morals, by prostituting the sacredness and violating the *rationality* of my nights and my holy Sabbaths.

But "what of the night" among the idlers and revelers who do not from necessity, but from wan-

ton desire, desecrate God's sacred gift—the night "when," as Joanna Baillie says, "good men rest and infants sleep;" or as old Shakspeare says, when "the cricket sings, and man's over-labored sense repairs itself by rest?" "What of the night!" that night for which God will hold us all to a dreadful account if squandered on lust, or lost in reckless dissipation! How strange that night, the contemplation of which should lead to the most exalted ideas, should be the scene of so much moral destruction. The reason lies alone in the fact that man looks downward and not upward. "Who," says Kleiter, "can fix his mind on transitory and earthly things, in the presence of those glittering myriads of worlds; and who can dread death or solitude in the midst of this brilliant, animated universe, composed of countless suns and worlds, all full of light and life and animation?" Willis beautifully says: "The night is made for tenderness,—so still that the low whisper, scarcely audible, is heard like music,—and so deeply pure, that the fond thought is chastened as it springs and on the lips made holy." He who prostitutes night must not only look downward, therefore, but he must petrify his very heart. Like even Byron himself, the wickedest man, if he will turn his soul upward, and open the well-springs of his heart, he will say too of the night: "In the stary shade of dim and solitary loveliness, I learn the language of another world." Like David he will exclaim: "When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained; what is man that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man that thou visitest him?" And why should the Psalmist, upon such upward and lofty contemplations, feel man's utter insignificance? Again he says: "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth his handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night showeth knowledge. There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard." If not forbidden by illness and dissipation, as Bailey truly says, and as in the case of David, "Mind and night will meet, though in silence, like forbidden lovers." It is then that truth and virtue look loveliest, and falsehood and guilt look blackest to human contemplation. "Few are the faults," says Young, "we flatter when alone; vice sinks in her allurements, is unlight, and looks, like other objects, blackest in the night." Montgometry beautifully describes the uses of night:—

Night is the time for rest: How sweet, when labors close, To gather round an melting breast, The curtain of repose, Stretch the tired limbs, and lay the head Down on our own delightful bed. Night is the time to weep: To wet with unison tears Those graves of memory where sleep The joys of other years; Hopes that were angels at their birth, But died when young, like things of earth. Night is the time to pray: Our Savior oft withdrew To desert mountains far away; So will his followers do, Steal from the throng to haunts untrod, And there commune alone with God. Night is the time for death: When all around is peace, Gaily to yield the weary breathing space, From sin and suffering cease, Think of heaven's bliss, and give the sign To parting friends,—such death be mine."

But, like all God's mercies, abused, the night is the dark theatre of most of man's wickedness. Better work every night in the week than spend