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men of Scotland, but were born in the  
earthly paradise, in the bosom of the  
Catholics, and are in the first the only religious  
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of

that would be to stultify ourselves; to be unfaithful to Jesus Christ, and, at one blow, to destroy your church as a Baptist church contending for the faith delivered to the saints.

As a matter of history, however, I will state that in England, where open communion practice chiefly prevails, Presbyterians are not flocking in any great numbers to Baptist churches. The loose communion Baptists are, proportionately, making less progress than any Baptists in the world. The progress of the regular Baptists, wherever they have a fair field, is one of the wonders of the age.

In America to-day, if persons on probation be stricken from the Methodist statistics, the Baptists out-number any Protestant denomination, and if the Methodists be excepted, they out-number all the others put together. God has given us a new Baptist church for every-day in the year. We have more institutions of learning than any other body of Christians and are moving on in mighty strides, spreading "the truth as it is in Jesus." And all this wonderful progress is in the face of prejudice, reproach and persecution. All this in the face of the wide-spread charges against us of ignorance, selfishness and bigotry. The secret of our success lies in our persistent advocacy of the divine principles of a converted church membership; believers' baptism by immersion; restriction of the Supper to the scripturally baptized, and the sovereignty and independence of each church under Christ as head.

Our progress is everywhere attracting attention. In the *Christian Observer*, of Louisville, Ky., in a recent issue, a Presbyterian speaking of Methodists, Baptists and his own denomination in Kentucky, says:

"The Baptists, the most ignorant, the most *ignorant*, and the least likely to have succeeded, have outstripped both of the others in point of numbers; in point of wealth; in point of influence; and, in some regards, of education in the State. To-day they have the largest church membership. To-day they are penetrating more of the 'region beyond,' using more zeal, and being crowned with greater successes than any other denomination in the State."

And what is true in Kentucky is true all over America. In the words of another we can say—

"God chose the foolish things of the world, that he might put to shame them that are wise; and God chose the weak things of the world, that he might put to shame the things that are strong; and the base things of the world, and the things that are despised, did God choose, yea, and the things that are not, that he might bring to naught the things that are." (1 Cor. i: 27-29) In this case, "history repeats itself," and God works in the Nineteenth century as he wrought in the First."

With a blaze of light the great commission of our divine Lord shines about our pathway and lights up the dim vista of the future, and we hear him saying:

"Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

[The speech of Prof. Barrett, (Prof. of Mathematics in the Mary Sharp,) Chairman of the Committee on Education, was admitted to be the speech of the Convention. We picked up notes of the principal thoughts advanced and, as the speech was the subject of so much comment, we give them to our readers, and call the attention of parents who have children to educate to them.—Ed. Bar-

**O** course I am not expected to demonstrate that education is a blessing to both the individual and the nation. I do not suppose that any within reach of my voice are at all skeptical on this subject. But education, in one aspect or another, demands the attention and challenges the consideration of every human being. I am not surprised that the discussion of this question is annually made a feature of this Convention. Education as often used is a manomeric. What many call education is simply instruction. Education is growth, and instruction is one of the elements which induce it. Education is a process as much confined to the child as growth to a plant. You may stimulate growth by admitting air, sunshine and mois-

ture. So you may awaken the activities of the mind by placing within its reach the material suited to its development. You can no more educate a child than you can, by the screw and lever of Archimedes, extract ears of corn from the growing stalk. You can instruct a child, but education depends upon the activity of the mind of the learner. The oak which reaches out its arms in defiance to the storm is the result of a force which, acting from within outward, utilized the elements which nature supplied. That great man whom the world is glad to honor has become what he is only as the vital forces of his soul have utilized and appropriated the instruction which in one form or another has come within reach. When you give food to the child you never look for growth unless the child receives it and the system appropriates it. So when we teach, care not what the abstract method of instruction may be, you are powerless in the work of education till the mind receives and assimilates it. You may unwind a spool of thread but you cannot untold the petals of the rose. We may inflate the soap bubble but not the peach.

There are laws governing growth which no man can change or control! There are laws in education which every instructor must recognize and which are as eternal as mind itself. With all the modern appliances you cannot persuade or force that oak to present magnificent proportions in a day or year or decade. With all the so-called "modern methods" and short-line routes of modern utilitarians, you cannot make a scholar in a month nor in "fourteen weeks."

Education, in its broad sense, is three-fold, and embraces the physical, intellectual and moral. True education develops the whole nature of man, and any system of instruction which appeals to but one or two is defective and pernicious. Undue attention to the physical may produce a fine physique but leave the man a dunce or a villain. Undue culture of the intellect may produce a philosopher but leave him an invalid physically and a knave morally. And there is danger that the cultivation of the moral nature only will perhaps make a good man, but so good as to be good for nothing practically; good enough to die but not equal to the responsibilities of life.

No argument is needed to show that the public sentiment is not up to this standard. Until recently education has been held to embrace mental culture almost solely. Of late the physical nature has received perhaps its full share of attention. The demands of the moral nature still fail to receive proper recognition. We have reached the old classic standard, "A sound mind in a sound body;" but we are far short of the Christian position which adds to this a poor moral character. Of course we are not only unphilosophical in this but the verdict of history is against us. Classic culture could not save ancient society. Brilliant intellectual training did not prevent the overthrow of the empires of the East.

There is to-day a class of philosophers who declare that intellect is superior to Christianity. They do not oppose the revolution of Christianity about intellect but to reverse it would be humiliating. I grant that education used in its broadest sense (as embracing moral nature) will save the nation, but in the restricted sense of intellectual culture it is radically deficient. Schools alone never saved a nation. Divorce moral principle from human culture and corruption, shame and ruin are sure to follow. As the sun with its retinue of revolving worlds constitutes a harmonious unity, so Christianity should be the luminous focus around which the science of teaching and all the other elements of true civilization should revolve in their majestic orbits. Christianity stimulates intellect. Education must be Christianized. It is the necessity of the hour.

Hence I conclude that this Convention as representing the Baptist denomination has not only an interest but a great work to do in the sphere of education so-called. It is by your influence and power, your exertion and wisdom that this side of education is to be developed and defended.

The different institutions whose interests you are to consider, and with reference to which you

are to deliberate, represent various fields of effort in the great sphere of human culture. Some are general in their aims while others may be specific, or, as they are called, technical schools. Some are working to prepare men for fields of usefulness, others women for the responsibilities and relations appropriate to her sex in the society of mature years. It is not my intention to draw distinctions in the importance of these fields of labor but only to defend, if necessary, the one I have the honor to represent.

We believe that the home-life of a nation is the root of its morality. We believe that one grand essential of a true home is a pure, noble, cultured woman! Men may guard the honor of a nation but remember that the honor of a nation rests upon the morality of its home-life, and of that woman must be the guardian. In our efforts, therefore, to educate the women of our land, to unbind the shackles of error and free them from the despotism of Ignorance, we feel that we are giving direction to one of the strongest currents in the broad stream of human life; that we are guarding the fountain from which will flow in future years to thirsty hearts the refreshing influence of a pure and cultured womanhood.

#### ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

**E**ditor BAPTIST:—I write from Tuscaloosa, the "City of Oaks," learning and insanity. It is called the "City of Oaks" because its broad streets are shaded by the giant monarchs of the forest; of learning, because of the State University, the Methodist and the Baptist Female Colleges; of insanity, because here is located the insane asylum of the State. I write from Tuscaloosa because I am here attending the Alabama Baptist Convention.

This body, composed of the grandest men of Alabama, met here on the 18th inst. at 10 a.m., and began its labors with Judge Harrelson in the chair. The roll of Associations and churches was called, and names of delegates enrolled. The election of officers was made by the election of the former officers, to-wit: Hon. John Harrelson, President, B. B. Davis, Clerk, and the former Vice-Presidents.

The Convention organized; it went to work. The speech of welcome by Bro. Dill, pastor of the church here, made each delegate feel at home no matter where he went, and right royally have we been entertained. I am stopping with Bro. Bradock and family. They have treated me as if I were of the royal priesthood. I have met Bren. J. J. D. Renfro, L. T. Tichenor, Dr. Nummally, Basil Manly, E. T. Eager, and a host of others whose names I will not mention.

As soon as organized the Convention went to work. Bro. Bailey read the first report, that of his work. This report being merely statistical, showing collections and disbursements of funds, it occupied but a short time, was adopted, and then passed to the Clerk's desk. The Committee on Temperance was the first to provoke discussion. Bro. Geo. E. Brewer opened the discussion with a very practical view of the whole subject. He was followed by a number of the brethren, who desired to stand up for prohibition.

The report of the committee is a strong document; not stronger, however, than the emergencies demand. It was adopted without reference to any special committee. The report on State Mission work was the next report that called for extended remarks. Bro. J. P. Shaffer opened under the programme for City ministers, followed by several brethren, among them Bro. L. T. Tichenor, who made one of the grandest efforts of his life. This was on Saturday, and the question is yet pending, to be taken up Monday or Tuesday.

Preaching at the various churches on Sunday. Your correspondent will hear Drs. Cleveland and Manly.

Bro. David and wife, of the African mission were here; left last evening.

I visited the Asylum for the Insane yesterday. The building is well kept under the direction of Dr. Price.

I cannot conclude without saying to you and the readers of the "Old Guard" that my heart was

made to rejoice during my stay with the Convention at the great number of strange brethren who came to me and introduced themselves by saying, "Bro. Coulson, I am truly glad to meet you; here's my hand. I am a Baptist. I know you are, and I want to take the hand of one who is not afraid to stand for the old ways!"

Bro. Graves, I want to say to you that we have over in Alabama a host "who have not bowed the knee to Baal," but who have not the moral courage to be men in Christ and defy the ecclesiastical power that impels them to speak with hated breath. I have had several to say to me, "Our people are right on church communion but our preachers are not; especially is this the case in south and middle Alabama." I give it as my opinion, that if our ministers, all, would say to the brethren, Church communion is the Bible way, and stop apologizing for making the unscriptural invitation to members of sister churches to do what they have no right to do, we would all be in accord with the Word of God—one Lord, one faith, practice, and one baptism. God grant that ere long our people will throw off the yoke of bondage that binds them to the juggernaut wheel of fashion!

L. C. COULSON.

#### GOOD NEWS FROM BRO. LOWREY, OF MISS.

**B**RO. GRAVES.—Don't you remember that while you were in attendance upon our Association here last fall I invited you to go and spend a night with me at the residence of Hon. C. L. Frederick, a prominent lawyer of the town? Don't you remember how you were interested in him and his bright little girl? Well, I baptized him and his oldest daughter to-day. His wife was a member before. This is the sixth day I have been preaching here, and twenty-five have been added to the church.

The Methodists had an excellent revival lasting

two weeks, which preceded ours. Ripley has been revolutionized within the last three weeks. About sixty persons have united with the two denominations—Methodist and Baptist—within that time, among them men and women of decided influence. The spirit of the Lord has certainly been in the matter from first to last. Truly yours as ever,

Ripley, July 19, 1881. M. F. LOWREY.

**R**EMARKS.—Yes, we do remember Col. F. and his interesting family, and the deep concern of his wife for his salvation, and we unite our heart with hers and yours in rejoicing over the fact of his salvation, and with you over the success of the gospel at Ripley. We want to preach in Ripley now more than ever. We believe that the meeting of the Tippah Association was a great blessing to that place.

#### BEACON LIGHTS.

**T**HOSE who have had any experience upon the angry waves of a storm-swept sea, or have encountered the whirlpools and reefs that threaten the mariner along many of our coasts, the assistance of one feeble beacon light upon the shore is at once appreciated. Without it, the noble ship, with all its precious freight, would either sink into the depths below, or be dashed upon the cruel rocks to meet a worse fate, in that the agony is prolonged.

We ourselves may intentionally or otherwise become the light which some will follow. How careful ought we to be that we are not the "Will o' the Wisp?" We must account for our influence and suffer the reproach of the one we have misled. We are to be examples for friends and associates to follow, if good examples, then happy, thrice happy are we; but if for evil, then misery and remorse will stare at us with their green and frightful eyes, and their cold fingers pointing at us will cause us to shiver and tremble with dread.

The ancients imagined that their heroes after death became outlined by starlight in the skies. Is it not a beautiful thought that we may become a bright constellation in the firmament of another's memory?

The light we leave behind us is the only legacy we can bequeath to those who follow us.

The writings and doctrines of men are as lights burning in memory of their departed worth, which often remain contumacious, casting an influence over the future ages. Though Mahomet has long since died, yet the doctrines he strove so faithfully to establish still live, and his followers still claim him

as their "prophet" and "mediator." How sad to think so many may have been pursuing the "evasive spirit of the marsh!"

Many generations have gone since Martin Luther was interred in the vault at Wittenburg, yet from his lips beams a light that burns at the altar of many a Christian church.

Our best authors still live in the volumes they have left to us, warning us with the light of their example against the mistakes into which man has so often fallen.

Our life, so long borne on by the current of a winding river, has finally reached the sea; the banks wrapt in cool shadow and decked with lovely flowers, have existence only in the recollections which linger about the days of old. We are soon to pass out upon this sea of life; we must choose that course where dangers and cares are few.

Our way henceforth is over life's heaving main, there is a haven beyond the "oiling," and though our course is not longer together, heaven forbid that any should fail to outride the storm, or by following false lights add to that terrible list of wrecks which strew the strand of human experience.

Alluring voices and happy scenes will invite us to deviate from the direct course, but the way to success and true pleasure lies straight before us. The waves will not always lie quiet as now; great billows will rise and the arm with nerve and the heart undaunted will be demanded. But after all, and above all, there is a light that no earthly force can extinguish, there is an arm which hath power to destroy every enemy, there is a voice so eloquent that even the waves obey it. That light is *truth!* that arm is *Christ!* that voice is *God!*

#### ABUNDANT GIVING.

the sun gives ever, so the earth,  
What it can give, so much 'tis worth,  
The ocean gives in many ways;  
Gives paths; gives rivers, fishes, bays;  
So, too; the air, it gives us breath,  
When it stops giving comes in death.

Give, give, be always giving,  
Who gives not is not worth living;  
The more we give the more we live.

God's love, though in our wealth unheaped,  
Only by giving it is reaped;  
The body withers, and the mind,  
It perishes by a selfish mind.  
Give thought, give strength, give deeds, give self,  
Give love, give tears, and give thyself.

Give, give; be always giving;  
Who gives not is not living;  
The more we give the more we live.

#### COLDWATER UNION MEETING.

**B**RO. GRAVES.—The Coldwater Union requests that you publish the programme of its next meeting, to be held with the Tyro church, Tyro, Miss., on Friday before the fifth Sabbath in August, 1884.

Introductory sermon by S. T. Ray.

1. Origin and Mission of Baptists, by J. Harral.
2. What are the Evidences of a Call—God's Call to the Ministry?—Barry and W. M. Gordon.
3. The Importance of Studying the Scriptures, by W. M. Farmer and—Mabry.
4. What Constitutes the Sin against the Holy Spirit, and can it be Committed now? by J. Richardson and A. J. Dickson.
5. Has the Evidence upon which Faith rests been the same in all Ages? by S. D. Johns and S. T. Ray.

6. Sunday-school Work, by W. D. Howze, and M. S. Kirkland.

7. The Importance of Mission work, by J. W. Lipsay and Dr. Stovall.

J. C. DOAK, Clerk.

"The Pope's new encyclical letter denounces Freemasonry as atheistic, political and revolutionary. Dr. Robert Morris, a well-known Masonic writer, replies that the Pope's indictment is true as respects the lodges of France, Italy and the East, but not as respects those in England and America."

It is claimed that a Mason cannot be an atheist or infidel, and therefore a Masonic Lodge cannot be atheist or infidel. How is it that the Masonic Lodges of France, Italy, and the East are atheist?

## FROM NASHVILLE

MARION.

At a regular conclave of the Nashville Commandery No. 1, K. T., held last night, R. E. Sir H. C. Hensley, Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of Tennessee, accompanied by Rev. Sir C. H. Strickland, Grand Prelate, visited officially, were introduced by Sir George Cowan, Generalissimo, and received by Gen. Sir T. O. Morris, Embattled Commander, and the Commandery, after which the newly-elected officers were installed by the Grand Generalissimo:

Rev. Roger, Eastman, E. C.; Geo. L. Cowan, Gen.; R. R. Freeman, C. G.; John B. Garrett, S. W.; F. P. Keese, J. W.; J. W. Eastman, S. B.; J. H. Frith, Sr.; Stan. B.; Alex. Fall, Warden; A. W. Downer and Duncan McKay, Guards, and Gervais Seville, Sentinel.

An invitation from officers of the First Baptist church to the Commandery to attend and participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of their new church was received and accepted.—*Nashville American*, July 16.

## FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

## LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.—THE CEREMONIES FOR THE AFTERNOON.

According to appointment, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, the corner-stone of the proposed new First Baptist Church will be laid, with imposing ceremonies, at the corner of Broad and Vine streets, under the auspices of Phoenix Lodge, No. 131, Free and Accepted Masons. The officers officiating will be R. W. M. B. Howell, G. M. pro tem., M. W. Wilford E. Foster, S. G. W.; R. W. Peckin, C. Wright, J. G. W.; R. W. Charles, H. Strickland, G. C. and Master of Ceremonies.

Nashville Commandery No. 1 Knights Templar, will attend by special invitation, and will appear in their rich and costly uniform.

The venerable pastor of the Baptist church of Clarksville, the Rev. A. D. Sears, D.D., who is also a Sir Knight, is expected to drive the ceremony, which will be brief. Several Baptist ministers are expected to be present, but will probably take no part in the ceremonies, other than the pastor of the First Baptist Church.

The box of valuable books, papers, &c., that will be deposited in the corner-stone is made of copper and the receptacle for it will be made by Oman & Stewart, the contractors for the erection of the building. Matthews & Thompson are the architects.

The following gentlemen compose the Building Committee: W. M. Duncan, J. L. Weakley, M. B. Pilcher, C. H. Eastman, S. L. Demarest, Jr., A. Pigue, Porter Rankin, Dr. W. P. Jones and Rev. Dr. C. H. Strickland.

The following gentlemen constitute the Finance Committee: Charles H. Eastman, M. B. Pilcher and W. M. Duncan.

The public are invited to attend, and the ladies will furnish music and flowers.—*Nashville American*, July 17.

## THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.

## INTERESTING CEREMONIES WITNESSED BY A LARGE GATHERING—DR. SEARS' ORATION.

A very large crowd of persons, on foot and in carriages, assembled at the corner of Vine and Broad streets yesterday to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the new building in course of erection by the First Baptist Church at that locality.

At 5:30 o'clock the members of Phoenix Lodge, No. 131, who were invited to lay the corner-stone, marched to the scene escorted by a brass band. They ascended the broad platform erected for the occasion, upon which were also seated some of the Building Committee and the choir. The latter comprised not only the members of the regular choir of the First Baptist Church, but a number of the most talented amateur vocalists in the city.

After music by the band, Maj. Wilbur E. Foster addressed those present saying, in the absence of Grand Master Morton B. Howell, who was to have conducted the exercises, and was called away from the city, he would act in his place.

After an appropriate hymn, admirably rendered by the choir, Rev. Dr. C. H. Strickland, pastor of the church, and Grand Chaplain of the order of Masonry in Tennessee, stated that Maj. Jo L. Weakley, chairman of the Building Committee, would make the necessary explanations as to the purposes of the building and the object of this occasion. This Maj. Weakley did in a few earnest and appropriate remarks. In conclusion he thanked the the time-honored order which had accepted an invitation to lay the corner-stone, and bade them proceed.

Rev. Dr. C. H. Strickland then offered a fervent prayer for the blessing of God upon the occasion. The choir then sang, "I love thy kingdom Lord," after which the corner-stone was placed in position by those engaged in the construction of the building.

Maj. W. E. Foster then stated that after the usual manner of laying corner-stones memorial objects commemorative of the occasion, had been placed in the corner-stone. The following is a list of the articles placed in the stone:

The ceremony of testing the stone was next observed. Deputy Grand Master H. C. Hensley, Senior Grand Warden Thomas, O. Morris, and Junior Grand Warden John S. Dashed, respectively presented by the architect, with the square, level and plumb, the implements of their office, and tested the stone, and pronounced it correct.

Maj. Foster then poured on the stone from silver vessels the corn, emblematic of prosperity and abundance; the wine, emblematic of the gladness of heart, spoken of by the Psalmist, and which follows its inseparable use, and the oil of peace, explaining briefly and clearly the significance of each.

The Master of Ceremonies, Major Foster, then gave three distinct raps upon the stone, followed by nine hand-claps by the Masons, denoting the conclusion of the ceremony.

Dr. Strickland, after music by the band, introduced the orator of the occasion, Rev. Dr. A. D. Sears, of Clarksville, Tenn., as a Christian minister tried and true, who reflected honor both upon his body calling and the ancient brotherhood to which he belonged.

In the outset of his remarks, Dr. Sears paid a high tribute to Free Masonry and the Knights Templar. He spoke of the noble teachings of the order, and the many illustrious names mentioned in its ranks, and of the aggressiveness and courage of the latter as representatives of the Crusaders. He could not see how a man wearing the Passion cross of the Knight Templar up in his breast could be other than a good man.

Dr. Sears said that the corner-stone was of Masonic origin, and none but Masons could truly comprehend its significance. Others tried to lay corner-stones, but often lay them wrong. It might be observed that the one before them was in the northeast corner of the building. The speaker contended that none but Masons should lay corner-stones.

In conclusion Dr. Sears spoke of the causes which had made it necessary to build a new church. Increasing members, increased prosperity of the membership, and the universal desire upon the part of the congregation for a new church. Of these were Howell, Marshall, Mcintosh, and the Winstons had expressed hopes of such a condition of things. Dr. Jones, who was a splendid preacher, had felt the need of a new church. For Dr. Strickland was surprised at the achievement of this object, and he was just as surely selected as the instrument of this work as was Solomon to build the Temple.

The speaker in conclusion eloquently urged the congregation of the church to faithfully meet the new responsibilities growing out of these increased advantages. In this connection he urged that the poor must have a place in the church, and that it was the duty of the congregation to take care of the widows and orphans and other helpless ones among their poor.

If the congregation was faithful in its prayers and in meeting the obligations God had imposed, He would dwell with them forever.

July 18, 1884.

Bro. GRAVES:—Please give through the columns of your valuable and widely read weekly, to your many readers in every State and Territory of these United States, the British Possessions and Europe, your matured opinion of the proceedings mentioned in the foregoing extracts from the Ameri-

can. At the time that this Masonic ceremony was had there were three white Baptist churches, with pastors and deacons in good standing, all in the city—none were asked to participate in this ceremony. There were and are thirty or forty organized societies of Christians, usually recognized as Christian churches, Pedobaptists, none of these were invited to participate.

You notice that a committee of this church waited on "Phoenix Lodge, No. 131," and invited them to perform this work, also invited the "Commandery No. 1, K. T.," to be present in regalia and participate, etc. "Special invitation" is made to them.

Notice the venerable orator, Dr. A. D. Sears, says, "No one but Masons should lay corner-stones, as they, other folks, didn't know how."

Well, well, who laid the corner-stones at Jerusalem, Corinth, Antioch, Ephesus, for the first churches? How are we to get corner-stones laid in Mexico, South America, Italy, Africa, China, as the demands of our growing mission work among these heathen and Catholics shall demand?

But enough, a reader asks you to give your opinion of these weird doings of Baptist churches,

## THE EVILS OF AN UNCONVERTED MEMBERSHIP.

the under one on the frame on which it is woven is not seen by the weaver until the piece is finished. The pieces are all so beautifully joined together that it is impossible to find the joining.

How often are we "discouraged because of the way," because we can only see the wrong side of the pattern our daily life is weaving! We forget "the Lord knoweth them that are His," and that "all things work together for good to them that love God." And should we not try to remember also that though our place in the world may be a small one, the great fabric, the church of God, would be incomplete if that place were not filled.

There is another point of similarity, each thread is blotted thoroughly white before becoming a part of the church, must be washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb. "that he may present it to himself a glorious church not having a spot or wrinkle, or any such thing," but that it should be truly and without blemish.

Mark the Heresies that are hidden in the shadow of the light.

And I know that a little time is needed out right to know that the theory path I tread is ruled by a simple law.

And I know that the darker the cause I tread, the more I am to be pitied.

## ITEMS.

Wood and church Big Hatchet Association is entitled to a further credit of \$1,500, attributed to the Mission Fund.

Any brother in Tennessee or Mississippi wishing a supply for his summer's to be put in communication with a young minister from Tennessee or Jackson or Union College.

The post office address of Dr. T. L. Fairbright is Hicksville, Tenn. And the address of Dr. G. M. Savage is Langleville, Tenn. Correspondents should make a note of these changes.

The Book House has disposed of one hundred Dr. T. L. Fairbright's sermon on "Adultery," and another is now ready for delivery. Orders promptly sent at ten cents per copy, \$1 per dozen.

Bros. Graves arrived home from Big Hatchet Association to write his notes of the meeting. He is a man who permits of his writing, then we are at the next step.

J. S. M.

Kings Wines.—We notice this year still holds on its prosperity's way. We are glad to see it, and hope all our Sunday schools will patronize our own Sunday school paper. Orders may be sent to us.

Sixty cents to Graves & Matheny, Memphis, Tenn., for sample copy of Evergreen, Haynes, bound in cloth, post the book for country churches, Price \$1.50 per dozen, by mail, postpaid.

The Ministerial Fund of this paper will not be closed for this year until the meeting of the Association, the last Sunday in July. If you have made no contribution for the year past, do not fail to have your name down for something.

A PHYSICIAN WANTED.—A physician of moral habits, skill and experience in Southern practice can find a first-class country location at Endora, DeSoto county, Miss., by applying early. A Baptist preferred. Information given by writing to John Harrat, Endora, Miss. tf

AN ESPECIAL OFFER TO YOUNG MINISTERS AT SCHOOL. To every young minister in any College or Theological Seminary in America, we will send "The New Great Iron Wheel" at cost, for the next six months—90 cents. New Methodism will confront them everywhere, and constantly, and they should prepare for it. It is a practical work on Polemics.

## PUBLISHERS.

Baptists Take Notice.—Joshua W. Johnson, a small, dark-complexioned man, large mouth and front teeth, was excluded from Sulphur Baptist church for gross disorder and unchristian conduct—stealing. He still holds his credentials, stating that he has lost them, which statement the church refuses to accept. Reference, Thomas Neal, church clerk, Peytonburg, Ky.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LIFE OF THE CHRISTIAN.

We refer all our readers to the Question and Answer department this week, containing as it does an exegesis of that only passage relied upon to warrant a man upon the desertion of his wife, or wife on the desertion of her husband, remarrying. Not from the querist only, but a letter is before us

from Mississippi informing us that two ministers and two churches are "practically interested" in the question.

We are in receipt of a catalogue of the Toronto Baptist College (theological). It has a splendid building, McMaster Hall, and a full and able faculty. But alas! all this expense and waste of money and the time of a half dozen scholarly men to teach the young ministers of Canada that the Baptists are a modern sect, originating during or this side of the Reformation!!! If this is the case the McMaster and no Baptist Theological Seminary in the United States or Canada is needed; there are Protestant and Catholic Seminaries enough already endowed to supply the demand. We gather our information from page 20 of the catalogue. The church history taught—"Roman Catholic Resistance to Protestantism"—"Inquisition"—"Council of Trent"—"Modern Denominations, especially the Church of England, the Congregationalists, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, and the Baptists?" If this catalogue correctly indicates the character of Ecclesiastical History taught in this Baptist College, better a thousand times it had never been born. If the Roman Catholic church was the only church Christ had on this earth during the thousand years preceding the Reformation it is the only church he has on earth to-day. The Christian church of the first century is the church of the nineteenth. His kingdom has never been removed or broken in pieces nor "given to another people," but has stood uncorrupted and unimpaired in any essential particular, and therefore without need of reformation in any particular essential to its existence. Christ's true churches are the constitutive and visible executives of his kingdom, and the state of his kingdom has existed and continued unchanged. It has been because his subjects have continued a continuity of his true churches.

What right by God's Word have Baptist churches to exist if they came into existence but yesterday or within the last 100 or 180 years?

## FAITH.

He holds the key of all unknown,

And I am glad;

His hands should hold the key,

Or it is trusted it to me,

I might be sad;

I now read His future plan,

But this I know,

I see in sight of His face,

And all the refuge of His grace,

While here below,

Indeed this covers all my want,

And so rest,

For what I cannot see,

And in His care, I sure shall be,

Forever blest.

## THE DETECTIVE.

Under this head we shall insert, and keep standing for the benefit of the denomination, the names of every impostor and excluded Baptist preacher known to us, as reference to prevent guile.

BAPTISTS TAKE NOTICE.

J. C. PETERSON, a small, dark-complexioned man, formerly a Baptist, has been excluded from Redfield Baptist Church, Little River county, Ark., for gross unchristian conduct. He still holds his credentials, having refused to give them to the church who demanded them.

T. M. HAZLEWOOD.—Reference, Ben. McBryan, Church Clerk, Ashville, Ala.

EDWARD BARKER.—Reference, J. W. Wann, Ch. Clerk Carrollton church, Ark.

E. D. ROBERT TOMLIN.—Reference, Ed. A. J. Puddy, Hempill, Texas.

J. H. A. JONES.—Aka George Jones.—Reference, Ed. A. J. Puddy, Raleigh, N.C.

E. C. M. GALLAND.—Reference, W. B. Crumpton, Shield's Mill, Ala.

J. C. LOP, Ark.—Reference, Ed. A. Lomax, Hazlehurst, Miss.

R. T. GOODRUM.—Baptist has a visitor, Rev. R. T. Goodrum, a Baptist minister of Tennessee, in quest of health. "Georgia Doctor." He is excluded from the Baptist church for repeated drunkenness.

E. D. JAMES C. ORCUTT, who is now traveling in Texas, is an excluded member of the Baptist church at Waco, with fine for swindling.—Reference, the Clerk of that church.

J. M. LEES, excluded from Rosedale church for adultery and desertion of wife. J. Thomas, Clerk of Rose Dale church, White County, Ark.

Give us your postoffice, Bro. Thomas.

JOHN H. BAWDEN, expelled from the Bluff Spring church, Savanna, Tenn., for drunkenness, adultery, and for striking his wife and children. He is of a very dark skin black hair, black eyes and the whites of a yellowish tint, of an average height, and about 180 pounds weight. Reference, W. Barrett, Savanna, Tenn. Baptist papers West of Mississippi will please



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q. 106. A sister leaves her husband (who is also a member) bed and board and refuses longer to live with him and has sought in vain from the court for a divorce, as she could show no reasonable ground for her course, save her own personal dislike. Is such a course on her part a justifiable ground for him to marry again? Does any right construction of 1 Cor. viii: 15, 16 warrant him in remarrying? Please give this your especial attention, as it is a practical question with us just now. —A. S. W. Beloit, Wis.

A. This is by no means a new question. The number of times it has come before us in the past thirty-eight years of our editorial life and labor we cannot now tell. This one passage is ever quoted by the party who desires to remarry or who has remarried, because a husband or a wife has separated for some cause other than the one specified by Christ, and upon its face, as it stands in our C. R. Version, it seems to warrant this interpretation.

In examining this, and for the last time, since in a third of a century we have been unable to find any new light on this subject, we shall now give our matured convictions and shall refer all future inquiries to them hereafter.

We will lay down the divine rule when considering single passages of Scripture:

No Scripture is of private interpretation—*i.e.*, is of its own solution—can be interpreted disconnected from all other Scriptures.

Now with respect to the law of divorce and marriage, the law given by Moses to the Jews was very different from the law given by Christ to his disciples and his churches.

For various reasons the Jew was allowed to give his wife a writing of divorce and so put her away. He could marry again and the same freedom was allowed her; *the divorce that freed her freed her from the marital relation and all obligations*. But Christ abolished this law, and explicitly enacted a new and irrevocable one for his people and his churches for all subsequent time, viz., that no man—and this is equally applicable to the woman—can be freed from the marital compact and its obligation, save for one cause, that of adultery.

Here is the divine law governing this matter as recorded by Matthew and even more circumstantially by Mark:

"It hath been said, Whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a writing of divorce. But I say unto you, That whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery: and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery."—Matt. v: 31, 32.

"And the Pharisees came to him, and asked him, Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife? tempting him. And he answered and said unto them, What did Moses command you? And they said, Moses suffered to write a bill of divorce, and to put her away. And Jesus answered and said unto them, For the hardness of your heart he wrote you this precept. But from the beginning of the creation God made them male and female. For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and cleave to his wife; and they twain shall be one flesh: so then they are no more twain but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder."

"And in the house his disciples asked him again of the same matter. And he saith unto them, Whosoever shall put away his wife, and marry another, committeth adultery against her. And if a woman shall put away her husband, and be married to another, she committeth adultery."—Mark x: 23.

The relationship of husband and wife was instituted by God for a permanent and indissoluble union. In the beginning he made one woman, not a plurality of women, for one man. He designed that they twain should be *one flesh*. He irreversibly decreed that but one cause should be adequate to dissolve this sacred union. The purity of the family home-life and of society demanded this. There can be no reasonable ground for misunderstanding this law. Christ made but one exception and we justly conclude that he never authorized any one in heaven or on earth to make another, much less to make one which would operate to nullify the marriage institution altogether, making the union to depend upon the will or caprice of the parties to it. The original law enacted by Christ, with its one exception, he designed as the unalter-

able and unrepeatable law for his churches in all ages. We cannot for one moment admit that the Holy Spirit, by the mouth or pen of an Apostle, ever modified or repealed this law. The plain, unsophisticated interpretation of it is, that the sin of adultery alone releases either the husband or the wife from the marriage contract. No man should attempt to do it. No estrangement of feeling can warrant such a course. The laws of no land or nation can release what Christ hath bound, and whenever Caesar does this he places himself in direct antagonism to Christ, and all his disciples know that in the kingdom of Christ they can acknowledge no king but Jesus.

But against this clear and explicit law the transgressors, or the would-be transgressors, bring in this single statement of Paul (in 1 Cor. viii: 15) and use it so as to set aside or virtually repeat the law of Christ:

"But if the unbelieving desert, let him depart. A brother or a sister is not under bondage in such cases; but God hath called us to peace." 1 Cor. viii: 15.

This instruction was given to the Christian wife of a heathen husband, who should refuse to live with her because she was a Christian, because of uncongeniality in religious views and feelings. Had it is evidently to twist it from its intended meaning to construe it to a repeal of the law of Christ and a release from the marriage vow?

In these verses the Apostle brings forward also the other elements of doubt which might arise in a mixed marriage of heathen and Christian. A case might occur in which the heathen party, on religious grounds, for we are here only speaking of such, did not wish to remain in the married state, or, in other words, required the Christian to forsake his or her party. In such a case the Apostle declares that the Christian party shall consent to a separation from the heathen, that the Christian party, brother or sister, is in this case not bound *in debito matrimonii* (*in law of marriage*). But God has called his people to peace, as long as possible, and to bear with the heathen party; nor can he indeed know, but that perhaps this very gentleness may win over the unbending party, and bring him or her to salvation. Viewed in this light the passage appears to be quite simple, and yet it has presented very grave difficulties to interpreters. Some have imagined they detected in it a second ground for divorce, the *motio deseritio*, whilst in Matt. v: 32, and v. 39, adultery is stated to be the only sufficient ground; there thus seemed to arise a discrepancy between our Lord's words and the Apostle's. But this explanation of the indefinite "is not found in such cases" (*in debito matrimonii*) *on top of manus* (*on top of hands*) was understood to mean that the permission is herein conveyed for the Christian party not only to dismiss the heathen party, who wishes to separate, *but also to marry another*. But this is evidently not conveyed in the word *Vero* (*for*) for it forms primarily only a contrast to verse 12—the heathen party who wishes to remain, says Paul, shall not be dismissed, but he who desires to go, he adds in verse 12, shall not be detained. That at the same time the permission to marry again was granted by the Apostle, is the less probable, since in verse 16 the possibility of the conversion of the heathen is dwelt upon.

True, this passage does not refer primarily to the state after separation, for the words, *en de circu keteke gnos' o' Thosk. t. l.*, evidently contain a limitation of the preceding thought: "The unbeliever may separate, but the main principle always remains to the Christian, that he is called to peace and a peaceful disposition in order not to give cause on his or her side for separation." The possibility, however, cannot and must not be denied, that the mind of the heathen party may also change after the separation. It cannot truly this very possibility be the Apostle's meaning that the Christian party is at liberty to marry again when the heathen has left either him or her (the remarrying of the Christian party would always be, according to Matt. v: 32, adultery.) The Christian is only relieved from the obligation of living with a heathen party, and this alone is intended to be enforced by the words, *on debito matrimonii*.

That this passage has been understood to imply that Paul considered the *motio deseritio* as a valid divorce to Christians, may be explained by the feeling of necessity in the existing state of the outward church, not to limit divorces to the single case where adultery has been actually committed. It was felt that malicious desertion and implausible hatred might also form valid grounds for divorce, and Biblical sanction was sought for this opinion. But we have before remarked on Matt. v: 32, that the New Testament absolutely divorces as well as on this; adultery forms only an apparent exception. This is not so much a ground of divorce as the divorce itself. If, nevertheless, it is clear from experience that this absolute prohibition is no blessing to the numerous heathen embraced in the

This should settle this question in every unprejudiced mind.

The very terms used by Paul are, to our mind, conclusive that he did not mean that the mere separation of the wife or husband dissolved the marriage compact. Had he meant this, would he not have indicated how long the separation must have been to have warranted a remarriage? Most certainly. As it stands, it may be for one year, one month, one week, or only one day, and this fact is of itself conclusive. But Paul did not use the same word in chapter viii: 15 to denote freedom from the marriage compact that he uses in Romans or elsewhere in this chapter. In Romans he uses *katapsestis*, and in the 27th verse of this chapter the verb *loose*, to release—unbind, and a noun from the same verb, but in the 15th verse he uses *adolemus*, *to serve, obey*, indicating that the one that is left is not *adolemus* in such a case to make provision for the support of, or to discharge the duties of, his head or wife to the departing one, that, as Barnes says, *or loose the* (*at liberty to live separately*), and should regard it as proper to do so."

As this is an important question, involving the moral character of ordained pastors and the duty of a church, we submit the question of our latest and best scholars. Oshausen, upon this passage, remarks:

"In these verses the Apostle brings forward also the other elements of doubt which might arise in a mixed marriage of heathen and Christian. A case might occur in which the heathen party, on religious grounds, for we are here only speaking of such, did not wish to remain in the married state, or, in other words, required the Christian to forsake his or her party. In such a case the Apostle declares that the Christian party shall consent to a separation from the heathen, that the Christian party, brother or sister, is in this case not bound *in debito matrimonii* (*in law of marriage*). But God has called his people to peace, as long as possible, and to bear with the heathen party; nor can he indeed know, but that perhaps this very gentleness may win over the unbending party, and bring him or her to salvation. Viewed in this light the passage appears to be quite simple, and yet it has presented very grave difficulties to interpreters. Some have imagined they detected in it a second ground for divorce, the *motio deseritio*, whilst in Matt. v: 32, and v. 39, adultery is stated to be the only sufficient ground; there thus seemed to arise a discrepancy between our Lord's words and the Apostle's. But this explanation of the indefinite "is not found in such cases" (*in debito matrimonii*) *on top of manus* (*on top of hands*) was understood to mean that the permission is herein conveyed for the Christian party not only to dismiss the heathen party, who wishes to separate, *but also to marry another*. But this is evidently not conveyed in the word *Vero* (*for*) for it forms primarily only a contrast to verse 12—the heathen party who wishes to remain, says Paul, shall not be dismissed, but he who desires to go, he adds in verse 12, shall not be detained. That at the same time the permission to marry again was granted by the Apostle, is the less probable, since in verse 16 the possibility of the conversion of the heathen is dwelt upon.

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net of the kingdom of God, then we must say, that the New Testament would not require this command to be applied to them.

With Oshausen agree Jamison and Fawcett, Hammond, Sherwood, Barnes, et al.

Having determined the true meaning of the only passage brought forward to justify remarriage upon the desertion of a wife or husband, we close with this remark: If it is granted that in the case supposed, a Christian wife or husband is allowed to marry, if deserted by a heathen husband or wife, because of his or her Christianity, yet the passage can give no conceivable ground for remarriage of Christians or those not heathen, where desertion is for other causes than the one specified

## RELIGIOUS NEWS.

TENNESSEE. Rev. Nelson Murry, Pastor of the First Colored Baptist Church of Nashville died on Thursday, 19th July. What a noble record he has left. He was pastor of his church nearly six years, took charge with ten members, and left it with about 1,700. His greatest pleasure while living was to see his people doing well and it is to be regretted that he will not be with them to witness their growth.

LOUISIANA.—Ten were recently added to the church at Lake Charles—eight by letter and two by baptism. Elder L. G. Kolbe, the pastor, is doing acceptable work.

ARKANSAS.—Bro. J. B. Searey, in *Baptist Record*:

"The Baptist cause in Arkansas is decidedly on the upward grade. More is given for Foreign Missions; much more for State Missions; the Sunday-school work was never before in so good a condition as it is now. Churches pay their pastors much better salaries, and much more punctually than heretofore. From a close observation of over twenty-five years in this field, I am prepared to say there was never before so great a demand for educated, consecrated, sensible preachers. The cry is general, 'Give us men that can instruct us, and we will pay them well.' We have a great many important places both in the country and in towns entirely unoccupied, while at the same time we have quite a crop of marketable preachers, which will be ready to ship on short notice."

MISSOURI.—Rev. Thomas Muse, pastor of the Baptist church at Enterprise, Clay county, has been in the ministry for nearly fifty years, and is still active and earnest in the cause.

The First Baptist church at Columbia recently had five sessions.

Also five sessions to the Second church,

the Antioch Baptist church in Chatham county,

and five sessions to the Fourth church at Dawson.

The church at Dawson recently had eight sessions.

Rev. J. L. Vass, recently of Spartanburg, S. C., has assumed charge of the church at Adairsville.

The Adairsville Baptists are preparing to erect a new church in their town.

Over five hundred dollars have been subscribed.

The start for building the new Baptist house of worship at Warrington has been let to Mr. Ernest, of Dawson.

His plan and design have been completed.

Prof. J. P. Hamilton, of Franklin, Tenn., has

made arrangements to speak at the annual

meeting of the Southern Association.

Also five sessions to the Second church,

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At the time of meeting the pastor was ill.

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Stinging, irritation, inflammation,  
all Kidney and Urinary Complaints,  
cured by "Buchu-paisa." \$1.

Some hedges here are made of luxuriantly blooming arganum, some of the beautiful grape of myrtle, some of fragrant heliotrope, and others of rose bushes. They all seem to make a substantial fence, needing neither paint nor ornamentation.

Every Sunday-school Superintendent and Teacher should procure a copy of "Select Notes on the International Lessons," price \$1.25 postpaid. Address GRAVES & MACHAY, Memphis, Tenn.

The three great taxes in India are the land, salt and the forest taxes, all of which fall upon the poor and cultivating population. A somewhat similar tax on tea once got the British into "a little unpleasantness," but it is all over long ago, and the result is satisfactory all around the world.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is the best Remedy on human flesh in the world. Try it and be convinced. Read the advertisement.

An anxious inquirer wants to know the fashionable color this season for a dog's pants. Yellow appears to be the fashionable hue (and very) in the up-town dog districts.

The demand for napkin-rings made of wood grown at Walter Scott's home, Abbotsford, is proving a great drain on the forests of Maine.

Rev. C. A. Bennett, of Rangoon, recently celebrated his eightieth birthday. He has been a Baptist missionary in Burmah for fifty-four years. He is one of the fellow-labors of the great Judson, and has printed the Bible in the Burmese language and the language of other tribes.

**DR. JOHN BULL'S  
Smith's Tonic Syrup  
FOR THE CURE OF  
FEVER and AGUE  
Or CHILLS and FEVER,  
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.**

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the **SAFEST, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERNAMENT** cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and when four doses have been used by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if the dose is continued in smaller doses for two or three days. The dose has been checked, more especially in diagonal and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGITABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and serofluous affections—the King of Blood Purifiers.

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TENNESSEE BAPTIST.

**THE NEW SHORT LINE.**

Kansas and the West,

Attention is called to the new Kansas City railroad, now completed, and in operation between Memphis, Tenn., and Kansas City, Mo. By this new route the south and west is brought into closer relation. Saving several hundred miles and many hours travel between that two sections. It is in fact now the only practical route from the south to all points in Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and all western States. A through train with Pullman Palace sleeping car and elegant day coaches leaves Memphis daily, running through to Kansas City without change of cars, where it arrives in time to make connection in the Grand Union Depot with all trains leaving Kansas City. For emigrants to the Pacific coast, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGITABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

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## SEVEN PAPERS A WEEK.

Appreciating the fact that the only Democratic paper published at the Capital should be in the hands of every voter in Tennessee, the management of the DAILY WORLD commence the publication of seven papers per week, and will send by mail, postage paid: One month \$75; Three months, 200; Six months, 400; One Year, 600.

The Daily World is a friend of popular government, an organ of the most enlightened Democratic opinion, an enemy of radicalism and roguery. The only sound Democratic Journal at the capital of the State. As a news-gatherer its facilities are the largest, its connection most complete, its methods the most modern and reliable. Having its own operator in the office as a medium of electric communication

the globe at all hours day or night it will keep you fully posted, not only on all matters pertaining to the campaign but also on the most reliable news of each day.

The Weekly World, made up from the cream of seven daily papers, contains the freshest news, most reliable market reports, and able editorial comments upon the leading questions of the day. A strong defender of the people's rights, and an able advocate of their interests. Terms by mail, postage paid: One Year \$100; Six months, 50; Three months, 25.

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To give every one an opportunity to keep posted during the campaign, the Weekly will be sent by mail, postage paid to any address until November 10th for

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When a young man walks with a girl as though he is afraid some one would see him, the girl is his sister; if he walks so close to her as to nearly crowd her against the fence, she is some one else's sister.

## A Christian Editor's Opinion.

Mr. G. R. Lynch, publisher of the Alabama "Christian Advocate," at Birmingham, writes: "I travel all over the State of Alabama and my book is well liked; a most excellent book; I sell it in places of calamity, pills, etc.

FOR TWENTY YEARS A CITIZEN OF GEORGIA AND THE PAST FORTY YEARS I HAVE HAD CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES, AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE, AND FROM INFLAMMATION, AND BROUGHT IT ON MYSELF. I WAS TREATED BY TWO PROMINENT PHYSICIANS, AND HAD TAKEN ALL THE PATENT MEDICINES RECOMMENDED FOR THESE DISEASES, BUT NO RELIEF, AND CONTINUED TO SUFFER. WROTE TO DR. MORSE, BOSTON, AND TELL HIM OF THE USE OF DR. MORSE'S SPASMODIC EXTRACT. ONE DOZEN BOTTLES HAVE MADE A SMALL CURE OF BOTH DISEASES." ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Ga.

## A CARD.

From a number of St. Louis' prominent citizens to me, Dr. John P. Hougham's Lemon Elixir, a following named gentler on price, and is the only pleasant, thoroughly reliable and economical remedy they have ever used for the diseases for which it is recommended.

J. H. MAX.—Davis, Fourth and Chestnut Streets—John P. Hougham, 101 N. Fourth St., Room 101, Martin, office opposite Four Courts, T. P. Greely, Law Office, 107 Clark Avenue, Capt. J. A. K. Stoltz, of the St. Louis Beef Company, 101 N. Fourth Street, and Hiram Culver, Dr. John P. Hougham's Elixir, prepared at his drug store, 111 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

It cures all biliousness, constipation, indigestion, headache, malaria, kidney disease, fever, chills, impurities of the blood, loss of appetite, debility and various disorders, and particularly relieves the liver, spleen, bowel, kidney and heart.

Fifty cents for one half pint bottle, one dollar for quart and half bottle. Sold by druggists generally, and for by all wholesale druggists, Memphis, Tenn.

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IT MAY CURE YOU.



FOR MALARIA, TORPID LIVER and BILIOUSNESS.

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DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Sirs—I wish to

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Spavin Cure. It has had a large ring-

and bone, and it has not only been cured, but im-

proved entirely, so that great

Judges of horses are not able to tell the

difference between a treated and a

untreated horse, and they get the wrong foot, not exception.

Yours &c, J. T. THATCHER.

Orders solicited, and Estimates cheerfully furnished.

xvi. 27 vii. 13

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