



Texas Christian Advocate.

The London Hair Color Restorer... Is the most delightful article ever introduced to the American people...

Ask your druggist for London Hair Color Restorer. Price, 75 cents a bottle.

Methodist Itinerancy—Its Advantages and how to Make it Successful.

COMANCHE, Comanche county, February 9.—First: Our itinerant system is dependent upon our general superintendency for its existence and perpetuity. This proposition is apparent...

police have thrown open our saloon doors and pled our vocation without molestation, regarding no law unless to our liking, and now we say: Repeat your Sunday law, fall down on your knees and worship the God we have set up, and we will make it a day of carnival for you.

Prohibition.

Now that prohibition is rife in the State let no person lend his influence to the liquor traffic by silencing the argument: "It takes away our liberties."

Powerless comparatively, he turned suddenly and found himself in one of the devil's nurseries. He slumped down his wife's hand earnings on the counter, called for liquor...

An Elect Lady.

ROUND MOUNTAIN, Feb. 8.—A letter from Rev. W. H. Biggs, station preacher at Goliad, a man whom we all dearly love, brings the sad news of the death of his dear wife, which event occurred on Thursday, the 27th day of January, 1881.

Benson's Caprine Porous Plaster... Over 2000 Druggists have voluntarily offered their signatures to the following which can be seen on file...

THE MILD CURES HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS... Proved from ample experience an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable...

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM... Contains the most valuable ingredients for the hair, and is the only preparation that will keep the hair from falling out...

SEEDS... We will send our Catalogue for 1881... Contains a full and descriptive list of FLOWER SEEDS, VEGETABLE SEEDS, etc.

YICK'S ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE 1881... A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER. DR. T. FELIX COURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

FLOWERS... THE GREAT NUTRITION LIFE... THE SAVOR FOR INFANTS AND THE GREAT NUTRITION LIFE.

DIETETIC... THE SAVOR FOR INFANTS AND THE GREAT NUTRITION LIFE... THE SAVOR FOR INFANTS AND THE GREAT NUTRITION LIFE.

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B. J. WEST, Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturers' Agent. ALL LEADING PLANTATION HARDWARE. Agricultural Implements and Labor-Saving Machines. Steam Engines, Cotton Gins and Presses.

USE THE MEDICATED GLASSES. A WONDERFUL AND SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY. You can get a pair of Spectacles that will keep your eyes in as good condition for ever after as when you first use them.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! HERC. HOUSAH, Crescent City Spectacle Co., 74 St. Charles St., New Orleans.

\$1000 REWARD FOR CURE OF PILES. THOMPSON, GEORGE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Galveston, Texas.

A POSITIVE CURE! VITAL RESTORATIVE. SCHOTT'S HAMBURG SYRUP CURES COLDS, SCHOTT'S HAMBURG SYRUP CURES BRONCHITIS, etc.

DR. C. BEARD, Oculist and Aurist, 142 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA. LOCK BOX 187.

AGENTS WANTED for Ripath's History... \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and full particulars on application.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Cures Thousands Yearly. A POSITIVE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION, ALSO, THE BEST OF TONICS, CURES DYSPEPSIA, RESTORES THE WEAK AND DEBILITATED, Aids Digestion, Strengthens the System, Restores the Weak and Debilitated, Invigorates the LIVER, and at the same time ACTS AS A STIMULANT TO THE KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

"GOLDEN and 'HEAVENLY' CAROLS." This book is considered superior to any of their other books in adaptation to all the wants of the Sabbath-school.

AGENTS WANTED FOR MOTHER, HOME AND HEAVEN. In preparation for the coming year, the beautiful portion of LAYTON'S GEMS in the language, Summary illustrated, is being re-issued.

LORD'S Prayer Illustrated, and the 10 Commandments. A. E. PRATT & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.

CATARRH BRONCHITIS & CONSUMPTION CURED BY INHALED CARBOLEATED OIL OF TAR. AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE NEW BOOK FARMING FOR PROFIT.

TELLS HOW TO Make Money To-day. AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE NEW BOOK FARMING FOR PROFIT.

PLATFORM FAMILY SCALE. AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE NEW BOOK FARMING FOR PROFIT.

MRS. POTTS' GOLD HANDLE SADDLE IRON. ADVANTAGES: COLD DETACHABLE WALNUT HANDLE, LINED WITH NON-CONDUCTING CENTER, HEAT QUICKER THAN OTHER IRONS, etc.

E. H. LOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW. General Land and Collecting Agent, Davilla, Milam Co., Texas.

GET YOUR SHIRTS AT MOODY'S, 12 Canal Street, New Orleans, La. CHEAP WATER. We have not perfected arrangements whereby we can sell our First-Class Cisterns.

Lee, McBride & Co., Cotton and Wool Factors, AND General Com. Merchants, 121 SECOND CALLETON, (Hendley Building).

WEEKLY JOURNAL ON TRIAL. 3 MONTHS, 25 CENTS. Address: SHAW & HAYLOCK, ASTHMA CURE. Trial Price sent FREE. Regular size \$1.00.

AGENTS WANTED for Ripath's History... \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and full particulars on application.

Texas Christian Advocate.

Lemons as a Medicine!

Their Wonderful Effects on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels and Kidneys.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir a pleasant drink. Regulates the Liver, Stomach and Bowels in a natural, healthy way, without any of the Sickening, Griping, and other disagreeable effects of PILLS.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir you do not acquire a habit of constipation that requires its continued use. It positively cures Headaches and Liver Diseases, Indigestion, all Headaches, Chills, Malaria or Bilious Fevers, Foul Stomach, Salivous Complexion, Pimples and Blisters of the Skin, Diseases of the Kidneys, Pain in the Back, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Impure Blood, and all other diseases caused by a Torpid or diseased Liver, Malacia, etc.

To show you its great popularity at home, I refer you to the following prominent citizens of St. Louis, who use Lemon Elixir regularly, personally in their families:

Judge John P. Hudgens, 102 N. Fourth Street. Judge Alex. Davis, Fourth and Chestnut Sts. Hon. John L. Martin, office opposite Four Courts.

T. P. Grasty, Law office 1107 Clark Avenue. Capt. J. A. K. Scott, of the St. Louis Beef Canning Company.

J. T. Morris, Real Estate office, Sixth and Chestnut Streets. And thousands of others too numerous to insert their names.

Sold by all druggists, 50 cents one-half pint bottle, 25c one, one two spoonsful.

Prepared by H. MOZLEY, M. D., Office and Laboratory 1104 and 1105 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Mozley treats all classes of diseases, and charges patients only for the medicine used in their treatment, at lowest cash prices. Call or send him full description of your condition, and he will inform you directly by return mail. No fee charged in any case treated.

Why will ye die? Death, or what is worse to woman, is the inevitable result of continued irregularities. There are conditions which should not be trifled with. It is the only safeguard. In all cases of suppression, suspension or other irregularities, Dr. Mozley's Female Regulator is the only safe remedy. It acts by giving tone to the nervous centres, improving the blood and determining directly to the organs. It is a legitimate prescription, and the most intelligent physicians use it.

NOTAMUS, Ala., July 7, 1877. Dr. J. Bradford Prop., Atlanta, Ga. I have been treated by you in a great variety of cases, and I am fully convinced that it is unrivaled for all that class of diseases it claims to cure.

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For the Texas Christian Advocate "HAST THOU BUT ONE BLESSING, OH MY FATHER!"

BY MRS. HELENA GILLESPIE.

The time has passed, the day has fled, When I saw King might crown thy head; Thy brother now is lord of thee, And thou that him must love the knee.

True, this was once the brightest claim, And I have loved thee, and would fain Enwreath thy brow with laurel leaves, Which only he who wins receives.

My freedom near my heart thou'lt hold, I love thee next to God, who made These laws which now I nor can change, Though through the universe we range.

A blessing lost, is lost for aye; And thou hast leaving thee come away, And thou that him must love the knee.

The power to rule is thus given, A blessing lost, is lost for aye; And thou hast leaving thee come away, And thou that him must love the knee.

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SUGGESTIVE.

Letter from Uncle Ike.

GALVESTON, February 21, 1881.—Dear Children: Uncle Ike was very happy when he read the letters and learned that you and Mollie are trying to be Christians. No one who tries in good earnest to be a Christian need fail.

Our Savior said, "Ask and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you." And he also said, "Heaven and earth shall fall but my words shall not fall."

What wonder would fill the minds of everybody if the sun would stop shining, or the world would be covered with darkness? The sun would stop shining, and the world would be covered with darkness, and still it would be dark, and then the time for another day would come, and still there would be no sun shining in the sky. Yet, children, the sun will sooner cease to shine in the sky than the word of Christ will fall. How the farmer would be troubled if he and all other farmers should plant corn or wheat, and not one stalk of corn or wheat should come up, and everybody be about to starve! And yet Christ tells us that heaven and earth shall fall before his word will fail. Children, the sun shall cease to shine, plants will cease to grow in the field, water will cease to flow from fountain, brook, or river before I promise Christ has given us will fail. I mean all the little children who read this letter, or hear it read, who wish to be Christians, will be sure to find help from their heavenly Father.

Matilda wants Uncle Ike to tell Bro. Porter something that she has written to hear. Uncle Ike will do it now. Bro. Porter, Matilda wants me to tell you that she and others, who promised to read the Testament through, have kept their promise. I, Uncle Ike, am sure they will do it. I have seen in his Bible class, there is another book in which Uncle Ike hopes Ida's name, and the name of every boy and girl who has joined the class, has been written. If they will turn to Malachi, the last book of the Old Testament, they will find in the fifth verse of the third chapter these words, "Then they that feared the Lord spake one to another, and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord and that thought upon his name."

Uncle Ike will try and explain for Bennett that text, Prov. xi: 24, "There is that scattereth seed and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth seed, but yet it becometh poor." He says, "If Bennett's father is a farmer he has been scattering seed over the ground. But that seed is not lost; it produces corn, or wheat, or cotton. It is scattered out of sight, and yet it increases, but it is not scattered in that way over the ground, but it will keep it in my crib."

Anybody could tell him: "If you do not sow any seed you will never reap any harvest; and if you do not sow seed in your crib all are gone you will be poor indeed." In this sense the foolish man withholdeth the seed and it becometh poor to poverty. Now take another case: One man has money, but there are poor people who need it; and he has food, but there are children who need food to go to school; and besides this, people need the gospel, and the preacher who preaches the gospel to the people must be supported, and churches must be built, and the missionary must be sent, and the leathen about the Savior who died for them and that beautiful home he has provided for them beyond the grave. And this man who has money gives it freely to feed and clothe the hungry and support the poor, and he sends it to the heathen abroad. So says the man who is foolish to scatter his money in that way. But he is a wise man. God has promised that he will repay him for all that he gives. He will increase it in this world; and he will increase it in the world to come. When the day of judgment comes Jesus will say unto him, and others like him, "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. For I was an hungered and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me drink; I was naked and ye clothed me; I was sick and ye visited me; I was in prison and ye came unto me." He will say, "I wonder they will ask when they had done all these things for the Savior. And then the king seated on the throne, who is Christ, will answer: 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me.' And those who have scattered their money on good deeds will be glad and they will go into 'life eternal.' But there is another man who has money and the poor and the sick and the starving are around him and he withholdeth the money which would relieve their distress. He never helps to send the gospel to those for whom Christ died. He cares only for himself and hence he does not gain the gratitude and love of those whom he might have helped. His soul he comes harder and more selfish the longer he lives. He lives only for money and he keeps it. But one of these days he will die and then he must leave every dollar behind him. He will go out into eternity as poor as any beggar who died in the streets, because he cannot carry his hand-saw or tools, or cattle or money with him. And then he must go to the judgment, and the King will say unto him: 'Depart from me ye cursed into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels. For I was an hungered and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me no drink; I was a stranger and ye took me not in; naked and ye clothed me not; sick and in prison, and ye visited me not.' This man who held on to his money, and will go away into everlasting punishment. God scattered his money to do good and his wealth increased in eternity. The other withheld his money that night he had done good and he will be a poor miserable soul forever.

Here are some more letters from our little friends. They are always welcome.

WAKARACHE, Ellis County, February 13.—Dear Uncle Ike: I have been interested in your letters to my little folks. I was specially interested about

Children's Department.

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FACTS. FACTS.

Truth is Mighty and will Prevail.

Below we give the unsolicited Testimony of a small portion of the great army of sufferers who have been cured by the

PARR ENGLISH PAD,

The only mode of treatment that combines reason and common sense, and which can be relied upon as Absolutely Harmless, Perfectly Reliable, Safe and Effective at all times: a sure cure for all malarial or contagious diseases without drugging the system.

Its wonderful curative power has been well tried and thoroughly tested, and to-day we proudly boast of having received over TWENTY THOUSAND TRUE AND GENUINE CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS. Not one single failure to relieve, nor word of complaint has ever been reported to us. We unhesitatingly and triumphantly proclaim the "Parr English Pad" to be the greatest remedy of the age.

THOENHALE, Milan Co., Feb. 12.—Dear Uncle Ike: I am a little girl, not quite five years old. Cannot read the Bible yet, but will as soon as I can. I can do a great many things to help mamma. I can sew very well. I have pieced a whole quilt in small blocks—called the five patch. I prepared my mamma, and now I am piecing one for grandma. We go to church every Sunday. Bro. Henderson is our preacher. I like him very much. My papa is a Methodist preacher and a farmer. So farwell, Uncle Ike and all my little cousins. With very best wishes for your welfare, I remain your devoted niece.—CORRA LYNN GREGORY.

OSCEOLA, Hill County, February 3.—Dear Uncle Ike: I want to read your Bible class. I want to learn more about my Savior. I will read the Bible through this year, the Lord being my helper. I know the Lord is a very tender of them that diligently seek him, for he will send his angels to comfort and help him. I will read the Bible through this year, the Lord being my helper. I know the Lord is a very tender of them that diligently seek him, for he will send his angels to comfort and help him.

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FACTS. FACTS.

Truth is Mighty and will Prevail.

Below we give the unsolicited Testimony of a small portion of the great army of sufferers who have been cured by the

PARR ENGLISH PAD,

The only mode of treatment that combines reason and common sense, and which can be relied upon as Absolutely Harmless, Perfectly Reliable, Safe and Effective at all times: a sure cure for all malarial or contagious diseases without drugging the system.

Its wonderful curative power has been well tried and thoroughly tested, and to-day we proudly boast of having received over TWENTY THOUSAND TRUE AND GENUINE CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS. Not one single failure to relieve, nor word of complaint has ever been reported to us. We unhesitatingly and triumphantly proclaim the "Parr English Pad" to be the greatest remedy of the age.

THOENHALE, Milan Co., Feb. 12.—Dear Uncle Ike: I am a little girl, not quite five years old. Cannot read the Bible yet, but will as soon as I can. I can do a great many things to help mamma. I can sew very well. I have pieced a whole quilt in small blocks—called the five patch. I prepared my mamma, and now I am piecing one for grandma. We go to church every Sunday. Bro. Henderson is our preacher. I like him very much. My papa is a Methodist preacher and a farmer. So farwell, Uncle Ike and all my little cousins. With very best wishes for your welfare, I remain your devoted niece.—CORRA LYNN GREGORY.

Texas Christian Advocate.

I. 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. THE ADVOCATE acknowledges receipt of a volume entitled: "The Moral Record and Modern Science;" by L. T. Townsend, D. D., author of "Creeds," etc. It is a book both instructive and entertaining. Howard Garnett, Boston, publisher.

PROHIBITION MOVING ON.

A petition signed by 200,000 of the best citizens of North Carolina has been laid before the legislature of that State calling for a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. These represent three times that number of women and children. It will be seen whether the whisky slums and beer toppers of North Carolina have more influence with the law-makers than the law-abiding citizens, who speak in behalf of homes ruined by rum.

PROHIBITION TRIUMPHANT.

On the 22nd the House of the general assembly of the State of Arkansas by a vote of sixty-six to seventeen passed a constitutional amendment submitting to the people the question of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in that State. When it goes before the people it will carry by a like triumphant vote. Kansas has excluded the dram shop. Arkansas is wheeling into the line, and if our legislature fails to respond to the call of the people for the privilege of voting on prohibition, Texas may prepare itself for an invasion of her borders by an army of locusts.

The friends of prohibition in North Carolina are making great efforts to secure the passage of prohibition measures. Petitions were presented the 17th signed by 65,000 persons making an aggregate of 200,000 petitioners who call for relief from the enormous evil. It is thought legislation favorable to the movement will be secured. The people everywhere are waking up to a sense of the injuries the liquor traffic has inflicted on the land. Let the friends of law and order in Texas take courage. We have the best legislature that has ever met in our State House. Let the good men of that body who are making a noble stand for temperance have the moral support of every law-abiding citizen.

THE CAUSE OF CRIME.

A year ago, more or less, a lawyer was seated in his office in the town of Columbus, Texas, when a drunken man reeled in at the door and stretched himself on a table by for some time in a drunken stupor. At length he arose and drawing his revolver—which was a peace officer he was allowed to carry—he sent a ball through the body of the lawyer who was at work at his table. The murdered man staggered to the door and fell, and was dead before his friends could rush to his support. The wretched drunkard, when he was arrested, asserted, and no one doubted his assertion, that he had no knowledge of the act. The man he murdered was his friend. The land was shocked when Currie committed the murder in Marshall, which entailed on the State a heavy bill of costs and brought no small reproach on its fair fame, and yet no man will question the assertion that the deed was committed by a man crazy with strong drink. Last May in a quiet town in Indiana, a man crazed with liquor shot down his own brother. Another brother of the murdered man has published a pamphlet in which he discusses a question worthy the consideration of Texas legislators: "Who," asks this brother, "is the real murderer in this case?" He arraigns the man who sold the liquor; he arraigns society which allows the pernicious traffic; he arraigns the State which has legalized the sale of the liquor which drives men into that temporary insanity which impels them to such bloody deeds. If our legislators fail to arrest by wise and judicious enactments this cause of crime in our State, the day is not far distant when the moral sentiment of Texas will arraign them as responsible for the drunken riots, and fatal affrays which dishonor the name of Texas. Let them rest assured that the names of those men who will give their influence and their votes to the liquor interest will be placed on record; and when upon the dockets of our criminal courts the indictments of red-handed murder committed in the saloons, or by men under the influence of whisky, are read before the courts, the people will hold those men responsible who helped to fasten this cause of crime upon the land. When the evidence proves that the bloody deed was done while the murderer was temporarily insane the men who sold the liquor, and the men who made the liquor traffic legal, will be placed together on trial by an outraged people. When the verdict of guilty of murder is brought in, moral sentiment, aroused at last by the evils of liquor traffic entails upon the land, will not hold those men guiltless who refused the demand of the people to remove from the land that curse that maddens the brain and fits men for murderous deeds.

EDUCATION AND PROPER MORAL CULTURE.

In the discussions of this matter of education and morality the people have been imposed upon by the ledgerman of language. Terms remotely connected have, in this particular connection, been treated as synonymous, and by this jugglery in words politicians have gotten up an educational "corner," a sort of public free school "black Friday." They have talked learnedly in the same breath about "religion," "sectarianism," "connection of church and State," "sectarian religion," as though they were each and all but one thing. They all profess to be agreed as to proper moral culture being a felt want in education. But to get moral culture "simon-pure," unmixt with religion, particularly that sort of religion discovered by the sixteenth legislature, known as "sectarian religion"—that is the great problem. These gentlemen have assumed, as an admitted fact, that morals are in some way distinct from—and, for aught may be, distinct from—religion; that good morals may, as does, exist where there is no religion at all. Now if they sincerely believe this nonsense, they ought to specify the nation, community, tribe, or family, where such a wonderful phenomenon is to be found. That there have been men of good moral character who were not distinctively religious we allow; but that any community, or nation, or any considerable body of people, ever banished religion from among them and continued in the lowest sense a people of good morals, we deny and challenge the proof to the contrary.

And as to the phrases alluded to, religion is not the "church," it is not sectarianism. "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world."—St. James. That is, pure religion is benevolence of life united to purity of heart. Sectarianism is a partisan expression of religious beliefs. The church is the outward organization of religious activity. And *no culture is more or less the result of each of these.* The mad attempt of infidel philosophers to divorce morals and political life from all religion has never been attempted since the days of Robespierre and the horrors of the French Revolution; and is America or any part of it prepared to repeat the experiment? Where is the necessity of it?

It is easy enough to separate church and state; that is one thing. It is impossible to separate religion and the State. Take away God and the Bible and you lose the ten commandments; take away the ten commandments and what moral law or obligation remains? No philosopher has ever been able to demonstrate that the simple moral demand to speak the truth is so universal, so natural, so spontaneous, that governments can dispense with oaths; and oaths are a solemn farce without the sanctions connected with God and eternal retribution. When our legislators talk of proper moral culture in our public schools, but entirely disconnected with religion, they should be honest and brave enough to tell their constituents to what books, to what code, or to what man, they intend to refer the teachers. Is it to be the Koran or the Bible; the ten commandments or the French declaration of rights; Moses or Bob Ingersoll? We demand that they speak out and tell us the sources of their proper moral culture. But if the Bible is the only book that ever gave a pure morality under divine sanctions to the human family, why this illogical howl about "sectarian religion."

There is but one ground of moral obligation known among men, that has ever been known, and therefore recognized as the corner-stone of government, because the only sure basis of obedience and truth: It is the one known in our government—from the pomp and splendor of a presidential inauguration down to the abjuration by witness and jury—"So help me God!" It is the ground set forth by "the greatest man that ever lived," when he stood, a manacled prisoner before Felix and declared: "There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust. And herein do I exercise myself to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men." Men can afford to venture many things on the ground of expediency, of self-interest, or of policy, but there is one thing no man can afford to do, which no man proposes to do, which no man is willing to do, and that is to deliberately do wrong with a purpose to face the decisions connected at last with the lives of the "just and the unjust." Take away these sanctions from your "moral culture," and your laws against lying, perjury, theft, slander, adultery and murder, are worth about as much as Mr. Labatt's Sunday law for Texas with the penalties removed.

Governor Roberts has more than once declared "that any religion is better than no religion." Better for what? for whom? For men, and not for children? or for legislatures but not for schools? He is right if he means, as we suppose he does, that any religion prevailing as a force in a nation is better than none; for you cannot have religion of any sort without some form of morality. Let it take the lowest form of "the church," or the somewhat higher form of "sectarianism," or the highest form of "pure religion," and in each instance morality must be enforced. We repeat, morality has never been maintained entirely divorced from all religion. History has established that as an axiom.

IMMIGRATION—LAW AND ORDER.

We have not at any time glorified the wisdom of a bureau and agents to promote immigration to Texas. The experiments which have been made are by no means satisfactory in their results. It has two sides—one is good, the other is bad. To induce a thrifty, virtuous industrious class of persons to immigrate into the State is very desirable and must commend itself to every well disposed citizen. It may be doubted, however, whether this class of persons are as likely to be reached and influenced by bureaus and agents, as a very different class. The former is an element of strength, while the latter is an element of weakness. How to facilitate the immigration of the good class and discourage the bad is a problem which may well engage the most mature statesmanship of our legislators now assembled at the capital.

To flood the State with a non-producing, thriftless, vicious class of citizens, would be a real calamity. Too many of this class are here already, and greatly retard real prosperity. They fill the penitentiaries, county jails and criminal courts, and augment the burden of taxation on the people. They are a leprous spot on the morals and good name of Texas. They do no good, but much harm—a moral measure from the quinquages of human depravity. They are blacklegs, whisky vendors, thieves and murderers; while the better portion of this class are simply no account to church or State—drones—harmless and worthless to society. If we are not mistaken, full nine-tenths of the long black catalogue of crime in Texas is traceable to vicious immigrants from other lands.

This class of persons are restless adventurers. Dissatisfied with home rule, they are on the *qui vive* for adventure—ready and willing subjects for an immigrant agent. Thousands of these fond birds have found their way to Texas uninvited, greatly to the damage of the good name, peace and happiness of this commonwealth. What assurance can we have that agents will not, though unintentionally, do a more lively business among this willing class of adventurers than among the virtuous and worthy. We were on a down train of the L. & G. N. and there sat opposite to us three persons, a mother and two sons—all well dressed and good looking. They had a bottle of whisky, uncovered, and drank repeatedly; the mother clad in black did not refuse, but imbibed about half as often as did the boys. We learned from their conversation—which was frequently silly—that they were from the North and were going to San Antonio to open a saloon. They—*we suppose*—are now, and will be, representatives of the society and morals of Texas. The little hell which—*we suppose*—they open in San Antonio, and may be in full blast now—under the fostering care of a mother without shame—Texas must adopt as her own, under her present license law. (?)

We propose a substitute for bureaus and agents, without cost to the State; which will keep off the bad and bring in a good class of immigrants.

First. Pass a law requiring all district Judges to give in special charge to all grand juries, all violations of the Sunday law—with a searching scrutiny into the manner in which all officials have discharged the sworn duties of their offices in relation to the same. It is taken for granted that the legislature will make no change in the present law that will lessen its stringency.

Second. Pass a prohibitory law that will stop the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating beverages throughout the State. This is demanded by the virtuous population of the State. Close the saloons; stop the sale of the beverage of death; turn back the tide of blood and demoralization; send relief to stricken hearts, and bread and raiment to starving, half-clad, shoeless women and children. Then Texas, like unto a queen returning from banishment, will robe herself in the livery of innocence and virtue, and receive the universal patriotic homage of all her virtuous subjects.

What effect will this have on immigration? It will attract the good and drive away the vile. It cannot be denied that the bad name of Texas abroad has done much to attract these foul birds to our State, and not less in deterring the better classes from coming. That class of men who would make good citizens and add to the wealth and reputation of the State, do not confine their inquiries to land, water, timber and health. They are curious to know the status of society. Are life, liberty, and property secure, protected and assured by wholesome laws? What of education, morality and religion? Is the state of society such as to warrant confidence in rearing my sons and daughters under its moral and refining influences? Are young people sufficiently educated and disciplined in virtue and industry to make good wives for my sons and good husbands for my daughters?

We suppose that no man of worth would be likely to move into a new country, of choice, until the information indicated by these questions had been sought and more or less obtained.

If the present legislature has the moral spinality and the statesmanship for the emergency of this epoch in the legislation of this great State, and will, with steady and strong hand, throttle this gigantic, bloody tyrant, alcohol—bind him in chains, and confine him in his own native hell—then Texas will have no more use for bureaus and agents to stimulate immigration; it will come—as on wings—like doves to

their windows. The bad will leave as the good come in. The vermin of Texas society will close doors and crawl away and new light will dawn upon this commonwealth.

If the present law-making body is hampered by a constitutional obstruction, or by the presence of so large a majority of the body representing the interests of the whisky vendors of the State as to place a prohibition act beyond their reach, then the next best thing which they can do is to tax with severity the nefarious business and make the vendor responsible in law for any and all damages, directly or indirectly, which may accrue from or grow out of it. This method is being tried in other States with encouraging results. If this legislature fails to do something for the relief of society in this direction, many good people will be sadly disappointed.

WE BE BROTHERS.

A good brother complains that missionaries in the foreign work are paid more promptly and liberally than hundreds of preachers on heavy circuits. He thinks it very hard.

We agree that it is hard that the preacher on any circuit should be poorly paid; but then we can not see how the poorly paid preacher will be helped if the foreign missionary should be starved. It is the business of the mission board, in assessing the salary of the missionary, to adjust his claim to the expenses in the mission field. Must the board neglect its duty because a great many boards of stewards on circuits are unfaithful to their obligations, and neglect their preacher's support? Will one wrong in one portion of the church be relieved by inflicting a like wrong in another? In the bounds of the conference where these poorly paid preachers are found are wealthy circuits and popular stations where the preachers are well supported. Our brother finds fault with the mission board for assessing a support, "and nothing more," for the foreign missionary. Will not his complaint apply with equal force to wealthy circuits and strong stations?

There is still another view of the question. Each field in the church has its peculiar trials. The pastor of many tracts of a wealthy station has trials over a cold and forlorn membership, over the popular amusements of the day; or it may be a choir as delicate to the touch as a sensitive plant, is his peculiar tribulation; the preacher on a hard circuit has to wrestle with all the evils incident to a small and partially paid assessment; and the foreign missionary leaves home and kindred and goes with his family, if he has one, into the coldness and gloom of paganism. Our Master never promised any of us that we would be "carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease," but he bore his own cross before he placed it on his servants, Brethren, let us, like the early followers of Christ, "count it all joy" that we suffer for his sake, and think not so much of the comforts another enjoys in this life as of the glories we will all share when we "meet beyond the river."

CONDENSE.

A good brother recently asked why the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE cannot appear in larger type. The reply was: "With our present type we are over crowded with matter. Every week the editor is compelled to set aside selections with which he would gladly enrich the columns of the ADVOCATE, in order to find space for communications, and other matter which must appear in our columns. Some of our correspondents have also complained that their communications have been condensed. Unless this was done space could not be found for them. Were every article to be published as it reaches the office the ADVOCATE would have to be doubled in size or yet smaller type be employed. There is no elasticity in type. The manuscript must be cut down or all cannot be admitted. Last week several columns which had been set up by the printers had to be set aside until the present issue because we had not the space. We must urge our correspondents to condense as far possible. Your articles will not lose but gain force by this process. Avoid prolix introductions and redundancies of every character. The severest tax on the editor is found in the task of condensing correspondence. A fact or thought gains no force by spreading it through a half dozen sentences. Diffuse composition is an indication of immature thought. If our correspondents would condense it would save the editor a vast amount of labor. If they neglect the task he must perform it."

ADVANCED IDEAS.

In a previous issue we criticised the pet phrase, *Advanced Ideas*, as applied to certain fungus, abnormal human speculations, falsely dignified by the name of science, whose chief virtue is in that they furnish a scheme which in the professed estimation of their authors sets aside and annuls the Mosaic history of the creation. It may be laid down as an axiom that true religion and true science can never antagonize each other. Truth and error are, in the nature of things, in eternal conflict; while truth, evolved from any department of God's dominions, is in perfect harmony with itself, and with all other truths, wherever found. It follows, therefore, that if the religion of the Bible be true, and science be true, they must be in harmony. The book written by Dr. Draper—the title of which is *The Conflict Between Science and Religion*—is scholarly, learned and snakey in design, containing an un-

blushing falsehood in its title. This falsehood in the title holds through the book in consummate ability, and sends its virulent rancid streams down through the entire volume. It is a slander on both science and religion. It finds its counterpart in an attempt to array in deadly hostility virtue and honesty, or love and purity.

But these are the straits to which infidelity is reduced in its recent crusade against Christianity. It is learnedly absurd. It boasts in falsehood and riots in hate. Its name is lie and its nature is fiendish. It was conceived of sin and born of the devil.

The phrase, *advanced ideas*, is not infrequently applied to new phases of Christian doctrine. Not a few theological thinkers are inventing new canons of exegetical analysis and evolving new ideas which are claimed not only to be new, but grand improvements on the old systems of theology, held and prized by our fathers and sacredly cherished by the church in her march down the ages. The following proposition is axiomatic: There is nothing new in religion; therefore, anything new in religion is false. If the reader will stop and devote one hour to consecutive thought on this proposition he will be apt to concede its truth as not admitting of an exception. If there is anything new in religion, involving any change in its nature or requirements, what is that something? Is it doctrine? It certainly cannot be, as the old and new Testaments are in perfect doctrinal harmony. Are the rules of faith and practice less stringent in this fast age, than when thirty-five miles was a full day's travel, and a month was requisite to transfer news from Washington to Texas? No indeed! Our religion is the same in every age and place. Then what are we to understand by *advanced thought* in religion? There are certain limitations to religious thought which are not very well understood, and we may not attempt to define, but the great cardinal doctrines and the fundamental principles of Christianity are so well defined and so generally understood and believed as to render their repetition unnecessary in this connection; and any grave departure from any one of them carries with it a suspicion, if not a damaging accusation, of heresy. We have been watching with care the numerous departures from well defined orthodoxy with the laudable desire to keep pace with the fast age and store our mind with *advanced ideas*. But we have been doomed to disappointment in that advanced ideas mean a retrogression of ideas—a falling back on old heresies, which are gray with age, musty with the dust of polemics, and defunct. Henry Ward Beecher and Canon Farrar created a sensation by *advanced ideas* in theology; but when the world recovered from the shock long enough to examine their deliverances it was found that the one had changed hell into a reformatory school, to discipline its inmates for endless felicity in Heaven; and the other had put out its fires and abolished its existence.

What was this but a lapse into the old spavined heresy of Universalism. A Rev. Mr. Emerson of Kentucky has recently shocked the readers of the *Theological and Healthful Monthly* by publishing a thesis on the atonement; in which he gives us a clever rebuke of Pelagianism of the fifth century.

We will not worry our readers with further illustrative examples in this line of thought, which is only intended as suggestive in the direction of *advanced thought*, so-called.

The shadow is going back on the dial; old systems of heresy are being rejuvenated, redressed and set on their feet, as things of attractive beauty, and labeled *advanced ideas*.

The church in many places is infected with the mania of the *new*. Theology is neither studied nor appreciated. Doctrinal sermons are not popular. The old land-marks have lost their charm with many. Let the preachers sound the alarm—call back the infected disciples to first principles and strike for victory in the year of grace 1881.

SECTARIANISM AND THE PUBLIC FREE SCHOOLS.

It ought not to be matter of surprise to quote the language of his excellency, Gov. Roberts, in his special message of the 27th ult., "That the religious part of the community feel that their influence for good is ignored and even repelled" by our present school laws. The fact is patent that in their dread of what they please to call "sectarian religion," our late constitutional convention, the sixteenth legislature, and the board of education have proscribed the Christian religion as an educational force, and so put it before the youth of the land as to awaken suspicion that its claims are unjust, its teachings false, and its general effect hurtful to society. How shall we account for this? Is it that the majority of those who made and interpreted the obnoxious laws are infidels? Did they wish to put themselves on record with the National Assembly of France, when that atheistical body solemnly decreed that there is no God, and that death is an eternal sleep? Did they mean in this, the nineteenth century, and in the Christian State of Texas, to stigmatize as dangerous the traditional beliefs of our fathers, out of which beliefs has grown whatever is distinctively good in our civilization? We can not believe it. True, infidelity would naturally assert itself through such legislation; but perhaps a large majority of those who supported these measures were Christians in belief; and some, charity would admit, were Christians in practice. Yet under some impulse they put to

record these laws to surprise future generations, and fill with regret all lovers of religious freedom. We will not so far call in question their intelligence as to assume that they were outwitted by a knot of infidels; or their integrity, by insinuating that they were in the main political hacks, ready to sacrifice the most sacred rights of a Christian people upon the altar of ambition. While the Christian public deprecates and calls upon the present legislature to correct these laws, let us do those who enacted them justice. We honestly submit that the average religious sentiment of those who call themselves Christians is to blame in this matter. We submit that the key to this unfortunate legislation is not found in the word, "religion," qualified even by the word "Christian," but in the word "sectarian." As has been shown in these columns, there is nothing in this word, correctly defined, that should have so alarmed the assembled wisdom of our solons. But there is a popular sense answering to the thing so named—*party-spirit over dogmas concerning religion*. It is with inexpressible mortification that the fact compels us to admit that the Christian world has for ages been full of the things answering to our definition. Look at Christianity, as it presents itself in the precepts and the life of the Crucified. The highest ideal of all the virtues combined possible to the human mind, and more, is before us in that full orbed character and system of ethics. Love, brotherhood, unity, is there incarnated. Mankind expects, and of right, that Christians will be like Christ—that love, brotherhood, unity, will mark their intercourse with each other and all men else. Who, in the language of our chief executive, "that is elevated above the retaliatory and revengeful creed of a savage Indian or barbarian" could object to the inculcation of such a religion from *any book, or by any necessary form, whether of worship in the common schools?* Does not the State find its best citizens among those who are most Christ-like? If so, does not common sense demand that no obstructions shall be put by the State in the way of the full play of the educational forces that develop the Christ-like character?

But here our legislators meet the practical difficulty. "Sectarianism," as we have defined it, holds Christianity in leading-strings. Love, unity, brotherhood, ought long since have been realized as a universal fact in the Christian world, but it has not been. The Jesuit is abroad, volunteering to teach our children for Christianity, the creed of hatred that lit the fires of the Inquisition, and would do it again could he have his way. The *High Churchman* steps forth and claims to be the sole custodian of truth, and consigns all who do not accept his dogma of apostolical succession to the unmerciful mercies of God. The *Unitarian* excludes all from fellowship who do not fall in with his dogma of a model succession from John the Baptist. The followers of Wesley and Calvin—well, their creeds proscribe none who hold to Christ the head; but even they have not gotten out of shallow-water of controversy. What a pitiable sight! A thousand little papers through the thoroughfares of the Christian world, pleading for a following, and offering to do our thinking for us, and denying us the right of brotherhood unless we gulp down unquestioningly their dogmas. True, the common sense of the world ought to see in all this the earmarks of the father of discord, and not to mistake it for Christianity; but it does not. Stephen Girard mistook this counterfeit for the true coin, and tried to fence his orphans in from the pernicious influence of sectarian strife. The legislators of our own State have made the same mistake. Their work rightly understood is a rebuke to this anti-Christian spirit of wrangling and proselytism. Who would have our public schools made the headquarters of bigots, in which to recruit from the ranks of other churches their own? The common sense of mankind is learning to dispise the supreme littleness of all such work. In proportion as such attempts are mistaken for Christian enterprise, does infidelity recruit her ranks?

The question remains, how to get Christian influences into the schools without this demon of discord. His excellency, in the message before us, evidently feels that there is great difficulty attending the endeavor. It is a remarkable deliverance, this message. We say this in no unfriendly spirit of criticism. The governor does not set up to be a theologian; yet he detects in the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Sermon upon the Mount, the religion that "embraces the duty and relations of man to man in society, and the duty and relations of man to his maker;" and these he would have taught in the public schools. To this, with all the emphasis permitted a Methodist preacher, we say, *amen!* But when he goes on to draw the line between religion and sectarianism we are puzzled. The ten commandments ought to be taught, but reading them out of a particular book (the Bible) is sectarianism, and cannot be tolerated! The Lord's prayer should be taught, but the practice in the schools of any form of worship, is sectarianism! The sermon upon the mount should enter into the moral culture of the pupils, for indeed it is a wonderful exposition of "man's duty to man in society, and of man's duty to his Maker;" but "the inculcation in any way of the particular tenets of any creed whatever 'is sectarianism.'" As the terms of this proposition make it a universal "tenet;"

That man, has a maker is included in this illustration of sectarianism! We repeat, considering its source, all this is unmarkable. The traditional John Doe and Richard Roe, were they living, might get the governor's idea of sectarianism, as distinguished from religion; but we confess to our inability to do so. Surely he does not mean that it is in using a book while teaching its contents; in using the Lord's prayer in religious devotion while teaching it; in inculcating the "tenet" that we have a maker, while teaching "our relations to Him." The exigencies of political policy may suggest itself to some as the cause of this confusion; but charity places her negative upon it, and "thinketh no evil;" and we positively forbid this explanation.

After all, how to relate religious instruction to our free school system is not, we believe, an insoluble problem. We offer the following:

1. Let it be understood that this is not a land of atheists, Buddhists or Mohammedans, but a Christian land—that ours is a Christian civilization, vitalized by the warmth and light pouring from the pages of an open Bible; that as a Christian people, we will not permit the combined forces of infidelity and Catholicism to legislate, by any general law, the Bible, prayer and sacred song out of the free schools of the State. We will permit no laws to remain in our statute book that stigmatizes and excludes from our children, anywhere, the Bible—that life germ of our Protestant Christian civilization. We do not ask that by general enactment it be put into the public schools. It was there by prescriptive right until excluded by the board of education. But we do demand that as general enactment shall exclude it, we will not consent to the formulation by the spirit of intolerance of any general law that shall forbid the worship of Almighty God *anywhere*; that those who are immediately concerned may desire to worship.

2. Let the matter, when the reading of the Bible and prayer are objected to by any number of a school community, be submitted to a popular vote of such community, and let the majority have its way in this matter. This is democratic.

3. Let the tenets of any and all denominations of Christians that distinguish therefrom any others be excluded from the religious instruction given in the free schools by the most rigid enactments. Let all violations of such enactments be cognizable before the County Judge, and on conviction let the guilty forfeit their licenses to teach in the free schools.

4. Let all such schools, owned by the several Christian churches in the State, as conform to the above requirements, be recognized as free schools, and share on an equal footing with all others in the free public school funds.

Neither the State nor the churches should be jealous of, and try to cripple and exclude the other. The exigencies of the times demand that every available force should be wielded and delivered upon the the strongholds of ignorance and crime.

There are 6000 Episcopalians in North Carolina and 204,000 Baptists, and yet nearly one half of the Board of Visitors and faculty of the State university are of the Episcopal church, while the Baptists have but one member of the faculty, and but one or two among the sixty-five visitors. Texas manages these matters differently. Its policy is to keep all sorts of church members out of its State schools, and is specially careful that the Almighty himself shall have no representation in the common schools.

(From the Waco Examiner.)

Tribute to the Memory of Mrs. J. D. Shaw.

A sadder announcement has never been made than the one made in yesterday's *Examiner*, that Mrs. J. D. Shaw was dead. Stretched on her bed with only a moment's warning from those who held her so dear, she was yet young in life and beautiful in all beautiful ways. Clinging with a devotion that was touching in its greatness to her husband, her heart burning with a tender yearning over the cradle of a new-born babe, she was ever watchful over the children of her guardian care. Her love glowed in her sympathies, and burned with increasing ardor, like sweet and holy incense upon the altar of home devotion; and to-day there is not a heart that knows her but throbs with the deepest sorrow for those who loved her best and are sorest stricken. But, though she has gone to rest, we do not feel that she is taken entirely from them—that sainted mother's influence will still hover like a holy benediction over the left family, and draw them by unseen cords to herself in heaven.

How beautiful the influence of such a life! There was none knew her but to love her. There was none knew her but will feel some lasting influence to restrain them from unholly thoughts and deeds, and woo and win them to better things. As the sinking sun sets behind the western hills, leaving behind it the soft, mellow rays of twilight to light some weary pilgrim to his distant home, so her beautiful spirit, though it has gone to rest, left behind rays of holy influence that will guide many souls to a haven of everlasting rest. Let us treasure her memory. Let us emulate her life; let us seek the holy impulses that made her life blissful and her memory sacred. Let us go often to the spot where her body lies entombed, and while we linger there remember how dear she was, how short and fleeting her existence, how sorrowfully we buried her away; and may we realize that this life is short, but that yonder our days flow on forever, that in a little while we shall span the dark between and gather to enjoy the fruits we have harvested from our years.

A FRIEND.

The chamber of commerce of San Francisco has matured a memorial to congress, urging the repayment to Japan of \$1,465,214 of the indemnity fund.



Texas Christian Advocate.

The last addition (of \$500) to the conscience fund in the U. S. Treasury has renewed speculation on the subject.

It would seem that Mr. Eads' ship railway scheme is a sort of second-hand invention. One A. M. G. Sebillot, a French engineer, has warned Mr. Eads that he must not infringe a certain patent that he, the Frenchman, took, not some years ago on an invention for transferring ships over land by rail.

The following story is told of a two-story brick house, in the suburbs of Boston, whose doors and windows are nailed up, and which has never been occupied.

The statistics of New York manufacturers have disclosed a singular article of manufacture, to-wit: the comb foundation in which the bees deposit their honey.

A story is told of Van Amburg, the great lion-tamer, now dead, the occasion, while in a barroom, he was asked how he got his wonderful power over animals.

At the close of the trial at Winchester, Tennessee, of the alleged Laprade murderers, Judge Stark gave his charge to the jury, and the sheriff started with the five prisoners, viz: James Higgins, Lock Mallory, Leon Thwent, Robert Thwait and James Elder.

The marriage of the Crown Prince Rudolph, of Austria, and the Princess Stephanie, of Belgium, has been definitely fixed to take place in May.

EADS HAS BEEN WARNED. A Frenchman Claims a Patent on the Ship Railway Scheme.

It would seem that Mr. Eads' ship railway scheme is a sort of second-hand invention. One A. M. G. Sebillot, a French engineer, has warned Mr. Eads that he must not infringe a certain patent that he, the Frenchman, took, not some years ago on an invention for transferring ships over land by rail.

The official statement of British commerce for 1880 shows the imports and exports of merchandise for three years, to compare thus:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Imports, Exports. Data for 1878, 1879, 1880.

Gold imports, Gold exports, Silver imports, Silver exports.

The Archbishop of Dublin in the name of the bishops assembled at Weymouth, has replied to the Pope's letter.

Excluding the smaller crops, Messrs. Huth & Co., of London, make the quantity at the disposal of the coffee trade for the year 1881, compared with former years, as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Europe, U. S. Data for 1881, 1880.

Gen. Skobeloff's forces are returning home to Russia. This indicates a stay in the movements of Russia in Asia for the present.

SYMPTOMS.—Slight pain in the side, the skin and eyes assume a thick yellow coat, digestion is impaired, an unpleasant sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach is experienced, the bowels are irregular, the mind fretful, the memory weakened, sometimes a slight cough, coldness of the hands and feet, sometimes loss of appetite and at others unnatural craving for food, dizziness of the head blurring before the eyes, depressed spirits, feeling of uncertainty, of having left something undone but can't tell what it is.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.—"You will please let it be known to the world that your Regulator has saved me from the grave. I have suffered for many years with Indigestion and Liver Complaint, and took everything that was recommended to me without any relief, until I tried Simmons' Liver Regulator; it has cured me entirely. Recommend it to the human race."

BOHNSMORSE AND PHOSPHATE IN Indigestion and General Debility.

I have used the Acid Phosphate in my own family in case of indigestion and general debility, with entirely satisfactory results.

The West Virginia senate has voted out the proposed amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks.

The secret of perfect health is invariably found by those who take "Sellers' Liver Pills."

In consequence of the advance of Russia on Horat by river and valley, Ayob Khan has declared war against the Ameer and has already occupied Maimund.

Purge out the morbid humors of the blood, by a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as healthier bodies.

On the 18th Sir Stafford Northcote, leader of the conservatives, said that while approving Mr. Gladstone's motion many of his party were embarrassed by the new rules of the House, and cited points in the rules. The speaker deferred reply until the next sitting of the House.

A most righteous judgment awarded Dr. Lindsay for the wonderful cures performed by his "Blood Searcher."

Pond's Extract, for Pains, Aches and Injuries, is something that which people once try it they can never be induced to change for anything else.

A fire at Bennington, Vermont, on the 15th, destroyed the Essex mills, loss, \$35,000. A fire at Hamilton, Ohio, were burned on the 18th, loss, \$35,000. A fire on the 17th, at Scottsboro, Alabama, destroyed property valued at \$40,000. Twenty-four houses were burned.

People are constantly changing their homes from East to West and from North to south or vice versa, in search of a healthy state.

The census office announces the following: Total population of the country, 25,529,832 males, 31,632,282 females.

Some believe that even this form of trial is not perfectly free from prejudice. But in our section, St. Jacobs Oil has been tried by that great jury, the public, and has been judged the infallible cure for Rheumatism and all painful diseases.

Dr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality in endorsing the use of the remedy, has become known and popular to the entire country.

A GREAT REVELATION. Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Timely Suggestions About Securing It.

Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Chas. Craig Before the Metropolitan Scientific Institution.

The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only when they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life.

That Gen. Washington was bled to death, his last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who "bled him copiously."

Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all created things.

My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could obtain my lungs were also badly involved; I could rest nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back and bowels caused me to long for death as a relief.

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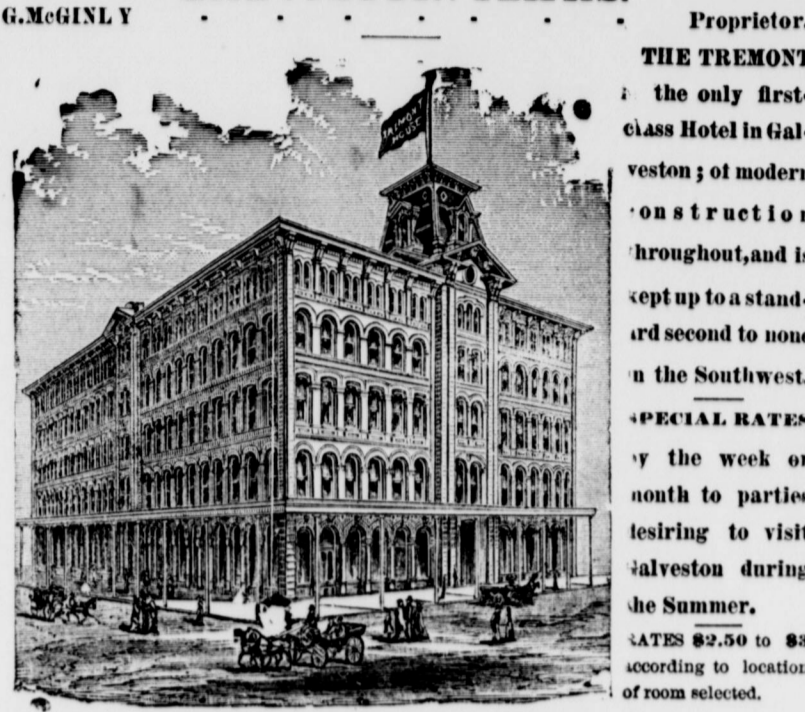
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PEARS—Standards well known kinds, 30c. Keiffer's Hybrid Pear, absolutely hardy, 25c. Write for catalogue.

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Texas Christian Advocate.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

On the 19th Mr. Parnell started for Ireland.

Small-pox has made its appearance in the Massachusetts State prison.

Four more of the students killed at the massacre fire at Munich have since died.

A general election will be held in Spain in September, and the Cortes will be held in October.

The insect oil works of Kellogg & McDougal, opposite New York, were burned the 21st. Loss \$70,000.

The Governor of Indiana will call a special election on March 14, to test the public sentiment on the constitutional amendments.

Gen. Wood will superintend the march and reinforcements for Gen. Colley in his war with the Boers.

A collision on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, on the 17th, killed the engineer and fireman.

The first clause of the coercion bill in the House of Commons was adopted the 18th, by a vote of 302 to 44.

Gen. Melon, the Italian Minister of War, is ill, and on the 22d was reported to be dying.

Pierce's Palace Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., was burned the 16th. Loss nearly \$500,000.

The New York Senate on the 18th passed, without dissent, an act to amend the bill to incorporate the Mexican Southern railroad.

Advices from Alexandria, Egypt, state that Lesert, the French explorer, and all his company have been murdered by the Gallas tribe.

The czar has sent a detachment to the famine-stricken villages in the provinces, to distribute money among the distressed people.

The elevator at St. Louis is expected to send out, the week beginning with the 20th, nearly 400,000 bushels of wheat with much more to follow.

All the military authorities met in a great assembly on the 14th, to consider the people, on the 20th. The Porte is preparing for war.

The House adopted an order designating Saturday, the 26th, for memorial services of the late Hon. Fernando Wood.

A snow-storm the 18th extended throughout Northern Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. It is thought it will again blockade the railroads.

The press bill which passed the French Chamber of Deputies the 18th, contains an amnesty claim apply to all clauses except obscenity.

The election of Herr Von Gossler as president of the German Reichstag is the first instance where an official connected with the ministry has been elected to office.

A Paris dispatch states that Mr. Parnell stated to Victor Hugo in Paris that when the Irish insurrection would be legitimate the League discouraged such an attempt as the Irish are unwarlike.

The hand winter has very seriously injured the wheat crop of the great grain region of Kansas and the west. The estimates of damage run from ten up to seventy-five per cent.

The remains of Hon. Fernando Wood of New York reached St. Louis from Hot Springs, Ark., the 16th. His son, James Wood, and Mrs. Baldwin were on the train.

The directors of the United States Cable company on the 16th filed in the United States circuit court bill of complaint against the great consolidation of the telegraph companies.

The bark Hazard struck on the south Shoals Saturday night, the night of the 15th. The captain and two men reached shore in a small boat. The second mate and six men were lost.

A royal decree at Athens, has called out the reserves. The largest college in Athens has been converted into an hospital. The troops of Morea are being gradually moved northward.

The New Orleans cotton exchange, in a resolution laid before the United States Senate, the 21st, endorsed the plan of Captain Eads for building a ship railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and asking congressional aid therefor.

The village of Breveires, in the department of Savoy, France, was totally destroyed by two avalanches the 19th. Fifteen persons were killed, and the damage was estimated at \$50,000 francs.

Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for Ireland, on the 17th, at a cabinet meeting gave the necessary notice of a motion such as is here referred to, be presented the following Monday in regard to the protection bill.

Nashville sends out the report that on the morning of the 19th, Duffy and Murphy in the LaGrange murders, who turned State's evidence, were found hanging by their necks to the limb of a tree.

The Porte has informed Germany and Austria that the maximum of the concessions it will make to Greece include the cessions of the whole of Thessaly and a portion of Epirus, but the Porte refuses to cede Janina, Metzeer or Prussa.

At midnight, the 21st, Mr. Gladstone moved that the amendment to the protection bill be put forthwith. It was carried by a vote of 415 to 63. The cabinet council have decided that they can not postpone the Ames bill until after the passage of the Army bill.

Hostilities in the region of Cape Coast Castle, Africa, are expected immediately. The Ashantes are within three days' march of the garrison point. Four hundred and fifty troops and the crew of a gunboat and some galling guns are being landed.

The London Times says that the demand of the Boers that the British evacuate the Transvaal, and that a commissioner be appointed to settle the future relations of the Transvaal with Great Britain, do not augur an early peace. Mr. Gladstone, in answer to questions, said that the government had taken steps to stop effusion of blood and settle the trouble with the Boers, but gave no details at present.

On the 21st representative Chamber, of Mississippi, offered in the House, a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury to obtain and furnish the House with information as to the cost of production in Europe of every article on which import duty is assessed in this country. The object is to make the duty equal to the excess of cost of production in this country, together with cost of freight added.

On the 21st Senator Maxey presented the resolutions of the Texas Legislature for an act granting permission to construct a railway across the State from the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

It is said that the strike of colliers in South Yorkshire, England, will soon embrace 20,000 men. The greatest destination now prevails.

Gen. Collom of Chicago, after an interview with Gen. Garfield, considers it settled that Robert F. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, will be offered the position of secretary of the interior.

The Light House Board has given notice, that about 10th of March, the light displayed by the light-house inside the bar at the entrance of Galveston bay shall be changed from fixed white to fixed red.

A fire the night of the 15th broke out in the Italian bark Ercole, at New Orleans, loaded for Bremen, and which had a crew of 120 men. The entire cargo was more or less injured by fire or water.

An attempt to explode a dynamite mine the night of the 15th, under the wall of the Logan's Bush Barracks, Dublin, was prevented by the perpetrator being discovered by a chance passer.

The Tennessee Legislature has accepted the invitation to witness the inauguration of the President elect and nearly all the members will be present.

On the 17th the house, after an all night contest, passed the river and harbor bill. The Texas appropriation resolution exchange, has gone to the senate, and has been read the first time. It will likely pass without alteration.

William Winderstock has been appointed internal revenue collector of the fourth district, Texas, to succeed Gen. Melon, who is appointed collector of customs, Galveston.

Gen. Garfield denies having made any pledge whatever respecting his cabinet appointments. Thousands of applications for office have come in which are filed for future reference.

Gen. Skoboleff telegraphs from Grooktepe, the 12th, that pacification is progressing favorably. The chief provisions, flour, and one thousand families have returned and are pardoned.

It is understood in London that if a part of the Transvaal, to which the Boers have fair claim, be declared independent the remaining and larger part shall remain under British rule, and the president will be appointed at the capital of the Boers. The president of the Orange Free States telegraphs that he has taken stringent precautions to preserve the neutrality of the States.

Gen. Evelyn Wood and his forces have reached Newcastle and are in communication with the forces of Gen. Colley.

The Boers have retreated in two columns, one of 2000 men and the other of 1000. The latter went into the Orange Free States, England, now that the soldiers are giving way, can honorably grant these people their independence. The terms of peace have been under discussion for some days, but they have not yet been made public.

The military were sent from Nashville to Winchester, Franklin county, to guard the Poes who are under trial for the murder of Baker. The excited crowd of soldiers and the military with arms, gathered around the court house eager to get possession of the prisoners, who were removed to Nashville under military escort.

At a masked fête of the academy of painters, at Munich, the 18th, the costume of some of the students caught fire and four were burned to death, four fatally and four seriously injured. The fire was caused by a cigar lighting the dress of a masquerader in the costume of an Esquimaux who rushed in his pain and terror among others setting their inflammable costumes on fire.

The Tennessee Senate the 19th introduced a resolution, a resolution condemning the action of the mob at Springfield which took some prisoners from the custody of the court and killed them. The resolution says that mob law must be suppressed if the whole power of the State must be employed. The governor is called upon to use all means to arrest and punish the guilty parties, and the active support of the legislature is pledged to aid him in his efforts to maintain the law.

On the 16th the House was at work on the Bill, and a resolution was passed for the efforts of abolitionists-it will have passed. It is considered certain that it will pass, and that the appropriations to Galveston and other points in Texas will not be amended.

The Earl of Kimberley, Colonial Secretary, declined to state in the house of lords, the 16th, in answer to questions, what positions were pending between the government and the Boers. Lord Beaconsfield suggested that danger might arise from negotiations with a belligerent with whom the government was not yet successful in war.

A company of San Simon cow-boys, as they are called, a band of cattle thieves leading from the Texas border on the Rio Grande and other portions of the great western frontier, have been committing fearful depredations among the cattle ranches of Sonora, the Mexicans, who complain that the raiders are worse than Indians, are arming to resist them, and say unless the American government arrests them, serious trouble must result. The stock men are suffering from the same marauders.

News from Beyrout, the 15th, state that on Sunday, the 13th, a Christian was murdered by a Turk, and a number of Christians fled from the town and went to their village, when they were met by the Turks and a fight ensued, in which seventeen were killed. It is not stated how many of the killed were Christians. The fighting was renewed on Monday, but the result is not given. Business is suspended at Beyrout, the bazars closed, and great excitement prevails.

The coercion bill was before the House of Commons the 16th, and the debate was sharp. One of the House rulers, Mr. Bizzard, was compelled to retreat a large number of the raiders. He said the Irish party must retire in a body from the House and announce to their constituents that nothing remains but sullen acquiescence, or appeal to force in opposition to that force employed against them, or else make a steadfast attempt to deepen and widen the agitation by appealing to the great masses of England and Scotland against the territorial policy of England which dominates parliament. The last alternative, he said, affords grounds for hope. The future of Ireland, for a generation, depends on the tenant farmer remaining firm in their refusal either to pay unjust rents or to take evicted farms. If they waver, they will prove they are only fit for slavery.

Herr Von Gossler, conservative, has been elected president of the German Reichstag, Vice Count Von Arnim Bertsberg, who declined the chair.

The Pope has expressed his indignation at the action of Mr. Parnell and the leading members of the Land League, who, after having been endorsed by the Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland as sincere patriots, have now formed an alliance with Henri Rochefort, an anti-clerical. These utterances of the Pope in the political affairs of Ireland may tend to the alienation of that people from the papal church.

On the night of the 19th, the speaker of the House of Commons said that after considering the various questions and suggestions made on the bill he had framed a new rule in lieu of those announced on the 17th; it reads thus: "That in committee on any urgent bill, or in the stage known as the consideration of a bill as amended, a minister can move that the committee be dissolved, and any amendments or new clauses standing on the notice paper, shall, after a certain day, or hour, be put forth with the bills, and such motion by a minister shall forthwith be put from the chair, but not exceeding by the vote of two to one majority."

The funding bill on the 17th was before the senate. The amendment of the committee, fixing the interest rate at 3 1/2, instead of 3 per cent., fixed by the house, was rejected by a vote of 22 yeas to 33 noes. The amendment making the interest rate semi-annually was agreed to. Also the amendment to create a 3-20 instead of a 3-10 loan; also the substitution of the term "Treasury Notes" for "Certificates," as applied to short loans, and inserting the words "not exceeding by the vote of two to one majority" in the amount of \$200,000,000 of such notes, and providing for their issue in denominations of \$10 or some multiple of that sum not exceeding \$1000; also amendments providing that treasury notes shall be paid semi-annually, and that those of a less denomination than \$100 shall be registered. Also, amendment increasing the expense of advertising and disposing of loans from 1/2 to 1/3 of per cent, and the secretary, from time to time, to assist the process of refunding by purchase or by paying off maturing bonds from funds in the treasury, and providing this shall be done by the secretary, and the secretary of the treasury, etc., making bonds receivable for circulation, and providing that only interest bearing securities of the United States shall be receivable as collateral for government deposits were agreed to without debate.

The Arkansas legislature on the 22nd inst., by a joint resolution, fixed the pronunciation of the name of that State to Arkansaw.

One thousand car loads of corn, equivalent to 1,000,000 bushels, were sold the 18th on the track at East St. Louis at thirty-nine cents per bushel, for shipment to Baltimore.

A large land league meeting was held at St. Peter's Academy, Brooklyn, Rev. Father Franzoni, an Italian priest, made a strong address.

The National Association of Mexican war veterans met in Louisville, Kentucky, the 22d. About 200 veterans were present. The speakers were Gen. Wm. Hamilton, D. H. Maury, McCombs and others.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by the closing of business houses and military displays at New Orleans, New York, Richmond, Alexandria, Philadelphia and other points.

The grand stand at Alexandria Va., 22d broke down; President Hayes, Senator Withers and others went down with it, but none were seriously hurt.

The grand jury of Barlington, South Carolina, on the 22d found a true bill against Col. Ash for the murder of Col. Shannon in a duel. The trial is set for the 1st of March.

A colored woman, named Sallie Matthews, a servant of Iam Cody, of Nashville, Tennessee, is under trial for putting arsenic in the drinking water, of which Cody is dying, and his three children are hopelessly ill.

George Hall, of Nashville, Tennessee, being indicted for duels by a law-suit, named Ryan, got a shot gun, and without warning shot Ryan dead.

A traveling spiritualist appeared before an audience in Danville, Virginia, the 22d, but his grants were so transparently false, that he was soon driven out of town by a mob of angry citizens, but the tramp left on the night train and escaped.

The general assembly of Arkansas on the 22d passed in the House a resolution submitting a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor in the State by a vote of 66 to 17.

It is rumored at Liverpool that the King of Ashantee can put 90,000 men in the field. In that case the war on the gold coast of Africa will be no child's play. It seems the civilization will have to open its way to the heart of Africa along a bloody track.

The Pope in an address to the Cardinals on the 20th, in reply to their congratulations on the anniversary of his elevation to the pontificate, expressed sorrow at the renewed insults and attacks heaped on the church in nearly every 21st of 10 months. Mainz granted a jubilee, he said, would be inaugurated this year throughout Christendom for the purpose of imporing the Almighty to bestow better times on the church.

The chamber of Deputies on the 22d rejected by a vote of 303 to 139 the motion for inquiry into the alleged promise of the government to furnish 30,000 muskets to Greece. In Gambetta's speech he said that would impose on himself a certain reserve until the day when the country might think fit to designate him plainly to fill another role. The Temps infers that Gambetta would not decline the Premiership when called on to take it.

Japanese authorities permit native but foreign missionaries to preach in the prisons.

The American Congregationalists have appropriated \$31,052 for mission work in Spain and Austria.

A local option memorial signed by 19,000 persons has been presented to the legislature of Tennessee.

There are ninety-seven full members of the Chinese Methodist mission in San Francisco and ten on probation.

The emperor of Brazil has offered to pay the expenses of Protestant missionaries who may be assigned to that field.

There are 33,321 German members of the Northern Methodist church. Of these 41,388 are in the United States and 11,336 in Germany.

The Baltimore conference of the Southern Methodist church will meet at Harrisonburg, Virginia, the 9th of March; Bishop McEyre is the preside.

The Protestant Episcopal church has made remarkable advance in Colorado, and there is no doubt resting on its twenty-six churches.

Rev. Dr. Kettle, the Baptist Evangelist, who visited Galveston several years ago, is conducting revival services in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Mrs. Fong Sam Toy, a Chinese woman, of San Francisco, has been admitted by baptism into the Baptist church.

A new lecture hall has been erected by the Young Women's Christian Association, of Liverpool, England, at a cost of about \$3,500.

The English revisers of the New Testament held their closing session the 12th. Altogether they have devoted 100 days to the task, and the average attendance has been sixteen.

The salvation army represented by the English emigrants who came to this country in October, 1879, has grown to twelve corps, in twelve districts, who hold 172 weekly services and report 2500 conversions.

The supreme court of Maine has decided that trustees have no authority to create a debt for the erection of a meeting house." In other words ecologically mortgages are null and void.

Moody and Sankey expect to remain at San Francisco until March 1st, and after a brief rest will resume their labors in Europe. Their stay of New Orleans has been postponed.

Two missionaries sent out by Mr. Guinness' training institute, London, has begun labors among the Portuguese in the Cape de Verde Island. The people are heathen and idolaters.

Paul Demaguelon, a converted Hindu, recently visited his former home. His parents and brothers looked on him with contempt, and shutting the door in his face, refused to recognize him.

There are 285 Indian youths learning trades in the government workshops. They are under moral and religious instruction.

There were 4293 books published in England in 1880. Of the 975 were more religious books than of any other class.

The American Board has 66 seminaries and colleges at its mission stations in foreign lands. This is more than infidelity has accomplished in a thousand years.

There are eighteen different evangelical societies at work in Syria, who have an aggregate of 1000 communicants, 80 foreign preachers and teachers, 200 native helpers, and an average attendance in their congregations of 45,000.

Governor Plained, of Maine, has announced his purpose to exercise the authority conferred upon him by the constitutional clause of the act of 1880, to enforce the prohibitory laws in any part of the State where the municipal authorities or sheriffs refuse or neglect to do their duty.

Father O'Connor of the Independent Catholic Church of New York, has received into his church over three hundred persons. Five are young men who were students in Catholic colleges and monasteries.

The city of Jerusalem is being rebuilt. The Jews will be the first with gas, and a street railroad will be run to the top of the Mount of Olives. It will be difficult to associate these modern innovations with its antiquity.

Bismarck has under consideration a law to submit to the German Parliament that persons who are addicted to an average degree of habitual drunkenness, be placed under guardians, and persons selling liquor to notorious drunkards be fined.

The Woman's Temperance Union and the Citizens League, of Chicago, are making strong efforts to suppress the sale of liquor to minors. There are both state statutes and city ordinances, which the city authorities are sworn to enforce, but they fail to perform their duty. The fact that the whisky traffic demoralizes sworn officers of the law, and that some influence agents will wink at the violation of the law, is one of the most significant and alarming facts connected with the pernicious business.

We call attention to the advertisement of Dr. Rippeot's balsam for lung diseases. Those familiar with its use claim that it is one of the best remedies on the market. It cures every cough and lung remedies. It contains no opium which constipates the bowels and is dangerous in over doses. Broomrape balsam contains neither opium, ipecac or prussic acid, hence is harmless and pleasant to take. It acts on the liver, kidneys and spleen. Try it for croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma and for ministers' sore throat.

A party of one hundred ship yard laborers from the Clyde have reached Detroit to work under contract.

The number of divorces annually granted in New England would indicate its importance as a missionary field. In Vermont 167 divorces were granted in 1878. Massachusetts the same year granted over 600, or one divorce to every 21st of 10 marriages. Maine granted 437, and 241 in New Hampshire, 401 in Connecticut and Rhode Island 192.

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Potter county, Pa., has issued no licenses to sell liquor since 1852. The jail is empty nearly all the time, and in fourteen out of twenty-six townships no poor-tax was issued in 1879, for there were no poor people to be provided for. Blessed be Potter county.

The stained-glass memorial in remembrance of Dr. Livingston, who planted the cross on the heart of Africa, will be a representation of St. John preaching in the wilderness; and in the lower panels will appear the figure of St. Philip baptizing the Ethiopian.

The Protestants have built fourteen new churches in Rome since 1870.

Cardinal Manning forbids the Catholics from eating pudding at dinner or smoking cigars after it. He says bread, meat, and vegetables are all they need; and whatsoever is more than these tendeth to gluttony.

In the Berlin University there are 3000 students of whom 1302 are Jews. This speaks well for the Hebrews and may explain the unjust persecution to which they have been subjected by the German people.

The seventy-sixth annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society shows that it issued in 1880, 2,780,372 Bibles and Testaments. Since it organized in 1804 the total issues have amounted to 88,188,410.

Ladies making collections of business cards, send to Cragin & Co., Phila. Pa. for a set of seven cards in six colors and gold, illustrating Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man." Send gratuity to users of Dobbins' Electric Soap.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A marvelous cure for catarrh, diphtheria, cancer mouth, and leucorrhoea. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Sold by C. W. Preston & Co., druggists, 180 Market street, Galveston, Texas.

Answer This Question. Why do so many people we surround seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, coming up of the food, yellow skin, when for 75 cents we will send them Shiloh's V-V-izer, guaranteed to cure them, sold by C. W. Preston & Co., druggists, 180 Market street, Galveston, Texas.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure. This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while it's wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and \$1.00. If your lungs are sore, Chest or Back, Lame, use Shiloh's Cough Cure. Price 25 cts. Sold by C. W. Preston & Co., Druggists, 180 Market street Galveston, Texas.

KEEPING THE GOOD NEWS.—A New Zealand lady was brought over to England to be educated. She became a true Christian. When she was about to return, some of her playmates endeavored to dissuade her. They said: "Why do you go back to New Zealand? You are accustomed to England now. You have its shady lanes and clover fields. It suits your health. Besides, you may be shipwrecked on the ocean. You may be killed and eaten by your own people. Everybody will have forgotten you."

"What?" she said, "do you think I could keep the good news to myself? Do you think that I could be content with having got pardon, and peace, and eternal life for myself, and not go and tell my dear father and mother how they can get it too? I would go if I had to swim there! Do not try to dissuade me, for I must go and tell my people the good news."

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS. Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIBBETT & CO., 10 Barclay st. New York. Send for catalogues and terms.

The Illinois Peace Society has petitioned the legislature to abolish the military system of the State.

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