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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC.—*August 25.*—Gen. P. H. Sheridan, in the suit for recovery of damages, resulting from the confiscation of Jas. A. Whalen's plantation under military authority, has been acquitted. * * Judge Page, who has been the chief mover in a great political, social and religious feud in Southern Minnesota, was shot in his house last night and killed. Assassins unknown. * * The officers and employes of the post office department paid Judge Key a hearty tribute of respect to-day. * * Robert T. Barth, a wealthy retired clothing merchant of Monroe, N. Y., shot himself in the head to relieve it of neuralgic pains, of which he has suffered for twenty years. * * The dead body of a young woman, aged twenty, evidently the victim of criminal practice on the part of a certain physician, was found in the hallway of a house on Madison street, Chicago. * * The captain, second mate and two seamen of the bark Cronstadt, bound from Vera Cruz to New York, were capsized on the bar off Frontera, and all except the mate were drowned. * * Seven men in a yacht capsized near Rockaway, L. I., and all but one were lost. * * The deaf mutes of America are having a convention in Cincinnati, Ohio. There is a large attendance from the United States and Canada. It is interesting, but very quiet.

FOREIGN—*August 25.—England.*—A dispatch to the *Times* from Dublin, states that the rumor at a distance respecting the disclosure of Fenianism in Ireland by a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, may cause needless alarm. A secret society does exist of Irish republicans, but it is small and comparatively harmless. * * The Indian prince, Ramchunder, a relative of Nena Sahib, is reported on the way to Afghanistan to meet Abdurrahman Khan. His former movements in Russian and Afghan Turkistan excite fears that he is mixed up with Russian intrigue. * * *Persia*—The Persian officials at Teheran are suspicious of the movements of Gen. Skobeloff against the Turcomans. They suspect Russia of having designs on Herat, which Persia hopes to annex. * * Gen. Brooks, who was killed during the late sortie at Candahar, was shot while making a heroic effort to bring in Capt. Cruickshank, who was wounded. * * * *The Eastern Question*—The Porte maintains that the treaty of Berlin left Gruda and Denosh to the Albanians. The ambassadors are expected to give notice to the porte this week of the intended naval demonstration. They are expected this week to summon the porte to the line of demarcation adopted by the conference. It is understood that the Turkish premier is in favor of the settlement of the Greek question on the basis of mutual concession.

DOMESTIC.—AUG. 26—Charles Frost makes the 26th victim of the May Landing, N. J., horror. * * * The body of a woman, beaten, bruised and unrecognizable, was found yesterday in a ravine, near Sydney, Ohio. There were marks of a terrible struggle before the wretched woman sank down under the hands of her murderers. * * * Two sisters, while waltzing on the deck of a canal boat opposite Cornwall, New York, stumbled over a coil of rope, fell into the canal and were drowned. * * * Judge G. W. Lindsay, of Maryland, was elected Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. * * * The American Association for the Advancement of Science met to-day in Harvard College. * * * The Chicago Commercial Bulletin has replies from 250 counties in the northwest showing the corn crop prospects are unusually fine in that region. * * The American Industrial league has issued an address showing the increased manufactures in iron, steel, silk, pottery and worsted. It urges the organization of an auxilary league in every congressional district, of members pledged to vote for no man for congress who will not pledge himself to do all in his power to protect American industries against foreign competition.

FOREIGN.—AUGUST 26.—ENGLAND—The Texas cattle fever is again before the House of Commons. Dr. Leiman, an American inspector of cattle, reported stringent measures to check the spread of the fever in cattle shipped from Boston, and of more stringent regulations respecting the importation of cattle from Western States as necessary. This is an important Texas interest, and the stock men should give it attention. * * O'Connor, home rule member from Galway, said the vote for the Irish constabulary was military force in disguise. * * The Irish police in Mayo are being prepared for work by iron hats to guard their skulls from the Irishmen's shillalies. * * THE EASTERN QUESTION—A Turkish seditious proclamation has been recently issued, charging the Sultinate with the ruin of the country, and appealing to the Moslems to choose a new chief and re-establish Islamism in its pristine purity. This means to abolish a despotic Sultinate and retain the caliphate elected by the people. The Sultan lives in chronic dread of assassination. * * The collective note in reply to the Porte's last note will be delivered to-day. It declares that the new boundary having been fixed by the mediatorial conference at Berlin, and unanimously adopted by the powers and the reopening of the subject is declined. * * GERMANY—The highest medical authority supports Count Von Arnim's appeal to return to Prussia for a new trial on the ground that confinement in prison will be fatal to him. * * RUSSIA—The Ukase makes no substantial change, yet it is accepted as a move in the path of reform. Temporary laws which are obnoxious are suppressed, while the presence of Gen. Melikoff is a pledge of hope for the future.

DOMESTIC.—*Aug. 27.*—A cyclone made a track across Long Island one mile wide and seven long, destroying fields of corn and prostrating houses. * * A passenger and coal train collided in a tunnel on the Chesapeake and Ohio road west of Greenbrier, killing the freight conductor and wounding a number of passengers. * * Green Ellis, a colored man, near Guthrie, Miss., assaulted Mrs. Duncan, beat her till he thought she was dead, and robbed her of twelve dollars. She recovered and reported the case. He was arrested and put in jail. Last night a party of men rode into town, overpowered the guard, and this morning Ellis was hanging by his neck, dead. * * Gen. B. F. Butler has declined being a candidate for gubernatorial honors. * * Gen. Meyer was buried at Buffalo the 27th.

FOREIGN.—*Aug. 27.—England*—Lord Hartington, in the House of Commons, stated that the government was waiting information and advice from the Viceroy of India before it decided its policy respecting the Afghan frontier. * * The withdrawal of British forces from Cabul is condemned by every man in India. * * Cholera is raging in Peshawar, and the English forces must suffer heavily. The withdrawal of the troops during the unhealthy season is certain to be disastrous. * * The employers' liability bill was amended in the House of Lords, removing the part which entitled claims to be preferred against employers for injuries caused by employes. The government opposed the amendment. * * *The Eastern Question.*—The Porte officially denies that it is trying to excite Mussulmans in India and Afghanistan through seditious publications. * * Montenegro has been invited to confer with Riza Pasha for the actual cession of Dulcigno. * * Romania is divided into three parties: one favors an alliance with Austria; another leans towards Russia; a third opposes foreign alliance. * * Italy is acting in accord with England in regard to the naval demonstration in Turkish waters. * * It is reported that the Turkish ministers, considering the last note from the powers, are of opinion that Turkey can not commit an act of self-mutilation. * * When the chiefs of the Albanian league refused to yield to the demand of Riza Pasha in regard to the cession of territory to Montenegro, he tried to arrest them, but they were rescued by the people, who threatened Riza's life. The league sent 600 men to Dulcigno. The inhabitants threaten to burn the town rather than cede it to Montenegro. * * No arrangement has been made between Servia and Turkey. The latter refuses the former equal privileges with Roumania, and Servia refuses to recognize the Turkish consul at Nich. * * *Italy*—Cardinal Nina is better.

DOMESTIC.—August 28.—The Southern Pacific railroad is now within 196 miles of El Paso, and is expected to reach that point about January, 1881. All the obstacles in the Dragon mountains have been overcome. The boundary line between Arizona and New Mexico will be reached in a few days. * * * Some scouts of Lieutenant Gresham's command overtook a party of hostiles between Little Missouri and Powder rivers, killed one, wounded several and captured six ponies and mules. * * * * A rumor reached the Los Pinos agency, on the 26th, announcing Ouray's death. This will complicate the settlement of Ute troubles. Chief Sapovenara will likely be Ouray's successor. * * * At the trial of Arnold for the murder of Little at Nicholsville, Ky., the brother of the accused, enraged at the language of the opposing counsel, drew a revolver and advanced upon him. The wife of Little fainted. The wife of Arnold, the accused, dragged him under the table and shielded him with her own person. The officers checked the parties before a shot was fired. * * * A passenger of the steamer Clyde, from Aspinwall, suffering, it is supposed, from yellow fever, has been sent to the quarantine, New York.

FOREIGN.—AUG. 28.—ENGLAND.—The struggle in the house of commons, the 27th, was considered a government victory. The postponement of the vote on the Irish constabulary bill was conceded in Mr. Parnell's agreement that it shall not be obstructed. * * Information of a Fenian plot has been received by the Cork constabulary. The plotters purpose an attack on the powder mills and barracks at Ballincallig, five miles southeast of Cork. Precautions have been taken. Men in positions of trust in the mills are Fenian officers. * * RUSSIA.—A telegram from Krasnovdska says Gen. Skobeloff's command is quartered at the base of operations. The Grand Duke Nicholas will retire from command of the guard and the St. Petersburg district, but remain inspector-general of cavalry. The Czarowitch will take command of St. Petersburg, and Grand Duke Vladamir will command the guard. * * The Chinese legation has received more peaceable instructions about the Russo-Chinese frontier. No hostile intentions on the part of the Chinese are apparent. They have ordered the nomade to withdraw further from the border to avoid encounters with the Russian posts. * * THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The names of the vessels to take part in the naval demonstration in Turkish waters are announced. England, Italy and France send three, Austria and Russia one. * * The porte continues its armament, said to be 30,000 men, in Thessaly and Epirus. They have a large amount of munitions of war. News has reached Janina that three bodies of Greek volunteers are waiting a propitious moment to invade Turkish territory, and the advance guard of the Albanian irregulars are on the lookout for work. * * FRANCE—M. Lepor, an intimate friend of Gambetta, speaking at Avilen, said the decrees against illegal congregations will not remain a dead letter.

DOMESTIC.—Aug 30.—Five boys on a picnic train on the Lowell and Lawrence, Mass., road, climbed on top of the passenger car, and passing under a bridge were swept off and killed. * * The grand council of the Utes meets to-day to choose Ouray's successor. Chief Saporonare, who had charge of affairs during Ouray's absence in Washington, will likely be the man. * * A political quarrel at Chester, Pa., resulted in a pistol shot which missed its aim and killed a young man named Connor aged 19. They have the shooting chivalry in the North. * * Five suspicious fever cases on the tow-boat Raven from New Orleans, caused the health authorities at Memphis to demand her detention. * * A disgraceful prize fight took place at Red Bank this morning. The men, whose names are not worth mentioning, battered each other an hour, when one fell on the other breaking his arm in two places. This is more of Northern chivalry.

FOREIGN.—AUG. 30.—ENGLAND.—In the house of commons the Marquis of Hartington announced a message from Gen. Roberts, dated Khelat, August 25, stating he would be twenty miles from Candahar the 29th. He has 15,000 men. * * Ayoob Khan has abandoned the investment of Candahar and posted his whole force on the Argandabe river. General Phayer's forces are advancing rapidly for Candahar. The tribe men threaten him. * * THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The powers have informed the porte that the decision of the Berlin conference on the Greek question cannot be reopened, and have presented a note to the porte urging reform in Armenia. * * The porte is preparing a fresh note, making a distinct offer respecting the cession of territory to Greece, declaring in firm language the impossibility of going further and throwing on the powers the responsibility for the rejection of the offer. * * On the return of the King of Greece to Athens, the Greek navy will be placed on a war footing.

DOMESTIC.—*August 31*—In April a man by the name of Klink, in Philadelphia, eloped with the wife of a neighbor by the name of Beck, taking with them her daughter Lillie, aged 13 years. The child returns from California and testifies that her mother was murdered by Klink, who hid the body and threatened to murder her if she told of the deed. * * Sapavonari, who is chosen Ouray's successor, is 50 years old, and a man of some force of character. * * On the night of the 30th Richmond, Va., was visited by a severe storm. The flood in the lower part of the city submerged cellars and many lower floors. The rise was sudden, and many of the inhabitants with extreme difficulty escaped with their lives. * * Ionia, Michigan, sends out a horror in the shape of the unprovoked murder of John Hamil on by his nephew by the name of McKenney. It was because the elder man would not settle a debt of eighteen dollars which his so owed McKenney. * * Over one hundred deaths by small-pox have occurred among the Indians near Ottowa, Ontario. * * The bankers of San Francisco deny the report that they are co-operating with De Lessups' Isthmus of Darien canal company.

FOREIGN.—Aug. 31.—ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords, the ground game bill passed to its second reading. * * Ayoob Khan's force in the Argand-Ab is reported to be 23,000 men. * * * Right Hon. W. P. Adams has been appointed Governor of Madras, in place of the Duke of Buckingham.

THE EASTERN QUESTION—Albanian recruits numbering 2500 have concentrated at Dulcigno, and more are coming daily. Turkish officials encourage resistance to the surrender of Dulcigno. Riza Pasha has thirteen batteries at his disposal, but there is no evidence of the purpose of the porte to force settlement. Not only will the naval demonstration be necessary, but European troops must be landed to enforce the settlement. * * The naval demonstration is expected at Dulcigno next week. * * The porte, in answer to the demand of Mr. Heap, the American consul-general, has ordered the authorities of Ismidt to send the murderers of Dr. Parsons to the capital for judgment. * * RUSSIA—It is stated that Russia will transfer the Kuldja negotiations to Pekin. Russia demands a ratification of the frontier for the purpose of ending disorder, and requires the possession of a portion of Kuldja to establish a colony of Dringans, who would otherwise be at the mercy of the Chinese. * * ROUMANIA—Prince Ferdinando, the second son of the hereditary prince of Hohenzollern, has been adopted by Prince Charles of Roumania as his heir.

DOMESTIC—Sept. 1.—Three children of Charles Wilsoll, a farmer of Surrey county, Va., were poisoned by eating the berries of the deadly night shade. All three have died. * * Anthony Barbarre, a boy of ten years, was killed by a switch train to-day on the Morgan railroad. * * The cotton press laborers in New Orleans are on a strike for higher wages. * * Chicago statistics show an average pork crop. * * The Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati will devote Sept. 8 to the entertainment of visitors expected in large numbers, especially from the South, to attend the opening of the industrial exhibition. * * Over 40,000 persons are in attendance at the Soldiers' and Sailors reunion, at Canton, Ohio. * * The American association for the advancement of science will terminate with its proceedings to-day.

FOREIGN.—Sept. 1.—ENGLAND—The House of Lords having rejected the bill for the registration of voters in Ireland, the Irish members in the Commons will resist the second reading of the appropriation bill. Mr. Parnell insists that the essential clauses of the registration bill be tacked on to the appropriation bill. Mr. Forster, in response, said he was willing to make the registration a government measure next year, but cannot adopt Mr. Parnell's suggestion, which could be resorted to only in extreme cases. Mr. Parnell then objected to the second reading of the appropriation bill, which, under the rules, postpones the bill one day and prolongs the session. * * Gen. Roberts entered Candahar August 31. Ayoob Khan is said to have opened negotiations with him. All the leaders of the Ghunzee faction have joined Ayoob. The Ghazis are rejoining him, and swear to fight the British. * * THE EASTERN QUESTION—A Vienna dispatch says it is still hoped Dulcigno will be surrendered. The powers will not insist on the surrender of Gruda or Dentsche. * * The prince of Montenegro demands heavy indemnity for the damage done by Albanian troops. * * * * * At Uskub on Sunday several Bulgarian bands entered Turkish territory from points near the junction of the Servian and Bulgarian frontiers. The Turks are establishing a military cordon around the threatened district. * * * Abeddin Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, proposes modifications of the projected frontier near Dulcigno. The porte still hopes by prompt measures to satisfy all parties. * * Fourteen hundred Turkish regulars have arrived at Scutari. Riza Pasha has orders from the porte, and he is preparing to surrender the ceded territory. * * The Albanian league have sent more volunteers to Dulcigno.

THE CLASS THAT FURNISH OUR CRIMINALS.

The Duties that are Unperformed by our Preachers and Church People.

One Tim McGrath was hung last week in California. He is described as fine looking, jovial and affectionate, fond of lively company and a merry song; as a pleasant companion and strong friend. "In short," says the New York Herald, "he had the making of a very fine man in him; his only trouble was that he never compelled himself to submit to legal or moral restraint of any sort. There is no more malignity about such fellows than among an equal number of preachers; all they lack to be as good as any of their neighbors and better than many of them is ordinary education in things moral and respectable. As there is not enough tact in modern Christianity to persistently seek out such men instead of waiting to be sought by them it is quite probable that most criminals of Tim McGrath's type must die violent deaths or spend most of their lifetimes in confinement for society's good; but neither education nor religion can afford to do any boasting until it has devised ways of saving such valuable material from the sad misuse which generally is its fate." If the Herald had said there is not sufficient effort on the part of professing Christians and preachers in cities "to persistently seek out such men instead of waiting to be sought by them," its position could not be disputed. But this is by no means true of small towns and what is known as country churches. The tendency of "city religion" is, in fact, more toward fashionable ease and eminent respectability than toward practical Christianity. Many leading members of city churches would not have been likely to accompany Lot to Zoar when Sodom was the theater of a magnificent system of fire-works. Almost any pastor of a city congregation does a great deal of good; he cannot help this if he only embraces half the number of opportunities presented by those who seek him. As in many instances, however, he is expected to be thoroughly posted in the latest style of hat and clerically cut suit to be an fait in the many fruitless and courteous nothings that make up "tone society," if he had the inclination he has not the time in addition to the spiritual work that comes as it were to his study door, to SEEK straying or lost sheep. There are some grand exceptions to the general rule; but if we were deputed to search for a Pauline missionary, the search would be more than likely to prove fruitless were it confined to those who are supposed to preside over the spiritual destinies of large city congregations.

Of course everybody will understand that these remarks do not apply to Galveston Christians and preachers. We have very many good church members in this city; many are so pious, in fact, that they go to church regularly once every Sunday during the summer, and twice in the winter, if the weather is propitious, and their milliner or tailor is prompt. Many dear good Christians here will, as soon as their bank accounts are in exactly the condition to suit them, co-operate with their preachers in toning up the morality of the city. Our preachers are a grand class of gentlemen, but some of them have too much regard for their constituency to do more than a pure regard for the "proprieties" of life will allow in "corraling" the stray sheep. The JOURNAL, however, would mention the fact that many thousands of people in Galveston are to a great extent ignored by both preachers and Christians. These are of Tim McGrath's type—people who will not SEEK, but who could be easily found if SOUGHT. They are on our wharves, on the vessels in our port, in the slums of the city; "these are they" upon whose degradation saloon keepers and gamblers get rich; "these are they" whose children are being reared to cut throats, fill penitentiaries and ornament gibbets; whose wives and daughters long for friendly hands and sympathizing hearts to help them wean the husband and father from the fiery cup and gambling table. There are some churches and some Christian people in the city who are doing a good work among the poor. There are a number of ladies—some among the leading ladies of society—who are doing a noble work in visiting the hospitals and distributing alms among the needy. These, of course, are not included in this criticism, except to say that few are doing their whole duty. But there is a need of organized effort, and it is not being made; an effort that will comprehend the religious and moral forces of all the churches in the city. The JOURNAL has talked pretty plainly to officials who violate their obligations. If there is anything in the Christian religion—and our preachers tell us in eloquent and feeling terms that there is—then all the preachers and church people of our city are leaving some of their obligations unperformed. There is a work to do in which plug-hats, clerically-cut coats, scented billet-doux, tender walking-canes, kid gloves and pump-boots cut no figure. If you don't know what that duty is, find a morality and church-loving sailor on some of our ships, and he will tell you how to go about it.—Journal.

WE clip the following from the Pittsburg Advocate:

A mob in Georgia last week forced a sheriff to give up his prisoner and then cut off his (the prisoner's) head. Georgia is one of the States where "chivalry" is still preserved; but it isn't exactly the kind that poets love to write about.

Now, will the Pittsburg press tell us what sort of chivalry reigned over the mob that drove that poor demented wretch into the river and stoned him till he sank under the water and was drowned. The offense was not murder as foul as that of Macbeth, but taking a bunch of grapes that hung over the fence by the way side. Do Pittsburg poets love to sing about such brutal prize fights as occurred in the neighboring State of New Jersey. If that fails to inspire their muse perhaps that stabbing affair at a political wrangle, at Chester, Pennsylvania, of the 30th of August, will answer the purpose. Or by taking in all the brutality of that shooting this week in Chicago, of a youth of 19, by his drunken stepfather. The fact that the son was trying to shield his mother from the blows of the brute will add to its veracity. Crime is found everywhere, but the Pittsburg Advocate need not come South for material for its sensational columns.—*Ex.*

TEXAS ITEMS.

The Corpus Christi Free Press comes in mourning for the death of W. H. Maltby, its senior editor.

The Castroville Quill says it was "bad Dutch whisky" that stirred up "bad Irish blood," and made Pat Kavanagh and Mike Cnesidun knife each other. The Quill might have let the Dutch out and called the whisky bad and told the truth. Good whisky is harder to find than are honest political wire-workers.

The Tyler Courier gives the citizens of Smith county good advice when it tells them to talk up their county, and to say a good word about their neighbors whether abroad or at home. It is good advice for the citizens of every county in the State, and many of the Texas journals might profit by it. Many are eager to report every street fight or murder, until strangers very naturally suppose a revolver is worn on the hip of each citizen, and that homicide is one of our popular pastimes. Tell the people about the resources, the schools, the fine soil, the abundant timber of your section. Tell the truth. Texas needs no better advert sement. Don't suppress the facts. If a murder occurs report it faithfully, but give the good as well as the bad respecting Texas and Texans.

The Cameron Sentinel says corn can be bought for 25 cents per bushel in that county. That one item will bring more immigration into Milam county than the report of every affray or murder that mean whisky has caused be the Little River and the falls of the Brazos in any twelve months of its history.

The Brenham Banner, referring to the editorial in the JOURNAL, on "honest officers the demand of the hour," answers the question, "Are the men selected as sheriffs for the State, or police officers in our cities, chosen because of their high moral qualifications?" by saying: "These questions are now before the people for solution. They will be answered at the polls in the November election." True! But what will the answer be? If good citizens are indifferent, bad men will rule the ballot box.

THE Chinese are a provident people, and manage to make as much out of a small capital as possible. This is manifest in their style of hanging. They place the condemned man in a cage, with his neck fastened in a hole between two planks. His feet rest tip-toe fashion on a little pile of bricks. If he gets very tired, the strain comes heavily on his neck, and he gets up on his toes again. If he becomes obstreperous and kicks about, as men are apt to do when they are in an ill temper, he knocks over his pile of bricks, which very naturally increases the uneasiness of his position. A very strong man usually takes about three days in which to hang himself. The difference in Texas is that a man is hung up by the neck of suspense—assuming that suspense has a neck—for about three months, hoping and fearing about a commutation. Suspense hurts terribly. Keeping a man in that sort of agony for months, and then breaking his neck, is a hardship. Our mode of capital punishment is about as painful as that of China.—*Ex.*

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TESTIMONIALS.

TEXAS.

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Shiloh, Lamar Co.

Dear Sir—I have used your excellent Indian Blood Syrup with great success among my children. It is an unfailing remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion. It cures sour stomach almost instantly. H. E. WOOD.

For Boils.
Giddings, Lee County.

Dear Sir—I have used your excellent Indian Blood Syrup for Carbuncles, which troubled me severely, and a short trial entirely cured me. JAS. CHERRY.

Cures Erysipelas.
Orangeville, Fannin Co.

Dear Sir—The use of your great Indian Blood Syrup has given me much relief for Erysipelas. It moves the bowels quietly and keeps the blood in a healthy condition. L. BLAUION.

Dropsy Cured.
Peoria, Hill County.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your Indian Blood Syrup for a touch of Dropsy, and was effectually cured. F. SIMONS.

Palpitation of the Heart.
Chambers' Creek, Ellis Co.

Dear Sir—I was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, failing of the womb and dropsy, and obtained no relief from doctors' treatment. A short trial of your great Indian Blood Syrup entirely cured me. SARAH A. SAWYER.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Thorston, Limestone Co.

Dear Sir—My little boy, two years old, was severely afflicted with indigestion, and the use of your Indian Blood Syrup effectually relieved him, after doctors and all other medicine failed. I cannot recommend it too highly. M. E. ROGERS.

Never Fails to Cure.
Newton, Newton Co.

Dear Sir—I have used your Indian Blood Syrup for dyspepsia and indigestion with the most beneficial results. I cannot recommend it too highly. CHAS. B. DOUHARTY.

Female Weakness.
Newton, Newton Co.

Dear Sir—I can testify to the virtue of your Indian Blood Syrup. I was afflicted with diseases peculiar to my sex for many years, and I have derived more benefit from your valuable Syrup than from any other medicine I ever tried. It has also cured my little daughter of the piles and seat worms. MRS. MARY WHITMAN.

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Cartersville, Parker Co.

Dear Sir—I have used your excellent Indian Blood Syrup for liver complaint, spinal affection and fits, and find it has done me more good than any other medicine I ever used. MRS. MARY CANTEN.

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Freestone County.

Dear Sir—I had a severe cough and Affection of the Lungs. I tried numerous medicines but found no relief until I used your Indian Blood Syrup, which entirely cured me. R. W. FULTON.

For Scrofula.
Palestine, Anderson Co.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup has cured my little daughter, six years old, of scrofula. It is a splendid Blood Purifier. MRS. MARY HALLUM.

Immediate Relief.
Burris Prairie, Angelina Co.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that my wife was afflicted for eighteen years. I was induced to try your Indian Blood Syrup which gave her relief after eminent physicians and medicines had failed. I can safely recommend it to all sufferers from chronic disease. G. B. LAFTIN.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Homer, Angelina Co.

Dear Sir—My wife was afflicted with dyspepsia for two years, and by the use of your reliable Indian Blood Syrup she has improved and gained in weight. JOHN E. COLLIER.

Chills and Fever.
Homer, Angelina Co.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that your valuable Indian Blood Syrup has cured my little daughter of chills and fever of eight months' standing, when everything else failed. It is the best Blood Purifier known. WILLIAM LOUIS.

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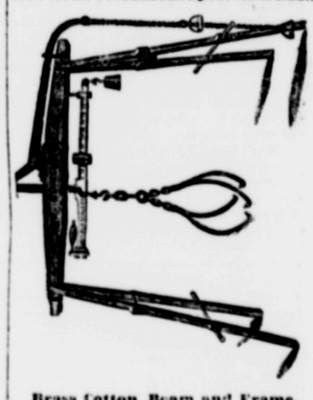

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Judge N. M. Hubbard, of Iowa, in passing sentence upon a number of liquor dealers for violation of the prohibitory laws of that State, said:

"While there are greater crimes known to the law which are punishable with greater severity, there are none which involve more of those qualities known as despicable meanness and audacity than the selling of intoxicating liquors.

"There is something in the taking of human life by violence so instantaneous that it shocks and terrifies the minds of all, and yet we look upon the man who takes human life quite as surely, but by a slow lingering process, if not without condemnation, at least with horror. You who stand before the Court for sentence are in every moral sense murderers, and you are within the spirit, if not the letter, guilty of manslaughter; for the law says that whoever accelerates the death of a human being, unlawfully, is guilty of the crime. Your bloated victims upon the witness-stand, and who undoubtedly committed perjury to screen you from the law, not only abundantly testify that you are accelerating death, but that you are inducing men to commit still greater crimes than your own.

"You still maintain the appearance of respectability, but how morally leprous and scrofulous you are inwardly: the poverty, ruin and idleness, which you are inflicting upon this community, declare as from the house-tops: You are living in idleness, and eating the bread of orphans watered with widows' tears; you are stealthily killing your victims and murdering the peace and industry of the community, and thereby converting happy, industrious homes into misery, poverty and rags.

"Anxious wives and mothers watch and pray in tears nightly with desolate hearts for the coming home of your victims, whom you are luring with the wiles and smiles of the devil into midnight debauchery.

"In fine, as one can have no adequate conception of a cataract until he has seen Niagara, nor of the terrible fury and grandeur of a storm in mid-ocean until he has witnessed one, so no one can know the utter degradation and total depravity to which his species can be brought until he looks upon the desolate ruin caused by your hellish traffic.

"You are persistent, defiant lawbreakers, and shamelessly boast that, in defiance of the law and moral sense of the community, you will continue in your wicked and criminal practices.

"It has, therefore, now become the imperative duty of this Court to let fall upon you so heavily the arm of the law that you shall either be driven from your nefarious traffic, or ruined in your fortunes or wicked prosperity. You have become a stench to the nostrils of the community, and all good men are praying that you be speedily reformed or summarily destroyed. By the providence of God, and the favor of this court, these prayers shall be speedily answered by signal and exact justice for your crimes.

"And finally, let me entreat you, if you are not lost to every sentiment of humanity, to desist from your criminal vagabond traffic, and betake yourselves to some honest calling for a livelihood, and you may yet become virtuous, useful citizens and entitled to the respect of a Christian community: while if you persist in this way, your ruin is certain, and you will receive, as you deserve, the execration of mankind.

"You may think that the sentence of the court is harsh and unjustly severe, but the court assures you that, compared with your crimes, and the destruction you have already brought upon the community, it is mild in the extreme."

THE SKIN.—The importance of a correct performance of the functions of the skin is far greater than we ordinarily suppose. The skin is the most extensive organ of the human body, and the natural discharge by perspiration is a salutary emanation which frees the frame from acrid and impure humours—a freedom which is essential to health. Obstructed perspiration is the cause of many of the most painful disorders of mankind. A healthy person, of middle stature, perspires, within twenty-four hours, no less than from three to five pounds in weight, thus expelling from the system by the pores, noxious matter which if retained in the body by a constricted skin, cannot be otherwise than productive of serious consequences, for this extensive outside covering is a necessary outlet for the waste of nature, and discharges, when in healthy action, more than the lungs, bladder and bowels together. By microscopic inspection it is fully proved that the surface of the skin resembles a very scaly fish: these scales are so small that the space occupied by a grain of sand would cover 750 of them. On examining one of these scales by a high magnifying power it is clearly seen that one scale covers 500 pores, or holes through which perspiration escapes; consequently a space occupied by a grain of sand—say the twentieth part of an inch—includes and covers 125,000 pores! What, then, must the surface of the whole skin cover? This is, beyond all calculation, equally true and wonderful. Hence, it is proved to a demonstration that the skin is constructed to answer the most important purposes of the animal economy.—*Dr. Graham, on cold water.*

Not quite one-half of the preachers in the five Texas conferences are fully cooperating with us in extending the circulation of the ADVOCATE within their charges. Could we secure their aid, the subscription list would be doubled in three months.

Sunday School.

(Prepared for the ADVOCATE.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

BY R. M. MOORE.

THIRD QUARTER—ELEVENTH LESSON. Sept. 12th, 1880.

Gen. xxii: 1-14. Trial of Abraham's Faith. Time: 1871 B. C; Places: Beersheba and Mount Moriah.

GOLDEN TEXT.

For now I know that thou fearest God, seeing thou hast not withheld thy son, thine only son, from Me: 12.

After witnessing the overthrow of the cities of the plain, Abraham journeyed to the southwest, and pitched his tent among the Philistines. It may be that he desired to withdraw from the sight of the places where God had poured out His wrath in such fury. Among the Philistines, however, he fell into the same sin as with Pharaoh in Egypt, and he is rebuked again. After this he settles at Beersheba, and there Isaac is born, and Hagar and her son Ishmael are sent off into the wilderness. This polygamous trouble removed, he remains at Beersheba several years, apparently in quiet seclusion. It is not probable that his sky was as serene as it was afterwards. He and Sarah had been impatient for visible signs of the great promise, and thinking doubtless to aid him, Hagar enters the family circle. They do not seem to have consulted God on that momentous question. Perhaps they had heard of one Lamech before the flood, who had two wives. If they were rash in their scheme, they were at least resolute in the remedy. Who can tell how much of unhappiness fell to the three from the time that Abraham hearkened to Sarah and took the Egyptian maid to wife, to the time they sent her away, severed from the blessings to rest on the heirs of promise. It is evident that Hagar was not the only one at fault. The truth is, Abraham's faith was at fault, and he had an unsettled account therefor with God. He had not waited God's time for the promised seed. And now, for this want of faith, comes the great trial of his life. God bids him take Isaac, the only son of his proud Sarah, and offer him a sacrifice on Mount Moriah. In Isaac he had just begun to hope; but here must end all hope. How this terrible command goes through his soul! And yet it is God who commands, and he dare not disobey. He must learn his lesson of faith anew. See him as he departs on his sad journey, burdened with his great secret. He tells not Sarah; he dare not: he tells not Isaac: he cannot. On and on he journeys to the place where hope is soon to be blasted and his life blighted. He would shrink, but he feels that he is in the hands of God. The giddy world reels as he climbs in doubt and darkness the terrible mount, while he clings like a drowning man to a single thread of faith. The altar is built; Isaac is laid thereon, as the earth seems sliding beneath his feet, and the knife is lifted, when, lo! that single thread of faith becomes a shining shaft of light that flashes up to God. It is enough. Faith triumphs. This is our lesson this week.

V. 1. "And it came to pass after these things that God did tempt Abraham, and said unto him: 'Abraham.' And he said: 'Behold, here I am.'" "After these things" refers to his sojourn in Beersheba, and his experience with Abimelech, and his sending away Hagar and her son, as found recorded in chapters 20 and 21. "God did tempt Abraham:" God did try or prove Abraham. God never tempts men in the sense of alluring them to yield to sin.

V. 2. "And he said, Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah, and offer him there for a burnt offering upon one of the mountains, which I will tell thee of." Observe how particularly Isaac is designated. "Moriah" means "vision." There the temple was afterwards built by Solomon—2 Chron. 3: 1), and near by Jesus was crucified. Abraham was commanded to offer his son as a sacrifice to test his faith in God. He stood the test and saved his son.

V. 3. "And Abraham rose up early in the morning, and saddled his ass, and took two of his young men with him, and Isaac his son, and clave the wood for the burnt offering, and rose up and went unto the place of which God told him." "Rose up early in the morning" affords grounds for believing that God appeared unto Abraham during the night: "saddled his ass:" girded, not for Abraham to ride, but to bear the wood; "clave:" split.

V. 4. "Then on the third day Abraham lifted up his eyes and saw the place afar off." As Beersheba is about forty-five miles distant from Mount Moriah, this would indicate that they traveled fifteen miles per day.

V. 5. "And Abraham said unto his young men, abide ye here with the ass, and I and the lad will go yonder and worship, and come again to you." He took the young men as far as he could with him, taking into the account the nature of his errand. The worship proposed was a very unusual one. His language to the young men is peculiar, "I and the lad will go yonder and worship, and come again to you." He does not say we will come again—and yet it means as much. But how was the "lad" to "come again" unless he trusted "that God was able to raise him up even from the dead."

V. 6. "And Abraham took the wood of the burnt offering, and laid it upon Isaac, his son: and he took the fire in his hand, and a knife; and they went both of them together." Wood for a burnt offering: "As Isaac bore the wood for his own offering, so Jesus bore his own cross; "Took the fire in his hand:" this was necessary in those days; "and the knife:" this was also necessary to slay the victim.

V. 7. "And Isaac spake unto Abraham his father and said, my father; and he said here am I my son. And he said, behold the fire and the wood; but where is the lamb for a burnt offering?" How this inquiry must have gone to the heart of the father, as "they went both of them together," as it is expressed in verse 6.

V. 8. "And Abraham said, my son, God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt offering; so they went both of them together." "God will provide" was all Abraham could say. His faith was the bedrock of his hope, as "they went both of them together." The father trusting God, and the son trusting his father.

V. 9. "And they came to the place which God had told him of; and Abraham built an altar there and laid the wood in order; and bound Isaac, his son, and laid him on the altar upon the wood." "The place:" Moriah; "bound Isaac:" Isaac yielded submissively as did Christ to his crucifixion. 1 Peter, 2: 23.

V. 10. "And Abraham stretched forth his hand and took his knife to slay his son." Abraham has now come to the real trial. Before this he had simply made ready, but now he must execute, and so he takes the fatal knife.

V. 11. "And the angel of the Lord called unto him out of heaven, Abraham, Abraham! And he said, here am I." "Angel of the Lord:" Jehovah. "Abraham, Abraham:" here repeated to add emphasis, that he might stay his hand before he should slay Isaac.

V. 12. "And he said, lay not thine hand upon the lad, neither do thou anything unto him; for now I know that thou fearest God, seeing thou hast not withheld thy son, thine only son from me."

The intention of the father and the submission of the son are accepted as a sacrifice.

V. 13. "And Abraham lifted up his eyes, and looked, and behold behind him a ram caught in a thicket by his horns; and Abraham went and took the ram and offered him up for a burnt offering in the stead of his son." Here God abolishes the human and substitutes therefor animal sacrifices. Here began the sacrifice for sin that became obsolete only when the Lamb of God was offered up on calvary.

V. 14. "And Abraham called the name of that place Jehovah-jireh; as it is said to this day, In the mount of the Lord shall it be seen." "Jehovah-jireh:" the Lord will see, or the Lord will provide. Jehovah did see Abraham's obedience and did provide the sacrifice. "In the mount of the Lord it shall be seen" was a proverb among the Jews that the Lord would provide for any one in trouble.

APPLICATION.

1. Life is full of trials, afflictions, and temptations, but they test our obedience and strength of character.

2. That faith that offers as a sacrifice its only basis of hope, and that can yet blindly hope is the triumphant faith. It became easy enough to follow Columbus across the unknown waters, but it is not easy to launch out as he did.

3. Complete and prompt obedience is the fruit of faith. Abraham "rose early" to execute his sad duty. How some would have halted. God did not have to urge him on as a laggard, as he did in thrusting Lot out of Sodom.

4. We should discharge unpleasant duties as promptly as pleasant ones. Abraham kept his eyes on the lookout for the designated place. One less obedient would not have found it in three days.

5. Here is implicit obedience on the part of father and son and the "young men." In fact, worship without the element of obedience lacks its vital essence.

6. Like Isaac we often bear the fuel for our own sacrifices, but as unconsciously as he did.

7. And like Isaac also when offerings are required of us, we may see no "lamb" for the altar; we may fail to see the means for our offerings, as the "wood" and the "fire" form no part of the sacrifice.

8. "God will provide himself a lamb" is sublime faith, and well would it be for all Christians could they feel that God would provide for all their necessities when in discharge of their duties.

9. Abraham marches right along with his heavy burden of duty.

10. Isaac is bound to the altar, but Abraham's test is to take the knife and complete his sacrifice. Here swings the door of the great patriarch on its pivot. Will he open it and enter life, or will he close it? There come times in the lives of all when they must trust and live, or doubt and die.

11. The will is taken for the deed. The sacrifice comes from the heart.

12. The sacrifice thus made is accepted, and henceforth God is known as a God of mercy, and as preferring mercy to sacrifice.

13. Man's extremity is God's opportunity. Humanity, like Isaac, was relieved from the altar of death by a lamb slain in its stead.

14. How many, like Abraham, could name places in their experience in the journey of life "Jehovah-jireh."

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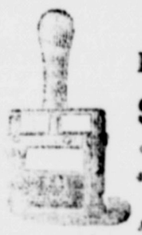
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as can be had in any market.
Parties wishing to purchase choice horses or mules, would do well to call and see for themselves, or send their orders to
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Commercial and Literary College,
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PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular. Address JOHN GARMORE & CO., S. W. Corner 5th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

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ADVANTAGES
COLD DETACHABLE WALNUT HANDLE, LINED WITH NON-CONDUCTING CEMENT, HEAT QUICKER THAN OTHER IRONS, RETAIN HEAT LONGER, REQUIRE NO HOLDER, DO NOT BURN THE HAND, DOUBLE POINTED, BEST IN USE AND ARE CHEAP.
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Has a Pad differing from all others, in cup-shaped with SELF-ADJUSTING BALL in the center, adapts itself to all positions of the body while the BALL in the Cup PRESSES BACK THE INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure is certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail, postage paid. Circulars free.
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We send on 30 Days' Trial our ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS, BANDS, Suspensories, Trusses, and other appliances to those suffering from Nervous Debility, Want of Manhood, or Lost Vitality from any cause; or to those afflicted with Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney Complaints, or Ruptures. Speedy cures guaranteed. Illustrated Pamphlet Free. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich

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A CURE for the most prevalent and fatal diseases that afflict mankind, FOUND AT LAST. Internal medicines never did nor never can cure KIDNEY DISEASE. Stop it now: apply Day's Kidney Pad at once, and be cured of all affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc. It is the only treatment that will cure Nervous and Physical Debility, and that distressing complaint, Back Ache. It will annually save many times its cost in medicine and plasters, which at best give but temporary relief. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, $2. Our book, "How a Life Was Saved, giving a history of this new discovery and a large record of most remarkable cures, sent free. Write for it.
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For the Sale of Grain, Flour, Wool, Hides, Butter, Cheese, etc.
Special attention given to country orders. Quick sales and prompt returns.

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POSTAL CARDS.

HOPKINS COUNTY, Aug. 21.—Crops are good enough for anybody. Plenty of rain.—S. H. R.

POTTSBORO, Grayson Co., August 25.—Boll worms have injured cotton to a considerable extent in this region.—T. A. E.

GRANBURY, Hood Co., Aug. 24.—Crops were never better in this region. Boll-worm is at work and doing some damage.—J. H.

MONTAGUE, Montague Co., Aug. 23. Crops good. Health good. People in good spirits. Political excitement is beginning to rage.—S. C.

WHITESCORO, Grayson Co., Aug. 29.—The boll-worm is destroying much of the cotton here. Health good, and the people have plenty to eat.—I. S. A.

HICKORY CREEK, Fannin Co., Aug. 24.—The cotton worm is the trouble of this country. Some say the crop is nearly ruined. Have plenty to eat.—J. A. A.

FARMERSVILLE, Collin Co., Aug. 23.—We are having quite dry and windy weather. Our extra cotton prospects are darkened. The boll worm did it.—W. R. M.

GAUSE, Milam Co., Aug. 24.—We have now two railroads in our county—the Santa Fe and the International. With our fine lands we can now invite immigration to our borders.—W. J. M.

FORT CONCHO, Tom Green County, Aug. 21.—This place is improving very fast. As I write I hear the carpenter's hammer in various parts of town, and in all directions there are evidences of prosperity. Plenty of rain; fat beef, good grass, and everybody hopeful.

ENNIS, Ellis Co., Aug. 17.—A couple of men gambled all last night, and at daylight this morning wound up with a drunken fight, in which one was seriously stabbed. All the parties concerned are in the hands of the officers at this a. m. Whisky did it.—B.

BUFFALO, Leon Co., Aug. 26.—Cotton picking has begun in earnest. Cotton never better in this section. Corn is as good as can be. A good mast through all these woods. Everybody is looking cheerful.—J. H. S.

ST. JO, Montague Co., Aug. 25.—Our people gloomy; all despondent. In Wise, Cook, Montague and Clay counties the boll worm has played havoc with the cotton. Some say half crop on old land; scarcely any on new.—L. P. L.

MESQUITE Dallas County, Aug. 25.—Great complaint of boll worm. Late and sod cotton will be a failure; the other will yield a good half crop. A there is a quantity planted, we believe about as much as can be gathered will be matured.—J. W. S.

DESDEMONA, Red River County, Aug 26.—The boll worms are still working on the cotton. Some crops are cut very short. Some are beginning to pick cotton. Cotton pickers are in great demand. Weather very dry and warm. The whisky ring are at work. The best people are in favor of local option. Whisky has given a bad name to the frontier.—A. P. H.

WOODLAND, Railroad County, Aug 27.—The region where I travel embraces one-fourth of Red River county and a good big corner of Lamar. Corn crop good—above an average; fine mast, and plenty of hogs; very little wheat grown. Cotton cut short fully one-half, and the worm still at work. The worm seems to be worse on the black lands and on portions of the river. Immigrants will find it to their interest to visit this region.—J. H. S.

ALBANY, Shackleford Co., Aug 27.—J. N. Masterton, our very efficient county clerk, died of paralysis on the 23d instant. We have a good people here. One would be surprised to find so much intelligence and hospitality so far out. Albany, the county seat of Shackleford county, is a moral and quiet place, beautifully situated—excellent water. This is a desirable country. Lands are good and cheap; healthy; good schools.—W. C. B.

JASPER, Jasper Co., Aug. 24.—In the ten counties I have traveled crops average well. No cotton worms to hurt. Occasional showers. Weather hot in the day; nights cool. Roads not the best. People clever. Whisky at some points at a premium; at other at a heavy discount. Sunday law observed here and there; but many

"Know the right, approve it, too:
Know the wrong, yet the wrong pursue."

—D. M.

VELASCO, Brazoria Co., August 21.—Our people have just weathered a scourge of malarial diseases. The plague seems abated; but none too soon, as any of the unfortunates can assure you. Cotton worms, like Cæsar, came, saw and conquered. Poison would have been effectual if properly used.—S. H. W.

JACKSBORO, Jack Co., Aug. 24.—Times quiet. District court over; nothing of importance done. We are needing rain. The worms have nearly destroyed the cotton. There will not be one-fourth of a crop made. The corn crop is good; also potatoes, millet and sorghum are fine. There is the finest crop of acorns ever known in the country; until this time, they are free from any blight. There are many parties from the eastern counties looking at this country.—J. F. S.

ALVARADO, Johnson Co., Aug. 25.—Diphtheria has developed in five clear cases in one family in our little town. We buried two of them last evening, and the other three are bad. Our neighbors are panic-stricken, and it is hard to get nurses for the sick. Considerable sickness in the country. Cotton is almost an entire failure on account of the boll worm.—W. R. D. S.

OAK DALE, Erath Co., August 23.—Work has commenced on a public school building for this community. It will be a box house 26x30 feet. Health good, except sore eyes. Some farmers think the boll worm has damaged cotton one-half the crop. Weather very warm, and the boll worm is checking up. There is land for sale in this community, conveniently located for school and church privileges, also timber and water.—J. W. J.

MILAM, Sabine Co., Aug. 20.—Rains in this section have been abundant this summer. Crops of every kind good. Have heard of some cotton worms—perhaps they will eat it up; if so, there will be an average crop made. Health good; finances low. Bacon and lard cheap. There was a German frolic near San Augustine last Sunday. When will the civil authorities enforce the Sunday law? Grand exhibition and examination here on the 26th and 27th.—G. D. W.

RETIREMENT, Somervell Co., Aug. 21.—The long continued dry weather last year came near destroying the grass in this region. A bountiful supply of rain the present season has made the range better than ever. Corn is almost ready to harvest, and the fine crops of cotton bid fair to surpass any former season. No worms. We have good health and prospects for plenty. Our camp-meeting at Andrew Chapel begins next week. We are glad that although the liquor men have denounced our Governor for his respect for the Sunday law, he has again been nominated for the office.

Suppose a large, beautiful and fertile country capable of, and in fact sustaining millions of people. Suppose further, that in the midst of that land there is a swamp or fen from which flows in every direction impure waters and miasmatic exhalations, sending broadcast over the land disease and death, also causing discords, brawls, unhappy families, poverty, want and even murders. However, it is ascertained that said swamp can be drained and converted into a productive soil. Then its waters will cease to flow, and its impure airs cease to be exhaled. All this can easily be done if the people are only willing and determined to have it done. Certainly it would be reasonable to suppose that all would unite in ridding the land of such a nuisance. But alas! there is also a class of persons in that land who thrive, live and fatten upon the misfortunes and miseries of their fellows. They say that these miseries can be stayed, and in part prevented by obstructions all over the land in the shape of prisons and laws, to explain and enforce which large numbers of judges, lawyers, sheriffs, etc., are required. To support all these much money is needed, which is drawn from the people by taxation. Unfortunately for these people, the laws governing them are made by these lawyers and judges who are personally interested in having the swamp continue to flow. They even fig and cause its waters to flow more abundantly and its noxious vapors to permeate every place. King alcohol presides at this swamp, and his liquors, and poisonous drugs have caused an I are causing all his mischief. It would be very easy and comparatively inexpensive to drain his swamp and stop the flow of its waters, simply by a law ordering it to be done. This would have been done long ago had the people been united and acted according to their honest belief and convictions. But no. They are led captive by judges, lawyers, liquor dealers, etc., for whom and for whose support they continue to toil and work. Shall it always be so? Let moral and temperance men answer. D.

Benedict Arnold at Saratoga.

A controversy, which has engaged the pens of American historians and annalists for above a century, has just been definitely settled by the production of an abundance of unpublished testimony. It is well known to all students of American history, and is now scarcely contested by any writer, that Benedict Arnold was the real hero of the principal battle of Saratoga, fought on October 7, 1777, which decreditted the surrender of Burgoyne, and was, in fact, the Gettysburg of the Revolutionary war. It is also admitted that the laurels of Arnold aroused the intense jealousy of the nominal commander-in-chief of that campaign, General Horatio Gates, a fussy, vain officer of the dress-parade variety, and led to deliberate efforts to obscure or ignore the importance of Arnold's immense services. A cabal was formed, directed not only against Arnold, but against Schuyler as well, and with the ultimate object of overthrowing Washington himself, who was to be replaced by Gates, as "victor at Saratoga." As against Arnold and Schuyler, this dasardly plot was only too successful. The generous and patriotic Schuyler retired into voluntary obscurity, but the fiery Arnold, chafing against injustice, was precipitated upon the series of imprudences which embroiled him with Washington, and culminated in his treason.

It is in respect to the earlier battle of Saratoga, which was fought on September 19, 1777, that a controversy has long existed as to Arnold's participation. The accounts of the time unhesitatingly represented Arnold as not only present, but as the actual commander, the soul of the whole operation, while Gates was certainly some miles in the rear and did not see the battle at all. Nevertheless Wilkinson, the aide-de-camp of Gates and his most active co-worker in the plot against Arnold, Schuyler and Washington, ventured to write in his "Memoirs" thirty years later, that "no general officer was on the field." This deliberate falsehood is the chief authority which has been or can be quoted adversely to Arnold's participation. It misled Chief Justice Marshall, who, after having in his first edition of his "Life of Washington" characterized Arnold as the chief hero of the day, withdrew that statement expressly on Wilkinson's authority, in his second edition. The John authority of Mashall and Wilkinson was unfortunately accepted by Mr. Bancroft, who says with emphasis, "Arnold was not on the field."

Mr. Isaac N. Arnold, in his interesting monograph upon Gen. Arnold's military career, published last year, showed by numerous references the decisive character of the latter's services in the battle of September 19. His statements have been generally admitted as accurate, but Mr. John Austin Stevens, editor of the Magazine of American History, last March took up the cudgels in behalf of Gates and Wilkinson. Mr. Bancroft, too, in a friendly correspondence with Mr. Arnold, declined to be convinced of his mistake, citing Marshall, and especially a passage in a letter of Chancellor Livingston to Washington of January 14, 1778, in which Arnold is apparently referred to as not having been present at the battle of September 19. To these arguments Mr. Arnold has replied in the United Service for September, successfully showing that the reference of Chancellor Livingston was merely to the portion of the field of battle where his kinsman, Colonel James Livingston, was in command of a regiment. The decisive points made by Mr. Arnold, however, are in the presentation of extracts from newly discovered manuscripts of three witnesses—Captain Thomas Wakefield, Samuel Poppleton and Rev. Dr. Hezekiah Smith, all of whom are explicit in their accounts of Arnold as leader and hero on that battle field. A passage recently discovered in the memoirs of General William Hull is equally emphatic, as well as the statements of Hessian officers lately translated from the German accounts of the campaign. Washington Irving and Benson J. Lossing long ago vindicated Arnold's laurels on the faith of the Schuyler manuscripts, and the question is now finally set at rest. No one now pretends to vindicate the subsequent treason of Arnold, but that crime is no reason for falsifying the truth of history and depriving him of his well earned reputation as they N. Y. of the Revolution.—New York Her'd.

The Transatlantic Cable companies are announcing increased facilities in the way of new cables, the "Anglo-American" company having just completed the laying of another line of communication. But the public is most interested in the question of lower prices, not increased facilities, unless the one means also the accomplishment of the other.

THE peril of employing highly educated young men as clerks was again illustrated yesterday. A woman stopped at a grocer's on an up-town avenue, and asked: Is them lettuce fresh? "You mean that lettuce," suggested the clerk, "and it is fresh." "Then you'd better eat it!" she snapped, as she walked on.

"Swayne's Ointment and Pills."

THE GREATEST REMEDIES THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN.

Curing the most inveterate cases of skin diseases, such as Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, Sores, all crusty, scaly itching skin eruption, and that distressing complaint, Itching Piles. As a blood purifyer and liver regulator, Swayne's Tar and Sarsapari la Pills are excellent. Cure Sick and Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, ward off Malarial Fevers, cleansing the system and bowels of all impurities, restoring to healthy activity every organ of the human body. Price 25 cents a box. Five boxes $1. Ointment, 50 cents, three boxes $1.25. Can be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Address letters, Dr. Swayne & Son, No. 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Sold by all leading druggists. Thompson Schott & Co., Galveston, wholesale agents Morley Bros., Austin.

"I WANT to sell you an encyclopedia," said a book agent to a Cincinnati pork man the other day, who by the way, is better posted on pork than he is on books. "What do I want with your encyclopedia?" snarled the pork man. "I couldn't ride one if I had it?" He thought it was a new variety of velocipede.

Dyspepsia—No case of this distressing complaint can withstand the subtle powers of **Rennie's Pain-Killing Magic Oil**, taken occasionally. The remedy is famous all the world over. It never fails, and is sold by all druggists and country merchants. Ask for it.

A WHITY woman in Lowell, Mass., said: "I don't know which to do—get ready for a vacation and stay at home, or not get ready and go. I can afford to do either, but cannot do both."

Itching Piles.

Is one of the most annoying diseases in the world, and yet all can find sure relief by the use of Dr. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. It has been tested in thousands of instances, and invariably makes a sure cure. The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night. Also cures Tetter, Ringworm, Pimples, Sores, all Scaly, Crusty, Itchy, Skin Diseases. Instant relief and permanent cure certain. Sent by mail for 50 cents; three boxes $1.25. Address letters, Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists.

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YES, daughter, you should go somewhere this Summer. You can not stay at home during the warm weather and live. To be sure, your mother, who hasn't been out of town since she was married, can stand it; but then she is old-fashioned and doesn't know any better, and, besides, she has fun enough doing the washing and ironing. By all means, go. Get a linen duster and a basket, and go at once.—Burlington Hawkeye.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know

How to Get Well.

which is answered in three words—take Hop Bitters! See other column.—Express.

A STORY is told of two young men who laid a wager that they would prevail on a clergyman to drink until he became intoxicated. He agreed to drink with them, and, to their undisguised joy, announced that he would drink like a beast. Imagine their surprise when he fulfilled his promise by taking nothing but water, and of that only a moderate quantity. He said a beast not only drinks water, but he knows when to stop drinking.

PROMISES kept inspire confidence and Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup never promised relief in the diseases of childhood without one effecting it. Hence the popular reliance upon it. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

A NEW YORK Chinaman was asked his age for the census. He thought it was the draft, and, wishing exemption, he replied: "Ninety years old allee timee."

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

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THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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BY D. R. MANALLY, D. D., ST. LOUIS.

The Advocate Publishing House—1880

The author's preface to the above reads as follows: "The matter of the following discourses was arranged and written during the most protracted and painful family affliction to which he and his had ever been subjected; written when he was brought face to face with death and his great beyond, as he had never before been, and as he imagined the subjects discussed were examined with an intenseness of interest never before experienced. Fully aware that some opinions expressed differ widely from those commonly entertained, the author respectfully asks that they be first impartially and carefully examined, and then accepted or rejected according to the honest conclusions of the reader. The discourses were first prepared for the benefit of the writer and a few friends in whom they were read, only one soon after the preparation. By these friends they were approved and commended. They are now, after the lapse of two years from the time of writing, sent before the public in the present form, in humble hope that they may contribute in some measure to the advancement of truth and the benefit of mankind." D. R. M'. St. L. ust June, 1880.

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Spices, Spices, Spices

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TEA.

FORMOSA OOLONG, in boxes or one pound packages	per lb. 35 to 70c
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, in boxes or one pound packages	40 to 75c
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JAPAN	50, 60, 75c
SCENTED CAPER, ORANGE PEKOE and ASSAM TEAS at lowest prices	

COFFEE.

Four pounds roasted coffee is equal to five pounds green.

	Green.	Roasted.
JAVA—Old Gov	22 cts.	30 cts.
JAVA	20	32
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MARACAIBO	22	35
SANTOS	18	25
Rio, Prime	17	22½
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THE ARABS—Coffee, a blending of Java, Mocha and Maracaibo, ground, in one pound packages, 35 cts. per pound.

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No. 0 gallons	$18 00
100 "	21 50
150 "	25 00
200 "	32 50
250 "	37 50
300 "	42 50
350 "	46 50
400 "	50 00
450 "	52 50
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Each Cistern Sold Under a Strict Guarantee.

Packed in bundles ready for shipping, and each stave marked so that anyone can set it up. $1 additional added to each cistern for drayage and packing. Respectfully,

R. R. GARNETT.

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Such as LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MALT, BERGEN COD LIVER OIL with soluble PHOSPHATE OF LIME, Gregory's Liver Tea, Gregory's Liver Liquid, Ferrated Elixir of Calisaya, Barnett's Iodo-tarse, etc.

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Preston St., Houston, Texas.

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Prices given on application. Prompt attention given to repairing.

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Allen One, Virginia Extra, America Victory Cutchey, Havana Long Thread, Pride of Louisiana Pur Perique (versesnid fine cut), Havana Plantation, all kinds of Snuff, Lorillard's Chews, Pure Havana, Pure Havana Filler, Connecticut and Pennsylvania Leaf, Importer of Havana Leaf Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Tapes, Brier and Wood Pipes, Clay Pipes, etc. Dealer in Fine Chewing Tobacco of all grades and styles, Tobacco Pouches, Blackers, and all goods in this line.

Factory, No. 205 Chartres Street: Branch Store, No. 203 Decatur Street.

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Dallas Business Directory.

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Railroad ticket brokers St. George Hotel. R. R. tickets bought and sold at reduced rates to all points.

SCHOELLKOPF & CO.,
Wholesale dealers in leather, shoe-finding saddlery-hardware, saddle trees, collars, hame chains, etc., Dallas, Texas.

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—MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS—
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ISIDORE FREIBERG & CO.,
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ADAMS & LEONARD,
Bankers, Dallas, Texas. Draw exchange on the principal cities in Europe.

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TOM SMITH, MANAGER,
DALLAS, . . . TEXAS

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Successor to SECRIER & ORR,
—Manufacturer of and dealer in—
Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies,
AND SPRING WAGONS,
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We claim to sell the cheapest and best buggies ever sold in the State, and defy competition. Send for catalogue and price list.

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Wholesale dealers in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Stationery Violin Strings, Garden and Flower Seeds.

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OLIVER HILLED PLOW WORKS.
Manufacturers of
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and the CASADAY SULKY PLOW.
DALLAS.....TEXAS.
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Fine Pianos and Fine Organs,
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DALLAS.....TEXAS.

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It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO. St. Louis Mo.

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Wagon and Buggy Materials, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Rubber Belting,

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Ever Exhibited in Texas.

Sole Agent for Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners at Manufacturers' Prices.

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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.

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ALTERATIVE AND TONIC.

May be said to Cure or Benefit Every Disease that Flesh is heir to.

A few diseases may be mentioned: ALL BILIOUS DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, COUGHS and COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, Diseases of the KIDNEYS, RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BILIOUS DYSENTERY, Etc., Etc., Etc.

IT PURIFIES THE BLOOD, GIVES TONE AND ENERGY TO PREMATURE OLD AGE, PROMOTING THE APPETITE, AND STRENGTHENING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

It restores the Emaciation of the body, wasted by disease or caused by the injudicious use of Calomel and Strong Drugs, to health and vigor. It imparts coloring to the blood and weight to the flesh, and strength to the body. It may be called the Great Anti Moris.

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DR. H. W. GRAY, Proprietor.

PRICE: One Bottle, $1. Six Bottles, $5.

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Sole Agent for the Southwest and Gulf States for the sale of

PINE ISLAND GUANO,

FOR SUGAR CANE, GRAIN, TOBACCO, POTATOES, and all other growing crops.

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FOR COTTON, VEGETABLES, STRAWBERRIES, and all Summer and Fall Crops.

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For Disincrusting Steam Boilers.

Removes Scale. Prevents Scale Forming. Prevents Corrosion and Pitting. Prevents "Foaming." Contains no acid, and is in every respect perfectly harmless. Acts on all waters, whatever their impurities. Any waters can be employed, hard water, sea water, or sulphurous water. Saves fuel, repairs and tube renewals and leads to no danger of Explosions. Can be introduced through feed pipe, safety plug, or manhole. Positive action within three weeks. All references cheerfully given. Circulars and Price Lists sent freely on application.

☞ ALL FEED WATERS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED. ☜

PROF. W. PAINE, M. D., MEDICAL AUTHOR AND TEACHER.

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CATARRH

CATARRH is the forerunner of Consumption, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Female Diseases, Nervous Debility and Premature Death.

CATARRH may manifest itself by a running or discharge from the front or back portion of the nose, by hawking, raising of mucus and tickling of the throat, loss of voice, loss of smell, loss of taste, partial or complete deafness, the formation of scabs in the throat and nose, bad smell of the breath and nose, RINGING in the ears, dizziness, weak, blind feelings, costiveness, irregular appetite, and a sense of restless, nervous weakness, with more or less loss of memory. These symptoms may all exist, or only a part of them, in any one case.

CATARRH is produced by specific GERMS or PARASITES lodging on the parts which debilitated by cold or other causes. Catarrh of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Nerves and Womb is also very common, producing Dyspepsia, CONSTIPATION, or Diarrhœa, BLADDER and KIDNEY Affections, WORMS Disease, Leucorrhœa, CANCER, and other fatal maladies. When it locates in the throat and lungs it produces BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION. In all cases the parasites exist in the BLOOD, and produce every conceivable form of blood poisoning. Some forms of the Catarrh germs produce ASTHMA, HAY FEVER, Neuralgia and violent fits of coughing, while others cause Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Erysipelas, Skin Diseases, Failing of the Hair and Premature Gray Hairs.

PROF. PAINE has discovered a VAPOR that as positively cures and kills these parasites as water extinguishes fire—it is called the CATARRH VAPOR. He has a pill called the LIVER RENOVATOR, which kills all the disease in the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, cures Constipation, and never leaves you costive. He has a tea called PROF. PAINE'S TONIC TEA, that never fails to cure all Female Diseases and Dyspepsia. He has a pill called S. P. PILLS, that cures all forms of Nervous Debility; a NERVE TONIC SYRUP, that makes you sleep and feel happy; ANTI-SEPTIC POWDERS, that cure all forms of AGUES, FEVERS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. He has an ANTIDOTE TO ACUTE DISEASE, that cures all Fevers and Lung Affections. His great work on the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, 1,000 pages, gives a full account of his great discoveries; his DOMESTIC PRACTICE, 500 pages, tells how all people can doctor themselves. He sends his PEABODY RECORD, published monthly, free. ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE. Without boasting or erotism we assure the public that Prof. Paine, by means of his new discoveries, improved experience and current learning, can diagnose and treat diseases with more certainty, and greater success, than any other physician now living. By sending a little specimen of fur from your tongue, on a small piece of white paper, he can describe diseases with as much certainty as though the patient was present; this he does by means of his great microscope—the most powerful one in the world. The germs lodge on the tongue, and it is by discovering these germs that he tells the disease. All those afflicted and wishing to live should consult him either in person or by letter—nothing charged for advice and consult. Hours, 9 to 4 daily. Office, PEABODY HOTEL, 833 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MEDICINES FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Texas Christian Advocate.

T. G. JOHN, D. D.....Editor.

Associate Editors.

R. S. Finley, H. S. Thrall,
J. D. Shaw, S. J. Hawkins,
E. S. Smith.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

CORSICANA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Corsicana district conference convened, according to appointment, at Centreville camp-ground. Membership small. The following resolutions were adopted, with request to forward to TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication:

Resolved, 1st, That we, as members of the Corsicana district conference, do disapprove of the practice of dancing, and believe it to be pernicious in its influence.

2d. That we regard theatres as schools of immorality and vice, and detrimental to the moral and intellectual improvement of our country.

3d. That we, as the pastors of the Corsicana district conference, do ask the parents and all the friends to the young to help us lead them from these places of folly and vice.

Resolved, That we, members of the Corsicana district conference, heartily endorse the law known as the Sunday law, deeming it wise and equitable; and that we hereby pledge our support to its enforcement.

2d. That we will use every means in our power to check the drinking, buying and selling of any intoxicating liquors within the bounds of our respective works.

Resolved, 1st. That we endorse the course of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE in its able defense of the Sunday law, also in its persevering warfare against intemperance and other kindred vices.

2d. That while the publishers of the ADVOCATE should solicit and publish advertisements of a legitimate character, we protest against the appearance in its columns of advertisements which are known to be frauds, such as Boyd's Batteries, the Cheap Dictionary, the Chichester Rifle Co., the Rev. Jos. T. Inman, and a number of other things which are proven to be fraudulent.

3d. That the publishing committee hold the editor and publishers responsible for the character of the advertisements which find their way into the ADVOCATE.

Done by order of the conference.

JAS. MACKEY, P. E.
C. W. DANIEL, Sec.

As the ADVOCATE has received many endorsements from district and quarterly conferences, and from correspondents, it is but fair that the above strictures coming from an official body should also find place in the ADVOCATE. We append to them a brief explanation, feeling assured that when our brethren of the Corsicana district conference know all the facts, they will at least give to the editor and publishers of the ADAOCATE credit for honesty of purpose in the discharge of the duties assigned them.

The advertisements referred to in the above resolutions came to us from advertising agents in other cities of well established business reputation, and have appeared in a number of leading religious papers, North and South.

The contract with these advertising agents requires them to send only genuine or reliable advertisements. It is to the interest of these agents to comply strictly with this contract, for if they commit an error by sending an unreliable advertisement, it is to their injury and loss. Not being infallible, however, they may, even when exercising the greatest care, be imposed upon. This may occur in any business. We have known even preachers to make mistakes.

As soon as it was suggested that the advertisements were not reliable, they were withdrawn from the ADVOCATE. We did not wait until we had positive proof, but acted as soon as fraud was suspected by us. One of these advertisements was to have been inserted for a year, but after one insertion it was withdrawn when a doubt as to its character was suggested. Neither of the others appeared more than three times, and when a question as to their reliability was raised they were promptly excluded.

Had these advertisements been continued after warning as to their character was received, the censures of the Corsicana district conference would have been just; but as they were withdrawn, not on positive proof that they were frauds, but because fraud was suspected, we ask could the authors of these resolutions have done better?

As to the number of other things proven to be fraudulent, we are innocent of any knowledge of their existence and character. If our brethren will point them out, we will promptly repair the error if in our power.

While our brethren of the Corsicana conference have observed advertisements which have inadvertently been inserted in our columns, they know nothing of the number that have been rejected. The most rigid scrutiny is observed respecting the character of each advertisement, and if there is a doubt in the minds of the publishers or editor as to the propriety of its insertion, it is withheld from our columns. Some which we have rejected have appeared for months in leading religious papers. These papers may have been satisfied after investigation that they were all right. We gave our readers the benefit of the doubt. One church journal now before us contains an advertisement of a well known and popular intoxicating bitters, which the TEXAS ADVOCATE rejected. This class of advertisements, as is well known to publishers, is more profitable than any that find place in newspaper columns, yet being of a doubtful character when it was referred by the publishers to the editor, on his objection it was rejected without further question.

Common sense teaches the editor and publishers that, outside of moral considerations, a fraudulent advertisement will injure the ADVOCATE in a business sense far more than it will be benefited by the paltry sum paid for its insertion. It is not, however, for business reasons alone that they are excluded. None connected with the paper as agents or patrons are more nearly concerned respecting the high moral tone of the ADVOCATE than the editor and its publishers. If through want of information as to the character of an advertisement anything improper finds a place in the ADVOCATE the editor and publishers are grateful to any one who will post them as to its real claims. They have never hesitated to act on such suggestions. Some of the advertisements, to which our brethren of the Corsicana conference refer, were excluded several months ago. Had these brethren notified us by letter of their knowledge that they were frauds, their suggestions would have been as grate- fully received as were those coming from other quarters who did us the kindness to put us on our guard.

As to the third resolution of the Corsicana district conference we have only to say that the editor and publishers recognize their responsibility to the publishing committee, and so far as they are aware the most harmonious relations exist among all concerned. We are ready at any time to give an account of our stewardship.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

We entreat brethren sending communications having in them names of persons, or places, to pause when they reach the name and write slowly and carefully. We have notices of marriages and obituaries which it is impossible to print with any degree of certainty. If from nervousness or any other cause proper names can not be written, call in help if necessary. Be sure and give us the name clearly written.

A brother sent down a marriage notice and failed to tell us who performed the ceremony. We did the best we could. If a mistake is out it is not our fault.

In writing on postals write plainly. This is specially important if pencil is used. Use ink if it can be procured. Attention to this request will save the editor hours of work every week.

Do not send the names of subscribers on a postal containing matter for publication. If you do, the editor will have to copy it out and send it to the bookkeeper. This is needless trouble.

The bookkeeper says: Please write the name and address so distinctly that the mail clerk will be without excuse if he makes a wrong entry.

In sending postals, if brethren will add in the address the county as well as the postoffice, the editor will thank them every time.

When a brother sends both religious and secular news on the same postal, be sure to finish one before you tell of the other. You will see we put them under separate heads in the ADVOCATE.

TEXAS METHODISM.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Felix A. Knox, Lavernia, Wilson Co., August 25: Held a camp-meeting at Sandy Elm, Cibolo circuit, including third Sunday this month. Had a great flood of rain on the Friday preceding; nevertheless campers moved in on Saturday, and though without ministerial aid, until the following Tuesday, the Lord was there and hence a gracious revival broke out. Brother Joyce (God bless him) reached there on Tuesday at 11 a. m. and stayed with me until after 11 o'clock service next day, and attacked the enemy in the right spot. Twenty penitents that night, among the number many gray haired and middle aged. Bro. McPherson came to my help Thursday; we had to leave Friday for another appointed meeting. The laity took charge and continued the meeting. Result when I left: nine accessions to the church; a great deal of old fashioned Methodist shouting was heard on the occasion.

N. W. Keith, Nuecestown, Nueces Co., August 24: My wife has been quite sick for several days, causing me to stay away from my appointment last Sunday, but through the good providence of God she is improving; the good sisters of Nuecestown visited us yesterday, giving us quite a pounding with such things as coffee, sugar, chickens, eggs, butter, pickles, preserves, cakes, etc. The church is in a healthy condition.

Felix A. Knox, Lavernia, Wilson County, Aug. 26: Closed my meeting at Wesley Chapel, Cibolo circuit, Tuesday night, from sheer physical exhaustion and sickness. Rev. E. Y. Seale of Rancho circuit, was with me and labored successfully though broken down in strength from exhaustive work upon his own circuit. God bless his noble heart. Bro. McPherson was here and labored faithfully; also Bro. John Richardson, and my own brother, M. N. Knox, local preachers. Had a good meeting; brethren greatly revived and shouting in the camp of Israel. A goodly number of penitents (as high as sixteen) at the altar. A great pity we had to close, as the interest was increasing amongst the older unconverted people of the community, some of whom were penitents at the altar. Result: eight accessions to the church. Praise the Lord.

C. M. Carpenter, Fort Concho, Tom Green County, Aug. 21: We are holding a meeting at this place. Congregations of respectable size and very respectful in attention to the preaching of the word.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

A. K. Vansickle, Rusk Co., Aug. 28: Bethel Church took spiritual fire the 21st, and is still ablaze. Preaching by the Revs. Jule Bridges, J. P. Dawson. Many converts, and the rest mourners. Preaching on the 22d by the Rev. F. M. Stovall.

J. W. Johnson, Rusk, Cherokee Co., August 24.: Our camp-meeting at Cold Springs resulted in 33 conversions and 21 accessions to the church. Everybody, I believe, agreed that it was an unusually pleasant meeting. The people deserve great praise for the good order maintained; but few on the ground but had honor and self-respect enough to behave themselves. Our last service was a sacramental service, and one of the best I ever attended. After the Christian eucharist, rejoicing commenced; penitents were invited to the altar, and eight were converted. Our farewell song and hand-shaking the morning we closed will long be remembered.

G. D. Wilson, Milam, Sabine Co., August 20: Last night I closed at McMahon's chapel a meeting of six days' continuance. Results: about twenty professions; eighteen additions and a great revival in the church. All praise to God. The chapel is finished: the ceiling and windows excepted: much credit is due to the people of that community for their laborious perseverance in building the chapel. We are looking and praying for better times: success to the ADVOCATE; God bless its labors.

C. H. Smith, Edom, Van Zandt Co., August 24: At the camp-meeting near Garden Valley, the church was much revived; ten or twelve reclamations; thirty or forty professions; thirty accessions the result. Brother D. M. Stovall, LeClere and T. P. Smith, traveling preachers; W. A. Smith, P. O. Tunnell, Bro. Marler and McDow, of the local ranks, rendered valuable assistance. The brethren at this point have about six acres of land beautifully situated, with three fine springs, one a white sulphur spring. On this piece of ground, they have located the Garden Valley camp ground, annual meeting to embrace second Sabbath in August in each year.

J. T. Smith, Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Aug. 20: We are still on the revival ship. Meeting at Sand Hill closed with thirty conversions, seventeen additions, twenty-three children baptized, and the church greatly revived. Closed at Newburn with twenty-four conversions, twenty-three additions, and five infants baptized. At Brown's schoolhouse, eleven conversions and twelve additions. We left all these meetings with the altars crowded with penitents. The Lord is with us.

J. A. Allison, Gober, Fannin Co., Aug. 28: A glorious meeting on North Sulphur, under the control of Bro. J. S. Perkins of Honey Grove, is creating considerable interest. About seventeen conversions, and will organize a society of some twenty or twenty-five members. Camp-meeting commences to-day.

J. R. B., Tate, Rockwall County, Aug. 23: Religious interest good; a large number of conversions at our meeting, which has just closed. Every one loves our pastor.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

I. S. Ashburn, Whitesboro, Grayson Co., August 27: The membership of Whitesboro circuit is distributed over an area of country eight by twelve miles, and we have had some sixteen protracted meetings in the bounds of the same this year, and a great many "all around it" Several denominations are represented, and pretty equally divided. The people of this county are left without excuse.

Geo. A. LeClere, Stone Point, Van Zandt Co., Aug. 20th: Prairieville circuit began a meeting at Oak Grove last Friday night, and I had to leave it last night to meet my camp-meeting at Edgewood. Brother E. S. Boyd and Father Davidson will continue the meeting another day. I left them in the midst of a glorious revival. There had already been 23 professions and 12 accessions to our church. One marked feature of this meeting was the conversion of several who had been seeking God, sorrowing for five to ten years. The church is greatly revived.

S. Crutchfield, Montague, Montague Co., Aug. 23: Just closed a glorious revival at Montague, with 26 accessions to the M. E. Church, South, and many slain of the Lord; the best state of religious feeling that has been here for four years. I also closed a protracted meeting on Dye Creek, with 19 accessions, 9 adult and 9 infant baptisms. Rev. Jas. A. Crutchfield rendered valuable services at both meetings. A most gracious revival all around the Montague circuit.

L. P. Lively, St. Joe, Montague Co., Aug. 25: Closing up third round. Many conversions, a fair proportion of whom joined the church.

J. A. Allison, Hickory Grove, Fannin Co., Aug. 24: Religion at a fair status in this region. We are having good meetings at Stringtown and Hickory Grove.

R. G. Sewell, New Boston, Bowie Co., August 23: Hickory Grove Church (Boston circuit,) is now being blessed with a gracious revival; seven conversions and nine accessions up to date; the altar still crowded with penitents and the church greatly revived. This community is being really revolutionized. Brother E. Hayes (the Bible agent) is assisting Brother Horner. A regular class and prayer-meeting, and Sunday-school, will be some of the results of this meeting.

F. A. Rosser, Pottsboro, Grayson Co., August 25: I have been engaged in a meeting at Georgetown for several days: only two conversions up to date; some interest; large congregations. Brother Wilson, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, conducted the meeting. Bro. Vinson, of Pottsboro, and Bro. Ricket have been giving valuable assistance: we have had, up to this time on the work, about forty-two conversions; eighty-three accessions to the church in all. God has been gracious. Boll worms have injured cotton to a considerable extent in this section.

James W. Lively, Duck Creek, Dallas County, Aug. 26: A glorious meeting at our Duck Creek appointment. The church and all good people wonderfully revived. Twenty-five young men were at the altar last night, with six conversions and nine accessions to the church. We are without ministerial help. Not a local preacher on my work. Thanks be to the good Lord for his mercy.

W. H. C. Elliott, Pilot Grove Circuit, Aug. 24: We closed a protracted meeting at Hopewell, Aug. 15. It had been in progress eleven days, under the control of B. T Hayes, preacher in charge, which resulted in the conversion of nine and thirteen accessions to the church. The church was greatly revived and established in the faith. The school taught by Bro. D. W. Grounds adjourned till the close of the meeting. The preachers present were B. F. Blanton, J. B. Parr and Bro. Steve Marshall, a Baptist. The preachers all did valuable service. The writer was present and preached four sermons.

J. A. Allison, Hickory Creek, Fannin Co., August 20: Meeting closed; have collected several scattering Methodists, fifteen in number, that were without any pastor. They say they will build a church. Since the 1st of July we have had 50 accessions to the church and 40 conversions.

S. H. Renfro, Hopkins Co., Aug. 21: Just closed our camp-meeting on Caney; 27 conversions and 13 accessions to the church. The Lord is doing a great work for us, whereof we are glad. We have received up to date 42.

M. H. Cullum, Bethel circuit, Collin Co., Aug.: This work lies in Collin and Denton counties. In a religious point of view, we are making some progress. The camp meeting at Rock Springs was a very profitable meeting, resulting in fifteen professions and several accessions to the church. We were greatly hindered by the rain. At Bethel, we have recently closed an eight days' meeting—six professions and a general stirring up of the membership. At this place our district high-school is located, and is one of the best in the conference. It is presided over by Rev. William Allen. The school building is neat, well ventilated, and well furnished; society exceptionally good. We hope to build a parsonage at Bethel—nearly $200 subscribed and the land donated; also lumber on the ground to build a church at Hilltown, a prosperous little town in Denton county. At this place a church house is greatly needed, and has been for years past. Our collections will all be full, I trust, although the preacher's salary is very much behind now. I am greatly indebted to Bros. May, Gatewood, South and Sullivan for efficient help at our camp-meeting, and also to our own local preachers; and I take this occasion to say that I have never had charge of a more zealous, loyal and useful band of local preachers. May the blessing of the Great Head of the Church rest upon and abide with this people.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Daniel Morgan, West Point, Fayette Co., August 25: A good meeting at Post Oak Grove; up to date fourteen conversions; five joined our church; four joined the Cumberland Presbyterians. A number of others will join some church soon. The church was greatly blessed: Brother Bachman and Comer helped us: Brother Renok one night. We are encouraged to go forward.

W. G. N., Georgetown, Williamson Co., August 25: The revival spirit continues at Colorado church. Brother Swafford held a meeting of some days continuance since the close of the camp-meeting with four conversions; this is a working church in all the departments of Methodism. The Sabbath-school, prayer-meeting and the class meeting are all alive and are accomplishing their several objects. It needs no prophet to foretell their prosperity.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE

W. C. Brodie Albany, Shackelford Co., Aug. 27: My circuit embraces part of three counties—Shackelford, Throckmorton and Stephens. There is not a local preacher on my work. I wish some good local preacher, or preachers, would come out and settle among us. Here is a fine opening for you, brother. Come and see. My camp-meeting commenced yesterday.

H. B. Henry, Comanche, Comanche Co., Aug. 25: My camp-meeting at Salem closed on Monday night. Result: Four infants baptized, one conversion and eleven accessions, six or seven of which had been converted at a union meeting. Query: Will the Committee on Episcopacy, at our next General Conference, remind Bishop McTyeire that he made appointments and didn't fill them, nor did he send an excuse or apology. He has one, of course.

James Hiner, Granbury, Wood Co., Aug. 26: We are having some excellent meetings. I attended two meetings on the Granbury circuit. Result: forty-six conversions and sixteen accessions; and a camp-meeting at Chapman Springs on the Acton circuit, that lasted ten days. Result: forty-four conversions and twenty-six accessions. The Lord was with his people and did great things for them, whereof they are glad. I never attended a better meeting. Glory be to God for his goodness to the children of men.

T. G. Gilmore, Buffalo Circuit, Aug. 28: My camp meeting at Harrison Chapel closed yesterday with good results—fourteen by covenant joined, one by letter, and twenty conversions. Our meeting at Buffalo was not so good. Only one joined the M. E. Church, South, two or three the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and one the Baptist Church. The Buffalo meeting embraced the third Sunday in this month. It was a union meeting.

S. S. Scott, Gatesville, Coryell Co., Aug. 28: We closed a meeting at Coryell City on the 15th instant, resulting in five conversions. Many thanks to Bros. Perry, Baird, J. C. Weaver and Father Weaver. On the 24th we left Bro. R. J. Perry's camp-meeting, which was progressing with increasing interest. To this date there had been 18 professions. On the 26th instant, Bro. Rankin, the State agent for the A. B. S., held a meeting in Gatesville, and collected $200, and organized an auxiliary society. Bro. Ellis, the P. E. of the Comanche district, was in company with Bro. Rankin, and gave us a good account of his district. Says it is now large enough for two districts.

M. B. Johnston, Iredell, Bosque Co., Aug. 27: Our camp-meeting at Iredell closed with the following results: Counting backsliders reclaimed, about 80 conversions, 25 accessions, 8 adult and 9 infant baptisms. Although the rains interfered somewhat, the Lord also sent showers of grace, and Iredell and community were shaken from center to circumference. To God be all the glory. We commence to-night at Andrew Chapel, and expect a gracious time.

J. F. Swofford, Jacksboro, Jack Co., Aug. 24: I closed my circuit camp-meeting last night. It was held on North creek, six miles from town. The result was twenty-three additions, twenty-three conversions, and a great revival in the church. Since I last wrote, in addition to the camp-meeting have held two other protracted meetings. One resulted in the conversion of seven, mostly grown and settled men, and three additions; the other resulted in six additions and three conversions. The spiritual condition of the church is good. Finances behind.

J. H. Sherrard, Buffalo, Leon Co., Aug. 25: I am now at the Harrison chapel camp-meeting—Uncle Tom Gilmore, preacher in charge. Rev. Jas. Mackey, presiding elder, at his post all right. Good time here. Many penitents; all earnest seekers. Eighteen converts. The church members all well paid for their time and expense. The ADVOCATE will be promptly paid for; everybody likes it.

J. S. Tunnell, Coperas Cove, Coryelle Co., August 21: Just closed a camp-meeting on Binion, Lampasas county; twelve accessions to the church; about the same number of conversions; two children baptized. Church much revived; no help except Bro. Kahle, of Lampasas, who was with us two days, and did valuable service. No disturbance except by gnats and Campbellites, who rendered themselves quite annoying at times. Another meeting appointed for August, 1881.

W. R. D. Stockton, Alvarado, Johnson Co., August 25: We closed our meeting at Lovejoy, four miles east of Alvarado, last Sunday night (where I organized a society last summer with twenty-three members. It was attended with remarkable demonstrations of divine power. Seventy odd open professions of conversion, and seventy-three additions to the church; all except two of them holding their membership at Lovejoy, which swells the number of that little society to one hundred and fifteen members. We had another meeting at the same time in progress at Price's chapel, conducted by G. C. G. R. Patton, L. E., until I went to his assistance last Friday, leaving Bro. Rowland in charge at Lovejoy. We closed it on Monday night, resulting in twenty-three conversions and forty additions to the church. Our camp-meeting at Brownsville commences to-morrow night; we are much fatigued but strong in faith, giving glory to God.

J. Pipes, Erath Co., Aug. 22: Bro. Robinson, with the assistance of two Protestant brethren, has just closed a protracted meeting at Oak Grove school-house. Result—eleven conversions and thirteen accessions. But the most glorious feature was the happy conversion of the entire membership—conversion from a state of cold inaction to a lively, working zeal in the Master's cause. Eternity alone will reveal the blessed fruits of this meeting.

J. G. Putman, Springtown, Parker Co., Aug. 23: My camp-meeting on Lolla Branch is closed. The Lord abundantly blessed us. Bros. Wm. Price and O. S. Thomas were with us and did some fine preaching. We pray the blessing of God upon them wherever they go. We had during the meeting sixty conversions and thirty accessions. The Lord is blessing us all around the circuit. May the good work go on.

W. J. McAnally, Gause, Milam Co., Aug. 24: Fine meeting at Gause just closed; fourteen conversions and eighteen accessions—several valuable young men among the number. Considerable sickness, but few deaths. Crops fine; yet the circuit low in its finances—collections will come up. God bless the ADVOCATE in its war against sin.

L. W. Harrison, Eagle Cove, Callahan Co., Aug. 20: Our camp-meeting on South Pecan, embracing the third Sunday in August, was a grand success. We commenced Friday night, and closed the following Wednesday night. I have never witnessed greater display of Divine power in the conviction and conversion of sinners. The convictions were pungent, and conversions generous. Many backsliders were reclaimed, the church revived in all its membership. The Holy Spirit was poured out with such overwhelming power that sinners fell all around the encampment and cried for mercy. There was some twenty-five or thirty conversions, and some twenty accessions to the church. Methodism, which is but another name for Christianity in earnest, has given vitality to all the other churches in the world. Several heads of families, of the Baptist church, were powerfully convicted and converted at this meeting. This is the first of a series of protracted and camp-meetings which we hope will result in the conversion of many precious souls. Our presiding elder, Bro. Miller, was with us in the Spirit of the Master, and preached with power. Bro. Manley, local preacher from Breckenridge, accompanied Bro Miller and preached us an old-fashioned Holy Ghost sermon: Bro. J. G. Warren, of Buffalo Gap, Bro. G. W. Riley, of Belle Plains, and Bro. Strickland, local preacher of Belle Plains mission, assisted us very efficiently, both in the pulpit and altar.

The healthy growth and life of towns and cities is governed by fixed economic laws, which are as certain in their operation as are the laws of gravitation. A town can no more exist in a vigorous state in the absence of conditions requiring its existence than can a tree flourish on a barren rock. Aggregations of people sometimes attempt the building of towns in derogation of these economic laws, and by the use of artificial methods stimulate a sort of mushroom growth; but such people generally live to see their town lots sold for taxes, and their tenantless houses fall into premature dilapidation.

The conditions which call for a city at a given point, and of a certain magnitude, may be so far broken up or changed that chronic *dry rot* is set up in its vitals, unless the sagacity and enterprise of its citizens are sufficient to supply from a *new source* a measure of vitality equal to that which has been cut off. Such examples have been frequent all over this country since the advent of the era of railroad construction. The wisdom of avoiding such a fate *at any cost* has encouraged citizens in conceding to railroad corporations concessions often beyond what at first would seem the limits of reason or practicability.

In the building up and maintaing the prosperity of cities and towns, the measure of success is proportionate to the sagacity and enterprise of the controlling men of business and the measure of co-operation with them extended by all classes of the people.

The inseparable community of interest, that in the very nature of things subsists between each and all the inhabitants of a city or town is rarely thought of by the masses, and too rarely considered by the few, in the general tendency to individualism.

The men who comprehend and act upon the real philosophy that underlies such communities, are soon recognized as "public-spirited-men." In a majority of cases such men are probably no more unselfish than their neighbors, but they are in all cases more far-seeing and comprehensive in their undertakings. They know that building up of the whole involves the proportionate building up of all the parts, and that their individual gain is certain. To the efforts of such men is due most that goes to make up the grand achievements of their day and generation. It is also a fact of commercial history that no important city of great population ever grew up in handling one staple commodity. Nor did any city ever become permanently prosperous in which the laboring classes live in enforced idleness during a considerable portion of each year.—*Exchange.*

TWENTY-THREE have died from injuries received in the May's Landing (N. J.) railroad disaster. It has not been generally published that at the coroner's inquest an engineer on one of the trains confessed that the blame for the disastrous collision should rest upon him. He had no experience with the automatic brakes, and could not work them at the critical moment. In making his confession to the jury he broke down completely, crying and sobbing like a child.

Capt. Howgate has asked to be promoted to the position of chief signal officer of the army.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY

The Mormons have been twenty years at work on their temple, and have expended on it $4,000,000. It is built of Utah granite, and when completed will be the largest church building in America. Its cost when completed is estimated at $28,000,000. * * The missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union during the past year baptized 8000 souls. * * It is estimated that the mission force of the different branches of the Protestant church aggregate 160 societies, 2500 missionaries, 20,000 native laborers, 700,000 communicants and 1,650,000 native Christian adherents and 500,000 in the mission schools. To support this work about $7,000,000 is annually contributed. * * * In the Sandwhich Islands, which a generation ago were in a state of barbarism, there are now no illiterate people. They have eleven high educational institutions, 169 middle public schools and forty-three private. Every adult person is able either to read or write. * * A committee consisting of ten cardinals has been appointed by the Vatican to adjust the pending struggle between Romish bishops and monks and nuns in England on questions of authority. * * The largest church debt in the country is said to rest on St. Patrick's cathedral, New York. It owes $400,000. It is in one mortgage, and draws five per cent. interest. * * The sound of a chime of bells has been sent in Australia 240 miles by telephone. * * * The Viceroy of Egypt has given property to the missions of the United Presbyterians worth £8000, and the Maharajah Dhulep Sing, whose wife was taught in their schools, has given them some £16,000. * * * There are 350 Christian churches in Burmah, and nine-tenths of the work is in the hands of native teachers.

The Bible has been translated into 226 different languages and dialects, and 148,000,000 copies have been circulated through Christian and heathen lands during the past century. * * A writer in Blackwood's Magazine says that 60,000 deaths occur annually in Europe. It is estimated that self-murder is five times more frequent than it was a century ago. The growth of unbelief is assigned as the cause. Men that lose faith in God and the future have nothing to lean on when life is a failure. * * * A London Catholic journal says that in the year 1879 two thousand persons in England renounced Protestantism for the Catholic church. It also says seventeen out of the twenty were prepared for the step under ritualistic teaching. * * There have been great improvements in Palestine the past few years. Nazareth and Bethlehem look like new towns. The number of houses in Jerusalem has doubled in twenty-five years. * * East of the river Jordan there is an Arab tribe which have adopted the Catholic faith and have an Italian priest who ministers to them. They are shepherds, and when encamped a tent serves as their church, or a temporary building is put up. Other tribes are becoming interested in the movement.

In Europen Turkey there are about 350,000 Jews of whom the greater portion reside in Constantinople, Adrianople and Salonica. In Asiatic Turkey there are about 120,000. In Roumania there are about 250,000, where they are treated with great injustice. It is to be hoped that the recent changes in that region will secure to the oppressed descendants of Abraham a larger share of freedom than they have enjoyed for many generations. * * In the city of Constantinople, amid its cafes and gambling houses, is a house new and clean, and on its windows are painted the words, "The Constantinople Rest Reading and Coffee Rooms." It is near when the bridge of boats links the old city with the new. Here day after day numbers of Armenians, Greeks, Turks and Jews, with mixed English-speaking people and Europeans, may be seen reading the Bible and papers and leaflets in various languages. On Sunday at 11 a. m. there is a Bible exposition in Turkish, and at 2 p. m. another in Greek. Both are well attended. * * Bishop Vaughn says the Pope's anxieties and responsibilities are momentous; his personal labors are unceasing; often the whole day, as well as night, is consumed in work. * * The papers tell of a Catholic priest who interposes his authority in a practical manner to prevent extravagance in funerals. He only allows a reasonable number at the funerals he attends. The reform is needed in many places. The expense of the funeral of a husband often leaves the wife and children destitute of money, if not in actual debt. * * In laying the corner stone of the new cathedral at Truro the Prince of Wales used the mallet with which Charles II laid the corner stone of St. Paul's. * * Hon. Jere Black, who is in Europe, in a letter to the Philadelphia Times on the Bradlaugh case said: "When Bradlaugh refused to take the oath on the ground that he did not believe in the Christian's God, he disqualified himself as completely as he could have done by denying his election."

The Retormed Episcopal church is said to be succeeding among the colored people of South Carolina. It has six missionaries in the field and seventeen congregations with a membership of 1200. * * Two petitions, one with 50,000 names, have been presented to the convocation of Canterbury against any alterations in the Book of Common Prayer. * * The Jewish Messenger says: "The time is fast approaching when it will be necessary to organize a new party in American Judaism. That the people are weary of the torpidity of the old and the madness of the new cannot be disguised." * * There will be a convention of Free Thinkers in September at Hornellsville, Pa. Infidelity is becoming aggressive. * * * Of the 14,062 graduates sent out by Harvard College, 2344 were ordained as pastors of churches. The best talent and culture in the land has been given to Christianity. * * Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, O., ordered his parishioners not to patronize a picnic to be given by Irish Nationalists for the benefit of the Irish Land League. * * The school board of South Carolina, at the suggestion of Bishop Lynch, has accepted a separate school for the Catholics, in which teachers are exclusively appointed by Catholic authorities, and paid from the public treasury. If Catholics have access to the public treasury, why not the Protestants? * * An effort is being made at Shiloh, Tenn., to erect a church building by the Methodist Church South, in memory of the confederate dead, who fell on the battle field. * * The property held by the Young Men's Christian Associations, in buildings, libraries, and furniture amounts to $3,000,000. * * The net gain of the Norrthern Presbyterian Church in the year 1879, with about 5000 ministers, was $4185. The net gain of the Presbyterian Church South, with only about 1000 ministers, was 3273. The Southern ministry was more fruitful than the Northern. * * * Miss Whately, of England, has a school at Cairo, Egypt, among the Mahomedans, of 500 pupils. Her work is yielding important results. The Moslems are appreciating the advantages of Christian civilization. * * * The spread of Christianity in China is so rapid that it is estimated by those best posted that, if the present rate of conversion of the Chinese to Christianity continues, by the year 1913 there will be 26,000,000 church members and 100,000,000 professing Christians in the Chinese empire.

The Pope has sanctioned the proposal that a portion of the Jesuits exiled from France shall form a society for the propagation of the faith in Central Africa. * * The Ancient Order of Hibernians tried to obtain permission for the young people to dance at an Ohio picnic. The bishop refused, and the young people danced. The prelate, to whom the case was reported, demanded of the chief of the order the names of the parties offending, giving the society the alternative of expelling them or being placed under the ban. Bishop Chatard is in earnest. The result will be watched with interest by religious circles. * * On the 28th Pere Hyacinth solemnized the marriage of Abbe Laine, until recently a priest of the diocese of Mans, with a Madame Machuse. The Pere warned them that they would encounter persecution. * * Bishop Paperfahn, of Nashville, is made archbishop of Chicago, the latter place being raised to the dignity of a metropolitan see. Bishop Hagan, now of St. Joseph, Mo., is named the first Bishop of the new Episcopal sea of Kansas city. Bishop Dugan, of Chicago, disabled by disease, is entered on a pension of $2000 per annum. * * The opening sermon at the Pan Presbyterian Council which meets in Philadelphia, September 23d, will be preached by Dr. Adams, of New York. * * Colportage in France, hitherto obstructed by many difficulties, has been made free by a recent law, the sole condition being a "declaration of intent," or notice of the nature of the work to the prefect of the department where the colporteur resides.

The seventy-first annual meeting of the American Board of Missions will be held at Lowell, Mass., in October. * * In all the churches connected with the American Baptist mission in Sweden there have been 3384 additions by baptism the present year, and 29 new churches have been formed. * * Prof. Bruek, a Protestant, has been chosen rector of the University of Vienna. It has been six hundred years since a Protestant has held that position. * * There has been a little disturbance in the harmony of the First African Baptist church at Richmond, and 700 members have resolved to draw out and start a new church. As this leaves about 4000 in the old church, it is thought it will still live. * * A number of Methodists of Denver have purchased Buffalo Park as a summer resort. It is about 40 miles from Denver and well shaded. * * In Paris there is a band of twenty-three Protestant lad es who visit the hospitals. * * Rev. Mr. Murphy, formerly a Catholic priest, is preaching to a church in Los Vigas, New Mexico. * * The Young Men's Christian Association has been organized in Bombay, India, and is doing good work. * * The Unitarians of Hungary have 6744 scholars in the elementary schools and 775 in the gymnasium in Transylvania. * * Mother Stewart who originated the temperance crusade in Ohio is now laboring in the South. * * Since Stanley crossed the dark continent no less than twelve different missionary societies have been established in the newly explored regions. The activity does not indicate an effete christianity. * * In the Samoan Islands out of a population of 40,000 seven-eighths are connected with Christian churches.

Speaking of modern camp-meetings, illustrated by Ocean Grove, Round Lake, Thousand Islands, etc., the New York Sun says: "Their social features are rapidly gaining on their spiritual. In old times the camp-meeting was mainly directed to procuring religious conversions, and the tally of the converts told with the stern logic of figures whether a camp-meeting had been successful or not. Then the camps were rough, erected for a temporary purpose, and abandoned when the protracted meeting was over; now the so-called camp-meeting is a fashionable Methodist resort chosen by hillside or seaside for its advantages in picnicing rather than in piety, occupied with permanent buildings, and surrounded with summer cottages and by hotels, where the stranger, who wishes to attend the meetings, and haply be converted, must pay a high price for accommodations." * * Dr. Fisher, one of the most learned divines and eloquent preachers in the Western Methodist Church, died at his home in Austin, Texas, Aug. 28. * * Dr. Allen, a prominent Methodist and President of Girard College, has resigned the presidency of the American Bible Society. * * Bishop Keener has so far recovered from his late illness as to leave his room. He expects to be ready for his round of conferences. * * At the meeting of the United States commissioners for the World's Fair for 1883, Dr. Deems offered a prayer, of which the following is an extract: He asked God to "remove from public places all cowardly, profane and licentious men." And now let all the people say amen.

Advertisement.

READ THIS.—The *Galveston Weekly Journal*, one year, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. A large 48-column 8-page paper. Independently Democratic. Clean and chaste, but intensely aggressive. Will deal unsparingly with the corrupt, drunken and immoral politician and chronic office-seeker. Clubs of five, $5; clubs of ten, $10, with paper free to sender of club of ten. Send money and apply for agencies to SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Galveston.

THE breaking up of a temperance meeting at Augusta, Maine, by a party of roughs in the employ of the Republican machine managers promises to cost the Chicago party dearly at the approaching election. Neal Dow, the prohibition candidate for president, is stumping the State and denouncing the outrage in the strongest terms. The temperance party is a power in Maine, and something will have to be done to conciliate it.

Advertisement.

NOTHING TO EQUAL ITS INFLUENCE.—A weekly family paper in the household. If clean and fearless, that influence is good; if filthy and subsidized, it is bad. If you want a clean weekly secular paper in your family, send $1.50 to Shaw & Blaylock, Galveston. Clubs of five, $5; clubs of ten, $10, with paper free to sender of club of ten.

Texas Christian Advocate.

BUSINESS.

Circulate the Advocate.

We submit the following propositions to agents, and subscribers, believing this an opportune time to push the ADVOCATE and get it into 20,000 families. The extraordinary crops this season, the railroad extensions and improved mail facilities in every section of the State, the general prosperity that characterizes the country, give us faith in the ability of the people to avail themselves at this time of offers which will benefit them, the church and the ADVOCATE.

FIRST—To subscribers whose times expire prior to November 1, and to all new subscribers sent us prior to November 1, we will send the ADVOCATE from the time of expiration of old subscription, or from date of receipt of their names until January 1, 1882, for $2.25.

SECOND—To all whose subscriptions expire during November and December, and to new subscribers sent during those months, we will send the ADVOCATE until January, 1882, for $2.10.

THIRD—To subscribers whose times expire after January 1, 1881, we will continue the ADVOCATE one year from date of expiration of time for $1.50, if this amount is paid to us or any of our agents prior to the meeting of their ensuing annual conference.

FOURTH—Any subscriber whose time expires prior to January 1, 1881, or new subscribers who desire to advantage by the $1 50 proposition, can do so as follows: To any subscriber whose time expires in September and October, or to any new subscriber in September or October, we will send the ADVOCATE to January 1, 1883, for $3.75.

FIFTH—To any subscriber whose time expires in November and December, or to any one then becoming a subscriber, we will send the ADVOCATE to January, 1883, for $3.60.

SIXTH—To any one sending us, either directly or to the annual conference, the sum of $5, we will send the ADVOCATE four years.

All subscribers sent under the new propositions will count on the premiums proportionately.

These propositions in no way change the regular subscription price of the paper. Subscribers may still be sent at $2. Many may desire to become subscribers to the paper without taking advantage of the special propositions.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK.

CHURCH NOTICES.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND.

Gainesville cir, 2d Sunday in Sept
Gainesville sta, 3d Sunday in Sept
Bolivar cir, 4th Sunday in Sept
Henrietta mis, 1st Sunday in Oct
Newport mis 2d Sunday in Oct
Decatur cir, 3d Sunday in Oct
St. Jo cir, 4th Sunday in Oct
Montague cir, 5th Sunday in Oct
Roston cir, 1st Sunday in Nov
Denton cir, 2d Sunday in Nov
Recording stewards please have their reports early. LOUIS P. LIVELY, P. E.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Sulphur Springs sta, Sept 11, 12
Winnsboro cir, Sept 18, 19
Pittsburg cir, Sept 25, 26
Sulphur Bluff, Oct 2, 3
Lone Oak Oct 9, 10
Sulphur Springs cir, Oct 16, 17
White Rock cir, Oct 23, 24
Emory cir, Oct 30, 31
Gilmer cir, Nov 6, 7
Greenville sta, Nov 13, 14
M. H. NEELY, P. E.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.

Woodville cir, at Cherokee, 1st Sunday in Sept
Livingston cir, at Livingston, 2d Sunday in Sept
Moscow cir, at Moscow, 3d Sunday in Sept
Homer cir, at Homer, 3d Sunday in Oct
Liberty cir, at Liberty, 4th Sunday in Oct
Beaumont and Orange, at Beaumont, 5th Sunday in Oct
Harden mis, at Spurgerville, 1st Sunday in Nov
Newton cir, at Farr's camp ground, 2d Sunday Nov
Jasper cir, at Magnolia, 3d Sunday in Nov.
DAN'L MORSE P. E.

BRECKINRIDGE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.

Pecan cir, Sept 11, 12
Sipe Springs cir, Sept 18, 19
Breckenridge cir, Sept 25, 26
Buffalo Gap mis, Oct 2, 3
Nolan mis, Oct 7
Coleman sta, Oct 9, 10
Phantom Hill mis, Oct 16, 17
Eastland cir, Oct 30, 31
A. K. MILLER, P. E.

SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Shelby, at Shelbyville, Sept 18, 19
Carthage cir, at Bethlehem, Sept 25, 26
Carthage sta Sept 26, 27
Beuna Vista, at Beuna Vista, Oct 2, 3
Melrose, at Cove Spring, Oct 9, 10
San Augustine mis, at Union, Oct 16, 17
Milam and Sabine mis, Oct 23, 24
San Augustine and Nacogdoches sta, at Nacogdoches, Oct 30, 31
Pleasant Grove, at Britton's school house, Nov 6, 7
Linn Flat and Douglas, at Pine Grove, Nov 13, 14
Pine Hill, at Minden, Nov 20 21
Camp-meeting at Cove Spring, commencing October 8
WM. A. SAMPEY, P. E.

DALLAS DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.

Floyd street sta, Sept 11, 12
Grapevine mis, Sept 18, 19
McKinney cir, Sept 25, 26
Bethel cir, Oct 2, 3
Lewisville cir, Oct 9, 10
Plano cir, Oct 16, 17
Grapevine cir, Oct 23, 24
Honey Creek cir, Oct 30, 31
McKinney sta, Nov 6, 7
Lamar street sta, Nov 13, 14
Recording stewards are requested to have their records present, and trustees and local preachers to have written reports.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.

Pennington, at Trinity, September 18, 19
Rusk, at Alto, Sept 25, 26
Jacksonville, at Jacksonville, October 2, 3
Athens, at York, Oct 9, 10
Palestine, at Huddleston's Chapel, Oct 16, 17
Trinity mis, at Mitcham's Chapel, Oct 23, 24
Kickapoo, at Kickapoo, Oct 30, 31
Larissa, at Larissa, November, 6, 7
Pale-time sta, Nov 13, 14
Crockett cir, Nov 20, 21
Crockett and Augusta, Nov 20, 21
Tyler sta, Nov 27, 28
I shall call for statistics, and local preacher's written reports. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.

Cleburne sta, at Cleburne, September 4
George's Creek cir, at Noland's River, Sept 11
Whitney cir, at Stiners' Valley, Sept 18
Peoria cir, at Oseola, Sept 29
Hillsboro cir, at Cobb Creek, October 2
Alvarado cir, at Lee Academy, Oct 9
Caddo Grove cir, at Prairie Springs, Oct 16
Fort Worth cir, at Alma, Oct 23
Arlington cir, at Wyatt's Chapel, Oct 30
Fort Worth sta, at Fort Worth, November 6.
Brethren, please see that the church secretaries have the statistics for the Annual Conference at the fourth quarterly conference.
HORACE BISHOP, P. E.

REV. O. FISHER, D. D.

A prince and mighty man in Israel has fallen. But few men who have appeared in the Western pulpit have wielded a mightier influence for his Master than Orceneth Fisher. He was a man of power. The telegrams tell us that he has passed to his reward. He died at Austin, August 28. A fitting tribute to the memory of this good man from the pen of Dr. Shapard, will appear next week. It came too late for this week's issue.

POSTAL CARDS.

PILOT POINT, Denton Co., Aug. 31.—The cotton worm has cut the crop short one-half. One-half would be a good crop in some States. Weather very dry.—T. E. S.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—Please announce that Bishop Pierce has changed the time of meeting of the German conference from November 3d to October 21st.—J. B. A. AHRENS.

LULING, Caldwell Co., Aug. 28—The presiding elders of the West Texas Conference will please furnish me the names of lay delegates to the annual conference. Brethren desiring special arrangements will please notify me at once.—B. HARRIS.

CANTON, Van Zandt county, Aug. 28.—Emigration is coming in fast into this county. Health generally good. The cotton worm is doing considerable damage in portions of this county. A very old man was murdered near Grand Saline a short while back.—Z. A. M.

DESDEMONA, Eastland Co., Aug. 26.—We like to read Bro. G.'s communications in reference to local option. That is what we want here. The whisky ring is trying to put their men in office. We want our ticket for the ballot-box clear of any whisky stains.—P. H.

LEESBURG, Camp Co., Aug. 30.—At an election held here the 28th inst under the local option act order and decency, morals and manners, education and Christianity gained an overwhelming victory. The vote stood—for prohibition, 131; against, 35; against whisky, 1. Our people favor law and its enforcement.—J. M. B.

COLLIN AND DENTON COUNTIES, Aug. 31.—The region where I am traveling lies in Collin and Denton counties and embraces a very healthy and fertile section. The cotton crop is injured seriously by the boll-worm, but corn is unusually good and the people are easy and hopeful as to the present and future of this section.—M. H. C.

COLD SPRINGS, San Jacinto county, Aug. 30.—It is generally conceded that there will not be half a cotton crop made in this county. The cottom worms are numerous everywhere. Some farmers are applying poison to save their crops if possible. It rains most every day. Thermometer 70 degrees at sunrise, 92 degrees at noon and 80 degrees at sun set.—Z. T. R.

WINCHESTER, Fayette Co., Aug. 21.—A well known and highly respected citizen and physician, Dr. Bob. Hill, died a few days ago at Allen Creek, Bastrop county. Great deal of sickness within the bounds of my work. Have been quite sick myself, but am convalescent.—M. S. HOTCHKISS.

PAINT ROCK, Concho Co., Aug. 28. This town is only about a year old; has emigrated once, and is growing very fast; eight new houses put up for residences in the last six weeks, and several others going up; also a very substantial rock business house. We have a church organized, but as yet have no church building. Preaching in the courthouse. Health good; people contented and orderly.—C. M. C.

ENNIS, Ellis Co., Aug. 31.—I hear that Dallas purchased last Saturday 25 bales of cotton, Waxahachie 8 and Ennis 170, so you see we are wide awake on the cotton question. The boll worm has about disappeared. Some crops greatly injured; others not hurt much. Four new passenger cars went down the road this evening for the New Orleans road. Business lively. Health good.—B.

WHITESBORO, Grayson County, Aug. 31.—We hope to have railroad connections with Sherman and Dallas—by way of Denton and Pilot Point—soon. They are at work in earnest on the grade now. The grade will soon be completed between here and Sherman, and they have a large number of men and mules at work on the grade between here and Denton. When completed, Whitesboro will have rare shipping facilities—direct connection with the north, south, east and west.—I. S. A.

DALLAS, Dallas Co., August 28.—I am now here attending the state holiness camp-meeting; we are having large congregations and several have been justified and sanctified by faith in Jesus Christ, and so the work of God goes on; may it spread until Texas is saved for Jesus; will continue for some days yet.—J. P. SNEED.

CROCKETT, Houston Co.—God bless the ADVOCATE in the mighty struggle for the right. Its weight was felt in the primary election of this county. Our nominees are all sober men. Let all Christians pray for its success, and we need not fear that our children will be civilly or morally lost.—C. L. ALEXANDER.

[The foregoing is a very good exhortation to follow Bro. Fields' suggestion. Will those interested in arousing the people on the great moral issues now before them aid in placing the ADVOCATE in their hands.—ED.]

PALO PINTO, Palo Pinto Co., August 19.—A batchelor, who resides in our county, was married last June; he had been engaged ten years, and had not seen his intended for eight. Can any one beat that? Great destruction on the railroad night before last; the cars ran off the track and several lives lost and five wounded, so I learned this morning. God has called three from our midst last week. Vote on local option in precinct No. 1 in our county 4th of September. God bless it to our own good.—S. B. ELLIS.

LULING, Lockhart Co., Aug. 26.—An old friend of yours requests me to call your attention to a notice respecting a lost horse sent the publishers. Not in hope of regaining the horse, but as personal to an old friend, I write at his request. He is now confined at home; his wife is very sick. His name is Rev. Thos. A. Lancaster.—B. HARRIS. [No notice has reached the office. Would publish with pleasure.—ED.]

NEOSHO, Mo., Aug. 23.—I held a meeting at Pool's prairie since I came back from Texas. Commenced the first Sunday in August and continued over Sunday. We had six conversions and fifteen additions to the church; baptized six adults and three infants. We now have thirty-seven members at this place where we had no organization the past spring. To the Lord be all the praise. Pray for us. God bless the ADVOCATE!—J. W. PERRY.

FARMERSVILLE, Collin Co., August 23.—The East Fork Baptist association has been holding its annual session here this past week; will close out today. They have raised in the congregations here about $1500 for their Indian mission in the Nation. They held quite an interesting Sunday-school mass-meeting yesterday afternoon; ten minutes' speeches from various ministers and deacons. They have thirty-one churches represented in this association. Our extra cotton prospects blasted; boll-worms did it. I fear they have eaten the Lord's part first. What must the clergy do?—W. R. MANNING

FLATONIA, Fayette Co.—*That Book Agent.*—I have been informed by reliable persons that one Smith, a book agent now operating on the Sunset railroad, is using a recommendation with my name assigned of some book he is selling. I have not authorized any such use of my name. I find in many households books pressed by agents upon people not prepared on the moment to judge of their quality, that, if left to their merits to win their ways, would never be taken off the publishers' shelves. My advice to people wanting books is to never buy of an agent unless you have other means of knowing the merits of the book offered than his recommendation and certificates.—E. S. SMITH.

GRANBURY, Hood Co., Aug. 26.—The work on the new college building is being rapidly pushed forward. The building is 42x62 feet, besides the vestibule. It is being built of the best of stone, and the foundation is laid upon a rock only one foot below the surface of the earth. History tells us that a house built on a rock will stand, even though the rain descend and the wind blow. We believe the Scriptures, and hence believe our house will stand. It is situated on an eminence ten feet above the highest house in town, and is to be three stories high, with an observatory on top, and a good finish. Let the church rejoice that such a building is being built for her children. Amen to Dr. Gaskill on prohibition.—J. J. SHIRLEY.

GRAPEVINE, Tarrant County, August 28.—We believe there is a general advance movement all along the line of battle. The different regiments (denominations) in the grand army of the Lord are coming up in one solid phalanx against the common enemy. Bro. B. of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Bro. F. of the Baptist Church, are true yoke-fellows. Their charitable spirit, social disposition, and earnest zeal, have done a great deal toward advancing the cause, and if possible bringing the churches closer together. God bless their labor of love.—E. ROBERTSON.

BRYAN, Brazos Co., Aug. 27.—There is a *pounding* of the preacher that is by no means unpleasant. Forty or fifty persons came to our parsonage last evening, each bringing a pound of something good. Some of them were the largest and heaviest pounds I ever saw, one even requiring a dray to transport it. Then what a pleasant social season we all enjoyed for several hours! I confess not only a readiness to be thus pounded, but rather a liking for it.—A. E. GOODWYNE.

LAREDO, Webb County, August 27.—Mr. Norwood is now much improved and recovering slowly from his injuries, and is now able to attend to the business of the Spanish Advocate, though the doctor prohibits his preaching yet. He felt so interested in his work before he was hurt that he is like a man in a cage, not being able to attend to it now. All branches of the work are doing well. Sabbath-schools and congregations still growing.—A. P. NORWOOD.

BRECKENRIDGE, Stephens Co., Aug. 25.—The number seven is noted. For instance: our presiding elder, A. K. Miller, baptized at the quarterly meeting on Sandy seven; at Pecan, seven; Mount Pisga, seven; Hopewell, seven; Elm Valley, seven; Fish creek, Nolen county, seven. And what is still more remarkable, seven of the above were children of two Baptist families, who, according to ancient custom, came into the church, bringing their children with them. Bro. Miller is having fine revivals all over his district, notwithstanding the church difficulties he has had to contend with. The collections are well up. Glory to God for the prospect for good on the outside row!—W. C. MANLY.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Aug. 27.—Until within a week quite a drought has prevailed over the Middle and Western States. It has broken up with severe gales and hurricanes in different places. Rain has generally been abundant, thus maturing corn and preparing the soil for free sowing. Crops are generally heavy. Fruit abounds of all kinds. All branches of industries are active. The people are rejoicing in good times. Politics are very hot up this way. We know nothing comparatively of the plain, pointed and personal speech the papers indulge in. It wouldn't be healthy for editors. Ohio is work'ng hard for her son, Gen. Garfield. Both sides are confident of victory.—B. F. R.

COMMENT AND QUOTATION

A magic lantern will be used by Gen. McDonald to illustrate the Babcock letters in the course of his speeches on the whisky ring. He will take the stump in Indiana and Illinois in September.

Iron-clad huts are to be erected in some districts of Ireland for the protection of the constabulary. The huts will be sheathed with boiler iron and pierced with loop holes through which muskets may be fired.

Nearly all American railroads are adding largely to their motive power and rolling stock. Locomotive, car and iron bridge builders at the east report all the work on hand that they can attend to.

They put 450 cattle on the upper decks of a steamship at Montreal before the cargo was stowed away below, and the vessel keeled over, being saved from capsizing by the wharf on which it rested.

One thousand pounds of powder exploded in Gen. Oliver's mill at Laurel Run, Pa., during a violent thunderstorm, destroying a portion of the establishment, and shaking the earth for miles around.

New York railway magnates express astonishment at the reports that British capitalists have determined to take the Canada Pacific railroad off the hands of the Dominion and complete it. It is believed to be the poorest investment yet offered for John Bull's millions.

The finance committees of the two great parties, which have offices at New York, report plenty of money on hand and in sight. The democratic managers say that their wealthy friends are so confident of success that they can call on them for any amount of cash, and get it without a murmur.

New life-saving stations have been established at Lake Huron, at Sand Beach harbor of refuge, and at Port Austin; also one station at Sleeping Bear Point, on Lake Michigan. It is expected that the stations will be completed ready for use by the 1st of November

The weekly Calvert Courier of the 19th says: "The drunkest crowd that ever drank themselves imbecile we saw in this city Saturday night." A faithful journalist will report facts though an earthquake follow, but such facts will not build up the town. It is not the fault of the paper, though. Whose fault is it?

LABORERS excavating for a sewer near Wicker Park, in the northwestern part of Chicago, came upon the petrified remains of a mastodon at the depth of eighteen feet. Among the pieces already secured are a section of the tusk, four inches in diameter at one end and six inches at the other, and a tooth weighing six pounds.

A NEW YORK man locked the doors of his room, shutting in himself, his wife and two children, the oldest three years. He first shot his wife dead—then reclining by her side, placing her arm about his neck, he fired a ball into his own head, and died instantly. The two children remained in the room with the corpses twelve hours before the tragedy was known to the neighbors. The suicide's name was Simon Zimmerman. His brother, John Zimmerman, lived with him. The latter states that they have a brother in Texas.

A REVISION of mint regulations has been issued by the treasury department. The object is to facilitate the transportation of standard silver dollars and remove the causes for delay in filling orders received from various parts of the country. The changes will enable superintendents of mints, as soon as they have notice from an assistant treasurer that a certificate of deposit for standard dollars has been received, to at once ship the dollars. Under the present arrangement the United States treasurer must first receive the certificate of deposit and instruct the superintendent to forward the dollars. In case of an order from New Orleans it requires a delay of eight days, while one from the west is delayed ten or fifteen days. Orders are coming in so rapidly now, and aggregate such large amounts, that it is thoroughly important that the business should be dispatched with as much rapidity as possible. The old regulations were adopted for only an ordinary demand for coin, but owing to the scarcity of small change, the transportation of these dollars, especially in the fall and spring seasons of the year, has grown immensely. During last week orders for silver dollars amounting to $320,000 were received at the treasury, and during the next month the demand will be still greater.

GOURMANDS AND GOURMETS.—It has been well said that a healty palate is the crown of a cool stomach. While the GOURMAND is snoring off the stupefying effects of the over-night's debauch, the GOURMET, mindful of those who would enjey the pleasures of the table must bring to it a healthy mind and body, is up and out betimes, not only perhaps to invigorate himself for the business of the day, but to pay the first visit to his butcher and fish-monger, and secure the usual advantages of the early bird. And here it may be remarked how completely we English place ourselves at the mercy of our trades-people. In France and other countries, madame, accompanied by her BONNE, will be stirring at the first sound of the wheels of the market carts clattering over the stones, "and in the way of bargain, mark you, will cavil on the ninth part of a hair." She sees that she gets her pound of flesh, and that her vegetables are fresh and of good quality.—THE SANATARIAN.

ELECTRO-MOTORS OF THE FUTURE.—When the real electro-motor comes along it will not be described in the papers before it is invented. People who have valuable inventions in their workshops or in their brains do not rush into print with them before their ideas are matured and their intrinsic value proven. The history of electro-motors so far is one of claims, not of accomplishments. Half a dozen persons in different parts of the world profess to have harnessed up electricity to do the present work of horse power or steam. We are told that they have applied it to railways successfully, and that we may soon expect to see trains of cars propelled without steam or any visible agency, electricity doing the work, being supplied for that purpose by stationary engines which send currents through the rails communicating with the trains and moving them.

As to all this, it must be said that mankind are credulous. They are ready to believe almost anything claimed for electricity, an agent whose possibilities are fondly supposed to be boundless. But we warn inventors and claimants that there is a limit to human credulity even on this subject, and it is nearly reached in the case of the electro-motor concerning which so much has been promised and so little done. The faith or skepticism of the public has little to do, however, with the ultimate triumph of electricity in this new and vast department of useful work. Men of genius will still toil at the problem till they have solved it, one way or the other. We may hope that some day—perhaps a distant one—electricity will replace steam as a motive power on railways, where the advantages of its introduction are so obvious, putting an end to the nuisances of steam, smoke, cinders and sulphurous stenches which make the most serious objections against the locomotives of to-day.

The difficulty in the way of the electro-mortor at present is rather one of expense than of mechanics. The machine has doubtless been invented and tried on a small scale with a certain degree of success, but costs too much in working. Whether the electricity is developed directly from galvanic batteries or from a magneto-electric engine driven by steam, the expense in either case is greater than that incurred in obtaining an eqivalent of power with the common steam engine. This has been proved over and over again, and constitutes the great stumbling block of inventors, though they may refuse to admit it. Must the attempts to produce a practicable electro-mortor be abandoned, therefore? Not at all. The desideratum now is to find some means of greatly cheapening the production of the electric current. This should be sought, and probably will be found in some of the universally distributed forces of nature now unutilized by man or employed by him so sparingly. The doctrine of the correlation or interconvertibility of forces is now settled beyond dispute, and it only remains for the electricians to use it and call into being the most brilliant inventions of the future. The sunlight, as Ericsson has proved, is convertible into horse power by radiation and concentration. The wind has a capacity for work which man has but partially tested with his primitive mills. The tides, with their daily rise and fall, are sources of incalculable power now wasted all over the world. Every one of these tremendous natural forces awaits the coming man who will seize upon and utilize its strength, store it up as in a reservoir for use as required, turning it into electricity and conduct the resulting electric current by sufficient wires to points where work is to be done. Zinc and coal or other substances by whose decomposition or combustion electricity is now produced are expensive. The sunlight, the winds and the tides cost nothing. They are free to all men, and only the competent inventor is wanting to make them do much of the work of the world, including that of steam locomotives—as a substitute for which the electro-motor can not too quickly come to our relief.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

THE basis of all eminence must be found in truth and reality. The signs of all the great ages are to be seen in the men in them who lived truest to their own natures. In ancient England each man had a value put upon his life, according to his position and capacities, and each man was expected to perform according to that price. I would have every man priced and tested by his real value, and required to perform accordingly in public service. Dull people think it is fortune which makes one rich and another poor. These distinctions grow out of an ability to see the opportunities of each day. The order of the universe makes a rotation which brings opportunity to all. High culture requires that a man's nature shall be mathematically true in all moral concerns. He must not assume what does not belong to his nature. What makes the true knight? Obedience to his thought, faithfulness to his charge. No cosmetic, nor even family blood, can take the place of fresh air and a pure life. The word gentleman, first of all, means probity. Yet it is not always broadly enough interpreted to stand for firm self-reliance, as it ought, and it too often comes to mean an outside and fictitious culture. The true gentleman must draw from the fount of the moral sentiments.—*Emerson.*

THE national liberal party of Germany has split, the wing supporting Bismarck and his tariff scheme numbering only fifty-five.

SEVERAL hundred letters are received daily from all parts of the country by the democratic congressional committee at Washington, and Mr. Wallace, the chairman, claims that they are, without exception, of the most encouraging character.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

GALVESTON, Sept. 1, 1880.

FROM Mr Johnson Foster, live stock commission merchant, we get the following report of the live stock market to-day:

Receipts.	Beeves & Cows.	Yearlings & Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This day...	11	35	—	—
This week..	57	80	—	—
This season.	11	35	—	—
St'k in pens	33	7	193	—

QUOTATIONS.

Beeves and Cows ⅌ lb gross.....	1¾c	2½c
Two-year olds per head.....	$9 00@	12 00
Yearlings, per head.....	7 00@	9 00
Calves, per head.....	5 00@	7 50
Sheep, ⅌ lb gross.....	3c	3½c

The demand for good cattle has been fairly active this day. Present quotations well sustained. But little doing in the mutton market.

COMMERCIAL.

In cotton there is little change in the position. Liverpool sustains the firm feeling of yesterday. The spot market there this morning was firmer, with sales of 10,000 bales, the only change in quotations being an advance on ordinary of 1-16d. Futures opened firm and closed steady. There seems to be some manipulation on September, for that month closed ⅛d higher, the later months but 1-16d.

The New York spot market closed irregular, with sales of 1294 bales, of which exporters took 500.

Futures opened barely steady at last nights' figures, advanced somewhat during the day but closed weak with a loss of 1 point on September and 5 points on October, November, December and January.

In the local market sales transpired of 1372 bales. Market steady. Good Middling and Middling Fair were reduced ¼c.; other grades left unchanged.

At St. Louis there was a quiet market for wheat with a shading off on quotations of only ⅛c. to ¼c. There was a brisk market for corn, however, with an advance of 1¼c. for cash, ½c. October, ⅛c. December, and 1½c. for year. Some excitement in oats, with ⅝c. advance offered for cash, September is 2⅜c. higher. Flour and corn meal unchanged. Dry salt meat firm and unchanged. Bacon strong at previous quotations.

No. 2 Wheat at Kansas City ⅝ cents higher; No. 3 unchanged. Bacon unchanged.

At Chicago pork is unchanged. Lard 7½ points better on September; 2½ points on October. Wheat ⅜c. lower for October, and ½c. for November.

Certain private detectives at Philadelphia are said to have captured Dr. Buchanan, the bogus diploma man of Philadelphia, who recently pretended to commit suicide by jumping from a Camden ferry-boat. They say the reward offered for him is altogether too small and that they will not deliver or produce him until more money is hung up. Negotiations are in progress, and some remarkable disclosures are expected.

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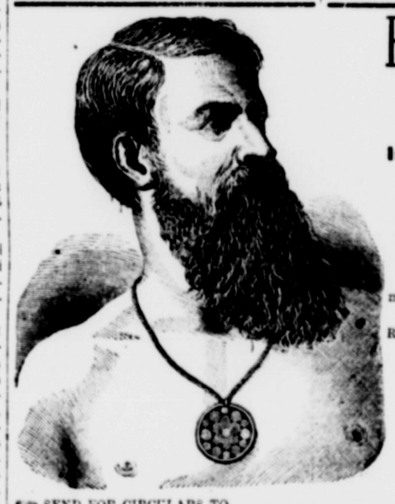

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Texas Christian Advocate.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The Decatur *Tribune* says the spirit of improvement is abroad in that town.

The San Antonio *Sentinel* says the mast in that region is very heavy. Hogs and turkeys are in fine order.

The Corpus Christi *Ledger* says the Nueces is higher than for many years. San Antonio mails fail to get through.

The Freestone Herald says the cotton raisers inform it that in spite of the boll worm they will make as much cotton as they can gather. What do they want with more?

The Fort Worth *Advance* says the contract for a telegraph line from that point to Cleburn has been let out. The boll worm is hurting the cotton in the region of Stephensville.

The Victoria *Advocate* says the Guadalupe has been higher than for some years. Much damage to crops in that section has followed the late storm and overflow. Fine peaches are raised in that part of Texas, and figs are produced in abundance.

The Brenham Banner tries to smooth the matter over by saying it was "tarantula juice" that an Irishman in that town, "who wanted to fight everybody he met," had been drinking. It was whisky.

The Weatherford Times advocates the claims of Judge Hood for the bench of the 29th district, on the ground that he knows no power, no service, except that which the law and evidence presents. Texas needs judges who will enforce the laws.

The LaGrange Journal tells that a painter called "Frenchie" was found dead in the rear of a saloon. The coroner called it "spasms," but the Journal intimates it was "hard and continuous drinking." The sign of a saloon ought always to be placed at the front door.

The Lagrange Journal mentions the presence of Don Juan C. C. Hill, of the city of Mexico, in Lagrange, on a visit to his relations. Mr. Hill was captured at Meer by Santa Anna, with whom he became a favorite. He was educated in Mexico, married in that country, and is interested in mining operations.

PALESTINE, Aug. 27.—Roland Racker, who was to be hung to-day at 2 o'clock, committed suicide last night by cutting a blood vessel in his arm. The Governor refused to commute or give a respite. A great crowd is now gathered around the jail.

The Austin Statesman says the Southern Immigration Company have permanently organized. The old board was re-elected and Hon. W. W. Lang elected president. Col. Lang expects to visit the prominent places in the State to induce them to provide homes for the immigrants until they can secure homes of their own or employment. Every enterprising citizen should co-operate in the movement.

The Corsicana Courier calls on the people to attend primary meetings and prevent disintegration and discord in the party. The advice is good. Every man ought to meet the obligations of citizenship. The surest way to prevent discord and disruption is to put the best men in the party or community before the people for their votes.

A Denison telegram tells that a frame house known as a den of dark and bloody deeds, was burned the 27th. Few citizens regret its destruction. Society is wofully negligent of the law of self preservation when it allows sinks of vice to fester in its midst which are so rotten and offensive that good men rejoice when the crackling flames lay them in ashes. There is a better way to get rid of these plagues—enforce the law.

An English land company, with Mr. Thomas Hughes, Queen's counsel and member of parliament, have organized a systematic emigration scheme from England to America. The company has a capital of $750,000, and among its patrons and stockholders are many persons of high distinction, including some of the English nobility. After a thorough investigation, Mr. Hughes' company has purchased a large tract of land in Eastern Tennessee, a little South of the Kentucky line, in a region of remarkable beauty, salubrity, agricultural and mineral resources. The purchase comprises four hundred thousand acres located in four contiguous counties. The New York World, commenting on the significance of the selection, being made in the heart of the South, says with as much candor as pertinence: "It is noteworthy that after a wide survey this company selected a location in the very heart of the South. Its promoters are not ignorant of America, and the mark of confidence they have bestowed on one of the much abused Southern States is creditable to their intelligence and liberality. The South is accused of bigoted social intolerance, and yet this English company has gone into the middle of that section to try an experiment which deviates widely from ordinary usage. They have no reason to fear that their confidence in the South is misplaced. Their property and personal rights will be protected by just and equal laws, although for five years at least the colonists cannot vote, and will have no share in the government of the State or of the four counties in which their homes are located. It might be well if our own countrymen would judge the South with the same generosity and candor as these intelligent Englishmen."

New York World: A remarkable instance of the persistence of an impression, unquickened by repetition through more than forty years, is that of a gentleman living in New York. On Dec. 16, 1835, occurred the great fire which swept the First Ward east of Broadway and below Wall street, and destroyed property worth about $18,000,000. At that time the guardians of the city's peace were not policemen clad in uniform, but constables dressed like common citizens and distinguished from them only by carrying long staves with which to admonish disorderly characters. The subject of the story, then a boy ten years of age, was present at the fire, and there saw a young, black-haired constable strike with his staff a man who was raising a disturbance. A few days ago, while crossing the river in a ferryboat, the gentleman saw a gray-headed old policeman, and it instantly occurred to him that this was the officer whom he had seen strike the man forty-five years ago. He spoke to him on the subject, and found that his recollection was entirely correct, the officer having been at the fire and remembering the occurrence perfectly; he gave, moreover, details which show that there was no mistake of identity in the matter. The case is remarkable enough to find its way into the text-books, as the account is perfectly authentic.

DR. PAYNE, in his lecture upon the Foe and Grace, says that dyspepsia is a great Foe to Grace. It darkens the sky and breaks the hopes of many Christians. They think the trouble is in their hearts, when it is in their stomachs. Thus the stomach influences the feelings to such a degree that it should be more carefully looked after and regulated with the never-failing Simmons' Liver Regulator, the constant use of which will so improve the feelings as to make the heart happy and the spirits light. It is a well known fact that food, ill digested, but imperfectly nourishes the system, as it is only partially assimilated by the blood. Sufferers with dyspepsia, whose circulation is impoverished and nerves weakened, experience a rapid and decided improvement in their physical and mental condition by the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator. Try it, and you will be astonished at the good results.

A PHILADELPHIA convict has been granted a new trial because—in the language of the judge—"his reason had been torn up by the roots and judgment jostled from her throne."

What it Does.

Kidney-Wort moves the bowels regularly, cleanses the blood, and radically cures kidney disease, gravel, piles, bilious headache, and pains which are caused by disordered liver and kidneys. Thousands have been cured—why should you not try it? Your druggist will tell you that it is one of the most successful medicines ever known.

NOWADAYS it is impossible to listen to the conversation of half a dozen young society people, without feeling that the American language should be more appropriately called the American slanguage.—Norristown Herald.

J. W. HARRIS, of Henderson, Texas, says: "My daughter had the third-day ague for several months; the case baffled all treatment. I was in despair; DR. HARTER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS was recommended to me, my daughter commenced using them, and before she had used all the pills she was cured.

SAN FRANCISCO Post: "The railroad monopolies do not have it all their own way after all. A lady in Chicago sued the Central Pacific for $75 damages for allowing a locomotive to scald all the hair off a valuable dog, expressed her from this city. She obtained judgment and collected the money before the company found out that it was a Japanese dog, and never had any hair."

(Pittsburg Dispatch.)

Brooklyn's Beautiful Buildings.

David Acker, Esq., Sup't of Building Dep't, Brooklyn, N. Y., certifies that among his men, the St. Jacobs Oil has been used for various complaints with the highest satisfaction.

"How does painting agree with my daughter?" asked an anxious parent. "It makes her too red in the face," replied the teacher.

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DR. M. H. Henry, the widely known and eminent family physician, of New York, says:

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A LITTLE girl in church, after the contribution plate had been passed, complacently and audibly said: "I paid for four, mamma; was that right?"

(Hoboken Democrat.)

HEADACHES OF TO-DAY.

We refer to those peculiar, throbbing pains, which seem to fill the head to the exclusion of everything else. Such a headache troubled Mrs. A. Ettanger, Plainfield, N. J. She says: I suffered for sixteen years with a painful nervous headache, and I consulted many physicians in vain. Some time ago I received by chance a *Hamburg Family Almanac*, read the testimonials in favor of Hamburg Drops and bought a bottle for trial. The effect was so beneficial that I continued its use. Before many weeks had passed I was cured, and now keep this wonderful remedy constantly on hand.

A HAPPY jest often gives birth to another; but the child is seldom worth the mother.—Alfred Bougeart.

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An alarm of fire at midnight is a startling thing, but not half so startling to many who hear it as would be the sudden knowledge of their own dangerous physical condition. Thousands of thousands are hurrying to their graves because they are carelessly indifferent to the insidious inroads of disease and the means of cure. It is the mission of H. H. Warner & Co., with their Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, to arouse men to a sense of their danger and then cure them.—MEMPHIS APPEAL.

The Chicago Times says: Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is highly endorsed by ministers, judges, physicians, surgeons, by men of literary and scholarly distinction, and by individuals in all the walks of life.

"How greedy you are!" said one little girl to another, who had the best apple in the dish; "I was going to take that."

Is It Possible

that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as hops, buchu, mandrake, dandelion, etc., make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do? It must be, for when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer. See other column.—Post.

PATERFAMILIAS asks his daughter, apropos of an aspirant to her hand: "By the way, is he well-educated? I should say so—at times.

WE cheerfully call the attention of our readers to the merits of Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.) who confidently ask a trial. The soap will tell its own story. We advise you to try it.

AYER'S Pills are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are pleasant, safe and sure, and excel all other pills in healing and curative qualities.

SUFFER not disappointment by employing too many "cures," but for the diseases of Infancy use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which never disappoints, and costs only 25 cents a bottle.

Below is one of the Engravings Appearing in

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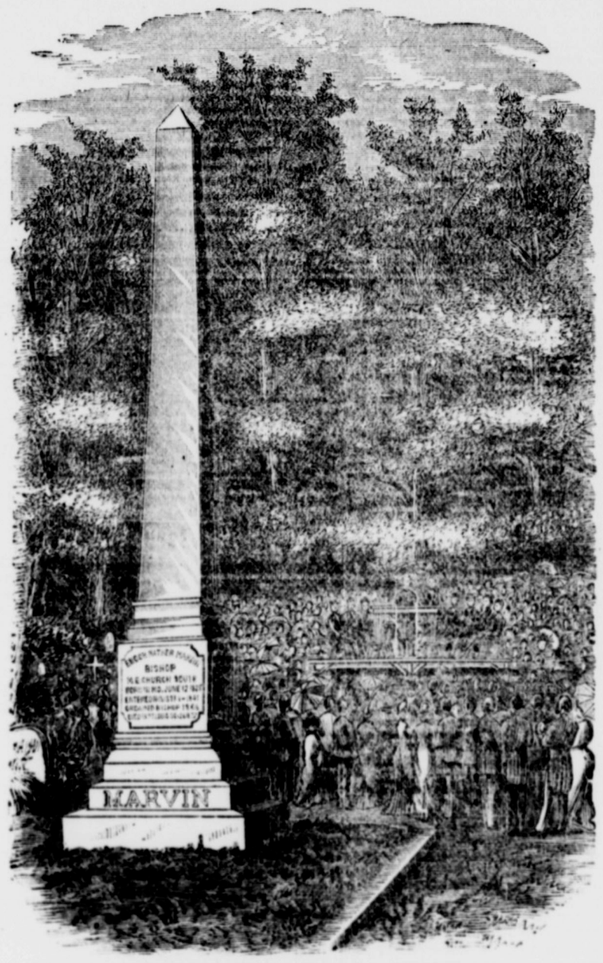

DEDICATION OF THE MARVIN MONUMENT, ERECTED IN BELLEFONTAINE CEMETERY, ST. LOUIS, MO., MAY 21st, 1879.

COMMENDATIONS OF

BISHOPS WIGHTMAN, PAINE, M'TYEIRE, and KAVANAUGH

—TO THE—

"Life and Labors of Bishop Marvin."

BY THE REV. T. M. FINNEY, D.D.,

With introduction by Bishop John C. Keener, and contributions by others of our eminent divines and laymen.

My engagements have not allowed me, as yet, time for its perusal; but the examination of the table of contents, and a cursory looking, here and there, through the chapters, are sufficient to assure me that the work will be greatly interesting to the friends of the departed.—BISHOP W. M. WIGHTMAN.

My health has been such that I have not had the opportunity to give it, as yet, more than a general and rapid examination, but enough to assure me that the work is worthy of the godly and noble subject of his faithful biographer.—R. PAINE.

Dr. Finney had access to rich and various material, and this gives an interest and value to the biography which is fresh and peculiar. The Bishop's diary engaged me intensely. The historian had an inside view: instead of having to eke out a book, his trouble rather comes of the wealth of matter. This book will be the accepted and final estimate of our beloved Bishop Marvin. His friends, the best, will be satisfied to have it so.—H. N. MCTYEIRE.

The author of this volume shows himself thoroughly acquainted with the subject of his writing, and a just appreciation of the talents, zeal and labors of the man, whom he makes to stand forth in the focus of history in full development, and in a manner that will serve the ends of edification and spiritual good, not only to the many admirers and friends of the deceased, but to all others into whose hands the book may fall.—H. H. KAVANAUGH.

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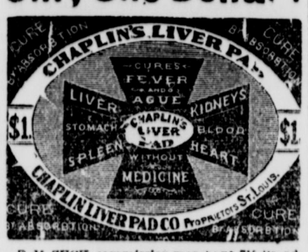

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10.45 a. m.	1.15 p. m.

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6.55 a. m.	10.0 a. m.

Trains run daily, connect with I. & G. N. R. R. at Houston, and with train from San Antonio at Peirce Junction at 7.50 a. m.

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"THE LIFE AND LABORS OF BISHOP MARVIN," by Rev. T. M. Finney, is now ready. Price, $3. We are also the publishers of "THE EAST BY WAY OF THE WEST," also "BISHOP MARVIN'S SERMONS." These are the last two books from our beloved Bishop's pen. Price, $2 each. The Bishop's family receives royalty on each copy sold of any of these works.

J. H. CHAMBERS, St. Louis, Mo.

Benefit from Liver Pads.

Rev. J. G. Gurly, Pike county Missouri, writes to a friend, stating that he has become a strong convert to the use of Liver Pads for all diseases of the Kidney, Liver, Spleen, etc., especially to cure chills and Fever, Malaria, Dyspepsia, etc. This great Absorption Remedy, Dr. Chaplin's Liver Pad, is now worn by thousands of people everywhere, both to prevent and cure diseases. Parties wanting one can get them by sending one dollar to N. J. Alexander, Druggist, Austin, Texas, or to Chaplin Liver Pad Co., No. 611 N. Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

It is the interest of purchasers to know from whom they make purchases. A charlatan may sell one bill of goods by extravagant commendation, but the same purchaser would not be likely to try him again. A large and handsome advertisement of H. Dudly Coleman, No. 12 Union street, New Orleans, La., appears elsewhere. This firm is an old and well established enterprise. They have for a number of years appeared in this paper. Their goods have always been found reliable. What they promise they perform.

Health and Beauty Combined.

One who has long studied this subject now presents the result of his investigations, and is happy to say he has discovered "Woman's Best Friend." It is adapted especially to the disorders or females and will cure all irregularities, and "Bradfield's Female Regulator" acts like a charm in a sudden check or disorders from cold, trouble of mind or like causes. In chronic cases its action is prompt and decisive, and saves the constitution from countless evils and premature decay.

MILLTOWN, Chambers, Co., Ala., July 13, '77.

I have used Bradfield's Female Regulator in my practice for a long time, and with *entire success* where there was no complication of diseases. If it is not a specific, it is the best known remedy for diseases it is recommended to cure. J. H. DAVIS, M. D.

Dr. J. Bradfield, proprietor, Atlanta, Georgia. Price, $1 50 per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Extensive Concert Use of the Miller Pianos.

These instruments, which are favorites with the great artists, have during the past week been used in fourteen different concerts. Among them were concerts in Boston, Melrose and Cambridgeport, the Remenyi concerts in Providence, R. I., Hertford, Conn., Northampton, Mass., at the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra concert at Music Hall Friday evening, and a grand concert at the Academcy of Music, Philadelphia, Pa. During the months of October and November of this season, they will be used in more than one hundred concerts, which certainly places the Henry F. Miller pianos in the front rank of the leading concert instruments.—*Boston Morning Journal.* ALFRED FREEMAN, State Agent, Dallas, Texas.

Spring—Purify the Blood.

"Dr. Swayne's Panacea," the great alterative and blood purifier, and the most reliable remedy for—

Scrofula, ulcers and white swelling.
Marasmus, or wasting of flesh, dropsy.
Ulcerated sore throat, hip joint complaint.
Dark blotches, or defects in the skin.
Obstinate or scaly eruptions, cancers.
Weakened and debilitated system.
Boils, yellow skin, pimples on the face.
Mercurial diseases ulcerated sore legs.

In short the most loathsome diseases which have put every other medicine at defiance for more than a quarter of a century, have been perfectly restored by this great vegetable panacea. In cases of eruption of the skin, on any part covering the system, by making use of "Swayne's All-Healing Ointment," to rub on, will hasten and cure the most obstinate eruptive disease, no matter of how long standing. Describe symptoms, and address all letters to Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Thompson, Schott & Co., wholesale agents, Galveston.

HONEST OFFICERS THE DEMAND OF THE HOUR.

One has said "Let me make the songs of a people and I care not who make their Laws." Without pausing to determine the precise amount of truth there is in this declaration, we may amend it by saying, "Give to a man or a party the choice of the peace officers of a people and it matters but little who make their laws." Songs which reach the popular ear, and stir the popular heart, may neutralize to some extent the operation of the most stringent laws; but an inefficient or a corrupt administration will render utterly abortive the wisest legislation. Wise laws are essential to the well being of a people, and hence the wisest men the land can supply should fill the halls of legislation; but law is a dead letter on the statute book until the faithful executive imparts to it vitality and force. Laws against murder, with stern penalties attached, are necessary to restrain the man who has no regard for human life, and thus protect the peaceful citizen from outrage; but if a cowardly constable fails to arrest the murderer, the law is made an idle farce. Penalties may be pronounced against theft, but if the detective avoids the trail of the burglar, or when forced to the knowledge of crime compounds with felony, then the property of no man is secure from the hand of the thief. It is the fact that law will be enforced that gives to it that majesty which overawes the vicious when tempted to the commission of crime. It is not the written law, but the sheriff with his posse, that renders the rascal cautious and restrains the hand of the plunderer when in sight of his neighbor's gold. You may cram the thief with the criminal code till he understands every principle involved, and can tell the exact penalty for every offense, and yet the law will remain powerless to restrain him until he is confronted with the certainty of trial and punishment. He has more respect for the policeman's badge than for legislative halls, and cowers in the presence of a warrant, while he would steal, if opportunity offers, out of the best law library in the land. All the cumbrous machinery of government is a vexatious and costly oppression unless an honest and efficient constabulary gives force and energy to its mandates.

As the efficiency of government in which each individual and household relies for protection depends on the fidelity of the executive, it follows that the best men society can supply should be chosen to hold this important trust. Men who have so profound a respect for the law that no offense will be permitted in their presence without arrest—men whose hands can never be polluted by a bribe, and whose lives are unsullied by vicious and immoral habits, alone should be chosen to enforce the laws.

Does this rule now control the choice of our officials? Are the men selected as sheriffs for the State, or police officers in our cities, chosen because of their high moral qualifications? On the contrary, does not some law of selection often place men without moral character in these offices of honor and trust? So long as this state of affairs obtains our courts of justice will continue to perform a solemn farce every time they empannel juries and seek to bring offenders to justice. An honest and faithful constabulary is the present want of Texas.

DR. TANNER, during his forty days of starvation, had large congregations, but made no converts. Some may preach his doctrines, but none so foolish as to practice his precepts.—*Ex.*

It is often asserted that the Puritans of New England never allowed their people to indulge in amusements. It is a mistake. Their fun was as lively as it was grim. Two servants fought a duel—the first duel, by-the-way, fought on this continent—and the pilgrim fathers got up lots of fun by tying them together head to heels and let them smell each other's feet for twenty-four hours.—Ex.

THE GREAT LURAY CAVERNS.—Dr. F. P. MacLean, of Washington, gave the Maryland Academy of Sciences the other day an interesting sketch of his researches in the Luray caves of Page county, Virginia. There are evidences of three ancient openings through which water once flowed, carrying along mud, stone and other debris, and in some of the rooms this deposit reaches nearly to the roof, being some several feet in thickness. Of these three discovered openings but one has been made accessible, and this one was unknown to the inhabitants of the vicinity until last year, although, as was plainly shown, the cave has been in some parts completely smoked over by fire, the deposit of soot being very thick. The removal of large patches of the stalagmites from the floor, to make it smooth and more easily used, show something more than accident; while the recent deposit upon the fractured rock shows that a long period of time has elapsed, perhaps of hundreds of years, since voices echoed through the now silent halls. Who these beings were, whether Norsemen or Redmen, remains yet to be proved by scientific research. Many bones and deposits have been brought to light; and one skeleton, that of a middle-aged male person, may throw much light on the subject. The skull of this specimen will be examined and compared at the Smithsonian Institution, and the results will be watched with much interest. Deposits of excrement containing animal bones, which occur in large quantities, were also exhibited, showing the multitudes of animals which at one time roamed in this immense subterranean cavity. The cave abounds in singular and interesting objects deposited from the dripping waters—stalagmites and stalactites of great size and variety. One, the Empress column, is a pure white mass of alabaster seventy feet high, reaching from the floor nearly to the roof. Another pendant formation, nearly equal to the former in length, vibrates for a minute upon being struck, and one of the rooms, termed the cathedral, has a series of twenty slender columns, which sound part of a scale on being struck successively. This is called the organ. A great deal of work yet remains for the adventurer and the scientist, and no one can determine the actual extent of these investigations.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SPOOLS.—The prevalence of white birch along the St. Francis river above Drummondville, Canada, has made that town an important center for the production of spools. When received at the factories the wood is first sawed into strips about four feet long, and from one inch to one inch and a half square, according to the size of the spool to be made. The wood men can turn out about one hundred and thirty gross per day. The round blocks pass from them to the finishers, who place them in machines which give them the shape of spools, and make them quite smooth. The spools are thrown loosley into a large cylinder, which revolves slowly, so that the spools are polished by the constant rubbing upon each other for some time. On being taken out of the cylinder, they are placed in a hopper with an opening at the bottom, through which they pass down a slide for inspection. Here the inspector sits and watches close to see that no imperfect spools are allowed to pass; and a very small knot or scratch is sufficient to condemn them. They are packed in large boxes, made the proper size, and no additional packing is needed. The packers receive one-quarter cent per gross for packing, and a smart boy who is accustomed to the work can pack about 200 gross per day. One proprietor ships over 2,000,000 spools per month to England, and another firm ships over 1,000,000 spools to Glasgow, Scotland.—*Exchange.*

COTTON SUPPLY AND DEMAND.—The prospect is still excellent for the cotton crop, which, according to the most reliable information, may be expected to exceed that of last year, if no untoward changes interrupt development or picking, by more than ten per cent. The estimate of 5,675,000 bales for 1879 is not too large. If we are to add about ten per cent. for the crop of 1880, making the total yield this year about 6,250,000 bales, the question may well be asked what is to be done with our surplus?

From the crop of 1878 the quantity exported was 3,467,565 bales, and 3,778,850 bales have already been exported from the crop of 1879, indicating a probable aggregate export to the close of the crop year of about 3,800,000 bales. The stock of cotton on hand in this country is now about 111,000 bales greater than it was a year ago at the same time, so that, if exports during the remaining month are not greater than those of August last year, as we have supposed, the stock on hand will continue about 110,000 bales in excess, but this will account for only about 3,970,000 bales, leaving from the crop of 1879 about 1,705,000 bales for the takings by spinners, North and South, against 1,568,960 during the year preceding. This would imply a large increase of consumption, and, in view of the general improvement in business, it may be that the quantity taken for consumption in this country during the coming year will be still greater. But even if it should amount to 1,850,000 bales, there would remain for export, from the supposed crop of 1880, a quantity very far in excess of the exports during this or any previous year. These comparisons only serve to call attention to the general fact that the increase in consumption, either here or in Europe, does not now seem likely to be nearly as rapid as the realized and estimated increase in the production.—*New York Commercial Paper.*

THE advocates of silver ought to be satisfied. By visiting Washington they can contemplate the beauty of the dollar of the fathers in an aggregated form sufficient to satisfy the most ardent advocate of bimetal theories. The clumsy silver dollars, intrinsically worth less than ninety cents—which business men will not take in large quantities on any terms—are coined and accumulating in the treasury at the rate of $2,300,000 a month. January 1, 1880, the amount on hand was reported at $33,168,064. August 1, seven months later, $46,192,790.

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: 66⅔ cents per inch. Eight words make a line, twelve lines an inch. Where long notices are desired, this merely nominal charge will not certainly be objected to. When instructions do not accompany obituaries to charge for excess of space, we shall take it as an indication that we are expected to condense to proper limit. Writers will be better pleased with their productions if they will do their own condensing.]

ASKEW.—At Weatherisford, Aug. 18, 1880, little Sallie Pearl, only daughter of J. B. and Belle Askew, aged one year and two months. The babe of our brother and sister had been painfully sick for nearly four months, but it is out of its sufferings now and with its Savior.—JOHN R. ALLEN.

HALL.—It is our painful duty to record the death of Sister Rena Hall, consort of J. S. Hall. She was for many years a consistent member of the church here, and after a short illness departed this life last Sunday. God bless the bereaved family.—M. S. HOTCHKISS.

BEWLEY.—Little Rosa A. Bewley died at her home near Mount Hope, Cooke county, Texas, June 14, 1880. She was the daughter of J. W. and Ruth Bewley. She died of typhoid fever, aged 9 years, 3 months and 6 days. Trained from a child to love God, she was taken away to be forever with the Lord in the beautiful home of the good.

"We welcome, Lord, those rising tears,
Through which they face we see;
And bears those wounds which through our fears
Prepare a way for thee." —J. R. C.

TAYLOR.—Died at his residence, near Columbus, Colorado County, Texas, Bro. J. L. Taylor, aged 65 years, 1 month, and 15 days. Bro. Taylor had been a useful and active member of the Methodist Church for many years. He was a man of strict integrity, and exemplified the truth and purity of religion in his daily walk. He was a good man to the broadest sense of that term. He died as he had lived, in peace with God and man. A short time before he was taken sick he expressed himself as though he did not expect to live long, but said that he was prepared and resigned to go at any time. He has left a wife and four children to mourn their loss. —F. A. MCSHAN.

HUMPHREYS.—Edna Pearl Humphreys was born May 27, 1879, and died July 20, 1880. She took sick July 5, and suffered intensely until death; she walked at seven months old, and could talk at ten months so as to be well understood. Pearl was an unusually bright child, and just such in acute loveliness as will add to the ornamentation of God's celestial triumph and kingdom. This little babe was the first to whom we administered the sacrament of baptism, after ordination. May it be one of the first to welcome us on the other shore. Father and mother, weep not for your babe. It is under God's care; give your lives to Christ, that you may meet it in heaven.—JAMES B. FINNELL.

HAMILTON.—Sadness has fill d the hearts of a great many of the people of Hill county, on account of the death of our beloved Brother Hamilton, pastor of the C. P. Church at Woodbury. On the 29th instant he fell from his wagon and was crushed by the wheels so badly that he died in a few hours. He and I were engaged in a protracted meeting at Woodbury at the time; the evening before his death he preached from the text "What shall I do to be saved?" at the close of this sermon about twenty penitents rushed to the altar crying for mercy, but that was his last invitation from the walls of Zion and the next evening he went to his reward.—CROCKETT SMITH.

WARE.—Mrs. Elizabeth Ware was born in Stewart County, Tennessee, January 10th, 1805, died in Erath County, Texas, February 25, 1880. Her maiden name was Lewis; she professed religion at a camp meeting in Bibb county, Alabama, in 1820; moved to Georgia in 1825; married to O. W. Ware in 1828, and moved to Texas in 1854; she lived a consistent christian life; her last words were full of comfort to her friends; she talked much to her children, advising them how to live; said she had fought a good fight; she had kept the faith; that her way was clear. With these and many other words she closed her earthly pilgrimage, leaving four daughters and several grandchildren and many relatives to mourn their loss. We shall see her again.—L. LEWIS.

MCMAHON.—Dr. J. H. McMahon was born in Ireland July 10, 1820, moved to America in 1848, graduated at St. Joe's College, Bardstown, Kentucky, took a medical course in Cincinnati, was appointed surgeon in the United States army in 1857, came to Texas in 1858, located at La Vernia in 1860, was married to Mrs. Georgia Morgan in 1871, and died Saturday morning, at 11 to o'clock, from a wound received at the hand of an assassin, Thursday 10 o'clock a. m., July 8, 1880. We remained with the doctor, with short intervals, from the time he was shot until he died. He was completely subdued and resigned to the will of God. Being a very strong Romanist, he had the priest called in, and made peace with his God. When his weeping wife approached his bed he caught her hand, saying: "Georgia, don't cry; we couldn't be together long any way. Later, when it was known he was sinking fast, his true, faithful wife asked him: "Doctor, if it's God's will to call you from this world, are you ready?" He said: "I am." Again she asked: "Do you feel that he has forgiven your sins, and that you are perfectly at peace with him?" To this he replied: "I do, Georgia. I am sweetly resting in Jesus, sweetly resting in Jesus." When informed that he must soon depart this life he said to his wife: "Georgia, I always thought I would dread death, but if this is death it is the sweetest thing I ever felt." He called his family around the bedside, gave them a parting blessing, and soon after the arrival of Father Rogers, on Saturday, gasped his last at 11 to o'clock a. m. He arduously and scrupulously labored for the weal of a common community; and because of the bold stand he took against the desperadoes that for some time past has threatened the life and liberties of some of our good citizens, he was assassinated.—JAMES B. DUBERRY.

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Fine Plated Table Knives	$4 00 per doz
" " Butter Dish	4 00 each.
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DANGER IN DISGUISE

Summer Pestilence Unearthed; and Some Timely Advice about How to Avoid it.

CERTAIN VALUABLE FACTS MADE PUBLIC

It is well known that hot weather brings sickness, and that few people go through the Summer without unpleasant symptoms. The mouth becomes dry and parched, the tongue furred with white, the pulse irregular, the head feverish, the body cramped and the limbs swollen and tired. Ladies especially, with their natural delicacy and tendency to female troubles, find the hot weather almost unbearable; while Little Children are dying every day from exhaustion and because Parents neglect precaution and care. A prominent and well known physician of New York asserts as his positive belief that more than three-fourths of all so-called Summer complaints arise from disordered secretions, and that these secretionary organs, which, by being out of order cause so much trouble, are the Kidneys and Liver. These organs are the governors of the system, and by their movements the other parts of the body are regulated. The brain controls the life, but the lower part of the body rules the health.

There is one, and only one known vegetable that will absolutely regulate and control the Kidneys and Liver at all times and thus prevent the many dangers of the summer. That vegetable is West India leaf, is used as the basis of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is pure, pleasant to the taste and absolutely certain in its results. It keeps those who intelligently use it in perfect health, and cures those whose secretions are deranged, and for all such complaints in either sex it is infallible. For all bilious troubles it is certain. For the hot season it is invaluable; and it should be used upon the approach of the slightest symptoms. It may save your life or that of some dear friend; it will certainly prevent much suffering.

No remedy in America has ever received such high and enthusiastic commendations.

READ THE RECORD

An Editor's Escape.

Office of the "INDUSTRIAL ERA," ALBIA, IOWA, May 26, 1880.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I take great pleasure in making the following statement: I have been afflicted with a disease of the kidneys for the past two years, and have tried numerous remedies with only partial and temporary relief. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure was recommended to me, and after taking it the pain and distress left me, and I am to-day feeling *strong and well.* I am perfectly satisfied that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the medicine needed, and can cheerfully recommend it to others. G. W. STAMM.

A Physician's Testimony.

I hereby certify that I have been a practicing physician for twenty-seven years, and for many chronic cases in my practice do recommend Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It was upon my advice that G. W. Stamm, editor, of the *Industrial Era,* obtained this valuable remedy.

A. A. RAMSAY, M. D.

ALBIA, IOWA.

The Friend of Delicate Ladies.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women. Headaches, neuralgia, disordered nerves, weakness, mental shocks, and kindred ailments are effectually removed by its use.—*The Mother's Magazine.*

A Pastor Made Happy.

I have been greatly troubled with my kidneys and liver for over twenty years, and during that entire time I was never free from pain. My medical bills were enormous, and I visited both the Hot and White Springs, noted for the curative qualities of the water. I am happy to say I am now a well man, and entirely as the result of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. With such glorious results, I am only too glad to testify regarding the remedy which has made me so happy.

(REV.) P. F. HARKLEE.

Cool Run Crossing, Arkansas.

An Educational Endorsement.

The Rev. C. A. Harvey, D.D., of the Howard University, of Washington, has written the following letter:

GENTLEMEN—I take great pleasure in stating that I have for two years past been acquainted with the remedy known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and that in some cases which had been given up by practitioners of both schools, the speedy change wrought by this remedy seemed but little less than miraculous. I am convinced that no remedy for kidney troubles heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with it. Respectfully yours,

C. A. HARVEY.

Ministerial Gratitude.

WHIPPANY, N. J., July 2, 1880.

MESSRS. H. H. WARNER & CO.:

DEAR SIRS:—My wife had been suffering from a severe attack of acute inflammation of the bladder, which occurred in October last, and left a chronic inflammation of the neck of the bladder. This trouble yielded to no treatment, till some time in March she began the use of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and is now completely well, which we wish to acknowledge very thankfully. We have commended the *Cure* to others as we have had occasion, and shall continue to do so very cheerfully.

With many thanks,

(REV.) D. MCGEE BARDWELL.

This Great Natural Remedy, which has received so many enthusiastic endorsements and has performed such universal cures in *all* diseases of the secretory organs, is for sale by Druggists in every part of the world at

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Per Bottle. Those who have never tried it should not fail to keep it on hand; those who have tried it and know its merits, would not be without it for a moment. It effectually avoids all

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Seasonable Safeguards

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—FOR—

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

No family should be without a supply of this standard Medicine, the merits of which in the treatment of Pulmonary affections have been lauded by thousands who have been rescued by its timely use from the clutches of disease.

PRICE:

Large Bottles, One Dollar; Small Bottles, 50 cts

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines.

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Rheumatism, Gout & Neuralgia

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PRICE, ONE DOLLAR per BOTTLE.

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	Diam. of Bell.	Wt. with Cast'g.	yoke and frame.	Bell & Hangs.
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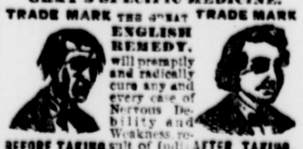

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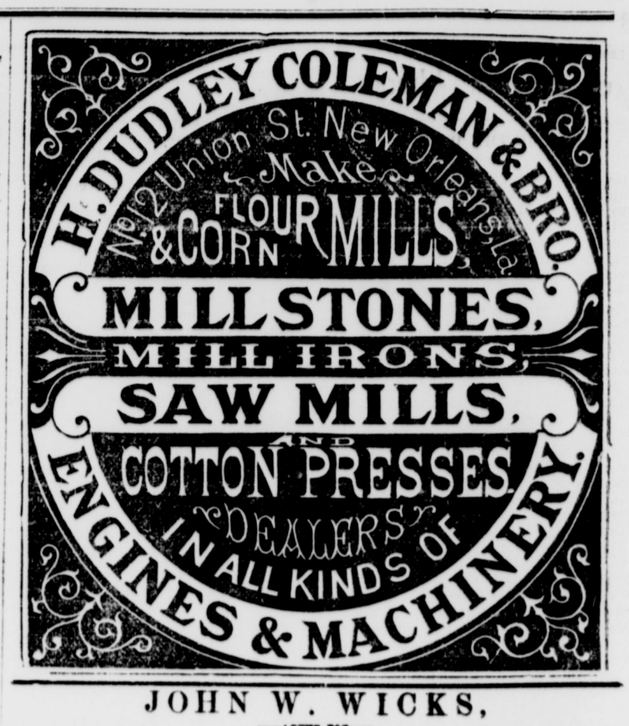

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Gullett's 9 foot 5 inch Screw Single Box	$325 00	
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CURES INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA, COLIC.

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REMEMBER THE "ADVOCATE" is the best advertising medium in Texas. It goes to more than 1000 postoffices in the State.

Texas Christian Advocate.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Tucson says that deputy United States Marshal Evans has arrived from Arivacco with Capt. Tadeo Yeaezetagina and eight men of Reye's band, who have been sent to Camp Lower for safe keeping. Reyes, after the fight with Sheriff Buttner's posse, escaped to the Savareeta mountains. Capt. Yeaezetagina gives a long account of their raid in Sonora, containing, however, no new points of interest. He claims that their motive was not plunder, but support of General Raminese and the everthrow of the Diaz government.

DENVER, August 26.—The Tribune has received information from the Southern Ute Agency stating that commissioners have arrived and gone into camp. They are delayed by the tardiness of the Southern Indians and the illness of Ouray, upon whose death or recovery much depends. His illness is fever. It is believed the Southern Indians will sign the treaty, but will be very slow about it. Chief Ignaco, on being requested to get his Indians together as soon as possible, replied, that when he was in Washington the tongues of white men were as long as his arm, but now they are no longer than the first joint of his finger.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—Dr. Wm. C. Mathews, D.D., a well-known Presbyterian minister of this city, died Wednesday night at LaGrange, Ky.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—The fire last night destroyed J. C. Cameron & Co.'s planing mill, and lumber yards of Knapp, Stout & Co., and John Dreyer. Loss, $100,000.

PORTSMOUTH, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The cause of the recent breaking out of the fever on the United States steamer Portsmouth, which vessel is at the navy yard here, has been discovered to have proceeded from defective pipe connecting, whereby waste matter, instead of passing off through the proper channel was carried between decks, and there lodging, where for months it is alleged it has remained. Immediately on this discovery, a considerable portion of the planking was taken off, and yesterday one of the steam fire engines belonging to the yard was employed to wash out and otherwise purify the vessel between decks.

BEADFORD, PA., Aug. 30.—An iron tank struck by lightning at the State line on Saturday evening, was burned out last night without causing any further destruction of property. The dangerous overflow was obviated by firing solid shot into the bottom of the burning tank and drawing the oil off. Twenty-six thousand barrels were consumed, and other property in the oil field was destroyed during the storm. Estimate of total loss places it at $140,000.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.—Rev. D. M. DeHughes, Methodist Minister of Ataminson, New Jersey, and publisher of the Christian Herald at that place, jumped from the ferry boat while crossing from Camden to Philadelphia about midnight, and was drowned. He left a pocket book in which was a letter addressed to G. B. Lloyd.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31—The Chinese steamer Ho Chung, which arrived yesterday evening from Canton, landed with about four hundred and fifty passengers. It will depend on instructions of her commander relative to the length of his stay in port whether she will pay extra duties and discharge cargo at once, or await action of the United States government on the subject. By files of Honolulu papers, it appears that a contest has been going on in the Island with regard to the Chinese question. The pro-Chinese party, headed by Caleo Moreno, has evidently succeeded in capturing King Kalakua. Such a great majority of the Legislature, and the better portion of the foreign and native population and press strongly opposed to them, the king dissolved the two cabinets opposed to his wishes and formed a third, headed by Moreno. In the meantime the leading commercial interests signed petitions to the foreign ministers and other officials, and brought so strong a pressure to bear that the king found it necessary to withdraw from his position, and Moreno and his conferees, after a five days' lease of power, gave up their portfolios. The principal point of issue was the question of subsidizing a line of Chinese steamers, Moreno having been sent to the island to further their designs.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The Brooklyn police are confident that James Costigan, arrested in this city last night, is one of the murderers of a young lawyer named George C. Harward. The prisoner was taken to Brooklyn this

Steamers arriving at New York from Europe, August 26, brought foreign gold to the value of $3,200,000.

DENVER, COL., Sept. 1.—The Tribune's Santa Fe special says intelligence had been received from the South that a few scattered bands of Apaches are raiding ranches about sixty miles from El Paso, and murdering is reported. Victoria's main body is still in the Candalario mountains. Advices from Mexico are to the effect that Victorio has requested of the Mexican government a meeting for treaty purposes with conditional surrender in view. The Mexican government would not grant the request without consulting the United States Government. This move of Victorio indicates that the forces of New Mexico and Texas combined are too much for him, and knowing that the United States will accept nothing but unconditional surrender, which would likely result in his death, he wishes to make conditional surrender to the Mexicans, which can hardly be accomplished, as Governor Ercasson, who will have much influence in the matter, is a heavy loser by Victorio's raid.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 1.—A special dispatch from Vicksburg says: The cases taken off the towboat "Raven" have been under continual observation for the past twelve hours, and are positively declared not to be yellow fever. This statement is authorized by Dr. Rice, Medical Inspector National Board of Health at Vicksburg, and by Dr. W. S. Riley, Assistant Inspector National Board of Health.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The debt statement issued to-day shows the reduction of the public debt during the month of August to be $129,271,675.09; cash in the treasury, $196,068,332.23; gold certificates, $7,367,000.00; silver certificates, $137,380,409.00; certificates of deposit outstanding, $11,360,000.00; refunding certificates, $1,101,500; legal tenders outstanding, $347,681,016; national currency outstanding, $67,181,995.30.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1—Statistics published by the *Price Current*, show that there has been a material increase in all branches of trade at this point during the past year.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Acting Secretary of the Interior, Bell, this afternoon received the following dispatch from George W. Manypenny, chairman of the Ute Commission, dated Southern Agency, Colorado, Aug. 28: Seventy-five of the Southern Utes signed the ratification on yesterday. The commission expects to obtain in a few days the assent of all the Utes at this agency.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from Victoria says the bark Malay, eight days from Ounalaska, brings no tidings of the Jeannette, and reports that at Ounalaska the Jeannette is given up as lost, on account of the severity of last winter.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, August 26—Loeband & Co. of London, New York and Toronto, American merchants, failed. Their liabilities are estimated at forty thousand pounds; assets thirty thousand pounds.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Cotton operatives at Rochdale, after strike lasting six weeks, have submitted to five per cent. reduction in their wages.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Rome announces the condition of Cardinal Nina greatly improved on yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Thyarmayo says a report has been received from Mandalay of an attempt to assassinate King Theban. A Pouglee went to the king's apartment, whither he was stopped and questioned. His replies were unsatisfactory, and he was seized, when a dagger dropped from his garments. He had twelve associate Pouglees, and one of his associates was put to death.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Chanad, dated Sunday, says that Gen. Roberts marched from Khelati Ghelsin for Candahar on the 25th inst. He took with him all the British garrison and handed over the fort to the Ameer's officials. He expected to reach Candahar on Monday and to attack Ayoob Khan Tuesday. He has sent a plan for combined action with Gen. Phayre, if the latter can reach Takahti Piel on Monday. This, however, is impossible, in consequence of the scarcity of food and forage and the wholesale desertion of drivers. Takahti Piel is thirty miles south of Candahar.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—In the House of Commons last night the debate on the constabulary vote was resumed. Mr. Parnell asked if Mr. Foster, in the event of the landlords continuing to abuse their power, would advise the summoning of parliament during recess to pass a law protecting tenants. Mr. Forster did not expect that it would be necessary during the winter to ask parliament to pass a coersion bill or to interfere for the protection of tenants; but if he was convinced that the law as it stood was an instrument of injustice, he would not be an instrument for enforcing it. The constabulary vote, after a brief debate, passed by a vote of 105 to 76. The House shortly after passed all remaining votes of estimate. In the House of Lords the ground game bill passed its second reading by a vote of 68 to 20. The lords acted on the advice of Lord Beaconsfield, who advocated considerable amendment in the committee rather than rejection, although he objected to the bill. He thought the Lords would be taking up a feeble position, when on the eve of a constitutional struggle in taking issue with the Commons on such a secondary question.

BERLIN, August 31.—Twenty-eight members of the Reichstag and Bundesrath have published a declaration announcing their secession from the national liberal party. They declare it to be their intention to uphold political liberties already achieved, the freedom of commerce and the reform of imperial taxation by the abolition of oppressive and direct taxes. They also insist upon religious freedom being guaranteed by legislation.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A Constantinople dispatch says the Sultan would yield immediately to the wishes of the powers, and believes they were about to use coercive measures, but unfortunately, in the official world, the conviction is gaining ground that the extreme limit to which the powers are prepared to go is a harmless naval demonstration and that in no case will physical force be employed. For the present there is little hope of a conciliatory attitude being brought about by the pecuniary necessities. For the last three months the government has been receiving considerable sums from the sheep tax, and for some months hence the revenue will probably enable it to meet the pressing demands. A Constantinople correspondent of the daily Telegraph says he thinks the porte will succeed in settling the Montenegrin difficulty, but that it will not yield on the subject of the Greek frontier.

The Telegraph says its well-informed correspondent writes that he is convinced that if a naval demonstration takes place, it will be the signal for a general rising. The Albanian chiefs declare that when ships appear, Albanians will enter Montenegro, and retake Podenelitza. Rhiza Pasha, Turkish commander, reports that the state of affairs is excited. Rhiza Pasha's house is guarded by fifteen hundred soldiers.

PARIS, August 31—The three large Jesuit schools in Paris have been entirely evacuated and the authorities have walled up the doors of the chapels of the establishments; new civil directors have already been installed in the vacant position. With regard to the schools affected by the March decrees, it is rumored that the government and various unauthorized religious confraternities have agreed upon terms of a letter which is to take place of the demand for authorization hitherto required by law. By this letter, heads of schools will bind themselves to hold aloof from political questions, and not to assume an attitude hostile to the present order of things. On presentation of this letter to the authorities, the government will consider congregations as legally authorized.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special from Camp Robat, twenty miles from Candahar, under date of Saturday, says Gen. Gough, with two cavalry regiments arrived here on Friday, after marching thirty-four miles, and opened telegraphic communication with Candahar. General Roberts arrived at Candahar with a regiment of his force on Saturday. Ayoob Khan is entrenched at Musra, in Argandab valley. His line of retreat is secured by a ford over the river at Khagroz. Col. St. John reached Camp Robat with a small escort on Saturday. Gen. Primrose telegraphs that Moisa Khan and other Cabul refugees had reached the camp of Ayoob Khan.

LONDON, Sept. 2—The Times says that in consequence of a refusal of cotton masters of North and Northeast Lane to grant an advance in wages, three meetings of weavers will be held to-night to resolve on a strike or to inaugurate a system of immigration.

The Scene Witnessed at the Annual Meeting of the Primitive Baptists.

HILLSVILLE, Virginia, August 21.—Here in this little place, nestled among the mountains, a strange ceremony took place to-day. The occasion was the annual meeting of the denomination known as the Primitive Baptists, for the administration of the ordinance of the Lord's Supper and feet-washing. This denomination exists only in the mountains and elevated range of country from West Virginia to the hills of Georgia as they slope toward the Gulf of Mexico. The meeting numbered 800, embracing members from hundreds of miles in the South. The preliminary exercises were singing and exhortation or discussion, the speaker first announcing some point of doctrine or religious thought. The hymns are delivered by reading one line only at a time. The arrangements for administering the ordinances were made by a circle of seats, those alloted to the sisters being in a double row and facing. The brothers were seated in a single row. Within the circle was another seat for the ordained and officiating elders, the table with bread and wine; the buckets of water, basins and towels being under the table. The bread and wine was first passed around by the officers of the church, after which came the feet washing. The elder who commenced drew off his coat and vest and girded a towel around his waist and then, commencing on the right, washing and wiping the feet of the member at the head of the line, who in turn arose and, remaining barefooted, performed the office to the one next him, and so till they had all been served, one washing the feet of the other next him, the one performing the service in each case remaining barefooted until he had discharged his work. In the meantime, the elder who had introduced the service passed the entire line, and as he was the first to perform the rite so he was the last to receive it. Each brother drew off his coat and vest and girded the towel, as did the elder who introduced the ceremony. The sisters remained seated with their heads covered on performing the service to the next in line, just as the brothers did. At the conclusion, the elders, while standing, passed around, shaking hands; and so continued till all the members had been embraced.—*Globe-Democrat.*

CAN HYDROPHOBIA BE CURED?

Is the Bite of the Dog that Dreads Water and His Bite Alone Poisonous?

Gottlieb Elsasser, who died at 1731 North Nineteenth street, had a history. In Prussia he took a degree of doctor of medicine, and, coming to this country, made a fortune and then lost it. He was a native of Berlin, and many years ago his father owned a Spitz dog, prized for his faithfulness and ability as a night watchman.

Mr. Elsasser's uncle was the "scharfrichter," or headsman, of Berlin, and, as a part of his vocation, he was expected to fill the position of pound-master. During the dog days his numerous aids, or "scharfrichter-knechters," roamed through the city and seized all the dogs that seemed to be without home or master. Those that were not redeemed were killed.

From the nature of his occupation the "scharfrichter-knechter" became intimately acquainted with the doings and misdoings of all kinds of dogs, and in Berlin he was looked upon as authority in all matters concerning them. The rest of the story is given as told by Gottlieb Elsasser himself some time ago.

"My father finally became a storekeeper, and then he deemed it advisable to part with our Spitzer, and accordingly he presented him to a friend. My uncle, hearing that the dog was going among strangers, said to his new master: 'Beware of him; he belongs to the 'wasserschen.' He meant by this that he belonged to that class of dogs which fear the water.

"The 'scharfrichter-knechter' divides all dogs into two classes: those that fear the water, including the Spitz, poodle, and many other varieties, and those that like the water, including the Newfoundland, setter, pointer, bloodhound, and the various kinds of hunting dogs. He holds that the bite of every dog that fears the water is poisonous at all times, and that the members of the other class are entirely harmless.

"Well, my father's friend took our Spitz dog away. The dog bit him and the man died. 'Didn't I tell you so?' said my uncle, the 'scharfrichter.' The bite of a 'wasserschen' is as deadly as the sting of a rattlesnake. If you had called me in time, though, I could have saved him.'

"This was the remedy my uncle proposed: Beneath the tongue of every human being there are two large veins, whose blackness renders them easily distinguishable. When any one is afflicted with hydrophobia, cut these open with a pair of small scissors or any sharp instrument, and allow the blood to trickle out. This rids the patient of the virus. Then make a tea of lupulin, the seeds of the hop vine, and give the patient a cupful. This will at once put him to sleep without having the injurious effect that would follow the administration of opium. In four or five hours the patient will awake. Then give him another cupful of the tea, and continue this treatment until he has slept for twenty-four hours. He will then be entirely cured. The 'scharfrichter-knechters' say that this simple remedy never fails.

"In Silesia, in 1831, I was in the army, employed to prevent people from entering the districts ravaged by the cholera. Four soldiers were bitten by wolves; they also dread the water, and therefore belong to the wasserschen. One of the men expired in terrible agony. While the other three were suffering terribly a scharfrichter-knechter arrived, applied his remedy and the lives of the men were saved.

"When a boy I threw a Spitz dog into a pond. It was only by strategy that I could get him near the bank. When he found himself in the water he paddled vigorously with his fore feet, but he could not swim. The hind part of his body sank. Try a Newfoundland or bloodhound dog in the same manner; he rests easily in the water, and swims quietly and gracefully. Every one should try his dogs, and ascertain if they belong to the wasserschen. If they dread the water do not allow them to remain in the house. The Spitz and his brethren are as dangerous as the rattlesnake. It does no good to kill him after he has bitten you. Let him live and see whether it is necessary that he should be what people call 'mad' in order to cause hydrophobia."—*Philadelphia Times.*

A STEWARD remarked recently in a district conference that he found the ADVOCATE worth another steward on his part of the circuit in raising money for the pastor. Let the preacher in charge bear this fact mind.

The Mysteries of the Sea.

There is mystery in the sea. There is mystery in its depths. It is unfathomed and perhaps unfathomable; who can tell, who shall know how near its pits run down to the central core of the world? Who can tell what wells, what fountains are there, to which the fountains of earth are in comparison but drops?

Who shall say whence the ocean derives those inexhaustible supplies of salt, which so impregnate its waters that all the rivers of the earth pouring into it from the time of the creation have not been able to freshen them? What undescribed monsters, what unimaginable shapes may be roaming in the profoundest places of the sea, never seeking, and perhaps from their nature unable to seek the upper waters, and expose themselves to the gaze of man? What glittering riches, what heaps of gold, what stores of gems there must be scattered in lavish profusion on the ocean's lowest bed? What spoils from all climates, what work of art from all lands have been engulfed by the insatiable and reckless waves? Who shall go down to examine and reclaim this uncounted and idle wealth? Who bears the keys of the deep?

And oh! yet more affecting to the heart and mysterious to the mind, what companies of human beings have been swallowed up in this weltering, unsearchable and insatiate sea. Where are the bodies of those loved ones over whom the melancholy waves alone have been chanting a requiem? What shrouds were wrapped around the limbs of beauty and manhood, and of placid infancy, when they were laid on the dark floor of this ocean tomb? Where are the bones, the relics of the brave and the fearful, the good and the bad, the child, the wife, the husband, the father and mother, the sister and lover, which have been tossed to and fro, and buried by the washing, wasting and relentless sea. The journeying winds may sigh, as year after year, they pass over their beds. The solitary raincloud may weep in darkness over the mingled remains which lie strewed in that unwonted cemetery.

But who shall tell the bereaved to what spot their affections may cling? And where shall human tears be shed throughout that solemn sepulchre. It is mystery, all. When shall it be resolved? Who shall find it out? Who but he to whom the wildest waves listen reverently, and to whom all nature bows; he who shall some day speak, and be heard in ocean's profoundest caves; to whom the deep, even the lowest deep, shall give up all its dead when the sun shall sicken, and the isles shall languish, and the heavens be rolled together like a scroll, and there shall be "no more sea."

STARVATION STATISTICS.—Ann Moore, the famous fasting woman of Tutbury, pretended to have lived eight years entirely without food. A watch committee was appointed, which detected the fraud in a very ingenious manner. The bed and bedding, with the woman in it, were placed on a delicate weighing machine, which resulted in the inevitable exposure. At the expiration of the ninth day of this strict watching, being warned that she was sinking, she acknowledged her imposture, and admitted—which is an important fact—that so long as the watch upon her was but imperfect, her daughter had contrived, when washing her face, to feed her every morning by using towels made very wet with gravy, milk, and other nourishing fluids, and had also, while kissing her, contrived to convey small portions of solid food from mouth to mouth. Guillaume Granet, a prisoner at Toulouse, resorted to starvation to avoid punishment. For the first seven days the symptoms were not very remarkable. After this period he was compelled to drink water to relieve his raging thirst, and after lingering on in terrible agony he died in convulsions on the fifty-eighth day. The case is reported by Van Swieten. There is no doubt as to its truth, and it shows that up to the present, at any rate, Dr. Tanner has at the most only done what others have done before him. Viterbi, a Corsican, condemned to death for the assassination of Frediani, resolved to starve himself to death. He died on the twenty-first day. He, too, occasionally moistened his mouth with water. The medical details of his case, which are very horrible, will be found in Paris' "Medical Jurisprudence." Of actual starvation, the most remarkable example is, perhaps, that reported by Dr. Sloane, of Ayr. "A man, some sixty-five years of age, a spare habit of body, and uncommonly vigorous for his time of life, was accidentally incarcerated in a coal-mine for twenty-three days, during the first few of which he had access to water strongly impregnated with iron. He then became unable to move, and had unfortunately fallen some distance from the water. In this instance Dr. Sloane thinks that an impure atmosphere, by lowering the vital powers, might tend to slightly prolong life under circumstances of privation. The unhappy man died on the third day after his removal." In 1866, Capt. Casey, of the James Lowden, passed twenty-eight days in an open boat without food or water. He contrived, however, to drink as much rain as he could collect, and it is possible, of course, that he may have chewed fragments of his clothes. Thus, then, so far as ascertained cases go, life has actually, on one occasion, been sustained for fifty-eight days without food, but not without water.

Referring to cases which occurred during the Irish famine in 1847, Dr. Donovan says: "They described the pain of hunger as at first very acute, but said that after twenty-four hours had been passed without food the pain subsided and was succeeded by a feeling of weakness and sinking, experienced principally in the epigastric region, accompanied with insatiable thirst, a strong desire for cold water, and a distressing feeling of coldness over the entire surface of the body. In a short time the face and limbs became horribly emaciated; the eyes acquired a most peculiar stare; the skin exhaled a peculiar and offensive fetor, and was covered with a brownish, filthy-looking coating, almost as indelible as varnish. This he was at first inclined to regard as incrusted filth, but further experience convinced him that it was a secretion poured out from the exhalants on the surface of the body. The sufferer tottered in walking like a drunken man; his voice became weak, like that of a person in cholera; he whined like a child, and burst into tears on the slightest occasion. In respect to the mental faculties, their prostration kept pace with the general wreck of bodily power; in many there was a state of imbecility; in some almost idiotism; but in no instance was there delirium or mania, which is often described as a consequence of protracted abstinence among shipwrecked mariners."—*London Paper.*

ANCIENT ARMORY IN ENGLAND.

What the Plumed Knight of Old Wore for Defensive Head-Gear.

An interesting collection of ancient helmets and other armor, both foreign and English, is opened to the inspection of visitors at the rooms of the Royal Archæological Institute in New Burlington street. The articles exhibited are about 200 or 250 in number, and range from the tenth century before Christ down to the Stuart era in our own country. Among the exhibitors are Sir Richard Wallace, Sir Noel Paton, Miss Farington of Worden, Mr. T. H. Vipan of Sutton in the Isle of Fly, Mr. Wentworth Huyshe, Mr. William Burges, Mr. Matthew R. Bloxham, the Baron de Cosson, Mr. Clement Milward, Mr. W. Pretyman, and the authorities of the royal armory at Woolwich. The examples are arranged chronologically; there are several specimens of Etruscan and Grecian art, and still more of Roman and Oriental workmanship. Of these, the most interesting, perhaps, are a brazen helmet of the time of the Roman occupation of this island, found at Witcham, Ely, and in the Fen country, and exhibited by Mr. Vipan; a Persian helmet of the seventeenth century, exhibited by Mr. John Latham, F. S. A.; four Etruscan helmets of bronze, and another found in the Tigres, near the supposed passage of the "Ten Thousand," sent by Mr. Bloxham; some pikemen's helmets of the time of Charles I., exhibited by Mr. H. Ferguson; a Florentine casque with three combs, exhibited by Mr. John W. Bailey; an open casque of Italian steel repoussé work by the same. This is a very fine specimen and in excellent condition; the subject engraved upon it is the god Mars, with Peace and Fame holding his beard; its date is probably about 1540. There are also a variety of morions, beavers, close helmets, lobster-tailed helmets, early Indian head-pieces, spider-helmets, casque, tilting helmets, etc. Considerable interest attaches to the tilting helmets of Sir Giles Capel, one of the knights who in the suite of Henry VIII. challenged all comers for thirty days in succession on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." This helmet which is exhibited by the baron de Cosson, used to hang in the parish church of Rain near Braintree, Essex, down to about the year 1840, when it was removed. Some German fluted helmets, "casquetels" with movable visors, and Italian visored helmets of the early sixteenth century are well worthy of inspection, and so are Sir Richard Wallace's "peak-faced" helmet of the time of Richard II., and Mr. Burges' spider helmet, which is said to have belonged to a regiment of horse formed by Henry IV. of France. To the helmets exhibited by Mr. Bloxham the greater interest attaches, as three of them of Etruscan manufacture were bought at the sale of the effects of Samuel Rogers, the poet, while a fourth, of bronze, was found in the bed of Hyssus, at Athens. Besides the helmets, the exhibition contains various specimens of hauberks, brigandines,, and coats of mail, and of chain armor, both Italian, English and Irish; one of these found in the Phœnix park at Dublin, and exhibited by Mr. Robert Day, bears the armorial badge of the ancient O'Neills. Among the most curious specimens of armor, perhaps, is the banded mail exhibited by Mr. William G. B. Lewis, constructed of iron or steel rings sewn strongly into cloth or leather. A large variety of these is to be seen in a glass case in the back room. The collection has been arranged under the care, and to a great extent by the hands, of the baron de Cosson and Mr. Burges.—*London Times.*

CHINA has made a new departure in allowing her subjects to engage in foreign commerce. Touching this matter, Secretary Evarts transmitted a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury. This letter simply stated that the representatives of the government of China at the capital have advised the department that the screw-steamer Ho Chung, the first steamer under the Chinese flag entering an American port, is soon expected to arrive at San Francisco, and to prevent any misunderstanding in regard to duties or other charges, requested, at the instance of Chin Lan Pin and Yung Wing, the Chinese representatives, that proper instructions be issued to the custom authorities of the port of San Francisco to extend to that vessel the privileges which are conceded to vessels of other nations having treaty relations with this government. Secretary Sherman replied that the collector of the port of San Francisco had been directed, on the arrival of the vessel, to carry out the instructions contained in the revised regulations of the treasury department, and exact alien tonnage tax at the rate of 81 per ton, in addition to the tax of 30 cents per ton. The note of the Chinese minister does not state whether the vessel is from one of the closed ports of China or from a port open to foreigners. It is asserted that the new departure, so far as it affects the importation and the carrying trade of the United States, will not be as profitable as it at first appears. In case the Ho Chung hails from a port we are not allowed to trade with, she will have to pay $2 80 per ton every time she enters the United States from such a port. Payment of alien tax will entitle her to enter into our ports for twelve months. In any event she will have to pay in addition to the tonnage tax 10 per cent. ad valorem on her cargo every time she enters a port of the United States. So far as the Chinese merchantmen may affect the carrying trade of the world, the United States has little to lose. The statistics of the commerce of this country with China during the last fiscal year show that but eleven American vessels of 9331 tons were engaged in it, while the foreign bottoms coming to the United States aggregate 29,923 tons. These figures do not include the vessels plying between Hong Kong and the United States. In order for Chinese merchants to enjoy the privileges of American merchants in the United States a treaty of commerce giving them reciprocal rights will be necessary, and this all others would then exact from China. The only thing of importance, so far as treasury officials can discern, in the new departure is that it allows China to trade with outside nations, but as for competition of an injurious character that is not, it is said, to be feared.

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Hail-stones as large as one-quart pans fell at Waupaca, Wisconsin, recently.

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STANDS TO-DAY WITHOUT A RIVAL IN THE WORLD. For the cure of all kinds of Ague and Chills it has no equal; having stood the test of universal use for *thirty years* in the most malarial districts. It never fails to cure, not merely removing for a time the symptoms, but eradicating the cause of the disease, thereby making a permanent cure. PRICE ONLY 75 CENTS.

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Rev. F. HACKEMEIER, Supt. German Protestant Orphans' Home, St. Charles Rock Road, St. Louis Co., writing April 30th, 1877, says: "*Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific* is a positive cure for Chills and Fever; has never failed with us."

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Dr. YOUNGBLOOD of Little York, Mo., says: "I have used *Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific* in my practice, and can heartily recommend it to the public."

FARM AND GARDEN.

AN exchange notes a fact worthy of mention—an increase in the number of large horses used in trucks and heavy business wagons: Formerly nearly every one bred in relation to speed and endurance. Now a large proportion of farmers breed with a view to increasing size and strength. This change is not the result of caprice. There has been a steady, increasing demand for heavy horses, and a corresponding falling off in the demand for light ones. Fashion has had little to do in the matter. Heavy horses are wanted because they supply an existing want. From present appearances it will be many years before the supply of heavy horses will equal the demand. The country is now well supplied with horses. At no time in its history, perhaps, were there as many horses to a given number of inhabitants as at present. Small work horses are low, but heavy draught horses continue to be high. * * * The value of heavy draught horses was recognized in the old world before it was in the new. Now that their worth is appreciated here, all persons having teaming to do seem anxious to procure them. Large horses are less liable to injuries from the swinging of the poles of wagons than small ones. Their bones are firmer, and they are commonly more hardy. Large horses are more economical as respect harness, stall room, feed, and work required to take care of them. In all the countries of eastern Europe heavy horses have taken the place of light ones in general farming operations. That American farmers will soon generally employ heavy horses in field work seems certain.

The Delaware peach crop is estimated at about four million baskets, by the Wilmington *Every Evening*, a careful observer, which guessed within two hundred and thirty thousand baskets of the last year's crop. The growers hope to make over $1,500,000 out of the season.

THE THISTLE OF SCOTLAND.—The thistle is the national badge of Scotland. How it came to be so is told in the following story: Once during an invasion of Scotland by the Danes they arranged to surprise the Scottish army. It was not considered fair or warlike to attack an enemy in the darkness of the night. So they resolved to march barefooted, that their tramp might not be heard. Silently, slowly, but steadily, they drew nearer and nearer to the Scottish camp. In a few minutes the surprise would have been complete. Suddenly a loud cry of pain rang through the air, startling both invader and invaded. The Scots sprang to their feet, seized their weapons, charged upon the foe, and defeated them with great slaughter. The cry that saved them came from one of the Danish soldiers, who with his bare foot had *trod on a thistle.*

UTILIZATION OF SEWAGE.—The little town of Aylesbury, England, is showing the rest of the world what can be done with sewage. Instead of allowing her refectories to become a nuisance and breed pestilences, Aylesbury carefully saves them all, deodorizes them, converts them into the finest fertilizers, and sells them readily at £3 10s a ton. A chemist works this miracle by the A B C process—so called from its simplicity. His operating materials are clay, sulphuric acid and charcoal, all cheap. So perfect is the process that, after the fertilizers have been precipitated from the solutions, the remaining water is so pure that fish can live in it—and is said to be better for household purposes than water which people are compelled to use in many parts of England. The work is done by a company whose chief profit is derived from the valuable products of the operation. The town of Aylesbury, with its eight or nine thousand souls, is glad to pay additionally £200 pounds a year for the thorough removal of its sewerage and purification of its water courses. The success of the undertaking is said to have been placed beyond doubt, and is attracting more attention abroad. It is a step towards realizing Victor Hugo's brilliant flight of imagination in "Les Miserables," where he discourses of the incalculable wealth lost to Paris by the waste of her sewerage. In such utilization as these civilization shows herself at the best. To fructify the barren places from the sewage of towns is not only to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, but also to lessen the annual death rate among the people.—*N. Y. Paper.*

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PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

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CURIOUS INTERMITTENT SPRING IN GUATEMALA.—M. De Thiersand, Charge d'Affaires of France in Guatemala, gives, in *La Nature*, the following account of a phenomenon witnessed by him in the last named country. At about ten miles from the capital, near a town called Nejapa, on the lowest declivities of the volcano of San Salvador, there is a spring known in the country under the name of Rio Huido (fleeting river), which, for a period of seven consecutive years, furnishes enough water to form a true river. The waters of this spring are crystalline and wholesome, and, it is said, are excellent for certain diseases like leprosy, and for strengthening the system when debilitated by the climate. As soon as the seven years are completed, these same waters disappear at a certain definite hour, the spring ceases to flow, and the river bed, becoming completely dried, exhibits thereafter nothing but sand and dust. The intermittent periods have been as follows: From 1856 to 1873 the waters flowed; from 1873 to 1880 the spring ceased; and in the month of January of the present year, the spring begin to flow again. This phenomenon is doubtless not a new one, and science has long ago explained it, but there do not perhaps exist many springs the intermittent period of which is so long and so regular as that of the one at Nejapa.—*Exchange.*

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ever achieved by a medical preparation. Upon application, Messrs. A. Vogeler & Co., Baltimore, Md., will furnish free, in pamphlet form, the full text of the interview articles which appeared in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, CHICAGO TIMES, CINCINNATI STAR and CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.

In this connection there is only space for giving the closing observations of these papers.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

* * * * * "Taking in view the number of testimonials in support of the efficacy of ST. JACOBS OIL and the high character of those supplying them, the inference is irresistible that his remedy is the most remarkable for such diseases as have been mentioned in the above interviews that has yet been discovered; and, considering their value as a guide and suggestion to suffering humanity, there is nothing unmercantile or unprofessional in advertising the article. The above ought to commend it to the confidence of all our citizens."

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As for the writer, his mind was so bewildered with the revelations of the day that when he stretched his tired limbs upon his downy couch sleep refused to settle upon his eyes and slumber forsook his eyelids. Flitting fancies purred each other through his brain with inconceivable rapidity. Vain were his strivings to capture these phantoms, until finally, with an almost superhuman effort, a clutch was made in the air, and one of these children of fancy was made captive. When examined it was found to run as follows:

When weary and disconsolate,
From earth's turmoil,
Go west, young man, and cultivate
St. Jacob's oil.

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* * * * * "We stated to him, as we do now to our readers, that the name of parties of national reputation were being pretty freely used by the proprietors of ST. JACOBS OIL in their announcements and otherwise and we felt it a matter of curiosity, and in some respects a duty to our subscribers, to verify the truth of he statements made regarding it. This we have done, and as would appear, may now feel fully assured that their statements as to the remarkable curative properties of the German remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL, are fully justified by the facts. And, if so, it is a boon of incalculable value to the noble army of rheumatic martyrs all over the world."

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