

Texas Christian Advocate.

ASSAULTS ON RULERS.

Record of Political Assassinations for the Past Twenty Years.

(Philadelphia Times.)

The following is a list of the political murders and attempts upon the lives of rulers...

1818, November 26--The life of the Duke of Modena was crowned.

1849, June 21--The Crown Prince of Prussia was attacked at Minden.

1850, June 28--Robert Pate, an ex-lieutenant in the army, attempted to assassinate Queen Victoria.

1851, May 22--Setoleque, a workman, shot at Frederick William IV., king of Prussia, and broke his forearm.

1852, September 21--An infernal machine was found at Marseilles, with which it had been intended to destroy Napoleon III.

1853, February 18--The emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, was grievously wounded in the head while walking on the ramparts at Vienna, by a Hungarian tailor named Libzens.

1853, April 16--An attempt on the life of Victor Emanuel was reported to the Italian chamber.

1853, July 5--An attempt was made to kill Napoleon III. he was entering the Opera Comique.

1854, March 20--Ferdinand Charles III, duke of Parma, was killed by an unknown man, who stabbed him in the abdomen.

1855, April 28--Napoleon III was fired at in the Camps Elysees by Giovanni Pianerl.

1856, April 28--Raymon Fuentes was arrested in the act of firing on Isabella, queen of Spain.

1856, December 8--Agostino Milano, a soldier, stabbed Ferdinand III, of Naples, with his bayonet.

1857, August 7--Napoleon III, again, Barceletti, Gibaldi and Grillo were sentenced to death for coming to London to assassinate him.

1858, January 14--Napoleon III, for the fifth time, Orsini and his associates threw fulminating bombs at him as he was on his way to the opera.

1857, July 14--King William, of Prussia, was for the first time shot at by Oscar Becker, a student, at Baden-Baden. Becker fired twice at him, but missed him.

1862, December 18--A student named Dasalos fired a pistol at Queen Amalia, of Greece (Princess of Oldenburg), at Athens.

1863, December 24--Four more conspirators from London against the life of Napoleon III, were arrested in Paris.

1865, April 21--President Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth.

1866, April 6--A Russian named Karasoff attempted Czar Alexander's life at St. Petersburg. He was killed by a peasant, who was emboldened for the deed.

1867, The czar's life was again attempted during the great exposition at a review in the Bois de Boulogne, at Paris.

1867, June 19--Maximilian shot.

1868, June 10--Prince Michael, of Serbia, was killed by the brothers Radwarowitch.

1872--The life of Amadeus, then newly king of Spain, was attempted.

1872, August--Colonel Gutierrez assassinated President Bala, of the Republic Peru.

1873, January 14--President Morales of Bolivia was assassinated.

1875, August--President Garcia Maseno of Ecuador was assassinated.

1877, June--President Gill of Paraguay was assassinated by Commander Molas.

1878, May 11--The Emperor William of Germany was shot at again, this time by Emilie Henri Max Hoedel, alias Lehman, the Socialist.

1878, June 2--Emperor William shot at by Dr. Nobiling while out riding. He received a thirty small shot in the neck and face.

1878, April 14--Attempted assassination of the czar at St. Petersburg by one Solowjew. He was executed May 9.

1879, December 1--The assassination of the czar attempted by a mine under a train near Moscow.

1879, December 30--The King of Spain was shot at while driving with the queen.

1880, February 17--Attempt to kill the royal family of Russia by blowing up the winter palace. Eight soldiers were killed and forty-five wounded.

1881, March 13--The czar killed by a bomb.

1881, July 2--President Garfield shot.

THE FLOWN BIRD.

TRANSLATED FROM THE JAPANESE.

The maple leaves are whirled away.

The dew of the great plain is stirred.

Night's tides on the sunlit day.

As in my nest the mountain bird.

Through the air the wind is blown.

To find the bird that fled from me.

Have I forgotten to forget?

My heart goes back, but I go on.

Through summer heat and winter snow.

Poor heart, you are no longer one.

But are divided by my love.

Go to the nest I built and call.

She may be hiding after all.

The simple nest is not so vain.

And leave me in the long, long wait.

My sleeves with tears are always wet.

I have forgotten to forget.

Men know my story, but not me.

For such fidelity, they say.

Exists not such a man as he.

Exists not in the world today?

If his light bird hath flown the nest.

She is no more than all the rest.

Content that they are not only gone.

To bill and cone, and hatch the brood.

He has but one thing to regret--He has forgotten to forget.

When the French arrived, being white, they took them for the same kind of people, and cried *Acu, Yada, Acu Yada*. The French supposed this to be the name of the country, and dropping the *Acu* called it Canada.

You can not say "Shan" in a house.

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hand into her pocket and brought forth the stolen money. Whereupon she was morelessly beaten and cast out from the pale of the community.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE FOR CUTS, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE. Others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters.

Is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Straining in Stomach, and diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

BURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

Cures all affections of the mucous membrane of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

The father of Bishop Cox, of New York, wrote his name Cox, and said his son called the "e" to stand for Episcopal. He was a staunch, blue Presbyterian, and when asked to the ceremony of laying a corner stone, on the occasion of his son's promotion to the bishopric, he declined to do so, saying: "If there had been more laying on of hands when my son was a boy, there would be no necessity for such infliction now."

Complications.

If the thousands that now have their rest and comfort destroyed by complication of liver and kidney complaints, would give nature's remedy, Kidney-Wort, a trial they would be speedily cured. It acts on both organs at the same time, and therefore completely fills the bill for a perfect remedy. If you have a lame back and disordered kidneys use it at once. Don't neglect them.--Mirror and Farmer.

A great astronomical congress is to be held in Strasburg in September, at which celebrities in this science from Europe and America are expected to attend. The capital of Alsace, it is said, was chosen as the place of meeting for the most abundant of scientific instruments.

If you are suffering from indigestion or any complaint of the Stomach or Bowels, you will obtain great relief by using the PINKETTS BILLY BITTERS, as they have the property of gently relieving these organs and placing them in a good, sound, healthy condition.

Bismarck's Railway Policy.

Carl Schurz, now editor of the New York Evening Post, contributes to a recent issue of his paper an article on German railways, during which he has the following to say concerning the railway policy of the German chancellor:

"Prince Bismarck's railroad policy is based upon political and military rather than upon economic considerations. His leading idea in this is to consolidate the empire and extinguish the power of the separate states. He has no objection to the existence of courts and thrones at Dresden, Carlsruhe, Munich and Stuttgart, provided they confine themselves chiefly to parade and dumb show, and leave the essential of government to Berlin. But railways are a source of real power, and so long as the local government of Saxony, Bavaria and Wurtemberg are the lines within their borders they are of separate consequence to the government of Berlin. For instance, lying between France and Austria, holds a very important key of communication in Central Europe, and one which she is by no means disposed to surrender. Nevertheless, Bismarck's policy, in the long run, will be eventually prevail, and the empire will come into possession of all the German railways it desires to own, though not perhaps in Bismarck's lifetime. The policy of the French railways, by the way, is to fall into the hands of the government's possession, without money and without price, at the expiration of ninety-nine years after their completion. This contingency operates as a powerful aid to Bismarck's plan for controlling the railways of Europe, since it is deemed necessary to put the empire on a footing of equality with her most dangerous neighbor.

An Agreeable Dressing for the Hair, that will stop its falling, has been long sought for. Parker's Hair Balsam, distinguished for its purity, fully supplies this want.

The Origin of a Custom.

[See York sun.]

When kings, emperors, and other like rulers are attacked by serious and even by mortal illness, it is the custom to conceal the facts from the people as long as possible. This custom prevails most in countries where the ruler is autocratic; and sometimes the death of a monarch is not publicly announced until his successor has been for some days established in his stead.

This would indicate that the origin of the custom is a fear that the people can not be trusted with the immediate knowledge of what goes on in palaces, lest they should attempt to overturn the government and the accession of another.

There is no reason whatever why even an attempt to such a custom should be established in this country. Repeatedly it has been said, during President Garfield's illness, that the people did not know on certain previous days how great was the danger he was in; and, on examining the news during that past time specified, possibly it was true that nothing in it indicated the alleged imminent danger. Spreading any needless alarm is, of course, wrong; but it would also undermine public confidence in the future, to prove that the impressions conveyed by past information about the president's condition were more favorable than the facts warranted.

The World's Increase.

According to Mr. Mullhall, the statistician, the world's increase for the ten years from 1870 to 1880, was: Population, 9.76 per cent.; agricultural production, 5.68 per cent.; manufactures, 18.6 per cent.; commerce, 38.2 per cent.; mining, 47.06 per cent.; varying trade, 53.22 per cent. These figures are for the whole world, including the least progressive as well as the most progressive nations, and excluding only such savage and barbarous people as cannot be brought within the range of statistics. The advance of the more enlightened nations in wealth has been far beyond what these figures indicate, and it goes without saying that no nation has equalled ours in this respect. According to Mr. Fresh, N. Newcombe, a very able English statistician, our wealth per head of population increased from \$77 in 1870 to at least \$1,000 in 1880, or 28.81 per cent.

Public as well as private consumption has largely increased, for Mr. Mullhall (statistician) finds that the increase of taxation for 1880 over 1870 was 22.34 per cent., and the increase in public indebtedness was 43.39 per cent. Taxation, therefore, has grown 2 1/2 times as fast as population, and 2 1/5 times as fast as realized wealth. This, however, does not give Mr. Mullhall any uneasiness; for he finds that the mere increase in wealth during the decade would pay 88 per cent. of all existing national debts, and that all these debts could be paid in 12 1/2 years out of the available increase of earnings, even if in the meantime they should continue to increase at the rate of 4 1/4 year, as they did during the last decade. This calculation, however, should not encourage our towns and cities to incur indebtedness unnecessarily. The tendency to run in debt is altogether too strong, and should be curbed rather than encouraged.

The Czar of Russia, after traveling around considerably through his empire for a place of safety, has at last settled down in Moscow. There has been much talk of late of a permanent capital of his residence. This, however, is not probable, as the political atmosphere congenial he may stay there indefinitely. Moscow was the capital of Russia till 1712, when Peter the Great transferred it to St. Petersburg. Moscow still stands as the second city of the empire, and it is the sacred city of the Muscovite creed, and, being 100 miles southeast of St. Petersburg, is, on account of its milder climate, the winter residence of the nobility. It is the favorite of the Slavist party, being less German and cosmopolitan than its more western rival. The transfer of the government to Moscow would be taken as a pro-Slavic measure, for which the czar is far more inclined than his predecessor.

Mexico.

The distinguished scientist, Dr. John A. Rice, who has spent much time in Mexico, says that the population of that country places the population at only about 10,000,000, he is confident it contains 12,000,000 if not 15,000,000 people. The City of Mexico is estimated all the way from 100,000 to 250,000; he believes there are not less than 250,000 souls in that city. Other prominent cities are Puebla with 68,000; Leon, 90,000; Guadalajara, 75,000; Morilla, 60,000; Oaxaca, 40,000; Vera Cruz, 28,000; Toluca, 60,000; Durango, 28,000. He says: "I can go to no part of the country, but among the mountains, and everywhere are populous Indian villages of a few thousand people which are a surprise to the traveler, as they are not on the maps or in the books of geographers. Of the soil and products, Dr. Rice says, the superficial area of Mexico is like the population, the subject of various estimates, some placing it as low as 800,000 and others as high as 1,200,000 square miles. There are 1,000,000 square miles, or 610,000,000 acres, about one-third the area of the United States east of the Rocky mountains. This is claimed only one acre in ten is arable land, the balance being inaccessible precipices, gorges, or mountain peaks, or arid desert, or rock and volcanic debris. But as Mexican farmers raise two or three crops a year they claim an acre there as good as three in the United States.

Machinery and Labor.

Mr. Mullhall's figures as to the world's increase in fourteen years in manufactures, do not support the opinion entertained by many people that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer in consequence of the introduction of machinery. They show that while the increase of agricultural products, chiefly food, has kept pace with the growth of population, the increase of manufactured products has been nearly twice as great, and that of commerce nearly four times as great as that of population. The plain and unavoidable inference is that the ability of the masses to supply the needs and wants has been growing very rapidly. The food supply was adequate in 1870, and for that reason it was no larger in proportion to population in 1880. A larger proportion of the world's industries were applied to manufacturing in 1880 because the masses of the people had more means to expend for clothing, furniture, and other things not absolutely indispensable. There is no escape from this conclusion, because it is the great body of the people, and not the wealthy alone that consume the bulk of manufactured products. Mr. Mullhall finds that the average earnings of nations have increased 1.984 per cent. since 1870, and the realized wealth 10.57 per cent. It appears that people have both accumulated wealth and increased their consumption.

The Money Order System.

The postmaster general proposes to change the money order system of the country. As now conducted it is questionable whether it is a nuisance or an accommodation. A person to get a money order for \$1 goes to the post-office, takes his place in line, and makes a request that is about equal to revising the Old Testament, waits for his turn and receives a document with about as much writing on it as a warranty deed. After all this his order is worthless unless he has the money to cash it. It is purchased sends an advice to the postmaster on whom it is drawn explaining the enigma as fully as possible. A mistake in either has to be rectified, while the holder of the precious \$1 order waits for mails to bring the desired redemption. The secretary proposes to substitute in place of all this utterly useless and expensive machinery an engraved blank of two denominations, running up to \$2.50 and \$5. Upon these blanks numerals are printed, in columns, and the amount of the order is punched out. If the order is for \$3.75 a three is punched out of the first column, a seven out of the second, and a five out of the third. A purchaser will present his money, get his order or as many of them as he pleases, and present them when he pleases for payment. They are to be good for three months from issue, and payable to the person to whom they are endorsed. In this way a large saving will be made, and the business much simplified.

The Chinese Students.

The Chinese Legation interpreter, Chi, is authority for the statement that the withdrawal of the students from the American colleges is not because of any intention to place them either in Germany or England, or under any other foreign government, as has been so extensively reported. Arrangements have recently been perfected at home whereby the same advantages can be given as are afforded in this country. Prof. Cummings, an American, is at present conducting a school of naval officers in China, and it is proposed by the Chinese government

to broaden this naval school to include instruction in telegraphy, the living languages, military tactics, etc. It will be located at Tyeyen. Much annoyance has been experienced at the Chinese embassy by the various rumors and speculations that have found their way into print. The legation has been specially annoyed by the statement that the students were ordered home because inhaling too much American Liberty. While it is not denied that the students were apt to fall entirely tractable under the home government, we are reminded that their government was fully aware of this danger before sending them here. Our instructors are familiar to the Chinese government. It was by no means to be taken as an indication of unpleasant relations between the two governments, and Americans would probably be the leading teachers at home.

INDIANAPOLIS is to be lighted by the Brush electric process. Fifteen towers are to be erected, each to have a 16,000-candle power. A one hundred and twenty-five horse power Corlies engine is to furnish the electricity. The company claim that they will be ready to furnish light in ninety days.

A felon refused to be photographed for a rogues' gallery at Erie, Pa., and swore that he would kill whoever attempted to force him before the camera. Legal opinion was given that compliance with the order could not be violently enforced, and he triumphed.

Bremen reports the departure from that port for the United States, during the past six months, of 77,303 persons. It is predicted that Germany will, during the year, lose \$30,000 of her subjects by emigration.

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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.

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Texas Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor. Associate Editors: H. S. Thrall, H. S. Finley, J. D. Shaw, S. J. Hawkins, E. S. Smith.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK Publishers.

The Austin conference of the M. E. Church has fixed upon Ft. Worth as the point for establishing an institution of learning, to be called the Texas Wesleyan College.

ELSEWHERE in this paper will be found an epitome of the Encyclical Letter of Pope Leo XIII. It carries its own condemnation to the mind of any who possess a conscience or believe in mental, religious or political liberty.

The latest news heard from Dr. Edwards, of the Northwestern Advocate, and his eldest son were perambulating through Europe on bicycles. Another Chicago editor has started in pursuit, and proposes when he overhauls them to charter a donkey and bear them company.

It is proposed in some of the more liberal Northern universities to curtail the studies in the higher mathematics, as the time thus spent interferes with their athletic sports, and thus prevents them from reaching the highest possible development as oarsmen and boxers.

OUR esteemed friend, Prof. H. Carr Pritchett, has been appointed one of the professors in the Sam Houston Normal school. Huntsville gaunts what San Marcos loses. He has considerable experience in "normal work," and is admirably fitted for the new position.

REV. J. M. BOND, sending fourteen subscribers, says: "I will be one of fifty to send fifty subscribers to the ADVOCATE for the year 1881." Thanking Bro. Bond heartily for the proposition, we now await the action of the forty-nine. With fifteen protracted meetings yet to hold, we expect to receive the fifty subscribers from Bro. Bond.

THERE is evident propriety in having days of public thanksgiving and prayer: days when the entire population, without regard to sects and denominational differences, should all meet in their respective places of worship and devoutly worship God, thanking Him for His mercies, confessing our sins, and invoking the divine blessing upon all our people. Such days impress our children, impress non-church goers, impress our whole population that this is a Christian nation, a Christian State. The general observance of such days has a healthful, conservative, moral and religious influence upon society. It helps the churches, helps civil officers, and helps every good work.

CO-EDUCATION.—A number of the leading colleges and universities have opened their doors for the admission of females to all their classes and lectures, such as Michigan University, Ohio, Wesleyan and Boston universities, Cornell, Girton, Newham, etc., and this system works to the satisfaction of all parties. In a recent address, President Barnard, of Columbia College, New York, said: "I can only repeat the conviction expressed in my former report, that the question here considered is in this institution only a question of time; and that, whatever may happen this year or next, Columbia College will yet open her doors widely enough to receive all earnest and honest seekers after knowledge without any distinction of class or sex."

GOVERNOR ST. JOHN says: "It is true that a good many saloon-keepers are leaving Kansas to engage in the liquor business in other states, but for every one who thus leaves and closes a hotel or restaurant, enough families will enter the state to build and maintain a new school-house. The success of the prohibition law has already produced a revolution in the state."

That we trust will be the history of Texas before many years have passed. We can give up the saloons when we retain the manhood that is now wasted by their infatuated patrons. We can surrender the liquor when we receive in its place bread for the inebriate's family, and clothing, education and moral training for his neglected children. We can surrender the saloons most cheerfully and without a tear of regret, for we will bid farewell to the brawl and murders, the arrests and trials, the conviction and punishment of their unhappy victims.

WE once passed over the falls of the Ohio on a steamboat crowded with passengers. We swept under the long bridge which spanned the Ohio river. We marked the shores with the buildings; the island below the falls with its forest trees in full foliage; we saw the river foaming and roaring amid the rocks, and even found myself watching the faces of the company on deck, and could trace the mingled emotions of awe, wonder and admiration not altogether free from fear, and then we turned our eye to the pilot at the wheel and the captain by his side. They seemed to see nothing but the falls. Their eyes were fixed so intently on the narrow channel through which they must guide the boat, that there seemed to be no thought of the wonderful scenes through which we were rushing or the crowd by which they were surrounded. It was their business to pilot that boat, with its freight of human life, safely through the perils before them. They thought of nothing else. So it should be with the preacher. His work should absorb heart and brain, purpose and emotion. A divided life is a failure.

TRANSFERS—ARE THEY BENEFICIAL?

Under the above caption a contributor to the New York Methodist insists that transfers are often demanded by health and climate, and also that circumstances of birth and education sometimes create a prejudice against a young man which he can not readily overcome. The writer mentions likewise that young preachers sometimes create prejudice against themselves by early failures or mistakes. In all the above instances, taking a transfer to some other conference appears to be indicated. We confess that we sympathize with young preachers in all such embarrassments. As to the propriety of taking a transfer—that is a question demanding careful and prayerful consideration. A young preacher who is patient and brave can overcome a thousand minor embarrassments of this kind. We doubt whether fleeing from them is prudence. In not a few instances it is only cowardice under a false guise. But our writer presents another case in these earnest, sympathetic words: "There are preachers who can deliver a few admirable sermons, who, if they had to preach two or three times a week to the same congregation, would soon be found wanting. They need frequent changes and new fields to achieve the best results." Our own conviction in regard to such preachers is that the "best results" are to them wholly unattainable. Instead of "new fields," they need rest, with its golden opportunities for remodeling their mental habits. Ministers should be stars, not meteors!

That, however, which grates upon our ears and to which we never will be reconciled is found in the concluding paragraph:

According to our denominational theory, traveling preachers belong first to the whole church, and afterward to some annual conference. They are, therefore, eligible to petition and negotiation from all parts of the church, subject to the decision of the bishop in charge. Hence, it is perfectly in order (now, at least, because practically endorsed by the general conference) for churches to ask for preachers belonging to other conferences than their own, and for preachers to signify their willingness to serve them, should they be duly appointed. Such arrangements ought to be cordially accepted, and the new comers kindly welcomed, and all the more so where they are strangers. Were this to become the general practice, transfers would be less embarrassing, and the preachers would be stationed more in accordance with their adaptations and the wishes of the people than they now are.

The theory of Methodist itinerancy, as understood and cordially accepted by the rank and file of Methodist preachers, in our own section of the church at least, looks with righteous indignation and just contempt upon even the thought of "negotiation" for place, especially where money (a fat salary and ample perquisites) is the prime factor in completing the "negotiation." The writer whose article is under review says:

The transfers, however, which are the least satisfactory to native members, are those made to accommodate our larger and stronger societies. It does seem provoking for them to turn away from their own conference preachers and negotiate with strangers of less ability to become their pastors. Yet they do it, and the bishops feel obliged to endorse the arrangement, though not always in accord with their own judgment; and there is no help for it.

We are not so skilled in casuistry as to be able to understand how it is that bishops feel obliged to endorse arrangements not in accordance with their own judgment. If we understand Methodist public sentiment in Texas, it demands that our bishops shall endorse no previously made arrangements contemplating the transfer of ministers from other conferences.

IF we are not greatly mis taken in regard to the sentiment of Methodists, whether preachers or laymen, a most cordial welcome is given to ministers who transfer to Texas to take what is sometimes called "pot luck," or in other words, to be collaborators with the ministers already here, not a few of whom have already borne the burden and heat of the day. Texas preachers will not complain that those who come in at the eleventh hour receive a penny, but they have not learned to look complacently upon those whose excessive prudence manifests itself in "negotiation" antecedent to transfer.

MORE SENEYISM.—In an interview recently with Dr. Buckley, of the New York Advocate, Mr. George W. Seney, in his blunt, business-like way, said: "I wish to devise some way by which meritorious students at Wesleyan can earn scholarships, and feel that they are preserving their manhood in accepting pecuniary assistance in getting an education. And I have made up my mind to give \$100,000 for that purpose, independent of what I may have given to the amount of \$100,000 pledged on condition of an equal amount being raised."

This, we believe, makes \$600,000 that this generous banker has given to the old Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut. Maj. Seney never become senex! and may his tribe increase and their treasures multiply.

A newspaper reporter who interviewed the princely gentleman, states that he is overwhelmed with beggars, who approach him in person and by letter. He gives no time to the applicants, and throws letters on that subject unread into the waste basket. He wishes people to save their time and his patience by letting him select the objects upon which he bestows his benefactions.

BISHOP E. O. HAYES, of the Methodist Church (North), died at Portland, Maine, August 3.

NORTHERN CAPITAL SEEKING SOUTHERN INVESTMENT.

The New York Herald estimates that during the past eighteen months more than one hundred millions of Northern capital has been invested in railroads, mines, manufactories and plantations south of Richmond, Va., and east of the Mississippi.

These investments have been made chiefly by syndicates, prominent among which we note the following: "Cincinnati and Georgia," "Georgia and Pacific," "Norfolk and Western," "Richmond and Danville." To these may be added the "Enlarger," made up of Frankfort capitalists. These various syndicates have bought many valuable railroads, and have projected others, so that we confidently expect that at no distant day the South will be a complete network of railroads.

This fact will bring to our sunny clime an immense population. New life will be infused into our standard industries. Many important enterprises, of which we have not yet thought even in our dreams, will be inaugurated. A "new South means flush times." Plodding steam may clear the track one day for electricity—the harnessed lightning. But when we enter upon the realm of the possible, evidently we are at sea, outward bound! Come what may, "he that believeth shall not make haste." Life's sober work must be accomplished by the master's servants, and the reward shall be given to the grandest and the lowliest alike.

CHURCH AND STATE.

If there are to be days of public thanksgiving and of public humiliation in which the whole people are expected to participate, those days must be mentioned by the executive of the state for the simple reason that there is no medium of communication between the different religious bodies. Each one of these has its own days for fasting and for other observances.

In the fall of 1878, when the terrible scourge was sweeping off so many victims in the valley of the Mississippi, Gov. Hubbard, not having the fear of that terrible bugbear—the union of church and state—before his eyes, issued a proclamation for a day of public humiliation and prayer. We copy the preamble:

WHEREAS, Our Southern brethren in the valley of the Mississippi are suffering from the most malignant and fatal scourge of yellow fever ever known for many years; and

WHEREAS, Hundreds and thousands of youth to old age, have died and are still dying in those plague-stricken districts, leaving disconsolate widows, helpless orphans and decrepit old age to be cared for by the charities of a kindred people, and who cry out from the ashes of their desolation, for help; and

WHEREAS, Now, as of old, the promise is vouchsafed to us, that the almighty and ever-living God, will extend His mercy when invoked, stay "the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth in noon day;" and

WHEREAS, Reposing faith, as a people, in the same God in whom our fathers trusted, before whose altars our holy religion teaches us to bow in times of great calamity, and confessing our transgressions, implore Him to destroy this plague of death among our countrymen.

We believe the day was almost universally observed, and that in every congregation collections were taken up for the relief of the sufferers.

By declining to unite with the governors of other states in recommending a day of thanksgiving, and especially for the reasons assigned, Governor Roberts has given Texas and its executive a cheap and unenviable notoriety. In reference to the danger of the church interfering with the state, this question has no relevancy, as it is purely an act of the executive of the state, and the churches may or may not pay any attention to the recommendation. On behalf of one branch of the church, we are free to announce that we have not the least apprehension that our governors will take so much interest in religious questions as to endanger the free and untrammelled exercise of our religion. There is a good deal of clap-trap in the pretended fear of a union of church and state. No such union is desired or dreaded by either party.

COMMENTARY ON ROMANS.—We have received a copy of the commentary by Rev. Thomas O. Summers, D. D., LL. D., and have been able to give it only a hasty examination. It reveals the ripe scholarship and close and patient investigation which characterizes all the other works of the author. It opens with a new translation of the epistle. It is evident that Dr. Summers does not agree with those who regard authorized version as a thing so sacred that it must be received without question regardless of the change which may take place in a living language or the errors which may possibly creep into it amid the multitude of editions which have been sent out by many publishers. We commend the introduction to all who propose giving the word careful study. Its suggestions will aid the student in obtaining a clear comprehension of this difficult but most important epistle. The work will be a valuable addition to the library of every preacher, and we especially commend it to Sunday-school teachers and Bible students.

Rev. I. G. John left by the 9 o'clock train Wednesday morning for London, via New York.

The Edison Electric Light company is now putting wires in a district in New York for fourteen thousand lights, and has purchased two buildings in Pearl street in which to place its machinery.

CHURCHES—COMPARATIVE PROGRESS.

In an exhaustive statistical article on "The Problem of Religious Progress," Rev. Dr. Dorchester shows conclusively that the real live and growing religious bodies of the world are what are termed "evangelical." Roman Catholicism is losing ground even in the strong Catholic countries of Central and South America, as well as in Spain, Italy, Belgium and other countries in Europe. We copy some paragraphs showing the comparative progress of the different churches in our own country:

The number of evangelical church organizations in the United States has increased since 1800, from 3,030 to 96,000, or thirty-fold, and has increased 27,042 in the last ten years; the number of ordained ministers from 2,651 to 69,870, and 22,261 in ten years. The first report of church buildings, in 1850, gave the number 34,537; the latest that was accessible to Dr. Dorchester, when he wrote, gave for 1870, 26,134, showing an increase of nearly 23,000 in twenty years. The number of Sunday school scholars has increased since 1830 from 570,000 to 6,923,124, from one scholar for twenty-two inhabitants to one scholar for seven and one-half inhabitants. The number of communicants enrolled in the churches has increased from 364,872, in 1800, to 10,065,963, in 1880.

The "liberal" denominations (Unitarians, Universalists, Swedenborgians and Christians) have lost nineteen parishes since 1880, having 2584 now to 2603 then; they lost eight churches between 1860 and 1870, although they had 199 more in 1870 than in 1850. Their reports of communicants are not definite, but they give no indication that the number is increasing, or even that it is not diminishing.

The Roman Catholics had 1830 churches in 1850, 8540 in 1880; 1302 priests in 1850, 6402 in 1880; a population of 100,000 in 1850, 1,100,000 in 1880, of 6,367,316 in 1880. These figures show a large increase, but the editor of the Irish World has calculated that if the descendants of the Roman Catholic stock, entering this country, had remained true to the church, they would have given a Roman Catholic population, in 1874, of about 24,000,000. At the same rate of increase it should have numbered 26,000,000 now.

Considering the growth relatively to the population, we find that the evangelical denominations have had 1840 churches for 17,000 inhabitants, in 1880 one for 520 inhabitants; in 1800 one minister for 2000, in 1880 one for 717 inhabitants; in 1800 one communicant for 14.50, in 1880 one for five inhabitants. The population since 1800 has increased 9.16 fold, the number of evangelical communicants has increased 27.58 fold, or nearly three times as fast, relatively. The increase of communicants, since 1850, has been more than twice as large as it was during the previous fifty years of the century, and the increase of the population, while the increase of population has been 116 per cent.

The "liberals," had, in 1840, one society for 6557, in 1880 one for 19,427 inhabitants, or only a one-third as many in proportion to the population as forty years before.

The Roman Catholics had, in 1850, one church for 18,977, in 1870 one for 10,130 inhabitants; in 1850 one priest for 17,812, in 1880 one for 7844 inhabitants; in 1850 one of the population for 14.50, in 1880 one for 7.88 inhabitants. The greatest gain was between 1850 and 1870. Since the last year the relative gain has been very small.

The immense disparity between the Evangelical and Liberal churches makes further comparison unnecessary, but comparison is still in place of the relative progress of the Evangelical and Roman Catholic churches. First, the increase of 2584 churches, which the Roman Catholics returned in the twenty years, from 1850 to 1870, is small in the face of the increase of 21,617 Evangelical churches, in the same period. The percentage of the increase of Roman Catholic priests, from 1850 to 1880, is much greater than the Evangelical ministers; but the actual increase of the increase of the whole body of ministers, is an increase of 41,315 Evangelical ministers. In the period of the largest Roman Catholic immigration, from 1850 to 1870, the increase of the Evangelical churches was 157,408 larger than the increase of the whole Roman Catholic population; in the last ten years (1870 to 1880) it was 1,625,237 greater, and in the whole thirty years, from 1850 to 1880, it was 1,785,655 greater. The increase of single classes of Protestant ministers, as shown by men of Baptists and Methodists, has far exceeded the whole increase of Romanism.

The evangelical population was, in 1800, 24.96 per cent., in 1880, 70.003 per cent. of the whole population; the Roman Catholic population has risen in the same time from .02 per cent. to 12.68 per cent. of the whole population, and the non-evangelical population, including Roman Catholics, Liberals and those of no church, has fallen from 75.04 per cent. to 30.00 per cent.

Dr. Dorchester, carrying on his calculations, finds the same preponderance in favor of evangelical Protestant education, but we have not room to follow him further.

BIBLE REVISION.

While so much is being written and published on the subject of the "New Version" it may not be uninteresting to remind our readers of some incidents connected with earlier attempts to revise the sacred books. We may preface our article by a remark of Blaise Pascal, that the "history of Bible revision illustrates two things, the greatness and littleness of man." The attempt by one man to change phraseology, which had been consecrated by use, showed the hero, while the criticisms offered showed the littleness of man—men who knew nothing of Greek or Hebrew indulging in the severest censures because words in these languages were rendered differently from previous versions.

comparing it with the original Hebrew. Jerome anticipated the opposition which his work would encounter. In his preface he asks: "Who, whether learned or unlearned, when he takes up the volume and finds that what he reads differs from the flavor he has once tasted (so mighty is the power of blind custom), will not immediately raise his voice and pronounce me guilty of forgery and sacrilege for daring to add, to change, to correct anything in the ancient books?"

The change of one word in Jonah made very near ruining the book. A bishop who read it in his congregation would have lost his congregation, but he immediately hid aside the new version and resumed the old. It was the word *kikayon*—gourd—which Jerome was charged to vary. The word was of uncertain signification, and, according to Smith's Biblical dictionary, should, after all, be rendered *palm christi*. When Jerome's version first saw the light it was most unmercifully criticised. Even Damasus, who had requested its author to prepare it, did not dare to defend it; and the most learned of all the fathers of that century, Augustine, looked upon it with suspicion. It was two centuries before it came into general use as the Latin Vulgate. The English Bible of the Roman Catholics, commonly called the Douay Bible, was translated from the Latin text of Saint Jerome.

Let us now look at the manner in which what is called our present "authorized version" was received. It was undertaken at the suggestion of King James by a select number of the most learned and competent scholars in England in 1604, and the work completed seven years later. At first this was received with a little favor by the English as Jerome had been by the Latins. We quote from Dr. Lightfoot:

"It seems now to be an established fact (as far as any fact in history which involves a negative can be regarded as established) that the revised version never received any final authorization either from the ecclesiastical or from the civil powers; that it was not sanctioned either by the houses of parliament, or by the houses of convocation, or by the king of council. The bishop's Bible continued to be read in churches; the Geneva Bible was still the familiar Bible of the fireside and closet. Several years after the appearance of the revised version, Bishop Andrews, though himself one of the revisers, still continued to quote from an older Bible." It was during the turbulent period of the commonwealth, when all civil and ecclesiastical powers were in a state of commotion, that the new revision came into general use; and its superior merit has enabled it to retain its hold upon the English speaking peoples. A century hence will be time enough to determine whether the English revision of 1611 or 1881 shall be the one in common use.

The Literary Institute at Chattanooga, having proved so successful, Rev. Dr. Deacons, of the Church of the Strangers, has opened a similar summer school at Warwick, New York. To a reporter Dr. Deacons said:

The old state of things was that students should attend old and endowed universities that had settled teachers. From the times of the Greek philosophers learning was hoarded and guarded, and men went through much tribulation, at great cost, to obtain knowledge. There were exotic doctrines for the masses and esoteric for the select class. The same thing has been true of religion; there has been a close corporation, sacerdotal, guarding religion, giving the common people a little teaching in such morals as made them more subservient to their rulers, but reserving the highest experiences for the elect. It is proposed to have philosophy and religion no longer enshrined as goddesses in secret sacred places, but going down among the people as twin angels bearing God's blessings. The current questions which interest any class of persons ought to be discussed before the people by men of highest moral character and acknowledged abilities, and not left to tyros in science or in religion.

The Warwick school will have a series of lectures, embracing eleven days, and after the lecture any person present will be allowed to question the lecturer. Nothing need go unchallenged, but every question may be discussed fairly. The lecturers are not all of one school. There is a great diversity among them. We shall allow the largest latitude to questions by men of philosophy and religion no longer enshrined as goddesses in secret sacred places, but going down among the people as twin angels bearing God's blessings. The current questions which interest any class of persons ought to be discussed before the people by men of highest moral character and acknowledged abilities, and not left to tyros in science or in religion.

We hope there are enough intelligent and thoughtful men and women in the country to sustain us. Money making has not entered into our plans.

WHEN a new administration is inaugurated in Washington the crowds of office-seekers flocking to that city reminds one of the locusts of Egypt. Every officer of the government and every one supposed to have influence with the heads of departments is besieged and button-holed and importuned to use his influence in favor of different applicants until public men dread to appear upon the streets of the city. A reform is demanded. An exchange says:

It is stated, apparently upon good authority, that even before the attempted assassination of the president a majority of the cabinet were so burdened by office-seekers that they were convinced that the government could no longer be carried on under the old system, and it is now declared that the secretaries are a unit in their desire for some form of civil service reform. The pressure for place was so persistent during the spring that the chief officers

of the government were fairly swamped by it and unable to attend to the necessary duties of their positions. The evil had, in fact, grown to such proportions that it would probably have cured itself even if the bullet from Guitierrez's pistol had not started the nation into a sudden comprehension of its enormity. Meanwhile the system of examination of candidates for clerkship is working very successfully in the New York custom house. At the very outset it secures the beneficial result of discouraging all political "bummers" and hangers-on, who are not able to face even the simplest requirements of such a test. It relieves the responsible heads of departments of the undue pressure which makes office-holding a perpetual strain upon character, and it effects an immense economy of time. We are, of course, at the very threshold of this reform, but there is no doubt that so far as they go these examinations have proved very successful attempts to solve some of the difficulties of the problem.

To separate church and state is one thing; to separate state and religion is another. We presume there is not a thoughtful Christian in the land who would not regard union of church and state as the greatest calamity that could befall Christianity and our present civilization. At the same time, they would consider that surrender of that sense of moral obligation which regards the will of God as the basis of all law would be a fearful calamity. "No help me God" involves moral issues which will leave a chasm were these words swept from the human soul. When man loses all sense of his accountability to God, he will soon forget his obligations to man.

How to educate the masses is a question that just now excites a good deal of attention. Speaking of substituting church schools in the place of the present free school system, a writer in the New York Advocate says:

Still let us try the parochial substitute and see how that would work. Perhaps, after all, it would prove better. In lieu of the present arrangement, let us suppose the school fund divided *pro rata* among the churches to carry on schools of their own sort. We can see how a few of the great denominations of the country might be able to organize their schools and conduct them with more or less success. But while the weaker denominations, sparsely scattered, with scarce numerical strength in a county or congressional district to make a school? What of those churches whose organization is so loosely constructed as to yield no denominational unity? What of the hundreds of thousands in this country who have no church? What of the Tom "Kaganullin's" and nobody's children whose names in the great cities is legion? Yet this is the logical outcome of a divided fund, and what it would come to were an attempt made by the state in favor of a single church, if not immediately, then certainly ultimately.

HOUSTON IN THE FIELD.—It will be seen by the advertisement of another column that Houston presents her claims as a candidate for the location of the medical branch of the State University. The proximity of Houston to the coast, the fact that she is the chief railroad center in the state, with her large population and her important commercial interests, are among her claims for the location.

CADDO GROVE AND PEAK CORRES before the voters of Texas as another candidate for the location of the state university. With six railroad lines in full view and four depots in the radius of five miles, with good health, a moral and sober community, fine water and good building material, Caddo Grove submits her claims to the voters of Texas.

MONTGOMERY FEMALE COLLEGE.—This institution is located at Christiansburg, Va., Mrs. O. S. Pollock, principal. It opens its next session September 13. With a full faculty, elegant buildings, handsome grounds, beautiful scenery, and in a healthy region, it presents unusual claims to persons desiring to place their daughters in a first-class institution. The terms are very favorable and the references unexceptionable. See the advertisement in another column.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.—We have received the Register of this institution for the years 1880-81. During the past session there have been ninety-five students in attendance. They were from twenty-eight counties of the state, and two from other states. In addition to the preparatory school, there are the schools of mental and moral philosophy, of natural science, of Latin, of Greek, of English, of history and political economy, of modern languages, the commercial school and school of music. The healthful location, high standard of scholarship and able faculty give special claims to this institution. Copies of the Register can be obtained by addressing Rev. F. A. Mood, D. D., Georgetown, Texas.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The register of the Southwestern university for 1880-81 indicates a remarkable degree of prosperity. There were in attendance the past session one hundred and sixty-nine students. Their average age was nineteen years and six months. They were from eighty-six towns and counties of the state, with two from other states. The university embraces the following schools: School of Mental and Moral Philosophy; of Natural Science; of Latin; of Greek; of Pure and Applied Mathematics; of English; of History and Political Economy; of Modern Languages; a commercial school, a school of music, and a preparatory school. Its curriculum will compare with the first institutions of the land. Its location is noted for its healthfulness, and with its able faculty and admirable government, it will command a very large share of public confidence and patronage.

MILLERSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE, Bourbon county, Ky., is a Southern school. The president is a Southern by birth, by rearing, by education and by sentiment. The teachers are all Southern in sentiment and with the exception of those born in Europe, were born and raised in the South. Believing the Southern to be the highest type of civilization this continent has seen, the young ladies are trained according to the Southern ideas of delicacy, refinement, womanhood, religion and propriety; hence we offer a first-class female college for the South and solicit Southern patronage.

A year or two in our more bracing climate at the critical period of development from girlhood into young womanhood, will be to girls of the farther south, of incalculable benefit, by the foundation it will lay for a more vigorous physical constitution.

By sending from home to school the advantages of travel are combined with instruction and competent judges pronounce them but little if any inferior in importance and benefit.

Special attention given to manners and morals.

Most emphatically do we object to the anti-Southern practice of MIXED SCHOOLS, and of sending girls to boys' schools to be educated. Those who do so have none to blame but themselves if their daughters are rude, masculine and generally un ladylike. Law schools are the proper places to make lawyers, medical schools to make doctors, agricultural schools to make farmers. Send your daughters, then, to a superior school for young ladies, if you would have them young ladies indeed—educated, educated and refined.

Send for catalogue full of information to George T. Gould, D. D., Tyler, Texas.

WACO FEMALE COLLEGE.—This well known institution of learning opens its next session September 19. It remains under the presidency of Rev. Samuel P. Wright, A. M., whose reputation as a superior educator is well established. An experienced faculty has been selected with more than ordinary care. Special attention will be given to the music department. The health of Waco and its accessibility by rail give it special claims. For further information address the president at Waco.

RANDOLPH MACOS COLLEGE, at Ashland, is the oldest Methodist college in the United States, having been chartered in 1830 and organized in 1832. It begins its next session September 15. It has a complete course of classical instruction and gives a full eclectic course of instruction in all branches of liberal education. Ashland is well known for good health, and being easy of access and its terms liberal, presents special claims to parents and guardians in search of an institution of superior merit in which to place their sons or wards.

Gen. Lewis. This eminent teacher has won new laurels this year as a disciplinarian. The students of Marvin college know what law and order mean, and they have a manly bearing, because of the spirit impressed upon them by this man, who was born to manage the young.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of R. B. Garnett, cistern builder. Wells and "under-ground" cisterns are fast giving way to those of pure hemlock cypress. The latter being much cheaper, both as to building and repairing. When proper material is used they will last almost as long as Mr. Garnett uses special care in selecting timber for cisterns shipped for the interior, and strictly guarantees every one sold. See price list in another column.

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED.—We refer teachers and school trustees desiring to secure an experienced teacher in the usual English branches, Latin, painting, oil and water colors, pencil and crayon drawing, pastel and wax work, to the advertisement of Miss F. T. Lewis, of Crockett, Texas. She is prepared with references.

We desire to call attention to a most excellent article of food for infants and children, called "Imperial Granum," a simple, chemically pure product of winter wheat, in all cases of children teething and summer ailments, the writer, from personal knowledge, most heartily recommends it. A noted physician ordered it for a child of the writer, when very low with dysentery, in place of all medicine, and it effected a complete cure.—N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.

Missionary Map. We are in receipt of a map of our China mission, which has been prepared with great care and has been lithographed under direction of the Kansas City Woman's Missionary Society. We are under obligations to the good ladies for preparing a map which at once gives an intelligent view of our mission field, the great empire, and which appeals so powerfully to all the missionary zeal that is within us. As the eye rests on the missionary stations dotting the map, representing the region round about Shanghai, we realize over the map the spread of the work, but when we turn to the map of "China Proper" beside it, we realize that we are but on the border of that empire, with its hundreds of millions of souls awaiting the reception of the gospel of Christ. The map also contains in places of the great empire, with the different districts, stations they are serving, the population of the several cities, the number of native pastors, Bible women, churches, parsonages and schools. A supply of these maps have been sent to the missionaries, for sale at fifty cents each. We have secured one for our private library, and shall gather fresh missionary inspiration every time we look upon it. We suggest to our good sisters engaged in the work of this world, that this will be of great value in these movements. Each society should have one. A China mission map should be in every Sunday-school and Bible class. Let the children and the parents, and the teachers, and the preachers, see what our church is doing in this field, white unto the harvest.

Our old friend the Art Journal is as welcome to our table as are the flowers of spring. The current number is good. The advice about lamp-pots deserves attention. It is pleasant to know they can be utilized other ways than by sticking embossed pictures thereon, otherwise called decorating. Let us ask attention for the engraving of the woman and child resting on a common on their way to a distant town. We congratulate Messrs. Cussell, Potter and Galpin on the success of their endeavor to present the public with a first-rate art periodical at so low a price as \$3 per annum.

TYLER is a candidate for the location of the State university, without the school. The president is a Southern by birth, by rearing, by education and by sentiment. The teachers are all Southern in sentiment and with the exception of those born in Europe, were born and raised in the South. Believing the Southern to be the highest type of civilization this continent has seen, the young ladies are trained according to the Southern ideas of delicacy, refinement, womanhood, religion and propriety; hence we offer a first-class female college for the South and solicit Southern patronage.

Drouth threatens destruction of the corn crop in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois.

HAVE YOU DECIDED WHAT SCHOOL TO PATRONIZE? If not, we can give you the names of the best schools in the South...

PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. THOS. GOGGAN & BRO., of Galveston, Texas.

THOS. GOGGAN & BRO., of Galveston, Texas. are selling PIANOS and ORGANS at prices that defy competition...

CHICKERING AND WEBER PIANOS, AND THE EMERSON, the Favorite and Popular Parlor Piano, are their leaders.

MASON & HAMLEN, PELOUBET, SHONINGER and STORV & CAMP ORGANS they sell at prices that defy competition...

THOS. GOGGAN & BRO. have orders out to European manufacturers for over 500 pianos, 2000 organs and 2000 musical instruments...

THOS. GOGGAN & BRO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Pianos and Organs, and Importers of Musical Instruments.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. has been introduced by Academy of Medicine of London...

Address: English Medical Institute, No. 715 Olive Street, New Orleans. For sale in Galveston by J. J. SCHOTT & CO.

GEO. P. FINLAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, (Room No. 6, Beysmersehoffer Building), GALVESTON, TEXAS.

TRINITY HALL, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY. A thorough Home-school for girls. Varied advantages of the highest order.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER well qualified to teach the English language, Latin, Painting in oil and water colors...

Waco Female College, WACO, TEXAS. This institution opens its next Session September 19, 1881.

WE GIVE PROOF! Alta Fruit and Vegetable Preservative. PRESERVES FRUITS, VEGETABLES, GREEN CORN, GRAPES, etc.

NORTH TEXAS Female College, Sherman, Texas. For the Higher Education of Woman.

Monday, Sept. 5, 1881. The Faculty is equal to that of any institution of the kind in the South...

NORTH TEXAS Female College, Sherman, Texas. Judge I. M. O'NEAL, President.

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Texas Methodism. WINCHESTER CONFERENCE. WINCHESTER, Fayette county, August 1.—The third quarterly conference for Winchester circuit is over.

CHAPPELL HILL, July 28.—Bro. Alexander is still improving; hopes are entertained of his final recovery.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE. FARMER, Young Co., July 27.—Weather very dry; stock water very scarce.

COMANCHE, Comanche Co., Aug. 3.—I closed my meeting at Bro. Holmes's on Sunday last, Monday night.

CHURCH NOTES. GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Sugar loaf, Post oak branch, 1st Sunday in September.

ST. JAMES, Harrison county, July 28.—I have just closed a meeting at this place which lasted ten days.

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my protracted meeting next Saturday at Pleasant Grove.—L. C. CHOUSE. LIVINGSTON, Polk county, August 4.—I have just closed a four days' meeting at Union chapel.

CALEDOONIA, Rusk county, July 28.—Bro. J. S. Mathis has just closed a good meeting at Caledonia, preached on Monday night.

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STOCK STATEMENT. This day last. On shipboard—For Gt. Brit. 80 625 For France 100 100 For other Foreign Ports 100 100 For Consular Ports 100 100 In Compression 100 100 Total stock 1000 1000

COTTON. This day last. Low Ordinary 7 7 Good Ordinary 8 8 Middling 9 9 Good Middling 10 10 Low Orleans 11 11

NEW YORK FUTURES. August 12.07 September 12.07 October 12.07 November 12.07 December 12.07 January 12.07 February 12.07 March 12.07 April 12.07 May 12.07 June 12.07 July 12.07

LIVERPOOL FUTURES. August 6.12 6.12 September 6.12 6.12 October 6.12 6.12 November 6.12 6.12 December 6.12 6.12

THE GENERAL MARKET. Quotations represent wholesale prices have to be charged. AMMUNITION—Powder, 40 lb. keg, \$6.50. Shot, 25 lb. keg, \$4.50.

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YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL. SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

Next session opens MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1881. For Annual Register or particulars, apply to Prof. SANDERS or F. A. MOOD, Regent.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS. Full session opens, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26. For Annual Register or particulars apply to Prof. S. G. SANDERS or F. A. MOOD, Regent.

MAP OF THE China Missions. M. E. Church, South.

20x27 Inches. Preserved with roller ready to be suspended in school room or parlor. Price, Postage paid, 50 cents. SHAW & BRAYLOCK, Galveston, Texas.

SCOTT'S CHILL AND FEVER ANTIDOTE. The enormous sale last year of this well established Chill and Fever Antidote and the few specimens of every kind below stamp is proof of its value.

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WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA. OPENING SEPTEMBER 20, 1881. One of the First Schools for Young Ladies in the United States.

THE LATEST AND MOST IMPORTANT INVENTION IN COTTON GINS, THE PHOENIX GEARED GIN, Combining Lightness of Draft, Positive Motion of the Brush Cylinder, Great Capacity, Extra Quality of Sample.

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Texas Christian Advocate.

Marshall District Conference.

Marshall district conference met in Mincola June 30, 9 a. m. Rev. S. W. Turner, P. E., in the chair. Three members were present, embracing eight out of eleven pastors. Religious services were conducted by the president.

On motion, J. F. Riggs was elected secretary.

At the suggestion of the president, the disciplinary questions were taken up separately, and disposed of in their order in open conference. On the spiritual state of the church, the reports from many of the churches were encouraging.

The church was dedicated Sunday, July 3, and will long be remembered as solemn and impressive, giving life to the best impulses of the soul in the worship of the true and living God.

A special committee on education gave an able and cheering account of S. W. University and Alexandria institute, which was ordered to be published in the Advocate.

The learning of the university is baptized in the school of Christ, and is pre-eminently the most important factor of our national education.

Henderson was selected as the place for holding the next district conference. The following delegates and alternates were elected: Rev. B. W. Brown, W. A. Everett, W. A. Pope, W. R. Downes.

Alterations—Rev. W. F. Martin, J. R. Heatsell, L. L. Holt, J. W. Barnett. The interest and reports from the various churches indicate a just appreciation of its merits as a family newspaper and an important and indispensable auxiliary in every department of church work.

Our Report to the Auxiliaries of the W. M. S., N. W. T. C., M. E. C., S.

The daily sessions, from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m., by the association, gave very little time for the course. The ladies of St. Louis, to afford an opportunity for cultivating the acquaintance of their guests, prepared elegant collations in the parlor of St. John's church.

that accompanied them. Wednesday afternoon the delegates attended a brilliant reception given to our president by Mrs. Fuller, the worthy daughter of Dr. W. A. Smith, of Virginia conference, and her beautiful niece, Miss Morrison, a young and wealthy orphan.

JUVENILE SOCIETIES. A pleasing feature of the business of the society was a presentation of the youthful representatives of two juvenile societies. Miss Emma Moore, president of the Baptist Church of St. Louis, aged fourteen, and Maud Ellis,

treasurer of the "Lambs of the Fold," of Lumbago, Texas, a miss of nine, who presented with her report a petition for entitling the children's societies to the right of sending their own delegates to the annual meetings of the Executive association, on the principle of "no taxation without representation."

Thursday morning the business of the association was suspended to accept an invitation from the ladies of the church for an excursion.

The delegates assembled at St. John's church at 8 a. m., where carriages were waiting to convey us through the city and its environs. From the church we crossed the river, containing three delegates and a citizen as chaperon, proceeded to Tower Grove Park, where nature and art blend their varied beauties in one picturesque whole.

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LONDON is overrun this week with international congresses. August 1, the fifth session of the Pharmaceutical congress opened. The United States has a fair representation.

The English law-makers have a new law which takes effect September 1, the intention of which is to protect sailors. A similar act will be passed in the next United States congress.

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CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH AND BOWELS. GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, PILES & C. PRICKLY HEAT BITTERS. MEYER BROTHERS & CO. ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.

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.

J. S. BROWN & CO., Hardware Merchants. STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Offer Interior Merchandise 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, Grates, Wagon and Buggy Materials, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brakes, Rubber Belting, and the Largest Assortment of TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

JNO. W. WICKS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENT. NO. 11 TREMONT STREET, GALVESTON. IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. FARM MACHINERY, Etc. Gullett's Improved Light Draft Cotton Gin, Self-Feeders and Condensers, Brook Improved Cotton Press, Simmon's Friction-Geared Steam Press, Coleman Corn Mills, New Economizer Engines, Skinner Engines, Victor Wagon Scales, New Buckeye Mowers, Etc., Etc.

MRS. JOHN GAUCHE, MOREAU BUILDING, CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA. Importer and Dealer in CHINA GLASS AND EARTHENWARE. Looking-Glasses, Looking-Glass Frames, Table Cutlery, Silverware, Knives, Wares, Tea and Hardware, Clocks, Branch House, 116 1/2 Chartres St.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT. AUTHORIZED EDITION, with complete history of the revision, and tables of variations, etc. Agents receive 40% commission on all sales. Terms: Cash on delivery. Address: PUBLISHERS, THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, 100 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG AMERICAN LINIMENT. CURES HEAD-ACHE, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, INFLAMMATION, FETTER, PAIN OF ANY KIND, INSECT BITES, CHILLS, BLINDS, TOOTH ACHES. FOR HORSES & CATTLE. THE BEST GENERAL LINIMENT. Also, for Scram Worm in Stock. In use four times as far as Ordinary Liniments. Price 25 Cents. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. C. F. BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Proprietors, 87 Maiden Lane, New York.

THE NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL SONG BOOK HEART AND VOICE. Edited by W. F. SHERWIN, DR. GEO. F. ROOT and J. R. MURRAY, Special Contributors. The publishers believe that in the preparation of HEART AND VOICE, they have secured a combination of Strong & Popular Authors. HEART AND VOICE contains 175 pages of music larger than the ordinary size, handsomely printed on fine, toned paper, handsomely and durably bound in leather. Price \$2.00 per copy, by express, 35 cents by mail. A single specimen copy (board cover) mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

HEART AND VOICE will be supplied by all book and music dealers at publishers' prices. JOHN CHURCH & CO., No. 5 Union Square, CINCINNATI, O., New York.

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Blancard's PILLS. Address: J. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Address: J. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

Texas Christian Advocate.

Immigration Dangers.

July 27, in the national conference of charities, in session at Boston, the evils arising from our immense immigration were discussed. Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, of New York, secretary of the committee on that subject, made a report in which he stated that the committee was of the opinion that, in order to protect ourselves from the importation being forced upon us of Europe's criminal and pauper classes, immigration should be supervised by national legislation; and it was urged as a duty of the conference that the matter should be brought to the attention and action of congress in December. Mr. Hoyt stated that early action is expected on the part of New York's representatives in congress, and appealed to similar promptitude throughout the states represented in the conference. Indiscriminate legislation, Mr. Hoyt said, was not desired. The duty we owe to the vast army of emigrants who come here for the honest purpose of earning honest livings, is a most sacred one, and should be carefully fulfilled. It is, however, against the dishonest, incompetent, shiftless, and, indeed, the criminal class, not only open immigration, but also the importation into our midst of not only European cities, but oftentimes forced—it is against burdening ourselves with such masses that we should protest. Hon. George S. Robinson, secretary of the conference, stated that it is not only an acknowledged fact, but it is an acknowledged fact that helps paupers are sent by foreign countries who desire to be relieved of the burden of their support, and that some legislation must be had to restrain such immigration. It was also stated that the evil is not confined to the seaboard states, but it is a burden to the border states.

Colored Population.

The gain in colored population in the Western and Southern States, comparatively, are shown in the following tables. The proportionate increase will be a surprise to many:

Table with 2 columns: State and Population. Rows include Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Total.

In the New England states the colored population in 1870 was 31,732, and in 1880 only 29,074, an increase of 7,342, or 25 per cent. New York and Pennsylvania gained during the decade 32,910, or 23 per cent. If we allow these Western states a normal increase of 25 per cent., or more than two Middle states, there ought to have been within their borders 190,268 negroes in 1880, whereas they had 229,435, which would leave only 39,368 to be accounted for by the exodus.

According to statistics just completed, there was collected on spirits last year, \$67,153,974; for 1880, \$61,185,508, an increase of \$5,968,466. On tobacco the internal revenue tax for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, amounted to \$12,854,991; for 1880 it was \$38,750,140. The tax on fermented liquors for 1881 was \$13,700,241; for 1880, \$12,829,802, an increase of \$870,438. The banks contributed for the fiscal year of 1881, \$3,752,208; for 1880, \$3,250,985, an increase of \$501,223. The penalties show a decrease of \$152,645. The increase from all sources over previous years was \$11,247,586.

The commissioner of internal revenue finds that the gross amount of average deposits of state and private banks and bankers for the twelve months ending May 31, 1881, was \$585,657,421, against \$469,124,384 for the preceding twelve months, a gain of \$116,533,037, or a little less than 24 per cent. He also finds that the deposits in savings institutions increased in the same time from \$796,704,336 to \$881,858,393—a gain of \$85,154,057, or nearly 10.7 per cent. The national bank deposits, with which the commissioner of internal revenue has nothing to do, increased in the same time from \$900,000,000, in round figures, to \$1,110,000,000—a gain of \$210,000,000, or a little more than 23.3 per cent.

The war against telegraph poles has been inaugurated in Washington, where the Mutual Telegraph Company has been ordered by the commissioner of the District of Columbia to take down its poles. Similar orders will be issued to the other telegraph companies as soon as the necessary act can be got through congress. Philadelphia and Chicago have already passed anti-telegraph pole laws and propose to enforce them.

On the 8th, the congregation of the Fourth Methodist church, New York, were disturbed by the smell of gas and some other offensive odor. The police forced open the door of the Sunday-school library and found the dead and decomposed body of the sexton, J. B. Osborne. The stove was empty, and the all the pipes broken. It is thought the sexton succumbed by suffocation.

The ninth annual session of the American Public Health association will be held in Savannah, Ga., to begin November 29th, and continue until December 23d. The meeting will be of intense interest.

Mrs. Dukes, of Colfax, Indiana, had running sore on her ankle for two years. "Lindsay's Blood Searcher" cured it.

The Yorktown Centennial.

The Yorktown celebration begins, under the auspices of the Centennial association, on the thirteenth of October, and continues until the eighteenth, when the national ceremonies begin. Congressman Goodie, president of the association, will deliver the opening address, and on the alternate days addresses will be delivered by the secretary of the treasury, Carl Schurz, Frederick R. Couderc and Prof. Charlier, of New York. Religious services will be conducted on Sunday, the 16th, in the morning, by the Rev. J. J. Kenn, Catholic bishop of Richmond, assisted by the Most Rev. James Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore and primate of the Catholic church in the United States, and in the evening by Rev. John Hall, of New York. The festivities will embrace patriotic plays, concerts, and a national grand review on the 15th. The Moore house, the scene of the capitulation, will be used for the reception of visitors and for the headquarters

of the governor of Virginia. One room will be reserved for the exhibition of Revolutionary relics.

RESTORED FROM A DECLINE.

NORTH GREECE, N. Y., April 25, 1880.—Dear Sir—I feel it my duty to write and thank you for what your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription" have done for my daughter. It is now five weeks since she began their use. She is more fleshy, has more color in her face, no headache, and is in other ways greatly improved. Yours respectfully,

Mrs. MARCELLA MYERS.

An old physician, having noticed that the president has grown away from the never-changing view from the window of his sick room, writes to his paper the suggestion that the president's attendants should place in his bed-room, at a point of view most agreeable to his sight, an enzel, and on it a fresh picture every day. I doubt not the residents of Washington who own fine paintings would gladly lend them for this purpose. I have found in my practice, where an illness lasted long, during which the patient was weak and depressed, and speech was forbidden, that such an arrangement gladdened and interested the patient, and hastened recovery.

"GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY"

"Trade-mark registered" is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night-sweats, bronchitis, coughs, spitting of blood, weakness, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

Several ladies of Bonham, who husbands and brothers take a drop too much, have furnished the saloon-keepers written notification not to sell them any more liquor. The News suggests that if this provision of the law was more generally understood, it would, no doubt, be more frequently taken advantage of.

Unlike other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's

"Pelllets" do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely vegetable no particular care is required while using them. By druggists.

Reports from Mizore, India, state that crops are withering for want of rain and prices of food are going up. Scarcity and suffering is inevitable.

John Dillon has been released from the Kilmainham jail. It is expected he will resume his seat in the house of commons.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, and if allowed to continue, serious results may follow. "DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT" is a pleasant cure. It acts for itching, 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 1st prominent druggists. Thompson, George & Co., Galveston, wholesale agents.

The city of London is soon to enjoy the advantages of a board of trade or chamber of commerce, an institution it has never known. The trade interests of the city have been attended to hitherto by the various guilds, goldsmiths, cloth-weavers, tailors and others. The new organization will contain representatives from all of these guilds.

Letter from Doctor Gould.

You wished me to write of the most interesting things seen in my trip through the Southern States. This fact, which has most excited my curiosity is the wonderful mineral wells in Robertson county. Some of the cures effected by the water upon parties whom I saw for myself were almost beyond belief. I think, therefore, I will be doing you a good service by calling attention to this natural sanitarium. About seven years ago Mr. Frank Wooten bought a little place three miles from Brennon, built him a house and dug him a well. He had picked out a place where he thought water could be found, but on a water-fitch selecting the same place, in a spirit somewhat of perversity, he dug his well in another locality. At the depth of seventy feet an abundant supply of water was reached; but of such water! Travelers thirsting for a drink after their first taste, cursed it and passed on. Flour mixed up with it and baked looked like blackberry roll. Beans boiled in it became hard and rang against the pot as though they had been turned up in metal. The thing being so, it was an impossibility. Soon Wooten left his place in disgust and sought a home elsewhere. The man to whom it was rented had a family of children well known for their ill health. In a short time the neighbors were surprised at their very marked improvement. After a little chicken and hog cholera swept through the neighborhood, and while poultry and pigs of others were dying, those on the Wooten farm were entirely exempt. So marked was this exemption, and so well known was the utterly disgusting taste of the water, that the neighbors naturally attributed the effect to the minerals in the water. As a consequence the water was taken all through the neighborhood and administered to the sick with an amazing success. Recovery followed with great rapidity. An old negro, troubled for years with bowel derangement, reasoned that if the water would cure hogs and hens it ought to be good for man also. Making a faithful trial, he was permanently cured. Others, seeing the result on him, tried it for different disorders, with invariable success. Soon the woods around the well were filled with campers, drawn by the spreading fame of the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other mineral water can stand. If you have a cough, we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and \$1. If your lungs are sore, chest, or back lame, use Shiloh's Potent Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold by C. W. Preston & Co., druggists, 180 Market street, Galveston, Texas.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful cough medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of cough, croup and bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other mineral water can stand. If you have a cough, we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and \$1. If your lungs are sore, chest, or back lame, use Shiloh's Potent Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold by C. W. Preston & Co., druggists, 180 Market street, Galveston, Texas.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

A marvelous cure for catarrh, diphtheria, canker mouth, and headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious proof of this, or when they were harassed in a very unjust and cruel way by pagan emperors, they nevertheless at no time omitted to conduct themselves obediently and submissively, so that in fact they seemed to vie with their rulers, those in cruelty and those in obedience. This great modesty, this fixed determination to obey, was so well-known that it could not be obscured by the calumny and malice of enemies. On this account those who were going to plead in public before the emperors for any persons bearing the Christian name proved by this argument especially that it was unjust to enact laws against the Christians, because they were in the sight of all men exemplary in bearing according to the laws. Although thus confidently addresses Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, and Lucius Aurelius Commodus, his son: "You allow us, who commit no evil, you, who demean ourselves the most piously and justly of all toward the gods, to be treated as if we were government, to be driven about, plundered and exiled."

A Curiosity.

Yesterday there was to be seen at the store of Dr. J. M. Willis, of this city, a curious and interesting specimen of a willow root, about ten feet long, covered with long hair-like fibres, which give it an appearance of moss, though of a fine quality. These fibres are thickly interwoven and matted together, and from a distance give the root the appearance of a hide. It is about a foot wide and something more than an inch thick, but weighs not more than half a pound. About two years ago Mr. Hand, after using willow wood as a rind for a stick in the ground about ten feet from his cistern. It took root and began to grow. In searching for water the roots found their way to the cistern; and, although it was firmly nailed, which would have been an insuperable obstacle in search of the life-giving fluid. The tender sapling, at first not more than one inch, is now at least six inches in diameter. This is a fine illustration of the power with which everything works out its natural tendency. The willow is a water plant; and to reach water so frail and insignificant an agency as a tiny root fibre has power to burst through the solid masonry. With respect to the willow, the willow is a water plant; and to reach water so frail and insignificant an agency as a tiny root fibre has power to burst through the solid masonry. With respect to the willow, the willow is a water plant; and to reach water so frail and insignificant an agency as a tiny root fibre has power to burst through the solid masonry.

THE DAY KIDNEY PAD

is by far the best remedy for kidney and bladder affections, \$2. of all druggists. Children's Pad, \$1.50. The pastoral letter of Archbishop McCabe speaks of infidelity on a continent of Europe and the danger of its spread to Ireland. He regards the land ill as a measure which competent men will greatly approve.

Texas, or to Dr. J. M. Willis, of this city, for pamphlet giving full particulars. I do not think that any who shall try the water will be disappointed. —T. GOLDB.

During the month of July there were 153 fires in this country, and the property destroyed was valued at \$6,800,000, or an average of nearly \$45,000 loss by each fire. The most destructive of the month's fires were those at Tompkins, \$200,000; Adams, Mass., \$100,000; Spring City, Pa., \$100,000; Louisville, Ky., \$100,000; Cincinnati, \$1,000,000 and \$225,000; East Saginaw, Mich., \$175,000; Syracuse, N. Y., \$100,000; New Orleans, La., \$107,000; Look Haven, Pa., \$100,000; Lebanon, Tenn., \$100,000; Whitehall, Mich., \$100,000; and Philadelphia, \$150,000. Not to specify 21 other fires where the loss ranged between \$50,000 and \$100,000 each.

THE PAPER'S ENCAPSULATION.

The full text of the encyclical letter of Pope Leo XIII, bearing date of July 29, 1881, has been given to the press. As this is an authoritative statement of the doctrine of the Catholic church holding that the divine right of kings and the relation of the church to the civil power, a synopsis of this letter will be of great interest to our readers. It assumes in the outset that all movements on the part of the people are the offspring of the long and bitter war between the divine authority of the church, and the relation of the church to the civil power, a synopsis of this letter will be of great interest to our readers. It assumes in the outset that all movements on the part of the people are the offspring of the long and bitter war between the divine authority of the church, and the relation of the church to the civil power, a synopsis of this letter will be of great interest to our readers.

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of their states by giving that liberty to the church which can not be taken away without injury and ruin to the commonwealth.

It would re-establish the former relations between church and state, and propose the following basis: The church of Christ, indeed, can not be an object of suspicion to rulers nor of hatred to the people, for it urges rulers to follow justice, and in nothing to decline from their duty, while at the same time it strengthens and in many ways supports their authority. All things that are of a civil nature the church acknowledges and declares to be under the power and authority of the ruler, and in those things, the judgment of which belongs for different reasons both to the sacred and civil power. The church wishes that there should be harmony between the two so that in injurious contests may be avoided. As to what regards the people, the church has been established for the salvation of all men, and has ever loved them as a mother. This custom which the church has ever had of deserving well of mankind is notably expressed by St. Augustine when he says: "The church teaches kings to study the welfare of their people and people to submit to their kings, showing what is due to all, and that to all it due charity and to no one injustice." (De Morib. Eccl. lib. i., cap. 80.)

The letter closes with an appeal to patriarchs, primates, archbishops and bishops of the Catholic world to use every industry in averting the dangers and evils to human society. It says: "Let the people be frequently urged by your authority and teachings to fly from the forbidden sects, to abhor all conspiracy, to have nothing to do with sedition, and let them understand that not in any way after their faith. But rulers render a reasonable service and a generous obedience. And as it is God who gives safety to kings" (Paul ex lib. 11), grants to the people "to rest in the beauty of peace and in the tabernacles of confidence and in wealthy repose." (Levi, xxxiii, 18). It is to Him that we must pray, beseeching Him to incline all minds to uprightness and truth, to calm angry passions, to restore the long-wished-for tranquility to the world.

It closes as follows: That we may pray with greater hope; that we take our intercessors and protectors of our welfare the Virgin Mary, the Great Mother of God, the help of Christians, and protector of the human race; St. Joseph, her chaste spouse, in whose charge the whole church greatly trusts, and the princes of the apostles, Peter and Paul, the guardians and protectors of the Christian name, and meanwhile, in token of the divine favor, we most lovingly grant in our Lord to all you, venerable brethren, to the clergy and people committed to your ability our apostolic benediction.

THE PAPER'S ENCAPSULATION.

The California Republican organs express the opinion that the next congress will have to proceed at once to regulate by appropriate legislation, the immigration of Chinese laborers. They think the treaty, recently ratified has some loose joints in it, and loop-holes which will be taken advantage of by the alienated. This is true with respect to the clause which gives the United States power to regulate the coming of Chinese laborers only. The advantage is clearly with the Chinese. They can pour into the country in limitless numbers so long as they are not laborers. There is quite a loophole there, certainly.

Let the poor sufferers from female complaints take courage and rejoice that a painless remedy has been found. We refer to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is prepared at 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Send to Mrs. Pinkham for particulars.

Three thousand people met at Rome, August 7th to make a demonstration in favor of the abrogation of the Papal guarantee laws. After some speeches a resolution was introduced declaring the abrogation of the laws indispensable. The police delegate present refused to allow the question to be put. Addresses were read from Garibaldi, Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo.

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of their states by giving that liberty to the church which can not be taken away without injury and ruin to the commonwealth.

It would re-establish the former relations between church and state, and propose the following basis: The church of Christ, indeed, can not be an object of suspicion to rulers nor of hatred to the people, for it urges rulers to follow justice, and in nothing to decline from their duty, while at the same time it strengthens and in many ways supports their authority. All things that are of a civil nature the church acknowledges and declares to be under the power and authority of the ruler, and in those things, the judgment of which belongs for different reasons both to the sacred and civil power. The church wishes that there should be harmony between the two so that in injurious contests may be avoided. As to what regards the people, the church has been established for the salvation of all men, and has ever loved them as a mother. This custom which the church has ever had of deserving well of mankind is notably expressed by St. Augustine when he says: "The church teaches kings to study the welfare of their people and people to submit to their kings, showing what is due to all, and that to all it due charity and to no one injustice." (De Morib. Eccl. lib. i., cap. 80.)

The letter closes with an appeal to patriarchs, primates, archbishops and bishops of the Catholic world to use every industry in averting the dangers and evils to human society. It says: "Let the people be frequently urged by your authority and teachings to fly from the forbidden sects, to abhor all conspiracy, to have nothing to do with sedition, and let them understand that not in any way after their faith. But rulers render a reasonable service and a generous obedience. And as it is God who gives safety to kings" (Paul ex lib. 11), grants to the people "to rest in the beauty of peace and in the tabernacles of confidence and in wealthy repose." (Levi, xxxiii, 18). It is to Him that we must pray, beseeching Him to incline all minds to uprightness and truth, to calm angry passions, to restore the long-wished-for tranquility to the world.

It closes as follows: That we may pray with greater hope; that we take our intercessors and protectors of our welfare the Virgin Mary, the Great Mother of God, the help of Christians, and protector of the human race; St. Joseph, her chaste spouse, in whose charge the whole church greatly trusts, and the princes of the apostles, Peter and Paul, the guardians and protectors of the Christian name, and meanwhile, in token of the divine favor, we most lovingly grant in our Lord to all you, venerable brethren, to the clergy and people committed to your ability our apostolic benediction.

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The California Republican organs express the opinion that the next congress will have to proceed at once to regulate by appropriate legislation, the immigration of Chinese laborers. They think the treaty, recently ratified has some loose joints in it, and loop-holes which will be taken advantage of by the alienated. This is true with respect to the clause which gives the United States power to regulate the coming of Chinese laborers only. The advantage is clearly with the Chinese. They can pour into the country in limitless numbers so long as they are not laborers. There is quite a loophole there, certainly.

Let the poor sufferers from female complaints take courage and rejoice that a painless remedy has been found. We refer to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is prepared at 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Send to Mrs. Pinkham for particulars.

Three thousand people met at Rome, August 7th to make a demonstration in favor of the abrogation of the Papal guarantee laws. After some speeches a resolution was introduced declaring the abrogation of the laws indispensable. The police delegate present refused to allow the question to be put. Addresses were read from Garibaldi, Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo.

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