The Texas Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XXVIII. GALVESTON. TEXAS JUNE 25, 1881. NO 40.

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

CRESCENT

Neuralgia Cure

Is composed entirely of vegetable matter and is entirely harmless.

IT CURES:

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SORE THROAT, HEADACHE, TIRED OR SWOLLEN LIMBS,

AND ALL INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

We append a few of very many certificates we have received:

HAZLEHURST, MISS., January 5, 1881.

MR. T. D. CLEMENT:

DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in being able to say to you and all suffering from Neuralgia and Rheumatism, I was unable to walk for two weeks. Mr. C. gave me two bottles of Neuralgia Cure, and in three days I could walk half a mile without a stick or crutch. I had a bottle left and sent it to Mrs. R. J. Catching, who was suffering from Neuralgia of the face; for such you will find a certificate with mine.—R. B. GILBERT.

GALLMAN, MISS., March 31, 1881.

MR. T. D. CLEMENT:

This is to certify that I was suffering, as I was informed by my family physician, with Neuralgia of the Kidneys, and my physician gave me up to die. Two other physicians were called to make an incision, and before the day set for them to come I received a bottle of your Neuralgia Cure, which entirely cured me. Any one can write me about this. I will swear to it—if necessary. Respectfully. JOHN COAR.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE. Manufactured by

CLEMENT & WOOD,

New Orleans, La.

Liberal discount to Dealers.

MRS. JOHN GAUCHE,

MORESQUE BUILDING, CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA GLASS AND EARTHENWARE

Looking-Glasses, Looking-Glass Plates.

Table Cutlery, Silverware, Lamps.

Wooden, Tin and Hardware, Clocks.

Branch House, 110 Chartres St.

ORGANS 14 Stops, 4 Sets Reeds **only $65**. Pianos $125 up. Paper free. Address Dan'l F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Dr. Rippetoe's Broom-rape Balsam cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Whooping Coughs, Chills, Fevers,

and all lung diseases. It purifies the blood, acts on the liver, causing expectoration. I extract the **Balsam** from the herb and combine it with the best **blood purifiers** known, so as to make it a most valuable remedy. It quickly stops the cough, heals the affected lungs, **purifies the blood, gives strength and tone** to the system. It is pleasant to take. Has no poisonous drugs in it. I gather and compound all the herbs and roots carefully, of which it is made. I will furnish **half gallon** and prepay charges to any address or express office in the United States for **five dollars.** Larger quantities at the same rates; as much as may be desired. I can give any number of certificates that may be necessary as to its merits. I will give a few: H. B. McCorkel, Elmo, Texas (secretary T. C. Union); Rev. J. M. Washam, Henderson, Texas; Wm. A. Hindman, county attorney of Kaufman Co., Kaufman Tex.; Rev. J. A. Houbeak, Forney, Texas; Mr. F. D. Durington, Wills Point, Texas. Send money by draft, registered letter or post-office order. Address **REV. A. RIPPTOE,** Terrell, Kaufman Co., Texas.

AGENTS WANTED to sell **Dr. Chase's 2000 Recipe Book.** *Sells at sight.* You double your money. Address Dr. Chase's Printing House, Ann Arbor, Mich.

FREE 8 Samples and Catalogues of the best selling articles on earth. **WORLD MFG. CO.,** 122 Nassau street, N Y

It is reported that a Russian socialist who escaped from Siberia has reached Switzerland. There is only one other instance of a political prisoner escaping from Siberia.

DR. W. BILLE, late assistant physician to Prof. Ricord, Paris, office 196 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, "chorea," neuralgia and paralysis, "or nervous debility!" "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, disturbances 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, mental irritability, morbid fear, blushing and fidgetiness, sleeplessness, nervous dyspepsia, desire for stimulants and narcotics, sweating hands and feet, with redness, tenderness of the spine, and of the whole body, pain in the back, heaviness of loins and limbs, temporary paralysis, most diseases of women, gaping and yawning. These or any of these are symptoms of nervous debility, which, if not treated properly at once will lead invariably to death or insanity. *Dr. Bille has resided fifteen years in New Orleans; has been eminently successful, and refers to the most prominent citizens.*

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	70

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS.

All subscriptions should be sent to the office through the agents, or accompanied by the cash. Each preacher on your district, station, circuit or mission is an agent. Very often subscribers write to us to renew their subscriptions, and they will hand the money to an agent. This involves inextricable confusion. It is impossible to open accounts with the subscribers, and unsatisfactory to agents to have subscribers charged on their accounts which they do not send. Will our patrons bear this in mind? All the business is done through agents, except where money accompanies the orders. When your time is out, if you cannot see the agent write to him, instructing him to renew your subscription for the paper, or send money with your renewal to the office direct.

Notice.

Subscriptions are discontinued at expiration of time paid for. The label on your paper contains date of expiration. Renew in time to prevent losing a number. We cannot supply back papers.

Money should be remitted by postoffice money order, registered letter or draft. We cannot be responsible for money sent in any other manner, through the mails.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Where Shall It Be Located?

To the People of Texas:

We desire to bring before you a few facts concerning the location of the Medical Department of the State University:

While there are a number of places in this broad state well suited for the location of the Academic and Legal Departments of the University, Galveston offers by far the greatest advantages for the Medical Department of that institution.

In order that the science and art of medicine may be properly taught, certain facilities, which we will briefly enumerate, are absolutely essential.

To acquire a knowledge of anatomy, or the structure of the human body, which lies at the very foundation of medical education, an abundant supply of material for dissections is indispensable. To learn the changes produced in the organs and other tissues of the body by disease, post-mortem examinations by the student himself are necessary. These advantages can only be had in connection with the dead-houses of large public hospitals. The importance of clinical, or bedside instruction, to the medical student can hardly be overestimated. To study diseases it is necessary not only to have them taught theoretically by the teachers, but to actually see them in all their multiform phases. To learn the art of setting a fractured bone, or amputating a limb, something more than an oral description is required. The student should see these things done, and assist in their performance. In other words, to teach the science and art of medicine, and prepare the young physician for combating disease, the intimate combination of practical with theoretical instruction is a vital necessity. Practical instruction can be given only in connection with large hospitals, to which the student has free excess, and where he may closely watch the progress and treatment of the different diseases from beginning to end; and, in cases ending fatally, have the opportunity for the study of the morbid changes wrought in the body by those diseases, in post-mortem examinations.

Galveston can furnish by far the best facilities for such thorough and practical medical instruction. While her population may not so far exceed some other cities, being a seaport it is cosmopolitan and floating, and hence furnishes a much larger proportion of hospital patients. There are two very admirably constructed hospitals located in Galveston, with a capacity of 450 to 500 beds. The wards contain, not only sick from among her own citizens, but also large numbers of patients from all portions of Texas, conveyed thither by the numerous railroads converging at the coast. In addition, the shipping, American and foreign, that trades at our port, furnishes an amount and variety of clinical material ten-fold greater than can be afforded by any other city in the state.

By resolutions adopted by the city council, and laid before the legislature at its recent session, the spacious hospital buildings of Galveston, with an elegantly fitted-up lecture room, dissecting hall, etc., attached, capable of accommodating one hundred students, has been placed at the disposal of the state. By the same resolutions the citizens of Galveston stand "pledged to a liberal contribution for the purchase of a block of lots and toward the erection of college buildings." Hence, as a question of economy, Galveston is the best place in the state for the medical school.

Numerous precedents for the separate location of the medical department—embracing, too, many of the most eminently successful and honored institution of America—can be cited, and which go to show that it has always been recognized as a question of the first moment that medical schools should be located in populous cities, and especially in seaport cities, as furnishing the largest amount and best variety of diseases for the purposes of teaching. Among others, the University of Louisiana, located at the state capital, Baton Rouge, has its medical department, the largest and most successful medical college in the South, located at New Orleans. Central University, Richmond, Ky., has its medical department, a flourishing school, at Louisville. These are but few of the many cases which could be cited.

In a large majority of the universities of both Europe and America, having all their departments in the limits of the same city, the medical schools, with a separate and full faculty, have their lecture rooms, etc., located frequently miles distant from the academic and other departments, and always adjacent to or, in many instances, in the largest hospitals.

The medical departments of even the best endowed and most flourishing universities of Europe and America, were located in the smaller interior places, and hence not connected with large hospitals, have invariably ranked as second or third rate medical schools—certainly they are recognized as only preparatory schools.

The medical department of the University of Virginia (located at the small interior city of Charlottesville), justly honored and beloved and widely patronized as that university is, has not proved an exception to this inexorable rule; despite the fact that accomplished medical scholars have for years filled the chairs, the didactic teaching necessitated by the want of hospitals proves an insuperable obstacle to the success of the medical department, which had a class of only fifty students at its last session.

The liability of Galveston to yellow fever is not a valid objection, as medical instruction the world over is only carried on during the months of winter and spring. Certainly the success of New Orleans medical schools negatives this objection; besides, for the past fourteen years Galveston has not had an epidemic of yellow fever. Indeed, of late years she has been less subject to it than some interior places.

We desire to emphasize the fact that Galveston is a candidate for the *medical department only*. The facts above mentioned are incontrovertible; the express object of the legislature in allowing the separation of the medical department was to locate it in Galveston. The petition sent up to Austin by 150 physicians, representing every part of the state, explicitly stated that their object in asking a separation of the medical department was that it might be located in Galveston. We trust that the people of the state will so decide, and thereby insure the success of this important branch of the university.

CITIZENS OF GALVESTON.

"A Problem"—Another View.

While reading the article in the ADVOCATE of June 11, headed "A Problem," I was deeply impressed with the facts therein stated. Being a German by birth, though an American by adoption, as also in modes of thought and habits of life, the impression made by reading the humiliating statements made regarding the nation to which I belong, were of a painful nature; the more so, as I know those strictures to be, alas! o'ertrue. Although I do not wield a facile pen, and am loth to appear in public print with my crude ideas, I can not forbear from offering a few thoughts on this subject.

I apprehend that a very great number of your readers is acquainted with the fact that in the large cities the centers of social and religious influence the German youth is so rapidly becoming Americanized that in some churches I wot of special services in the English language have to be appointed for the benefit of the young German-Americans. As for the non churchgoing portion of the Germans, which is overwhelmingly in the majority both in city and country, these, too, are German only in name, having forgotten to speak their mother tongue, however they murder the king's English. Thousands of them have drank deeply of the pure wells of English classical literature; have imbibed American ideas of civilization, politics and religion. Their fathers scarcely know them as their off-spring; and if their grandfathers from across the water were to land on these shores they would be unable to converse with their grandchildren. In some sections of our country, however, where the German element predominates, there prevails a kind of clannishness which, while it shuts out the influence of American society, fosters German thought and sentiment. Perhaps the exact status of the German born citizen of our country, and more especially of this state, is but imperfectly understood. I may go further, and say that only a native German, who, while having a thorough acquaintance with his mother tongue and its rich and beautiful literature, has also been imbued with the spirit of American institutions and literature, can fully understand it.

There is little of Germany clinging to our adopted citizens, who, having come to this country between twenty and fifteen years ago, have established themselves here as well-to-do farmers, mechanics and merchants. They bear very little of the impress of the thought and sentiment of Fatherland. Their religion, like a garment which custom compelled them to wear, is thrown aside as soon as they discover that social ostracism does not follow an avowal of infidel sentiments, which they had harbored secretly while wearing the outward garb of Christianity; for an outward form of religion, conformity to whose sacramental requirements is made obligatory by law, as was the case in Germany until quite recently, is but a form of godliness without its power. Thus having cast loose from the moorings, their bark drifts into the dark and insidious maelstrom of rationalistic belief.

And now, sir I would touch upon an important point in the solution of the question: Why is this element thus antagonistic to the Christian institutions, and to the cause of prohibition? The point is this: The German secular press is avowedly, emphatically, uncompromisingly anti-Christian. Take up any American newspaper; now while you may meet with here and there a harmless fling at religion or its ministers, there is still a tone of respectful deference to the opinions of the Christian public. You find that even the trashy paper, full of light and sentimental stories, has its corner for "Sabbath Reading," which is, generally, orthodox enough. Now look at a German paper. Every little, pedantic, country correspondent must spice his articles by ridiculing religion. A tone of levity and senseless wit pervades the entire correspondence. The editorials are considered flat and unreadable, unless they bristle with poisonous shafts hurled at the religion of Jesus Christ. There is not a German paper, to my knowledge, published in this great State, which would dare openly to espouse the cause of the church of God, unless it be in the form of a paid advertisement.

I know of no German religious paper published in this State. If I err, I am willing to be corrected. Such then, is the mental pabullum of our German-reading population. The education of the growing generation of Germans is confined to a knowledge of the elementary branches. A vitiated taste leads the young to read only the light and frivolous products of writers of fiction. Very few read the classical works of such men as Schiller, Goethe, Herder, Klopstock or Lavater; and the few who read them, lack the prerequisite mental training to enter into their depth of meaning.

Schools in German communities are generally taught by German teachers, who have gained an inkling of the English language, but have failed to enter into its spirit and are but slightly acquainted with its great literary lights. Glance through the lists of names on the students' rolls of institutions of learning and see how many German names you can discover. Now nearly all schools of a high grade in this state are under the control or auspices of religious bodies or communities. Hence, irreligious Germans will not patronize them. Moreover, the number of those who desire their children to obtain a liberal education is very small indeed. The children of farmers are the helping hands on the farm, and know no higher ambition than to become good, plodding farmers, such as their fathers are. They lack every stimulus to lofty action or mental endeavor. There are, of course, many exceptions to this rule, and these prove that the Germans, when once imbued with the liberal and progressive ideas of American society, or touched by the sacred flame of religious fervor, are not a whit behind their Anglo-Saxon neighbors in noble deeds and heroic sacrifices. I need only point you to the history of German Methodism in this state to substantiate this assertion. Who so ready as the German Methodists to build churches and parsonages; to support the missionary cause; to establish day-schools and Sunday-schools? Who so fervent in prayer, or earnest in devotion, and regular in the attendance upon the worship in the sanctuary? But we are a feeble folk, struggling not only against worldly but also against ecclesiastical odds of fearful magnitude. Yet there is not a Methodist community of Germans which does not leave its deep impress upon the entire neighborhood of worldlings among whom it is planted.

It does seem to me that the only form of religion which can quicken and vitalize the deep but latent moral powers of my people is that embodied in the faith, mode of worship, and polity of the Methodist church. I think I may safely say that every German Methodist in Texas, who is in vital connection with his church, may be counted as staunch on the side of order, virtue, temperance and pure and undefiled religion.

I set out to offer a few thoughts, and see how prolix and prosy I have become. And yet much that I might say must remain unsaid, for I have already wearied the patience of your readers.—GERMANICUS.

UNCLE IKE'S CORRESPONDENCE.

VALLEY MILLS, Texas, June 12.—*Dear Uncle Ike:* I am quite a little seven-year old boy. Papa takes the ADVOCATE, and mamma reads it to us on Sunday. I can't read much in the paper, but can read the Testament. I can't write, and have to get papa to write for me. I've got twenty-five cents missionary money for Bro. Franks when he comes again to preach for us. I want to join your missionary society. Come to see us. The G. C. & S. F. railroad runs right by our house.—JOHN POOL.

KANSAS CITY, Missouri, June 13.—*Dear Uncle Ike:* I am a little girl nine years old. I am staying with my aunt and grandma. Ma takes the ADVOCATE, and loves it very much, and always reads the children's department to me. I have four little sisters and two brothers, and live in Goliad, Texas. I am going to read the Testament through.—MAE E. LANE.

WOODS, Panola county, June 8.—*Dear Uncle Ike:* I have read the Testament through, and have read to Deut. xxix. in the Old Testament. I have "Vinnie Leal's Trip to the Golden Shore." I think it is a nice book. I have read the New Testament, "Bishop Marvin's Travels," and the "Life of Bishop Marvin," this spring, and am now reading the Old Testament. Our Sunday-school is doing very well. We have a prayer meeting every Sunday evening. Please keep my name on your Bible list.—Love to all the cousins.—CARRIE L. ARMSTRONG.

BONHAM, Fannin county, June 10—*Dear Uncle Ike:* Seeing so many nice letters from the children in the ADVOCATE and nothing from Bonham, I thought I would write a few lines. I am thirteen years old. I go to Sabbath-school regularly and read the Bible. I have read to I Samuel vi, and will try to read the Bible through by Christmas. Please put my name in your Bible class. Abraham was a native of Ur of the Chaldees. Samson was the first one who composed a riddle. It is found in Judges xiv:14. Who was King David's grandfather?—BASCOM ADAMS.

LAMPASAS COUNTY, June 8—*Dear Uncle Ike:* I am a little boy of twelve years, and ardently wish to join your Bible class. Our Sunday-school is in a prosperous condition. I attend punctually every Sunday. Our pastor, Bro. Kahle, is a good man and is our superintendent. The people here are very religious. We have a meeting of some kind every week; prayer-meeting every Thursday, and preaching nearly every Sunday. Our Baptist preacher, Bro. Waydon, is also a good man. Ma and pa take the ADVOCATE and are delighted with it. Pray for me.—JULIOUS MOORE.

COLLINSVILLE, Grayson county, May 31—*Dear Uncle Ike:* I have read to Exodus xxi. I like to read my little cousins' letters and your answers to them, and hope we will be profited by them. It was Elisha's bones that brought a dead man to life. (II Kings xiii.) Solomon began to build the temple in the second day of the second month. (II Chronicles iii:2.) I am willing to help raise money for the missionary cause. I am trying to live religious, so that I may live with Jesus and the angels in a better world than this. I know the prayer commencing "Now I lay me down to sleep." I am learning the Lord's Prayer.—CLARA EMMA HARMON.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Hopkins county, June 2.—*Dear Uncle Ike:* Our Sunday-school is growing in interest as well as members. We have about sixty pupils, besides a full quota of officers. I have read to Numbers xii. I have a little brother who wishes to join your Testament class. He is ten years old. As there is a camp meeting to come off the first Sunday in August, we send a cordial welcome to Uncle Ike, and ask an interest in the prayers of all our cousins. I do not ask their prayers, because it is common among us; but I feel we need their prayers.—VIOLA FRY.

KICKAPOO, June 13.—*Dear Uncle Ike:* Since I wrote to you we have organized a good Sunday-school. We have about thirty scholars. The people are taking more interest in the Sunday-school this year than they did last. Our pastor is Rev. T. T. Booth. He is an excellent preacher. I think if all our little cousins liked their pastors as well as I do, the preachers would have no cause to complain. I am the son of a Methodist preacher. I gave my heart to God when I was only nine years old, and have been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, ever since. I am fourteen years old. Let me tell the little cousins that the sooner they give their hearts to God the better it is for them. I have never seen the day that I regretted joining the church. My name is OLIN T. MOORE.

STEPHENVILLE, Erath county, June 9.—*Dear Uncle Ike:* I am a little boy nine years old, and wish to join your Bible class. I belong to the Methodist church, and go to Sunday-school. Bro. Grosbeck is my Sunday-school teacher, and I like him very much. I think you spent several days with us last year in Lancaster. I was sick at the time, but remember you very pleasantly. I have two little twin sisters, Mary and Martha. I read the Bible to them. I hope the Children's Deprtment in the ADVOCATE will do great good. Your little friend—GAIL ASHBY.

WEATHERFORD, June 3.—*Dear Uncle Ike:* I am a little girl twelve years old. I wish to join your Bible class. Pa takes the ADVOCATE. I read all the letters from the little folks. I get very much interested in them. We have no Sunday-school now. I hope to have one soon. Our pastor is Bro. Carson. Our pastor last year was Bro. Gaskell. We loved him so much. Perhaps some of my little cousins know him. If they know him, they know Tom and Joe, too (his ponies' names). I hope to like our preacher this year as well as I did him. I am going to school every day, to my sister. I felt very sorry when you said you had no pa or ma. I have both parents, five sisters and four brothers.—JENNIE DEAN.

COLLINSVILLE, Grayson county, May 31.—*Dear Uncle Ike:* We are having very rainy weather, so that the grass is about to take the crops. Quarterly meeting was held within a mile of us on the third Sunday in this month. We had a good meeting. The elder was with us. We have no Sunday-school now, but are going to organize one soon. I have read to Leviticus xx. I am reading Randall's Travels, which is a very interesting book. Solomon began to build the temple in the second day of the second month. Elisha's bones brought a dead man to life. I know the little prayer commencing "Now I lay me down to sleep," and I know the Lord's prayer. I am trying to be a Christian. Pray for me.—EFFIE MAY HARMAN.

LIBERTY, Liberty county, June 8.—*Dear Uncle Ike:* I am a little boy eleven years old. I wish to have my name enrolled as one of your Testament readers. I will start to Sunday-school next Sunday. I have been going to a day school. We have vacation now. I study reading, history, geography, grammar, arithmetic, writing and Scholar's Companion. I gained the premium as second honor. My papa is dead, but mamma and grandma have taught me the Lord's prayer and the one, "Now I lay me down to sleep." I have two brothers, Joe and Carson. We all want to be good boys. Mamma takes the ADVOCATE. Give my love to all the little cousins.—HUGH B. JOHNSTON.

GRAY ROCK, Franklin county, June 1.—*Dear Uncle Ike:* It is with interest I read the letters from the little folks. I go to Sunday-school every Sunday. Mr. Crawford is our teacher. You said in one of your letters that it would sometimes take a yoke of oxen to pull the parents into the seat of a Sunday-school teacher. I think there is some of that kind here. I have a little sister who wants to join your Testament class. Her name is Burt. I want to ask my cousins a question: Who of you who did not know the ten commandments have read past them and not tried to learn them? I am learning them now. I close with love to Uncle Ike and my cousins.—EULA KILLINGSWORTH.

MOUNTAIN CITY, Hays county, June 10.—*Dear Uncle Ike:* I love to read your letters to the children, and theirs to you. Papa bought "line upon line" for my little brother, and I read it, and I liked it so much I wanted to read the whole Bible, so mamma bought me a small Bible, with large type, and I want to join your Bible class. I am not quite nine years old, and I have never been to school; but mamma teaches me at home. I knew all my letters when I was two and a half years old, and I am up with any of the boys of my age in our neighborhood, and I never sleep at night until I have said my prayers. I have been reading Bro. Sutherland's letters in the ADVOCATE, and I think he needs help. Papa is a farmer, and I help him. I chop out cotton, and can pick eighty-five pounds a day; so papa gives me some money for myself, and I want to join that missionary society. I will give our preacher, Bro. Garret, sixty cents to take to the conference, and if all the little boys in Texas of Methodist families who do not belong to other societies would give sixty cents a year, I think we could send a missionary to help Bro. Sutherland. Wouldn't that be nice?—SAMUEL V. LABENSKI.

GAINES' BLUFF, June 8.—*Dear Uncle Ike:* Our dear papa died the twenty-first of May, and when he told us good-by he said we must write and tell you our mamma had taught us to say "Now I lay me down to sleep," and sometimes we add "heavenly father please help us to be good boys, to learn our lessons without crying, and forgive our naughtiness, for Jesus' sake," etc. We had such a good papa. He told us to be good boys, to learn our books, and take care of mamma; he said we must not weep but be glad that he would so soon be free from his great pain, that he would be in heaven with his blessed Jesus, that a thousand hands were stretched out to meet him. Dr. Tucker came to see him and will write to you about him. Papa called for hymn after hymn, and, joining in the singing, he looked as if his soul would fly away to join the heavenly songsters. He said we must sing "Shed not a tear," etc., at his grave, and it was sung. We are seven and five years old. We asked mamma if you would print these words and she said "Yes." Now we will see. Your little friends—CHARLIE AND MOODY WILLBANKS.

LOVELADY, Houston county, June 1.—*Dear Uncle Ike:* I have fallen very much in love with your plan of classing the little folks. What a mighty host of workers and readers of that good book you will have. That is what is needed to make us what we ought to be. I want to join your Bible class, and will give you all of our names. We all received presents of Bibles and Testaments on the Christmas tree from our pastor's wife last Christmas. Dick is the oldest, Mode the second, myself the third. Put us down for your Bible class, and Jamie Willa in the Testament class. Amory and Wayne can not read but want to join under promise they will read it as soon as they can. We all have been taught "Lay me down to sleep" by our mamma, and also the "Lord's prayer." Mamma takes the ADVOCATE and says you are doing a great work for the children. She goes with us to the Presbyterian Sunday-school every Sunday evening, for we have no church nor Sunday-school of our own. I think the Presbyterians are very kind to let us use our own literature and invite our pastor to preach in their church. Mamma goes to Center Hill every Sunday morning to Sunday-school, though it is too far for us all to go with her. The child who was saved by a princess was Moses, who became a leader of his people. The youth sent with bread and corn was David. The little girl who was instrumental in saving her master was of Israel, but captured by the king of Syria.—CAL. BARBEE.

PARKER STATION, Parker county, May 4.—*Dear Uncle Ike:* I hope you will receive these few lines with kindness. I have been reading your paper, and feel that I want to do good. I have been a mighty bad boy, but have been awakened, and hope to meet you with all the people of God in the better land. I have many hard struggles with the evil one, and he tries to get me to give it up, but I never will. I want you to pray that I may love and serve God in the right way.—C. S. MOORE.

QUITMAN, Texas, June 11.—*Dear Uncle Ike:* You may put me down as one who knows the little prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep," and "Our Father." My ma taught them to me. I want Uncle Ike to tell me if he thinks a little boy ten years old is too young to join the church. I have read since I joined your Bible class to II. Samuel, i. I find many beautiful stories in the Bible. I want to be a good boy and live so as to get to heaven, where I can see Jesus as he is. You may put my name in your missionary book. I will pay ten cents quarterly to send the Gospel to the little heathen boys and girls. Uncle Sam Jones is our preacher. I love him, and love to hear him preach, and feel that he loves me. I have a little brother, Cornelius, younger than myself, who wants to join your Testament class. Moses was the little child whose life was in danger, but was saved and afterwards became a leader of his people. David was the youth who was sent with corn and bread and was the means of stopping a great battle. It was a little maid of Israel who was the means of her master being restored to health.—LEONIDAS MALISLER.

Uncle Ike's Correspondence.

GALVESTON, June 20—*Dear Children:* Uncle Ike must make his letter very short this week.

John's name is on the missionary list. Bro. Franks will take care of the money. Can not John get others to join the missionary society?

Uncle Ike was glad to receive the name of that little Goliad girl who is in Kansas City. She must help her ma to lead those brothers and sisters to the good world.

Those are excellent books that Carrie L. is reading. Never read a worthless book, Carrie. Many books are rank poison. Avoid a bad book as you would a serpent. A good book is worth more than gold.

So Bascom has read to the book of Samuel. As you read the history of that man of God from boyhood to manhood resolve with God's help to be such a man as he was.

The name of Julius is on the list. Uncle Ike hopes Julius is benefited by those good meetings. Good things will not benefit us if we neglect them.

Uncle Ike is glad Clara Emma is willing to help send the gospel to the heathen. Keep on trying to live religious. God helps all who truly seek to serve him. One day, if faithful, you will see the angels.

Viola's brother, Wesley, is on the list. Uncle Ike hopes all Viola's cousins will remember her request for our prayers. Will not every member of the class every day pray God to bless the whole class and take every one to heaven?

Yes, Olin, you are right! Those who seek God early will never regret the step. Uncle Ike hopes Olin will continue to plead with all around him to give their hearts to God. Perhaps, my boy, the good Lord has a work for you to do.

It was the editor who was at Gail's house in Lancaster. He says it was cold weather, but he had a pleasant time. You have joined the company of the good and the true, Gail. Never dersert your Savior's cause. Will Gail kiss those twin sisters for Uncle Ike. May they be like Martha and Mary who loved the Savior.

Uncle Ike is very sure that Jennie will love her new pastor as well as the old ones. He also hopes Bro. Gaskell and his two ponies will long dwell in the land and do good.

Uncle Ike wishes he could have been at that good meeting with Effie May and have heard the elder preach. Hearing the gospel is a great privilege, Effie. We must not only be hearers, but doers of the word.

Hugh B.'s name is down. We hope he will gain many premiums at school. Your pa is gone and you must prepare yourself to be the true help of your ma and a great comfort to your grandma.

Eula's little sister Burt is now a member of the class. If there are parents at Gray Rock who could not be pulled into the Sunday-school, Eula must not let anything pull her and her little sister out of the school. If others will not do their duty, we must not neglect ours.

If Samuel V does not grow up like the Samuel we read of in the Bible it will not be the fault of that mamma who bought him a Bible, teaches him to pray, and teaches him so many other things that will make him a wise and good man. Bro. Garrett will take your money, and Uncle Ike has Samuel's name. Uncle Ike hopes hundreds and hundreds of boys in Texas will also join the missionary band.

Good bless Charlie and Moody. May the blessing God has pronounced on the fatherless ones be upon them. God, my dear boys, is now your father. Ever trust in him. Never forget the dying words of that father who has been taken away. He left you a sacred charge when he said "take care of mamma." May that mother ever feel that she has a blessing in her boys. The fact that your dying papa sent that message to Uncle Ike has made him resolve to be a better man, and to do all he can to help the boys and girls of Texas to love the good and the true. One of these days you and your mamma will meet your father on the shining shore.

All the names Cal. sent are on the list, and a place is waiting for Amory and Wayne. Those Presbyterians are real clever to let you use their church. When we get to heaven we will then all meet in one great congregation. Will Cal. thank his mamma for those kind words about Uncle Ike's letters? If he can only lead a little army of children to heaven, right up to God's throne, and say: "I helped the fathers and mothers of these little ones to seek the Savior," Uncle Ike will be happy through eternity.

If C. S. has a hard fight with temptation he must not forget that he has a mighty Savior to help him. Do not trust to your own strength. Uncle Ike will be glad to hear from C. S.

The names of Leonidas and Cornelius are enrolled. Uncle Ike thinks a little boy ten years old, if he has been properly instructed, and is willing to give his heart to the Lord, and who accepts Jesus as his Savior, and who prays for help, and is trying to serve God, is old enough to join the church. Parents sometimes say: "He does not know what he is doing." Perhaps they have not taught him as they should have done. Uncle Ike believes children ought to be early taught of the Lord, and that when they seek him early they shall find him.

Pond's Extract. Druggists keep it, and almost every one knows its value. Try it once for any pain, ache, soreness or any bleeding.

HIS ANSWER.

[Springfield (Mass.) Daily Union.]

They tell it on one of our citizens who was ambling toward his place of business, that he was approached by a lady acquaintance of the family, who said: "Mr. ——, I hear you are suffering from rheumatism; is it so?" "Rumor 'tis m'in," said our citizen of few words, as he proceeded on his way. Over in Chicopee our neighbors and friends have been having quite a time with rheumatism; but, according to reports received by our representative, the flurry is over, as the sure antidote has been used and thus commented upon: Mr. C. N. Manchester, Cutler street, says relative to his experience: I have used St. Jacobs Oil, and esteem it the best remedy for rheumatism I have ever tried. It acts like magic, and I can not over-estimate its value, when I pronounce it the greatest rheumatic remedy of the age.

There is a good deal of true nobility in children, after all. "Jo" had accidentally pounded a new bump on the head of "Bert" with a base ball bat. "I'll tell you what, Bert," said he, "I'm going to have a show in my woodshed Saturday, and you can come in free. The other fellows will have to pay three pins." You've no idea how that reduced the swelling.

[Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.]

The spirit of mortal may not be very proud, but we notice it waxes overly profane in some cases where rheumatism is the moving cause. We use St. Jacobs Oil for ours and are happy.

DO SOMETHING.—Do not spend your precious time in wishing, and waiting for something to turn up. If you do, you may wish and watch and wait forever. You can do it if you will, but you must put forth the effort. Idleness and indifference never accomplished anything. It takes energy and push to make headway in the world; and an active, energetic, persevering man is sure to succeed. If he cannot do one thing he will do something else. If he cannot succeed in one direction, he will in some other. He will do something. He will not waste his time in idleness. There is no lack of work, no lack of opportunities. Do what comes to your hand, and do it well. True progress leads from the less to the greater. You must begin low if you would build high. Work is ordinarily the measure of success. Quit resolving and re-resolving. Go and do something.—*Anon.*

The Malarial Virus in Various Forms fills the land with disease and mourning. This need not be, nor need the people swallow poisons to counteract the scourge. HOLMAN'S AGUE AND LIVER PAD is a perfect antidote, and cures without medicine in every case.

One thousand French troops have left Tunis for France. More will soon follow.

Mothers should studiously keep watch over their family charge and immediately they detect symptoms of worms, at once ask their druggist for "Sellers' Vermifuge," for speedy relief.

Texas Christian Advocate.

Bro Palmer's Query.

I undertake to make somewhat of a reply to Bro. Palmer's query concerning a refutation of what he calls the extreme of Campbellism. He finds persons advocating that water baptism is not positively commanded, and can only be practiced as a privilege and not as a duty. The Quakers go further than this: They reject both the Lord's Supper and water baptism, and we believe they disowned Miss Smiley, the Quaker Evangelist, for receiving the right of baptism. The writer has a pretty good acquaintance with their views, and hopes he may be able to meet Bro. Palmer's inquiries.

The Quakers and immersionists all start at the same point of beginning in assuming that the "New Church theory" is true. The difference between the Quakers and immersionists is: the Quaker is a brainy and brawny person and carries his premises to their logical conclusions, and immersionists do not.

The Quaker reads Hebrews, ix:10, "Which stood in meats and drinks and divers washings" (diophorois baptismois); and by a further perusal of the chapter finds Paul calling the sprinklings of the Levitical services baptisms. He finds John (John iv:2) confounding a dispute concerning purifying with baptism. He finds Mark calling ceremonial washings of pots, cups and tables baptisms. He turns to the references in Hebrews, ninth chapter, and finds baptism as early as the time when "Moses sprinkled the book and the people," and thinks, as any thinking man will, that the "Jewish" Church practiced baptism; and that water baptism did originate under the Mosaic dispensation. This fact the immersionist overlooks, or shuts his eyes against it. The Quaker believes with Alexander Campbell that the new church was set up when the Holy Ghost was poured out on the day of Pentecost. It claims that all ordinances of the Jewish church passed away with the Jewish church, which was destroyed or set aside. He says that the commission omits to say anything about a baptism of water; that there is no evidence whatever that water baptism was administered on the day of Pentecost; that Christ's baptism took the place of John's, or the Jewish baptism, and that it was the baptism of the Holy Ghost; that where the word baptism is used in Rom. vi, Col. ii, I Peter, iii, to claim that water baptism is meant is an assumption without the shadow of proof; that Paul thanked God he baptized none of the church of Corinth, save a few persons; that in the history of the apostles all mention of water baptism ceases as soon as they went to the Gentile nations; that Paul was the pastor of the church at Rome three years, and not a single instance of water baptism is recorded of him; that his epistles, as well as those of Peter, John, James and Jude, entirely ignore all reference to water baptism; and that for one hundred and fifty years after there is not a single solitary mention of water baptism in the primitive church. These things they regard as sufficient grounds for rejecting water baptism, and hence they do not practice it at all and exclude from their communion those that do.

It must be confessed there is considerable plausibility in the Quaker view, and my respect for the many sterling virtues of this peculiar people led me to examine very thoroughly their views, and I hope to be able to meet the wishes of our brother, who has started the inquiry concerning these views. I think there are many good and sufficient reasons for rejecting the Quaker view, and for regarding water baptism as a positive institution of the church under the reign of Christ. 1. The idea of a "new church" being established by Christ or his apostles is a bare assumption and incapable of proof. The God of heaven "set up" a kingdom through Christ, but the angel declared to Mary that Christ was to sit on the throne of his father David (Luke xxxi:33) and Peter also declared the same thing (acts ii: 29-30) and to this end the prophets had declared the same. (1 Sam vii: 16, Ezekiel xxxvii:24-27) Thence it was not a "new kingdom. Christ was to "build" his church; but as Webster gives the Scripture sense of the word "build" in the sense of enlarging and improving, the prophecy of Amos (Amos ix: 11) and its fulfilment declared by James (Acts xv: 13-17), shows that it was in this sense Christ was to build his church, and that it was not a "new" church, but David's tabernacle which had fallen down. The only intimation of changes we have concerning the church was a few modifications:

1. It was to be called by a new name; (Is. lx: 2). 2. Carnal or fleshy ordinances, including the sacrifices, circumcision, the slain lamb at the passover, and ashes and blood of the red heifer in the water of purification, was "until the times of reformation." (Heb. ix: 10). 3. That the covenant under Christ being the Abrahamic renewed was to be a "better covenant" (Heb. viii: 6), and that one phase of this covenant, making it a better one, was that females, as well as males, were included in it (Acts viii: 12), and received baptism, which was, like circumcision, "a sign and a seal of the righteousness of the faith." (Rom. iv: 11). Christ took the passover, left out the fleshly or carnal part, and retained the bread and wine, and said: "As oft as ye drink ye remember my death until I come again." The fleshly part of this being fulfilled in his own person there was no necessity of the type, the ante-type having appeared. So with the rite of purification, Christ had come; the burning of the red heifer, and the mingling of her blood and ashes was no longer a type of him, but pure water was retained as a type of spiritual purity and retained by positive command, as we so understand the commission.

2. The declaration of John that Christ should thoroughly "purge his floor" (Math. iii: 12)—not destroy it—the parable of the husbandmen (Math xxi:43), that of the leaver, where the kingdom of Heaven is represented as one church with three stages of development, or dispensation (Mark xii: 33), the olive tree (Rom. xi: 16-19), the middle wall of partition (Eph. ii: 12-20), all show that the church was not destroyed, but continued on, and that under Christ it made one grand leap and became universal.

3. This being the case, positive commands were necessary to set aside any of the institutions of the church under Moses. Paul declared carnal and fleshly ordinances were until the times of the reformation. An apostatic conference pronounced against circumcision. Under Moses the church had been called the "congregation (Ekklesia Kurio) or church of the Lord. Under Christ it was called the "Church of God" (Ekklesia Theo) or congregation of God. Hence a positive command was necessary to set aside any institution of the church. Baptism and infant church membership stand on the same ground. They were in the church when Christ came, and neither he nor the Apostles ever turned them out.

4. This is not all. The history of the Apostolic church shows that the Apostles did understand that the great commission authorized them to baptize with water. Though water is not mentioned on the day of Pentecost, Peter's exhortations leave a very plain inference that it was water baptism that was to be administered to the stubborn Jew, in the name of Jesus before he could receive any divine blessing on him. "Who can forbid water that these should not be baptized which have received the Holy Ghost as well as we? And he commanded them to be baptized in the name of the Lord." That Peter did command water baptism here as a type of that of the Holy Ghost can not be successfully called in question. (See Acts x:47, 48.)

"See here is water, what doth hinder me to be baptized?" "If thou believest with all thy heart thou mayest." (Acts viii:36, 37.) I can not see how any one can deny that water baptism was administered by Philip to the Eunuch as a "sign and a seal of the righteousness of the faith."

The jailer "washed their stripes and was baptized, he and all his straitway." (Acts xvi:33.) There can be but one reasonable inference, and that is, that water was used on this occasion.

5. And what is particularly noticeable is, that in every case where water baptism is positively mentioned, it was administered to Gentiles, and this fact shows that water baptism was to be carried into the new dispensation.

6. The absence of accounts of water baptism in the few incidents of the life of Paul and in the Epistles of the Apostles is no more strange than is the utter absence of any historical account of circumcision in the divine record since the day of Moses.

7. The silence of the first one hundred and fifty years history of the church is to be accounted for by the terrible persecution which the early Christians met. How reticent they must have been in things endangering their lives. This silence touches all points in the history of the early church as well as baptism. In fact, but for profane writers of history, such as Pliney and others, it would not be known there were any Christians at that period at all.

8. But the great value of baptism and the Lord's supper, as monumental evidences of our holy religion, is too great to be overlooked. When Dr. R. A. Young looked at the inscription on a Jewish synagogue, "Erected A. D. (year of our Lord) 1869," he found the Israelites erecting a monumental evidence of Christ's actual existence that was irrefutable. Said one infidel to another: "I am going to write down the sacraments of the church." "Why?" said his coiaborer. "Because, so long as people are baptized in the name of Christ, and eat and drink in remembrance of His death, all our efforts will be in vain." He was philosophical.

In my acquaintance with the Quakers, one of the great problems for me to solve was: Why are so many of the young men of Quaker parentage infidels? Paine, it will be remembered, was of Quaker parentage. Very few men of this people are in professional life but what are sceptical. Why is it so? I have frequently asked my Quaker friends this question. They do not answer. Others undertake to answer it for them, and say it is simply a rebound from the fanaticism of that people. They who answer thus do not know them. They are, perhaps, for their numbers, one of the most intellectual class of people in the world. My solution was found in their views concerning the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper. They set aside the grandest evidences of our Christianity that exist, and it is not without effect on their own children.

There is something redeeming in the great controversies that have been kept up on baptism and the Eucharist. These two evidences are kept in sight, and, after all, there may be some great good come out of seeming evil. This controversy, especially the rancorous spirit with which it is conducted in many cases, leads many people who love peace to ignore it. But that does not lessen the controversy; it only raises another point in the discussion of that much controverted topic, and instead of diminishing the discussion, it only enlarges it, and thus increases the evil which misguided men hope to lessen by setting this holy sacrament aside.

Let us remember that the "church in the wilderness" (Acts vii:29) was a "gospel church" (Gal. iii:8); that the Abrahamic covenant was an "everlasting covenant" (Gen. xvii:7); that it was renewed with Israel after the covenant at Horeb was made (Deut. xxix:10-15); that the "new covenant" predicted by Jeremiah (Jer. xxxi:31-34, xxxii:38-40) was to be "confirmed" (Dan. ix:27) by Christ for one week, and which he was to "remember" (Luke 1:72); which covenant Paul referred to in Heb. viii:6-10, and which "old was made new" (Heb. viii:13) which is a correct rendering. All this shows the perpetuity of this church, and the covenant involved.

Let it also be remembered that baptism and the Lord's supper were not instituted by Christ, but had already been instituted under Moses in the rite of purification and the passover; and that they were simply modified and retained in the church by Christ. We at once see how fallacious are all the theories set up by extremists, the immersionists on the one hand and the Quaker on the other. Whenever the "new" church theory is accepted, there is nothing left, logically, but to accept the Quakers' views.

A word more: We must concede that the Quaker view of Romans vi:3-6, Col. ii:12, and I. Peter, iii:20-21, is correct. To discuss this in this paper will exceed the limits of this article, and I can only say that when extremists will assert that water baptism is intended, they should produce proof, for in so doing they fly in the face of the plain declaration of the Scriptures, that by spiritual baptism (I Cor., xii:13) we are baptized into Christ's body.—W. W. Bridwell.

Newport, Texas, June 7, 1881.

District Conferences.

Our great and good men who introduced into our economy the plan of holding district conferences in the several districts saw, or thought they could see, that great good would result therefrom. And, if properly conducted, they are a valuable institution of the church; but if not so conducted, we fear the preachers are called from their works to attend these conferences when they might do much more good by remaining on their works, preaching and holding protracted meetings. The discipline in the directions given concerning district conferences says: "Prominence shall be given to religious exercises, such as preaching, prayer-meeting, love feasts and the administration of the sacraments." If prominence was always given to the religious work of a district conference we might always have a glorious revival, which is the thing for which we should labor at all these meetings. What other blessing or good can we look for than a revival of religion? There is but one item of business that comes before the district conference, and that is the election of delegates to the annual conference; all the other work is a set of resolutions which amount to a mere suggestion. And whenever the interests of the church are undergoing examination in the district conference, the spiritual interest of the work and the salvation of sinners, ought to be the highest aim. I would not advocate the doing away with, or departure from, the directions given in our book of discipline; let us have all the committees necessary, but let us not forget a revival. The presiding elder in planning for the meeting of the brethren in the district conference should have his mind and heart on a revival, and all the necessary preparation of the brethren is to be filled with the Holy Ghost. Different men have different ideas about how a district conference should be held. And I give as my opinion that the greatest hindrance to the revival interest of the district conference is the publication of a long list of programme that reaches through the whole time. And until the sermons that have been sandpapered and polished and rubbed till the very life has been rubbed out of them are all delivered, there is not much hope of a revival. Some dry things will burn readily, but a dry sermon never burns the preacher nor his congregation. Most all our presiding elders have tried the programme system, and I suppose by the fact that a majority of them have laid it aside, they found it to be a failure; and the sooner all learn that fact, the better it will be for the church.—Observer.

A Stray Leaf From the Annals of an Old Town.

Parsonage, near Dallas, June 10.—Time changes everything: countries as well as people. To this law there is no exception; all must yield to the inevitable. In the Eastern part of Smith county, Texas, once flourished the goodly village of Jamestown, commonly called Jimtown. The light, sandy, rich lands of that vicinity early attracted the attention of a number of well-to-do farmers from Alabama and other Southern States, and a large, thrifty settlement was soon made. These settlers not only brought with them to Texas their wives, children, negroes and mules, but their refinement and their religion. With them a place of worship was a necessity, and hardly waiting the completion of their own rude cabins a church site was selected and the best house in the neighborhood soon erected and dedicated to the worship of God. With the church comes the school, the blacksmith shop, the store and the doctor with his office, and soon the flourishing village. Nor were the Methodists alone in this struggle for civilization. Our Baptist brethren, equally zealous and numerous, soon had a house and a large, well organized church.

So the settlement steadily moved on, and the church prospered. They were true Methodists, Wesleyan in doctrine, exemplary in their lives, liberal in all their devisings, the Jamestown appointment was soon foremost in the old Smith circuit. Like other prosperous churches of that day and time, they had their annual camp-meeting. Not content with the ordinary means of grace, they sought the conversion of all. These camp-meeting occasions are still remembered, and their fruits still visible. They were grand in more than one respect—not simply to show their liberality, their almost princely munificence, but were seasons of power; hundreds were converted. As the memory of these festive occasions is rapidly dying out, you will pardon a little lingering to describe them. The place was carefully selected, accessible to all, having a fine supply of pure spring water. And then the tents, constructed of poles, two pens with a hall between, all built on the four sides of a square, leaving the center for the shed and altar. One of the marked features of the tent was a long eating table, and, both for ornament and use, an abundance of clean wheat straw. On Friday night, sometimes before the services began, all the tenters are on the ground, including their wives, children, servants, and even dogs. Promptly the horn gives the first signal for worship. No bell, but a veritable horn, used by an expert in the business.

And devout prayerful hearts begin to gather around the altar. That first song, how sweet! Its echoes linger while the refrain is repeated. It is the first note of victory. The music was led by a prince among laymen, by name Thomas Holt. And who was he that led in the first prayer? Joshua Guinn, a local preacher. How humble and yet how bold. He pleads with the Master—he can not fail; already the blessing is his, and the dews are falling. In and around the altar are such honored men as Silas, Alexander, Thomas Sanford, George A. Stewart, Asa Holt, Isaac Alexander, James B. Hall, and a host of godly, sainted women. Of the preachers who were sometimes there, and labored in word and doctrine, I mention just a few: Orcenith Fisher, a prince amongst preachers, spare in build, venerable in appearance; eloquence with him was natural, it kindled in his eye and dropped from his fingers. His sermons yet live, unwritten, only in the memory of those who heard him. With him was Sam Lynch, in person square built, of dark complexion; what he may lack in preaching he made up in prayer and holy living. This was the same Lynch who left a legacy to the church in Texas—a wife and two or three small children; and, also, that which money can not buy, "his dying testimony." In his last hour he was asked by a friend, Bro Lynch, "What of the way now?" His response was: "Brother, so far as this world is concerned, when I think of my wife and children dark enough; but, when I look beyond, it is all light—the day dawns." N. W. Burks, long a traveling preacher, was often present. He was a good man, full of labors, and often powerful in the pulpit. His end was one of peace. I mention one more: He still lives, superannuated and broken down by disease and misfortune. He was once a tower of strength. The name of John W. Fields belongs to Texas history.

Of the local preachers I mention only one, Joshua Guinn. In early life he had been dissolute and dissipated. He bore many a scar received in the service of the devil. He loved a fight as though fighting was his natural employment. At a camp meeting somewhere in Alabama he was convicted—to use his own language, "convicted all over." His conviction led to a sound conversion, and Joshua Guinn was a new man. The church lost nothing when he was made a preacher. He was a power for good. If he knew nothing of the rules of syntax, he did understand the grammar of the Holy Ghost and the testimony of a good conscience. The writer of this imperfect sketch, who preached his funeral at his own request, had his last interview with him a few days before his death. I found him seated in a large arm chair. His disease was dropsy. He could not lie down. Said he: "The time is near at hand when I think of being smothered. I shrink back, and would ask an easy death; but it is all right. God knows best, and the light shines bright clear across the valley." He made a singular request: "When I am buried, and the grave is about half filled up, let three or four of the heaviest men get in and tread it down, and then fill it up." I saw his direction carried out. Such was the end of Joshua Guinn.—L. P. Lively.

From North Texas.

It is astonishing how much sunshine and rain, good roads and muddy ones a college agent can endure. O, the bad winter, say cattle men and the farmers, the merchant and mechanic! Yes, school man and the preacher take up the lamentation—what a fearful winter! All seem to be fully apprised of the losses in stock, merchandise, farming, salary, and in many things else, to the extent of many thousands of dollars; thousands of good things and good times, all lost. Winter left us with a late spring, and plenty of hard work on hand. Farmers, above all men, need weather adapted to breaking land and planting seeds. They receive it with grateful hearts. Soon the land was full of seeds. Soon the blade appeared, then the stalk; but, alas! here came the rain, and it has been coming down for weeks, until a day or two ago. Much of the corn and cotton in this county (Grayson), and indeed in some adjoining counties, can never be remunerative—lost in the grass or weeds. Perhaps no class of men have greater disparagements to contend with than the farmer; yet, this class build up the country by making produce, which, in its turn, builds ships, steamboats, railroads and towns, supports a vast government, feeds the innumerable multitudes of men and beasts. The truth is, every country not supported by farmers soon fails to be supported at all. Look at stock and mineral countries, manufacturing and merchandise, how soon all fail if the crop of the country fails. This same class of men build churches, school-houses, and support these institutions by energy and financial skill. Everybody is depending upon these toiling and faithful men. We want money of the merchants for church and school purposes, but are often answered: "Wait until we see the prospect for a crop." Only a question of time—and not very far off either—when all the cattle, hogs, horses, mules, and, indeed, all stock that is at all valuable, must be raised from the farmer's crib and hay rack. The liberality of this class of our citizens is better told by a survey of the vastness of their field of gifts. It is true that artisans, merchants, bankers and educators give liberally of their acquired means, but we take it as true that the foundation for their gifts must have been laid by the farming world—the producers. These are the men that the speculative world looks to for their objects of aggrandizement. All depends largely upon these noble factor which make up the greatness of this world. I would not array this class of our community against other classes of laborers, but would be glad to see them appreciated as the most useful element in our society—the foundation of church and state in a financial sense. Good crop or poor crop, he must remain at his farm, or the financial interests of every enterprise is ruined. See how one partial failure in crops paralyzes all business. See, again, how a good crop revives trade and puts the quick-step into all kinds of trade again. With a good crop of grain, cotton, hogs, cattle and horses, we expected to see our North Texas Female College out of debt, properly before the North Texas conference this fall as an institution inviting patronage from every part of the State of Texas, and indeed from all the South. How the church needs this institution! How these noble brethren and friends in and around Sherman are enduring hard times, and hoping for a good crop this year. Many gloomy mornings have turned out beautiful days. So may this year be far more remunerative than present indications seem to justify. North Texas conference is not all of Texas, and while this portion of the state has suffered too much rain your southern portion has been more highly favored with good weather. If so, how much will the island city do for us in donations in money, good notes payable this fall, or land that can be utilized? Yes, our farmers and merchants do trade at your city. A more social relation would make a stronger financial relation. Come now, your people have a fine opportunity to bring our people under obligation to them. You know that it was the feather that is said to have broke the camel's back, not the hundreds of pounds. Now, after the Methodists in and around Sherman have paid $12,000, the feather is awful heavy. Come, brethren, and help us out. Yours—D. M. Proctor, Agent N. T. F. College.

Sherman, Texas, June 2.

Temperance.

I send you herewith the report of the last session of the East Texas Conference on Temperance. It is a strong document, but not too strong. It ought to have been published sooner, no doubt, but then you say "Good things will keep." Dram-drinking is a fearful incubus on the cause of Christ, in places, and ought to be cured by reformation, if possible; by expulsion, if necessary. I am sorry now that our church did not amend its general rule on the subject, according to the recommendation of the last General Conference, but I pray that the agitation of the subject may continue till the state especially, shall be compelled so to shape its legislation as to drive the liquor traffic from the land.—E. F. Boone.

June 10, 1881.

Your committee, profoundly impressed with the magnitude of the interests involved in the subject submitted to them for consideration, beg leave to present briefly the result of their reflections after mutual consultation. They are satisfied, from observation, that after all the efforts of humanitarians to arrest the mighty tide of death that intemperance is rolling over the land, submerging, in its onward sweep the fondest hopes of humanity, *it is on the increase.* Our public thoroughfares and highways are crowded with those who have quaffed to intoxication the cup of death. What can be done to arrest the ravages of this fearful curse, that slays more victims than war, famine and pestilence? becomes a more pertinent inquiry to the philanthropist than all others.

There must be no abatement of effort to check the ravages of this dreadful scourge, that like the blighting sirocco, sweeps over humanity, and bears down before it thousands upon thousands annually. The majority of your committee suggest, as the primal thought pertinent to this report is to emphasize our adhesion to the discipline of the church in the maintenance of its provisions on the subject, the execution of the law of the church with relentless pertinacity, that there may be a solid combined power of church organism to maintain uniformity of antagonism to the inroads of intemperance in the church. This is more essential, in view of the fact that members of our church are engaged in this hellish traffic flaunting their sign of whisky emblazoned upon it and dealing out the damning stuff to the miserable subjects who are fastened with hooks of steel to the intoxicating bowl. Without resolution, upon the subject, your committee would urge, with intensified concern, our ministers at all hazards to maintain the discipline in its integrity in the suppression of dram drinking and selling members. They are a disgrace and shame to the church, and do as a hundred-fold more harm than good; and the only way is to kill or cure them. With intense emotion the chairman would add upon his own responsibility, not onlyply this means of organized uniform antagonism to this evil in the church; but employ all others within the range of Christain philanthropy outside the church—moral suasion, coercive restraint, legal enactment, prohibition. The agonized cry of bleeding hearts appeal, trumpet tongued, to every christian philanthropist to employ all the instrumentalities within the range of human effort; and last of all, and above all, call upon God as the last resort in this terrible crisis of human destiny. H. M. Booth, Chairman; T. M. Mills, D. M. Stovall.

Ecumenical.

Bro. Clark is out again in your last issue in a wholly different temper from anything which has heretofore appeared in this bootless discussion. This lets me out. But dismissing this subject as to any further discussion, I must be permitted to say that Bro. C's thinking that came back at him with a "sneer" finds no shadow of justification in my matter or manner. I felt only kindness and respect, and I expressed nothing else. Nor did I charge him with mistakes as a matter of "fact." So that his deep wound at this point was self inflicted. I made no appeal to my general conference experience; hence the reference to that matter is outside of and apart from this discussion. We do not go to the general conference to learn the law of the church.—H. V. Philpott.

Austin, June 11.

ROSES 6 for $1, 12 for $2, postpaid. Bedding Roses cheap. Catalogue free. Address J. T. Phillips & Son, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

M. ESCOBAL,
(Late of the firm of G. JAQUET & CO.)
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER
OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS
All in One, Virginia Extra, America, Victory, Currency, Havana Long Thread, Pride of Louisiana, Pure Perique (coarse and fine cut), Havana Picadura, and all kinds of Snuff. Domestic Cigars: Pure Havana, Pure Havana Filler, Connecticut and Pennsylvania Leaf. Importer of Havana Leaf Chewing Tobacco of all grades and styles, Tobacco Pouches, Bladders, and all goods in this line.
Factory, No. 205 Chartres Street: Branch Store, No. 203 Decatur Street
AGENCY, W. R. IRBY, Cor. TCHOUPITOULAS AND GRAVIER STREETS
DEPOT FOR

No. 74 USE THE St. Charles St
MEDICATED GLASSES. TRADE MARK
A WONDERFUL And SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY
You can get a pair of Spectacles that will keep your eyes in as good condition for ever after as when you first use them. These Medicated Glasses have been thoroughly examined and analyzed by Prof. Berger, the great French Oculist, and Dr. Carl Hollander, the famous German Oculist, and pronounced as far superior to any glasess as yet made, and recommended as the only glasses to be used to save the eye. American oculists claim that the Medicated Glasses have no equal, and can in some cases restore the eye to its original sight, when used in time, and in no case can the eye become impaired by the use of these glasses, if properly adapted, for the following reasons:
1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
2. The medicated properties contained in the glass make it as hard as a diamond. It will retain its polish and never become dull or dim; hence you will always see through it as bright and clear as at first.
3. The chemicals keep the glasses as cold as ice—result is, your optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.
4. These glasses have no equal for night reading or sewing. With them you can sit up all night, and the light has no effect on the eye, with no tiresome sensation whatever, which necessarily continues to improve the eye.
We suit all eyes and warrant our work, or money refunded. Persons living at a distance, desiring the Medicated Glasses can be fitted by sending address with postage stamp. The Medicated Glasses can only be had at 74 St. Charles Street, as we have no agents, nor do we employ peddlers.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
None Genuine Unless Stamped Medicated.
HERC. HOUSAH, Crescent City Spectacle Co.,
74 St. Charles St., New Orleans.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

WOMAN'S TRIUMPH
MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

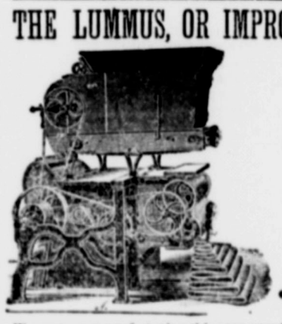
DISCOVERER OF
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
The Positive Cure
FOR all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in its early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humor there is checked very speedily by its use.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
SOLD BY
THOMPSON, SCHOTT & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Galveston, Texas.

$5 to 20 per day at home. Sample worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

BEST WASHER AND WRINGER *in the world.* Guaranteed to do perfect work or money refunded. Warranted for five years. Price of Washer $9.00. Sample to agents, $8.50. Price of Wringer, $7.50. Sample $4.25. Circulars free. ERIE WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

BUY ONLY THE NEW AMERICAN
It is the Only Sewing Machine which has a
Self-Threading Shuttle.
IT HAS SELF-SETTING NEEDLE, NEVER BREAKS THE THREAD, NEVER SKIPS STITCHES, IS THE LIGHTEST RUNNING.
The Simplest, the Most Durable, and in Every Respect
The Best Family Sewing Machine!
The NEW AMERICAN is easily learned, does not get out of order, and will do more work with less labor than any other machine. Illustrated Circular furnished on application.
AGENTS WANTED.
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO CASH PURCHASERS.
GENERAL SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTING OFFICE 189 CANAL ST NEW ORLEANS
Address O. L. GEER Manager.
AGENT ALSO FOR DOMESTIC PAPER FASHION PATTERNS

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.
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.
Liberal discounts to agents. Write for agencies.
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.

THE LUMMUS, OR IMPROVED TAYLOR COTTON GIN.

EVERY MACHINE FULLY GUARANTEED.
PRICE LIST (AT FACTORY)

Sizes.	Prices of Gins.	Price with Self-Feeder or Condenser.	Price with Self Feeder and Condenser.
30 Saw	$75 00	$100 00	$125 00
5 "	87 50	116 00	144 00
6 "	100 00	132 50	165 00
7 "	112 50	146 00	179 50
8 "	125 00	160 00	195 00
60 "	140 00	180 00	220 00
70 "	160 00	200 00	262 00
80 "	180 00	232 00	284 00

ONE WEEK'S TRIAL ALLOWED ON ALL GINS.
We are now manufacturing this very popular Gin With SELF-FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS, and desire to call attention to its merits, and to a consideration of a few reasons why it should have the preference. First, It is the most compact and simply constructed Gin made; consequently it is more easily operated, and will run longer without repairs than Gins With more complicated machinery. Second, It gins rapidly, cleans seed perfectly, and uniformly turns out as good sample as can be made from the cotton ginned. Third, It is the lightest draught Gin made. Fourth, We claim that the "Taylor" Gin combines the merit of speed, light-draught and good sample and cleaning seed in a greater degree than any other Gin. These Gins are made with iron frames and of the best materials, and are unsurpassed in finish and workmanship. The popularity of these Gins is such that we could not fill all orders last season. With our increased facilities we now hope to meet all demands. We call special attention to the price of the Lummus or Improved Taylor Gin, which has no equal for the money, and no superior at any price. THE STANDARD MACHINERY CO., Mystic River, Conn.
J. A. DAVIS, State Agent, Galveston.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,
(GRUNEWALD'S HALL,)
NEW ORLEANS,
—OFFERS—
PIANOS, ORGANS,
—AND ALL KINDS OF—
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
AT LOWEST PRICES AND EASIEST TERMS
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE SOUTHWEST.
GENERAL AGENCY OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS OF
STEINWAY & SONS,
W. KNABE & CO.,
A. WEBER,
J. & C. FISCHER,
and PLEYEL, WOLFF & CO., [Paris]
THE MOST POPULAR ORGANS OF
CLOUGH & WARREN and PELOUBET & CO.,
Send for my Estimates and Catalogues before you buy elsewhere. I guarantee prices, terms and quality of instruments beyond competition.
EVERYTHING IN THE MUSIC LINE.
BRASS BANDS
Supplied with any Instrument at Rock Bottom Prices.
Do not be deceived by drummers, who will palm off a worthless piano or organ as a first-class Instrument. Deal direct with an old and well known house, and be sure to get your money's worth. Address
LOUIS GRUNEWALD,
Grunewald's Hall, New Orleans.
BRANCH HOUSE,
R. GRUNEWALD,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Ulcerated or Protruding Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It allays the itching, absorbs the tumors, gives *immediate* relief. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa. CAUTION.—*None genuine unless wrapper on bottle contains his* signature *and a* Pile of Stones. All druggists and country stores have it or will get it for you. PILES
THOMPSON, GEORGE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Galveston, Texas

Texas Christian Advocate.

GRANDMOTHERS.

Grandmothers are very nice folks;
They beat all the aunts in creation,
They let a chap do what he likes,
And don't worry about education.

I am sure I can't see it at all,
What a poor fellow ever could do
For apples and pennies and cakes,
Without a grandmother or two.

And if he is bad now and then,
And makes a great racketing noise,
They only look over their specs
And say, "Ah, those boys will be boys;

"Life is only short at the best;
Let the children be happy to day."
Then they look for a while at the sky,
And the hills that are far, far away.

Quite often, as twilight comes on,
Grandmothers sing hymns very low,
To themselves, as they rock by the fire,
About heaven, and when they shall go.

And then, a boy, stopping to think,
Will find a hot tear in his eye,
To know what will come at the last—
For grandmothers all have to die.

I wish they could stay here and pray,
For a boy needs their prayers every night—
Some boys more than others, I s'pose—
Such as I need a wonderful sight.

As to the new Bible Rev. Chas. Spurgeon expresses a very emphatic opinion to the effect that it would be insolence and folly on the part of anybody to attempt to give any opinion on a work which the most eminent scholars of the age have been ten years preparing, and which many people are rushing into print to condemn within three or four days after its appearance. He says: "I have no opinion to express. The work occupied ten years, and has not yet been ten days before the public; yet I am asked to give a judgment on it. The work has cost scholars all this labor, and men their inferiors judge their work in a few days. I can only smile at the universality of folly; but nothing will draw from me an utterance, one way or another, upon the subject, which it is quite premature to speak of."

Fred. Swarz, a law student of Cincinnati, became inflicted with deafness a few days ago. He put himself into the care of a celebrated aurist, who, upon examination, discovered that the young man's deafness was directly attributable to the use of cigarettes. Swarz smoked a great many cigarettes, and was accustomed to blow the smoke out through his nose. The examination disclosed the fact that several of the ducts leading from the nasal cavity to the seat of hearing were filled with nicotine. An operation will be performed in a few days, in the hope that hearing may be restored.

For a mild, ready plant-food, like porridge for the sick, I know of nothing more healing and strengthening to a newly transplanted tree than a few quarts of wheat bran shaken in among the roots along with fine, rich earth. There is no telling the hunger of root-fibers for organic matter.

You learn now to plant trees of all men who have thought about it or worked heartily at it, and we become a master or mistress of the art of it according as we digest our observations and the mass of testimoney into a more or less perfect understanding of the infinitely variable conditions of things. One successful planter always gave each newly planted tree a few sliced potatoes around the roots; another would use a double handful of oats among the earth for a small tree. Rules are nice if we can always get the thing the rule calls for. I like to have a sack of bran around when I am planting trees. Probably some well rotted cow dung, fine enough to sow, would do as well. Young rootlets like their pap or organic matter. They want but little, and they want it handy by them.—*Hartford Courant.*

The danger of violent exercises is illustrated in the case of Prof. Cannon, a Cincinnati athlete. He was formerly a powerful man, and had abnormally developed his muscles as a director of a gymnasium. His health failed suddenly a year ago, and now he is dying of consumption. He firmly believes that his decline was caused by a blow in the chest, and has a suit for damages against the man who struck him; but the medical testimony all agrees that he developed the disease by straining his system in lifting. A common feat with him was to lift 1300 pounds.

Detailed accounts have been received of the celebration of the centenary of George Stephenson, the originator of steam railways, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. It was an imposing ceremony. The streets were profusely decorated. The king of Belgium had the three representatives present and sent £500 toward building a Stephenson memorial college in six miles from Newcastle. The cottage where Stephenson was born is still standing, though much dilapidated. A side-track was laid to the cottage from the main line of the railroad, and all the special trains, filled with guests, stopped a short time in front of the cottage.

Living engineers from all parts of the world were present, and typical engines also of the dead and moving ages were before an immense concourse of people from all parts of "Coaly Tyne." All the amalgamated engineers turned out in great force and gala attire, bearing banners and insignia commemorative of their great chief engineer, who, while dead in the flesh, liveth in thousands of great mechanical motive powers. All the Tyneside corporations were *en fete*, and the local boards of trade, works and mechanisms, not only of Northumbia, but of all England and many parts of Europe, sent delegates to this demonstration. Some Americans participated in the *fete* and manifested their appreciation of one who has done much for the land of engineers.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure.

The symptoms are moisture, like perpiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, and if allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT" is a pleasant sure cure. Also for tetter, itch, salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, barbers' itch, blotches, all scaly, crusty cutaneous eruptions. It cures where all else fails. Price, fifty cents; three boxes for $1 25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, in currency or three-cent postage stamps. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to whom all letters should be addressed. Sold by all prominent druggists. Thompson, George & Co., Galveston, wholesale agents.

W. J. Kimball, Director-General of the International Cotton Exposition to be held in Atlanta the last three months of this year, will visit New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Nashville in response to invitations from their cotton exchanges.

Obituaries.

JACOBS.—Mary Louisa Jacobs, daughter of J. O. and Mary J. Hunt, was born December 27, 1849, in Girard, Russell county, Alabama, moved to Texas with her widowed mother in June, 1860, professed religion at Concord church, in Brazos county, when fourteen years old, under Rev. W. S. South; joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and lived a consistent member until her death, May 31, 1881. She never doubted her conversion, and exhorted others to seek first the kingdom of heaven. She suffered long from consumption, but never murmured. She loved her church, believed in prayer. She dreaded the sting of death, but prayed that it might be taken away, and so it was. Without suffering and with a smile she clapped her hands and said farewell. Sister Jacobs leaves a sorrowing husband. May this dispensation be the means of saving him, so that he may be better prepared to bring up the four little motherless children in "the nurture and admonition of the Lord."—J. H. SHERRARD.

SOUTH.—Sister Fannie Allen South, wife of Rev. H. W. South, of the Northwest Texas Conference, was born in Barren county, Kentucky, March 13, 1836, and died in Georgetown, Texas, June 10, 1881. Her remains were taken to be buried at Marlin, Falls county, Texas, in the graveyard of her first husband and other relatives. She was a member of the Methodist church from childhood, and her life was one of beautiful consistency as a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. No one who knew her could fail to observe her Christian meekness and beautiful simplicity of manners. She bore her sufferings with such quiet patience that her physician said that it could not be known from appearances how ill she was. Though in ill health for many years, she persisted in her favorite occupation, teaching. She seemed to teach to do good, and the winning manner of her love universally conquered the hearts of her pupils. She had great zeal for the mission work of the church, and in her last hours expressed a desire to live only to do good. May the grace of the Lord Jesus be sufficient for her bereaved husband and children.—JAS. CAMPBELL.

LUTHERS.—Marion Luthers, infant son of Rev. Marion Mills, of the Northwest Texas Conference, was born January 5, 1880, and died May 13, 1881, after a short illness. Brother and Sister Mills are in sore bereavement, having lost a little son older than Marion Luther since our last conference. Now little Marion Luther, the youngest and the last son, and he so bright, so hopeful, upon whom parental affection rested, and to whom hope looked with brightest anticipation. But he, too, is gone—gone to join his little brother and to be where Jesus is. In the death of little Marion Luther these parents have additional treasure in the skies, making heaven the more dear and the more desired. May God's grace comfort the sorrow-stricken parents, and save them in heaven with their dear little boys, who have gone before them.—ANDREW DAVIS.

MARTIN.—Died, of pneumonia, at the residence of Dr. Wm. Bond, in Hillsboro, Texas, June 6, 1881, little Charlie M. Martin, aged 2 years, 8 months and 13 days. He was the only child of D. M. Martin, formerly of Columbus, Mississippi, and Emma M. Martin, formerly of Fayette county, Texas, and whose maiden name was Clark. Little Charlie was very frail in body, but with a strong mind, and a kind, obedient disposition. The gracious God has taken him, and now he enjoys the association of sainted spirits. Lord help us all to meet him there.—G. W. SWOFFORD.

CRAWFORD.—Neal, son of Pleasant L. and Isabella Crawford, departed this life April 22, 1881, aged 7 years, 11 months and 1 day. He was a lovely child, and his removal has caused a deep shadow to fill the place where all was sunshine and brightness before; but the plant was too rare to be entrusted to less skillful than angelic hands. It has been transplanted to the garden of the Lord. Just before his death little Neal asked his mother to sing "I want to be an Angel." He has now realized the object of his desire, and constitutes one of the angelic host of heaven.—J. W. HUNTON.

GARNER — Sister Elizabeth Garner was born July 21, 1846; died November 11, 1880. She was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1855. She was a bright and shining light for twenty-five years. She was a blessing to the church, to the community in which she lived, to her family, and a credit to her parents, whom she leaves bereaved. Father, mother, husband and children remain in this world, while she goes to meet those who have gone before. We may truly say: "Her works do follow her." We tender our sympathies and prayers to the bereaved ones. May they be as well prepared, and they shall meet her soon.—W. W. HENDERSON.

FRENCH—James Asa, son of W. G. and Mary A. French, aged four years two months and fifteen days, after an illness of four days, passed away on the fifth instant, to the paradise of him who said: "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." We bow in meek submission to the chastening of him who doeth all things well, and say: "Thy will be done, however it cross our own." We unit with the bereaved parents in saying: By God's grace, Asa, we'll meet you on the other shore.—T. B. GRAVES.

JACOBS.—Sister Mary Louisa Jacobs was born in Russell county, Ala., December 27, 1849; professed religion, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Concord church, in Brazos county, Texas, during Bro. Walter South's pastorate in 1865; died at her home in Madison county, Texas, May 31, 1881. The writer has been intimately acquainted with deceased for the last eleven years, and can say that her equal in virtuous modesty and exact Christian deportment is rarely found. Her every day life was an expression of a highly cultivated moral sense and tender devotion to Christ, so that had she left no dying testimony—this alone is amply sufficient to satisfy all her acquaintances of her fitness for companionship with the good in heaven. But she left them not without evidence in the last trying ordeal. She manifested the same fortitude and courage that had been shown in a thousand life battles with sin. A short time before the final conflict, when asked by her mother "if it was the will of God to take her, did she feel willing and ready to obey?" her answer was: "Yes I do! I have and will trust him to the end." A few minutes before her soul's exit she exclaimed: "Farewell! Farewell!" Oh ye infidels! make a satisfactory solution of why a delicate Christian lady can meet the prince of enemies without dismay while thousands with the courage of Cæsar have faltered and recoiled at the approach of death? None can possess true courage but a Christian. Sister Jacobs leaves a kind husband and four children. May it please our heavenly father to spare her devoted mother to train the four little children, see the importance of giving their hearts to God, and thereby secure a reunion with their sainted mother in the sun-bright climes. And may the husband be attracted there; that, in association with his loved companion and two babes that have gone before, he may enjoy eternally heaven with all that heaven means.—J. M. LEWIS.

STONE.—Stephen W. Stone was born in Maine, February 24, 1827; removed to Missouri in 1845; was married in 1863; came to Texas in 1865. Under the ministry of Rev. R. W. Thompson, he was converted, in Jefferson, Texas, in 1868. Died in Pleasanton, Texas, May 28, 1881. For many years Bro. Stone was severely afflicted with chronic sore throat. The disease finally extending to the lungs, terminating in consumption. Under all his affliction he was resigned and cheerful. His faith in God was unwavering, maintaining an humble, thankful spirit despite the most painful and discouraging phases of the disease. On Sabbath preceding his death he was privileged, with wife and children, to renew his covenant in the sad symbols of the Master's passion. In that near approach to the divine presence, his serene enjoyment intensified to a "joy unspeakable and full of glory." A few hours before dissolution he called his family to his bedside, and, one by one, bestowed upon them his dying benediction. To the eldest, a young man, the hope and support of mother and little ones, he addressed a charge and an exhortation most impressive in itself, unspeakably so, as a dying utterance. Consciousness never forsook him. In the throes of dissolution he said to his dear wife: "I have come to the dark river; hold my hand until I cross over to the golden shore." Instantly the paroxysms of pain subsided and calmly, peacefully he fell on sleep. Thus he passed away, as only a Christian can die, bequeathing to wife and children the rich legacy of a godly life to embalm his memory and enforce his teaching. With no doubt or fear we commit the mother and her children to the paternal guidance and protection of the God of the widow and the fatherless, assured that "all things shall work together for good," because they love God.—T. G. W.

ALLEN—Pearlie Allen, infant daughter of Sister S. F. and Bro. Allen, was born in Lee county, Texas, February 21, 1880; died June 3, 1881. She was a lovely babe, but the angels came to take her to better climes, to us unknown only by faith. May God sanctify this dispensation of his providence to the good of all. May the father and mother remember she is in heaven, and, like David, say she can not come back, but they can go to her.—W. S. TAYLOR.

MAYS—Adrian S. Mays was born on the 21st of August, 1880, and departed this life June 3, 1881, after a short illness. He was the son of H. J. and Mattie May. Little Addie was a beautiful child, and his sweet spirit has passed into heaven. May the parents meet him there.—THOS. W. GLASS.

MIZELLE.—Died at her home, eight miles west of Ennis, May 10, Sister Mary B. Mizelle, wife of Amos Mizelle. Her maiden name was Mary Bryant. She was born in Talladero county, Ga., January, 1817. In 1834 she was married, and for a short time lived near Fort Valley, Ga. From thence she moved to Russell county, and a few years later moved to Dale county, where she spent many years, and will long be remembered by a host of friends and loved ones. Eight years ago she moved to Texas. When about seventeen years of age she professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which she was a true and faithful member until death, when she was transferred to the church triumphant above. She was the mother of thirteen children, only one of whom has crossed the Jordan before her. In her children is clearly seen the impress of a Christian mother; all are Christians. They are honored and respected where they are—and living for eternity. She has left them and her aged husband "who with her forty seven years had traveled life's journey together." She could depart feeling that the separation would be short: for they all would soon join her in the home above. Nineteen years ago, when on my second work in the Alabama conference, I first met Sister Mizelle, and well do I remember her kindness and hospitality to the servants of God. Her home was ever the preacher's home. Many an itinerant will remember her kindness and readiness to assist in every good work. After my two years' stay on that work, I met her no more till called to read the words "dust to dust" over her remains. Standing by her grave and remembering her life—seeing the result of Christain faith reflected in her children and neighbors, and hearing of the quiet peace that pervaded her soul as she neared the crossing—I felt that with her the battle was fought, the victory won and she was at home at last. She was truly a faithful wife and devoted mother. An earnest Christian, after a long and useful life, has gone home to suffer and die no more. New Orleans *Advocate* please copy.—J. A. PAGE.

HOWARD.—George T. Howard was born in Macon county, Alabama, August 30, 1850, and died in Waller county, Texas, May 29, 1881. He was dedicated to God by baptism in infancy, had been religiously trained, and though after reaching manhood he had "strayed away from the fold," yet, to use his own expression, he never forgot there was a God. During his last illness he frequently said that his trust was in the Great Physician. He was much concerned about the salvation of his soul, repented of his sins, read the Bible, prayed and requested prayer to be made for him every night at the family altar. He seemed to enjoy the reading of Jenk's devotions, which he would have read for him every day as applicable to his case. When asked if he joined in the spirit of the petitions, said he did. When told, a few days previous to his death, that he way very low, but in the hands of God, who would do all things well, he said yes, he knew he would. He said he was not afraid to die, but would like to live long enough to be better prepared and be a better man; but his trust was in God. He exhibited the utmost patience during his painful and protracted illness and passed away without a struggle. His friends hope his Heavenly Father heard and answered the prayers in his behalf, and has given him a home in heaven.—A RELATIVE.

STRICKLAND.—We, the undersigned committee, beg leave to submit the following in accordance with your resolutions:

WHEREAS, The fell destroyer has entered our fold, and we deeply bemoan the death of our young and lovely Sister, Mildred E. Strickland, who departed this life on the fifteenth of May. The old must die. The death of our young sister is a mournful illustration of the sad truth that the young may die. To her young friends it should give added force to the impressive admonition, "Be ye also ready."

Resolved, That our Sabbath-school has sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Sister Mildred She was a kind pupil and a good little girl.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved parents and mourning sister our heartfelt condolence. To them remains the comforting assurance that, though their loved and lost one sleeps in the silent grave, yet will she live again, and they may meet her in the home of the blessed.

Resolved, That we share with them the hope of a reunion in the better world.

Resolved, That these testimonials of our sympathy be spread on the minutes of the Sabbath-school and a copy furnished the family of the deceased, also the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and Nashville *Christian Advocate* for publication.

IDA LANIER,
LILLIE WILLIAMS,
MATTIE CHEATHAM,
BLANCHE SATTERFIELD,
IDA CHEATHAM,
Committee.

MANNING—Johnnie, son of J. H. and S. E. Manning, died April 23, 1881, at his father's home, in Bell county, Texas, aged thirteen years, four months and twenty-one days. Johnnie was a good, dutiful boy, ever ready at farm work or in the house to assist a feeble mother in domestic labors. In this respect his loss is great. But, better still, Johnnie was endeared to his parents and brothers and sisters by a living faith in our common Savior. He left satisfactory evidence of his going to the home of the home of the just. He asked his friends who attended his last hours to meet him in heaven. He professed his readiness and willingness to depart, feeling assured it was far better. Courage, bereaved parents and friends; trust in God, and all is well.—J. S. C.

GARLAND—Sister Parthenia J. Garland was born in Marshall county, Alabama, April 11, 1842; went hence March 19, aged thirty-nine years. She came to Texas with her father, Rev. G. W. Walker, and settled in Freestone county in 1851; professed religion at Harrison's Chapel, in the same county, in 1868, at a meeting held by the Rev. T. J. Gilmour; joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which she remained a consistent member until death. She was married to Wm. H. Garland January 4, 1871. She leaves a sorrowing husband and three little children of her own, and three step children (all grown) to mourn her absence. But they do not mourn as they who have no hope. Just fifty-four hours after she breathed her last her little son, aged nine months, followed her. The grave was opened, the coffin taken out and opened, and the dear little child laid in his mother's arms—so to rest till Jesus comes. Both mother and child died without a struggle or pang of pain. Thus the Savior gathers his jewels. He has marked the place where he laid the caskets, and in that day he will know where to find them.—J. H. SHERRARD.

A London dispatch of June 10, says: A meeting of the Parnellite members of the house was held this morning to consider the semi-official announcement that the Pope has instructed the Sacred college to take action at once against Archbishop Croke and those priests who have identified themselves with agrarianism. This step on the part of his holiness has discomfited the leaguers, and some of them advocated the preparation of a memorial urging the holy father not to interfere. Others alleged that there was no precedent for interference by the Vatican; but this was untrue. During the Fenian disturbances of 1865 and 1867, Pius IX. more than once denounced the operations of the brotherhood as a secret society. On January 3, 1848, the Sacred congregation addressed a note to Irish prelates instructing them to admonish the clergy not to mix themselves up in the agitation of that period, and requesting them to report on current rumors that certain priests had incited the people to resistance and outrage. Trustworthy correspondents at Rome say that Dr. Croke will be asked to report himself at Rome, and that Bishop Butter, of Limerick, will be instructed to suspend, if not to silence, Father Sheevey on his release. His holiness has been advised in this matter by Cardinal Manning and leading Catholic nobles in England, and by Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, whose Lenten pastoral denouncing the Ladies' Land Leagues and striking at Mr. Parnell Dr. Croke fell foul of in published letters. This is the heaviest blow the agitation could have received. Tenants and peasantry will secede from the league organization, and leaders will have to rely for funds and "moral support" solely upon Irish Catholics in America.

Col. G. T. Rogers, state agent of the Yorktown Centennial association, says that of the $75,000 wanted to make the Yorktown centennial a success $60,000 has already been secured, and the other will be, without doubt, before the summer is half gone. The government has come to the aid of the association, and Secretaries Blaine and Lincoln are actively interested in its success. In a short time the work of constructing suitable buildings for the accommodation of visitors will be commenced. Col. Rogers apprehends that there will be sufficient accommodation for all who attend. Everything is progressing most satisfactorily.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.
A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on this or any other earth.
No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.
They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.
To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.
No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.
Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made, the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.
D.T.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

FACTS. FACTS.

Facts are Stubborn Things, and the Truth is Mighty and will Prevail.

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

PARR

ENGLISH PAD,

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

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

CURE GUARANTEED.

If the Parr English Padd is used as directed in label on each box, we guarantee a cure in every case.

Something Quacks and Imposters Cannot Show.

To convince the Poor Sufferer that we are honest and thoroughly responsible for all statements or promises made by us, we append the following

TESTIMONIALS.

Our space forbids us giving but few of the many thousand testimonials and certificates received by us. We hold a larger number of true, genuine certificates than any other Pad Company in the world. Read the subjoined list, and if you still doubt, write to any of the parties, and they will gladly substantiate all we say:

Rev. T. W. Anderson, Annona, Texas, June 22, 1880—Noticing the wonderful curative effects of your Pads, I am now convinced that they are all you recommend them to be.

Rev. James T. Vance, Rockwall, Texas, July 2, 1880—I can recommend the Pads as a sure cure for chills.

Rev. G. S. Christian, Glad Water, Texas, May 9, 1880—I am benefited by the use of your Pad.

Rev. N. B. Torry, Clarksville, Texas, June 15, 1880—I will do all I can in recommending your Pads.

Rev. H. Haley, Harper's Mills, Texas—It has benefited me greatly.

Rev. Jos. Ogg Brisiol, Minn., Feb. 27, 1880—It has proved its merits.

Rev. E. D. Willis, Baraboo, Wis., Feb. 23, 1880—Have been greatly benefited by the use of the Pad.

Dr. E. B. Dover, Cabot, Ark., May 11, 1880—Every Pad I sell now makes room for the sale of four dozen more.

Elder D. Wood, Frazier, Miss., April 11, 1880—Its cures are marvelous.

Rev. John Greene, Benton, Ark., June 13, 1880—It has done me more good than all the doctor stuff I ever tried.

G. H. Harben, Magnet Cove, Ark., June 13, 1880—It is the best thing I ever tried.

Rev. G. Wilkerson, Liberty Church, Ark., June 13, 1880—I believe it will effect a permanent cure.

Rev. Abner Berks, Liberty Church, Ark., June 11, 1880—Your Pad has done me a great deal of good.

Rev. Reuben Nance, York county, S. C., June 12, 1880—I have been wearing the Pad for a short time, and I can say that my health is better now than it has been for years.

J. E. Stephenson, Zuni Station, Va., June 13, 1880—I used one of the Parr English Pads on myself for the piles of twenty-six years standing, after trying a great many remedies, but all failing. I applied the Pad, which has cured me within three weeks. I am now as well as I ever was.

Rev. W. T. Addy, Traskwood, Ark., April 6, 1880—I believe it to be a good thing.

Rev. W. H. Floyd, Traskwood, Ark., April 29, 1880—I think it the best thing ever introduced into this country.

Rev. S. N. Rucker, Traskwood, Ark., April 29 1880—It will effect a permanent cure.

Elder J. R. Ferguson, Sedan, Kansas, May 11, 1880—Pads are all giving full satisfaction.

Rev. D. T. McAdley, Americus, Kas.—I have thoroughly tested them and can fully indorse them.

Rev. W. H. Dotson, Belleville, W. Va., May 8 1880—The Pad has done me more good than $25 worth of medicine.

Rev. P. Harris, Crystal Springs, Miss., July 1, 1880—I believe it is worthy of the recommendation given.

Rev. S. S Lambert, Red Creek, W. Va., July 2, 1880—Pad received; it acts like a charm.

Rev Asa Marsh, Riceville, Iowa, May 1, 1880—Your Pad has been tried in case of ague relapse with satisfactory results

Dr. S. M. Whelan, Roanoke, W. Va., I candidly believe the Pads are doing a vast amount of good.

Rev. David Roup, Bloomsville, Ohio, February 23, 1880—Your Pad is doing a great amount of good.

Rev. W. Hunt, Spearville, La., April 6, 1880—Pad has been on trial about two weeks, and since that time has been doing wonders.

Rev. T. M. Humphrey, Mattoon, Ill., April 2, 1880—The Pad has done me much good.

Rev. J. C. Mamir, Ralstia, Ill., April 12, 1880—I intend to do all I can to push the business. The Pad continues to give satisfaction.

Rev. Cyrus White, Morrow, N. C., May 1, 1880—I am trying them on two cases which the doctors gave up, both are rapidly improving by application of the Pads.

Rev. K. Gilmore, Hickory, Miss., May 17, 1880—Pad acted like a charm.

Rev. R. Freeman, Urbana, Ind., January 16, 1880—Accept my heartfelt thanks for the wonderful amount of good your Pad has done me.

Rev. Wm. Doolittle, Union City, Ind—They are doing work that will count in the future.

Rev. J. V. Gordon, Macon, Ga., April 6, 1880—Have worn one of your Pads, and am satisfied it has done me good.

Rev. A. Helwig, Canstown, Ohio, February 21, 1880—Thus far I am encouraged with the effect of the Pads.

Rev. D. F. Giles, Trevorton, Pa., May 27, 1880—Your Pad has done me more good than any thing I ever tried.

Rev. R. D. Lewis, Eutaw, Ala., July 1, 1880—It beats anything I ever tried in my life.

Rev. C. A. Price, Greyson, Ky., July 2, 1880—The sample Pad you sent me has cured my son of fever and ague.

The Pads are for sale by the following well known gentlemen in Texas—Price, $2 each.

Rev. R. T. Gardner, Pilot Point, Denton county, Texas.

W. A. Province, Honey Grove, Fannin county Texas.

Eld. W. E. Sheppard, Blooming Grove, Ellis county, Texas.

Eld. H. Haley, Harper's mills, Erath county Texas.

Rev. J. R. Alexander, Boston, Bowie county Texas.

Rev. Jesse Tuble, Keegan, Falls county, Texas

Rev B. B. Hudnall, Flatonia, Fayette county Texas.

Eld. U. W. Jarrell, Granbury, Hood county Texas.

Rev. Thomas Henderson, Jacksborough, Jack county Texas

Rev. B. T. Adams, Old Round Rock, Milam county, Texas.

Rev. Wm. S. Simmons, Newton, Newton county, Texas.

Rev. T. W. Anderson, Annona, Red River county, Texas.

Eld. Jas. T. Vance, Rockwall, Rockwall county, Texas.

Eld. A. E. Ellis, New Waverly, San Jaciato county, Texas.

Eld. E. H. Hearn, Center, Shelby county, Texas.

Eld. Andrew Herbert, Austin, Travis county, Texas.

☞An elegant Treatise on the Theory of Absorption, by Dr. H. W. Watson, Associated Editor of Hall's Journal of Health, New York City, mailed free on application to the

PARR ENGLISH PAD CO.,
28 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.

MILLERSBURG
FEMALE COLLEGE
—ASKS
Patronage from Texas,
—BECAUSE—

1st. It is located in one of the most beautiful and healthful parts of the United States—the famous "blue grass" region of Kentucky.
2d. Though the school is in its thirtieth year the buildings, furniture, apparatus, pianos, and all pertaining to the institution are new, ample and superior.
3d. The faculty, consisting of eighteen able experienced and accomplished teachers, is the largest in the South.
4th. The school is a FEMALE college, arranged for the government and education and comfort of young ladies.
5th. Foreign professors of modern languages and German professors of music are employed.
6th. $275 will pay board, washing, tuition, music books and sheet music for ten months.

Address GEO. T. GOULD, D.D.,
Millersburg, Bourbon Co., Ky.

A. ALLEN. CHAS. S. OTT
A. ALLEN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
MARBLE.
Orders Filled Promptly.
GALVESTON.....TEXAS

The Original and Genuine
Meneely Bell Foundery.
Established 1826. Bells for all purposes Warranted satisfactory and durable.
MENEELY & CO.,
West Troy, N. Y.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

IF YOU HAVE LAND OR OTHER PROPERTY for sale, you stand a splendid chance of finding purchasers by advertising in the ADVOCATE.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR
"THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT,"
authorized edition, with complete history of the revision, and names of revisors, low priced, large type, sales immense. Agents report 20, 40, 55 and 75 copies a week. Send 50 cents for prospectus book and secure your choice of territory. Terms to agents the most liberal. Address, TEXAS BOOK AND BIBLE CO., 725 Main street, Dallas, Texas.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Price reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Phila., Pa.

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

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches Academies, etc. Price list and circulars free.
HENRY McSHANE & CO.,
Baltimore, Md

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 439 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

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

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

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
DR. C. BEARD,
Oculist and Aurist,
142 Canal St., New Orleans, La.
A Fine Selection of Artificial Eyes.
Comfortable rooms and good attention for persons requiring surgical operations on the eye. Lock box 1817.

A. McDERMOTT
Manufacturer of the Celebrated Patent
Artificial Limbs
Remodeled and improved, these limbs have all the motions of the natural ones. Perfect satisfaction in fitting or no pay asked.
Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, has selected the limbs made by A. McDermott as superior to all others in use, and is supplying them to the maimed Confederate soldiers of Louisiana.
Send for pamphlet. Address
A. McDERMOTT,
No. 153 Camp Street, New Orleans, La

KNOW THYSELF.
Gold Medal Awarded the author. A New and Great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled, "The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation," bound in finest French Muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pp., contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only $1. 25, sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents. Send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
All Farmers, Mothers, Business Men, Clergymen, Students, Lawyers, Invalids, Women and Sufferers, and all who are miserable with Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, or with Bowels, Kidneys, Liver Complaints, you can be invigorated and cured.
If you are wasting away, losing flesh or any so known disease, and your blood needs purifying, or you need a tonic to build up the system, but never other intoxicants, and for a superior to Bitters, and other fancy drinks, it builds up the system, but never intoxicates. It has saved Hundreds of Lives; and May Save Thousands.
Buy a recent bottle and be sure the signature of Dr. W. H. Parker is on the outside wrapper.
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Baldness.

Blancard's PILLS
Used for 25 years by the medical celebrities of Europe and America, in Scrofula, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of the Blood, and all affections where it is necessary to act on the blood, so as to stimulate and regulate its periodical course. They are an excellent tonic for lymphatic and debilitated constitutions.
Price 75 cents and $1.25 per bottle.
E. Fougera & Co., N. Y. Agents for the U.S.
Sold by Druggists generally.

The Best and The Cheapest.
SCHOTT'S
Chill and Fever
ANTIDOTE.

MORGAN CITY, La., May 9, 1881.
Messrs. Thompson, George & Co., Galveston, Texas:
Dear Sirs—Last September I took hold of Schott's Chill Tonic, and up to present writing have sold at retail two gross. All through this country it is the Chill Tonic, and has never failed to cure the worst case of Chills and Fever in this section.
To-day I can not do without it. Send me one gross by return steamer.
I can send you a hundred certificates from reliable and responsible parties, if you wish. Respectfully, C. S. PEASLIE.
Morgan City Drug Store.

LIBERTY, Texas, October 21, 1881.
Messrs. Thompson, George & Co.:
I have cured all the Chills and Fever with your Schott's Chill Tonic, and have not had a single bottle returned. J. M. PARTLOW,
Druggist.

JACKSONVILLE, July 20, 1880.
Your Schott's Chill Tonic is the best I ever sold. It never fails to cure, and outsells all others combined. J. H. BOLTON, Druggist.

SEND 25 CENTS.
For a Copy of the
REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.
Mailed post-paid on receipt of price. Other styles from 50 cents to $5 each.

COMPANION TO
REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.
Paper Cover.....25 Cents
Cloth Cover.....75 Cents
Mailed on receipt of price.

Also on hand a full line of Publications of the S. M. E. Publishing house. Same prices and discounts as at Nashville. Gospel Hymns of all kinds. S. S. Books, and Books, Catechisms, etc., of the Am. S. S. Union, at publishers' prices. Family Bibles, etc. Address
G. T. LATHROP,
112 Camp street, New Orleans.

NOVELLO!
DITSON & CO. are the sole agents for the United States for the magnificent Novello list of oratorios, operas, glees, part-songs, etc. The separate anthems, choruses, or glees, cost but six to ten cents each, and are very largely used for occasional singing. The following are excellent and practical instructive works, and are called "Primers," but are really a great deal more:
1. Rudiments of Music. By Cummings.....$ 50
2. Art of Piano Playing. By Pauer, 1 00
3. The Organ. By Stainer..... 1 00
4. Singing. By Randegger..... 2 00
5. Musical Forms. By Pauer..... 1 00
6. Harmony. By Stainer..... 1 00
7. Instrumentation. By Prout..... 1 00
8. Violin. By Tours..... 1 00
9. Musical Terms. By Stainer..... 50
10. Composition. By Stainer..... 1 00

LIGHT AND LIFE.
A new Sunday-school song book. By R. M. McINTOSH. Price, 35 cents. Liberal reduction for quantities.
"Light and Life to all he brings,
Risen with healing on his wings.
Hail, thou heaven born Prince of Peace!
Hail, thou Son of Righteousness!"
From the attractive title to the last page, outside and inside, the whole book is full of Life, and full of Light. Send stamps for specimen copy. Specimen pages free.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 843 Broadway, New York.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

The New S

Texas Christian Advocate

J. G. JOHN, D.D.....Editor

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

SHAW & BLAYLOCK Publishers.

OUR PERPLEXITY.

Powell, in his "Apostolical Succession," assumes the position that presbyters and bishops are one and the same in opposition to the high church scheme. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has this book in the course of study for the fourth year, and of course the church endorses his position. Now, I wish to ask if the form of consecration of a bishop, as found in our discipline, is not calculated to mislead on this subject? On page 308 of discipline the elders presenting the person to be made bishop says to the officiating bishop, "We present you this holy man to be ordained bishop." Now, as he is an elder, according to the church, he is already a bishop. Again, on page 310, the bishop elect is asked, "Are you persuaded that you are truly called to this ministration according to the will of our Lord Jesus Christ?" The answer is, "I am so persuaded." Here it seems that a bishop becomes so by divine call. If by the call of Christ, why make it by election? Is there not a chance to defeat the will of Christ? A bishop is to be elected from among several thousand preachers; now is there not a possibility of electing the wrong man? Again, if called to the work of an elder, (bishops and elders being the same) why reordain him? If it be a prudential measure of the church, the ordination must be without authority. Please give us light. We are but a beginner and are anxious to learn.—J. T. SMITH.

Our brother is right in supposing that the position held by Powell, in his work on Apostolical Succession, is that held by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A very brief but clear statement of this position is given by Mr. Watson, in his Biblical Dictionary, in his article under the head of Episcopalians. He says: "The Methodists in America also form an Episcopal church, but founded upon the primitive principle that bishops and presbyters are of the same *order*, although the *over sight* of presbyters may be committed to those who are, by virtue of their office, also called *bishops*." Bishops and presbyters belong to the same *order*: but, for reasons of expediency, the Methodist Episcopal churches have created the *office* of bishops, to whom, as overseers or general superintendents, is committed and conferred certain official duties.

In section 2, question 2, and its answer, our brother will find that: "If by death, expulsion, or otherwise, there be no bishop remaining in our church," that "the general conference shall elect a bishop; and the elders, or any three of them, who shall be appointed by the general conference for that purpose, shall ordain him according to our form of ordination." The stream does not rise above the fountain, nor do the elders confer upon the bishop powers which do not appertain to their own order. Hence the elders, when the general conference so order, may ordain a bishop, and the authority of a bishop so ordained will be no more subject to challenge among us than will be the authority of a bishop ordained by episcopal hands. Again, in the ordination of deacons, page 278 of the Discipline, each one to be ordained is asked if he is "inwardly moved to take upon him the office of the ministry of Christ." In the ordination of elders, page 292, each one is asked: "Do you think in your heart that you are truly called, according to the will of our Lord Jesus Christ, to the *order* of elders?" In the ordination of bishops the question is thus stated: "Are your persuaded that you are truly called to this ministration according to the will of our Lord Jesus Christ?" In being inducted into each office or order the fact that God calls to the work of the ministry is recognized as an essential prerequisite to ordination, and yet in each case they are elected before the question is asked. They may feel in their hearts that God has called them to the *full work* of the ministry, but the church must decide, in some way, on whom she will confer her authority, and as none but those called of God can, according to her doctrines, be entitled to the office, the church at every step very properly challenges each one at that moment as to his call before it confers the authority to fulfill its official duties. It is a solemn recognition of the fact that election to the ministry belongs to God, and that the church by its election and ordination accepts what it regards as the will and call of Jesus Christ.

WE refer our readers to the circular of citizens of Galveston representing its claims for the medical department of the State University. They seek the location only of the medical department at this point. They base their claim on the fact that being a seaport the number of hospital cases must be greater than at any other point, and legitimate subjects for dissection are greater than can be furnished in any other city in the state. There are now two admirably constructed hospitals in the city with a capacity of over 450 beds. The wards of the hospital are filled not only with citizens of Galveston and the state, but strangers and seamen from all parts of the world. This furnishes to the student an amount and variety of clenical material which they claim to be tenfold greater than any other point will supply. They call attention to the fact that the medical department of many of the first universities in Europe and America are located at a point different from the central institution. We refer our readers to the circular.

THE BATTLES OF BEER.

The twenty-first annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association convened in Chicago. There were gathered in Brand's hall representatives of a large share of the breweries throughout the country. Very large delegations were present from Cincinnati, Milwaukee and St. Louis. The president, in his address, submitted the following figures as illustrating the victories of beer.

The increase in barrels of the production of beer in the United States was shown by the following table:

Fiscal years ending June 30.	Barrels of not more than 31 gal. each.
1863	1,765,827
1864	3,459,119
1865	3,607,181
1866	6,206,401
1867	6,291,184
1868	6,146,663
1869	6,342,055
1870	6,573,616
1871	7,740,200
1872	8,639,427
1873	9,383,925
1874	9,600,807
1875	9,452,697
1876	9,902,352
1877	9,810,065
1878	10,241,471
1879	11,103,084
1880	13,347,110

The states that led in the manufacture of fermented liquors were as follows: New York had 387 brewers and manufactured 4,254,166 94 barrels of beer; Pennsylvania had 372 brewers and made 1,242,466 barrels of beer, Ohio had 214 brewers and made 1,151,771.23 barrels; Wisconsin had 233 brewers and made 789,770.48 barrels; Illinois had 130 brewers and made 745,185.61 barrels of beer. The total collections for government taxes on fermented liquors for the last year were $12,829,802 84.

After the president had referred to the laws of Kansas, which prohibited the manufacture or sale of fermented or distilled liquors, and to the fact that in Iowa and Michigan a similar law was being discussed, and that prohibitory laws were everywhere being urged, the address closed with the suggestion: "That the executive be empowered to extend aid and encouragement to its members in any state, when such laws have robbed them of their privileges and property, to fight them to the very end, by proving their unconstitutionality, and by holding them up to the execration and ridicule of all reasonable people."

The above is important, not merely as an exhibition of the rapid increase in the sale and consumption of malt liquors in the United States, but it reminds the friends of law and order that a powerful ring, with an immense capital to back its movements, is systematically resisting the laws of the land, and endeavoring to thwart the will of the people respecting the suppression of the sale of liquor, with the crime and pauperism which ever follow in its train. The fact that the representatives of the breweries and distilleries of Louisville, Cincinnati and other Western cities haunted the lobby of our recent state legislature, while the prohibition amendment bill was pending, was openly announced in special telegrams to Texas journals. This combination does not hesitate to extend aid and encouragement to its members in states where the people are endeavoring to abate the evils of the liquor traffic. How long will the people of Texas allow the brewers and distillers of New York, Ohio and Illinois to control the legislation of the State? How long will the people allow the whisky ring in a few leading towns and cities to dominate in primary meetings and control the nominations in state and county conventions? The evils of intemperance no intelligent man can deny. That it breeds crime and poverty are demonstrated by the records of our courts and the history of hundreds of thousands of drunkards' families. Have the people who pay the taxes which are swelled annually by the riots and affrays and murders which originate in the saloons, no right to rid themselves of these burdens? Do the brewers and distillers and liquor dealers constitute an oligarchy from which the people can gain no deliverance? The people must answer these questions. The brewers' convention does not disguise the fact that they will give their support only to candidates and parties which are pledged to support their interests. The friends of temperance must meet this movement by demanding of all parties the choice of candidates who will represent the moral sentiment of the people. The brewers' convention proclaims through the press that they will give aid and encouragement to the resistance of laws and the overthrow of measures which interfere with their iniquitous trade. In plain English, they will subsidize the press and corrupt the legislation of the state. The friends of law and order must meet this corruption by withholding their support from all men and parties who lend their support to the beer and whisky combination, no matter what party may back its measures, or what convention may pander to its demands.

REV. J. W. P. McKENZIE, D. D.

CLARKSVILLE, Red River county, June 20.—Our friend and father in the gospel, Rev. J. W. P. McKenzie, D. D., went to his reward on high this morning at 5:50. He died as an infant would go to sleep—without a struggle. He bore his afflictions with much patience and Christian fortitude. He died grandly. His was a wonderful triumph. His family, friends and brethren give him up with profound sorrow, but we must say, "Thy will be done." His remains will be buried to-morrow in the family burying ground to await the opening of the resurrection morn. A more extended notice will be sent in due time. D. J. MARTIN.

"Know ye not a prince and mighty man in Israel is fallen." Dr. McKenzie was a leader among his brethren. Who will take up his fallen mantle?

WE rejoice to hear of the glorious meeting in progress in Crockett. Bro. Johnson reports fifty conversions up to the seventeenth. Mr. James, who labored so successfully we believe with Bro. Morris on the Willis circuit, is doing good work at Crockett. May the fire spread until the whole church is in a revival flame.

WAU KWOH KUNG PAU.

We are in receipt of the above publication. Its name in English is *The Chinese Globe Magazine*. It is published in Shanghai, China, by Rev. Young J. Allen, editor and proprietor. It is "devoted to the awakening of China on the subject of the three grand relations in which man is conditioned and their corresponding essentials, to-wit: religion, morality and science." The following table of contents would indicate that the editor is called upon to provide for an intelligent class of readers:

1. Spirit of the Times—National Enterprise; Our Globe Reporter. 2. Travels (illustrated) with observations on Geograpmy, History, International Relations, etc. No. 21, Continental America: by the Editor. 3. Christianity from the Practical Side, or the efficacy of Christian Motives as exhibited in the Works of Humanity, of Justice, in Manners, in Science and Arts, and in the Associations of Western Countries—On the Treatment of the Sick. Part I. Humanity. Chap. 2d; Rev. E. Faber. 4. Essays on the Times—Mutual Confidence necessary to Cordial Intercourse; Ch'an Chui Hung. 5. Medical Science—On the Discoloration of Bones; J. Dudgeon, Esq., M. D. 6. The Personality of God; Rev. A. Williamson, LL.D. 7. Homiletics—On the Selection of a Text; Rev. A. P. Parker. 8. The King's Messenger's—Translated by a Chinese Lady. 9. Agricultural Prosperity of the United States; Rev. J. Edkins, D.D. 10. News Summary. 11. Advertisements.

We turn over the pages and imagine we are looking at the end of a tea box. The instructions are to commence at the top of each column at the right hand and read down to the bottom, and then pass to the next column and go down that. We tried it. We began at the top and went down to the bottom, and then tried another, but we could not make it out. It was all Chinese to us; yet, all the while, we were thinking of that noble band of men who have mastered these strange characters, and are preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ in that strange tongue. Young J. Allen is doing a wonderful work for that wonderful people. His services to the Chinese Government in translating valuable works from the English and other languages have been rewarded by having conferred on him the rank of a mandarin. He is still engaged in the work of translation, as well as preaching, and the works he selects are calculated to break down the prejudices of the people against Christian nations, to give them true ideas of Western civilization and of the religion from which that civilization sprung. He is accomplishing a great work for China.

DR. J. R. GRAVES' LECTURES.

AT PITTSBURG, TEXAS.

MODE OF BAPTISM.

"This," said the Doctor, "is a settled question among all critics, commentators, scholars and lexicographers. All *Pedobaptist* scholars, entitled to respect as such, admit that *baptidzo* means immerse, and nothing else; that this, and this *only* was appointed by Jesus Christ as the mode of baptism, and so observed by the apostles and the primitive church."

As the lecturer deemed the question a settled one, he would not re-open it. He never expected to again debate the mode of baptism. He proceeded, however, to read authorities, simply to show that the question is settled, and "so regarded in the republic of letters." The authorities read and referred to were Bishop Smith, of Kentucky; Mosheim, Augustine, Giesler, Dean Stanley, Moses Stuart, Calvin, Zwingle, and John Wesley. These were presented as samples, and the doctor again affirmed that all authorities worthy of regard are in entire agreement, Baptist and Pedobaptist alike attesting the primary meaning of *baptidzo* to be *immerse*, and *immersion* the one *only* divine and apostolic mode. He said the position *now* taken by *Pedobaptists* is that "the church has a right to change, alter and abolish rites and ceremonies, to suit men's tastes and convenience, and that, although Christ did institute immersion, the church has authority to change the mode of the ordinance to sprinkling and pouring."

Our readers in general are well qualified to judge of the correctness of these statements; yet it may not be amiss to enter our *caveat*. "Immersionists cite commentators who admit, as all men do, that sometimes *baptidzo* means immerse, and apply it as an admission that it never means sprinkle or pour, or admits of baptism by such modes." We quote several eminent scholars also quoted or referred to by Dr. G.

John Wesley—"The Greek word (baptize) means indifferently either washing or sprinkling." (Mark vii:4.)

Moses Stuart—"My belief is that we *do obey* the command to baptize when we do it by affusion or sprinkling." "Grave's Ed., page 195.)

Adam Clark—"Were the people dipped or sprinkled? for it it is certain *bapto* and *baptidzo* mean both." (On Matt. iii:6.

Dr. Barnes—"It cannot be proved from an examination of the passages in the Old and New Testaments that the idea of a complete immersion ever was connected with the word, or that it ever in any case occurred." (Notes on Matt. iii:6.)

The doctor laid special stress on the fact that Liddell and Scott, in the latest edition of their lexicon, give only one meaning to *baptidzo*. He insists that the scholarship of the age forced them to this. Dr. Ditzler, from whose recent work on baptism the above citation of authorities is made, pertinently asks, "if it was the scholarship of Europe and America that forced Liddell & Scott to erase 'pour upon,' why all these other changes—at least eleven on one word? Why did not that scholarship force Suicer, Swaizins, Stokins, Schneider, Schaetgennins and Schleusner to take out pour, sprinkle, etc.? And why allow the still later Passow, Rost, Palm and Pope, late as 1874, to put in both 'sprinkle' and 'pour upon' in lexicons used universally by the great scholars of all countries?" Notwithstanding Dr. G. protested that he would not reopen the discussion of the mode, he did enter upon the discussion in considering the

SYMBOLISM OF BAPTISM.

"It symbolizes," said he, "the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Christ symbolized this in his own baptism. All his followers are required to be baptized as he was, and for the purpose that he was, viz.: to symbolize his death, burial and resurrection. * * If baptism saves us, it saves us figuratively, declaratively. If we are washed in baptism it is a figurative washing."

The Bible reader calls to mind the language of St. Peter: The like figure, whereunto *even* baptism doth also now save us," etc. If baptism represents the washing away of sin, and certainly it must; if it saves us figuratively, as the Doctor concedes, it is not easy to perceive how it is a figure of the death, burial and resurrection of Christ which is the procuring *cause* of salvation; but it is easy to understand that it is a symbol of purification.

Paul was baptized standing up, in the house of Judas, and thus symbolized the washing away of his sins, and not, the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus Christ. His baptism, we doubt not was by affusion. The baptism of the apostles on the day of Pentecost was in fulillament of the words of Christ: "Ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence." Peter tells us it was foretold by Joel, who represents God as saying: "I will pour out my Spirit." The Holy Spirit then is "poured out," "shed forth," and this is a baptism, *God being judge*. The Holy Spirit is the only agent, human or divine, who cleanses the heart. Water is the great purifying element in nature — God "pours out," "sheds forth," the Holy Spirit. Thus spiritual cleansing is accomplished, and sins are really removed. Men are baptized by affusion. The water is "poured out," "shed forth," symbolizing the spiritual baptism. The baptism of the spirit is a reality. The cleansing of the heart resultant thereon is a reality. The baptism with water actually occurs. It is "an outward symbol" of an "inward grace"—not the "shadow of a shadow," as the doctor charges our theory with making it.

The doctor's arguments in support of immersion are inconclusive.

"O foolish Galations, who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, before whose eyes Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you?" He expounded as referring to baptism? whereas it is much more evident that if it has any sacramental allusion it is to the eucharist, in regard to which we are unquestionably taught that it is by its observance Christians show forth Christ's sufferings and death. No such language is any where used in regard to baptism. Indeed it is not presumable that both sacraments have the same signification. Still less worthy of acceptance was his intimation that the shouting of neophytes in arising out of the water is a conclusive proof that God thinks as they do, that this is the *only* way of obeying Him. This theory puts God, without consulting Him, (we are constrained to declare) upon a new method of making revelations to mankind; but we excuse the doctor on this point, as he probably thought that in presenting this proof of immersion he was doing God service. Paul thought thus when he was persecuting the church. Personal transports have sometimes been realized when the subject of them was zealously propagating pedobaptist principles. Many a mother has shouted over the baptism of her unconscious infant. The doctor may commiserate these as "pious, mistaken souls," but certainly he does not have a high estimate of the evidence it may be supposed to afford in favor of infant baptism. Rev. J. R. Graves, D. D., LL. D., is a venerable man, being over sixty years of age. We will not write of him in a censorious or unkind spirit, but must say we were more unpleasantly affected by what we deemed misrepresentations than by arguments apparently inconclusive. He did represent baptismal regeneration to be a doctrine of the Methodist church. He did assert that every one baptized by Methodist preachers is professedly unregenerate. We are not sure that we have succeeded in bringing our charity up to the point of attributing these statements to the fact that he is so entirely blinded by prejudice that he can not see the truth. Controversialist especially should cultivate that charity which rejoiceth in the truth. The doctor gave us strong verbal assurances of his honesty. He said: "I am honest. If I am not honest, I am damned." We understood him to add: "And had as well be in hell: for I shall be if I am not honest; but I know I am honest."

(This was, we are confident, nearly or quite his exact utterance.)

In a case not entirely analogous, the advantage being in Alexander Campbell's favor, Rev. Obadiah Jennings, D. D., made this stricture: "Upon his (Campbell's) words, it is very obvious in the first place to remark that it must afford a strong ground to suspect the honesty of any man, if he begins to excuse, and especially if he attempts to purge himself upon oath, before he is accused of any crime." The Doctor's language is not like that of A. Campbell's—a solemn appeal to the "searcher of hearts." It lacks even moral gravity; nay, social decorum. But as we hold an even balance, we concede, in extenuation, that the doctor has often been charged with many things reprehensible in a public controversialist. We concede, also, that he is an impulsive man, and that he spoke under considerable excitement.

Would it not be well for Dr. Graves, now that he is considerably past the meridian of life, to withdraw from the exciting scenes of public disputation, and devote the evening of life to the divine work of promoting "quietness, peace and love among all Christian people," and especially among his own denomination?

Texas Methodism.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

HUNTSVILLE, June 14.—The weather is hot. The corn crop was cut short. Sickness is on the increase—measles, and the effects that follow them. Our ladies' aid society was organized the first of April. They have been quite vigorous, and of course successful. They have raised within two months two hundred and fifty dollars. They have bought a house and lot for five hundred dollars. The first payment has been made. They now propose to repair and improve the house and lot. Expect the preacher to live in our new parsonage next year.—FRED L. ALLEN.

FIELD'S STORE, Waller county, June 7.—Below find the condensed report from Spring Creek circuit which will be made at district conference: Local preachers, 3; members, 173; churches, 3; additions, 7; dropped, 1; removed, 3; adult baptisms, 3; infant baptisms, 54; amount assessed for preacher in charge, $375; received $93.85; for presiding elder $40; received $13.60; amount assessed for domestic missions, $8; collected, $12; for delegate to ecumenical council, $2; collected, $2. Congregations large. Religion on the rising tide, praise the Lord.—CIRCUIT RIDER.

GIDDINGS, Lee county, June 15.—Our Sunday-school at Burton has taken quite an advance. Old and young are in their places on Sunday for three and four miles around. It will tone them up in other church interests. It rejoices the heart of their pastor to see that they are not deluded with this mania of so-called union schools. Would that our people everywhere could see the importance of having Methodist schools.—G. S. SANDEL.

SNAKE CREEK, Fort Bend county, June 15.—We attended our second quarterly meeting on Eagle Lake circuit at Bethel church, 4th and 5th of this month, which was (notwithstanding the the absence of our beloved pastor, Bro. H. B. Stocking,) conducted to the entire satisfaction of the community. All were much pleased with the presiding elder, Bro. Rogers, and sincerely hope he will be with us during our anticipated camp-meeting at this place.—EMMA SIMPSON.

EVERGREEN, SAN JACINTO COUNTY, June 15.—Assisted by Bro. J. P. Childers, we have been carrying on a protracted meeting at Johnson church for the last fifteen days. It resulted in twenty-four accessions to the church, and fifteen conversions. We raised for domestic missions, $6 50; for foreign missions $7.35; also a present of $10 as an expression of the heartfelt thanks of pastor and people to Bro. C. for his faithful services during the meeting. Our church was made alive and placed in better condition than for years past. —B. F. JOHNSON.

THE HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.—The Huntsville District Conference met in Navasota Thursday, June 9, 1881. Rev. C. H. Brooks, P. E., was in the chair and opened the conference with religious service. O. T. Hotchkiss was elected secretary. Out of eleven charges in the district, seven were represented by delegates, and two of the remaining four by letters. The attendance was not as good as was hoped for, but from all the information obtained, we report the district in a prosperous condition. The spirituality of the church in the district is fair. While the reports show worldliness and formalism, in perhaps all the churches, and in some even open apostacy, we think the good predominates, and hope the dawn of a brighter day is near, when we will take a higher stand in Christian excellency. The committee report 87 additions, 32 conversions, 18 prayer meetings, 6 class meetings and 68 infant baptisms. There are two missions in the district, both in a healthy state. While very little has been done so far toward raising the assessments for this important interest of the church, the preachers are hopeful as to the final result. Of the Sunday-school work, the committee say: "Our reports from the various charges are so meagre that we are unable to make a full statistical report; but the reports are sufficient to show that at some points the Sunday-schools are very flourishing, and that very important part of the work of the church is being attended to. Would that all our preachers and members were fully aroused as to the vast importance of this work, and that all would take hold and do their part." They report fifteen schools, with fifty-seven officers and teachers, and 643 scholars; $634 50 have been raised in Sunday-schools for Sunday-school work. (This is a large item itself.) They reported as follows on subject of education: "It is a matter of profound gratitude to God that your committee is enabled to report that, while the authorities of the state seem disposed to turn the educational interests of the country over to the world, the flesh and the devil, the Southwestern University, as reported by Dr. Mood, its president; Chappell Hill Female college and Soule college as reported by one of your committee, are vindicating the wisdom of our fathers in founding, in God's name, institutions of learning, which recognize the true glory of man as made in the divine image and for purposes of the divine glory, as shown in the significant fact that, during the year, there have been converted to God among the students of the university fifty souls. While at Chappell Hill almost every young lady has become a member of the church during the session who was not already in her communion. Therefore, resolved, that we will, in every feasible and proper way, labor to foster these cherished institutions of the church." The committee on finance reported nearly one-third of the preachers' salaries paid. The prospects for raising the collections to be reported to the annual conference are flattering. The quarterly conference records are well kept, as far as the committee were able to ascertain. Touching the above, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, that we call special attention of the preachers in charge to the importance of being able to give the necessary information on this subject, and that we call the attention of the quarterly conferences to their responsibility in this matter as laid down in the discipline. [See Dis. of '78, page 59, sec. 8.]

The conference elected a committee on boundaries that recommended certain changes in the district, which, if followed by our next bishop and his cabinet, will result in materially benefiting the whole district.

Resolutions were adopted looking to the immediate purchase of a district parsonage.

The following are the delegates elect to the annual conference: J. W. Oliphant, C. L. Spencer, J. A. Robinson and J. P. S. Thompson. Alternates: J. W. Renfro and S. N. Barker. Oak Grove, on the Prairie Plains circuit, was selected as the place to hold the next district conference. The conference was handsomely entertained by the good people of Navasota, for which we extended our undivided thanks by a rising vote. I furnish this synopsis of our proceedings by request of the conference.—O. T. HOTCHKISS, Secretary.

BASTROP, June 13.—We will hold a self-supporting camp meeting on Gravely creek, in Bastrop county, near Father McKinney's, embracing the first Sunday in August. Preachers are invited to come.—T. J. THOMASSON.

FARRSVILLE, Newton county, June 17.—Bro. Donegan is still at his post. There is some prospect for a revival on the work. We need a revival. May this be a year of the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit. Our crop prospects in this section are good. Corn laid by, and the farmers are still waging war against the grass in their cotton. It is very dry here. Rain is needed badly. Our friend, B. Z. Powell, who was burned out last April, will soon be regularly at business again, at or near his old stand. We have a little school which is progressing finely. Success to the ADVOCATE.—R. M. STEWART.

BORDEN, Colorado county June 19.—Our protracted meeting, which commenced here on Saturday night, fourth instant, closed on the 17th. Bro. Abbott, Baptist, of Waelder, unassisted, carried on the meeting, principally at night—the interest in the same being well kept up for the whole time. Results: three converts, who were immersed; others in the congregation gave evidence of being "almost persuaded" to be Christians. Have a union Sunday-school recently organized, which promises to be successful. God bless the ADVOCATE.—JOHN P. BORDEN.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF MARSHALL DISTRICT CONFERENCE: Arrangements have been made with the T. & P. and I. & G. N. railroads for excursion rates to all members of the Marshall District Conference, to convene at Mineola on the thirtieth inst., upon the condition that each one present a certificate from me or the secretaries of quarterly conferences of the fact of their membership. Therefore, I insert in this article the names of the traveling preachers entitled to this reduction, viz.: Reverends J. R. Wages, J. F. Browning, W. H. Ardis, J. R. D. Taylor, J. C. A. Bridges, Isaac Alexander, J. M. Truitt, F. M. Stovall, Albert Little, C. H. Smith, Geo. A. Leclere, D. P. Cullen, Daniel Morse, H. M. Booth, Joel Saunders and J. B. Tullis. The preachers in charge will please see that the secretaries at once furnish the local preachers and delegates with certificates, and then let each one cut out this notice and present it to the ticket clerk. Observance of this will save trouble. Tickets will be on sale at all points within bounds of the district on the twenty-ninth and thirtieth, good for return until July 4. Brethren, please all come.—S. W. TURNER, P. E.

WOODS, Panola county, June 8.—We had the beloved Rev. Moses Mills to preach at Bellamy chapel last Sunday night. We had a good congregation. The meeting was of interest: one mourner was at the altar, and one infant was baptized. We miss Uncle Dan. Watkin very much; yet Uncle Dick Menefee is much beloved, and no doubt will do a great work this year. It has been raining every day. Corn crops are fine.—J. B. ARMSTRONG.

CROCKETT, Houston county, June 17.—We are having a glorious meeting. Fifty conversions and still progressing. —J. W. JOHNSON.

HENDERSON, Rusk county, June 15.—The second quarterly conference for Pleasant Grove was held at Asbury, June 11 and 12. Finances somewhat behind. Spiritual outlook good. Official attendance small. It is hot and dry. There is some sickness in this section. Corn is promising. Cotton is not so good.—G. D. WILSON.

RUSK, Cherokee county, June 15.—We closed last night a meeting at this place which lasted twenty-three days and resulted in nineteen professions and fourteen accessions and a very good revival in the church. I baptized, from from first to last during the meeting, eighteen children. These, however, were the result of a sermon previously preached on the heirs of the kingdom. We had a hard pull and a long pull, but we finally succeeded tolerably well. We ought to have accomplished much more, but we are thankful that the Lord blessed and honored us all so much.—E. F. BOONE.

NEWTON COUNTY, June 10.—Our second quarterly conference just closed. R. W. Thompson, presiding elder, was at his post, looking after all the interests of the church. He stays as long as possible and preaches all he can. He preached six sermons while with us, and with good effect. I have no doubt souls will be converted. Several earnest penitents were at the altar, and Christian hearts were made glad. A good deal of rain has fallen lately. Corn is good. Cotton is not so good. I saw the first cotton bloom yesterday. There is only one place in this county where men are murdered according to law. I am trying to surround it with the ADVOCATE.—M. DONEGAN.

JASPER, Jasper county, June 12.—The financial report for the second quarter on this circuit was: for the ministry, $205 35; for domestic missions, $25; foreign missions, $10 70; for the parsonage and church, $450; for Sunday-schools, $10. The parsonage will be completed in three weeks. The sisters of the church are building it. The preacher in charge, Brother Sproule, is a live man and is working hard. Newton circuit has collected $27 for foreign missions as per assessment. It has paid more than half the domestic mission assessment, and has paid the ministry $26. Bro. Donegan is well in the hearts of the people.—R. W. THOMPSON.

NEW YORK, Henderson county, June 11.—The Sabbath-school celebration here to-day was a grand affair. Six or eight hundred people were present. The speeches and essays were good, vocal music and music by string and brass bands excellent, and the dinner superb. Weather very hot. No rain for fifteen days. Crops beginning to suffer. Some sickness, but of a mild type. The Dallas Trunk railroad is now locating its route four miles south of here.—T. H. HALL.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

LAVERNIA, Wilson county, June 8.—The members of the district conference to be held at Seguin, San Antonio district, Friday before the fourth Sunday in June, will call at the church. Those coming by rail will be met at Davenport on the International. Preaching will commence on Wednesday night before.—W. T. THORNBERRY.

MORALES, Jackson county, June 8.—Our third quarterly conference was held at Navidad on the fifth Sunday. The meeting began on Thursday night and closed on the following Tuesday Our beloved elder, Dr. Tucker, was on hand and full of the spirit. The meeting was closed with several bright conversions. It has been our prayer since we came on Lavaca river mission that we might see the lame leap for joy, and the scales fall from the eyes of the blind, and hear the dumb chant the praise of God. And this it has been our privilege to see and hear. We are a band of pilgrims at Navidad It is pleasant to see the Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists all meet together and have a social union shout. I rejoice to labor with such a people. We are praying for a revival at Morales. —R. T. WOOLSEY.

RANCHO, Gonzales county, June 16.—We protracted our third quarterly conference some days. O. A. Fisher, presiding elder; J. E. Vernor, local elder. R. M. Leaton, of Helena, and W. H. H. Biggs, of Goliad, preached for us. God bless them all. The church is greatly revived. There were nine accessions by ritual One was a gray-haired man, the subject of many prayers. We have reason to bless God for his goodness. There are many good people here.—J. K. WALLER.

GONZALES, Gonzales county, June 18.—Major Penn is here with his big gospel tent. He has had seventy-five conversions to date. He is not a great preacher, but a great talker, and taken altogether is a remarkable man. He shows men their sins and their remedy in a clear and plain way, and with power sent down from above. He is doing a great work. God bless him.—A. A. KILLEUGH.

RANCHO, Gonzales county, Jun 17.—I received to-day a purse of twenty-seven dollars, compliments of the ladies of Rancho, to purchase a suit to wear to the San Antonio District Conference. What boy in the district can beat that? Mrs. S. A. Gay, Miss Ella Phillips and Miss Callie Gillespie were the leading spirits in this kindness. God bless the ladies of Rancho!—I. K. WALLER.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

ALLEN, Collin county, June 11.—The camp meeting for the McKinney mission will be held at Garrett's Spring, eight miles east of McKinney, on the Farmersville road, and will embrace the third Sabbath in July, commencing on Friday night before. There is plenty of good water, shade, grass and timber. Everybody is invited, provided they come prepared to take care of themselves. Ministers especially requested to attend.—J. W. BLACKBURN.

MARSHALL, Harrison county, June 9.—To the Ministers and Delegates of the Marshall District: There will be on sale, June 29, at all the stations on the Texas and Pacific road, from Jonesville to Wills Point, tickets at excursion rates to the members of the district conference, which meets in Mineola the 30th instant.—J. R. WAGES.

CADDO MILLS, Hunt county, June 6.—Our preacher is still sick. We learn that his doctor has prohibited his preaching for two months. We hope the entire membership of his charge will not forget to pray that he may be restored to health and resume his labors soon.—J. M. HUNT.

SHERMAN, Grayson county, June 17.—Please announce that the Board of Trustees have elected Judge Onins, of Chappell Hill, president of North Texas Female College.—J. M. BINELEY.

MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, Cooke county, June 14.—Our second quarterly conference is over. We had a pleasant and profitable meeting. Our presiding elder, W. C. Young, was at his post looking after the interests of the church, and preaching with power. Collinsville circuit is doing very well. We have had to conduct one drunken man out of the church-house. What do you think of that? We have had much rain, but at present it is very dry. Crops are irregular; some being drowned out. —F. M. SHERWOOD.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

CAMERON, Milam county, June 13.—We have just closed a gracious revival of religion at Ad Hall. We had twelve conversions and ten accessions to the church. Bro. Bailey was with us, and preached with great acceptability. Bro. J. A. Wallace came and preached well. He is a promising man. Bro. Baldridge, an old Texas preacher, preached well and faithfully. The church is greatly revived, and the unconverted asking us to continue the meeting.—J. H. COLLARD.

FARMER, Young county, June 9.—Our quarterly meeting is over. It was the first quarterly meeting ever held in the town of Throckmorton. J. K. Lane, presiding elder, was with us, looking after the interest of the church. Bro. Lane baptized the first person ever baptized in Throckmorton. We had a good time. God was with us blessing his people. Throckmorton mission is moving steadily on, looking forward to better times.—J. B. HAWKINS.

MARLIN, Falls county, June 3.—Bro. H. W. South, of the Northwest Texas Conference, buried his wife at Marlin, Falls county, yesterday. She died at Georgetown Friday last. Sister South lived in Marlin years ago, and was regarded as a true Christian lady by all who knew her. On Saturday Annie, the daughter of Wm. and Ann Shelton, fell into a cistern and was drowned. We had some revival interest during and after our district conference, but no penitents. We are praying yet for a revival. These people take care of the preacher.—C. S. MCCARVER.

WAXAHACHIE, Ellis county, June 9.—I baptized and received into the church a few days ago a lady eighty-one years old. I thank God for a gospel that we can carry to the houses of the young and the old.—G. W. OWENS.

COMANCHE, Comanche county, June 8.—The third quarterly conference for the Comanche circuit convened at Indian Creek church June 4. The brethren of this district will be sad to learn that our presiding elder is suffering from and disabled by an attack of bronchitis. He was not able to preach during the quarterly conference. Bro. W. L. Nelms, of Cleburne station, was

(Cont'nued on fifth page.)

(Continued from fourth page.)

with us, filling the pulpit instead of the presiding elder, to the spiritual profit of all who heard. We were delighted to have him with us. Though the presiding elder could not preach, yet he presided, and the conference was one of unusual interest. The finances came up tolerably well. One new church is reported this quarter, valued at $500. There were five infants baptized, and on Sunday night twelve penitents, two of whom were converted, and after the altar services three joined the church. The spiritual interest is still increasing in this circuit. My heart responds in gratitude to God for his mercy and goodness. Let us pray for the recovery—entire—of this servant of God and the church in this his sore affliction.—H. B. HENRY.

BUFFALO, Leon county, June.—The second quarterly meeting on the Buffalo work is over. The church is in a flourishing condition. I have taken in about thirty members this quarter. I expect to hold three camp meetings this year—one at Moore's chapel, on the third Sunday in July; one at Liberty, on the fourth Sunday in August; and a protracted meeting at Buffalo the first Sunday in July. I expect Bro. Moore and Bro. Williams to assist me at Buffalo.—J. W. HUNTON.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Hopkins county.—We are all pleased with Bro. Griffith, our circuit preacher. We think the prospects are good on Sulphur Bluff circuit for a gracious revival. May God grant it. Crop prospects are good.—J. W. GOODGION.

ELWOOD, Fannin county, June 18.—We have a lively Sunday-school at this place. Great interest is manifested in it. We have a regular attendance of forty members. We are having some sickness just now. The crop prospect is not very good in consequence of too much rain. Our people are doing well in temporal affairs, but spiritually we are below our privileges. I hope for a better day. Bro. N. A. Keen, our preacher, is loved by all, is always at his post, and is looking to the interest of the church.—J. W. DAFFT.

GROESBEECK, Limestone county, June 20.—There will be a camp meeting held on Steel's creek, about three miles from Thornton, in the bounds of Groesbeeck and Thornton circuit, to commence Friday, July 22. Ministers are cordially invited to attend. Ample provision will be made for them. It is to be a self-supporting meeting.—J. F. FOLLIN, P. C.

MILLSAP, Parker county, June 13.—The third quarterly conference for Whitt circuit will be held during the Bethesda camp meeting (self-sustaining), which begins Wednesday night, July 13. Provision for preachers and their families will be made, and can be enlarged to include the corpulency of Bro. John and "our" Shaw; will they come? Daily stages from Weatherford—distance, fifteen miles—pass the encampment. Brethren in general, come up to the help of the Lord, and let us make glad the waste places.—TOM.

WISE COUNTY, June 10.—We had a gracious revival at Paradise the last week in May. Bro. G. L. Hickey, of Hill county, fell in with me, and protracted the meeting for two or three nights, and I returned to his help. The Lord was with us. There were five conversions and five accessions by ritual. The church is much quickened, and peace and harmony prevail among all Christians.—J. M. JONES.

CLIFTON, Bosque county, June 16.—At the following times and places will be held the camp meetings for Clifton circuit: First Sunday in July, at Smith's Bend; third Sunday in July, at Garrett's Hill; first Sunday in August, at Rocky; third Sunday in August, at Worth Bend; fourth Sunday in August, at Center Hill; first Sunday in September, at Childress' Creek.—M. B. JOHNSTON, P. C.

CLEBURNE, Johnson county, June 10.—*To the Preachers of Fort Worth District:* The Fort Worth District Conference convenes in Cleburne July 30. Will the pastors please send me a list of the members from their several charges? Brethren, please attend to this immediately.—W. L. NELMS.

SAN SABA, San Saba county, June 18.—San Saba is almost on a boom. Bro. W. H. Lefevre is a live preacher. He found here the sheep scattered as though the shepherd had been smitten. Only a part of the flock were enrolled. He has gathered them all again—fifty-five in number—and has added about thirty others—about half by ritual and the others by letter. He is moving everything in finishing up his new church. He visits the sick, the members and others; preaches earnestly and, me think, to much profit. He is a true friend to our high school enterprise; this goes bravely on; it is to be of stone, convenient, and imposing in appearance. Many immigrants moving in.—S. S. R.

SPRINGTOWN, Parker county, June 15.—Members of the Weatherford district conference who expect to bring their families with them, will confer a favor by writing to me at Springtown. We extend a cordial invitation to our brethren of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE to be with us. It is quite dry and corn is needing rain. Success to our TEXAS ADVOCATE.—B. F. STONE.

MILLSAP, Parker county, June 14.—There will be a grand self-sustaining camp-meeting at Holder's chapel, Whitt circuit, seven miles north of Millsap depot, beginning Thursday night preceding first Sunday in August. All are invited to come, prepared to stay until the close. And now, Bros. John and Shaw, if you don't attend the Bethesday camp-meeting we shall *demand* of you to be with us at Holder's; now that the railroad is in operation you have no excuse. If you come, notify us at what time to expect you at the depot, that we may meet you with conveyance; *guess we'll bring a wagon.*—TOM.

SENTERFITT, June 11.—"Come over and help us." Please allow me to say through the ADVOCATE that our camp-meeting for Senterfitt mission will be held near the Ivy school-house on School creek, commencing Wednesday before the second Sunday in July. Our local assistance on the work is one exhorter. Cannot some of the local preachers, where there are several on a circuit, come to this part of the vineyard and help us to gather the sheaves for the Master? We extend a cordial invitation to any of the traveling brethren to be with us.—R. MCDONALD.

DRESDEN, Navarro county, June 14.—Rev. John Terry, a recent transfer from one of the Alabama conferences, died in great peace the 11th instant. We buried him at Spring Hill, Texas, last Sunday.—F. M. WINBURNE.

WHITNEY, Hill county, June 15.—Please announce that Rev. J. A. Murphy, of Calvert, will dedicate our new church the fourth Sunday in June. Our contractor did not finish in time for the services of Gen. Lewis in May.—J. T. L. ANNIS.

OAK DALE, Erath county, June 11.—Harvest over; wheat and oats are light. Corn is suffering for rain. Cotton growing well. The Sunday-school conference for Stephenville circuit will be held on the eighth day of September, at Graves' creek.—S. W. JOHNSON.

INDIAN CREEK, Comanche county, June 12.—The third quarterly conference for Comanche circuit was held last Saturday and Sunday at Indian Creek church. Our beloved presiding elder was present, looking after all the interests of the church, but was unable to preach, owing to an acute attack of bronchitis. His place in the pulpit was very ably and acceptably filled by his son-in-law, Rev. W. L. Nelms, of Cleburn station, who, in company with his wife, was visiting their parents. Our highly appreciated pastor, Bro. Henry, was also in feeble health. Finances were not as well up as could be desired. The spiritual condition of the church is good; the Sunday-school interest is booming. The meeting closed on Sunday night with two conversions, three accessions, some ten or twelve penitents at the altar, and the church powerfully revived. The ADVOCATE is very popular on this circuit. Prohibition is moving from conquering to conquest. The editor must not forget to write for the many friends of the ADVOCATE when on the other side of the great water.—J. W. COKER.

COKE, McLennan county, June 11.—The third quarterly meeting for Station Creek circuit will be held at Station Creek church instead of Comanche Springs. The change is produced by the late storm, which blew down our house of worship. Also, the camp-meeting for Station Creek circuit will embrace the first Saturday and Sunday of August; place to be given hereafter.—W. T. MELUGIN.

HANDSOME ROOM.—The parlor room at the Methodist parsonage in our city is one of the neatest, not to say elegantly, finished rooms in the city. The wall paper, which was selected and donated by that liberal and generous firm, Messrs. F. Beck & Co., of New York, is perfectly superb, and the good taste displayed by Mr. Avendino in hanging the paper adds much in every way to the finish of the room. The painting and walnut graining by Mr. W. H. Berner, which was also a donation to the parsonage, speaks for itself, and is not surpassed for good taste and beauty in any country. The elegant carpet bought by the Ladies' Aid Society gives a complete finish to the room, making the home of the pastor not only comfortable, but beautiful.—*Texarkana Inter-State, Daily.*

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Burton, July 9, 10.
Travis ct. at Sempronius, July 16, 17
Caldwell ct, at Thompson's chapel, July 23, 24
Elbert ct and Neil's Creek mis, at Buffalo camp ground, July 30, 31
Independence ct, at Long Point, August 6, 7
Brenham, August 13, 14
Chappell Hill Quarterly Conference, 3 p. m., August 17
Wiburne, August 20, 21
Bryan ct, at ——, August 27, 28
Bryan sta, September 3, 4
Lexington ct, at Knox's school-house, September 10, 11
B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

GALVESTON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Galveston city and Clear Creek mis, July 2, 3
Washington Street, at Houston, July 9, 10
Shearn Church, at Houston, July 9, 10
Cedar Bayou, July 16, 17
St. James, at Galveston, July 24
St. Johns, at Galveston, July 24
Quarterly Conference, Washington street, Saturday evening, 7½ o'clock, July 23
Quarterly Conference, Shearn Church, Monday evening, 8 o'clock, July 25
Houston city mis meet with the Washington street brethren
San Felipe, at Asbury, July 30, 31
Richmond sta, August 6, 7
Eagle Lake ct, at Spanish camp, August 13, 14
Matagorda ct, August 20, 21
Velasco ct, August 27, 28
Columbia ct, September 3, 4
T. W. ROGERS, P. E.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND

Grandview ct, at Auburn, July 2
Whitney ct, at Prairie Point, July 9
Hillsboro ct, at Scott's Chapel, July 16
Peoria ct, at Peoria, July 23
Cleburne sta, July 28
Alvarado ct, August 6
Arlington ct, August 13

District conference will convene at Cleburne at 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning, July 30. Conference sermon will be preached Thursday night by Rev. G. W. Swafford.
HORACE BISHOP, P. E.

THE *Theological and Homiletic Monthly* for June, R. N. Sledd, D. D., editor and publisher, is at hand, and after carefully reading its contents we pronounce the present number the equal of its predecessors. Here is its table: I. Thomas Carlyle—The Lesson of Life—by W. P. Harrison, D. D. II. Polytheism—Whence?—by Rev. F. M. Edwards. III. Divine Law Immutable—by Rev. J. J. Billingley. IV. Curiosity Utilized by Piety—W. H. Ancerson, D. D. V. Constitutional Depravity—by W. R. D. Stocton. VI. Present Demands of the Pulpit—Rev. J. B. Robins. VII. Philosophy of the Prayer-Meeting—a sermon by Rev. G. W. Horn. VIII. Sermon Sketch—by Rev. A. G. Brown. IX. Editorial Miscellany—Personal Liberty Then and Now. Subscription price, $2 50. Richmond, Va.

HOSTS of friends again sympathize with Rev. D. J. Shaw in the loss of his infant son, whose death occurred on Thursday morning. The little one, after a few brief months on this earth, has gone to join his mother on the other shore, where she awaited his coming. He has left a temporary abiding place for a permanent home, and is now in arms more tender and loving than earth could 'twine around him, though ever so kind and gentle.—*Waco Telephone.*

SAN MARCOS, Hays county, June 14.—This is commencement week. The weather is clear, though a little fervid—the thermometer rising pretty high in the nineties. The vast crowds of people attending the college examinations and exhibitions are highly entertained and delighted. Every member of the Visiting Committee is present. Four of the districts in the American work of our conference are represented: three of them by the presiding elder in person. The sermon of Rev. T. C. Woolls on Sunday was one to edify and instruct the dense mass of people that thronged the church. Rev. Dr. Smoot, of Austin, is here, and will to-morrow deliver the literary address.—T.

From the Pan Handle.

"On the wing" seems to be a popular caption, but I can not see its appropriateness. Men have no wings, but must travel on foot or horseback, or some other form of locomotion. Flying, applied to men, is a heavy embargo on the imagination. I am on wheels, and they have been in rapid motion. May 9, with Maggie, I seated myself in the buggy and started for Mobeetie, a long and lonely ride. The way was solitary, and for hours not a word was spoken. We were "lost in the solitude of our own originality." Late in the afternoon we got off the road, and seeking to find it by "short cuts" were lost in the wide wilderness. Night came on, and we were welcomed by Sprawls and Bowers, who each keep a hotel by the side of the road. They have a wide fame among western travelers. Their mansions are large, with liberal ventilation. They are carpeted with grass, with color suited to the season. The roof is the starry skies, the moon is the lamp for both establishments, while a cornice of silver penciling finishes off the distant horizon. The proprietors furnish nothing but lodging, and provisions for man and beast must be supplied by the guests. They are generous, however, and charge nothing for what they give you. The way-worn western itinerant often finds a resting place in one or the other of their hotels. I have had intimate relations with these hospitable gentlemen in another relation. President Sprawls is regent of Brush university, and Professor Bowers has charge of the chair of English literature in the same institution. I was admitted in 1859, and have been connected with it ever since. I was glad to see them, and their greeting, though silent, was cordial. Professor Bowers offered us the old recitation room, but President Sprawls invited us into the chapel, and there we decided to tarry for the night. He kindly pointed us to a spreading live oak, which seemed to extend its fraternal arms to receive us. Furnished, as we were, with a complete outfit, we soon began to arrange our part. Maggie rolled up her sleeves and took possession of the kitchen. I put the horses in the stable and fed them with clean, uncut grass, and then arranged the dining-room, parlor and sleeping apartment. The sing of coffee-pot, frying-pan and tin cups, reminded me that a live cook was in the kitchen. "Supper's ready," shouted the cook. "All right" we responded, and to the dining-room we went. What a sight in the woods. Maggie had made a table of our trunk, around which were too seats—one our provision box, and the other a sack of corn. Supper over, while Maggie washed the dishes, I made up the beds, and we slept soundly. There is something peculiar about this new mode of sleeping. I made the beds up at night, and Maggie made them down in the morning. A drive of one hundred and sixty miles brought us to Seymour, the seat of the second quarterly conference for the Seymour mission. Here I found Bro. Farmer, the preacher in charge, at his post, full of life and hope, laboring with his usual zeal and energy. The quarterly conference was composed of the presiding elder, one steward and Father Tacket, the general missionary. The pastor's report shows the steady advance of the church. Eighteen accessions, and two on Sunday, making a net increase of twenty members during the quarter. The conference estimated the pastor's salary at $140, but no assessment was made for the presiding elder. Nothing has been collected for the support of the ministry. On Sunday I took up a missionary collection for the district, and got $3 50. Baylor county is bounded on the north by Willbarger, on the east by Archer, on the south by Throckmorton, and "on the west by the providence of God." There are in the county about seven hundred inhabitants who are permanently located, with quite a number of cow men and prospectors. Seymour, the county seat, is located on the north fork of the Brazos river, fifty miles north of Fort Griffin. The county is well adapted to stockraising, and is also to farming, the soil being of a rich, sandy loam, and very productive. Timber is very scarce, though plenty for fuel and poles for wire fencing. The water is not good, and I can not believe that it is healthy. It is too near the surface, and too close to the filthy homes of the prairie dogs, which inhabit this country by thousands. The country is generally very level; and in the spring of the year presents a lovely appearance, but in the winter, oh, how dreary! Methodism can and will do much for this country, and it is being firmly planted. We now have a membership numbering twenty-four in Seymour. We commenced with seven members on the mission, and these were at Seymour.—P. W. GRAVIS.

Unanswered Letters.

June 16.—J H White, sub. J T Bludworth, change. M Donagan, subs J T Smith, sub; will see to B W's paper. R V Galloway, change made; will send *Journal*. C G Shutt, sub. S J Franks, sub. G W Swofford, subs. C Rowland, sub. I Z T Morris, subs. R T Woolsey, sub. J C Russel subs.

17.—M Mills, will change. J L Murray, sub. Geo W Riley, change. F M Stovall, subs. A D Gaskill, sub. J B Hawkins, sub. Stump Ashby, will discontinue. E L Armstrong, sub. A Little, sub. W A Gilleland, subs. F M Stovall, sub; J C C's paper is going to Tyler.

June 18—J M Perry, subs. W N Bonner, sub. G W Graves, all right. John C S Baird, subs. R T Purser, subs. W H Lefevre, subs.

June 20—C W Daniel, change. R H H Burnett, sub. E W Simmons, subs. E A Bailey, sub. Jas W Hill, subs. W T Melugin, sub. B F Johnson, sub. W H Stephenson, sub; samples sent. M K Little, sub.

June 21—J F Cook, sub. John S Davis, sub. G W Swofford, sub. S W Turner, subscription changed as advised.

June 22—W A Shook, sub. A Little, subs. J R D Taylor, sub. J M Truitt, sub. J C Huckabee, sub. John Adams, sub. J C A Bridges, sub. J. T. Stanley, sub.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Quotations represent wholesale prices. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

AMMUNITION—Powder per keg, $6 50. Shot, drop, per sack, $2 10; buck, $2 35.

BAGGING AND TIES—Are in demand. Standard, 2¼ lb., 12c.; 2 lb., 11½c.; 1¾ lb., 10c.; twine, 16c. per lb. Iron ties, $1 45@1 50 per bundle.

BACON—Market steady and higher. Shoulders, 7¾c.; long clear, 10c.; short clear, 10¾c. Breakfast bacon, jobbing at 11¼c. for sugar-cured canvassed.

BONES AND HORNS—Bones, clean dry, $13 50 per ton, delivered on track. Horns, fresh and clean, ox 9c. each; steers, 6c.; cows, 2c. each.

BUTTER—Is dull: new Kansas, 18@20c., Western firkins, 20@21c.; choice Northern in good supply at 24@26c.; good Goshen, 29@30c., Texas, 13@14c.; oleomargarine and butterine, 13@18c.

CANDLES—Are unchanged: sixteen-ounce-full weight, 12c. each for car lots.

CANNED GOODS—Two pound standard goods, per dozen: Strawberries, $1 50@1 60; pine apples, $2 50; pears, unpeeled, $1 25; peaches, $1 50@1 60; do. 3-lb., $2 20@2 50; blackberries, $1 25; red cherries, $1 25; gooseberries, $1 25; peas, marrowfat, $2 35; Lima beans, $1 45; string beans, $1 25; corn ranges from $1 25@2 00; tomatoes, $1 10@1 15; do. 3 lb., $1 40@1 45; oysters, 1 lb., 1 w., 75c. per dozen; 2-lb., 1 w., $1 50@1 25 per dozen; 1 lb., 1. w., $1 25; salmon, $1 75@1 75.

CORNMEAL—Quiet at $3 35 for state and $3 50 for Western kiln-dried, per bbl; state in carload lots, $3 25@3 40 per bbl, on track. Grits—market bare. Pearl meal, $4 00@4 25 per bbl.

COFFEE—Is dull. Quotations are as follows: Ordinary, 9¾@10c.; fair, 11¼c.; good, 13c.; prime, 14½c.; choice, 15c.; peaberry, 16c. Cordova, 13@14½c.; Jalapa, 11½@12c.

CORN—Active. Mixed state from store 56@60c.; sacked from track, 55c.; Western white 65@66c.; white state from store, 60@65c.

EGGS—For express and near by railroad points 10 to 12c.; island, 25c.; bay, 15c.

FLOUR—Is steady. Triple extra, $6 10 choice, $6 75; fancy, $7 00; patent, $8 00 per bbl; sacks 25c. per bbl. less.

FRUIT—Bananas, $1 50@2 00 per bunch. Pineapples—$2 50 per dozen. Blackberries, 75c per bucket. Plums—50@75c a pail. Peaches, according to quality and size of package, $1 00 for ordinary small and $2 25 for choice, per peck. Watermelons $3 50 per dozen.

HAMS—Quiet. Western sugar-cured canvased selling to the trade from store, in large lots, at 11½c. Small orders higher.

HARDWARE—Steady. Nails $3 50 per keg basis 10c@60d. Axes, per dozen, $10 50@12 00. Castings per pound, 5c.; bar iron, 4½c. per pound; sad irons, 5c.; barbed wire, 10¼@11¼c. per pound.

HAY—Is in good demand. Choice Western timothy held to arrive at $25 00@25 50.

HIDES—The market is firm. Dry flint, as they run, 14 to 15½c.; dry salted do, 12 to 13c.; wet salted do., 7 to 7½c., all as they run.

IRON—Is steady. Wrought scrap $15 00 heavy castings, $13 00; stove plate, $9 00 per ton.

LARD—Is steady at 11¾c. for refined in tierces, in large lots, cans, in cases 12¼ to 13¼c.

LEMONS—In good supply and demand. Messina, $4 50 to $5 00.

MOLASSES—Firm; Louisiana fair to prime, 35 to 40c., strictly prime to choice, 45 to 50c.

OATS—Are firm. Western, sacked, held at 55c. from store for prime in large lots. State nominal.

ONIONS—In good demand and scarce. Northern, none; new State, $2 50@2 75 per bush.

ORANGES—In light demand; Messina, $5 00@5 50 per box for repacked.

OILS—Linseed, raw, 68c.; boiled, 66c.; castor, $1 15@1 25. West Virginia lubricating, 25c.; golden machinery, 30c.; lard oil, extra, 85c.; No. 1, 75c.; neatsfoot, 75c.; train oil, 60c.

POULTRY—Chickens are in good supply at $3 00@3 25 per dozen for large; small, $2 00@2 50; ducks, $4 00; turkeys dull at $12 per dozen; geese nominal.

POTATOES—In fair demand. New state $1 00@1 25 per bushel.

PETROLEUM—In steady supply at 15c. per gallon in barrels and 18c. in cases; 150 test 25c. in cases and 20c. in barrels.

RICE—Quiet and weak; Louisiana ordinary, 5½c.; fair, 5¾@5¾c.; prime, 6⅛c.; choice, 6¾@6⅞c.

SARDINES—Imported quarter boxes $12 50@13 00 per case; American do. at $9 50@10.

SALT—Steady. Liverpool coarse, in car lots, 88c. per sack; fine $1 27 per sack. Spanish, salt, 70c. per sack; Louisiana coarse, 70½c.

STARCH—Selling in carload lots to the trade at 7½c. per pound.

SUGARS—Are quiet but steady. Pure whites, 10⅞c.; choice whites, 10⅛c.; off whites, 10 c.; yellow clarified, 9⅞@10c.; seconds, 8¾@9c.; open kettles, 7½@8½c. Grocers fill orders at ⅛@⅛c advance. Northern refined firm. Cut loaf, 12c.; crushed, 11⅞c.; powdered, 12⅛c.; granulated, 11⅜c.; standard A, 11⅛c. Small orders ⅛c. higher.

WOOL. Fine nominal, medium, 23@26½c.; coarse, 20@22c.; six months' clip, 2½@3c less; burry and dirty, 5@10c off

MARRIAGE NOTICES.

MORGAN—JOHN.—At St. James church, Galveston, June 1st, by Rev. P. M. Dubose, Mr. Lewis Morgan and Miss Anna E. John, daughter of Rev. I. G. John, of the Texas conference.

THOMAS—CLIF.—On the second day of June, by G. W. Owens, at the residence of James Mosey, D. S. Thomas to Miss Amanda Clif. All of Ellis county, Texas.

DODSON—COLE.—Married at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. F. A. Cole, by Rev. J. T. L. Annis, Mr. J. E. Dodson, of Cherokee county, to Miss S. Belle Cole, of Hill county.

HARKINS—SCROGGINS.—At the residence of the bride's father, Rev. I. H. Scroggins, on May 11, by the Rev. J. S. Clower, Mr. W. W. Harkins and Miss M. A. J. Scroggins.

HORNER—THOMPSON.—At the residence of Dr. Thompson, the bride's father, at Kelleyville, Mr. R. C. Horner to Miss Emma Thompson. All of Kelleyville, Marion county, Texas.

AYERS—CARPENTER.—At the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. Geo. Carpenter, by the Rev. J. K. Waller, Mr. Dupee Ayers, of Rockport, Texas, to Miss Alice Carpenter, of Rancho, Texas.

WOOD—SCOTT.—June 12, at the residence of W. B. Scott, by Rev. M. B. Johnston, Mr. D. K. Wood to Miss Mary E. Scott, all of McLennan county, Texas.

BROWN—DAVIS.—Gardner S. Brown to Miss Mattie Davis, by Rev. Geo. H. Phair, in the Methodist Church, South, Cedar Bayou.

MAY—NUTT.—At the residence of the bride's father, June 15, Mr. R. D. May and Miss Elia Nutt, all of Bee county, Texas, by Rev. J. F. Denton.

FELBY—KENAMAN.—At Grove Hill, June 5, by Rev. J. A. Allison, Mr. A. S. Felby to Miss M. A. Kenaman, all of Hunt county.

Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

A lady who, in consequence of great reverse of fortune, has been working for a fashionable milliner, says she is absolutely amazed to find to what an extent in the days of her wealth she was swindled in her bonnets and dresses.

"How are You, My Old Friend?"

Asked a bright looking man. "Oh! I feel miserable, I'm bilious and can't eat, and my back is so lame I can't work." "Why in the world don't you take Kidney-Wort? thats what I take when I'm out of sorts, and it always keeps me in perfect tune. My doctor recommends it for all such troubles." Kidney-Wort is the sure cure for biliousness and constipation. Don't fail to try it.—*Long Branch News.*

A peculiar kind of worm, grub-like in form, about an inch long and partly encased in a silicious shell, has been found burrowing his way through stiff clay in the Lord of Lorne mine, near Gold Hill, Nevada, 300 feet below the surface.

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS REPORT ON BAKING POWDERS.

To the Editor of the Journal:

The recent publication of the report, giving the comparative merits of various Baking Powders, according to tests made by the Government Chemist, has induced some of the manufacturers of brands, whose inferiority was thus brought to light, to resort to various means and publications in order to rid themselves of the results of that unfavorable exposition of their inferiority.

That the public may fully understand the matter, and to avoid any misconception arising out of statements of our competitors, seeking to break the force of the report herewith subjoin the main part of the report, in which the comparative values are correctly given.

Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use. And as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder.

Name of the Baking Powders.	Available Gas, Cubic inches, per each oz. Powder.	Comparative Worth per pound.
"Royal" (cream tartar powder)	1.74	50 cts.
"Rumford's" (phosphate) fresh	122.5	48 cts.
"Rumford's" (phosphate) old	32.7	13 cts.
"Hanford's None Such"	121.6	47¾ cts.
"Redhead's"	117.0	46 cts.
"Charm" (alum powder)	116.9	— *
"Amazon" (alum powder)	111.9	— *
"Cleveland's (short weight, ¾ oz)	108	43 cts.
"Czar"	106.8	42 cts.
"Dr. Price's Cream"	102.6	40 cts.
"Lewis's" condensed	98.2	38½ cts.
"Congress" yeast	97.5	38 cts.
"Andrew's Pearl"	93.2	36¾ cts.
"Hecker's Perfect"	92.5	36 cts.
"Bulk Powder"	85.5	30 cts.

*The Government Chemist also adds: "I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and tartaric acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration.

It is proper to state that all the powders examined were from the open market, and that the original label were in every case broken by Dr. Love himself. He also informs me that he, himself, purchased the can of Royal Baking Powder at the store of Park & Tilford.

I have only to add, that for 20 years the Royal Baking Powder has been before the public and it is to-day the standard for purity and excellence throughout the world. Because of its intrinsic merit, and by virtue of honorable enterprise, the Royal Baking Powder has taken the rank and position therefore not surprised to find adventurers in the business anxious to assume their reputation to be its equal.

J. C. HOAGLAND,
President Royal Baking Powder Company.
NEW YORK, April 30 1881.

The veracious *Oil City Derrick* says it recently engaged a new book-keeper, who had had no experience in the newspaper business. Every time a paper came to the office marked "Please X," he would send its publisher a ten-dollar bill, under the impression the man was hard up. He doesn't do so any more.

On the twentieth of the current month her gracious majesty of England will have reigned forty-four years, and a correspondent of the London *Times* invites attention to the fact that, on the 25th of October next, she will have reigned exactly the same length of time as Queen Elizabeth.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
In Nervous Prostration.

It is the best tonic I know of in debility and nervous prostration, with sleeplessness, caused by mental overwork or prolonged lactation.

A. E. CAROTHERS, M. D.
San Antonio, Texas.

The underground railway company of New York is about to commence excavations for a line from the battery to Central park. The work will require nearly three years.

Ayer's Pills contain no croton oil, calomel or mineral. They are compounded of pure vegetable extracts, which have positive virtues and always cure, where cures are possible.

E. P. Cutler & Co., the oldest iron house in the city of Boston, was forced to suspend June 15 by the depression in the iron trade. It is reported that the liabilities are between $600,000 and $750,000, and partly secured by merchandise. The firm stood very high, and great sympathy is felt for them. The unexpected shrinkage in all kinds of iron is the cause.

Because it adds to personal beauty, by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair, and is beneficial to the scalp, is why Parker's Hair Balsam is such a popular dressing.

The invalid finds in "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher" nature's great restorer. It is wonderful.

A special to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, from Maysville, says: General John Echols, representing C. P. Huntington, is here to formally ask the right of way through Maysville for a double-track railway from Cattlettsburg to Newport. He says work will begin on both ends of the line in the next two or three weeks, and by the middle of the month all the laborers at work on the Lexington and Big Sandy road will have been transferred to this. The suit in the district court at Covington having been decided in favor of the original owners of the Maysville and Big Sandy franchise, who sold it out to Huntington, it is now in his hands free of incumbrance.

It is a foolish mistake 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 advertisement.

The Denver and Rio Grande railroad company have two hundred miles of railroad bed in process of construction in Utah, and are working nearly two thousand men. It is done in the name of the Sevier Valley railroad. The line enters Utah from Colorado on the Grand river, forks east of the Wahsatch range one branch going south and following Salina canon through the range, the other coming to Salt Lake via Pleasant Valley and Spanish fork canon. On this branch sixty miles, from Provo to Pleasant Valley, are in operation.

The Power of the Press

In no way is the power of the press more surely shown than in the universal knowledge that has in less than a year, been diffused throughout fifty millions of people of the wonderful curative properties of that splendid remedy Kidney-Wort. And the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific have shown their intelligence and their knowledge of what is in the papers, by already making Kidney-Wort their household remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels.—*Herald.*

Henry Coghlan, of England, inspired by the payment of one of the old internal improvement bonds of Indiana, and holding twenty-four more, has filed a bill to foreclose a lien on all the public works constructed with his money. The property involved is all in possession of railway and other corporations, municipalities and individuals, and the litigation may possibly rip up the famous Butler compromise.

"Sellers' Liver Pills" are the secret of perfect health, long life, and absolute happiness. Sold by all druggists.

Greenfield, the Syracuse wife-murderer upon whose prosecution $40,000 has been spent, and who has endured imprisonment for five years, has, for the eighth time, been sentenced to death, the date fixed being August 5.

A Blessing.

Sancho Panza blessed the man who invented sleep. So do our leading society belles bless the memory of the late Dr. T. F. Gourand, who taught them how to be beautiful. Everyone should do all in his power to supplement nature in adorning the person, and a fine complexion is not given to all; and just here art aids nature, and all who use Dr. T. F. Gourand's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier, know its value, and how the skin that is freckled, tanned, pimpled, or moth patched can be made like the new born babe's. To those who will use toilet preparations it is recommended by physicians, as the Bord of Health has declared it free from all injurious properties, and, as it is on sale at all druggists and fancy goods stores, it is an easy matter to give it a trial, and thus win the approbation of men, as well as the envy of ladies.—*Evening Express, January 7, 1881.*

The work of revising the Bible has only commenced. A version containing all the renderings suggested by the American committee will soon be put on the market, in response to the demands of clergymen throughout the United States—no Episcopalian, however, being among the petitioners.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

Mr. R. P. Lewis of East Saginaw, Michigan, writing to the editor of the Laporte (Ind.) *Argus*, says: "I wish you would allow me to say, over my own signature, a word in behalf of a remarkable curative agent—Compound Oxygen. It is not a medicine but a vitalizer, and its effects are natural, direct and permanent. Its use involves no risk or inconvenience of any kind. I speak both from observation and experience. I was induced to try it by the recommendations of such men as T. S. Arthur and Judge Kelley, and also a personal friend, *and have found it more than was promised.* This was over six months ago, and the *good effects have been permanent.* A gain of fourteen pounds in six weeks was the avoirdupois result, but my general spirits were lightened up at least a ton. There are three other men here who have tried the Compound Oxygen with even more striking results, and I am acquainted with the history of each case. One of them lost his voice last winter, and was so run down in general health that little hope was entertained of his recovery. The Oxygen cured him without change of climate or stopping work, and he says he is as well as ever. Another, who has worked for years as paying-teller in a bank, and was all used up and not expected to live beyond a month or two, took the Treatment, and is a hundred per cent. better and recovering rapidly. Another, who was in the later stages of consumption, has tried it and is greatly improved. *He tells me he would have been dead long ago but for this remedy.* I have no ax to grind in making this statement, and if you should not publish it I would lose nothing by the refusal, though if you should others might be benefited, which is all the end I have sought to compass." Any who may desire to investigate the claims made for this new and natural remedy, can receive pamphlet, testimonials, etc., postage free, by addressing Messrs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Peter Bissett, the oldest man in Wisconsin, who fought in the ranks of the British army in 1812, died at Milford, at the age of 102.

Spain expects an immigration of sixty thousand Jews, from having offered asylum to those expelled from Russia.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Make from Grape Cream Tartar—Another preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by Dyspeptics without fear of ill's resulting from heavy indigestable food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

Purify the Blood.

"Dr. Swayne's Panacea," the great alterative and blood purifier, and the most reliable remedy for—
Scrofula, ulcers and white swelling.
Marasmus, or wasting of flesh, dropsy.
Ulcerated sore throat, hip joint complaint.
Dark blotches or defects in the skin.
Obstinate or scaly eruptions, cancers.
Weakened and debilitated system.
Boils, yellow skin, pimples on the face.
Mercureal diseases, ulcerated sore legs.

In short, the most loathsome diseases which have put every other medicine at defiance for more than a quarter of a century, have been perfectly restored by this great vegetable panacea. In case of eruptions of the skin, or any part covering the system, by making use of "Swayne's All-healing Ointment," to rub on, will hasten and cure the most obstinate eruptive disease, no matter how long standing. Describe symptoms and address letters to Dr. Swayne & Son, 930 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists. Thompson, George & Co., Galveston, wholesale agents.

Texas Christian Advocate.

The New Revision.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage has the merit of being honest and courageous in expressing his opinion. He preached on the subject of the revised New Testament, Sunday, June 5. His text was:

"And when they came to Nachon's thrashing floor, Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God, and took hold of it; for the oxen shook it. And the anger of the Lord was kindled against Uzzah; and God smote him there for his error." II. Samuel, vi., 6 and 7.

The sacred chest of acacia wood, called the ark of the covenant, about four feet by two, golden-lidded, golden-hinged, and mounted of two cherubim, and made to contain the divine covenant, and at one time holding a bowl of wilderness manna and Aaron's rod that budded, was the most sacred box ever created. It was in the presence of that chest God communed with the Israelites. Improperly to touch that box was death. All the people understood it. On one occasion fifty thousand and seventy people lost their lives by irreverence to the box. The circumstances of my text were these: That precious chest was being transferred on a cart drawn by oxen. Now, oxen are an uncertain team, especially when, on a hot day, they come near a shadow; for, without reference to the safety of that which they draw, they dart aside for the cool place. For this or some other reason the oxen with this precious chest made some sudden start, and the box rocked, and Uzzah, the driver, put his hand upon it. He had no business to touch it under any circumstances. Under the judgment of God this driver drops dead by the cart-wheel. That box long ago perished, for it was conflagrant with the ancient temple. But we have a sacred chest, an ark of the covenant—the Bible. Like the ark of old, it contains the divine covenant and the manna for poor wildernessed pilgrims, and the rod of trouble that has budded into fragrant consolation, and over it the mercy seat. It is so sacred that the hands of worldly criticism and the hands of pedantry and the hands of useless disturbance had better keep off of it. Wrongly to touch that omnipotent box—which is our ark of the covenant—is to die.

We are in the midst of a great agitation, consequently, upon the revison of the Scriptures. We had a translation two hundred and seventy years old, embosomed in the warmest affections of all the good of earth, interlocked with the best secular literature, and pronounced by the Daniel Websters and the Washington Irvings as the masterpiece of English prose, the translation at work blessing and revolutionizing the nation for good, and all Christendom satisfied with the translation except a few doctors of divinity. But two companies, an old Testament company and a New Testament company, have been busy for ten years changing the book, and a few days ago the New Testament company launched the results of their labors upon the world. After great universal advertisement of the intended book and the dramatic withdrawing of the book till a certain day and then withdrawing it till a still further day, the work comes forth. The English printing press keeps a tight grip on the copyright, and when our American publishing houses offered a large sum for the privilege of reproducing the book simultaneously the English presses rejected the offer in cavalier and abrupt style. This severe copyright not to meet the expenses of the revision, for that was met by private subscription, the $30,000 subscribed on this side the sea for traveling expenses being a small part of the moneys contributed by benevolent men. Two million copies are sold in two days. What a compliment to the Scriptures! Yes; but be not deceived. Did the two million people suddenly become passionately fond of Scripture-reading? No. These two million Bibles went into houses where the Bible was already enthroned. All of us who honored the book wanted to know what these men had been doing with our favorite for ten years. Had we a statue in New York City Hall park that had been the pride of the nation since its foundation, and sculptured and lifted at vast expense, and thirty-eight men for ten years had been busy, under cover, changing that statue, on the morning the cover dropped and the changes should be revealed there would be no room in the streets and squares approximate to hold the spectators. In addition to this general curiosity which we all felt about the iconoclasm of parts of our best book, the denominations of religionists were anxious to see if their peculiar views would be favored or opposed by the new version. The Baptists wanted to see what the revisionists had done for immersion, and the Presbyterians what had been done about the decrees, and the Episcopalians to see what had been done about the apostolic succession, the Methodists to see what had been done about free grace, and the Congregationalists to see what had been done about the democracy of religion, and the Universalists what had been done with future punishment—and so we all rushed for the revised New Testament.

The church and the world have the famous revision before them. We are asked for our verdict. We all have a vote. The humblest person in this house has a vote. "Who do you think of it?" is the perpetual question. Some say: "I like it very much." Others say: "I like it to a certain extent." Others say: "I want a year to consider it," which means: "I want to hear what others say, and then I will say the same thing." There are many who do not want to offend the ecclesiastical ring, for each denomination has such a ring, and there is as much bossism in the church of God as in the world, and monopoly would rule the kingdom of Christ, if it could, as it rules the money markets and legislatures of the world. There are two voices that have not yet been fully heard; first, the unpretending Christian scholarship of America and England is displeased more than it can express at many of the changes made; and the other voice is the voice of the great masses of Christian people—nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand—who regret in the depths of their soul that this revision has been attempted, and who look upon it as a desecration, and a profanation, and a mutilation, and a religious outrage. That last sentiment will come up like the surges of the Atlantic after a tempest of ten days. I shall give you my reasons for rejecting this new revision of the scriptures. I am willing to take it as a commentary and to stand it respectfully on my bookshelf behind other human opinions of the word of God. But to put it upon my private stand, or in my family-room, or on my pulpit as a substitute for King James' translation, I never will. I put my hand on the old book and take oath of allegiance, so help me God! I am glad to know that Lard Shaftesbury, and the archbishop of York, and many other strong men on the other side of the sea are anti-revisionists. But, supported by high authority or no authority, I here and now take my stand.

The fifty men who for ten years have been busy in tinkering the New Testament agree in the statement that they find no new doctrine. Differing on many other things, they all agree here. If it had been found that the old translation was teaching any false ideas of God, or the soul, or the future, I would say: "By all means give us a new revision, and put forth immediate and mightiest effort for the organized obliteration of the old translation." The world can not afford to have wrong notions of God and the soul and eternity. But the new version keeps all the old doctrines. Then what good reason could there be for this disturbance of sacred association, this loosening of the faith of Christendom? It is too late to reconstruct the Bible. When King James' translation was made the Bible was a sparsely-circulated book, and the changes made caused no wide perturbation. But this revision of 1881 is a depreciation of three hundred million copies of the Bible in the world and doing their work. It assails the magnificent liturgy of the Episcopal church, and makes all her prayer-books vast inaccuracies. It makes the inscriptions on the graves of your dead untrue. It reflects upon the old family Bible, and to the uninitiated leaves nothing about it certain save the record of marriages, and births and deaths. If this new revision succeed, f r the next few years you will have to watch your children's evening offering of the Lord's prayer, and jerk them up before they run over the "evil one" into an uninspired doxology. It is an out-and-out war against all the religious literature of the ages. Away with your Cruden's and Brown's concordance, your Bible dictionaries wrong. Matthew Henry's commentary wrong Kilo's readings wrong, Yahn's archaeology wrong, all your religious books wrong. In matters of religious accuracy it means chaos and old night. Who undertook this impertinence on the other side of the sea? I know not the qualification of the archbishops and archdeacons and professors who have done the work on the other side of the Atlantic. I understand that many of them are far from being the best scholars of Great Britain. I know that men with great titles are often the merest accidents, and their high office no sign of scholarship. D. D., L.L. D. and F. R. S. are often the heavy baggage of a very slow train. I only judge them by this revision. It is pedantic, and capricious and false to the principle which they declared at the outset would guide them—namely: that they would make no unnecessary changes. As to the work done by the American revisionists, I have this to say: One gentleman here takes the responsibility of choosing a group of American scholars to revise the New Testament. The gentleman taking this responsibility, having been born and educated in a foreign land, was not especially adapted to make wise selection among American scholars. This gentleman in making the selection decided the living and the dead generations of Bible readers by saying and reiterating: "The Christian people for years have been drinking the water of life from the jaw-bone of a royal ass." This gentleman selects a group of scholars to revise the New Testament, and excepting four of them, they are unknown outside of their little circle. I could call the roll of a hundred scholars superior to all these employed in this work, except the illustrious Dr. Woolsey. If such work must needs be done, why not call in convention all the great and good scholars of America, and have them make selection of revisionists. Where in this New Testament company is the scholarship of Princeton and Columbia and Middletown and New Brunswick?

The work is a literary botch which will never be accepted, if all the people, fearless of criticism and rebuff, speak out their real sentiments. To come down to the mechanical arrangement of this new version, I vehemently reject the mode of putting the Scripture in columns like a solid newspaper column instead of the division of verses as in our present translation. It is the charm of our old book that a business man or a wife overcome with household cares, or an invalid with no power of consecutive thought, can take up a verse and carry it all day. I open a page of this new version and I find one paragraph a column and a half long. By this new translation one will be tempted to think, "I can't take the whole page. I will take nothing." That shortest verse of the Bible—an ocean of sympathy compressed in two words—"Jesus wept," is set in a solid paragraph of one column and a half. You can find it, if you look long enough for it; but it needs to stand out isolated and alone in its grandeur and tenderness and pathos and omnipotence of meaning. Another mechanical misfortune is the dropping of the headings of the chapters. It is an important part of the old translation. We all want to know what the chapter is about before we begin to read it.

I reject the new version for its amazing triviality. You have more control over your sense of the ridiculous than I have if you can read without a smile some of the changes made or proposed. You remember Christ's sermon, where he speaks of the inaptitude of putting new wine in old bottles. In our revision of 1881 it is rendered: "No man putteth new wine into old wine skins, else the wine will burst the skins, and the wine perisheth and the skins. But they put new wine into fresh wine skins." The change is evidently made to show that the bottles of olden times were made out of the skins of animals; but it is not just as easy to explain the bottles to the people as to explain the wine skins? "Show me a penny," said Christ, wishing from the kingly stamp on it to illustrate its earthly currency. That will not do, say the revisionists. Instead of "show me a penny," "show me a denarius." The revision changes the "beasts" of revelation into "living creatures." But will you not have to explain the living creatures as well as the beasts? The old translation was too much for the delicacy of the American part of the New Testament company. Where it says of Simon Peter, "he girt his coat about him, for he was naked," the American committee suggests that it should read in the margin, "had on his under garment only." The old translation said "neither do men light a candle to put it under a bushel, but on a candle stick." The revisers reject "candle stick" for "stand." The new revision makes other changes, of how little importance judge ye, when it says that the old translation, which reads, "into a mountain," ought to be "into the mountain;" where the old translation says, "into a ship," it ought to be "the ship;" and instead of "a teacher in Israel," it ought to be "*the* teacher;" instead of "*a* good fight," it ought to be "*the* good fight;" and instead of "*a* crown of righteousness," it ought to be "*the* crown of righteousness;" and instead of "*a* bushel," "*the* bushel;" and instead of "*covered* with waves," it ought to read "becoming covered;" and instead of "nets brake," it ought to read, "were breaking;" and instead of "straining *at* a gnat," it ought to be "straining *out* a gnat;" and other infinitesimals of difference with which I shall not worry your patience. Thirty-eight men for ten years hunt for inaccuracies, and all this only a foretaste of what we shall have when, after three years more of labor, forty-one members of the Old Testament company will launch their work. I have sometimes wondered what the thirty-eight gentlemen of the New Testament company, and the forty-one gentlemen of the Old Testament company, might have accomplished for good, if they had spent the last ten years in preaching the old translation instead of finding fault with it, and if the hundreds of thousands of dollars which directly and indirectly have been expended in the preparation of this new revision had been put into the American Bible society and the British Bible society for the spreading abroad of that old translation, out of whose loins civilization and Christianity were born, and under whose influence England and America are what they are, and the dark skies of heathendom begin to flame with the morning. What the world wants is not critics, but evangels; not men to knock the doxology out of the Lord's prayer, but men to make all nations kneel proclaiming at the feet of Christ: "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen." At the opening of the service to-day I led you in the Lord's prayer according to the new version, stopping before the doxology; but I will never do it again, either in public or private, unless in my dying prayer my breath should go out at that point, and then I would finish it in heaven, for that is the only part of the Lord's prayer appropriate for both church militant and church triumphant.

I regret this revision because it comes at a most inopportune date. The great battle between sin and righteousness is fully open, and all the batteries are unlimbered. While the forces of heaven and hell are in a hand-to-hand fight, it is asked that we stop to discuss whether our weapons might not be hammered into a little better shape; whether we can't have a better tassel put on the hilt of our sword, since they make better tassels now than they used to. While the apocalyptic angel is flying through the midst of heaven proclaiming to all nations, and kindreds, and people, the gospel, we are criticising the angel's plumes and trying to catch him, until we can stroke his feathers another way.

Again I regret this new revision, for it shakes the faith of many in the truth in the Bible. Out-and-out infidelity, after hundreds of years of bombardment, instead of demolishing, have only driven the Bible further into the affections of the world. The chief danger is from the mistaken friends of the Bible. Unbelief and skepticism are not logical. But you have to take men as they are. The revisionists begin their work by saying there are in the New Testament 10,000 mistakes, and that there are 150,000 varieties of readings to the New Testament. The devil takes these statistics, which you can manage without damage to yourself, and he makes them the everlasting ruin of a great multitude. This movement will turn more souls into stark infidelity than the thirty-eight gentlemen of the New Testament company will ever argue out of it, though they should live the 895 years of Mahalaleel, the 962 years of Jared, and the 969 years of Mathusaleh aggregated. The greatest work of the last 200 years has been to have the people understand that this was the word of God—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. And now you say there are only 10,000 mistakes in it, and only about 135,000 readings, and forty changes to be made in the sermon on the mount. You say they are not radical mistakes. Why, then, all this excitement of the public mind. Look out lest, while with torches you are hunting for rats in the cellar, you do not set in conflagration the august temple. For ten years, and ever since I heard of the movement, I have deplored it. But there has been no good time to speak on the subject till now. I may be scoffed at for my words in very high places, but I am only putting into words the sentiment of more people than ever thought strongly the same way on any one subject since the world was created, and they will be heard, and this is only the muttering of the oncoming tempest of popular indignation, cisatlantic and transatlantic. Hands off the ark of the covenant! Remember the fate of Uzzah.

I reject this new version because it opens the door for revisions innumerable. Have you any idea that these changes will stop here? In the back part of this New Testament there are twelve pages of practical protest on the part of Americans of the New Testament company against the revision of the Englishmen and Irishmen of the same company. Hence we shall have another revision to revise this, and another revision to revise that, and as in 1823 Noah Webster published his revision of the Bible, and Prof. Noyes, and Moses Stuart, and Bishop Ellicott, and Dean Alford, offered their revision of different portions of the Scripture, so we shall have revision on the top of revision, revisions in flocks, revisions in herds, revisions in swarms, and, after awhile, Presbyterian revision, and Baptist revision, and Episcopalian revision, and the church will go into paroxysm of revision, and there will be nothing intelligent, satisfactory and appropriate left either in Bible or prayer-book, but the ejaculation: Good Lord, deliver us!" These discoverers of ten thousand mistakes, and the one hundred and thirty-five thousand different readings have actually got hold of the music of the angels over Bethlehem. If those angels had known that they were within hearing distance of the New Testament company, they would not have sung so loud. Instead of the translation which says, "On earth peace good-will toward men," it is to read, "On earth peace among men in whom he is well pleased." The rhythm gone, the wide sweep of meaning gone, and the Christ-carol choked till it is black in the face. Keep on, brethren, while you have your hand in, and give us a new revision of Handel's Messiah, and Haydn's Creation, and chisel out a few improvements on Powers' Greek Slave, and touch up Angelo's Last Judgment, and improve the sunrise and sunset, and show us the florist of the spring blossoming of last year, and let us have universal revision.

Meanwhile to private Chaistians, let me give a word of practical advice: Hold on to your pocket Bibles, your family Bibles, your church Bibles. The old Bible is good enough for me. It has brought so many sons to glory. I am hoping through its teaching to get safely there myself. The old Bible is good enough for you. If you have money that you want to spend in augmenting your scriptural knowledge, do not spend it on this mutilation of the Scriptures, but purchase Scott's, or Clarke's, or Barnes', or Jacobus', or Alexander's, or Bridge's, or Stuart's, or Graugh's, or Plummer's commentaries. The three hundred million copies of King James' translation will soon vote down the four million or ten million of the new revision. Besides, it will take more than seventy-nine revisionists to revise the memory of whole generations of Bible-readers. The Bible as you now quote it will be the Bible as quoted till the end of time. The only revision your Bible will bear will be the marks of your own lead-pencils in the margin, stating how certain passages have been illumined in your own solaced experience. I should not wonder if upon some of the consolatory passages of the Old Testament you wrote your own commentary, not with pen and ink, but by the indelible signature of a tear. Better than Gustave Dore's illustrations of the scripture would be that Bible illumination. I also advise all private Christians, all, up and down the earth, and Sunday-school parents, and all ministers of the gospel who have unterrified utterance, to be quick and vehement in their protest against this scholarly profanation. Speak out now or forever hold your peace. I pray God that this excitement about the new revision may wake us all up to higher appreciation of that great monarch of books before which the Iliads, and the Odysseys, and the Korans, and the Vedas, and the Shasters, and the Zend-Avestas, and the national libraries of earth must yet kneel. By its torch may we find our pathway to the end of the pilgrimage, and on its pillow of gracious promises may we drop off into the calm, cool, dreamless slumber that waits for the first resurrection.

Congregational Singing.

[From the Bradford Observer.]

Years ago some of the incidents arising out of the slovenly and ignorant manner in which "congregational singing" was managed were so ridiculous that it was impossible to resist laughing. I remember being asked one fine Sunday morning to assist at a village Sunday-school. The "superintendent was a gardener, and the way in which he read out one of Dr. Watts' "Divine and Moral Songs" for the children to sing was very droll—the separation of "verses" of four lines into couplets of two, without reference to the context, making the greatest possible nonsense out of some. One occurs to me now, which made me smile aloud. Fancy the following read gravely, as though it were a complete sentence:

Birds in their little nests agree,
And 'tis a shameful sight!

But on the same day, when we attended the service at the chapel, it was still worse. The old gardener having to read out the lines:

God is his own interpreter,
And he will make it plain,

read the first line:

God is his own it trumpeter!

Sometimes, even in the established church, the ignorance of the "clerk" gave rise to amusing contretemps. I remember an old man who was clerk at St. Mary's, at Leicester, forty years ago, who always boggled at one word in a favorite hymn of the vicar. The hymn was the well-known one:

We've no abiding city here,

and one of the verses commences thus:

We've no abiding city here,
This may distress the worldling's mind.

That word worldling was, indeed, a *pons asinorum* for the poor old clerk, and the congregation was all in a titter when he came to it. "This ma-ay distress the wor-rul—wor-rul—wor-rul—wor-rulldin' moind," was generally about what he made of it, and the organist, the clever Mrs. Wood, always played the organ its very loudest at that time, to drown the tittering of the congregation. The greatest fiascoes, however, arose from the selections of inappropriate tunes. In one the words "And bow before the throne," were rendered thus:

And bow-wow-wow, wow-wow-wow, wow wow-wow.
And bow-wow-wow before the throne.

I have been looking through some letters lately and am able now to give a few more specimens. There is a hymn (I forget in what collection) in which the line "With thy benediction seal" occurs. I have a memorandum that this hymn was sung at a chapel in Cheshire to the tune of "Aaron, 7s," and this is how the above line came in the music:

With thy benny—
With thy benny—
With thy benediction seal.

Another favorite tune in those days was called "Job," which was made to do duty for all sorts of "long meter" hymns. Two singular specimens of its inappropriateness are appended. The line in one was, "Stir up this stupid heart to pray," and this was the way it was sung:

Stir up this stu—
Stir up this stupid heart, etc.

The other was—"And love thee better than before"—which was sung—

And love thee bet—
And love thee better than, etc.

There is a tune—"Miles' Lane"—in which, when sung to its own hymn, "Crown Him Lord of All," the repetition of the words "Crown Him" has a fine effect. Unfortunately, in the days I am speaking of, the people in charge of the singing thought more of the music they had to sing than the words, and the following three examples show how "Miles' Lane" was made ludicrous. In Dr. Watts' collection the hymn 32 in the second book concludes—"And see salvation nigh." "Miles' Lane" made it thus:

And see sal—see sal—see salvation nigh.

The hymn 101, first book, same collection, has the lines:

We would defile our hearts no more,
No more pollute our hands.

The last line being sung to "Miles' Lane" became:

No more poll—more poll—more pollute our hands.

The 126th hymn, second book of Mr. Watts, has:

Gilds the whole scene with brighter rays,
And more exals our joys.

"Miles' Lane" translated the final line into—

And more eggs—more eggs—more exalts our joys.

There is another tune called "Boyce," of which I will give an example from No. 17 hymn in Dr. Raffles' Liverpool collection, and the line is: "And learn to kiss the rod." "Boyce" makes this:

And learn to kiss—
And learn to kiss—
And learn to kiss the rod.

The Pierrepont store, Brooklyn, which burned on the fifteenth, will involve a loss of over one half a million of dollars.

These Bitters are not an intoxicating beverage, but a Medicine of real merit, and pleasant to the taste.
For Sale by all Druggists. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

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

PROFESSOR IN LEADING MEDICAL COLLEGES FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS. AUTHOR OF THIRTEEN LARGE POPULAR STANDARD WORKS ON MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

PEABODY HOTEL.

Ninth St. bet. Walnut, Phila., Pa.
$2.00 Per Day.

CATARRH

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

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

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

PROF. PAINE has discovered a VAPOR that as positively cures and kills these parasites as water extinguishes fire—it is called the CATARRH VAPOR. He has a pill called the LIVER RENOVATOR, which kills all the disease in the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, cures Constipation, and never leaves you costive. He has a tea called PROF. PAINE'S TONIC TEA, that never fails to cure all Female Diseases and Dyspepsia. He has a pill called S. P. PILLS, that cures all forms of Nervous Debility; a NERVE TONIC SYRUP, that makes you sleep and feel happy; ANTI-SEPTIC POWDERS, that cure all forms of AGUES, FEVERS, NEURALGIAS and RHEUMATISM. He has an ANTIDOTE TO ACUTE DISEASE, that cures all Fevers and Lung Affections. His great work on the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, 1068 pages, gives a full account of his great discoveries; his DOMESTIC PRACTICE, 700 pages, tells how people can cure themselves. He sends his PEABODY RECORD, published monthly, free. ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE. Without boasting or egotism we assure the public that Prof. Paine, by means of his new discoveries, immense experience and eminent learning, can diagnose and treat disease with more certainty, and greater success, than any other physician now living. By sending a little scraping of far from your tongue, on a small piece of white paper, he can describe disease with as much certainty as though the patient was present; this he does by means of his great microscope—the most powerful one in the world. The germs lodge on the tongue, and it is by discovering these germs that he tells the disease. All those afflicted and wishing to live should consult him either in person or by letter—which they can do without money and without price at his office, PEABODY HOTEL, 250 SOUTH NINTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. MEDICINES FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

ROSES

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

We deliver Strong Pot Plants, suitable for transplanting or immediate blooming, safely by mail, at all post-offices, 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for $1; 12 for $2; 19 for $3; 26 for $4; 35 for $5; 75 for $10; 100 for $13. Our Great Specialty is growing and distributing these beautiful Roses. Send for our NEW GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE (80 pages, elegantly illustrated) and choose from over 500 finest sorts. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose-Growers, West Grove, Chester County, Pa.

CHEAP WATER.

We have now perfected arrangements whereby we can Sell our First-Class Cisterns

manufactured of the very best heart Alabama Cypress at the following unprecedented low prices:

1000 Gallons	$18 00	
1200 "	21 50	
1500 "	25 00	
2000 "	32 50	
2500 "	37 50	
3000 "	42 50	
3500 "	46 50	
4000 "	50 00	
4500 "	55 00	
5000 "	60 00	

Each Cistern Sold Under a Strict Guarantee.

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

R. R. GARNETT,
106 and 108 Church St., opposite Tremont Hotel Galveston.

Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Fine Plated Table Knives	$4 00	per do
" " Butter Dish	4 00	each,
" " Pickle Stand	3 00	"
" " Syrup Jug	3 50	"
" " Castor	5 00	"
" " Cake Basket	4 00	"

Goods sent anywhere C. O. D., with privilege to examine and return, if not satisfactory.

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,
POSTOFFICE BOX 222.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

THE

PASTOR'S POCKET RECORD AND FORM BOOK,

Containing ruled pages for Recording Baptisms, Visiting Lists, Funerals Attended, Marriages solemnized, List of Members and Pastoral Visits, New Members, Official Members, Sabbath-school statistics, Salary, Receipts, Sermons Preached, Special Collections, Subscriptions for Periodicals, Cash Accounts, General Summary, and

Forms of Service Laid Down in Discipline for

Baptismal Service for Adults, Baptismal Service for Children, Burial Service, Order for Administration of the Lord's Supper, Marriage Service, Reception and recognition of Members, Scriptural Selections for Visiting the Sick, Support under Affliction, Terms of Salvation, Sanctified Affliction, Divinely Appointed Affliction and Grounds of Hope. Directions for keeping the Records, List of Postal Rates, etc., etc.

Nicely bound in Morocco, with Tuck flap, price $1. Sent by mail post paid.

Every preacher should have a copy. Address orders to

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING HOUSE,
or LOGAN D. DAMERON, Manager,
913 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

J. STEWART CLEVELAND,
(Late of Rankin & Cleveland,)
Land and Tax Agent and Attorney at Law,
Rendering Land
For Taxes & Collections a Specialty.
Brownwood, Brown County, Texas.
Refers to—Rev I. G. John, Davis & Sayles, Gresham & Jones, H. M. Trueheart & Co. Willie & Cleveland, Galveston Texas.

FOOD UNITED WITH THE BEST REPARATIVE TONICS.

AROUD'S

FERRUGINOUS WINES,

WITH QUINQUINA AND ALL THE NUTRITIVE PRINCIPLES OF MEAT.

Regenerator of the Blood.

This preparation will be found especially beneficial to persons suffering with CHLOROSIS, ANEMIA, AMENORRHŒA, and in all cases of debility resulting from a vitiated state of the blood. General depot, J. Ferre, successor to AROUD, 62 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

Messrs. F. Fougera & Co. Agents, No. 30 North William st., New York.

HAMILTON BLAGGE,
(Established 1868.)
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Sewing Machines, Needles, Parts & Attachments for all Machines.
Sole Agent for
Wheeler & Wilson, Remington, White, American, New Home, Weed and Williams' (Imported) Singer.
GALVESTON ..... TEXAS

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

Houston & Texas Central Railway
AND CONNECTIONS.

The only line running through the central and best portions of the State of Texas. Passenger and express trains and fast daily freight lines between Texas and Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. Pullman's palace sleeping cars each way, daily, without change, between St. Louis and Houston, via Sedalia and Missouri Pacific Railway. The short line (Pullman's palace sleeping cars, each way, without change, between Dallas and St. Louis, via Vinita and St. Louis and San Francisco Railway.

Europe—Through tickets from or to any point in Great Britain or continent of Europe via the Houston and Texas Central Railway and all-rail to New York, thence via North German Lloyd, White Star, General Trans-Atlantic and Inman steamship lines, on sale at the following stations: Houston, Brenham, Hempstead, Austin, Navasota, Bryan, Calvert, Waco, Whitney, Morgan, Corsicana, Hearne, Bremond, McKinney, Sherman, Denison, Dallas, special inducements to immigrants and people desiring to settle in the State.

For information as to rates of passage and freight, routes, etc., apply in person, or by letter to J. K. HOGAN, Immigration agent. E. D. TRUE, A. G. F. A., C. R. GRAY, A. G. P. A., J. WALDO, G. F. & P. A., A. H. SWANSON, General Superintendent, Houston, Texas.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

The largest and finest edition, including a complete history of its revision and of all former versions.

LARGE TYPE EDITION,

printed from our own duplicate plates from the Authorized Version. It will not pay agents to sell inferior editions when they can secure the exclusive agency for the splendid Large Type Edition. It will sell faster, give greater satisfaction and pay better, than any other edition offered to agents. Secure territory now. Complete outfit, postpaid, 75 cents. More money can be made in less time by selling our Official Edition of the Revised New Testament than with any other book. Do not let other agents with inferior editions get ahead of you, but send for outfit at once. Address,

T. N. JAMES & CO.,
Houston, Texas.

$100 A MONTH for Agents on our new Book: THE GOLDEN DAWN; or Light on the Great Future. Send for circular. Also send address of 2 or more Book Agents, and 10 cents for cost of mailing, and receive The People's Magazine free 6 months. P. W. ZIEGLER & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., or Chicago, Ill.

CEMES, Tailor, 111 P. O. street, Galveston, Texas, Agent for the White and Avery Sewing Machines. Sold at a reasonable price. The Stewart Singer, with two drawers and drop-leaf, for $23 00.

Kingsland & Ferguson Manufacturing Co.

PHŒNIX COTTON GINS.

We make both Belted and Geared Gins, the latter being the latest improvement, and makes motion of the brush positive.

The Phœnix makes the largest "turn out" and best sample of any Gin in use.

FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS.
PLANTERS' AND REEDER,
COTTON PRESSES.
Both Steam and Horse-Power.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Kingsland & Ferguson Mfg. Co., St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED FOR COMMENTATOR, THE MOST COMPLETE

An entire Bible, in one volume, ever published. Endorsements by 200 ablest scholars. Adapted to all; embodies latest research. Contains Life of St. John; tables showing time of each patriarch, prophet and king; authorship and date of books of Bible; how the earth was peopled from Noah; parables and miracles of Old and New Testaments; the twenty-four Sermons of Christ in their order; the eighteen miracles of the Apostles. 1020 pages, 475 illustrations, price $2.75. Extra terms. Selling fast. Agents making $200 to $400 month. Wm. Garretson & Co. cor 4 & Ches'nt, St. Louis, Mo

CATARRH
BRONCHITIS & CONSUMPTION
CURED BY INHALENE.
—A healing vapor of—
CARBOLATED OIL OF TAR
And Balsams, taken direct to the disease. The most reliable treatment known. Home Treatment sent on trial, to be returned if not satisfactory. Send for Circulars. Address HOME MEDICINE CO.
S. W. cor. 10th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

INVALID ROLLING CHAIR.

(RECLINING)
A Priceless boon to those who are unable to walk. Hon. A. H. Stephens, M. C., and hundreds of others use them. Send for Circular to only manufacturers of reclining chairs
FOLDING CHAIR CO., New Haven, Ct

Strong Healthy Plants, Guaranteed, all labeled, sent safely by mail, in colors of White, Carmine, Rose, Yellow, Scarlet, Variegated, etc. 6 for 50c., 14 for $1. Extra Choice Varieties, 14 for 50c., 8 for $1.
ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUE FREE.
SINGLE TUBEROSE Orange-Flowered. This is the most hardy, surest to bloom, and deliciously fragrant of all Tuberoses. To all who send 15c. and address, I will mail 2 flowering bulbs, with full directions for blooming. Double Pearl same price. CHAS. T. STARR, Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.

TESTIMONY OF THE AGES
or Confirmations of the Scriptures.

A new and massive work, containing nearly 5000 distinct testimonials collected from ancient and modern sources, forming a spicy collection of Fragments, Facts, Illustrations and Evidences of the Truth of the Word of God. One MAGNIFICENT VOLUME. 1000 Royal Octavo pages, profusely illustrated. Fascinating. Four styles of Binding. Prices low. Descriptive Circular free. AGENTS WANTED. Liberal Compensation. Large Sales. For terms address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SOLD AND NOT WEAR OUT. by Watchmakers. By mail, 20 cts. Circular FREE. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey St., N.Y.

BY THE AUTHORS OF THE POPULAR
"GOLDEN SONGS" and "HEAVENLY CAROLS."
This book is considered superior to any of their other books in adaptation to all the wants of the Sabbath-school. "Never before were the authors so successful and happy in their music."
192 pages, board cover. Single copy, 35 cents; per doz., $3.60 by express, not prepaid; $4.00 by mail, post-paid. Sample copy, paper cover, 25 cents. Send for it. Specimen pages free.
Address, W. J. SHUEY, Dayton, Ohio.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. S. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass. (formerly Bangor, Me.)

ABBOTTS' NOTES. Rev. John S. C. Abbott, D. D. LL. D. Rev. Jacob Abbott, D. D. Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.
NEW REVISION Pictorial New Testament
48 Full-page Illustrations. 5 Colored Lithograph Maps. 300 Octavo Pages. Large Type. PRICE $2.50. CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED. Outfit, $1.00. N. D. Thompson & Co., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED ACTIVE AGENTS, Teachers, Students, Men And WOMEN Wanted to Sell TESTIMONY OF THE AGES. By Herbert W. Morris, D.D. Author of Sciences and the Bible, etc. A Grand Array of Evidences, Aids, Witnesses and Records, from History, Natural Science, Modern Research and Every Department of Human Knowledge. Recommended by the Press and Leading Clergy of all Denominations. A Magnificent Volume Suited to the Times. Clear Type. Fine

Texas Christian Advocate.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

A Hartford, Conn., special says that the Chinese government has established, as a branch of its educational commission in that city, a school of telegraphy. Gersham B. Hubbell, one of the best known telegraphers in the country, who has until last week been manager of the Western Union office in that city, have been appointed to instruct the forty young Chinamen now at school in Hartford in the construction and operation of telegraph lines; and will, in a year or two, doubtless receive a fat appointment, which contemplates connecting all the large cities in the Celestial empire by lines of wire.

A consistory is to be held in Rome the twenty-fifth to proclaim canonization of the blessed Derosse and Sabre.

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at for two years before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parents.—*Telegram.*

Advance of the Reform Idea.

Dougherty, of Philadelphia, whose fame as an orator was established long before his speech nominating Hancock at Cincincati, was the chosen orator of the army of the Potomac, which held its meetings at Hartford last week. His effort was worth the listening to. The peroration ran: "No martial hosts can conquer us; but there are other foes, more subtle, insidious and fatal. We have swiftly matured, we have reached pre-eminence, while our history has just rounded a century. We are entering a luxurious age—the age when enervation, subserviency to wealth and power, beget antagonistic classes, and precede corruption, degeneracy, and decay. The stern patriot sees on every side subjects for severest censure. It is not wise to disregard the lessons that earth and the past teach. Truth and justice, obedience to authority, reverence for law, purity of the ballot, enlightened discussion, the punishment of corruptionists, a jealous watchfulness of the encroachment of power, exalted statesmanship, and a firm reliance on God—these are the fortifications which will render our republic impregnable. With these she may light with her glory a thousand years! Abandon them, and she will survive but a few generations! May the republic that was saved from dismemberment by the valor be perpetuated by the virtues of the people!"

"Save Your Hair," Keep it Beautiful.

The "London Hair Color Restorer" is the most delightful article ever introduced to the American people, and is totally different from all other hair restorers, being entirely free from all impure ingredients that render many other articles for the hair obnoxious. Where baldness or falling of the hair exists, or premature greyness, from sickness or other causes, its use will restore the natural youthful color and cause a healthy growth, cleansing the scalp from all impurities, dandruff, etc., at the same time a most pleasing and lasting hair dressing, fragrantly perfumed, rendering the hair soft and pliable, making it an indispensable article to every toilet.

Ask your druggist for London Hair Color Restorer. Price 75 cents a bottle. Six bottles, $4. Main depot for the United States, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Says a late London telegram: The matter of storage of electricity by the use of the Faure battery has attracted the universal attention of scientific men of Europe. As has been known, William Thompson, the eminent scientist of Glasgow, lately took from Paris to Glasgow a Faure battery supposed to contain power to the amount of one million pounds to the foot. After some weeks Thompson makes a report, in which he announces the perfect success of the effort to store and transport electric power. He has already ascertained enough regarding the qualities of the Faure reservoir to make it quite certain that it solves the problem of storing electric energy in a manner and upon a scale to render it useful in many important practical applications. Among other uses, enough can be stored to give light in a house for several hours without additional supply. The reservoir can be moved easily, and used where dynamo-electric machines are unavailable. One great advantage to be found is in the fact that when energy is supplied from a Faure reservoir it is always steady in delivery, thus preventing the fitful delivery now experienced from the unequal action of ordinary dynamo-machines.

Take care of your *Liver*. A great number of the diseases to which mankind are liable arise from a disordered condition of this organ. Keep it in a sound and healthy condition and you can defy disease. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS are especially adapted for this purpose, being composed of drugs which act on the Liver, giving it tone and strength to withstand malaria.

The last annual report of the master of the British mint shows that the gold coinage in 1880 was £3,650,080 in sovereigns, and £504,524 10s. in half sovereigns; total, £4,154,604 10s. This is the largest gold coinage in England since 1876, when the amount issued was £4,700,000. The silver coinage during the year amounted to £744,829 8s. 11d. The largest item in the silver coinage was shillings, which were coined to the value of £242,139 6d. "In the demand for silver," says the London *Economist*, "the deputy master reports a decided increase, and it would, no doubt, in present circumstances, be an advantage if the circulation of convenient silver coins were still further augmented. The average market price at which silver was purchased in 1880 was 52⅛d. per ounce, and as the rate at which silver is issued at the mint is 66d. per ounce, the seigniorage accruing to the state has been at the rate of 133⅛d. per ounce, or 265⅜ per cent.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

John G. Saxe, the poet, whose family has been completely broken up in Brooklyn by the death of his wife and daughters, has determined to remove to Albany, where his two sons reside, and pass the remainder of his days there. Within two years Mr. Saxe has lost his wife, his mother, two daughters, and a favorite daughter-in-law. These troubles, to which was added his ill health and the injuries he suffered in a railroad accident about six years ago, have resulted in a condition of melancholy in which his former friends who knew him as the happy and witty author would hardly recognize him.

Thousands of ladies have found sudden relief from all their woes by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great remedy for diseases peculiar to females. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn., Mass., for pamphlets.

Eminent Physcians.

are prescribing that tried and true remedy, Kidney-Wort, for the worst cases of biliousness and constipation, as well as for kidney complaints. There is scarcely a person to be found that will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every spring. If you feel out of sorts and don't know why, try a package of Kidney-Wort, and you will feel like a new creature.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Haunted Me.

A workingman says: "Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost."—*Christian Advocate.*

A remarkable freak of nature occurred in Lancaster county, Pa., on May 31. A farmer named Gray was sitting on the porch of his house when a bolt of lightning struck the chimney, ran down it and into a stove, which it shattered into pieces, then along the floor to the porch where Gray was sitting. It passed up the chair to his hips, then in a zigzag direction down his right leg, coiling around it like a snake, burning wherever it went, to his little toe, where it burst the boot and entered the step of the porch, breaking it into splinters, and then passed into the ground, which it tore up for a considerable distance. The house was only slightly damaged, and Mr. Gray's injuries were by no means severe.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS

Make from $25 to $50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St. New York. Send for catalogues and terms.

WHAT MATTER?

Ten years it is, I well remember,
Since you and I the first time met.
You just arrived at woman's beauty,
I but a youth, in years, as yet.

Ten years, so fraught with stirring changes,
For me just threading man hood's ways,
The budding season of the pass ons,
The training ground of later days.

And now your picture come before me,
The same sweet face of long ago—
Yet not the same, for on your forehead
The locks once black are flaked with snow.

Your eyes have still the self same sweetness,
You laugh, I think, as clear and gay,
As when we strolled through fairy forests
In that far-distant, younger day.

What matter, then, though Time too early
This frost work o'er your brow has flung?
He hath no power to dim the beauty
Of one whose soul is ever young.

—*Crimson.*

An attempt was made, on the fifteenth, at Paris, to blow up the Thiers monument with gun-powder.

The powers have decided not to interfere in Bulgarian affairs.

The Algerian forces have defeated an insurgent tribe. The latter left seventy-six dead on the field.

Thirteen cases of sunstroke have been reported in New Orleans since the sixteenth.

Slow progress is reported on the Anglo-French commercial treaty. The French commissioners decline to make concessions. French imports for the first five months of the year show a decrease of 62,000,000 francs, as compared with those of last year.

The Boston society which was started eight years ago for the encouragement of women in the pursuit of studies at home now has 960 pupils scattered through the country, but all under the direction of 174 unpaid teachers, who put themselves in correspondence with the pupils, and direct them what to read in order to acquire any desired knowledge. The originator and present director is Miss Annie E. Ticknor.

Allen G. Thurman writes to his son from Paris that he cannot accept a renomination for governor of Ohio, but will retire to private life on the completion of his duties at the international monetary conference.

The line of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis road from Brocton, N. Y., to the vicinity of Chicago, is being rapidly graded, and it is announced that trains will be running by January.

Owing to the decision of the Spanish government allowing Jews expelled from Russia to come to Spain, sixty thousand are expected to emigrate from Russia to Spain in a short time.

Nearly $13,000,000 has thus far been expended on the Brooklyn bridge, and a year will yet be required to complete the structure.

A number of revolutionary proclamations have been found in the guard ship lying off Peterhoff, where the czar and family shortly expect to reside. The officers of the ship have been changed, and several arrests have been made.

Reform.

From the Galveston Weekly Journal.

The sentiment that calls for reform in all political abuses is always strong. Even in the most abandoned communities, a vote on the question: "Shall we have good laws, honestly and impartially executed?" would be by a great majority decided affirmatively. Even the most dissolute character chooses that his leader shall be honest, impartial and courageous. Yet, in communities not abandoned—communities that, taken as a whole, are moral and law-abiding, laws are not honestly and impartially executed. The small law-defying minority absolutely ignore the protests of the moral majority. It is the case in Galveston and the larger towns of Texas. It is the case in many of the larger cities of the world. The reason is obvious. While the sentiment of condemnation is strong, it is want of organized unity makes it really weak. On the other hand, a common money interest cements the law-breakers into organized opposition. People are slow, too slow it would seem, to see this. When once the need is acknowledged, and organization follow, the work of reform generally becomes as remarkable for its rapidity as it was previously remarkable for slow growth. As a matter of fact, however, reforms are commonly the culmination of years of slow growth. In many of the older cities there have been organizations effected as the result of years of silent protest, with a view to reforms. It would be a humanitarian procedure to organize them in every community. In Chicago there is an organization known as the Citizens' League for the suppression of the sale of liquor to minors. It has been almost miraculous in good effects. At a recent meeting Mr. Bonney, president, said:

"The League has now been in existence about two years, and has accomplished, by the greatest industry, courage and patience, a really marvelous work. Entreaty and remonstrance with the municipal authorities to suppress the dives of iniquity wherein the youths of the city were ruined seemed of no avail, and the only way to secure the execution of the liquor law was to go to the people directly and ask them to demand that the boys and girls of the city be protected from the influence of the infamous traffic by the arrest and punishment of the wretches who debauched them. To do this effectually organization was absolutely necessary, and they had, therefore, prepared resolutions which, if passed by the assembly before him, and he felt certain they would be, should be committed to the hands of a competent committee, composed of gentlemen whose position in society would command respect and attention, and be by them presented to the mayor of the city. The following resolutions were then read:

WHEREAS, There is no higher duty imposed upon the mayor and city council of our city than to provide, as far as in their power, by the enactment and enforcement of wise and effective ordinances, for the moral and physical welfare of the people of our city, and particularly of the young, upon the proper formation of whose character depends the future of our municipality; and,

WHEREAS, It is the duty of all good citizens to co-operate in all such labor, and by a fitting expression of their views to encourage or call for such legislation as manifestly tends to the attainment of this supreme purpose of civil organization; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we urge our city officials to greater earnestness in the enforcement of the existing laws of this state and ordinances of our city for the prevention of the sale of liquors to minors, and preventing minors from playing at games in saloons; and particularly we ask that the mayor shall, in all cases where parties are satisfactorily shown to be guilty of infracting any of the provisions of these laws and ordinances, at once revoke the license of such offender, and decline thereafter to reissue such license either to such offender, his wife, or any member of his family residing with him.

2. We urge the strict enforcement of the existing ordinance requiring all saloons to be closed at midnight, and remain closed for the remainder of the night.

3. We urge that all possible steps be taken to secure a reduction of the number and an improvement of the character of our city saloons, to the end that temptation to all classes, particularly the young, may be lessened, and in this matter we particularly suggest and ask: First, That all saloons with which are connected, directly or indirectly, other houses or places of bad repute be treated as disorderly houses and permanently closed, and the licenses of the keepers thereof permanently and promptly revoked. Second, that all saloons in connection with which, directly or indirectly, are operated any variety shows, theatres or other like entertainments, be also held and treated as disorderly houses inimical to public weal, and suppressed as such, and the licenses of the keepers thereof at once and finally revoked. Third, ordinances be passed limiting the number of saloon licenses to be issued to not exceeding one to every five hundred of the population of the city, as shown by the last preceding United States or state census, it being beyond controversy that one saloon is fully adequate to supply the requirements of five hundred of the population, embracing men, women and children, sick or well, drinkers and non-drinkers; and also raising the license fee to a minimum of $500, thus eliminating the low and vile saloons which are a disgrace to our city and a nuisance to our citizens, kept by persons of no pecuniary responsibility, who, having no property interest in the good government of our city, and being in a position to defeat the recovery of any money judgment against them, are, in a large measure, independent of the law, and ready to evade or violate its provisions.

4. We insist that all saloon keepers be required to give bonds in an adequate amount and with good security for their observance of the laws and ordinances, and we ask that any city official accepting insufficient bonds from any saloon-keeper be at once dismissed, and that any saloon-keepers offering insufficient or "straw" bonds, or who have given such, be refused a license, or that such license, if issued, be at once and finally revoked.

A man named Larkins, near Rogersville, Tenn., violated the revenue law and his cousin, Geo. T. Larkins, deputy marshal, was sent to arrest him. He resisted, and his cousin, the deputy, shot him. The deputy has been arrested and carried back to Rogersville. It is feared the prisoner will be lynched. Gov. Hawkins has ordered the Knoxville Rifles to the scene to maintain order.

Assistant Secretary Upton, of the treasury department at Washington, is said to stand in danger of exposure. His record, it is thought, has some dirty spots on it.

Abstract of all Lands
Abstract of all Lands.

In Texas
In Texas

In Two Large Volumes
In Two Large Volumes

—at—
—at—

$15—Fifteen Dollars a Set—$15
15—Fifteen Dollars a Set—$15

Only
Only

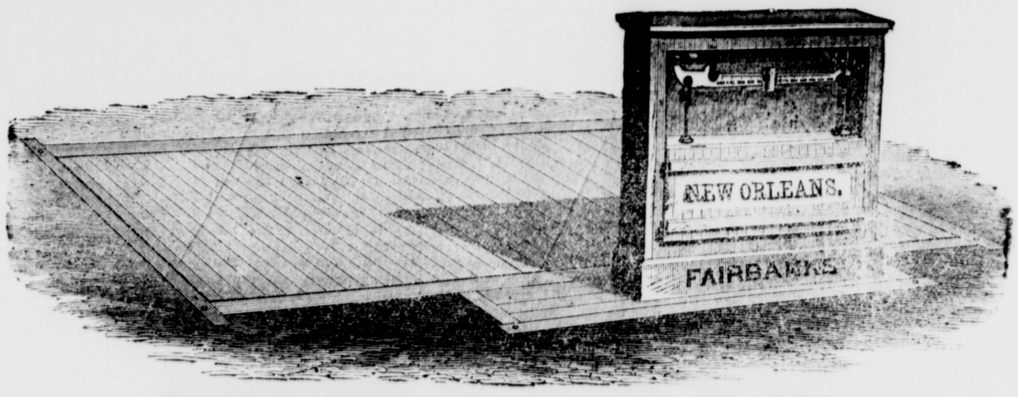
A Few More Sets Left.
A Few More Sets Left.

For Sale by
For Sale by

Shaw & Blaylock, Galveston.
Shaw & Blaylock, Galveston.

Sent C. O. D.
Sent C. O. D.

To any Part of the State.
To any Part of the State.



FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES,

For Use at Cotton Gins to weigh the Seed Cotton---will more than pay for itself in one season.

WRITE FOR PRICES!

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

NEW ORLEANS.

B. J. WEST,

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturers' Agent

ALL LEADING

PLANTATION HARDWARE

STANDARD AND LATEST IMPROVED

Agricultural Implements and Labor-Saving Machines

Steam Engines, Cotton Gins and Presses.

GRIST MILLS, PUMPS, SAW MILLS, SAWS, BELTING, IRON PIPE, IRON AND BRASS FITTINGS, SUGAR MILLS, KETTLES, WAGONS, CARTS, Etc.

Send for Circulars.

115 to 121 Magazine St.,

NEW ORLEANS.....LOUISIANA

JOHN W. WICKS,

—AGENT FOR—

IMPROVED PLANTATION MACHINERY,

GULLETT IMPROVED LIGHT DRAUGHT GIN, GIN-FEEDER and CONDENSER, Brooks' Improved Cotton Press, Southern Standard Cotton Press, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Steam Engines of superior quality and low price, Coleman Corn and Wheat Mills, Simmons' Steam Bel Guard Press, Howe's Plantation Wagon Scales, the Improved Buckeye Mower, also Mower and Reaper Combined.

All Goods at Manufacturers' Prices and fully Guaranteed.

Corner Tremont Street and Avenue A, Opposite Passenger Depot, Galveston, Texas.

Price of Gullett improved Gin ..... $3 50 per Saw
" " " Feeder ..... 1 00 "
" " " Condenser ..... 1 00 "

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent for Texas.

J. S. BROWN & CO.,

Hardware Merchants,

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Offer Interior Merchants SPECIAL ADVANTAGES in the following lines of Goods:

Glidden and Iowa Galvanized Barbed Wire

Milburn Wagons, Carts and Buckboard Buggies.

Iron, Steel, Castings, Nails, Saddlery, Tinware, Woodenware, Mantles, Grate

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

—And the Largest Assortment of—

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY

Ever Exhibited in Texas

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

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DR. T. FELIX COURAUD'S

ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEUTIFIER

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, and every blemish on beauty. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the *beau ton* (a patient): "*As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmless of all the Skin preparations.*" Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. MME. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Europe. Also we refer to Thompson, Schott & Co., of Galveston, who are Wholesale Dealers of our goods. Beware of base imitations which are abroad. We offer $1000 reward for the arrest and proof of anyone selling the same.

COLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Vanilla Chocolate,

Like all our chocolates, is prepared with the greatest care, and consists of a superior quality of cocoa and sugar, flavored with pure vanilla bean. Served as a drink or eaten dry as confectionery, it is a delicious article, and is highly recommended by tourists.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO.,

Dorchester, Mass.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular.

GARMORE & CO.,

of S. W. Corner 5th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

FITS STOPPED FREE

INSANE

Persons restored.

Dr. KLINE'S FIT CURE and Great NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. *Only sure cure for Fits, Epilepsy, and Nerve Diseases.* Infallible if taken as directed. Treatise and $1.00 trial bottle Free. Send name, Post-Office, and express address to Dr. R. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. *See note druggists.*

DR. CROOK'S

WINE OF TAR

Cures Thousands Yearly.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, ALSO,

The Best of Tonics, CURES DYSPEPSIA, Restores the Appetite, Aids Digestion, Strengthens the System. Restores the Weak and Debilitated. Invigorates the LIVER, and at the same time ACTS on the KIDNEYS AND BOWELS restoring them to healthy action, health and strength follow from its use.

The WEAK and DELICATE suffering from LOSS OF APPETITE, INVALIDS and persons recovering from sickness will find it the remedy they need to strengthen them.

A trial of it will prove all we claim. Ask your druggist for DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Take no other. For sale by all druggists at One Dollar a bottle.

IT IS THE LEADING REMEDY FOR ALL THROAT AND LUNG COMPLAINTS.

S. N. SMITH & CO., Proprs., Successors to Oliver Crook & Co., Dayton, Ohio.

A bottle contains 16 times as much as any 25 cent preparation. IT CURES.

DR. J. KRAMER'S GERMAN EYE SALVE is a positive cure for weak and diseased eyes. SAFE AND RELIABLE. Never fails to cure any case of sore eyes, and no remedy is so immediate in its effects. Price 25 cents a box. Should your druggist not have it, on receipt of 25 cents (or postage stamps) we will send you a box free of expense.

S. N. SMITH & CO., Prop., Dayton, O.

Van's Stan "Stratena"

The best CEMENT in the world. Mends Glass, China, Marble, Ivory Bone, Wood, Leather, Coral, Metal, Meerschaum etc., etc., etc.

Sold by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits.

CURE YOURSELF!

Dr. Bohanman's "Vegetable Curative" is warranted to cure all forms of Nervous Debility, Weakness etc. the result of indiscretion, etc., and restores Manhood in from two to seven weeks. Has been used by Dr. B. in his private practice for over forty years, and never failed to cure the WORST cases. Price Five Dollars, sent to any address. Sold only by Dr. C. A. BOHANAN, No. 63 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857. ☞ Descriptive circulars sent free.

RICORD'S

VITAL RESTORATIVE.

Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, recommended by the medical celebrities of the world. Used for 30 years. Radically restores manhood, nervous debility and all disorders brought on by indiscretion. $3 per box of 36 and $10 per box of 4 (discount by mail on receipt of price. To be had at Dr. Levasor, 10 bis rue Richelieu, Paris, and at Dr. Brown Sigesmond, and by all respectable druggists. Address, Room 40, World Building, New York. Wholesale Agents, Richardson & Co., St. Louis; Meyer Bros. & Co., St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Vis Schack, Stevenson & Co., Chicago.

Caution—Don't confound *Ricord's Vital Restorative* with a counterfeit under the name of Ricord's Restorative Pills—the testimonials of Drs. Blanchard, Chevalier, Perigordet are copied from my circular. The genuine has the trade mark of the French coat of arms and the signature of S. S. Sigesmond, general agent, on side of each box.

SEEDS! PLANTS!

A Full Stock, Fine Assortment.

Send orders for anything you want in the line of SEEDS, PLANTS, SHRUBS, TREES, etc., to

E. BAKER,

Seedsman and Florist, 14 Camp St., New Orleans

We always give satisfaction. The trade supplied.

Central Hotel,

J. H. DAVIDSON, PROPRIETOR

Cor. Market and 24th Sts., Galveston

BOARD BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

B. R. DAVIS & BRO.,

HAVE OPENED AT THEIR

New Stand, 58 & 60 Market St.

North side, bet. Tremont and 24th Sts.,

Galveston, Texas.

FARMERS, Engineers, Mechanics, Mill Owners, Miners, Merchants, &c., will find in MOORE'S UNIVERSAL ASSISTANT AND COMPLETE MECHANIC, a work containing 1036 pages, 500 Engravings, 400 Tables, and over 1,000,000 Industrial Facts, Calculations, Processes, Secrets, Rules, &c., of rare utility in 200 Trades. A $5 book free by mail for $2.50, worth its weight in gold to any Mechanic, Farmer or Business Man. *Agents Wanted.* Sure sale everywhere for all time. For Ill. Contents Pamphlet, terms, and Catalogue of 500 fast selling Books, address NATIONAL BOOK CO., 73 Beekman St., New York.

HOLMAN'S PAD

CURES Without MEDICINE Simply by Absorption

TRADE MARK.

The Only True Malarial Antidote.

DR. HOLMAN'S PAD is no guess-work remedy—no feeble imitative experiment—no purloined hodge podge of some other inventor's ideas; it is the **original and only genuine curative Pad,** the only remedy that has an honestly-acquired right to use the title of word **"Pad"** in connection with a treatment for chronic diseases of the *Stomach, Liver and Spleen.*

By a recently perfected improvement DR. HOLMAN has greatly increased the scope of the Pad's usefulness, and appreciably augmented its active curative power.

This great improvement gives HOLMAN'S PAD (with its Adjuvants) such complete and unfailing control over the most persistent and unyielding forms of **Chronic Disease** of the **Stomach** and **Liver,** as well as **Malarial Blood-Poisoning,** as to amply justify the eminent *Professor Loomis'* high encomium: "IT IS NEARER A UNIVERSAL PANACEA THAN ANYTHING IN MEDICINE!"

The success of HOLMAN'S PAD has inspired imitators who offer Pads similar in **form and odor** to the **genuine HOLMAN PAD. Beware of these Bogus and Imitation Pads, gotten up to sell on the reputation of the GENUINE HOLMAN PAD.**

Each Genuine Holman Pad bears the **Private Revenue Stamp** of the HOLMAN PAD COMPANY with the above Trade-Mark printed in green.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,

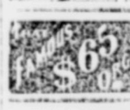
Or sent by mail, post-paid on receipt of $2.00.

HOLMAN PAD CO.,

(P. O. Box 2112.) 93 William St., N. Y.

Smithnight's ASTHMA REMEDY

The Only Sure Remedy for ASTHMA and HAY FEVER, is sold under a positive guarantee. Price $1.00 per package. Sample package and testimonials free. Address SMITHNIGHT, Chemist, Cleveland, O.



20 Beautiful Roses, 5 Gladiolus Bulbs, Walnut Cor. Scraper and Illustrated Catalogue. It costs but one cent a week for a whole year to receive the purchase and make a selection. Address Marshall & Smith, Cor. Walnut & Sycamore Sts., Cincinnati, O.

Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for **Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver,** and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

FOR SALE,

IN GEORGETOWN, HALF A BLOCK (One Acre), the third south of the University. Apply to

REV. J. S. LANE.

Texas Christian Advocate.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

An appeal has been lodged with the federal tribune at Berne against the prohibition of the Socialist congress by the Zurich authorities.

The ministers of war, of the interior and of finance at Bucharest resigned on the eighteenth, owing to an adverse vote of the chamber of deputies.

The indictment against Midhat Pasha and other persons accused of being concerned in the murder of Abdul Aziz, has been communicated to the prisoners. The trials are to commence on the twenty-fourth.

Advices reached Paris, the eighteenth, that the French in Algiers have defeated the revolted tribes, and are pursuing them after inflicting heavy loss. The Tunisian Premier Mustapha arrived at Paris on the eighteenth.

Prince Bismarck has received a leave of absence from the emperor in order to recruit his health, and Baron Balticher has been appointed in his place.

A prospectus of the Alabama and New Orleans Junction Railway Company has been issued in London. It states the object of the company is to acquire a link which must eventually connect the Atlantic states with the New Orleans, Gulf of Mexico and Trans-Mississippi system of railroads.

The prefect of police at Marseilles, France, has withdrawn his authorization of the Italian National club, which will be immediately closed. This was caused by the fact that when the troops from Tunis disembarked and were marched through the rue Publique, hisses were heard from the Italian National club. A crowd gathered and demanded the removal of the Italian escutcheon, which, despite the efforts of the gend'arms, was torn down. The closing of the club alone satisfied the people. The Italian consul expressed regrets at the action of the club.

Attempts to burn two Roman Catholic churches at St. Sauveur, Canada, the 18th, were discovered in time to thwart them.

Dillinger & Son's distillery at Bethany, Pa., was destroyed by fire the 17th. Loss $150,000. A woolen and a chair factory at Appleton, Wisconsin, was burned the 17th. Loss $100,000. On the 18th the Alliance oil and soap works at Cincinnati, Ohio, were destroyed by fire. Loss $200,000. A fire in Warrenton, N. C., the night of the 17th, destroyed over two-thirds of the business houses. Loss $37,500.

Since the morning of the 16th there have been ten cases of sun-stroke in New Orleans. Six were fatal.

The people of Montgomery, Alabama, are indignant over the removal of J. W. Roberts as postmaster. He made a good officer. The business community protest as a unit against the action.

Harvesting in Northampton, Va., commenced a week later than usual, but the yield will exceed the average. The oat crop is a failure.

On the 21st day of Griscom's fast in Chicago he lost 13½ pounds in 24 hours and complained of head ache. He thinks it is only a temporary inconvenience.

No material change has been reported in the senatorial vote at Albany. The people will pay the cost of this political squabble.

Herr Most who had been convicted of inciting to murder in his Nihilist journal has had the judgment affirmed by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge delivering the judgment.

The Spanish government is watching the movements of armed Carlists in North Catalonia.

The United States steamer Alliance sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, June 16, on a four months' research between Norway and Spitzbergen for the Jeannette and her party.

A special to St. Paul, Minnesota, from Winnepeg, dated June 16, says a battle has been fought between the Sioux and Crees, near Woody Mountain, in which twenty-eight Sioux were killed.

The White Lead company's works near Baltimore, Maryland, were burned on the sixteenth. Loss, $75,000.

The Standish with first class cadet engineers, the Mayflower with second class, and the Constitution with first and third class midshipmen, will sail on cruise of instruction from Annapolis in a few days.

The British community at Tunis are dissatisfied with the transfer of the bey's rights to M. Raustan. They prefer complete annexation to France.

The bey of Tunis has appointed his court fool president of the municipality and administrator of religious corporations.

Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, has started on a tour of military inspection. At Vertza over 20,000 persons welcomed him. They unanimously accept the conditions named in his addresses.

The portrait of Adam in the Sistine chapel, painted by Michael Angelo, has faded until his left eye is almost invisible. But even in far worse plight is that of God, painted by Raphael, in the loggie. The painter boldly represented the Creator of the Universe as a naked old man, with long, flowing beard, and bald on the top of his head. Lapse of time has caused the beard to disappear entirely, thus giving the whole figure the most comical and undignified aspect imaginable.

Nevada has enacted a law designed to prevent opium smoking, which makes the possession of opium or of an opium pipe a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment. This statute is very obnoxious to the Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco, and interferes with their profits; and they have retained three leading lawyers, two of California and one of Nevada, to test the validity of the law, and, if necessary, to carry the question to the United States supreme court.

There are at present in the Old World and the New World more than a hundred thousand railway locomotives. Their total force is equal to 30,000,000 horse power, and all the other steam engines on the globe are estimated at 46,000,000 horse power. The technical "horse power," however, is really equal to three average horses, and each horse to about seven men; the aggregate power, therefore, of all the engines being vastly more than the effective force of all the human workers living. Four-fifths of the steam engines now at work have been made within a quarter of a century or so.

Mr. Maurice Farrar, an English author, says that the settlers who have succeeded best in America are those who are thrown at once into purely American surroundings, and become as speedily as possible acclimated to the habits and institutions of their adopted country.

Charles Perle, an employe in the Seaborn Cotton Compress Norfolk, Va., on the 16th, was caught by the piston rod of the engine and disemboweled. He died instantly.

A Berlin correspondent says: "The idea of founding a German university in one of the Western states of America is taking practical shape. Several banking houses have proffered sympathy and co-operation to the leaders of the movement at Frankfort."

Very wide-spread interest has been awakened in the proposed reunion of officers and soldiers of the late war, to be held in Cincinnati, September 14, 15 and 16. Arrangements are also made for a reunion of members of the navy of that war.

Hon. I. N. Arnold, of Chicago, is lecturing in London on the "Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln." He is much applauded and listened to with attention.

The United States steamer Alliance sailed from Norfolk, Va., on the sixteenth, for a four months' cruise between Norway and Spitzenbergen, in search of the missing steamer Jeannette.

The rejection by the bundesrath of the accident insurance bill introduced by Bismarck is regarded as certain.

An earthquake shock startled the people of Ottowa, Ontario, the morning of the 19th. Many thought that the prophecy that the world was coming to an end was about to be fulfilled.

The French army of occupation in Tunis is fixed at 10,000 men, who will be stationed at Gardimasu, Beja Mateur and a fort to be built in the middle of the Kroumir country. Tabercа and the Geliesan coast are also to be occupied.

The London *Times* of the 20th has a dispatch from Calcutta stating that reports have reached that point from Central Asia that large bodies of Russian troops are assembling on the borders of Kashgar, and that a collision with the Chinese forces can not long be averted.

One hundred and fifty field stretchers and twenty-five ambulances and other stores for the wounded have been sent from Woolwich to Ireland.

There were a number of furious encounters between the French and Italians in Marseilles on the nineteenth. Five persons are reported killed and two dying. The prefect has closed the cafes, and the police and soldiers patrol the streets. The riot began with an attack by Italian laborers on a party of French workmen, which led to refusals by the French. The president of the Italian club denies that the hiss came from the balcony of the club room. There are 50,000 Italians in Marseilles. They have been mobbed in different parts of the city. The Italian consulate is guarded by troops.

Judge Van Alstyne in his charge to the grand jury at Albany the 20th called attention to the bribery cases in connection with the senatorial contest and read the law respecting such affairs. He also called attention to the fact that English enemies of our institutions are rejoicing over the American infamy. The deadlock in the New York assembly continues. There is no prospect visible of an election.

Some days ago a miserly farmer named Stokes, in Sharp county, Arkansas, was robbed by six masked men, who went to his house at a late hour, gagged the family, bound them to chairs, and plundered the dwelling of from four to five hundred dollars. A band of fifteen or twenty armed men then went to the houses of James Tibbets, Abner Stanley, James and John McCallon, arrested and carried them to a glen and, it is said, tortured them to make them confess. It is said two of them died under the torture.

The Millerites of Massachusetts have at last gotten through with their week of terror. They all believed that yesterday would be the last day of time. The idea that fire would be the destroying agent to be employed was universal. One fellow dug a cave and made berths for the accommodation of such passengers as might apply for passage across the "dark shadows" of the grim valley of death. He only charged $10,000 for choice state-rooms, but did not get a bidder. Another fellow stuck his faith in the indestructable properties of a green tree. Both the tree and the Neophite were living at last accounts.

The voting for United States senator at Albany still continues with unabated uncertainty.

The Irish census gives Ireland a population of 5,159,849, being a decrease of 252,238 since 1871.

A dispatch from Marseilles, dated 12 p. m. June 21, said the city is perfectly quiet. In case of further disturbance martial law will be declared.

The London *Morning Post* of the 21st says Parnell's party will hold no more meetings for the present; but will wait and watch the shape the land bill will assume before it passes the house of commons.

A freight train on the Pennsylvania railway ran over a cow and went through a bridge near Freeport the 21st, killing the engineer, fireman and one passenger.

The first of the new crop of wheat from Virginia sold in Baltimore for $1.25 per bushel.

At a meeting of the land league, in Dublin, on the twenty-first, an earnest appeal was made to America for more money. The plea is that the hour is critical, expenses large and treasury empty.

The Spanish government has decided to dispatch a steamer to Oran, Algeria, to protect Spanish subjects, and expresses the hope that France will punish the insurgent tribes. During the recent raid on the Spanish at Sadia by the insurgents, eighty were killed and property destroyed to the amount of 600,000 francs.

Four men have been arrested at Sofia, Bulgaria, charged with insulting Prince Alexander and attacking the government in a revolutionary proclamation. Earl Granville, in the English house of Lords, the twenty-first, said affairs in Bulgaria are serious. The British representative there has counseled moderation on both sides. He said Prince Alexander had a right to ask a revision of the constitution, but Europe was entitled to respect, and a policy of moderation which might result in a satisfactory compromise with the people, who should meet him in similar spirit.

Proclamations prohibiting a number of land league meetings have been published in Dublin. The city and county of Waterford are placed under the protection act, and the importation of arms prohibited in Ireland except at Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, Waterford, Galway, Sligo, Drauhaga, Dundalt, Greenock, Newry and Welsford. Subscriptions to the land league up to the twenty-first amounted to £9270. The league has spent in legal costs and for the relief of evicted families £2700.

On the eighteenth the inauguration of the Mexican and Cuartea railroad took place in the City of Mexico. The president of the republic presided.

A scientific, agricultural and industrial exposition will be held in the city of Orizaba, Mexico, in November next, under the auspices of the state of Vera Cruz. Arrangements will be made for space in the exhibition building for exhibits from the United States, and all goods exempted from import duties. Reduced rates of passage and freight from the United States will be secured.

Father O'Connor, a priest known in connection with the advocacy of the interest of the Herrance tenantry, with two other priests, and Mr. Stack, vice president of the Listowel land league, are en route to America, to raise funds to meet the heavy expenses of the Herrance tenantry in their unsuccessful efforts to purchase their farms. They will lecture through the United States on the land question.

A San Francisco dispatch from Virginia, the twenty-first, says that Alex. Goatt, at that place, while drunk, attacked with a pistol his friends who were taking him home, and killed Jos. Lafrignieu, seriously wounded C. Monjean and C. Langhey, and shot himself fatally.

There was no material change in the senatorial contest at Albany up to the twenty-first.

According to Mr. T. M. Coan, America stands third on the list of Western nations in point of realized wealth. The united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland stands first, with a capital valuation of $44,400,000,000. France comes next, with $36,700,000,000. Then the United States, with $32,000,000,000; Germany, with $22,000,000,000; Russia, with $15,000,000,000, and the Low countries, with $11,150,000,000. These figures show the valuations placed by these countries, respectively, upon their entire resources. While we stand third upon the list in point of realized wealth, we stand first in respect of average annual income per inhabitant; or, more correctly speaking, we stand as good as the best. Our annual average is $165 per inhabitant; that of the United Kingdom is the same; that of the low countries is $130; of France, $125; of the British colonies, $90; of Germany and the Scandinavian countries, $85. In point of annual accumulation we are far ahead. The rate of accumulation in Germany is $200,000,000 a year; in the United Kingdom it is $325,000,000; in France it is $375,000,000; and in the United States it it $825,000,000. According to an English writer of repute, our increase of wealth since 1850 would suffice to "purchase the whole German Empire, with its farms, cities, banks, shipping manufacturing, etc. The annual accumulation has been $825,000,000, and therefore each decade adds more wealth to the United States than the capital value of Italy or Spain. Every day that the sun rises on the American people it sees an addition of $2,300,000 to the wealth of the republic."

A writer in a West Virginia paper combats the opinion, held by many arboriculturists, that an open country is never converted into a forest through the operation of natural causes, and as establishing the fact that such change does sometimes occur, brings forward the case of the Shenandoah valley. When first settled, about 160 years ago, it was an open, prairie-like region, covered with tall grass, on which fed herds of deer, buffalo, elk, etc., and having no timber, except on rigid portions of it; but, in consequence of its settlement, the annual fires were prevented, and trees sprang up almost as thickly and regularly as if seed had been planted. These forests, having been preserved by the farmers, cover now a large part of the surface with hardwood trees of superior excellence. These facts would also seem to substantiate the theory that the treeless character of the prairies of the West is due to the annual burning of the grass by the Indians.

There has been invented by a Californian man a novel steam craft: Instead of plowing through the water after the old fashion it is to be borne on buoyant revolving globes, the hull being supported entirely above the surface of the water. The inventor is about to construct a passenger vessel to ply between New York and one of the watering-places not far from there. The New York *Banker and Broker* of the fourteenth instant says that "the construction of the experimental vessel on the principle of buoyant wheels is proceeding with the utmost possible dispatch, and within ten days may be seen on the water. Preliminary experiments promise astounding results. It already seems certain that this vessel will be the lightning express and fast mail of the seas."

The *Commercial Bulletin*, of New York, has been making inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of the great emigration from Germany to the United States, and obtaining the data from which to form a judgment as to the probability of its continuing at the same rate for the future. It has interviewed the officials of the German society in New York, which has done much to aid German emigrants, and ascertained their opinion on the subject. They say that the principal causes of the movement are overcrowding at home and reports that there is plenty to do in this country at high wages. Farm laborers come because they can earn no more than a bare subsistence at home. Skilled workmen come because they think they can accumulate more here.

Some idea of the condition of the workingmen in Germany may be formed from the statement that weavers from Saxony reported to the New York society that they could not earn more than $3 75 per week at their trade, and in many instances only $1 75 was paid. Tobacco cultivators from East Prussia stated that the ordinary wages for farm hands was only one mark—23.8 cents—per week, though in harvest as high as $2 50 was paid. From the statements of mechanics it appears that the wages of carpenters and blacksmiths average about $3 75 per week. Goldsmiths get from $5 25 to $6 a week. Cigar-makers in Berlin earn about $6 75 a week, and silk-weavers in Langenbeck the same. In Saxony linen-weavers get from $1 50 to $4 a week. From these statements it is to be inferred that mechanics in Germany can not earn more than $200 a year on the average, and board themselves, and in order to earn this they must lose no time from sickness or other causes. Farm laborers can hardly average more than $25 to $30 a year in addition to their board. How they can manage to save enough from such small earnings to pay their way to America is something of a mystery.

What makes matters worse is the fact that many industries are in a very depressed state, and great numbers of men have no employment at any wages. This is especially the case in the iron industry. Some of the largest foundries are closed and others are employing much less than the ordinary force. Thus it appears that little work and small pay are the principal causes of the large emigration. Little is said of the military exactions of the government, but it is not at all unlikely that these have not a little to do with the discontent of the working people. They may not be generally conscious of the fact, but it is not the less certain that these exactions are the cause of much of the prevailing distress. So long as Germany is taxed, not only in money, but in the precious time of its young men, for the purpose of keeping the empire in the condition of a vast military camp, just so long will there be distress among the working people.

There is one thing especially deserving of our attention in this connection. The German government some time ago had recourse to the high tariff nostrum for industrial disorders. Bismarck prescribed "protection" as the great cure-all of industrial maladies. He expected to "encourage industry" by means of taxation. He expected to make work plenty and wages high by laying high duties on certain imports, especially manufactures, so as to exclude such articles to a great extent, and compel the German people to produce them at home. It is instructive to observe that the high-tariff medicine has not produced the desired effect. The very industries that Bismarck thought to benefit most are most depressed. Thousands of skilled workmen have nothing to do, and such of them as have work are earning but little more than slaves' wages. The emigration movement is vastly greater since the resort to the policy of fostering home industry than it was before. Without affirming that this policy is the sole cause, or the principal cause, of that exodus, which threatens to leave the German government without the material out of which to construct vast armies, it is as plain as anything can well be that protection has not protected German industries, and that it is quite time for Bismarck to consider whether there is not a more obvious and rational prescription for industrial depression than tariff enactments. If he will look at the matter with the eye of a statesman having the real interests of the people at heart, and not with the eye of a prince ambitious of military renown, he will, perhaps, perceive that the way to relieve people is to take off some of the heavy burdens that have been laid upon their shoulders, and not to heap on more burdens.

Nearly six months ago Prof. Riley, of the United States entomological commission, predicted the reappearance of locusts this year through large portions of the West and South, and in a small part of the East. In strict fulfillment of his predictions the pests have appeared in Illinois, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Alabama and other sections. Prof. R. says: "There are two broods of locusts. One appears every thirteen years and the other every seventeen years. By a coincidence both broods are to appear together this year, but not in the same places. The seventeen-year locust will be particularly plentiful in Wisconsin, and may also appear in the western part of North Carolina, in northeast Ohio, and a few in Pennsylvania and New York. They will also be abundant in the neighborhood of Wheeling, and will probably extend down into Maryland, Virginia and the District. The thirteen-year brood will in all probability appear in southern Illinois, throughout Missouri, with the exception of the northwestern corner, in Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and North and South Carolina. There is slight difference between the two broods and one is apt to confound them. Observations extending for more than two hundred years prove that they never fail to appear at regular periods. The earliest appearance of the periodical cicada or locusts, so far as we have any record, occurred at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the year 1634. Each seventeenth year they have appeared again without fail. The naturalist calculates as confidently on the future appearance of the locust in a given month in a given year for all the time to come as the astronomer does an eclipse or a transit on some particular day, and he may go back to the time when none but savage men dwelt on this continent, and feel confident that the woods of New Jersey rattled with the hoarse cry of this insect in the month of June, seven years after the birth of Christ, just as they did in June, 1877. During the absence of the locust from the face of the earth he is under the earth in the shape of a worm, living on the sap of the young rootlets. In following these they penetrate very deep into the ground, sometimes going as far down as ten or twelve feet. The season for their appearance and disappearance differs somewhat with the latitude, though not so materially as one would suppose. They appear a little earlier in the South than the North; but the last half of May can be set down as the period during which they emerge from the ground in many parts of the country, which they generally leave by the 4th of July. As is the case with a great many other insects, the males make their appearance several days before the females, and also disappear sooner."

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker mouth, and Headache in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Use it, if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by C. W. Preston & Co., druggists, 180 Market street, Galveston.

Oh, What A Cough!

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cts., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup, and whooping cough, at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side, or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by C. W. Preston & Co., 280 Market street, Galveston, Texas.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints? If you think so, call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer; every bottle has a printed guarantee on it; use accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by C. W Preston & Co., druggists, 180 Market street, Galveston.

George Ceney, of New York, has donated $20,000 more to the Wesleyan Female College, of Georgia, making $70,000 in two months; $45,000 is to be expended in the erection of a new college building.

The Floresville (Wilson county) *Chronicle* says: "An extensive bed of excellent coal underlies the country about Fairview. It is ten feet thick on Mr. Burrows' place and five feet on Mr. T. Golhier's. The distance below the surface is about seventy feet. It burns well in an ordinary stove or fireplace."

The Cuero (De Witt county) *Star* says: "Sheep men all wear pleasant countenances. Their flocks are generally in tip-top condition. The wool clip has been heavy, and most of them are realizing fair prices for their wool."

The Corpus Christi *Ledger*, of June 15, says: "Something strange during the prevalence of the present drouth is the fact that the water of Nueces bay is perfectly fresh. Both cattle and horses drink freely of it daily."

From the Cleburne (Johnson county) *Chronicle* of June 17 it is learned that "contracts are already made, or about being closed, for building sixteen new brick storehouses, and more would be built but our brick men have taken all the contracts they can complete before the first of September. The brick yards are running to the extent of their capacity, and yet are not able to supply the demand."

The Longview *New Era*, of June 18, says: "It is reported that the whisky men of the state are to have a secret organization in opposition to prohibition, and that they propose to ostracise every man in business who does not act with them. This ostracism is a two-edged instrument that sometimes does more injury to the assaulting than the assaulted party."

Concerning the following the Greenville (Hunt county) *Independent* of June 17 says "Give us light," and thinks: "It looks very strange to see our farmers selling corn at twenty-five cents per bushel and buying bacon at eleven cents per pound. This is evidently a very ruinous policy for any farmer, and as long as it is continued farmers will be hard pressed. As a rule a farmer should at least raise his bread and meat, and there are but few farmers but what the waste about their premises would raise two or three good hogs each year. It is incredible to see the amount of meat that is shipped from Kansas and Missouri to this place, and yet we have as good breeds of hogs here as anywhere, and they can be raised and fattened as easily as elsewhere, and why our farmer friends will persist in raising cotton instead of bacon, for home consumption at least, is a mystery we can not fathom. Will some one explain?"

How a dying child's gift has built a church in Philadelphia for poor people is told by the papers of that city. When but seven years old, in 1872, Fanny Smith became a member of the Cohocksink church. Shortly after she became very sick, and her pastor was sent for to be with her in her dying hour. When he came to part with her she asked her mother to get her money, all she had saved in her life, amounting to $4 21, saying: "I want you to take this money and build with it a church for poor people like us." She died that evening. Rev. Dr. S. Muchmore was her pastor. He asked additions to the child's gift, and the result has been the building of a $60,000 church to the memory of the little girl.—*Waco Telephone.*

The Waco *Telephone* says: "We had a call yesterday from Mr. G. B. Pethan, who lives in the Harper's school-house neighborhood, and learned from him that grasshoppers have commenced to play sad havoc with the corn and cotton crop in that vicinity. In one place four acres of corn has been totally destroyed by them, and some fields of tender cotton are being eaten up. He states they are not the Kansas grasshopper, but seem to have sprung up in that locality as a result of some condition of the weather or vegetation. We have heard from farmers in other parts of this and counties adjoining that these pests have made their appearance numerously, but no marks of their destruction can be traced except in the locality mentioned."

The Blanco (Blanco county) *Star-Vindicator* of June 18 thinks "the law donating to the Texas veterans 1280 acres of land is a good one. The state can never do too much for those old heroes whose valor and bravery won to posterity an independent empire, and we only hope they who are justly entitled to it will get the full benefit of the bounty and not be cheated out of it by the cunning sharks who lie in waiting and are ever ready in such cases to defraud the ignorant and unsuspecting. And we also hope that pusillanimous impostors will not be permitted to sneak in and participate in what was intended only for the true and deserving."

Skin Diseases.

"Swayne's Ointment" Cures the most inveterate cases of skin disease, such as tetter, salt rheum, scald head, barber's itch, sores, all crusty, scaly, itching, skin eruptions, and that distressing complaint it hing piles, the only effectual cure, no matter how obstinate or long standing.

Ask for it and take no other. It cures where all else fails. Sold by all druggists. Thompson, George & Co., Galveston, wholesale agents.

The San Antonio *Evening Light* is informed of the graduating of two Texas boys at West Point, Britton Davis, son of Governor Davis, and Guy Carleton, son of Mrs. Carleton, of Austin, and brother of Mrs. Professor Rote and Miss Edith Carleton, of San Antonio. Both these young gentlemen have distinguished themselves, and won honor for themselves and their state. Young Davis was very highly complimented by all of his officers, and has been requested by the authorities at West Point to return with three other graduates to instruct the cadets during the summer. He will then be given leave of absence in September and October, and return home to Texas for a short visit.

The Waco Cotton Seed Oil Company have received a considerable portion of its machinery, and as soon as some other parts arrive the work of placing it in position will be begun.

The Victoria *Advocate* of June 18 says: Mr. J. M. Mathis recently received of Mr. Winn Traylor 1800 head of one and two-year-old cattle at $7 and $10 per head respectively. He shipped this week to New Orleans 100 head of beeves, and to Havana, per steamship Gussie, 500 head. Mr. Mathis has purchased of late about 8000 head of young cattle, mostly in Victoria county, which he has placed in the Stockdale & Proctor pasture, known as the fifteen league pasture, in Calhoun county.

President Edwin Lee Brown, of the Chicago Humane Association, said in a lecture that the slaughtering of cattle, and association with cattle that were destined to be slaughtered, had a brutalizing influence on men, and the result was an amount of cruelty in the handling of the beasts in transit that was sickening to persons of even moderate refinement. The society is trying to convince stock men of the fact, now being recognized by many in the business, that such cruelty is unprofitable, because it renders the cattle less valuable in the food market. The reform is said to be well under way, and improved cattle cars are coming into use on the trunk railroads. The inhuman use of iron goads is still common, however, and the society proposes to secure the punishment of the prodders.

Speaking to a graduating class of naval cadets, Secretary Hunt gave expression to the following non-sectional statement: The fires of strife have all burned out; so little of the fire is left in the coals they can now be handled without peril. With no heartburnings for the past to come across the path of duty, with love for the whole country, take your diplomas and go forth to show the world that an American naval officer is a man of culture and honor, and his handsome uniform is no mere brazen spangle to dazzle the eye, but is a badge of exalted duty—a source of pride that hies him to guard the rights of the government and of his fellow-citizens, and to protect them in their rights of person and property abroad, and to maintain at all times their own dignity and self-respect.

Mrs. E. A. Carothers, one of the historical "first three hundred" of Austin's colonists, died on the thirteenth of June at the residence of her husband, Robert J. Carothers, six miles north of Giddings, Lee county, aged sixty years. She was fourteen years of age the twenty-first of April, 1836, the day of San Jacinto, and was, with other families, hidden in the forests for protection, and heard the booming cannon that made Texas free.

New York *Commercial Advertiser*: "When you see a Washington disbursing officer living in fine style and keeping a carriage on a salary of $2500 a year, you can conclude that his wife makes money by writing poetry for the Sunday papers."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES

KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

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

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. BOGARDUS, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

Buy it at the Drug Stores. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

3

Liquid

In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, $1 per bottle.

LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs, Burlington, Vt.

A

POND'S EXTRACT the Great Vegetable Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammations, Hemorrhages, Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, &c. Stopping the flow of blood, relieving at once pain, subduing inflammation, healing and curing disease so rapidly as to excite wonder, admiration, gratitude, endorse, recommend and prescribe it. It will cure Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Asthma, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Diarrhœa, Headache, Dysentery, Toothache, Broken Breast, Earache, Boils & Sores, Piles, And stop all Hemorrhages from the Nose, Stomach or Lungs.

PAIN Destroyed! Immediately relieves pain in any place where it can be applied internally or externally. For cuts, bruises, sprains, &c. it is the very best remedy known: arresting the bleeding at once, reducing the swelling and inflammation, stopping the pain and healing the injury in a wonderful manner.

PUREL Y Vegetable. It is harmless in any case no matter how applied or taken. Is never sold in bulk, but only in our bottles with "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass and our trade-mark on outside buff wrapper. *Beware of imitations.* Try it and you will never be without it a single day. Sold by all Druggists.

14 West 14th St., New York

ROBBINS

FAMILY WASHER

The only perfect SELF OPERATING washer in the world. Requires no hand labor. Will not yellow the clothes, nor wear or injure the most delicate fabric. Will wash anything from lace to a blanket, and will work in any boiler or wash pot. It is recommended by all the leading papers in the country.

We send sample No. 1 washer, ALL CHARGES PREPAID to your nearest railway express office in any part of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, on receipt of $5.50. We refer to the MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK of New York, and to any Express Company. GOOD AGENTS WANTED, both MALE and FEMALE.

We have recovered suit against the Denton Manufacturing Co., alias, "Denton & Co." of this city, for infringing our patent, and hereby WARN all persons against selling or USING the so called "Denton," or "Perfect" washer, as we shall hold all such to their full legal liability.

To those who are satisfied with so clean and poor an article we will sell a washer made of sheet brass and lead of the same shape, size and material as the "Denton," or "Perfect" washer, and warranted EQUAL TO THAT IN EVERY PARTICULAR, on receipt of $2.50. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS. Send 3c for illustrated circulars and testimonials.

Address BISSELL MAN'F'G CO., 50 Barclay Street, New York City.

Please mention this paper.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

No one should travel without a bottle of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

Changes of temperature, irregularity of rest and eating, and exposure to drafts, are great and active agents in deranging the secretions of the body. A dose of this aperient will prevent the evils resulting from such causes, and save many inconveniences and dangers.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN AND BEAST.

For more than a third of a century the Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise—the best of its kind. For every form of external pain the

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment is without an equal. It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone—making the continuance of pain and inflammation impossible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonderful. The Mexican

MUSTANG

Liniment is needed by somebody in every house. Every day brings news of the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, of rheumatic martyrs restored, or a valuable horse or ox saved by the healing power of this

LINIMENT

which speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as

Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease. It heals without scars.

For the BRUTE CREATION it cures

Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Rupture

DR. J. A. SHERMAN—AND THE ONLY DR. SHERMAN, known to the public for the past 35 years or more for his successful method of treating Rupture without the annoyance and injury trusses inflict, may be consulted at his office, St. Louis, Mo., until the 20th of December, after that at his New York office. Office address is in the St Louis city newspapers.

Mr. B. F. George, Attorney at Law, Kent, Union Co., Iowa, treated by Dr. Sherman at the St. Louis Office, writes: "Having used your Rupture treatment, and having been permanently cured, I have spoken highly of its merits and recommended it to my friends."

Dr. Sherman is the discoverer of the only known cure for Rupture by local external treatment. No man is safe who has Rupture, no matter how insignificant he may consider it, for every man who has died from it once flattered himself that it was but a trifling ailment; and every man who now suffers from it and the injury of trusses to such an extent that life has no enjoyments, once regarded it as unworthy special attention. It is not a stand-still affliction—it is steadily progressive, even unto death, and he is wise who takes the necessary steps to be effectually relieved of it before the day of suffering and gloom comes upon him.

Patients from abroad can receive treatment and leave for home same day. During treatment any kind of active exercise or labor can be performed without interfering with the treatment and with safety from the dangers of strangulated Rupture. HIS BOOK ON RUPTURE gives the most reliable proofs from distinguished professional gentlemen, clergymen and merchants of his successful practice and popularity therefrom throughout this country and the West Indies. The afflicted should read it and inform themselves.

It is illustrated with photographic likenesses of extremely bad cases before and after cure, and mailed to those who send 10 cents.

DR. J. A. SHERMAN

Broadway, corner Murray Street, New York, and 43 Milk Street, Boston

Beware of confidence men and impostors who represent themselves as Dr. Sherman.