

The Texas Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH—BY SHAW & BLAYLOCK.

VOL. XXVIII.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 12, 1881.

NO. 55.

Pianos, Organs AND Musical Instruments.



It is important that you should be aware of the fact that

THOS. GOGGAN & BRO.,
of Galveston, Texas,

are selling Pianos and Organs at Greatly Reduced Prices, and that it is to your interest to write to them for prices before ordering elsewhere. They are agents for Chickering, Weber and the favorite Emerson Pianos. Also the well known Mason & Hamlin Organs. They import direct from Europe such goods as German Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Strings, etc., etc., and are prepared to job the same as low as you can buy in any Northern market. Their stock of Sheet Music and Music Books is the largest and most complete in the South, and they are prepared to fill orders for any piece of Music or Music Book, no matter where published. They do their best to please their patrons, and the increase each year in the amount of sales is the best proof that they sell good goods at low prices, and give general satisfaction. If the readers of the Advocate will favor them with their orders, they will feel grateful. Send for catalogues and price list to

THOS. GOGGAN & BRO.,
Piano and Music Dealers, Galveston

SCHERRER'S
Bryant & Stratton Business College

LOCATED IN PIN BUILDING,
Postoffice St., Cor. Twenty-second,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Open Day and Night for Male and Female.

Hours: 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Also Agent for Orton's Lightning Calculator,
and Seller of Columbia Phonographs.

For terms call at E. E. SCHERRER,
office of address: P. O. Box 119, Galveston, Texas.

Texas Christian Advocate.

OFFICE: NO. 15 MECHANIC ST.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT GALVESTON, TEXAS, AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

ONE YEAR \$2 00
SIX MONTHS 1 25
THREE MONTHS 75

A Woman Speaks for Prohibition.

For many weeks I have, with intense interest and satisfaction, followed your strong and unanswerable arguments in favor of temperance, the Sunday law, and kindred subjects. Every faculty of the mind and emotion of the heart has been enlisted in these great themes, and it thrills with the probability of success in the entire prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State. Some views expressed in the last ADVOCATE, February 26, signed by Key Box C., attracted my attention, and set my thoughts to running—where may, in your wisdom, find rest in the waste basket. If the subject of prohibition should be submitted to a vote of the people, would the membership of the churches and the ministry rally to its support, or would that spurious and seeming opposition which have characterized so many in the past, insure a triumph to rum-sellers, drunkards and every disorderly element affecting society?

It is difficult to account for the indifference of Christians upon this subject, with the Bible before them, rank-and-file drunkards so repeatedly a sin. Yet, it is so. Or while they are considering themselves safe under the vows of the church, weaker ones are descending rapidly the road to ruin, and by their influence and example leading many of our young men down to unhonored graves and a wretched future destiny. Men of the world witness professors of religion reeling from saloons, with unmistakable signs of habitual dissipation, and again see them approach the sacred table of the Lord, and they become skeptical upon all holy things. So the church suffers from the evil course of individuals here and there in different congregations. But if a strong, decided temperance sentiment predominated, would the baleful shadows of this evil obscure the light of the church, weakening its efficiency in evangelizing the world?

Not long since a petition was gotten up asking that no liquor or spirits of any kind be kept or sold at a certain place, and it was sent to our legislature. It was reported through the country that not one of the local ministers living in the town would sign it, and there were quite a number there. Now, this may not have been wholly true, but it is a source of deep regret that there has been some foundation for such rumors and impressions. Some are inclined to think that many of our ministers are averse to signing away their liberty in this respect. But this was not St. Paul's way of thinking; for while all things might be lawful for him, all things were not expedient, and he would deny himself, rather than cause a brother to offend. Then how much more should every man of God turn away from that which is evil, and help to raise the fallen, to strengthen the weak, and to encourage the earnest worker in the cause. May God help every Christian soul, young and old, man and woman, to come out boldly on the side of temperance in its fullest sense, and assist every right-minded

person in the State of Texas to achieve a glorious victory over Satan and all the powers of evil.

(The above is from the pen of a noble-hearted woman, who fills the sacred relations of wife and mother. She reported that thousands of the women in Texas. If prohibition rested on the voice of the true-hearted wives and mothers, sisters and daughters, how swiftly would this curse be banished from Texas.—Ed.)

From Georgetown.

Know all men, women and children by these presents: that on yesterday, being the first day of March, A. D. 1881, there was a meeting at our house. By "Our House" is meant the new parsonage of the Methodist Church, South, at Georgetown, Texas. And the term "new" signifies that old things have passed away. That is to say, we did not wish to be considered old-fogy right here in the city of learning; so we sold the old and bought a new one. We couldn't stand it of another commencement to catch us wearing the costume of the ancients. We are in fashion now—our new dress is cut to the latest style. It is a thing of beauty and joy for the present.

Our new parsonage is also beautiful for situation and conveniently located. It is on the same lot with our church, which we are going to build. Yes, Mr. Editor, we are going to build a new church, too—large enough for the Great Southwestern to hold her commencement exercises in; so you see all Texas will be interested in it. We are getting up the money to build it now. We say "thanker" every time we get a new name on the subscription paper, and we are going to say it again when we collect the money. But I set out to say, there was a meeting here yesterday—a meeting that could only take place just when and just under the circumstances it did—a meeting of angels, not altogether after the immaterial sort, but more on the material order. But in Greek, they were sure enough angels. If Georgetown was just a little nearer heaven we might have supposed they came from there, but the distance being so great it hardly be reasonable to suppose that they came all the way—there can be no doubt that they were true descendants of the first inhabitants of paradise. Yes they were messengers, if not of good news, certainly of good things. Some brought buckets, and some buckets—said vessels of mercy not being empty. We do not mean that this parsonage was treated and there with one of your "pounding" affairs. That good affair took place on the first day of the new year, and it was a grand affair, large and to the point, and the family six days; and the bread, and the cakes, and other nice things received then—time fails us. But to come back to the beginning. The meeting held here yesterday could not be called with any propriety a "sewing circle," but with much greater propriety it would be dubbed a sewing-square; or according to the old style, a genuine quilting; a regular old-fashioned quilting. Save the afore mentioned messengers of good things, they brought the materials for the quilt and binger, and some of the regular proceedings of the society, which latter things are not to be despised. The quilt is pronounced by the fair judges to be pretty. It has stars in it which from their brilliant colors might be taken for the "constellations" of the twinkling stars that you read about it became the property of the queen of the parsonage, if you understand the word queen to mean the one that bosses. The other fragments were enjoyed exquisitely by this sub. After the quilting, came the regular proceedings of the society, the name of which might be rendered in plain English, "Angels of Mercy." Now to tell of the proceedings of that society; the inspiring conversations that took place; the eloquent speeches made; the magnificent and beautiful proposals, and the oyster supper to be given, it would require the facile pen of the reporter that took down the proceedings of that famous meeting you read about in Post Oak Circuit. Yes, more to speak of the real hidden and unhidden and unthought-of, both young and old Georgetown, would require the pen of two such reporters. The fact is, the better you know these Georgetown people the better you like them, and at the end of a four years' sojourn here, we imagine that an itinerant would feel somewhat like the young man who said on a memorable occasion:

"Now you-uns and we-uns mud-part, and you-uns will forever break we-uns heart."
JAS. CAMPBELL.

Scrap from Georgetown District.

I have just finished my first round of quarterly meetings; and to all my brethren and friends who felt so much anxiety and concern for my health I am very happy to say that I have no appointment on my own account. Through snow, sleet and rain I have gone, and an all right—thanks be to our gracious God. I failed to reach some of the appointments on account of family afflictions; but to substitute in the person of one of the biggest preachers in Texas, weighing somewhere between two and three hundred. He filled the pulpit; "and don't you forget it!" And whenever it may be said that "the Campbell is coming," I would better get out of the way, for the gospel he preaches has strength in it. Owing, I hope, to the cold, disagreeable weather, the official attendance at many of the meetings has been small. This is a drawback, everybody knows. The preachers on the district are all earnest, capable men, and I think, without a single exception, are cordially received, and are faithfully at work. Our prospects, spiritually, are in the main quite hopeful. The finances are in a tolerably hopeful state, and we have not made an accurate estimate, but an approximate one, which shows an average of one-seventh of the year's support received. Some paid more, of course, and some less; but it is due to the amounts among those first in the round, and hence they had less time to get ready. Cameron circuit heads the list by twenty-five or thirty dollars in the amount paid the pastor, while Belton stands five or six dollars ahead on

the preceding elder's support. Now, if Belton and Cameron will resolve to stay ahead, all the other charges resolve as strongly that they shall not, we'll get up even by the end of the second quarter. Belton has finished a nice commutation pass, ready so that should some good Methodist girl catch a Vaughan (fawn) this year all will be well. Our next round begins next Saturday at Georgetown, and as we may hope for better weather, let us all—preachers, officials and people—set up a high standard for this quarter—and work up to it, by the grace of God. Let us all remember the night cometh in which no man can work! Let the cry go up from every hill and vale, to the gates of heaven: Lord revive thy work! Amen. GEO. W. GRAVES.

Notes from Seguin.

We see that Rev. Jno. H. McLean proposes to raise about 250 circuits and stations in the five Texas conferences to enlarge the buildings of our Southwestern University. He is meeting with co-operation and success everywhere; let the pastors rally to the work. Improvements should commence on the buildings before the first of June.

The Austin Statesman seems to think public sentiment and temperance people should be content with the local option law, without pressing the temperance question too far; and in the same issue of the paper says the local option law is a failure. The church of God is the leader of the temperance movement. The church has the strongest aggressive forces to be found on earth, and yet we are content with a failure! "Heaven within and God overhead," we will push intemperance to the wall and drive it from the land.

The same paper says the cause may fall for want of rapidity of movement, coherency of action, and leadership. Here is warning to the temperance people. No one man with a regal air around his shoulders and a flag in his hand can lead in this movement to save the people from the blighting curse of whiskey. The church is the temperance society; let every member be a preacher against whiskey and work to elect anti-whisky men. The Christian ballot has been too long the plaything of demagogues and saloon keepers.

A few days ago a crowd of whisky sellers, whisky drinkers, and saloon keepers, were seen to be making a haul in San Antonio, and dared to assume to represent the sentiments of that intelligent city on the whisky question. Their cry was: Religious persecution! Whisky or death! The rights of American freemen to be taken that history of which we are proud. Life is an unendurable affliction without the punch-bowl! "Thou shalt not kill" is one of the ten commandments. Here is another effort on the part of higher-law-brewers to inject ideas into the minds of the people of God! The evil is boiling, and the devil is struggling to mix the elements.

The temperance people are organizing here. A lodge will be established among the colored people. The German element of this community, as represented by the Methodist Episcopal Church, is doing much for the cause, and will support the temperance movement. We may count on the whole Southern German Methodist church in Texas, and they are numerous. Emigrants continue to arrive here, principally from England, many of them with capital, and all of them with a willingness to be welcome, and thousands more. We advise all your readers to hear John H. McLean on religious education, as he advocates the interest of our university. The people here are not yet through with the temperance question, and the public want more information about our great connection school at Georgetown. Circulars are seldom read, but the ADVOCATE is read all over the State.—H. G. HORTON.

Inconsistency.

Why church members act so inconsistently is a question we cannot solve. They take upon themselves the ritualistic vows that they will renounce the world, the flesh and the devil. Yet how soon those vows are forgotten. They promise before God and witnesses, that they will be subject to the discipline of the church. How soon we find them indulging in things that they promised to renounce; such as the taking of the name of God in vain, or drinking of spirituous liquors (not in cases of necessity) which are positively forbidden in the general rules of our church. How frequently the preacher in charge made sorrowful in hearing of the inconsistency of some member of his charge? How long will these things be? How long before every one professing Christianity will come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty? May the good Lord speed the time when inconsistencies in church members will be no more. What is the preacher in charge to do when complaints reach his ears that some of his members have been drinking, have been dining, or have indulged in profanity during this late Christmas. We heard a good brother say not long ago that "Mr. Noham had gotten into the church." Noham thinks for a church member to give a little party at his house is all right; for the church member to go over to the brother's house and play for dance, and he gets there is not wrong. But what is to be done with the discipline of the church which forbids such diversions as cannot be taken in the name of the Lord Jesus? Do we not believe these general rules are taught of God, even in his written word? And that his spirit writes them on truly awakened hearts? Would that all were consistent, striving to become perfect as our father in heaven is perfect.—W. H. STEPHENSON.

Church History.

CHAFFET HILL, Washington county, February 25.—Dear Sir: I have recently received a communication from Rev. J. G. Jones, the appointed historian of the Mississippi Conference, requesting me to take some interest in securing subscribers to that important work. The work has been ready for publication for some time, but the want of ability upon the part of the ministers of that conference, and the straitened condition of the book concern, have prevented it. Upon a free interview with Dr. McFerrin and the Mississippi Conference at its last session, he agreed to publish

the first volume immediately upon the receipt of 500 subscribers. I have no question but that he is better prepared to write this history than any living man. He grew to manhood in the region where Methodism was first planted in Mississippi, and his ancestors were the first subjects of it. He identified himself with that conference in the days of his youth, grew up with the country and with the church, a faithful, untiring Methodist preacher. Strong physically, and clear mentally, with a heart fully consecrated to God and his church, he has spent more than half a century in the center of Methodism, in the Mississippi Conference. Brother Jones is gifted in gathering statistics, and collecting and storing away facts and incidents. In this line of thought and business he has been engaged for many years. Whether he looked to writing a history of the Mississippi Conference as a future duty, or to secure those interesting facts and events from oblivion I am not prepared to say; but of one fact I am very sure, that a great many materials will be saved to the church and world that otherwise would have been lost. I feel great interest in the publication of the first and perhaps the second volume of what history, which will contain matters that transpired before my recollection, and supply a link that otherwise would be comparatively lost to me. In the history of Methodism, in its rise and onward march, there have always been men and ministers equal to any emergency that has arisen. There have been men of decided character, than Mississippi in her earlier development. For a good many years she was almost secluded from the rest of the world, with her mighty rolling river bearing on her bosom the great mounds of earth, and with as rough a sea as we can imagine, and with all the agencies there at work to promote wickedness, crimes dark and daring were committed without stint or blush. Under these circumstances Methodism commenced her aggressive operations with as decided and successful ranks as were to be found in the ranks of the enemy. Who but Thomas Griffin would have attempted that feat of Natchez under the hill to that brood of outcasts? When interlopers, a mucher Kenyon stepped up to him and said, "Go on, sir, and preach as much for your pleasure." I hope our people, especially from Mississippi and Alabama, will take a decided interest in the publication of this work. It will be a source of decided interest to that history of our work, but few have read it. All subscriptions are to be forwarded to J. A. B. Jones, Port Gibson, Miss.

J. MATTHEWS.

POSTAL CARDS.

HELENA, Karnes county, March 1.—Visited the day school at this place last Friday, taught by Professor Woods and wife. Sixty pupils on the roll, and teaching classes before him. They converted or reclaimed from a back-sliding state. There is reason to believe he is doing good, and the Christian people are interested and hopeful of final results. Palestine needs much in his line of operation.—H. C. HEARER.

WOODVILLE, Tyler county, March 1.—Local option very much needed, or rather, the whole State needs more such laws. We are having some most excellent buildings for a revival all round the work. Roads in the black lands are very muddy, and the sandy roads very much washed, so that it is rough getting round. Messes all over the State, and all of them with the good word with them. We think there is a worse form of measles within than without.—J. F. HENDERSON.

COMANCHE, Comanche county, February 28, 1881.—District Court is still in session; sentenced one, Sheriff J. A. Graves, to jail for two years to-day for stealing a side of meat valued at \$2.50. Judge Wheeler is truly a judge. I had the pleasure of taking dinner with him to-day. He is a true Christian and Sunday-school worker I understand. Got that we had more success. He is a true Christian, and his company is pleasant. I started a petition to Austin this morning to kill whisky. Only one man refused to sign it. Weather pleasant. People busy plowing.—J. D. CROCKETT.

HELENA, Karnes county, February 23.—Dear Sir: I visited a poor old afflicted lady of a different denomination, but full of faith and the Holy Ghost. As I read: "For me, know that if our earthly house, etc." she exclaimed: "What a comfort!" I said: "What a comfort!" and she said: "I feel so good, I would be happy in my soul. It was good to be there.—R. M. LEATON.

GOULD CITY, February 25.—Information Wanted.—My brother, T. D. Miller, left Beckenridge, Stephens county, Texas, about four months ago, to go down the Brazos river near Weatherford, and has not been heard from since. If any reader of the ADVOCATE knows of his whereabouts and will inform me, I will be very thankful for the information.—A. K. MILLER.

SHREVEPORT, Louisiana, March 1.—I am a reader of your most excellent paper, and I feel that I should like to read it. I have been here since Saturday last; I am rejoicing my health; I strive to preach here Sunday night. Shreveport is situated on Red River in Caldo Parish; it has 10,000 inhabitants. We have a church here of 200 members, with Rev. M. L. Linton as pastor, whose kind hospitality I have shared here.—M. F. SMITH.

COMANCHE, Comanche county, Feb. 21.—Yesterday I took a stroll into the court-room and while listening to the evidence in the case of Wm. Northcutt for killing Powell in 1872, who was acquitted, the sheriff held his arm around my shoulder, as I was leaning forward listening so intently. I looked around to see who so affectionate to me in the court-room as I did so, the sheriff said it is Mr. Crockett. I suppose Yates is my name; I want to summon you for a witness, which he did, against some boys for loud talking at singing. So it is, when a man goes where he has no business, he will get himself into business.—J. D. CROCKETT.

MISOLA, Fletcher box, Feb. 22.—The weather is now very spring-like. The farmers are all behind; a great deal of cotton in some fields yet. Our church house (Pleasant Ridge) is very comfortable with new stove. We are to have singing here by Harry Turner the second Sunday in March, when we expect a large turnout and much good done in that direction.—JNO. R. FLETCHER.

PILOT GROVE, Grayson county, February 20.—Our first quarterly meeting just over. Our beloved presiding elder was present. Nearly all the officials present. The presiding elder claims on this work \$75.00; preacher in charge, \$50.00; and the quarterly \$50.00. Everything passed off all right. The elder preached two excellent sermons. We raised \$68 for Bro. Sang-ton too. Other objects after the close of the sermon the sacrament was administered. May God bless him in his great work.—S. H. BEXTER, P. C.

LARDO, Webb county, Feb. 28.—Our city is improving. The railroad is coming; spring is here; grass is green and trees are budding; nature presents a lovely hue; man and beast are both made glad by the blessings they receive; health is good. While all things are thus harmoniously moving on we behold that "man alone is vile." But still we pray for better times and trust they soon will come. The good work is going on; the outlook is favorable; "Come over and help us."—E. ROBERTSON.

LYONS STATION, Burleson county, February 27.—On yesterday morning a young man at this place, in good health, proposed to wrestle with any man there for \$2.50. Said he was going to leave this country and wanted to make all the money he could before he went. He was shot in the head, lived but a few hours, and never spoke after he was shot. His father saw it and shot the man who killed him instantly. He had time to say, "Oh, Lord," and died. We have two corpses to bury to-day. Neither of you had any ill luck. How long shall this monster live to bring trouble and sorrow to our otherwise peaceful country.—A. CITIZEN.

PLANTS AND SEEDS.—In purchasing supplies for your garden, it is important to get the full value of your money. We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of E. Baker, seedsmen and nurseryman, at Galveston. He can be relied upon to send you fresh seeds of excellent quality and well grown plants of every variety. His prices are reasonable.

MISOLA, Wood county, March 1.—Why is it that it does not get too cold for people to go to parties? The answer is easy. The law of God is more carnally-minded than they are spiritually-minded. They walk after the flesh and not after the spirit. Hence Paul said to be carnally-minded is death; but to be spiritually-minded is life.—JNO. R. FLETCHER.

PALESTINE, Anderson county, March 3.—Major Penn is still moving away with a will, and not without results. Day after to-morrow will be four weeks since he began. The stalwarts have not been reached, but many young people have. He counts over sixty who have given before him, and have converted or reclaimed from a back-sliding state. There is reason to believe he is doing good, and the Christian people are interested and hopeful of final results. Palestine needs much in his line of operation.—H. C. HEARER.

JOYCEVILLE, Carroll county, March 1.—Farmers hard at work preparing the ground, and some are planting corn. Wheat crop short, but looks well. Weather fine. The work on school building is progressing rapidly. We are fully into the temperance spirit; good organizations are being formed. We are vocate endorsed and loved. WEEKLY JOURNAL gaining ground.—R. V. GALLAWAY.

HELENA, Karnes county, February 23.—On February 14 I sent Brother A. D. Gaskell 162 names from this county for prohibition of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. How the list was the county judge, sheriff, county attorney and four doctors, besides numerous distinguished citizens—the result of one week's work. May God save our people from strong drinks.—R. M. LEATON.

WEIMAR, Colorado county, March 3.—An Explanation: In my postal of February 9th my reference was to the Rev. H. A. Graves, of the West Texas Conference, who had been writing to the Galveston News on the policy of the M. E. Church, South. His attention is invited, also, to Eph. iv:11-13. Does this favor ministerial parity.—WESLEY SMITH.

PILOT POINT, Denton county, March 2.—Railroad completed to this point from Sherman to-day. Weather fine. Farmers cheerful and at work. Our little city is full of business and enterprise. Dr. Franklin's school is doing well. No better place in North Texas for young men than this school. Our conference will petition to the legislature, asking a change at the ballot-box on the whisky question.—T. E. SHREVEPORT.

Approxos of George's birthday: Mrs. Washington, the mother of George, was going to make soap. George and his father arranged a large cask with some straw in the bottom of it, and on top of the straw they put some ashes and then leached them. Mrs. Washington got her soap grease all ready, and in a short time the house was filled with that beautiful odor that betokens the process of soap-boiling is going on. With all her skill she could not make the soap come. On investigation it was discovered that some of the ashes used were from the wood of the cherry tree George cut down, and no lye could be produced even from them. This shows the power of truthfulness.

Cure Yourself. The eighth wonder of the world has been found in Georgia. The discoverer is a physician of long experience, extensive observation and profound judgment, and his discovery has proven such a blessing to woman, that it is already known as "Woman's Best Friend." With remarkable quickness and certainty it cures all cases of female disorders, acute or chronic, and restores health in every instance. Dr. J. Bradford's Female Regulator supplies a remedy rarely found in the treatment of diseases peculiar to woman. This the Medical Faculty know and admit, while many of our best physicians are using it in their daily practice.

STRAY COUNSEL, Troup county, Georgia, La. makes a specialty of the treatment and permanent cure of Nervous Diseases and Chronic Diseases. Nervous diseases are either functional, as epilepsy, "hysteria," neuritis and paralysis, or organic, as "the principal symptoms of nervous debility in both sexes are: Tenderness of the scalp, dilated pupils, sick headache, pain, pressure and heaviness in the back of the head, disturbance of the nerves of special sense, as dimness of vision, failure in hearing, floating specks before the eyes, noises in the ear, weak voice, deficient mental control, irritability, morbid fear, flushing and redness, sleeplessness, nervous dyspepsia, desire for stimulants and narcotics, swollen hands and feet, with redness, to the loss of the spine, and of the whole body, pain in the back, heaviness of joints and limbs, temporary paralysis, most diseases of women, gaping and yawning. These are any of these are symptoms of nervous debility, which, if not treated properly at once will lead invariably to death or insanity. Dr. Bradford's Female Regulator is a powerful, safe, and reliable, and restores the weak to prominent citizens.

I have examined the recipe of Dr. Josiah Bradford and pronounce it to be a combination of medicines of great merit in the treatment of all diseases of females for which he recommends it. W. F. BEANLEY, M. D., December 21, 1868.

Dr. J. Bradford Prop., Atlanta, Ga., Price, \$1.00 per bottle, sold by all druggists. Thomas, George, La., Galveston, Texas, Wholesale Agents.

SOUTHERN METHODIST PRESS.

We observe that the Iowa law requires that liquor drinkers rather than liquor sellers shall take out a license. Just so. So far as the expense is concerned, it would make no difference. The drinker pays for the license in either case. By all means, then, let the drinker have a license, regularly signed and sealed. It might be well to carry out the regulation in force among shopkeepers, merchant and others, and have the license exposed so that there could be no question as to his legal right to the privileges of the dram shop. If some one, for example, were to challenge him as to his right of debasing his manhood, begging his family, and perilling the interests of his soul, he would only have to point to his license posted conveniently on the rim of his cap. It would be less expensive for grog-sellers, too. They wouldn't have to go to the expense of furnishing screens before the doors of their places of business.—Southern Christian Advocate.

There is a keen and just sarcasm in the allusion made in the New York Christian Advocate of the 17th, to a certain case which has recently occurred in Central New York in comparison with a late parallel instance of greater notoriety in England, but very differently treated. In the New York case, a man separated from his wife, and unable to procure a divorce, lives with another woman as his wife without the sanction of marriage. They are denounced and ostracized by their neighbors as unworthy and dishonorable. This is just. But Dr. Buckley suggests that the woman in the case had the misfortune not to be literary; if she had written a few novels, and if her *non de plume* had been "George Elliot," it would have been very different. We have been utterly amazed to see how some respectable journals, and even religious journals, seek to excuse and even cover up under the guise of her genius the iniquity of George Elliot's life. She lived for years in an unlawful union with a man whom she never married. We accord her all that may be justly said of her great intellect, and her wonderful powers of delineation; but the greater sin and shame is that she should thus notoriously offend against the laws of God and society. And yet some speak of her as a "lively character!" Her life deserves only to be held up to the disgust of all decent and virtuous people.—Episcopal Methodist.

Let our hearts be moved with sympathy and turn with deep religious interest towards our institutions of learning. A prayer for our colleges should enter into the frame-work of our devotion, so far from regarding them simply as an unwholesome tax upon our means, they ought to be in our hearts as we pray for the prosperity of our Zion. The thought, character, manhood are being developed in our colleges which is worthier than to serve the interests both of church and State. O for great grace to rest upon our educators and their responsible charges! It is to Christian education that we are to look as the bulwark of our liberties, the strength of our institutions, and the glory of the church. Said Dr. Witherspoon, one of the earlier presidents of Princeton College: Accursed be that learning that is opposed to the cross of Christ; accursed be that learning that is not subservient to the cross of Christ.—Southern Christian Advocate.

No man has a warrant for assuming that temporal prosperity is an infallible sign of the divine favor, or that temporal adversity is a sign of God's displeasure. The notion is essentially unchristian. Prosperity may have been, as an old writer puts it, the blessing of the Old Testament, but adversity is the blessing of the New. Because Rome trod the world under her bloody feet it does not follow that she was right and the victims of her cruelty and rapacity wrong. Russia, with her heel on poor Poland, is another case in point. To adopt the logic of this world, one would have to get a new Bible, and read backward the whole history of the world. Christian feeling revolts against this complacent assumption of superiority, and common sense rejects the fallacy on which it is based. The South has indeed suffered. Every form of temporal calamity has visited it. It is even now a land of grief and of graves. War, pestilence and famine have swept over it. Its people are a chastened people, and have drunk deep of the bitter cup of sorrow. But why be in haste to conclude that they are sinners above all who dwell in these United States? The North and the West have not escaped trouble. The awful fires that swept Boston and Chicago, the riot at Pittsburg, and the numerous other recent fearful calamities. But will this writer say that Boston, Chicago, and Pittsburg were more sinful than New York, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati? Will he say that suffering Kansas is more sinful than her sister States? Such talk is silly, and should cease.—Nashville Christian Advocate.

Formerly in the teachings of the pulpits the need of pardon for sin was announced with awful emphasis, and urged with the earnestness of unmounting and intense conviction. Under such preaching, it was impossible for the unconverted to sleep on in their sins, or to drag on in a dull round of formalism, having a name to live while they were dead. They went on to lay hold of the hope set before them, or they went out. Doubtless there were unconverted persons in the church then; but they were comparatively few in number, and remained in this unsaved state in spite of influences that were prevalent in the salvation of the great majority. A change has taken place in these latter days. Many are taken into the church without conversion; no test of their continued desire to possess the power as well as the form of godliness is required; they go on thus year after year, numbered with the followers of Christ, but never feeling for one glad moment the sense of pardoned sin or the joy of the Holy Ghost. This makes weakness and deadness in the church. If special services are begun with a view to aggression upon the powers of darkness, what can be effect-

ed with half the army of Israel unfit for duty? Why should the enemy fear the blank cartridges of such mock soldiers of the cross? It does sometimes come to pass that such special services, begun for the purpose of reviving the church, result in a withdrawal, develop unexpected and gracious results among the members of the church. In recent reports of revivals in these columns the pastors have significantly said that of the conversions made a good proportion were church members. It gives us joy to publish such a fact. It is proof that some of our preachers are plowing deep. It kindles the hope that a process of conversion or of elimination has begun among us that will go on until a converted membership in the church will be clothed with the power of God for the work of saving the perishing multitudes in the world. It justifies the hope that soon the warning voices of the faithful watchmen on Zion's walls will rouse every sleeping member in the church to seek the forgiveness of sins by repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.—Nashville Christian Advocate.

We are not blood thirsty; but when the strong arm of the law lays hold of a man for killing another in a duel, in violation of a known statute, we sympathize with the prosecution. The trial of a man for the killing of Shannon, in a duel in South Carolina, on a charge of murder marks an epoch in Southern history. We hope that, hereafter, murders of this kind will be treated just as other murders are. Duelling must be made odious. Let the duelling man, having an intelligent neighbor, just as does the man who murders another for his money on the highway. Murder is murder, and you can make nothing else out of it. Punish it, not for vindictive ends, but to suppress bloodshed and bring peace to the land.—Holston Methodist.

The postoffice address of Rev. M. S. Hotchkiss is: Elm, Travis county, Texas.

ELKHART, Texas, March 1.—Please announce Elkhart, Anderson county, Texas, as my postoffice.—J. C. HICKNER.

REV. M. L. MARTIN, of the North Texas Conference, requests us to say to the brethren that his health is very much improved.

REV. F. M. STOVALL requests his correspondents to address him at Starrville, Smith county, which will be his postoffice until further notice.

A book of choice chocolate receipts will be sent free on receipt of postal card giving your address, by Walter Baker & Co., chocolate manufacturers of Dorchester, Mass., who have just entered upon the second century of their business career.

Rev. A. G. Nolen's address is: Winton, Gozalves county, Texas.

MILLSAP VALLEY, Palo Pinto county, February 26.—Farming operation: were suspended from the 14th until the 24th by excessive wet weather, but the plow is being rapidly pushed forward these beautifully and lovely spring days. Some scarlet fever and diphtheria and some deaths lately in the valley. This is a thick and unhealthy neighborhood. We are never horrified by reports of deeds of violence; no whisky sold in ten miles. According to information, this county produced near 2,500 bales of cotton last year. Four years ago there was not 50 bales grown in the county. We have still a great crop of cotton producing land awaiting improvement and cultivation.—Tom.

Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, is to be appointed bishop of Newark.

A shipwrecked sailor waiting for a sail is like a man waiting for a home nursing a cough or cold. Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and be cured. Only 25 cents a bottle.

The Northern Methodist Church has but one white congregation in Louisiana. It is in the American city where they have had so much trouble of late.

His Last Bow.

Said a sufferer from kidney troubles when asked to try Kidney Wort: "I'll try it. It will be my last bow." The man got well, and is now recommending the remedy to all.

When derangements of the stomach act upon the kidneys and bringing disease and pain, Kidney Wort is the true remedy. It removes the cause and cures the disease.

A cough, cold or sore throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Trochoc do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in asthma, bronchitis, coughs, catarrh and the throat troubles which singers and public speakers are subject to. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere.

It is a foolish matter to confound a remedy of merit with the quack medicines now so common. We have used Parker's Ginger Tonic with the happiest results for Rheumatism and dyspepsia, and when worn out by overwork, and know it to be a sterling health restorative.—Times, see adv.

Dr. W. B. RILEY, late assistant physician to Prof. Ricord, Paris, office 106 Canal street, New Orleans, La., makes a specialty of the treatment and permanent cure of Nervous Diseases and Chronic Diseases. Nervous diseases are either functional, as epilepsy, "hysteria," neuritis and paralysis, or organic, as "the principal symptoms of nervous debility in both sexes are: Tenderness of the scalp, dilated pupils, sick headache, pain, pressure and heaviness in the back of the head, disturbance of the nerves of special sense, as dimness of vision, failure in hearing, floating specks before the eyes, noises in the ear, weak voice, deficient mental control, irritability, morbid fear, flushing and redness, sleeplessness, nervous dyspepsia,

Texas Christian Advocate.

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

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

Nature, Art, Potter, Dancing.

CENTRE POINT, Feb. 15.—Amateurs of art may go to Italy or France to see and admire the great works of Roman genius chiseled in the "living marble"...

Presiding elder Potter met us on Sabbath at Brownboro, in good health and cheerful spirits, after six weeks of suffering from excessive cold...

Educational.

In the Milwaukee public schools there are 8000 pupils studying German. The Chicago city council finance committee has recommended the appropriation of \$1,041,000 for the schools next year.

CENTRE POINT, March 1.—ANOTHER SIX bearing the cognomen of "Graves," live in Texas, and are addressed by the endearing epithet, "brother."

One little rap from Uncle Wesley's bright faced theological hammer would lay it open, I dare say. Then hit it a tap, my dear old friend.

The Boston board of aldermen introduced a petition for legislative action compelling the school committee to keep within the appropriations made for the schools.

don't take any of the quick nostrums, as they are regimental to the human system; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases.

On the evening of the 4th when the Missouri Pacific south-bound passenger train was at Chetopa Kansas a passenger named Joe Haydon without warning drew a pistol and commenced firing among the passengers.

As Ye Go, Preach.

SAN MARCOS, Hays county, Feb. 22.—Last Sunday evening at 3 o'clock I preached to a very peculiar congregation. When I reached my appointment at Science Hall, I received a request from Sergeant C. M. Turner to come over at 3 o'clock to the Tremble switch and preach to the fifty convicts that are being worked by the I. & G. N. R. R. Co.

Every intelligent man knows that alcoholic spirits do more harm than good; that it robs the state and citizens of more money than all other enemies; that it causes more trouble and that of the deepest and most cheerless than any other cause of humanity; and its use fixes the most tyrannical and dissocial of all habits to our race.

Educational.

In the Milwaukee public schools there are 8000 pupils studying German. The Chicago city council finance committee has recommended the appropriation of \$1,041,000 for the schools next year.

CENTRE POINT, March 1.—ANOTHER SIX bearing the cognomen of "Graves," live in Texas, and are addressed by the endearing epithet, "brother."

One little rap from Uncle Wesley's bright faced theological hammer would lay it open, I dare say. Then hit it a tap, my dear old friend.

The Boston board of aldermen introduced a petition for legislative action compelling the school committee to keep within the appropriations made for the schools.

don't take any of the quick nostrums, as they are regimental to the human system; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases.

On the evening of the 4th when the Missouri Pacific south-bound passenger train was at Chetopa Kansas a passenger named Joe Haydon without warning drew a pistol and commenced firing among the passengers.

The Press on Prohibition.

A prohibitory liquor law, rigidly enforced, would do a great deal towards aiding in filling up the waste places in the State of Texas with a desirable class of emigrants.—Galveston Journal.

Every intelligent man knows that alcoholic spirits do more harm than good; that it robs the state and citizens of more money than all other enemies; that it causes more trouble and that of the deepest and most cheerless than any other cause of humanity; and its use fixes the most tyrannical and dissocial of all habits to our race.

Our legislature is still being presented with petitions on the liquor question. We agree with the Statesman that the shortest way to settle this great moral question is to submit it to the people as a constitutional amendment.

Resisted.

Four young men, clerks, and students while on a summer vacation tramp through northern New England engaged for a guide through a certain romantic forest waterfall, a boy named Forest Graves.

Our WELL AUGERS will bore a well 75 feet deep and 3 feet in diameter in a day. This would clear you \$50 in a day. Send for our Friction Catalogue.

The Savior for Invalids and the Aged. An incomparable Aliment for the Children. Superior Nutrition. Continued Fevers, and a Reliable Remedial Agent in all Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines.

THE GREAT MEDICAL FOOD. The Savior for Invalids and the Aged. An incomparable Aliment for the Children. Superior Nutrition. Continued Fevers, and a Reliable Remedial Agent in all Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines.

THE GREAT MEDICAL FOOD. The Savior for Invalids and the Aged. An incomparable Aliment for the Children. Superior Nutrition. Continued Fevers, and a Reliable Remedial Agent in all Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines.

THE GREAT MEDICAL FOOD. The Savior for Invalids and the Aged. An incomparable Aliment for the Children. Superior Nutrition. Continued Fevers, and a Reliable Remedial Agent in all Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines.

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

SEEDS. We will send our Catalogue for 1881. Containing a full and descriptive list of the best SEEDS, VEGETABLE SEEDS, etc.

FOUNDATIONS OF SUCCESS. The lowest and most reliable plan for business, profitable, and profitable.

SPLENDID FLOWERS. Over 1300 distinct varieties. All strong and vigorous. Low prices. In boxes of 25 plants.

KING OF SAW MACHINES. Price \$9.00. Superior Nutrition. Continued Fevers, and a Reliable Remedial Agent in all Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines.

THE GREAT MEDICAL FOOD. The Savior for Invalids and the Aged. An incomparable Aliment for the Children. Superior Nutrition. Continued Fevers, and a Reliable Remedial Agent in all Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines.

THE GREAT MEDICAL FOOD. The Savior for Invalids and the Aged. An incomparable Aliment for the Children. Superior Nutrition. Continued Fevers, and a Reliable Remedial Agent in all Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines.

5c Library Books. The cheapest of \$1 to \$1.75 Sunday school library books. 10 at a uniform price of 5 cents each.

DR. C. BEARD, Oculist and Aurist. 142 CANAL STREET. NEW ORLEANS, LA. LOCK BOX 1817.

B. J. WEST, Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturers' Agent. ALL LEADING PLANTATION HARDWARE. STANDARD AND LATEST IMPROVED Agricultural Implements and Labor-Saving Machines.

Send for Circulars. 115 to 121 Magazine St., NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. No. 74 USE THE MEDICATED GLASSES. A WONDERFUL AND SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

DR. T. FELIX COURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER. Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. Removes Tan, Freckles, Moth Faces, and every blemish on beauty.

REWARD FOR SCISSOR PILES. A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER. DR. T. FELIX COURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

SCOTT'S HAMBURG SYRUP. CURES COLDS, CURES CATARRH, CURES COUGHS, CURES SORE THROATS, CURES BRONCHITIS, CURES ANEMIA, CURES PLEURISY, CURES INCIPENT CONSUMPTION, CURES WHOOPING COUGH. PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

THOMPSON, GEORGE & CO., Wholesale Agents. \$12 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. COASTLY outfit free. Address TATE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MARBLE AND GRANITE. TOMBS, MONUMENTS, AND GRAVE STONES. Mantels, Grates, Hearths, Tiling, Flagging, Etc. GEO. STROUD, 164 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, La.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Cures Thousands Yearly. A POSITIVE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION.

DR. J. KRAMER'S GERMAN EYE SALVE. A positive cure for all eye troubles. S. N. SMITH & CO., Prop., Dayton, O.

GOLDEN SONGS and "HEAVENLY CAROLS." 192 pages, board cover. Single copy, 35 cents per dozen, \$3.60 by express, not prepaid. \$4.00 by mail, postpaid. Sample copy, paper cover, 25 cents. Send for it. S. N. SMITH & CO., Prop., Dayton, O.

AGENTS WANTED Golden Thoughts on MOTHER, HOME and HEAVEN. A series of literary gems in the language. Superior illustrations. A book for the Home and Foreign.

DR. A. SIMMONS' VEGETABLE LIVER MEDICINE. CURES INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, COUGHS, SLEENAGE, LOST APPETITE, FOUR STOMACH, SORE THROAT, SPLEENIC, SPLEENIC, SPLEENIC.

5c S. S. SONG BOOK. The International Sunday-School Lesson Hymnal. 160 new hymns, 100 new choruses, covering the lessons of the whole year. 32 choice old pieces, opening and closing—185 pieces in all. Arranged for both old and new tunes. Price, 5c per 100 copies (postage extra). Sample copy, post paid, 5c. 117 Madison St., Chicago.

HAMILTON BLAGGE, (Established 1868.) DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF Sewing Machines, Needles, Parts & Attachments for all Machines. Sole Agent for Wheeler & Wilson, Remington, and White Sewing Machines. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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 & BAYLOCK, Publishers.

The devil is a good debater; he is a master of the art of disputation. He can justify all his devilry and find a plausible excuse for the mislead of every sinner.

We were in a photograph gallery when a person came in to have her picture taken. In adjusting her in the seat, we observed that the artist was careful to turn the side of the lady's face which was unblest toward the camera.

Should we not thus deal with the character of all we meet? Instead of pointing out each blemish, we should exhibit the best side of their dispositions and lives to those around them.

ALL the German papers in Cincinnati are rejoicing over the failure of the local option bill to pass the Ohio legislature. This is as a matter of course. The German press are resisting all efforts to rid the land of the beer and rum fiend.

DURING a fire in the town of Bardock, Russia, a sentinel on duty was forgotten, but remained firmly at his post. His watch box, in which he was standing, caught fire and burned down, and his clothes were in flames when a corporal relieved him.

TO PRESIDING ELDERS.—We often receive presiding elders' appointments one or two weeks after the round has commenced. It is of course useless to insert a notice after the time has passed.

The consumption of beer in the United States has increased over one hundred per cent. in ten years. The Retailer, an organ of the brewers, says: "During 1880 taxes were paid on 13,371,000 barrels. This is equivalent to one hundred and fifty mugs for every man, woman and child in the country."

"I FIND in every family I have visited, with few exceptions, from one to three papers taken, and when I mention the ADVOCATE they raise the pitiful excuse that it has too many advertisements. That is no excuse. The truth is there is no family altar at these houses, and they are not good Methodists."

A rare case of affliction is that of Mrs. Doyle, of Mowena, Ill., who within a few weeks lost her husband by pneumonia, her house and all its contents by fire, and her four children by measles.

THE GALVESTON NEWS VS. PROHIBITION.

Those familiar with the position the Galveston News has taken with singular consistency on the moral questions which of late have interested the people of Texas will not be surprised that it should, at the moment when the question of prohibition is balanced on so close an issue in the legislature at Austin, pronounce emphatically against the law.

STEWART MILL ON PROHIBITION. The News appeals to the authority of John Stewart Mill in favor of its assertion that the proposed prohibitory law is "an exhaustive system of sumptuary legislation," which "addressed to this end would be fatal, as far as enforced, to the freedom of the citizen."

PROHIBITION PLATFORM upon which all the advocates of the pending measure in our legislature could rally. The News was hard run for arguments when it made these quotations from John Stewart Mill.

Here is the first plank. Mr. Mill, in his work on Liberty, says: "It is one of the undisputed functions of government to take precautions against crime before it has been committed, as well as to detect and punish it afterward."

This is precisely the ground on which prohibition plants itself. Society has the right to shield itself by law, not only against crime when it has been committed, but to take precautions for the prevention of crime by the restriction, or if need be, the suppression of the cause.

Every prohibitionist will take Mr. Mill in that experience. The interest of liquor dealers in promoting intemperance no same man will dispute. It is so potential that they rebel, often with coarse brutality, the mother who pleads that will not sell liquor to her boy and lure him to the drunkard's doom.

"I FIND in every family I have visited, with few exceptions, from one to three papers taken, and when I mention the ADVOCATE they raise the pitiful excuse that it has too many advertisements. That is no excuse. The truth is there is no family altar at these houses, and they are not good Methodists."

Here is the third plank, Mr. Mills, so the News tells us, writes: "It is, therefore, fit to confine the power of selling these commodities, at least for consumption

PROHIBITION.

What a howl would ascend from the liquor sellers of Texas if our legislature were to enact laws based on this principle emanated by this authority of the News. What appeals against this violation of personal right would go up from the horde of foreign liquor sellers who have long been battering on the ruin of their fellow citizens.

Here is Mr. Mill's fourth plank. He says it is legitimate for the State

Our law makers have made laws regulating the hours of opening and closing saloons by shutting them up on Sunday, and the Galveston News, consistent with its course on these great moral and social questions, joined in the cry against the law as sumptuary in its character and an unwarranted infringement of personal right; encouraged its violation by reasoning that it could not be enforced, and by all means in its power sought to render it odious and thus insure its defeat.

The fifth plank furnished by Mr. Mill covers the broad ground of prohibition. He says it is the right and hence the duty of the State

Five-sixths of the crime in Texas originates in the sale and use of liquor, and the people of this great Commonwealth, weary of the disorders and crime which this trade engenders; disgusted with the arrogant law-defying spirit of the saloon keepers; desiring of relief from a press which has so long been under the influence of the rum sellers—have resolved to rid the land from this curse, and demand that our law-makers shall allow them to say at the ballot-box whether the license of every rum seller in the land shall not be forever withdrawn, and its manufacture and sale be confined to medicinal and mechanical purposes.

Let a man assert his natural right and appear on the public streets in his night-shirt, or let a woman outrage decency by a shameless exposure of her person, and they will be taught very promptly that society certainly has rights, even respecting dress, that all must regard. The State assumes supervision over our food, and prohibits the sale of decayed fish, beef or rotten fruit in our public markets; and all sensible men approve such legislation. It regulates the sale of drugs in the interest of the health and life of its citizens; and now, when confronted by the liquor traffic which all admit causes men, to violate the laws of decency; wrecks their health and leads them to commit slow suicide; which makes them temporary maniacs, and endangers the lives of other men; which breeds more brawls and murders than all other causes combined—shall the people who are seeking relief from these wide spread evils be denied the only plan which affords the shadow of relief?

Let a man assert his natural right and appear on the public streets in his night-shirt, or let a woman outrage decency by a shameless exposure of her person, and they will be taught very promptly that society certainly has rights, even respecting dress, that all must regard. The State assumes supervision over our food, and prohibits the sale of decayed fish, beef or rotten fruit in our public markets; and all sensible men approve such legislation. It regulates the sale of drugs in the interest of the health and life of its citizens; and now, when confronted by the liquor traffic which all admit causes men, to violate the laws of decency; wrecks their health and leads them to commit slow suicide; which makes them temporary maniacs, and endangers the lives of other men; which breeds more brawls and murders than all other causes combined—shall the people who are seeking relief from these wide spread evils be denied the only plan which affords the shadow of relief?

Let a man assert his natural right and appear on the public streets in his night-shirt, or let a woman outrage decency by a shameless exposure of her person, and they will be taught very promptly that society certainly has rights, even respecting dress, that all must regard. The State assumes supervision over our food, and prohibits the sale of decayed fish, beef or rotten fruit in our public markets; and all sensible men approve such legislation. It regulates the sale of drugs in the interest of the health and life of its citizens; and now, when confronted by the liquor traffic which all admit causes men, to violate the laws of decency; wrecks their health and leads them to commit slow suicide; which makes them temporary maniacs, and endangers the lives of other men; which breeds more brawls and murders than all other causes combined—shall the people who are seeking relief from these wide spread evils be denied the only plan which affords the shadow of relief?

Let a man assert his natural right and appear on the public streets in his night-shirt, or let a woman outrage decency by a shameless exposure of her person, and they will be taught very promptly that society certainly has rights, even respecting dress, that all must regard. The State assumes supervision over our food, and prohibits the sale of decayed fish, beef or rotten fruit in our public markets; and all sensible men approve such legislation. It regulates the sale of drugs in the interest of the health and life of its citizens; and now, when confronted by the liquor traffic which all admit causes men, to violate the laws of decency; wrecks their health and leads them to commit slow suicide; which makes them temporary maniacs, and endangers the lives of other men; which breeds more brawls and murders than all other causes combined—shall the people who are seeking relief from these wide spread evils be denied the only plan which affords the shadow of relief?

Let a man assert his natural right and appear on the public streets in his night-shirt, or let a woman outrage decency by a shameless exposure of her person, and they will be taught very promptly that society certainly has rights, even respecting dress, that all must regard. The State assumes supervision over our food, and prohibits the sale of decayed fish, beef or rotten fruit in our public markets; and all sensible men approve such legislation. It regulates the sale of drugs in the interest of the health and life of its citizens; and now, when confronted by the liquor traffic which all admit causes men, to violate the laws of decency; wrecks their health and leads them to commit slow suicide; which makes them temporary maniacs, and endangers the lives of other men; which breeds more brawls and murders than all other causes combined—shall the people who are seeking relief from these wide spread evils be denied the only plan which affords the shadow of relief?

PROHIBITION.

We copy the following special dispatch from the GALVESTON DAILY JOURNAL of March 9. It will be seen the prohibition amendment has passed the senate. We give also the names of those who voted for and against whiskey's rule.

FOR WHISKY. Ayes—Cooper, Weathered, Wynne, Hightower, Tilson, Swain, Duncan, Lightfoot, Buchanan of Wood, Martin of Cooke, Lair, Rainey, Martin of Navarro, Buchanan, of Grimes, Burton, Stewart, Stubbs, Homan, Harris, Ross, Shannon, Davenport, Moore. Total, 23.

AGAINST WHISKY. Nays—Messrs. Burgess, Gooch, Henderson, Lane, Patton, Powers, Terrell. Absent: Houston.

DOUBTFUL. The amendment is radical and does no exempt anything. BISHOPS Foss and Warren state that no charges were made against the character of Rev. Mr. Bristor, of Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, (North) New Orleans. Dr. Bristor had been regularly transferred to the Wilmington (Del) conference. The author of the scandalous statement, in an open letter, says: "The whole report originated in a mistake, and was an inexcusable blunder on my part."

A SHIP on the Atlantic coast was driving into the breakers. The rudder had no power to control the course of the vessel. An anchor was dropped into the sea, but it dragged through the sand or ooze in the bottom of the sea, and the wind and waves were beating the vessel into the breakers. The captain said, "We are lost, the anchor is our only hope." They were almost in the line of the breakers, and all were nerving themselves for the shock when the vessel suddenly entered those raging waters. Just then the crew threw out another anchor. It took hold of a solid rock, and the vessel swung round, and set, were right on the rim of the breakers, and held secure. Soon the wind changed, the sails were spread, and the vessel swept swiftly to the deep ocean where she was safe.

A CERTAIN city in the United States is supplied by water, raised from the river by powerful machinery, and distributed by pipes to every house in the corporation. When the river is high of course the water is muddy. Two houses in that city, side by side, are supplied from the same pipe laid along the street; but in one house the water coming from the swollen river is often muddy; in the other house the water is always pure and clear. The explanation is so simple a child can understand it. The one house receives the water just as it is raised from the river; the other has all the water used in the family filtered through charcoal and it comes to the table as clear and transparent as the purest crystal.

We share in life a common lot. Often the waves of trial and affliction rise high within the banks of the river of human life, and its waters are turbid with temptation and swollen with passion and sin. In our life all these waters are filtered through God's ever-abiding grace, and though the waves of the river swell high, the soul receives only the pure stream of a happy experience that purifies and strengthens the man.

Two men had a difficulty over a financial settlement. The one who was wronged was a Christian. He was conversing with a friend who was familiar with all the facts, when that friend asked, "How can you submit so patiently to such injustice?" The Christian replied, "I regard my aggressor the greater loser in this affair. He has wronged me out of my property, but has not robbed me of my religion. The provocation has been a painful one, but I have come out of it a better man." "Is that what you mean by religion?" said the friend who was skeptical. "Yes; life is a period of discipline. We have many conflicts to pass through, before we are prepared for a higher and purer life. Our severest conflict is with self. The man who has wronged me has surrendered himself to selfishness and has repelled himself that much further from God and heaven. To-day I can pray for my enemy and feel that I have risen nearer to God and can henceforth live a higher and holier life." "I never knew before what religion was," said his friend; "if all men had religion this world would be wonderfully improved." The skeptic never lost the impression made on his mind until he was walking beside his friend in the "strait and narrow way." And that friend, when he learned that he had been the instrument of leading a soul into higher and better paths, said: "I am repaid even in this life for the wrongs I suffered; for one soul is worth all the riches of this world."

Postmaster General James announces that he will run the department as a business institution.

SEGART, who was sent by the king of the Belgians to explore Africa, has reached Lisbon.

SEGART, who was sent by the king of the Belgians to explore Africa, has reached Lisbon.

OUR PIONEERS.

There is no body of preachers in the land in which we feel a deeper interest than those of the Pan Handle and adjacent districts. They are pioneering Methodism in the Northwest, West Texas, and North Texas Conferences. Having spent many years on a frontier work we can appreciate the labor and self sacrifice of this noble band. They are roaming over that broad and sparsely settled border, hunting up the settlers, searching in every new cabin, settler's tent, or dug-out, for members of the Methodist church, or for families who desire to receive the gospel. They have their joys. The people on the border appreciate the gospel. The preacher who visits them in their homes, shares cheerfully their humble fare, spends days in the saddle riding from one distant settlement to another, often sleeping on his blanket under the stars; preaching in cabins, tents, under the shade of trees, anywhere and at any time that the people can be assembled, commands the respect of the people; for they know he must be prompted by the desire to save the people from sin, and to benefit them both in this world and the next, when he enters upon such a work. Our church is wise in selecting wise men, good preachers, men of brave spirit, and men who are filled with zeal for the salvation of sinners, to supply these outposts. They have a claim on the prayers of the church, and they have the prayers of the very best members of our church. The pioneers of early Methodism in Texas mark the labors of these men with peculiar interest. As Alexander, DeVillbiss, Hord, Woolam, Whipple, Yell, McKenzie, Graham, Fields, Sneed, Wesson, Thrall, Belvin, and scores of veterans, with others who came in at a later day, recall their own labors when all Texas was a border land, and then mark the movements of this pioneer band, will not forget to invoke the blessing of God upon their labors. Let the entire church hold up the hands of this noble company of devoted men of God.

THE PROHIBITION WAVE. The joint committee on temperance of the Wisconsin legislature has agreed to report a joint resolution amending the constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in that State. The people everywhere are waking up on the question. They have hitherto regarded intemperance as an inevitable evil which comes like the cholera and small-pox, while man is powerless to banish it from the earth. Moral suasion, like the doctor's drugs, might save a drunkard here and there, of arrest the moderate drinker ere he was lost, but to banish the plague from the globe was as impossible in their estimation as to rid the earth from the curse of death. A change is coming over the public mind. The liquor can be banished as effectually as yellow fever, small-pox or cholera can be quarantined. The enactment of wise laws and their faithful enforcement will rid the land of the rum fiend.

We are in receipt of the manuscript of a sermon preached at one of the late conferences and ordered to be published in the ADVOCATE. It would cover very nearly our entire page. We are now over crowded. Every week the editor is compelled to cut down and revise communications in order to find space for them. The space in the ADVOCATE for reading matter has been more than doubled the past twelve months and yet every week the editor must set aside selected matter and condense communications, in order to find room for articles that must go in. This sermon is an admirable one and merits publication; but where can we find room for it? Would it not be better if brethren would have such valuable sermons placed in more permanent shape by publishing them in pamphlet form. We wish the ADVOCATE was as large as a bed blanket and then we would not be compelled to condense or decline articles sent us for publication.

A MEDICAL doctor in Kentucky advertises as follows: "I have a pure-bred Renick Rose, of Sharon bull calf, which I value at \$1000, that I propose to present to any one who can give me an authentic and satisfactory written history of the corporate existence of either of the following church organizations, from the time of the Apostles to the time of the Reformation in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, viz: Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, or Campbellite." The offer is unsatisfactory. We read in the Old Testament of the "bulls of Bashan," but this "Rose of Sharon" stock is never mentioned. If that medical doctor, from Kentucky, can furnish us "an authentic and satisfactory history" of the pedigree of a calf, showing it descended from the "bulls of Bashan," we will accept his proposition. The pedigree of a calf is important as well as the historical succession of a church.

MEN make strange pleas for their sinfulness. We heard a man boast the other day, "If I drink, gamble, and am a profligate I am not a hypocrite. I sin openly and above-board, and never cover my misdeeds with the cloak of professional godliness." Had he said, "I am so sordid in sin that I make it my boast; I am so hardened in my vicious practices that I glory in my shame," he would more accurately have described his condition. When a man becomes lost to all moral sensibility and conscience is dead he is ready to defy both God and man and sin openly and above-board. When Ephraim is joined to his idols "God sometimes will let him alone."

Levi Bishop, of Detroit, petitions the Michigan legislature to pass a law that all physicians, before receiving authority to practice, shall bequeath their bodies to a medical college for dissection.

Levi Bishop, of Detroit, petitions the Michigan legislature to pass a law that all physicians, before receiving authority to practice, shall bequeath their bodies to a medical college for dissection.

Levi Bishop, of Detroit, petitions the Michigan legislature to pass a law that all physicians, before receiving authority to practice, shall bequeath their bodies to a medical college for dissection.

Levi Bishop, of Detroit, petitions the Michigan legislature to pass a law that all physicians, before receiving authority to practice, shall bequeath their bodies to a medical college for dissection.

METHODIST PREACHERS AND THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

We are in receipt of a communication from an esteemed correspondent under the above caption. We give an extract, which we read with some surprise: "In your issue of Dec. 4th, 1880, Bro. G. A. T. Smith says: 'I want Dr. John to inform me through the Advocate who it was that translated the Bible into English. It is the only new translation now being circulated in Texas. If this is the work alluded to by the brethren, and the ADVOCATE's answer be correct, I must confess that it contains information on the subject for which I was not prepared. If I have, hitherto, labored under such serious misapprehensions on this important subject, I earnestly desire that Dr. John or some one else should give me more light through the ADVOCATE.' Our good brother very singularly misunderstood us. We understood Brother Smith's question to relate to the work of revision now about complete, in which the different leading Protestant churches of Europe and America are represented, and we answered accordingly. That the American Bible Union is solely under the control of the immersionists is a fact we thought so well understood that we did not for a moment suspect Brother Smith had any reference to that movement. As others, like our correspondent, may have misunderstood us, we will now say: If Brother Smith was speaking of the translation by the American Bible Union we answer that no Methodist, unless he is a lunatic, would 'have any hand in its circulation.' Nor would any Pedo-Baptist. It is an immersion book and is under Baptist control.

The latest information respecting the revision of the Bible of which the ADVOCATE was speaking in its answer to Bro. S. is the following which reached us this week: "New York, March 7.—In answer to many questions and to correct misunderstanding on the part of the public, I beg leave, in behalf of the Bible revision committee, to make the following statement: 1. The revised New Testament will be published by the English University Press in New York, in different sizes and styles of binding, at corresponding prices. 2. The American committee give their consent to the University editions as containing the text pure and simple. 3. The committee have no connection with any of the proposed reprints. 4. The publication of the revision will be precisely on the same footing as the present authorized version that is protected by copyright in England and free in this country. 5. The American committee will present to every old and new contributor of not less than ten dollars toward the expense of the work a memorial copy of the best University edition in royal octavo, handsomely bound and inscribed. This offer holds good until next May, and copies will be forwarded free of expense as soon as received.—PHILIP SCHAFF, President of the Committee.

The exact time in the year, and whether February 1900 will be a leap year, is the subject of the following interesting paragraph: "What constitutes a year is not the same in all respects to the same heliocentric position what is called the sidereal year. Perhaps many of our readers may not know that this is not uniform, or constant, the earth being exposed to the disturbing influences of the other planets. The mean value of this sidereal year is given as three hundred and sixty-five days, six hours, nine minutes, 9.5 seconds. But there is another form of reckoning the year, and that is in reference to the earth's orbit. This orbit has two axes, one of which is the return of the earth to the same position with a different result, and this would be the anomalous year. In practice the perihelion is taken, but as this is continually advancing, the whole system moving around some other grand center, the record must include not only the time taken from the perihelion to the same heliocentric longitude, but also over the arc by which the perihelion itself has advanced in the interval. The mean length of this year now given at 365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, 48.4 seconds, it being longer than the sidereal year. There is yet another year—shorter than either, which is called the tropical year. It is the measure from one equinox to the return of the same, the vernal being the one chosen by astronomers for this purpose. This is the year of seasons, and its mean length is only 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 48.6 seconds. Even this is not constant, as it has increased thirteen seconds in 2000 years. No centennial year is a leap year unless a multiple of 400, so that from 1600 to 2000 the centennial years have a February of twenty-eight days. This, with a leap year every fourth year not thus designated, gives a civil year of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 12 seconds, which exceeds the solar year by a few seconds (22.38) and will gain a day in 3866 years. It is close enough, however, for all practical purposes.

South Africa is a mixture of Portuguese (who were the first settlers); Dutch, the most numerous of the Euro-peans; the English, found almost exclusively in the eastern part, with some French and Germans. The natives—Hottentots, Bushmen, Kafirs, Bechuanas and negroes—are in the majority. There are many laborers, along the coast, of Malay origin. The population of the Cape Colony is about 900,000. Its area is 182,000 square miles. The outlying districts—Basutoland, Kaffraria and Transvaal—have kept the British of the Cape in constant war. The latter was a Republic, till forcibly annexed by the English three years ago, and is now in revolt and has set up a Republic anew. The Cape itself was settled by the Dutch in 1652, but passed into possession of the English in 1806.

Levi Bishop, of Detroit, petitions the Michigan legislature to pass a law that all physicians, before receiving authority to practice, shall bequeath their bodies to a medical college for dissection.

Levi Bishop, of Detroit, petitions the Michigan legislature to pass a law that all physicians, before receiving authority to practice, shall bequeath their bodies to a medical college for dissection.

Levi Bishop, of Detroit, petitions the Michigan legislature to pass a law that all physicians, before receiving authority to practice, shall bequeath their bodies to a medical college for dissection.

Levi Bishop, of Detroit, petitions the Michigan legislature to pass a law that all physicians, before receiving authority to practice, shall bequeath their bodies to a medical college for dissection.

Levi Bishop, of Detroit, petitions the Michigan legislature to pass a law that all physicians, before receiving authority to practice, shall bequeath their bodies to a medical college for dissection.

Texas Christian Advocate.

NEW YORK, February 22, 1881.—There was a large meeting in the great hall of the Cooper Institute last night. It was under the auspices of the Anti-Monopoly League. Judge Jerre Black and representative Reagan, of Texas, were the speakers. Senator Window wrote a letter in which all sorts of monopolies were denounced, and great evils predicted as certain to follow the monopoly of the telegraph and Associated Press. Judge Black appeared to be physically feeble. His address contained many startling propositions very forcibly expressed, which failed to strike the ear of the audience, for at no time was his voice audible without serious effort, save by those immediately surrounding the platform. Judge Black had a marvelous and marvellous method of handling figures, which makes them produce very startling results. Starting with the proposition that freights can be carried between New York and Chicago for seven cents, the present rate of thirty-five, he proceeded to calculate, and he claimed to demonstrate that the railroads lawlessly plundered the people out of a sum large as the national debt every year. It was very much like the famous horse-shoe problem at which school boys are lost in wonder. He spoke at wearying length, with great slowness—and many times hesitated long to recall the word he desired to use. For this reason his address tired the audience long before Mr. Reagan began to speak. He spoke briefly with force and vigor of the interstate commerce bill and the difficulties which beset him in its passage through the house. He explained that it did not attempt to regulate railroads or apply laws to regulate their business methods. His intent was to regulate the commerce between the States. A power which the Supreme court had declared to reside in Congress. He did not propose to fix maximum rates of freight. The general provisions of the bill were epitomized:
1. To forbid pooling.
2. To forbid charging higher rates for a short than for a long distance.
3. To forbid consolidation.
4. In all cases of judgment for violation of the law, the penalty shall not be less than \$500.
5. To give the courts equity power, to compel discovery and the production of books and papers, or in other words to make the railroad men witnesses against themselves.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Yesterday being a legal holiday all business in this city was suspended, and the time given up to recreation. The great event of the day was the official presentation of the obelisk to the city by the United States government. The presentation took place in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Central Park, and was witnessed by thousands, and among these were many men of national reputations. The proceedings were begun by an invocation by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, when the chorus sang with charming effect a hymn written for the occasion by Richard Watson Gilder, two of the most of which I copy.
"Great God, to whom since time began
The world has prayed and striven;
Maker of stars, and earth, and man—
To Thee our praise is given.
Here, by this ancient shrine,
Of Thee we seek thy aid;
We lift to Thee our eyes,
Thou Dost our souls sustain—
Hear us, O God in Heaven:
"O'er than Nilus' mighty flood
Into the mid-sea pouring,
Or than the sea, Thou hast not stood—
Thou hast not been adoring.
Waters and stormy blast
Haste when Thou hast them have;
Thou art, and hast, and still,
Thou sendest good and ill;
Thy ways are past and ailing;
Hon. Wm. M. Evans then delivered the presentation address, which was historic in its character and descriptive of the transfer of the obelisk from Egypt to its present site in Central Park. Among other things, the speaker stated that the expense of transporting this wonderful relic of past ages, Mayor Grace accepted the obelisk on the part of the city. On the base of the obelisk is a medal containing the following words:
Presented to the
UNITED STATES
by
EMIL KRUMHOLTZ,
of
Alexandria, Egypt.
Quarried at Syene,
and erected at Heliopolis by
THOMAS III.
Reverend at Alexandria,
Egypt, in 1490.
Removed to New York
through the liberality of
W. H. VAN DERLIPPE,
of
LIECHTENHEIM, Prussia, U. S. S.

The cost and expense of removing, transporting and erecting the obelisk, inclusive of the construction of the pedestal steps and base, is \$102,732. We are having some pretty "billions" weather, not cold, but stormy and changeable, and an unusual amount of rain in the last three days. We have had two big storms, rain and sunshine. An early spring is looked for. Work has once more been resumed on the Brooklyn bridge, and every day thousands are crossing the East river at the Fulton and Roosevelt ferries, gaze heavenward, not after the angels in the realms above, but at the men at work in the mid-air on the great bridge that will connect, and I might say, convert two great cities into one. As your readers are aware, the great overhanging spheres and the spans of the bridge have long been completed; and now the steel suspenders and the heavy steel floor beams are being placed in position, and no doubt within a few weeks the task of flooring this marvelous structure will begin. Each floor beam being two sections about forty feet in length, which welded together at their ends, form the extreme width of the bridge flooring, eighty-five feet. Each section weighs two tons and they are hoisted to the tower one by one, one hundred and twenty feet above the ground, and more than that above the water between the piers, by means of an endless wire propelled by steam. There will be tracks for steam cars, and road and foot ways in the bridge. The Brooklyn approach to the bridge, a quarter of a mile in length, is completed—that is, the mason work. The New York approach, which is much longer, and which terminates at Park Row, opposite the city hall, near the postoffice, will be finished in a month or two, and no doubt multitudes will be crossing the bridge in the early fall. The early completion of this structure is already stimulating prices of real estate in Brooklyn, and a boom in prices is looked for. The time is not distant when Manhattan Island (New York city) will cease to be a place of residence, and will be entirely devoted to business purposes. For several years the business part of the city has been on the march "up town," especially since the four elevated railroads were

completed three years ago, and many streets that were only used as a place of residence eight years ago are now lined with fashionable retail establishments, hotels and theatres. Fourteenth and Twentieth streets, Broadway, from Eleventh street up, are now the business thoroughfares, and the tendency is still up town. New York is a world in itself and every day seems to add new laurels to its renown, and what its future will be none can tell. Even during this severe winter there has been no cessation in building, such a pressing demand has there been for business houses. Now that spring is near a spirit of enterprise and speculation is manifesting itself. Millions are buying up vacant lots and improved property here, there and everywhere, some to hold it for higher figures and others with the view of making the improvements. In many instances three and four good-sized buildings on Broadway and other streets are being torn down to make room for one immense structure.

To stand for an hour on Broadway or on one of the streets leading down to the East or North river ferries, gazing at the countless thousands who pass, and all going at a rapid pace, makes one wonder where all the people come from and where they are all going. It is estimated that 50,000 people cross these ferries every night and morning, going to their homes in Brooklyn, Jersey City, etc., where rents are cheap, at night and return to their duties in the morning. It is worth one's while to stand in front of some great building at six in the evening to see a thousand or more operatives, men, women and children, pour out en route to their homes. Some old, decrepit and grave, anxious to reach home where they can find rest; others hale and hearty, and many young, buoyant and full of fun. Some on reaching the sidewalk, after descending the long flights of stairs, hurry on as if unwilling to lose a moment's time; while others stop to chat with those to whom, perhaps, they could not speak to in working hours.

Little do the farmers and stock-raisers of Texas know of the efforts that are being made here by thousands just to get a bare support, and yet perhaps they would not exchange places with those who live in case of the broad prairies of the Lone Star State. There is for them a charm in the life and bustle of a great city that they would not exchange for the silent monotony of life in the country. May they all be happy in the prayer of your plume correspondent.—Cor, Galveston Weekly Journal.

AN AUTHOR'S SERIOUS MISTAKE.

Mr. T. S. Arthur, the temperance author, is in trouble. In his book, Danger, he has introduced Mrs. Logan, wife of Senator Logan, of Illinois. It is made to appear that by Mrs. Logan's influence a young husband, whose wife is ill at home, is led to drink the glass of wine which puts him in a station-house cell before morning, and indirectly causes his wife's death. This would have been a very unfortunate piece of writing even if Mrs. Logan was capable of acting the part assigned to her. If she were in the habit of taking wine at dinner parties, Mr. Arthur would still be guilty of something inexcusable in using her to point a moral; but it happens that she is well known as an advocate of abstinence. The misrepresentation has become the subject of much comment, because Mrs. Logan is a very prominent figure in Washington society, admired and respected by all who know her; a woman of remarkable ability and as excellent and valuable a helpmate as ever public man possessed. Said one of her friends to a correspondent: "Mrs. Logan has never drunk a glass of wine. At the dinner given by Gen. Grant to Prince Arthur she was the only person at the table who did not take wine or other liquor, and at a dinner given by the wife of a cabinet officer some years ago she was the only one out twenty-five ladies who took no wine. She not only is abstinent herself, but she has taught her children to be;" and the friend spoke of several occasions upon which her children had exemplified that teaching in the presence of very prominent persons. Mr. Arthur could hardly have been more unfortunate in selecting an example. Complaint has been made to the publishers of the book, and they have communicated with the author. It is said that he, now an old man, cried like a child because of his mistake, and asserted that he had intended to disguise the name by making it "Mrs. Lough." The publishers offer any reparation which they can make, and will change the plates for a new edition; but about eight thousand copies of the volume have gone into the hands of the people.

Mr. Arthur's life has been spent in good works, and this unfortunate circumstance may even be set down to the charge of over-zeal in a great cause. His thousands of admirers all over the country will sympathize with him. Now that the matter has got into the papers, Mrs. Logan will be more than vindicated, while Mr. Arthur will have to stand all the abuse they can coin. It is the first opportunity in his long life he has given the enemies of the temperance cause—and they will of course improve it to the furthest limit. There are not many of them that will tell the story of the "old man crying as a child," when he found he had unwittingly wronged a lady. He will be pictured as enjoying the chagrin of an estimable lady whose character he has maliciously and wantonly assailed—and all that sort of stuff.—Galveston Weekly Journal.

The next Mayor of this city will be the man who has the courage to say: "I will enforce the laws just as I find them. It is not for me to question their wisdom. If the people do not like the laws as they stand, let them change them."—E. If there is a man of that sort offering for the mayoralty of Galveston he should receive the unanimous support of the law-abiding element of the city. Officials who will enforce the law is just what Galveston needs, be the laws good or bad.—Galveston Weekly Journal.

A GREAT REVELATION. Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Truly Suggestive About Securing It.

The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only as they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal, and the result of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE, while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is especially true of the human body, and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangement of the brain; it is now known that troubles in others parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches and that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of PRIVATE HISTORY that Gen. Washington was led to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who "bled him copiously." Strange to say, the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—bled to death. That was the age of medical

the speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of this theory, and that the kidneys and liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day who do not know it, but who should know it and attend to them at once, continued: "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. It is capable of the greatest results and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and commonest cause restore it and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, is it not strange that simple preventives and cures are not observed? This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experience when it must be faced.

And here pardon me for relating a little personal case. In the year 1870 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared me suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pillow and I PAINTED REPEATEDLY. My heart was so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. 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. It was at this critical juncture that I was introduced to the "Liver and Kidney Pills," which I most firmly believe was an inspiration, caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began to use them in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two months I continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be the cause, and these organs regulate the entire system. After describing at length the offices of the kidneys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say: "Having found this great truth, I say clearly to you, the recovery of the simple vegetable leaf I had used was a food and restorer to my well-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet powerful influence they purified, strengthened and restored them and saved them from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began in a modest way, to treat those afflicted and in every case I found the same

Happy Results which I had experienced. Not only this but many, who were not conscious of any physical trouble but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, where used, was this truth, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. 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 promoting the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises has become known and popular to the entire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to-day Warner's Kidney and Liver Cure, pure and entire, that saves my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent. The doctor then paid some high compliments to American science, and closed his lecture as follows: "I have to restore the health when broken and how to keep the body perfect and free from disease must ever be man's highest study. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of health to be in the kidneys and liver, all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you, is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness, as well as to those who desire to keep the joys they now possess."

THE ROCK MOUNTAIN COAL and Iron Company's mine, No. 3, at Mt. Vernon, exploded the evening of the 3d, throwing flames a hundred feet out of the main shaft, carrying away the building at its mouth and setting the machinery building on fire. About fifty miners, who were engaged upon over twenty white men and fifty Chinese went down to work for the night. About twenty dead Chinamen have been found, but not brought up, and seventeen badly wounded and scalded have been brought to the surface. None of the white men have been found. There is no hope that they are alive.

POST OFFICE, Waco Texas, Jan. 5th.—Dr. Sweeney & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. I have been paid for lambs, and it is so rare an occurrence that I do not get hounded when I send for an advertised remedy, that I feel it a duty to acknowledge real merit when I find it. I have been troubled with itching piles, which annoyed me terribly, but the ointment you sent me has cured me, and I gratefully prompt you to acknowledge the fact to you. Very truly yours, O. H. ISLAND, P. M.

LANDRETH'S! 1704 SEEDS ARE BEST 100! DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A GREAT REVELATION. Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Truly Suggestive About Securing It.

The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only as they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal, and the result of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE, while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is especially true of the human body, and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangement of the brain; it is now known that troubles in others parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches and that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of PRIVATE HISTORY that Gen. Washington was led to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who "bled him copiously." Strange to say, the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—bled to death. That was the age of medical

the speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of this theory, and that the kidneys and liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day who do not know it, but who should know it and attend to them at once, continued: "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. It is capable of the greatest results and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and commonest cause restore it and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, is it not strange that simple preventives and cures are not observed? This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experience when it must be faced.

And here pardon me for relating a little personal case. In the year 1870 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared me suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pillow and I PAINTED REPEATEDLY. My heart was so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. 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. It was at this critical juncture that I was introduced to the "Liver and Kidney Pills," which I most firmly believe was an inspiration, caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began to use them in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two months I continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be the cause, and these organs regulate the entire system. After describing at length the offices of the kidneys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say: "Having found this great truth, I say clearly to you, the recovery of the simple vegetable leaf I had used was a food and restorer to my well-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet powerful influence they purified, strengthened and restored them and saved them from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began in a modest way, to treat those afflicted and in every case I found the same

Happy Results which I had experienced. Not only this but many, who were not conscious of any physical trouble but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, where used, was this truth, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. 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 promoting the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises has become known and popular to the entire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to-day Warner's Kidney and Liver Cure, pure and entire, that saves my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent. The doctor then paid some high compliments to American science, and closed his lecture as follows: "I have to restore the health when broken and how to keep the body perfect and free from disease must ever be man's highest study. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of health to be in the kidneys and liver, all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you, is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness, as well as to those who desire to keep the joys they now possess."

THE ROCK MOUNTAIN COAL and Iron Company's mine, No. 3, at Mt. Vernon, exploded the evening of the 3d, throwing flames a hundred feet out of the main shaft, carrying away the building at its mouth and setting the machinery building on fire. About fifty miners, who were engaged upon over twenty white men and fifty Chinese went down to work for the night. About twenty dead Chinamen have been found, but not brought up, and seventeen badly wounded and scalded have been brought to the surface. None of the white men have been found. There is no hope that they are alive.

POST OFFICE, Waco Texas, Jan. 5th.—Dr. Sweeney & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. I have been paid for lambs, and it is so rare an occurrence that I do not get hounded when I send for an advertised remedy, that I feel it a duty to acknowledge real merit when I find it. I have been troubled with itching piles, which annoyed me terribly, but the ointment you sent me has cured me, and I gratefully prompt you to acknowledge the fact to you. Very truly yours, O. H. ISLAND, P. M.

LANDRETH'S! 1704 SEEDS ARE BEST 100! DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Tremont Hotel GALVESTON, TEXAS.



HUGH W. MONTGOMERY, 160 COMMON STREET, FRONT OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR, P. O. Box 2316, New Orleans, La.

PINE ISLAND GUANO, FOR SUGAR CANE, GRAIN, TOBACCO, POTATOES, and all quick growing crops.

Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate, FOR COTTON, VEGETABLES, STRAWBERRIES, and all Summer and Fall Crops.

Sole Agent for Vigier's Improved French Process For Disincrusting Steam Boilers.

M. ESCOBAL, (Late of the firm of G. JAQUET & CO.) TOBACCO MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS

Factory, No. 205 Chartres Street; Branch Store, No. 203 Decatur Street AGENCY, W. R. IRBY, Cor. THOMPTON AND GRAVIER STREETS.

DEPOT FOR BOYD'S GALVANIC BATTERIES, For the Cure of Rheumatism, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Liver Com. FIFTY CENTS EACH.

F. FREDERICKSON, DRUGGIST 130 Canal Street, New Orleans.

CHEAP FRUIT TREES. Planters are invited to examine prices before purchasing elsewhere.

PEACHES Alexander, Arden, ripen May 10 to 15 and all the best kinds, medium delivery on board cars free. Cash must accompany order to secure it.

APPLES such as Shuckley, Ben Davis and Nickajack, the latter ripening in November and keeping till the following May. Trees vigorous, highly improved, 20c each; ten for 20c.

PEARS Standards (well known kinds), 20c. Keiffer's Hybrid Pear, absolutely best, 25c. Wild Goose Pears, best, 20c.

GRAPES, WILD GOOSE PLUMS, best, 20c. MULBERRIES, fine, for juice, bear four or five months; also other fine fruit, ARBOR VITAE, two feet, 20c; three feet, 30c. WILSON'S STRAWBERRIES, per box, 5c. Other fruit low. ROSES, 25c; six for 15c.

MAILING A SPECIALTY. Trees remote from transportation lines can thus procure as fine specimens as those raised in the nursery in this country. Information cheerfully given. Please send for Catalogue.

Write for what you want. Above prices are cash. We have no agents' commissions to make such low prices possible. Packing charged extra, at actual cost of boxes and labels. Delivery on board cars free. Cash must accompany order to secure it. On all orders a discount of two per cent. month will be allowed from time order is booked until it is shipped. Remit by registered letter, bank draft, or postpaid order on Jacksonville. Address GEO. A. LADD, Nurseryman and Dealer, Larissa, Cherokee Co., Texas

THE GALVESTON WEEKLY JOURNAL SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

PER ANNUM. \$1.50 PER ANNUM. Only \$1.00 to Clubs of Five and Ten And Paper Free to Sender of Club of Ten.

ON TRIAL FOR THREE MONTHS, 25 CENTS.

In order to get the WEEKLY JOURNAL before the people we will, until further notice, send it to Clubs of Five for \$5.00; to Clubs of Ten, \$10.00, with one copy extra to sender of club of ten.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE. The JOURNAL bases its claim to public patronage upon these facts: It will be just. It will be clean. It will be newsy. It will be accurate. It will be fearless and aggressive—condemning and exposing corrupt public men and measures without fear. It will be impartial—commending the good of all parties without pay. All friends of morality and clean journalism can conscientiously work for this paper. Send on subscribers and write for agencies. Remit by Money Order Draft or Registered Letter to SHAW & BLAYLOCK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.



Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, manradie, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and blood-stimulating elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effective alternative available to the public. The science of medicine and chemistry have never produced a remedy so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-breaks, Pustules, Itchings, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates the vital functions, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. It is fully to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. RACIAL and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED. For THOMPSON'S MEDICAL ADVICE. The most valuable medical advice ever published as such by Rev. J. B. McFerrin, D. D., Rev. Thos. O. Sommers, and others. It sells at sight. For copies write to J. B. McFerrin, D. D., Rev. Thos. O. Sommers & Co., Houston, Texas.

J. T. SWABRINGEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Brenham, Washington Co., Texas.

A PERFECT STEAM-WINDING AMERICAN WATCH for \$1.00—open dial, heavy plate glass crystal, works exposed to view—case of Nickel—which is a better material than silver, as it always wears bright and looks new. Winds once a day keeps time equal to the high-priced watches. A marvel of simplicity, durability, accuracy, and cheapness. The vast army of Farmers, Mechanics, Professional Men, School Teachers, and in fact everybody, can now procure a watch at a price which can be paid by every one. This watch is warranted, and will not let a life time. For all purposes of a time-keeper it is worth as much as a watch which costs ten times the money. Above cut is taken from a photograph, and of exact size, sent by express to any address on receipt of Four Dollars. You can also be sent safely by registered mail for 25 cents extra. Remit by Postoffice order or registered letter. A handsome chain will free with each watch. Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed. Money refunded. Address orders to M. F. QUINN, N. Y. & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. H. Orders from the trade solicited. We are among the largest and oldest of the Boston wholesale Jewelry Houses and keep a full line of watches and jewelry at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere. Established 1838.

BLACKMAN'S Piusini College. 131 CARondelet, St. New Orleans. Students board at the College. Write for circulars, terms, etc. to J. W. BLACKMAN.

Central Hotel, J. H. DAVIDSON, PROPRIETOR, Cor. Market and 24th Sts., Galveston. BOARD BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

MAILED FREE—A highly valuable illustrated treatise on many diseases incidental to the human race, which render life miserable. Prescriptions for cure. Address DR. EARL, 171 Hudson Street, New York.

LOUISIANA Sash, Blind and Door STEAM FACTORY, 301, 303, 305 and 307 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

ROBERTS & CO., Proprietors. Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, Flooring, Ceiling, Baluster and Newels, constantly on hand; also a large assortment of Walnut, Mahogany and other fine woods.

STEWART SINGER SEWING MACHINE. The only one with drop-leaf, complete, at \$24. Cash. Needles, Oil, Attachments and Feet, C. E. SMITH, Galveston, Texas.

20 New Gold and Silver Chromes, 10c; or 25 Elegant Mixed Chromes, 10c. Agents wanted, S. N. PERRY Nassau N. Y.

ALLEN, CHAS. & G. A. ALLEN & CO., Wholesale Dealers in M A R B L E.

Orders Filled Promptly. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

ROSES. \$1.10 per doz. 25c per doz. J. T. Phillips & Son, West Grove, Pa.

