

Texas Christian Advocate.

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Texas Christian Advocate

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POSTAL CARDS.—Will the brethren head their publications in the following order: Postoffice, county, date. Many often leave out the county. Very few people are so familiar with the State as to properly locate the intelligence unless county is given. When out of cards, notify us.

Our Postal Cards.

COLUMBUS, Miss., April 9.—I hope to visit Texas in a few weeks. Have a meeting on hand now, and some work to do for our college, about June, so that I may not get off before the middle of June. Will come via Galveston. Coming to recreate and look at Texas. Hope to see you soon.—S. A. STEEL.

LIVINGSTON, Polk County, April 8.—Jasper Council organized with 57 members: Woodville Council with 53 members, Sheriff Frank, W. P. New, M. H. Jones, and others. Total, 110 members, with 55 members, 46 males, Rev. K. H. Williams, W. P. Livingston Council, with 20 members. Local option in Polk by 340 majority.—YOUNG.

LAMPASAS, Lampasas Co., April 9.—Lampasas Circuit looking up, have purchased church registers for four of our societies. Received three members at a prayer-meeting recently. One can't be appointed. Crop prospects good, though we had some frost and night. People would send for the Advocate if they had the money.—J. S. TUNNELL.

LANCASTER, Dallas County, April 7.—A serious calamity has befallen the L. M. A. Our 18th-anniversary day occurred on the 14th of March, 1880. We expected to realize a handsome sum from the sale of this number, with which we were our paper. Failure is written upon all our enterprises. Too bad! It (perhaps) had hollow front, and so hollow were its contents, that it did—did—hollow, hollow! It was a pretty animal, and did its best, but failed.—STEPH ASHBY.

DOB, Fannin Co., April 9.—Frost this morning. Vegetation has new life since a fine rain. Corn looks fine. Cotton and garden crops are progressing finely. Our second quarterly conference presented very good reports considering everything. Hints of improvement in this regard. About one-quarter more cotton to be planted this year than last. Advocate endorsed, as you may know by the fact that nearly every member in my church takes it.—J. A. ALLISON.

RESOLUTIONS passed at the second quarterly conference, Leakey, April 9.—Resolved, that we heartily approve the action of the last Legislature of the State of Texas in regard to the Sunday law. 2. That we fully endorse the action of the Texas Christian Advocate, the heroic editor of our TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, in his defense of the Sunday law against part of the secular press of the State. 3. That we fully endorse the action of the Texas Christian Advocate for publication.—R. M. LEATON, Secretary.

WEATHERFORD, Parker Co., April 8.—The dear old Advocate has reached us again after our last renewal—can't do without it—filled, with usual, with good news. I have some how some Methodist families can do without this noble paper. When it only costs \$2 to read it twelve months. The Herts of Parker County are taking Care of a sister. In the matter of candidates they ask him to be sober and honest; if not we cannot support him. We think we have been greatly benefited by reading your noble paper.—A. N. CANAFAX.

RED BLUFF, Harris Co., April 9.—Arrived at home to day after an absence of several days. All well. Preached at Highland and at Dickinson on Sunday. Received one member by ritual and baptism; one by letter. The outlook good. Bro. J. H. Morris, of Dallas, returned with \$10 to pay for the camp-ground. Who will follow that example? The brother is seventy-two years of age, but his garden makes his living. What will the man who has thousands to his glorious enterprise? May God move the church to come forward in this good work of the Lord.—P. T. NICHOLSON.

LEESVILLE, Gonzales Co., April 8.—Mr. Robt. Floyd, a noble Christian gentleman, being some eight or ten days in Galveston, he will be one of the nearest churches in the bounds of the West Texas Conference, near his residence, and donated the same to the M. E. Church, South. We are glad to make arrangements for a camp-meeting. Rev. W. H. H. Biggs preached a good sermon on the occasion to a large and attentive congregation. On the 12th of the month, such liberality is indeed commendable. Who else among those who the Lord has prospered are ready to do likewise?—J. H. TUCKER.

REIN, Bastrop County, April 8.—Second quarterly meeting for this circuit was held on last Saturday and Sunday. Everything was most satisfactory. The attendance was larger than for several years. The elder is Pauline in the boldness of his preaching. This quarterly conference has been a grand circuit; God be praised. Bro. J. I. McGinnis, John S. Smith, and G. R. Davis, were appointed a committee to build a church in this place. Another was appointed to make arrangements for a camp-meeting. Delegates to the district conference, John S. Smith, G. R. Davis, J. I. McGinnis, and John S. Masters, Bro. E. Fair, alternate.—D. M. YOUNG.

COMANCHE, Comanche Co., April 9.—Our pastor, J. E. Eggleston, resigned on account of his health, and the elder assigned us to Bro. H. Henry, the pastor of Comanche circuit. The church is well pleased with this arrangement, except that they would like to have a more practical Sabbath-school. The preacher and people of our Sabbath-school is doing very well. Prayer-meetings not well attended. Other social meetings dead. Religion all very low ebb. Some of the most precious crops are not seriously damaged. Our country is being drained of what little money we did have for provision supplies. Another crop disaster will ruin this country. This is generally attributed to the workings of natural laws, and not an interposition of God.—J. T. TUNNELL.

BOLIVAR, Denton County, April 6.—Our second quarterly meeting just closed at Valley View, with four added to the society there. Bro. Lively, presiding elder, made a good impression and did good work. The preacher and people of the district were so attached to Bro. Moss that it was difficult for some to think any one could take his place. The meeting was the most important one in the conference just now. Our people were well pleased with Bro. Lively. He paid special attention to the pastor's finances, and this pleased both preacher and stewards. He thinks the preacher on the Bolivar circuit ought to know something about faith, as he has the greatest opportunity to illustrate it in practice. We have asked for nothing, and our little wants are supplied. Our next quarterly meeting will be at Wire Farm, July 3rd and 4th.—W. W. BIRDWELL.

LEESVILLE, Gonzales Co., April 8.—Second quarterly meeting just over. Finances very slim. Our Sunday-school and our day school both doing well. Some sickness, but not so much as has been. The bread question is now troubling many in this part of Texas. Bro. S. & R. don't put the Sunday-school notes, by R. M. Moore, in small type any more. May God bless you.—R. M. LEATON. We must put a great deal of reading matter in small type or leave out two of every three columns so printed. How would it do to leave out some "law and order" editorials, and some communications? The readers of the ADVOCATE wouldn't stand this. Perhaps

you suggest: leave out some of the advertisements! The publishers couldn't stand that. If advertisements were left out, we would have to go to bankruptcy in a twelve-month. So let us all be patient and wait for the new type, with small body and broad and beaming face—something like a Galveston alderman at a grand banquet, for instance!—S. A. B.

HONEY GROVE, April 8.—I expect you think I am an unpropitious servant, but you don't know what a severe ordeal of family and personal affliction I have been in for some time; and my health is still poor. We all had measles, the effects of which I have not yet recovered from. This is one reason why I have sent you no subscribers lately. I hope to regain my health soon, when I expect to do what I can for you. I know when I am serving you I am doing good for the church and for myself. I am sure you have done good in your war against wickedness in high places. If in addition to this you could have a few articles of the right sort, defensive of the doctrine and polity of our church, and some on the duties and privileges of Christians, I believe your usefulness would be increased. There is danger in making war against others, that we will neglect ourselves. Other churches keep their parities prominently before the people. Why should we not? We need line upon line; here a little, there a little. Our school is prosperous; our church is healthy.—W. H. MOSS.

COTTON GIN, Freestone Co., April 8.—I see in our Advocate of last week a very unjust and harsh charge against Bro. J. S. Graves, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, resident of this place; and wishing wrong done to no good man through our paper, I write to correct any wrong impression that might grow out of the article referred to. As all the readers of the Advocate say the letter from Bro. Follen, of Fairfield, is useless to recall the charge. The facts, as I have them from Bro. Graves, are these: The book complained of is not the property of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but is one written and put on sale by an individual member and minister of that denomination as an individual enterprise. The author of the book sent Bro. Graves a few to let him (making him a present of one) and Bro. G. has not sold, nor attempted to sell, the book except to members of his own church. From Bro. F's standpoint the same charge could be made against Bro. G. Fisher in connection with his work on baptism. To those who know Bro. Graves, this letter would be useless; but through a desire to see him placed right with those who may not know the facts and to prevent the very appearance of our paper being the medium through which one of the best of men is unjustly treated, I felt bound to speak in his behalf. I wish I could believe that every minister of every denomination was as free from a desire to proselyte as I think Bro. G. to be.—E. A. PATRICK.

Letter From Mississippi.

The regular arrival of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE affords me much pleasure. I read your vigorous editorials, your notes of travel over your vast circuit, your pithy posts, and the varied original matter from your correspondents. I read them to keep up with your work, as well as because they are entertaining. Let me especially commend your editorial itinerancy. The circulation of an editor is as important as the circulation of his paper. What a wide opportunity you have to preach the gospel. The power of the press is indeed mighty, but it is far inferior to the power of the living pulpit; and I am glad to see you do not allow your arduous work for the one to silence your voice in the other. It is a grand thing to preach the gospel. No loftier message ever claimed the utterance of mortal speech, and it is not conceivable that a higher dignity could be put upon man than that of bearing it to the world. Glory be to God for the wonders of redeeming love!

May I say my latest brother, I may but guess his name, Preach Him to all, and in His death, Behold, behold the Lamb!

An Honest Critic.

Rev. D. C. Kelley, D. D., in the Western Methodist of April 3, gives us a very practical, pointed and praiseworthy criticism of the Southern Review of January. A few more such honest and fearless critics would soon rid the Methodist Church, South, of its mutual admiration societies. Until this is done great lack of merit will be apparent in our publications. Among other things, we extract the following: "Time had to be found to read each article attentively. To write criticism without reading, or with mere sketching, does not seem to me honest. Where the intention is praise and praise only, as is largely the habit in official organs noticing church publications, it may be best often to read very scantily. For some years the writer has been led unwillingly to doubt whether our church can secure literary fruit of such luscious and dignified character as her wants and dignity demand, unless some adventurer thrusts into the field an independent journal—one which, knowing no man after the flesh, will strike vigorously for culture, truth and Christianity. The pruning-knife in a skillful hand would wonderfully improve our organs. Official position has almost irresistible power to blot out individuality, press the juice out of the apples, and leave us respectable pumpkins. The attitude of one of our newsmen has given me numerous hearty laughs. Here and there in his organ a large human sympathy and genuine God-love sparkles out in a paragraph, which is read with delight; in the same paper a larger article shows you the same man, conscious of his official position, starched, ironed out, hung up to dry; and sure enough the fountain of true manhood are rapidly drying out of him. The sunny genial

Christ-like paragraphs are already fewer, the whale-bones, crutches and rusty dust are filling up larger spaces. Unless a few pens are allowed in official organs which are dipped in love rather than fear, which care more for unwelcome truth that popular favor, the independent journal will become in our church, as in our sister Church North, a necessity. We hope the day has not yet come to demand it."

Several writers (commenting upon Dr. Kelley's criticism of the quarterly at the close of Vol. 1) declare that the writer was out of humor at the time he wrote. There are people to whom possession throws around the object a glory that it would never have as the property of another, and hides all defects. There is another class who care only for those interests in life personal to themselves, who satisfy their sense of obligation to the general interests of any organization, of which they may form a part, by private dissections of errors, attended with much that is caustic, but having no tendency to correct the evils. I am the antithesis of the first class, while my practical condemnation of the second class has brought to me more than once the only personal trouble of my career as a Methodist preacher. With me faults which are utterly hidden in the property of another become painfully apparent so soon as it is my own. The more I love an individual or church, the more every weakness comes out on my vision—not to make me love them less, not to provoke private innuendo, but to move me to such frank and direct methods as may lead to correction. The reader may think it best to see faults and be silent. I agree with him if they are incurable. A but one thing is certain, God being my helper and keeping me true to the nature He has given me, I will never be a party to private criticism of a bitter character while I smile and flatter in public. This is often called conservatism, prudence—to me it would be simply lying. The more I love the Church into which I was born and which commands all the energy of my soul, the more sensitive I am to every interest she has in hand; the more I love, the more I shall speak out where improvement is to be hoped for. What there seems of passion will ever be the passion of love, not of anger.

This number has much of value—but is not what a Review ought to be which represents 800,000 people. We are more judged in the outside world by our Review than by any other of our publications. We are not up to the standard yet. If this Review were the enterprise of any one, or half dozen Southern men, we would heartily applaud it as a whole, but it represents, we regret to say, a great Church. The Church can easily do without a Review, but she cannot afford any other than the ripe result of scholarship, if she enter this field at all. I wish the Committee were publishing under their own name—it would give them a much broader and more desirable field. The Church would get all the good and be relieved of all responsibility. National questions ought to be discussed in such a publication. This cannot be done with our Church name lying at the masthead. This is a field of growing importance to the American Review, and must be included to make success assured.

COL. ARTHUR EDWARDS, the uncle of Dr. Arthur Edwards, editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, is the Indian agent at the Omaha and Winnebago Agency. If he would only take his promising "nevy" with him, and then get out of from communication with the civilized world, what an exceptional blessing he could be as an Indian agent!

SEVERAL eminent Philadelphia physicians, who are attending a boy now suffering with hydrophobia resulting from the bite of a Spitz dog eighteen months since, hope to restore him to health. They keep him under the influence of chloral, and arouse him occasionally to give him nourishment.

What cannot be separated from the pistol; the military cannot be separated from the belief in war; such a belief cannot be separated from the teaching that war is right. Now, brother reformers, what are we to do? As long as we hold that war is right so long will the works of our hands be liable to be blasted by the very principles which we carry along and which we hold to be consistent with Christianity.—Christian Neighbor.

Short Sermons or Long—Which? Happening to overhear a conversation, not many days ago, the mind was set to thinking. Two persons were discussing the merits of a certain preacher. One remarked, "He is a great preacher, but he preaches so long—about fifty minutes." The other replied that "her dear pastor" was such a wonderful man; perfectly splendid; real charming; "he only preaches just twenty minutes." It was the lot of a preacher, not many years ago, to be sent to preach in a church where scarcely any one knew him. A man wholly unacquainted with the preacher remarked to him, "To-morrow will be a warm day; I hope you don't preach long." On being asked what length he desired in a sermon, he replied with a sigh ominous of deep sorrow: "Well, about twenty-five minutes; not over that." After taking a deliberate survey of his physiognomy and general cranial development, the preacher came to the conclusion that a ten minutes' sermon would fill his capacity. What means this almost constant clamor for short sermons? for it is a common clamor. Our ears are saluted by it from old and young, from saint and sinner. Religious people may seriously question themselves as to why they make such demands. It is not confined to the irreligious attendants upon church to clamor for short sermons, but the greatest complaint comes from some of those who are in the church. If it came from the outside world I could somewhat more easily account for its existence. Why this clamor? Is it because there is a feeling that will not brook restraint or confinement in the church? Is it because the human mind is degenerating, and can not bear so much and so strong mental food as in former days? Is it because there is a loss of spiritual power to digest and assimilate spiritual food? Is it because there is but little spiritual food given? Is it because the masses are unwilling to think? There must be some reason for this demand for short sermons. Are the people surfeited with the gospel? This is a question of no small importance, and it is causing thoughtful people an amount of anxiety that is not comfortable to endure. The call for short sermons may be for one or more of the following reasons: The ministry is retrograding intellectually and spiritually; or, the people are advancing intellectually and spiritually faster than the preachers; or the people are unwilling to think consecutively and closely; or, the minds of to-day can not or will not grasp as much truth as in former times; or, the hearts of the people are not as desirous of hearing the truth as in former years; or, the Holy Spirit is losing its grip upon people's hearts; or, the minds and hearts of the people are taken up with frivolous things more than formerly; or, business interests demand more attention, and encroach upon our opportunities for mental and spiritual culture; or, the mental and spiritual man shuts himself up and refuses to have intercourse with the great world of thought beyond; or, the masses of people are satisfied with mere surface preaching and teaching, and are unwilling to go down to the hardpan for a foundation of their faith; or, the people love to be tickled, and preaching does not tickle enough. There is some cause for this clamor for short sermons. Is it in people, or preachers, or both?

Another of those beautifully poetical incidents so common in the present Congress occurred the past week. A fiery member by the name of Sparks, told Mr. Clymer he lied. Some one offered a resolution that it was "the sense of the house" that Sparks be censured. If it had only read that it was "the nonsense of the house," that is making republican government a mockery, there would have been truth in that philosophy in it.

MR. TILDEN says he has arrived at a point where he "cares not a snap for politics or politicians." He is reported as in extremely bad health. One eye is closed, both hands palsied, and one deformed; he trembles painfully and speaks in an almost incoherent whisper. He receives about 500 letters daily, and newspapers innumerable. No statement has been elicited from him on the presidential situation.

No liquor licenses have been granted in Potter county, Pennsylvania, since 1860, and here are the effects, as claimed by an exchange. At a recent term of the quarter sessions court of Potter county, the district attorney informed the court that he had no indictments or bills in the present to the grand jury; the sheriff also stated that he had no criminals in the prison; the directors of the poor reported that they had none to keep at the county's charge of expense.

A PARAGRAPH went the rounds of the English newspapers last winter about a pleasant having been shot dead and a bear being shot in sequel is being published. It is to the effect that a London surgeon, taking his holiday in the country, found a pleasant caught in a trap leg in a trap. The bones were completely smashed and the leg bleeding. Taking his case of pocket instruments, the surgeon carefully amputated the leg, and then made a neat artificial leg, fastened it to the stump and released the bird.

Prince Gortschakoff is very low—his death being expected at any moment.

Sunday-School Dramas.

The rage for theatrical amusements has reached the Sunday-schools. Take the following:

The New York Times reports the sad failure of a Sunday-school drama in an Eastern Congregational church. The Congregational congregation from the dramatization of "Hilger's Progress," by George Macdonald, the wife of the superintendent attempted to do a similar thing with the life of Eliza, the prophet. The play was written, and submitted to the pastor and Prudential Committee, who were favorably impressed with its merits. The theatre-room, with a temporary stage and a red drop-curtain, made a neat little theater, which was crowded half an hour before the performance was to begin. The prophet was a large man, with a long, white beard, and a walking-stick of great size, and carried his stove-pipe hat in his hand to exhibit his baldness. The forty-two boys were ready for him. He inquired the way to the postoffice, near the "railway hotel," but could get no information, nor even civil answer from them. They chaffed him, in fact, and when he said that they were a disgrace to their parents, they triumphantly said that they "had 'em going."—that they were orphans. He bore it all kindly and patiently, but when they began to advise him to "buy a wig," and use somebody's hair restorer, a kindly Congregationalist, who gave two shrill whistles that were answered from among the mock trees by the appearance upon the stage of two bears, who followed the children, and began to tear them in pieces. All but one. He did not seem to have been properly instructed like the rest; for he did not fall down to the ground, and astonishingly wait for the bears to claw him to bits. Quite the contrary. In fact, seizing a stick near by, he hit one of the bears a resounding smack over the head, which brought from that surprised animal the exclamation: "By gosh!" Leaving the forty-and-one prosaic children, the interested heroine on his hind legs, and hit that boy a resounding blow, straight from the shoulder. The two then rushed together, and fought all over the stage, the other bear encouraging him with cries of "Go in!" The prophet, hearing the uproar, turned back, and with his big staff belabored both bears and the boy, putting a premature end to the performance by sending down the chandelier with his stick. We fear that so signal a failure to induce the right sort of religious feeling will deter for some time the introduction of the drama into the Sunday-schools of this country.

P. S.—It has been discovered that the disturbing element was a Methodist boy, who procured at the last moment, had not been thoroughly indoctrinated with the Calvinistic ideas of the Old Testament.

UNANSWERED LETTERS.

April 7.—Mrs. T. H. Wagley, sent and charged Rev. Wintour.—J. E. Eggleston, paper changed.—W. E. Crockett, no such article in the office; and we know nothing of it.—C. G. Shutt, no such article.—J. M. Morgan, change of paper.—J. C. Mickle, sub.—Dan'l Morgan, change of paper.—T. P. Smith, sub.—F. A. Jester, sub.—J. J. Davis, sub.—B. G. Russell, sub.—J. P. Galloway, sub.—S. J. Hawkins, sub., have not got back numbers.—A. D. Paris, sub.—W. N. Bonner, sub.—T. A. Bliss, sub.—H. M. Gies, sub.—A. A. Allison, sub., and change; please write plain, hard to decipher your "phist," and especially when you write names; your MS. is almost as bad as Dr. John's or Dr. Lewis's. We have each been practicing bad writing for years.—Alanson Brown, sub.—G. W. Owens, sub.—B. F. Kavanagh, book sent.—John F. Cook, sub., etc.—T. E. Lammason, change of paper.—April 8.—T. G. Woods, \$5 and sub.—O. M. Addison, postal forwarded.—J. J. Martin, sub.—J. J. Davis, will correct; your head's level is never do wrong intentionally, but newspaper men are usually liable not to be infallible.—M. Callum, sub.—Reginald Collier, sub.—James B. Dribel, sub., the Advocate is mailed regularly as clock-work; it must be fault of postmaster. Please report if irregularity continues, and we will investigate, and if necessary lodge complaints at the Department.—J. J. Lemons, change.—W. V. Jones, sub.—Joseph Parker, sub., Minutes sent.—E. W. Kettner, sub., cards sent.—J. S. Clough, change.—A. V. Ridley, Register sent.—T. P. Smith, \$10.—T. W. Rogers, sub.—William B. Bonner, \$6, to balance account of M. H. Bonner, change.—R. H. Bounds, Minutes sent.—B. Z. Powell, \$5; will see to it. Of course we'll be careful; can't afford to lose our subscribers.—April 9.—Thos. Wilson, sub.—J. M. Mathis, \$2 for renewal.—Samuel Morris, many thanks for your kind letter.—Lewis F. Lively, sub.—M. M. Morris, sub.—A. L. P. Green, sub.—J. F. Follen, sub.—R. M. Sprout, sub.—W. W. Henderson, sub.—F. W. Wakefield, \$8 10.—L. M. Fowler, can't say where the book can be had.—H. B. Henry, sub.—A. M. One specimen sent.—J. A. Jester, sub.—C. G. Shutt, sub.—April 10.—A. J. Joyce, \$10.—N. L. Stepp, \$2 and sub.—Geo. A. Le Cleve, sub.—T. S. Garrett, sub.—W. D. Robinson, sub.—W. R. D. Stockton, sub.—W. C. Blair, sub.—W. S. May, sub.; \$10 was received March 24.—Z. T. Morris, Advocate mailed here Thursdays between 12 M and 9 P. M.; ought to reach you as suggested.—W. S. Clark, sub.—M. D. Wilford, will change according to subscription.—E. B. Zachery, \$3 credited your account with \$1 25.—C. H. Smith, sub.—J. W. Chalk, shall be attended to.—W. W. Bridwell, sub.—J. E. Walker, agent.—April 12.—J. W. Wright, 30c; sent six weeks.—W. D. Scott, \$1.—A. B. Biles, sub.—C. R. Shapard, sub.—J. J. Davis, sub.—W. H. Stephenson, sub., change made.—J. W. Chamberlain, sub.—H. Brown, sub.—L. S. Chamberlain, sub.—C. G. Shutt, sub.—L. P. Smith, m. o. for \$25 from Dallas was received.—R. F. Bessey, we do not personally know the firm of Quincy & Co. but they have furnished the very best reference, and Dunn's Commercial Agency gives them very high quotations. We think them, therefore, perfectly reliable.—C. G. Shutt, sub.—M. E. Blocker, will change your gender on the direction slip.—M. M. Nelson, will look into matter. The last we heard of that "snake egg," it had hatched, and was crawling around in the political beds of officials at Austin. Some of 'em said they had been "plummed" by R. J. Sheppard, sub.—J. H. Colard, sub.—Mrs. Fannie B. Anders, \$2 for sub. of self on account Mrs. Pruitt.—M. Mills, sub.; all shall have attention.—W. M. Robbins, sub.—J. W. Norris, sub.; tell Sibley we're what slang d-d-iples would call "all stinky."—T. L. James, \$2 and renewal.—J. S. Tunnell, sub.—Mrs. Endora, \$2.

Texas Christian Advocate

Back to Tennessee Again.

Our detention at Texarkana was not without its compensations, as we had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with a considerable time with the Rev. W. C. ...

Our brother's we carried only a few brief minutes, but with a guide, set forth to the house of a young man ...

Our Sojourn in Tennessee.

Thirteen days, after an absence of twenty years, seemed a brief stay among kindred and loved ones ...

Help, Lord, for the Godly Man-Censured.

At the risk of being called a cranker, an old fogey, a fanatic, or an upstart ...

Dr. Burleson at the Baptist Association.

In our former article we cited the opinion of three prominent professors of church history in many theological seminaries ...

Lessons for Youth.—John, a Priest.

In our last lesson, I intimated that we had come in our study of thoughts to the finishing point of the study ...

CHEAP WATER.

We have now perfected arrangements whereby we can sell our first-class cisterns ...

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Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Flux, Children's Teething, and the Great Preventive of Asiatic Cholera.

Maguire's Benno Plant

This extraordinary medicine, the fame of which spread throughout the country ...

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This extraordinary medicine, the fame of which spread throughout the country ...

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Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Flux, Children's Teething, and the Great Preventive of Asiatic Cholera.

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Texas Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D. D., Editor. Associate Editors: R. S. Finley, H. S. Thrall, W. G. Connor, D. D., S. J. Hawkins, R. T. Nabors.

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ON OUR CIRCUIT.

With the pastor of a certain charge we were conversing with a Christian who had recently passed through the deep waters of earthly sorrow. Loved ones had been taken; and though her home was supplied with every comfort, its light and joy had gone out and this world seemed only a dreary waste. "One of our difficulties," said the pastor, "is found in the fact that we fail to realize that our loved ones have gone to a better land. We think of them as lost. We see them no more, and forget they are with the Lord." "That," said the bereaved one, "is my trouble. They are gone, and there are those who would persuade me there is nothing more after death, and if so, what have I to live for?" It is a cruel deed to go into the house of the mourner and seek to rob the bleeding heart of its only consolation. If infidelity had anything to offer in return for the hope that it would wring from human hearts, its teachings would not appear so cold and unfeeling. But it meets the widow in her weeds, and mocks at her fondest hopes; it stands with the mother by the grave of her child, and sneers at promises that are her only consolation. It buries the soul in a sepulchre from whence there is no resurrection, and places our dead on the level with the beasts that perish. What an abyss there is between infidelity, which crushes the hopes of the sorrowing, and the teachings of Him who said, "In my Father's house are many mansions. I go to prepare a place for you." Infidelity mocks at human woe; Christ is in the tenderest sympathy with the sorrowing, and was willing to share our doom that He might redeem our race. We see a glimpse of Satan in the skeptic who endeavors to blight our dearest hopes. We see the face of our Father in the Redeemer, who died that man may live.

It was near midnight when our train reached the platform at Dallas. Worn out with recent labor and travel, we stopped at the hotel at the station, but the whistle and jar of passing trains, the tramp of comers and goers, gave us little rest. Sunday morning found us weary, and yet with a hard day's work before us. Dr. Wilson, our Missionary Secretary, was on the ground, and the round of missionary anniversaries in the North Texas Conference, which our brethren of the Sherman district had projected, was opened. Dr. Bourland and Bro. Smith, the pastors of Lamar and Floyd street churches, assigned us our work, viz: preaching at 11 A. M., at both churches, a Sunday-school anniversary in the afternoon, and a missionary anniversary with Dr. Bourland's church on Sunday night, and at Floyd street church on Monday night. Over three hundred dollars were raised at the two meetings. One dollar per member for missions was the key-note struck at these meetings. Will all Texas respond?

On Monday afternoon, under charge of our old friend, Capt. W. J. Clark, the Missionary Secretary, and the circuit preacher, we enjoyed a most delightful drive through this prosperous inland city. Dallas claims about 18,000 inhabitants, and we are prepared to concede the claim. In 1868 we found here a thriving town, clustered around the public square near the banks of the Trinity. Now it has spread over the adjacent hills, while its blocks of business houses, its commodious hotels, its gas works and street cars, its mills and factories, its elevator and cotton presses; its iron bridge, its water-works and school buildings, remind us that the old days are gone, and that the quiet village is assuming the airs and proportions of an important city. It is now the second railroad center in the State. Houston still claims the first rank; but if the roads pointing to Dallas are completed, the Bayou City may have to yield the palm to this interior town. Its two cotton presses do a large business, the brands of its flour mills are known all over the State, while its cotton-seed oil factory is one of the largest in the South. Its water-works are supplied from a large spring and from artesian wells, and furnish a prompt and ample supply for the fire department, while the hydrants and hose on the streets and on private grounds, and the fountains playing in gardens and yards, and on the dusty streets, add largely to the safety, comfort and health of the citizens. The number of solid business

houses and elegant private residences in process of erection indicate the confidence of the solid men of the town in its permanent prosperity. Very superior stone for building purposes can be obtained in the hills around the city. It is easily worked and is said to be durable. The Federal court house is a stone building three stories in height. The walls of the court house were uninjured by the fire which consumed the rest of the building. It will soon be restored with the addition of a mansard roof, which will not only secure additional room, but will add largely to the sightliness of the structure. In the upper portion of the city we passed a number of orchards and nurseries and vegetable gardens. Their extent and the skillful cultivation would indicate that this is one of the important industries of this section. The soil appears peculiarly adapted to the production of fruit. The apple, pear, peach and plum, the grape and berries of all varieties, are of healthy growth and superior quality. We were pleased to observe that the late frost did not injure the fruit in this region. We hope to happen along here about peach time.

We passed, in our drive, the ruins of the Lamar Street church. No doubt its members felt sad when they saw it in ashes. Sometimes we reach success by the way of apparent disaster. Dr. Bourland showed us the lots which have been purchased for the new church. They occupy a central position, and front on two streets. They cost \$2650. The building to be erected will cost \$15,000. Our people have subscribed liberally, and we hope to see them, at the coming conference, domiciled in a house of worship of their own. The congregation now worships in Linly Hall. It will accommodate upwards of one thousand persons. At the anniversary Sunday night, and at the Sunday-school meeting in the afternoon, it was closely filled. Bro. Bourland's parsonage is one of the most comfortable in the State. In addition to the snug and well arranged house for the family, there is ample ground for a garden, an orchard and poultry yard. We commend this item to the very thoughtful consideration of charges about to provide a home for the preacher.

Bro. Smith, of Floyd Street church, had a meeting in progress when we reached Dallas. There had been several conversions, and quite a number had requested the prayers of the church. On Tuesday, Dr. Wilson went on to Plano, and the circuit preacher remained to aid in the meeting. The clouds were darkening as the night came on, but the number present indicated the deep interest felt by the church for the revival of God's work. Several were at the altar. There was a freshness and life in the hymns and prayers of the church that inspired us. The other day the train on which we were traveling met a heavy north wind while pulling up a steep grade. It reminded us of a preacher working through his sermon in the face of a cold and prayerless congregation. A day or two afterward, the train was rushing before a south wind over steel rails and along a level track. We outran the wind and swept over hill and plain without rattle or jar. That is the way a man can preach when the church is praying and revival fire flames in every heart.

Bro. Hughes, of Dallas district, reports the work on every charge in a healthy condition. Last year the district reported one thousand conversions, and already the revivals are kindling in portions of the work. Congregations are increasing at every appointment. He expects, ere long, to be able to report a parsonage in every charge.

We bought a Dallas Herald of the 7th, as we entered the cars on Wednesday morning. On the first column of the editorial page we were informed that the Sunday law was pretty much a failure in this State, its execution amounting to little more than a farce. This may be the case in Dallas and other of our cities and larger towns where the Liquor Dealers' Association wields a commanding influence, or where the beer-garden and the German vote are leading factors in party management; but in the estimation of the great body of moral and law-abiding citizens the law is not a failure, but a signal success. It has secured a day of rest for thousands of employes who would have been compelled, without it, to work seven days in every week. It has closed hundreds of liquor shops on Sunday and saved to the family of the laboring man the wages the husband and father had formerly squandered in drink. It has withdrawn the temptation to which tens of thousands are exposed on that day to indulge in an appetite which ever leads to dissipation,

disease of body, waste of fortune, loss of character, wretchedness and ruin for the homicide, and the drunkard's grave. By arresting the flow of liquor across the bar, the land has been saved from the thousands of broils and fatal affrays which have brought a reproach upon the State and despair into once peaceful homes. The failure of the sworn guardians of law and order to execute it may have made the law a farce in Dallas, or Galveston, or San Antonio, or the German towns and communities of Southern and Western Texas, but that is no proof that public officers at other points have been equally unmindful of the oaths they have assumed, or that other communities have derived no benefit from its faithful enforcement. Right here let us suggest that it would be well for those towns and neighborhoods which approve the law to give expression to their estimate of its value. Certain papers assume that they represent the whole people. That they represent the whisky ring in this matter we do not question; but that they represent the sober and thinking people of the land we most sincerely doubt. The friends of the Sunday law should organize for the conflict before them. Their opinions should find voice through the press, and from the pulpit and rostrum. The men who will represent them in legislative halls will soon be chosen by caucus or convention. Let parties and candidates, caucuses and conventions, understand that they cannot over-ride the moral convictions of the people without rebuke. Let men be chosen who will represent the will of the people on this question.

The Herald commends the Sunday laws which are in force in portions of Germany to the favorable consideration of the Seventeenth legislature. Said laws close the liquor houses during the hours of public worship, but permits them to keep open the balance of the day. Several German towns in Texas observed this rule without the law. We were assured last winter, by a reliable gentleman, that in a certain town not many miles from the Colorado river, he had seen crowds flock into the church in the morning, and at the close of the service go into the beer saloon, and the rest of the day the public square was a scene of wild carnival, in which men and women, and even children, participated. Are the American citizens of Texas prepared to surrender the institutions inherited from their fathers, and accept the customs of Germany in their stead? Are we ready to substitute the house of worship with the liquor shop and the beer-garden, and the prayers and the songs of pious worshippers with the shouts of drunken revelers? The citizens of Texas are confronted by this issue. What will be their decision? Shall American civilization give place to the civilization of Germany? The Dallas Herald is not the only paper in the State that commends this policy.

On Wednesday, we overtook the Missionary Secretary at Plano, and were welcomed at McKinney, our next appointment, by Bro. Pierce, the pastor, and Bro. Welch. It was raining when we left the cars, and it kept on raining until late at night. The rich, black waxy soil of Collin county makes, with the help of a good root-soaking rain, the most successful mud we have met in Texas. A people who are blessed with such magnificent soil, ought not to murmur at the mud. Were it not for this, and a few other drawbacks, every body would want to settle in the black lands of North Texas.

Thursday night Bro. Shook introduced us to a fair congregation in Van Alstyne. The church present raised over one dollar per member, and the preacher promised to press the appeal to the entire church. As nearly as we can recall the propositions discussed by Cary, when he roused his church to its first grand effort to send the gospel to the heathen world, they were these: "Expect great things from God. Attend great things for God." Is one dollar per member too much for our people to give in twelve months for the spread of the gospel among the nations of the earth? Let our people sing Heber's missionary hymn before they say this is too much to attempt for God. We are behind every church organization in Christendom, save the Primitive Baptists, in the foreign mission work. We give but little, and the Primitives give nothing. We are not much ahead of them. All the other denominations lead us. Are we satisfied with the situation?

We fear Dr. Fowler, of the New York Advocate, is seriously ill. The last two numbers of his paper have contained but few scurrilous and false statements against the South.

THOUGHTS ON THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY.

The secular papers are hard at work trying to make us a governor. A few of them are anxious for a new man, some would remodel the present incumbent, while others prefer to continue the "pay as you go" administration.

Really, for one to read them regularly, he might come to the singular conclusion that the papers in this State make the governors. We believe, however, that the people are expected to make our governors. They have heretofore made them, at least since the days of military despotism, and if we have failed to have good governors, it was not the fault of the making—they were certainly well made. The people know exactly how to make a governor. In fact, there is very little skill required in that sort of work. Governors are made by voting, and any man who is twenty-one years of age and naturalized, can vote. The papers will advertise the time and place for voting, tickets will be printed, and when you go to the election one will be handed to you, and all you are required to do is to deposit it in the ballot-box, and this ends your part of the work. That is the way governors are made, and we may remind you that all other officials are made in the same way. To fill an office you want four things, namely: an election proclamation, a ballot-box, men to vote, and a man to vote for—a candidate.

The constitution and laws of the State provide the election, the ballot-box, and designate the qualification to vote, and as for a candidate, some one, anxious to serve "the dear people," will always be found glad to receive your suffrage. The process is so very simple that one might wonder why so much is said about it, and so long before the time.

Thus far we have taken notice only of the shop work, and we now propose to go behind this manufacturing business and consider the importance of the material out of which these officials are to be made.

A thing may be made after the most approved pattern, made well, and yet on account of the rottenness of the material employed, fail to give satisfaction. Before we proceed to make officials we should first determine what sort of material we will make them out of. We once applied to a mechanic for a book-case. He said he could make us one if he only had the right sort of material. We observed boards enough in his shop, and asked if out of them he could make one. "Oh, yes," said he, "but they are not of the kind suitable, and while I can make you a book-case out of them, it would not be satisfactory."

There is now in the political workshop a great deal of material out of which we might make governors, legislators, judges and sheriffs, but it is all of the quality and kind suitable to be consumed in the manufacture of this governmental furniture?

If the people are expected to make these officials, they ought to know the quality of the material they will have to work with. If the politicians and party leaders are to have the selection of candidates all in their own hands, it will avail nothing that the people do the voting. Now the spirit of our government is that the officers are to be chosen from among the people—not politicians; by the people, and not the ring-masters; and for the people—not for partisan ends.

Then, if the people would secure to themselves good and true men, they must see to it that such men, and only such, are put in the field.

We have observed that the people, proud of their sovereignty, guard their rights at the polls, while the politicians resort to the conventions in which the real issue is made.

We think it is time people were waked up to the importance of looking after these conventions. They ought to see to it that the party leaders and managers of political conventions are pure and patriotic, competent to select and set before the people men worthy of their suffrage. The contest for office between political parties is made at the polls; but the contest for office between patriots and demagogues is made in the convention. If the conventions be duly guarded by all parties, the ballot-box will invariably yield "the peaceable fruits" of a wise choice. Our danger is not at the ballot-box, but in the conventions. The politicians have seen the opportunity afforded by these, and turning all their attention in that direction, have well nigh usurped supreme control of the government. If the people would take charge of these conventions and purge them of professional politicians, demagogues, and drunkards, the country would rest in security. Every sovereign voter owes it to

his country, that he attend the precinct conventions of his party, for these are the fountain-head of our political streams, and a "pure fountain doth not send forth a bitter stream."

The official curriculum of this State will never be rid of imbecility, mendacity, and venality, until there is a reformation of our nominating machinery. The best and most competent of the people in each precinct should be chosen to go forward into the county conventions and thence to the district and State conventions. If we can secure ability, integrity, and morality there, we will be sure of good material in the candidates they will choose. This paper will never be found in the category of a political organ, bound by party fealty to support the candidacy of any man for political preferment. It is the organ of no man, save the "man of sorrows;" but in the field of character, it will be heard on the side of honesty, patriotism, and morality. We claim the right to warn the people when danger approacheth. We are set to oppose evil in men and measures, and while upon the "walls of Zion," "we will cry aloud and spare not," lest that in the government of this fair land "the Godly man cease," and the faithful fall from among the children of men.

Wicked rulers are an abomination; they will bring the land to naught. "The Lord is against them that do evil," and so are we. We will insist upon purity, integrity, and faithfulness in official position. "The wicked walk on every side, when the vilest men are exalted." There are enough good and true men in this State to overrule the venal tricksters who, by ways that are dark and tricks that are mean, would usurp the control of government, and if they can be aroused to act in unison with each other, beginning at the very fountain-head, they will clean out this Augean stable—the average convention. We have no fears for the safety and the perpetuity of our institutions if the moral forces of the country can be unified and brought to bear upon the polls, and we see no way to do this but by taking charge of the precinct conventions. "Overcome evil with good" and the "peaceable fruits of righteousness" will be sure in our land.

JADISH.

THE BELL PUNCH—The bell punch law very many assert to be a failure. Among other distinguished gentlemen, pronounced against it, we note Major Jo. Sayers. The candor and honesty manifest in Major Sayers' expressions on all matters of public interest do not justify the supposition that he is entering to the whisky-selling and dissolute elements that are clamoring for a repeal of this law. It is known that Major Sayers is among the prominent probable nominees by his party as the next Governor of Texas. We take this occasion to commend his open, frank and unreserved expression of his convictions on all questions of interest to the people. Whether we agree with public men or not, we desire to know what they think! The main reason assigned for advocating the repeal of the bell punch law is that it is impossible of enforcement. To a gentleman occupying the second highest position in the gift of the people of Texas this ought to be a most humiliating confession. Let us formulate the statement, and this is its substance: "Citizens of Texas, this bell punch law is objectionable to whisky-sellers. Whisky-sellers have such power in this State that any law they defy can not be enforced. Therefore, the bell punch law must be repealed."

Is this the case? Have the whisky-sellers the power to not only dictate the amount that shall be taxed, but the manner in which it shall be collected? We do not believe it. The Advocate believes in total prohibition, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes. The bell punch is a step in that direction. The Advocate does not object to its displacement by a law more stringent; but we resent as an insult to the dignity of the State any intimation that its laws can not be enforced. It is this non-enforcement of law by officials that is arousing the people to the determination to put only honest, moral and temperate men in office. A bad law were better enforced than not, for its non-enforcement but educates toward infraction of all law. Whenever the bullies, braggarts, gamblers and blood-letters of a country can dictate to its law makers, it would not be strange if good people should band themselves together and take law into their own hands. But it has not come to this in Texas, and will not. The representatives of the moral and sober among the people must go to the next Legislature with this understanding: If we can not have a more stringent law, then must we have means adopted for the enforcement of that we have. Whisky vendors do not defy the United States' Revenue Collector. Neither should the State rest content when so insulted.

THE total receipts from the bell punch tax up to April 1 was \$281,517 31. Of this, Galveston county paid over \$21,856. Galveston pays nearly one-twelfth of the taxes of the State. We are sorry to see that its whisky enterprise is not behind. One thing, however, is suggestive: The Galveston city and county governments are in the hands of the whisky element. If there are any degrees in bar room scoundrelism, we may safely conclude the Galveston poisoners have graduated in all of them. This considered, \$21,856 is a snug sum to realize from a law that cannot be enforced. It comes within a few dollars of equaling the whole of the occupation tax paid by the county in 1879. This tax was \$21,857 54.

MR. CONYBEAR says that one of the chief difficulties he meets in his endeavors to suppress obscene literature, is to convince people as to the extent of this great curse. So it is with every good work of reform. People who should be among the first to applaud, unwittingly lend their weight of influence against the good work. The Advocate, in its war upon popular vices, has had to contend with this evil. Often where those attacked have not dared to defend themselves, they have had a quiet demand from some of our "weak-kneed" and "world-conciliating" friends.

LOSOS, April 11.—The result of the elections so far heard from, foot up 338 Liberals, 228 Conservatives, and 32 Home Rulers.

A man of eighty years of age told me that his whole life had been cursed by having read an obscene book in his youth.—Anthony Comstock.

Yet many of our leading citizens introduce the trashy yellow-back literature, or a broadly unclean secular paper, into their families. When their children grow up and become giddy, dissolute, and depraved, they are surprised. They do not follow parental example—but the teachings of vile instructors to whom parents introduce them.

Partisan feeling has no doubt given the matter a deeper coloring, at times, than the picture has deserved, and yet we cannot help feeling that, often, the half has not been told.—Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

The above language refers to the "political oppression" that caused the negro exodus. If the untold half is as filthily false as that which you have printed, we think you wise to divide the nauseous dose for your readers. If, however, you have given them the false half only, please out with the other part.

GRANT carried to the White House two swords—one his own, the other Lee's. That made him twice the president of this great nation, and it is likely to make him president again.—Extract from Conference Sermon of J. J. Dean, Northern M. E. Church.

And now is the example of Balaam reversed: for behold this ass rose up early in the morning and saddled the Northern Methodist hobby; and the angel of the devil, always near political preachers, gave him utterance, and he prophesied; and the Northern Methodist conference, its bishop and its members, condemn not; but, clapping their hands, they cried: "haha! and amen!"

A man out west has named his son Ingersoll.—Globe-Democrat.

When that boy grows up he will have a hard time telling his Christian name.—Cruzer Star.

When that boy dies, he may have yet a harder time. The devil will have to nick-name him; otherwise two will often answer when but one is called.

REV. DR. R. A. YOUNG will sail for Europe June 1.

REPORTS from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, show that the wheat and fruit prospects in those States are excellent.

It is predicted that Gladstone will become the head of the new British government, with the understanding that after a year or two he shall retire and be succeeded by Lord Granville.

GEN. GRANT was "receptioned" at New Orleans by the negro Pinch-back. A number of mulatto wenches made things entertaining as possible—jis as much like de white trash as could be!

EMPEROR WILLIAM, in his reply to Bismarck, refusing to accept his resignation, requests him to submit to the Bundesrath proposals calculated to bring about a constitutional solution of the difficulties of which he complains.

SEVERAL speculators in New York and London have got up a corner on opium. Of the 4000 cases in the world, it is estimated the ring has about three thousand in its possession. The speculators began to purchase at \$4.50 per pound, and the present price in London is \$6.50.

THE iron monopolists, having placed the price of their wares at exorbitant figures, many heavy manufacturers have bought largely abroad, finding that, even after paying ruinous duties, they were making a saving. This caused a lull in the iron business in Pennsylvania which alarmed the pampered ring, and the result has been a reduction of the price of pig iron from \$40 to \$20.

Common-Sense Talk About Public Affairs.

Will you allow a little common-sense talk about matters in which everybody is interested? If so, I will try it.

Suppose some of your most prominent business houses in Galveston wanted a book-keeper, or cashier, salesman or traveling man, and one would apply, and it was known to the house that he gambled. At once it would be decided, "he will not suit." Another would apply, and it was known that he occasionally got drunk, especially on occasions of much interest and excitement. At once it would be settled: "he will not answer." Another would apply, whose moral character was unquestionably bad. The decision would be: "he cannot be trusted." Now, would any man say that it was religious bigotry that caused the denial of employment to these men? I trow not; but on the contrary, their discretion would be applauded. Now, in what conceivable sense do such cases differ from the selection by the people of men to fill the various offices for which elections will be held this year? C. J. LANE.

Texas Christian Advocate

Table with columns: Space, 1 Mo, 2 Mos, 3 Mos, 6 Mos, 1 Year. Rows include One-half inch, One inch, Two inches, Three inches, Four inches, Six inches, One-half column, One column, One-half inch insertion, One inch insertion, Each consecutive insertion.

CHANGES.—Any advertisement may be changed without charge. For double column advertisements 10 per cent. added to regular rates. For triple column advertisements 25 per cent. added to regular rates.

THE DEAF HEAR THROUGH THE TEETH.—In another column of this paper will be found the advertisement of the American Dentaphone, which is of special interest to the deaf, or those having friends who are deaf.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows.

Up to February 23d, the British Wesleyan Thanksgiving Fund subscriptions had reached the large aggregate of \$1,255,380.

NATIONAL Prohibition Reform Presidential Nominating Convention will be held in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, June 17, 1880, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THERE are in London one hundred and two preaching places for the Wesleyan Methodists. These are bracketed into 46 charges, and the whole is one circuit, and the preachers' appointments are changed weekly.

OF one hundred and thirty-two delegates elected to the Methodist General Conference, eighty are presiding elders, nineteen are editors, and three are non-itinerants, while only thirty-three are pastors.

A METHODIST from the South, correspondent of the Pittsburg Advocate, writing on the subject of fraternity, says: "When I was a boy I used to fight; before I was twenty I was one of the storming party of the Great Redan before Sebastopol; I was an officer in the Union army and had two horses shot under me at Fredericksburg. I am ready to fight again if my country needs me; but I don't want to fight a lot of old dead issues. I am in for fraternity."

SPEAKING of church debts, a colored presiding elder got off a good one a few weeks since. Bishop Merrill was presiding. The elder was representing his district, and speaking about a new church, he said: "There was no 'bilious lien' on it." "A what?" said the Bishop. "A 'bilious lien.'" Some one explained that probably the elder meant a "builder's lien." The brother accepted this correction, but the bishop remarked that it was not much of a mistake after all.

THE famous Mtesa, king of Uganda, whom Stanley represented as almost a Christian, is becoming spoiled by the wranglings of various religionists who have flocked his capital. At last accounts the Romanists were making trouble for the Protestant missionaries. Four of the former recently brought to King Mtesa a present of guns, rifles, swords, ammunition, military suits, etc., and on the Sabbath they openly attacked Protestant preaching. They repudiate all connection with "Protestant lies," and call the English missionaries liars. Sixteen more Romanist priests are on their way to Uganda.

ITCHING PILES.—Symptoms and cure. The piles are most troublesome, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night. If allowed to continue, very serious results may follow. Dr. Swan's All Healing Ointment is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Bitch's Itch, Moth-eats, all Scaly, Crusty, Cutaneous Eruptions. Price 50 cents; 3 boxes for \$1.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price in currency, or three-cent postage stamps. Prepared only by Dr. Swan & Son, 24 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all prominent wholesale agents: Morley Bros, Galveston, wholesale agents: Morley Bros, Austin.

THE MILD CURES

- HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS. HONORABLE MEN'S SPECIFICS. Proved from ample experience an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable, they are the only medicines adapted to popular use. Last principal nos. in this list. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

Or sent by Case, or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address, Humphreys' Specific Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y. Humphreys' Specifics, Sent Free, and its Cure, (1st page), SENT FREE.

Barton, the Shirt Man.

It being to the interest of all to get the best value for their money, we take pleasure in introducing to you

Keeps Celebrated Dress Shirt, Open front or open back, made to order. 6 for \$10. Ready Made, 6 for \$8.50.

BARTON, THE SHIRT MAN, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

We refer you with pleasure to Messrs. Shaw & Blaylock, publishers of this paper.

Three Great Books.

- Life of Bishop Marvin, by Finney, \$3 00
Marvin's Sermons, 2 00
Marvin's "To East by Way of the West," 2 00
Total, \$7 00

These books can not be left out of a complete library. Address: SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Galveston.

Our Special Premiums FOR 1880!

THE PUBLISHERS WILL GIVE A VALUABLE PREMIUM to each of the Texas Conferences at the ensuing sessions. The party to whom the premium is given may choose between:

A NO TOP BUGGY AND A FINE GOLD WATCH. The Watch will be exhibited at each Conference under guarantee as to quality. The Buggy will be under guarantee, and can be shipped to any leading railroad town.

There will be FIVE of these premiums—one to the member of each Conference sending during the conference year a larger number of full subscribers than any other member.

All subscribers sent subsequent to adjournment of the respective conferences of last year and prior to adjournment of the respective conferences of the present year will be counted on this premium.

Settlement must be made for all subscribers sent before the premium is awarded. If the party sending the largest number of subscribers fails to settle at Conference to the satisfaction of the publishers, the premium will be awarded to the party sending the next highest number of paid up subscribers.

MRS. POTTS' COLD HANDLE SADD IRON



ADVANTAGES: GOLD DETACHABLE WALNUT HANDLE, LINED WITH NON-CONDUCTING CEMENT, HEAT QUICKER THAN OTHER IRONS, BEATS HEAT LONGER, REQUIRES NO HOLDERS, DOES NOT BURN THE HAND, DOUBLE POINTED, BEST IN USE, AND CHEAP.

JOHNSON'S Business College

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Open Day and Night all Year. ALL WHO DESIRE A COMPLETE COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Should write for Catalogue and Circular. Good board guaranteed at \$3 a week. Address: J. W. JOHNSON, PRESIDENT, St. Louis, Missouri.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES

The Best in the World. Our Great Specialty is growing and distributing these Beautiful Roses. We deliver Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate bloom, safely by mail at all post offices 3 for \$1; 12 for \$2; 10 for \$3; 20 for \$4; 35 for \$5; 75 for \$10; 100 for \$13. Send for our New Guide to Rose Culture, (40 pp., elegantly illustrated) and close from ever Five Hundred Finest Sorts. Address: THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

The means by which the names of young people are obtained for the purpose of sending circulars of obscene books and pamphlets through the mails is chiefly from the catalogues of colleges and academies, and by advertising to furnish employment. It is impossible to calculate the amount of evil done to the youth of the country in this way. A student who was well calculated to grow, stated that fully 75 per cent. of the boys and young men of the country were subject to private vice. I found in one school in New York that one-third of the little girls attending the school, were possessed of obscene circulars. I found that the little girls had become thoroughly corrupted through this means. One had been so worked upon by the effect of reading these circulars, that she was slowly but surely dying.—Anthony Comstock.

Could a whole volume say more to induce parents to be careful of the reading they furnish their children. This influence against which the noble Comstock is so gallantly fighting, is doing much towards sapping the foundations of society. It is feeding our gambling hells, whisky saloons, jails, and gibbets.

ADAMS has been the recipient of many attentions from his friends, handsome bouquets of flowers and an assortment of delicacies being sent to the prison—a proceeding which has almost made the base plebeians, who are in for \$70 forgeries and thefts of clothes, burst into sympathy. One of the prisoners' devoted friends also evinced with him in jail.—Galveston News.

The young man above mentioned was arrested for forging the name of the United States Marshal to a number of checks, from which he realized about \$1200. He squandered much of the money in dissolute habits and debauchery. It is said a great deal of sympathy is expressed for this "nice young man" by some of the leading ladies of the city—notably by the members of a "club" in which he was a favorite. If Galveston society were judged from the above, then indeed does it need elevating—in fact needs a religious revival. When "ladies" fail to distinguish between a common thief and a gentleman, it is time for moral people to begin looking around for a more healthy social atmosphere—especially if they have children to rear.

A COMPARISON of the commercial statistics of Great Britain and the United States reveals some interesting facts. The value of British imports in 1869 was \$295,460,214; in 1879 it was \$362,127,741, about 23 per cent., as against 18 per cent. increase in the United States. But while the value of American exports has more than doubled, the value of British exports is practically what it was ten years ago. The figures for 1869 were \$189,953,957; for 1879 they were \$191,503,672. The increase was less than 1 per cent.

THERE are eight Indian reservations in the State of New York, aggregating 136 square miles, or over 87,000 acres. The entire number of Indians residing upon these lands is 5,093. The Onondagas, who live in the center of the State, and are surrounded by progressive civilization, are still little more than savages. An effort is being made by their friends in that State to induce them to abandon their tribal relations and become citizens.

THE government intends to demand of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, the Pullman Palace Car Company, and all other parties holding leases from the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies 5 per cent. of their net earnings, under the Pacific railroad acts, and 25 per cent. for the sinking fund under the Thurman act.

THE following persons are non-producers in our country: Manufacturers of intoxicating liquors, \$16,000; Retail liquor dealers and clerks, \$10,000; Duncans, \$10,000; Farmers, \$200,000; Criminals, \$200,000; Immoral and dishonest, \$20,000; Police, \$30,000.

BISHOP SCOTT'S eyesight is greatly impaired. At the session of the New Jersey conference he was able to preside only during a portion of two days' session, requiring the aid of Bishop Bowman for the remaining time.

PRINCE LEOPOLD, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, is soon to visit this country. He is twenty-seven years old and given to literature and science.

Montreal Heard From. MONTREAL, September 27, 1879. Messrs. H. H. WARNER & Co.—Dear Sirs—I was afflicted for many years with terrible suffering which arises from dyspepsia. My physicians gave me no relief, and much against my will I was induced to give your Safe Bitters a trial. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that my health is completely restored, though I have taken but four bottles; my appetite is good and I now suffer no inconvenience after eating heavy meals, while before nearly everything I ate caused me great distress and uneasiness. I can cheerfully recommend your Bitters to all.

R. L. MOSELY.

From a Well Known Physician. ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 5, 1879. H. H. WARNER & Co.—Gentlemen—Without solicitation I desire to express to you my high appreciation of your remedy, known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Some time since my attention was called to a gentleman who had for a long time been a great sufferer. After making a thorough examination of the case, I found that his kidneys and liver were badly affected. Not without hesitation I prescribed your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The result, after taking two bottles, has been satisfactory in the extreme. Without hesitation I would now prescribe the same remedy to all similarly afflicted. Yours truly, R. C. CAULKES, M. D.

The above you are at liberty to publish, if you choose.

Questions for Bro. Keen.

"If Christ died for all, then were all dead." Now if infants are not morally corrupt, and therefore in need of regeneration, how were they dead? And if not dead, why did Christ include them in the benefits of His atoning work? Did He die for any that were not under the condemnation of God's holy law? Again: That which is born of the flesh, is flesh; and that which is born of the spirit, is spirit. Does not this mean corrupt and depraved, and are not infants born of the flesh? Still again: When Jesus said to the Jews: "And still, we have Abraham to our father; for every descendant must, like Noah's sons, be born again." And if this was so with all Jews, can it be otherwise with any people? And still again: Is not baptism an emblem of death, made by C. A. Frees, 737 Broadway, New York, in which the ankle was so constructed as to admit of an upward movement, we can assure all in need of substitutes that Mr. Frees, of New York, makes a limb possessing all the best and latest improvements.

MARRIED. ENNIS—RICE.—At the residence of Mr. Robinson, Converse Station, Bexar county, February 15, 1880, James H. Ennis and Miss Mary Rice, by Rev. J. W. DeVillibus.

RODRIGUEZ—GIBBS.—At the Mexican Methodist Church, in the city of San Antonio, March 2, 1880, Guadalupe Rodriguez and Miss Mariana Gibbs, by Rev. J. W. DeVillibus.

DOWN—BAKER.—At the Central Hotel, in the City of San Antonio, Tuesday evening, March 3, 1880, Charles W. Down and Miss Allie J. Baker, by Rev. J. W. DeVillibus.

SHARKEY—JONES.—By Rev. J. H. Collard, Jr., at the residence of Bro. L. T. Modisett, Mr. J. F. Sharkey and Miss M. E. Jones, on the night of the 29th of March, 1880. All of Milan county, Texas.

BOATRIGHT—RANDLE.—March 31, 1880, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. Woolton, Mr. L. A. Boatright and Miss Ethel Randle. All of Bastrop county, Texas. May peace and prosperity attend them.

KIMBLE—COBE.—At the M. E. Church, South, in Groesbeck, Limestone county, on the evening of April 4th, 1880, by Rev. R. H. H. Burnett, Mr. James Kimble and Miss Annie V. Cobb.

MCBRIDE—TRAVIS.—In San Marcos, Texas, April 12, 1880, by Rev. O. A. Fisher, Mr. James W. McBride and Miss Dora F. Travis.

KOLE—MILLER.—In Columbus, Colorado, Texas, by Rev. H. B. Stocking, on the 7th of April, 1880, Mr. Martin Kole and Miss Alice Miller. All of Colorado county, Texas.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Made from Grape Cream Tartar—No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ill results from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all grocers. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

C. A. FREES. IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. These limbs are of the latest improved pattern, and recommended by the most eminent surgeons in the world. Soldiers supplied on government orders. New Illustrated Catalogue free.

Office and Manufactory, 737 Broadway, N. Y.

TAPE WORM. INFALLIBLY CURED with two spears of medicine in two or three hours. For particulars address, with stamp, H. EICKHOFF, No. 4 St. Mark's Place, New York.

Soul's Commercial and Literary College. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. The Commercial, Athenaeum and Model College of the South and West.

Scientific, Literary and Language Departments; 32 branches of study; Elective system; non-sectarian; daily lectures; actual counting-house practice, and books regularly kept; Literary and Debating societies; Gymnasium exercise. College building is owned by the principal, and devoted solely to school purposes; 500-90 cubic feet of school room; elegantly furnished rooms and halls; large and efficient faculty; all necessary maps, charts and philosophical apparatus. Send for a Catalogue of its progressive and renowned Southern College. Address: COL. GEO. SOULE, New Orleans, La.

N. E.—Soul's series of Philosophical Apparatus for sale at the college office.

THE ORIGINAL Superintended by Dr. Bly and Lewis Lockwood, of New Orleans. A. McDERMOTT, has returned and established the business of manufacturing Dr. Bly's patent ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARMS AND LEGS, and has purchased the sole right for the Southern States. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases or no pay. Prices greatly reduced. A. McDermott, 203 Camp St. New Orleans.

FREE! Send your name and address for a sample copy of NEW ORLEANS Christian Advocate ESTABLISHED 1850. Rev. LIND PARKER, D. D., Editor. Specimen copies mailed free to any address.

G. T. LATHROP, Publisher. MENELY & COMPANY. BELL FOUNDERS, West Troy, N. Y.

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THE DEAF HEAR THROUGH THE TEETH! THE DENTAPHONE.

By means of this recent scientific invention, the deaf hear all Ordinary Conversation. Lectures, Conversations, etc., by new channels through the Teeth to the Nerves of Hearing. What spectacles are to those of defective sight, the DENTAPHONE is to the deaf, catching on its delicate apparatus the sound-vibrations of spoken language, language, music, etc., and conveying them to the teeth, and thence to the nerves in the inner ear.

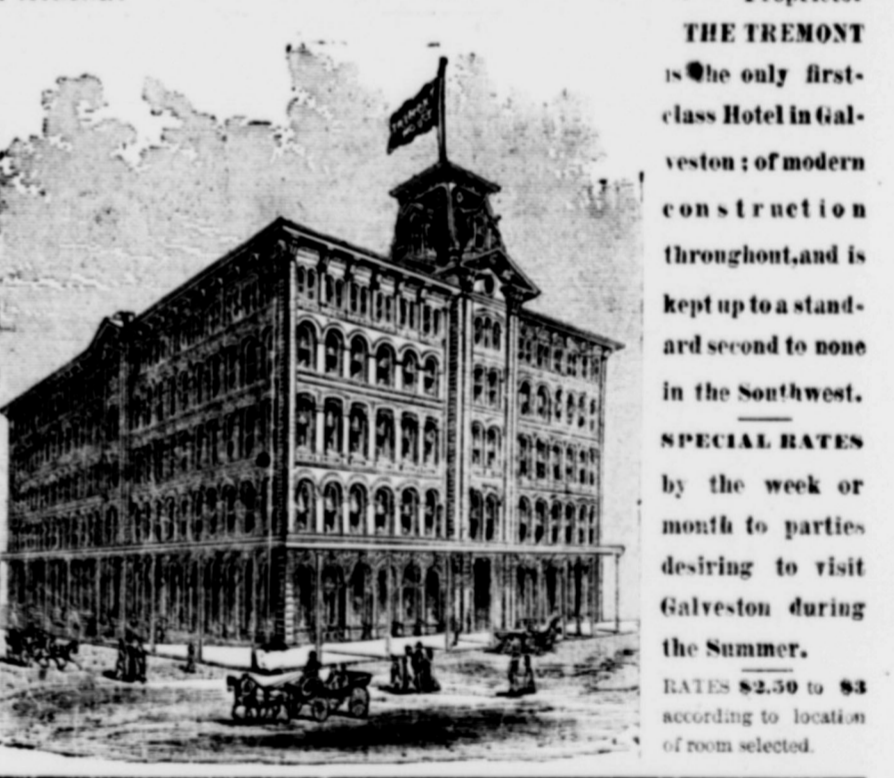
WHAT LEADING NEWSPAPERS SAY OF THE DENTAPHONE. A man totally deaf for forty years by his aid heard distinctly.—New York Christian Advocate, Oct. 30, 1879. BY means of the DENTAPHONE the deaf can hear, and the deaf and dumb are being taught to understand spoken language.—New York Christian Advocate, Nov. 23, 1879. The DENTAPHONE does what is claimed for it in enabling the deaf, and partially deaf, to hear.—The Western Christian Advocate, January 23, 1880.

PERSONAL TESTIMONIALS. Rev. J. W. SUTHERLAND, of the Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati, Ohio, says: "The DENTAPHONE does all that is claimed for it." Rev. A. A. HERRICK, Secy. Ill. Anti-Slavery Socy., writes: "I am highly delighted with the DENTAPHONE. It puts me in a new world. I can with it hear common conversation about as well as ever I could."

Send us the names of any deaf persons you know of, also your own, and receive our Large Illustrated Descriptive Pamphlet FREE. Address: THE AMERICAN DENTAPHONE CO., 163 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO. Or, Rev. J. W. SUTHERLAND, care of METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, Cincinnati O.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO. No. 10 Union St. New Orleans, La. & CORN MILL STONES, MILL IRONS, SAW MILLS, COTTON PRESSES, ENGINES & MACHINERY IN ALL KINDS OF

Tremont Hotel GALVESTON, TEXAS.



Proprietor THE TREMONT is the only first-class Hotel in Galveston; of modern construction throughout, and is kept up to a standard second to none in the Southwest. SPECIAL RATES by the week or month to parties desiring to visit Galveston during the Summer. RATES \$2.50 to \$3 according to location of room selected.

J. W. ROSE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Victoria Phaetons, Side Spring Buggies, Drummers' Buggies, Heavy Concord Buggies, Rockaway Spring Wagons, AMBULANCES, OMNIBUSES, HEARSE, ETC., ETC.

We have on hand the largest stock of home-made Buggies in Texas, which we are selling at reduced prices. We also make to order, on the shortest notice, any style of vehicle. Also dealers in Harness, Whips, Dusters, Children's Carriages, at lowest prices. Livery trade particularly solicited. Repairing in all branches, Blacksmithing, Woodworking, Painting and Trimming done in a workmanlike manner at lowest cash prices. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

LEGS & ARMS. Jas A. Foster's Patent. Artificial Limbs IN THE WORLD. Soldiers furnished free on government account. Office and manufactory, Detroit, Mich.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill., and No. 2 North 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW EDITION! WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY SUPPLEMENT. GET THE BEST! Webster's Unabridged! Containing a SUPPLEMENT of over 4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings, AND A NEW Biographical Dictionary of over 9,000 NAMES. Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

RICE & BAULARD, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS. DEALERS IN Noble & Hoar's, Valentines, Murphy & Devoux's VARNISHES, ARTISTS' COLORS AND TOOLS, WALL-PAPER AND WINDOW-SHADES. 77 Temple St., Galveston, Texas.



Texas Christian Advocate

IT IS WORTH A TRIAL.
 "I was troubled for many years with kidney complaint, gravel, etc.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; and was an old, worn-out man; all over, and could get nothing to help me; until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a young man; my blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of thirty, although I am seventy-two, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial."

Obituaries.
 "The space to be occupied by obituaries is limited to twenty lines for each. The publishers will charge one-third of advertising rates when the notices exceed this space, to wit: 65 cents per line. Eight words make a line, and lines an inch. Where long notices are desired, this merely nominal charge will not certainly be objected to. When instructions do not appear to the contrary, notices will be prepared in a plain, readable, and unobtrusive manner, with their production if they will do their own courtesies."
VACON-Mrs. Maggie Vaughn, third daughter of our late friend J. J. Vaughn, died at 10:30 a.m. on Friday, April 10, 1880, of pneumonia. She had been ill for several days. Her death was a great loss to her family and the church. Her remains were interred in the cemetery on Saturday morning, April 11, 1880. Her husband, J. J. Vaughn, is survived by two sons and one daughter. Her mother, Mrs. J. J. Vaughn, is also survived by two sons and one daughter. Her father, J. J. Vaughn, is also survived by two sons and one daughter. Her brothers and sisters are also mentioned in the obituary. The funeral services were held on Sunday, April 12, 1880, at 10:30 a.m. at the church. The Rev. J. J. Vaughn officiated at the funeral. The burial took place in the cemetery on Sunday, April 12, 1880, at 2:30 p.m.

SMITH-Mrs. Hleanor Smith, born Gallagher in Dallas county, Texas, March 24, 1850. She had been a member of the Central Baptist Church for several years. During her last illness she was visited by a great many friends, who were all glad to hear of her recovery. She was permitted to retire to her home, and was there for several days. She was again taken ill, and died on Saturday, April 10, 1880, at 10:30 a.m. Her death was a great loss to her family and the church. Her remains were interred in the cemetery on Sunday, April 11, 1880. Her husband, J. J. Vaughn, is survived by two sons and one daughter. Her mother, Mrs. J. J. Vaughn, is also survived by two sons and one daughter. Her father, J. J. Vaughn, is also survived by two sons and one daughter. Her brothers and sisters are also mentioned in the obituary. The funeral services were held on Sunday, April 12, 1880, at 10:30 a.m. at the church. The Rev. J. J. Vaughn officiated at the funeral. The burial took place in the cemetery on Sunday, April 12, 1880, at 2:30 p.m.

CLAW-W. C. Claw, of the infant daughter of Brother and sister John Claw, of Comanche, Texas, was born February 19, and died April 1, 1880, only a few short weeks since little Minnie (twins) crossed the river.

LOVELY-Lovely, who is often thy joy; Short and hoary was thy hair; Ending sorrow thy journey here, Faint and grief no more to bear.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT-SECOND ROUND.
 Jackboro, at Carroll's creek, April 21, 25.
 Eldorado, at Pleasant Valley, May 1, 2.
 Salt Hill, at May 8, 9.
 Graham, at May 15, 16.
 W. PAGE, P. E.

SHERMAN DISTRICT-SECOND ROUND.
 Dexter, at Gordon's, 1st Sunday in April.
 Collinsville, at Tipson's chapel, 2d Sunday in April.
 Savoy, at Sear's school house, 3d Sunday in April.
 Farris, at Pleasant Grove, 4th Sunday in April.
 Van Alstyne, 1st Sunday in May.
 Philmore, at Indian creek, 2d Sunday in May.
 J. M. BINKLEY, P. E.

COMANCHE DIST-SECOND ROUND.
 Colorado, at Elm Grove, April 21.
 Bronwood, at Steps creek, May 1.
 Comanche and Bronwood, at Bronwood Mays Comanche, at May 15.
 Hamilton, at May 22.
 Pima, at May 29.
 Hanson, at May 30.
 C. H. ELLIS, P. E.

PARIS DISTRICT-SECOND ROUND.
 Wayland, 4th Sunday in April.
 Roseville, 1st Sunday in May.
 Blossom Prairie, 2d Sunday in May.
 R. B. KELLY, P. E.

BRECKENRIDGE DIST-SECOND ROUND.
 Belle Plains, at Turkey Creek, April 21, 25.
 Breckenridge, at Sandy, May 1, 2.
 Buffalo Gap, at May 8, 9.
 Runnels and Nolan, at May 15, 16.
 Phantom Hill, at New Hope, May 22, 23.
 Coleman, at Colorado, May 29, 30.
 A. K. MILLER, P. E.

BEAT MONT DISTRICT-SECOND ROUND.
 Hardin, at Springdale, April 19, 20.
 Livingston, at Big Springs, 4th Sunday in April.
 Mesquite, at Hollywood, 1st Sunday in May.
 Liberty, at Wallsville, 2d Sunday in May.
 Beaumont and Orange, at Beaumont, 3d Sunday in May.
 Newton, at 4th Sunday in May.
 Jasper, at 5th Sunday in May.
 DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

GALVESTON DISTRICT-SECOND ROUND.
 Clear Bayou, April 21, 25.
 Clear Bayou, May 1, 2.
 Clear Creek, May 8, 9.
 Washington Street Church, May 15, 16.
 Liberty, at May 22, 23.
 Velasco, May 29, 30.
 Columbia, June 5, 6.
 Matagorda, June 12, 13.
 San Felipe, June 19, 20.
 Richmond, June 26, 27.
 Eagle Lake, July 3, 4.
 District conference will convene Wednesday, June 16, at Asbury chapel. H. V. PHILLOTT, P. E.

MARSHALL DISTRICT-SECOND ROUND.
 Mincola, at Big Sandy, April 21, 25.
 Garden Valley, at Hart's, May 1, 2.
 Marshall, at Hopewell, May 8, 9.
 Longview, at Sumnerfield, May 15, 16.
 Hallsville, at Hallsville, May 22, 23.
 Marshall station, May 29, 30.
 Flystaln Fields, at June 5, 6.
 Harrison, at June 12, 13.
 R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

AUSTIN DISTRICT-SECOND ROUND.
 Austin station, April 24, 25.
 Sweed, at Austin, April 27.
 Live Oak, at Pleasant Hill, April 29.
 Asstn. Ct., at Burnett's school-house, May 1, 2.
 Winchester, at Plum creek, May 8, 9.
 West Point, at West Point, May 15.
 Welmar, at May 15, 16.
 Canton, at Schillingburg, May 22, 23.
 Columbus, at May 29, 30.
 La Grange, at June 2, 3.
 E. S. SMITH, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DIST-SECOND ROUND.
 Prairie Plains, at Oak Grove, April 21, 25.
 Gold Springs, May 1, 2.
 Lodge, at Oak Grove, May 8, 9.
 Itzels, at May 15, 16.
 Madisonville, at Oxford, May 22, 23.
 Zion, May 29, 30.
 C. H. BROOKS, P. E.

CHAPELL HILL DISTRICT-2d ROUND.
 Independence, at Burton, April 21, 25.
 Breckenridge, at May 1, 2.
 Giddings, at May 8, 9.
 Bryan, at May 15, 16.
 Lexington, at May 22, 23.
 Welbourn mission, May 29, 30.
 Calowell, at Porter's, June 5, 6.
 Edoce, at June 12, 13.
 Lexington mission, June 19, 20.
 Nail Creek mission, June 26, 27.
 T. W. ROBERTS, P. E.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT-SECOND ROUND.
 Texarkana, at Texarkana, 4th Sunday in April.
 Boston, at Oak Grove, 1st Sunday in May.
 Green City, at Douglasville, 2d Sunday in May.
 Atlanta, at Good Exchange, 3d Sunday in May.
 R. LANE, P. E.

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT-SECOND ROUND.
 Shelby, at Brown's school house, April 24, 25.
 Pucua Vista, Hope's chapel, May 1, 2.
 San Augustine, at May 8, 9.
 San Augustine, at May 15, 16.
 Melbourne, at May 22, 23.
 San Augustine and Nacogoches, at Nacogoches, May 29, 30.
 Linn Flat and Douglas, June 5, 6.
 W. A. SAMPEY, P. E.

PALESTINE DISTRICT-SECOND ROUND.
 Palestine, at Douglas, April 24, 25.
 Rusk, at Atot, May 1, 2.
 Tyler, at May 8, 9.
 Athens, at Athens, May 15, 16.
 Crockett, at Shiloh, May 22, 23.
 Crockett and Augusta, at Crockett, May 29, 30.
 Palestine, at June 5, 6.
 Trinity, at June 12, 13.
 JOHN SPAN, P. E.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT-SECOND ROUND.
 Jackboro, at Carroll's creek, April 21, 25.
 Eldorado, at Pleasant Valley, May 1, 2.
 Salt Hill, at May 8, 9.
 Graham, at May 15, 16.
 W. PAGE, P. E.

SHERMAN DISTRICT-SECOND ROUND.
 Dexter, at Gordon's, 1st Sunday in April.
 Collinsville, at Tipson's chapel, 2d Sunday in April.
 Savoy, at Sear's school house, 3d Sunday in April.
 Farris, at Pleasant Grove, 4th Sunday in April.
 Van Alstyne, 1st Sunday in May.
 Philmore, at Indian creek, 2d Sunday in May.
 J. M. BINKLEY, P. E.

COMANCHE DIST-SECOND ROUND.
 Colorado, at Elm Grove, April 21.
 Bronwood, at Steps creek, May 1.
 Comanche and Bronwood, at Bronwood Mays Comanche, at May 15.
 Hamilton, at May 22.
 Pima, at May 29.
 Hanson, at May 30.
 C. H. ELLIS, P. E.

PARIS DISTRICT-SECOND ROUND.
 Wayland, 4th Sunday in April.
 Roseville, 1st Sunday in May.
 Blossom Prairie, 2d Sunday in May.
 R. B. KELLY, P. E.

BRECKENRIDGE DIST-SECOND ROUND.
 Belle Plains, at Turkey Creek, April 21, 25.
 Breckenridge, at Sandy, May 1, 2.
 Buffalo Gap, at May 8, 9.
 Runnels and Nolan, at May 15, 16.
 Phantom Hill, at New Hope, May 22, 23.
 Coleman, at Colorado, May 29, 30.
 A. K. MILLER, P. E.

BEAT MONT DISTRICT-SECOND ROUND.
 Hardin, at Springdale, April 19, 20.
 Livingston, at Big Springs, 4th Sunday in April.
 Mesquite, at Hollywood, 1st Sunday in May.
 Liberty, at Wallsville, 2d Sunday in May.
 Beaumont and Orange, at Beaumont, 3d Sunday in May.
 Newton, at 4th Sunday in May.
 Jasper, at 5th Sunday in May.
 DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

GALVESTON DISTRICT-SECOND ROUND.
 Clear Bayou, April 21, 25.
 Clear Bayou, May 1, 2.
 Clear Creek, May 8, 9.
 Washington Street Church, May 15, 16.
 Liberty, at May 22, 23.
 Velasco, May 29, 30.
 Columbia, June 5, 6.
 Matagorda, June 12, 13.
 San Felipe, June 19, 20.
 Richmond, June 26, 27.
 Eagle Lake, July 3, 4.
 District conference will convene Wednesday, June 16, at Asbury chapel. H. V. PHILLOTT, P. E.

MARSHALL DISTRICT-SECOND ROUND.
 Mincola, at Big Sandy, April 21, 25.
 Garden Valley, at Hart's, May 1, 2.
 Marshall, at Hopewell, May 8, 9.
 Longview, at Sumnerfield, May 15, 16.
 Hallsville, at Hallsville, May 22, 23.
 Marshall station, May 29, 30.
 Flystaln Fields, at June 5, 6.
 Harrison, at June 12, 13.
 R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

OVERWHELMED

The Entire Country Amazed at the Miraculous Power of a New Discovery, Which Overcomes the Most Stubborn Resistance and Overthrows the Logic of the Doctors.

The Supposably Incurable Kidney Diseases, which have Baffled the Efforts of Medical Skill, At Last Clearly Understood, and a Host of Despairing Ones Made Happy.

Testimony of a few of those who have been Cured, and their Gratitude for Deliverance.

From Professor W. E. Ryan, formerly professor of natural sciences and mathematics in the State college, Macon, Ga.: "I was afflicted with a terrible disease of the kidneys. Two years ago, I returned to Rochester after a three years' confinement as a student of Natural Sciences and Mathematics in the Pio Nono College, Macon, Ga. I had been in this city not more than ten days when I was taken sick with typhoid fever, causing me to keep my room for over two months. Upon my recovery from typhoid fever, I found, which was more alarming to me than the fever, that I had a severe attack of kidney disease. I was troubled with a dull and constant pain in my kidneys. I consulted my physician and received no benefit of salicylates, opium, and other drugs for twelve hours, which, upon proper chemical tests, showed the abundant presence of Albumin, and being repeatedly requested to try your celebrated remedy, 'Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure,' I procured a bottle and took it according to directions. Two bottles cured me of all pain in my kidneys, and weakness in that part of my body. I have never been troubled since."

"I wish you these lines in keeping with an intention formed long since to return thanks to you by letter, which you are at liberty to publish as you see fit. I remain most truly yours, W. E. RYAN."

Mr. Ryan gives the following kind gentlemen as references:

COL. JONES, Editor Telegraph, Macon, Ga.
 COL. J. LAMAR, Macon, Ga.
 JAMES A. GRAY, Augusta, Ga.
 AUGUST BOKR, Augusta, Ga.
 COL. P. MAHAN, Savannah, Ga.
 JOHN A. DOUGLAS, Savannah, Ga.

Read the following extract from a letter of the well-known firm of Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Macon, Ga.: "By the way, Mr. Ryan, of Rochester, who is a friend of our Mr. Lamar and family, wrote them that he had been entirely cured of kidney complaint by your remedy, and knowing him to be a gentleman whose word we can depend on, we shall take pleasure in recommending it. Yours truly, HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR."

Extract from a letter from Bickett & Griffin, Drugists-Macon, N. C.: "We have no hesitation in saying that your Safe Kidney Liver Cure is the most efficient combination for obnoxious Kidney Diseases we have ever known of, and that we have had our experience, our Dr. Bickett being a practicing physician for nearly twenty years."

BICKETT & GRIFFIN, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Jan. 8, 1880.

Marvelous Cure of Diabetes.
 "I have had what is termed Diabetes Insipidus. I was first attacked in 1872, and kept growing worse and worse from year to year. I had been treated by several prominent physicians in this city, whose names I might give, and have been in the city hospital and received no benefit. I felt that I had to die, and was afflicted, not doing for me, and that I could not live; and when I came to your office, I was so weak I could hardly walk; my mind was affected, my voice was so weak I could scarcely make myself heard; one of my eyes was so weakened that I could not see the red not see with it; and I almost had to be taken out of the room to chew my food at all. I had given up all hope of ever being better, and felt in self wasting away day by day. It was about two months ago, recommended by a friend to call and see you, which I did, and upon advice of your consulting doctor, commenced taking your Safe Kidney Cure, and at once, after taking one bottle, improvement was to be seen at once. After taking six bottles of your remedy, I feel like a new man. I have gained strength, my voice is clear and strong, my mind is as usual, memory good, and an excellent appetite, can chew my food, and what is more wonderful still, I have regained the use of my eyes, and can see as well as ever. I can hardly express enough in praise and commendation of your Medicine. It has certainly stretched me from the brink of an agonizing and agonizing death, to a state of health and vigor. I am glad to know it. If it will be any advantage to you, you are at liberty to publish this statement. Yours truly, HENRY JERO, 192 1/2 Main Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Jan. 1, 1880."

Dropsy Cured.
 "Two years ago last October, I was taken sick and called very suddenly in this city, and for 48 hours I had over-exercised myself in running a sewing machine, and after a good rest, I would get better. I went to New York to visit my sister. I grow worse, and was sent to a prominent physician of that city, and he told me I had Dropsy. He attended me for seven weeks, but no improvement was made. At last my friends advised me to go to the Presbyterian Hospital, corner of 79th street and Madison avenue. There I remained three months. Two physicians attended me every morning, and four during the day for three months, but I received no benefit, and my friends sent for me to come home to die. I went into the country and visited my sister at Connetquot, Livingston county, N. Y. I was terribly debilitated, and the best physician in that section was called in, and after treating me for six weeks, he said that his physician was called, and after consultation on the 17th day of April, 1878, I was tapped, and 2 1/2 lbs. of water taken from me. I was tapped at intervals of two weeks, and an average of 20 lbs. of water taken from me each time. About a week after I had been tapped the fourth time, I commenced taking your Safe Kidney Liver Cure. After taking three weeks, I was again tapped, and only 9 lbs. of water taken from me. This was a year ago last November, and I have not been tapped since. I can thank your Safe Kidney Liver Cure until I had taken ten bottles altogether up to last April, when I came to Rochester to live, and I have taken no medicine since, and am now perfectly well. Believe it to be the best medicine in the world, and hope you will be able to sell it cheaper, so thousands of poor sufferers like me, and their families, may be benefited. Yet I know a doctor will charge \$2 a visit, and one bottle of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure did me more good than all the doctors that treat me. MISS LIDA MOORE, 163 Greenwood avenue, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Jan. 1, 1880."

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 A MEDICINE WHICH STIMULATES THE APPETITE, IMPROVES DIGESTION, RESTORES LOST STRENGTH, and Purifies the Blood.

Warner's Safe Nervine.
 Quickly soothes pain of all kinds; cures headache, neuralgia, gives sleep and natural rest, and is the best remedy known for nervous prostration.

Warner's Safe Pills.
 A remedy for constiveness, torpid liver, dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria and fever and ague. The best known laxative.

Warner's Safe Tonic.
 Invigorates the whole system, and for invalids, or persons recovering from severe sickness, who require a soothing tonic is invaluable.

Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

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NEW ORLEANS.

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\$150	\$175	\$206
225	250	275
300	325	350
375	400	425
450	475	500

Plain and Rich Rosewood Cases.

ORGANS.

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ORGANS.

PRICES:

\$50	\$60	\$75
80	100	125
150	175	200
250	300	350

Second-Hand Pianos.

PRICES:

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125	150	175

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PRICES:

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IMPROVED PLANTATION MACHINERY,
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 Brook's Improved Cotton Press, Faught Deering Central Support Horse-Power, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Steam Engines of superior quality and low price, Coleman Corn and Wheat Mills, Simmons's Steam Bolt Geared Press, How's Plantation Wagon Scales, the Improved Buckeye Mower, also, Mower and Reaper Combined.

Price of Gullett Improved Gin \$3 75 per Saw
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It restores the Emaciation of the body, washed by disease or caused by the injudicious use of Calomel and Strong Drink, to health and vigor. It purifies coloring of the blood and weight of the flesh, and strength to the body. It may be called the Great Anti-Morib.

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