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RING THE ALARM BELL.

REV. R. S. FINLEY, D. D.

The city is on fire and a gang of burglars are shouting, "A false alarm! A false alarm!" But these burglars are the incendiaries, and robbery is their vocation. "No danger!" comes up in muttering tones, with a foreign accent, from a thousand saloons all over the land. Drunkards catch it up and repeat it in guttural tones as they stagger around the corners, or lie in the gutter. Moderate drinkers asseverate there is no cause of alarm, while State, county and city officials—with honorable exceptions—drink their grog and patronize these pest-houses of moral pollution, blood and death, and talk learnedly of constitutional freedom, the rights and franchises of a glorious constituency. If the secular press may be relied on as stating the truth, some of these officials set the example before the youth of the country—not only of saloon patronage, but of downright drunkenness.

A FREE COUNTRY.
guaranteeing the right to each citizen, if he be vile enough, the licensed privilege to open a pest-house of insanity, physical and moral death—to manufacture villainous whisky from poisonous drugs and sell it for money; and poison, debauch, pauperize and kill with slow, but certain death, all who can be enticed to drink the fiendish beverage.

A licensed right, under the seal of the State, to make widows and orphans by the thousand; to induce daily murders all over the State; to fill the State and county prisons; to burden the courts with criminals; and load the country with continuous and increasing taxation! This dear right, it is claimed, is an essential feature of a republican government, and to deny it would be fatal to American individual liberty! The absurdity of this assumption is so patent, and has been demolished so often, that we will not consume time and space in repeating the argument here and now. Moreover, the whisky devil is deaf as an adder and as impervious to moral teachings as the hide of the rhinoceros is impenetrable to the flexible lash of the whip. The strong arm of the law must be invoked as in other crimes of far less magnitude. Why not? Is theft or murder a greater sin against human society than the saloon? The latter leads to, and is the prolific source of both the one and the other. See the daily papers of any week in the year. The history of the saloon is the history of blood, debauchery and crime. Shall this giant of iniquity lift his hateful head and shake his gory locks in the face of Texas and create no shudder, no alarm? Shall political leaders stand up before the citizens—men and women—of this commonwealth to plead the cause of this huge criminal? The greatest criminal in the history of the United States was Charles Guiteau—the murderer of President Garfield; but he met his fate at the end of the hangman's rope. The law was vindicated in the terrible execution of the bloody-handed wretch, and the world approved.

If the turpitude of a crime is to be estimated, measured and weighed by the extent of the damage done to the greatest number, then the huge criminal, Guiteau, if not a little saint, is a little devil of Lilliputian stature, in contrast with a prince of devils, whose giant stature throws a darkening shadow all over the land, draping hundreds of thousands of innocent families in the habiliments of doleful despair, and killing with poisoned madness 75,000 human beings—among whom are federal and State officials—young men and old men, the flower and germinating fruit of American society—annually! No criminal is denied the benefit of counsel, and if he have large sums of money at command he commands the best talent the country affords, with all the arts of bribery in skillful hands. In such a case the chances are on the side of the criminal. Acquittal is—if not a certainty—at least a probability.

We are now in the midst of a most intense excitement growing out of the arraignment of the saloon, alias whisky devil, at the bar of public opinion in Texas. The indictment is based on a true bill found by the grand jury of science and public safety, morality and religion. The form of indictment is here omitted for want of space, while the main features are embraced in this article. The huge criminal is pleroric in purse and commands able counsel in the persons of an ex-congressman, a congressman, a judge of note, all attorneys at law, with a large number of satellites, which will revolve around this attractive centre. It is no secret that the defendant's hope of acquittal centers on bribing the jury on a herculean scale. It is currently reported that the brewery monopoly of northern cities pledges—if need be—\$50,000 for this purpose. It is supposed that the necessities of the case will gauge the size of this corruption fund. These gentlemen—councillors at law—have made a brave beginning, and really promise to be true to their distinguished client by imbibing his spirit and vindicating his nefarious business with an air of candor and a zeal well calculated to impress ignorant persons that they really

believe him to be the very pink of patriotism and virtue. They wash his dirty garments and robe him in the whiteness of innocence, and bow the knee at his shrine, and shout to their fellows, BEHOLD THE GOD OF LIBERTY!

It was not enough to glorify this God of liberty, but to be consistent they must denounce the church and its ministry. The papers report R. Q. Mills as saying with emphasis that "ministers of the gospel are more dangerous to society than any other class of citizens." They have brought more woe, sorrow, loss and ruin to the human family, than any other class of men; and Hancock said, "we'll damn them!" Down with the church and its ministry—the Bible and its God; unfurl the national flag—wave high its glorious stars and stripes; string every fiddle and rosen every bow; clear every billiard table—stack the cards and fill every glass and drink to the health of LIBERTY, UNRESTRICTED LIBERTY.

A free country, where every man can do as he pleases. Illuminate every saloon; wake every band of music to the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner"; let it thunder down the stairways of Tartarus and echo on the adamantine boundaries of Gehenna's domain, until devils clap their hands and send back the shout of liberty—freedom on earth and a jubilee in hell!

Oh, ye whisky orators and abettors, do you fancy that God has abdicated his throne until this battle has ended? or that you can strike a fatal blow at Christianity by striking down the church and its ministry? What folly! What wickedness! No, indeed! The old ship has outlasted many a storm and spreads her canvass to the winds of heaven to day, impelled and undergirded by a motor power as great as that which grinds and guards the mighty spheres that career in space, wheel in their mighty orbits at the bidding of him who made them and started them on their endless race. The mushroom shot from your little saloon blunderbuss—though confidently aimed—shall not pollute her canvass, much less infract her noble hull. She rides grandly the admiration of earth and heaven!

The preachers whom you malign and slander are too deeply rooted in the confidence and the affection of the good people of Texas to feel any uneasiness at your hate. They will not forget you in time to come. The preachers are all prohibitionists—at least if there be an exception I am ignorant of it. Were I to meet a preacher who was on the side of whisky in this contest, I should shudder at his ignorance or his want of piety. The preacher and the saloon are as unconconcilable, antagonistic, as are Christ and Belial, virtue and vice. It may be said that these gentlemen did not mean all they said; they were speaking in the interest of their client. A bad case demands desperate measures. It is true, they don't care whose house is burned so their eggs are roasted.

Reader, buckle on the armour and strike for God, home and country, and save this land of the free and the home of the brave.

TENNESSEE CORRESPONDENCE.

REV. S. M. CERRY.

Next to the churches of Nashville, both in number and in power for good, are the schools. The Methodists were not the leaders in intellectual development in this city fifteen years ago. But after the founding of the Vanderbilt for the training of our sons in the South in higher education, Dr. D. C. Kelley and others resolved to establish a school of the highest grade possible for the benefit of our daughters. We had no buildings, but men enough of means could be found to furnish brick and mortar. But we had to look elsewhere than our own State to secure a man to fill the chair of president. But our bishops and General Conference officers knew the whole Southern Church, and were fortunate in finding a man of skill, ability and experience, willing to work in this open field. He began seven years ago without house or promise of patronage, but the prestige of his success in Alabama drew the first year 104 pupils—17 boarders. The growth has been steady, with an increase each year. The session which closed last night reports 280 pupils, 120 boarders. The last have multiplied sixfold in six years. Fourteen States are represented in the school. Among those who took medals last night I was pleased to see a daughter of Bishop Duncan, of South Carolina, and a motherless daughter of one of the poorest, yet best, circuit preachers of our conference. Dr. Geo. W. F. Price is fortunate in the location of his school on Broad street, which extends to the Vanderbilt grounds, with durable track, street-car communication, enabling his pupils to attend so easily the lectures of the university whenever desirable. A meeting of the board tonight and the founders of the school is called to accept an offer to construct another superb structure this year to accommodate all who may attend. Twice in seven years the school has outgrown its quarters and new buildings have been needed. I have only sons, but for the sake of Southern Methodism, I am glad

that at this educational center we have a school with such a gifted, accomplished president and such an able corps of teachers in the departments of music and literature. But better than these is the religious training and influence wielded by the devout scholastic president, aided by his truly Christian family and teachers. By request of the pupils, Dr. Price preached his own commencement sermon last Sunday, and all agree that it was eminently practical and in every way a superior discourse. It was published in full the day following by one of our dailies. Dr. Winfield, who delivered the address last night, said it was the best sermon for the occasion he ever read. The Arkansas Doctor discoursed in his own way on many things last night, not sparing the evils of the day to which our young people are exposed, novel reading dancing and baseball. A gray-haired man who sat near me said he never heard anything better. He closed with earnest plea for the Bible in all schools. Two to eight years ago I was near an institution of learning for young ladies which drew a large patronage from Texas—among the number of students several of Methodist families. Dancing was taught there. Demoralization was very extensive among our young people; dancing taught at a school claiming to be Christian had much to do with the low state of morals in that county, I think. Let our people patronize our own schools in the South, especially where and when we have schools superior in every respect to others.

The Salvation Army has been at work in Nashville for six months or longer. But the press and pulpit ignored the enterprise completely for several months. But the synod grew to a company, and last Sunday they marched in force through the city to the river at the end of Broad street, the chief central thoroughfare, and in the presence of thousands heard the experience of more than a score of men and women who had been noted characters in wrongdoing hitherto; after their testimony that they had been saved from their sins, they were immersed. How many others have joined them, or whether they baptize in any other way, I could not learn at our preachers' meeting on Monday. One of our dailies, after six months' silence, now warns "the respectable element that the meetings being held by this band of troopers, masquerading under the cloak of a religious organization, is no place for them." The leading editorials today of that excellent paper are: "The Salvation Army," and "Let Us Have a Park." The latter says: "What Nashville needs is a place where respectable people spend Sunday afternoon. Public parks are the only solution." After stating that "there is no community where religion is more prevalent or more earnestly followed than in this," St. Louis and New Orleans are cited as cities where parks and squares are amply provided for the people—easily reached by the people. Alas! for Nashville, when public parks furnish the chief places for our people to attend upon the Lord's day. The editor of that daily is a wise, aged, influential member of our church.

INGERSOLL A PLAGIARIST.

REV. B. V. PHILPOTT, D. D.

In reading the temperance literature of the hour I find here and there allusions to an eloquent passage from a lecture or speech of the somewhat notorious Robt. G. Ingersoll. If my recollections do not fail me I read that passage years ago in a pamphlet put forth by Clark Braden, in which he gave a brief outline of Mr. Ingersoll's history up to the time when he made money and reputation by abusing Christ and whatever was Christlike, and by falsely quoting and representing Bible history of the times of Moses and the prophets. Mr. Braden produced the original of that celebrated passage, as it was in an address of Gen. Neal Dow, (or Mr. Wendell Phillips.) I cannot do this date, and away from my library, say with certainty. Only this I can say, the proofs of Mr. Ingersoll's plagiarism were satisfactory to my mind at the time. I do not think that Mr. Ingersoll should be falsely quoted in the interest of good morals at any point on the whole line; and it has in it the seeming of unkindness if not of outright cruelty, not only to slander him from Mills and Hancock, but actually to put him in an antagonistic attitude to these gentlemen. But it will be answered that Col. Ingersoll, though as a plagiarist, used this passage and gave it great currency by doing so. Well, yes; he could not so successfully serve his purposes and his Master but by stealing some part of the livery of heaven. A man all bad, and grossly bad, without even pretending to some sort of humanitarian goodness, at least sentimentally, could not make the ear of the public; could not make money of irreligious badness, and Mr. Ingersoll knows enough of human nature to know this fact.

Let us try that celebrated passage by its own internal evidences, and whether I am mistaken as to what Mr. Clark Braden says or not, I will show that Mr. Ingersoll is not the author of it. Hear: "It countenances the liar—esteems the blaspheiner." If this be so, then surely

Col. Ingersoll is the last man in the world who should find fault with it; nothing could be better suited to his tastes or his aims. But, to proceed: "It curses God, despises heaven." Then we should suppose that intemperance and Ingersoll, if not born twins, were nursed by the same mother and rocked in the same cradle. Again: "It brings despair, not hope." That is just what Mr. Ingersoll aims at in his lectures. "It ruins morals." Does it? Then we may infer that intemperance and Col. Ingersoll are partners in business, whisky being a silent partner and the Col. being the talking partner, who, by his doctrines, paves the way to the saloon, and by undermining religion, plots the wholesale destruction of morals. "It does all that and more. It murders the soul." What objection could Mr. Ingersoll have to this? He rejects and slanders Christ; shuts the gates of paradise in the face of the Christless soul; would it not be better to "murder it outright?" "The devil's best friend and God's worst enemy." If this be so, and, if (allowed to except the Col.) I reckon it is true, what ground of complaint can Mr. Ingersoll have?

By these quotations I show that Mr. Ingersoll is not the author of the passage from which they are taken; he was pleased with it as furnishing a sort of congeries of short, pithy sentences, were suited to his style of semi-witty sensational oratory, and for that reason and no other, he appropriated it, caring little that it was wholly unsuited to the manner and sentiment of his lectures; and by reason of the meanness of the logical faculty in him experiencing no shock upon the occasion of its contradictory character to his life and labors; it is even possible that he has never seen that right sentiment in any utterances from him are "like a jewel in a swine's snout."

RETROSPECTIVE—No. 14.

REV. DANIEL MORSE.

During the year (1852) we had some revivals and additions to the church; new appointments were made in destitute neighborhoods, where we gave them week day preaching. We had several local preachers who rendered efficient service. We had a good membership at String Prairie and at Yellow Prairie. The writer remembers a watch-night service held in String Prairie, near the residence of Bro. John E. and Rufus Y. King, both of whom are still living. To the writer this was an interesting and profitable service. We had some pious Baptists present who spoke and enjoyed the occasion. We employed the time in singing, praying and relating our Christian experience. The new year came in finding us on our knees imploring divine mercy for errors past, and aid to a more thorough, consecrated life for the incoming year. In Yellow Prairie lived Alexander Thompson, Esq., an intelligent, good man, who loved all the people of God; was devotedly attached to the doctrines and usages of the church of his early choice. I have loved to cherish this good man in my memory. He came to Texas at an early day (1830). He had been an official member of the church in Tennessee, and from the time of his arrival in Texas to the close of his useful life, he was an active member of the Methodist Church.

The editor and the readers of the Advocate may not take it amiss in the writer of these recitals if he copies the following letter addressed to Mr. Thompson in 1853:

My Very Dear Brother:—By a resolution which passed at the second quarterly conference of the Caldwell circuit, held at "Gilliland's," on the San Gabriel, June the 3th, 1853, you were, by that body, relieved from the duties of recording steward, with the understanding that it was in consequence of your advanced age in life and the great inconvenience a regular attendance upon the conferences would subject you. The same resolution made it my duty to address you a letter of courtesy on the subject, expressive of the high appreciation for your past services, and the kind regard the members of the conference entertain for you.

"Permit me to say that I am fully aware that no eulogy from me, or from the conference through me, will add to your standing as a pure patriot, a useful citizen, firm Christian, or uniform Methodist. In these various relations you have been tried and never found wanting. For many years you have served the church faithfully; your house has been open to the weary itinerant; without waiting to be asked you have ever anticipated his wants. Your purse, too, has been laid under contribution in bearing far more than your proportionate part in sustaining the ministers sent to labor in word and doctrine in that part of the Lord's vineyard where your lot has been cast.

"For these kind offices no doubt you have realized the approving smiles of your heavenly Father, who has blessed you temporally and spiritually. May these blessings abide with you through the evening of your life, and a lovely morning dawn upon your enraptured vision in a cloudless world. You will accept this

as a token of respect from your brethren, and believe me your affectionate brother in Christ,

D. M."

"The man who consecrates his hours by vigorous effort, and an honest aim. At once he draws the sting of life and death; He walks with nature, and her paths are peace."

Our brother lived well, died well and rests well. Thank God! we hope to see him again!

Nashville was once a county seat, situated a short distance above the confluences of Little River and the Brazos. There were but few cabins erected before Caldwell was deemed a more eligible site and more central. At the conference of 1852, held at Bastrop (Bishop Paine presiding), the name of Nashville was changed to Caldwell circuit. The year I traveled this circuit money was scarce, but cattle were abundant. Much of the salary was paid in stock, which was better than money. Very few of the members on this charge are still living, while the greater number have crossed the river, where, in the near future, we hope to meet them "over there."

Nearly all who came to Texas from the older States had to pass through an acclimating process, either the first or second year. In 1853 I was left without an appointment on account of personal and family affliction. My health, in the meantime, so far recovered that I was able to fill appointments in my neighborhood, attend quarterly meetings, and assist our preacher at his protracted meetings. Our next annual conference was held at Huntsville, Bishop Andrew presiding. The field of labor assigned me for the year 1854 was the Victoria district, with twelve appointments, extending from the Navidad river to the Rio Grande.

My first appointment was at Gonzales, 80 miles distant from my house; the most remote was 100 miles. The filling of these quarterly appointments necessitated an absence from my family the most of the year. Some account of the work on this district, with a few incidents, will appear in my next retrospective.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S RECIPE FOR LONG LIFE AND GOOD HEALTH.

MARSHALL, TEXAS.

Whatever opinions may be held of some of Mr. Field's legal methods, or of the much-discussed "new code," of his great industry, physical and mental ability and endurance, there is no question. In all he has had no superior at the New York bar. He is now eighty, and like Moses, his eye is not dim and his natural force has not abated. He should, then, have something to communicate as to the best means of preserving health, mental clearness and working force. This is what he is reported to have said:

"My recipe for self-preservation is exercise. I am a firm believer in exercise. I will tell you my mode of life. I am a very temperate man, and have always been so. I have taken care of myself, and as I have a good constitution, I suppose that is the reason I am so well. You must ask the Almighty why I have lived so long and how long I shall live. I am perfectly healthy and strong, and though I have nominally retired from the law, I am busy, as you see, from morning until night. Another reason I am so well is that my mind has always been occupied. I am never idle; in fact, I have no time to be ill."

"When I was a young man I had very severe headaches. In 1840 I bought a horse, and I have not had a headache since. Every morning I arise at six o'clock. I have done so for forty years. I take an ice-cold bath, dress myself, jump on a horse at seven o'clock, and ride for an hour. I then breakfast, and work at my house until eleven o'clock, when I walk down town, a distance of four miles. I remain at my office until three o'clock, then walk home, and dine at six. At seven I sleep for half an hour, after which I am ready for anything. I retire between ten and eleven o'clock. I have done this for over forty years. I attribute my hardihood to horseback riding. Have I even taken a drink? No, sir; never, except a glass of claret at dinner. Like Vere Hyacinthe, I must have my claret at dinner. Whisky, brandy, or any liquid of that kind, I never touch."

"My advice to young men is to get eight hours sleep every night, and drink only chocolate, coffee and tea. The young men of to-day are too fast. The candle cannot burn at both ends and last long. I have never smoked tobacco in any shape or form, and never will. Do as I have done, and you will be strong at eighty, and probably at ninety."

We are glad that Mr. Field advises young men to take exercise. It is going out of fashion, except among athletes. Also, it is good that he advises them to get eight hours' sleep. Most of the maxims about sleep, advising six hours, or at most seven, are drawn from European climates where the nervous system is subjected to much less strain, and where the pace in general is slower. Men who really thrive on six hours' sleep are exceptional. Most who think that they do deceive themselves, mistake perpetual nervous excitement for a natural flow of

spirits, and break down suddenly or early in life.

"Never be idle." By this, we suppose, Mr. Field means not to live an idle, as distinguished from a busy, life; for he rides an hour, sleeps half an hour after dinner, and does not specify work before dinner after his walk home. His recommendation to young men to drink only chocolate, tea or coffee is excellent, and needs only the modification that to some constitutions coffee is much more stimulating than alcohol, and to others tea is especially injurious. To most a moderate use of either is not specially pernicious. Every man must be the judge for himself. Mr. Field's strong testimony against tobacco is worth noting.

"Whisky, brandy, or any liquid of that kind, I never touch." This is valuable testimony from a competent witness. If a list of all the lawyers whom he has known to go down by drink and its associations were subjoined, it would be appalling.

The deadly fly in his pot of ointment is claret for dinner. If it is not necessary or useful to health, why does he use it, and allow his example to be in its favor? If it be, in his opinion, both useful and safe, why does he not say, "Young men should drink only chocolate, coffee, tea, and claret?"

The ice-cold bath requires a peculiar constitution and mode of life to make it wise. He who rides horseback an hour on an empty stomach, and walks eight miles every day, may bear it with impunity, and even be benefited by it; but the average man should not bathe in water much below sixty degrees.

It is of interest that Mr. Field did not begin this course of life till he was nearly forty years old. Many persons would gain a new lease of life if they were to begin gradually to increase their exercise, not attempting much at first, nor without food in the morning.—New York Advocate.

OVERWORK.

It is generally supposed that all classes of people in this country work harder and longer than those of other lands. We hear continually of the breaking down of men under the pressure of their labors, and much good advice is given in the newspapers and elsewhere, the sum of which is that Americans should take more recreation, and give their servants and employes more holidays. This demand is emphasized by the strikes of workmen, the resolutions of labor organizations, the passage of such bills as the Saturday half-holiday bill, and the general tone of a large part of the press. We believe that the idea is erroneous, and that Americans, as a rule, have throughout the year more command of their time, more real leisure, and greater liberty to rest and enjoy recreation than any people in the world. There are a few men in positions of great responsibility who are overworked in perhaps a single direction; they have no change of occupation, and their duties are irksome, and the labor becomes wearisome because of its monotony. There are some classes of workers in cities who are compelled to work for longer hours than they ought, because they can only earn enough to keep soul and body together by such exertions. But with these exceptions, the laborer, whether he work with brain or hands, is favored beyond comparison in this country. Eight hours is not too large a part of the day for a healthy man or woman to work at manual labor, and few farm hands or mechanics average more the year through. For a few months at certain seasons the demand may be made upon them for more hours and harder work, but these times of pressure are more than compensated by long intervals of comparative ease and slack times. The great army of clerks in our cities have their regular vacations, and their hours are not as long nor their duties as exacting as they are in European towns.

When we come to professional men the case is still more striking. The popular physician is perhaps as hard worked as any man among us, but with success he soon relinquishes his night practice to a subordinate, has his regular office hours when patients call on him, and is rarely too busy to make one of a dinner company as occasion offers. He has his summer vacation at the watering place, or his winter trip with some wealthy patient to the South, and as he knows better than any one else how good recreation is for both body and mind, he does not hesitate to practice what he often prescribes.

A prominent Scotch lawyer who was called to this country by an important case, said that nothing struck him more in his experience here than the easy-going way of the members of his profession. The courts adjourned for the day on the death of any prominent lawyer, cases were postponed upon the lightest reasons, office hours were reduced to a minimum, and the delays of justice, proverbial everywhere, seemed to have reached the highest point in this country. When we come to the ministry the same practice holds good. There are some seasons when city clergymen are full of work,

(Continued on eighth page.)

Texas Christian Advocate

MILLS REVIEWED

The Dallas News said that Col. Mills made the greatest speech of his life in his famous anti-prohibition speech at Dallas. This being the case, I want to take up that speech sentence by sentence and see if there is anything in it worthy the consideration of thoughtful men.

Mr. Mills began by saying that "the founders of this government had before them the experience of all the past, and they did it upon the eternal and imperishable fact that in the veins of the Saxon people there ran a blood that was capable of building up governments and preserving the liberties of the people," and refers us to the debates on the Federal constitution for its proof.

Now, who were these men who composed the constitutional convention? Who was the principal debater that carried a joint resolution of the committee through the storm of a three days' debate to a successful issue? John Adams, second president of the United States, the acknowledged head and leader of the Federal party. And it was he, and not Hamilton, who first recommended that senators hold their term of office for life, which recommendation Mr. Mills characterizes as the work of "an intermeddling Protestant priesthood."

Thus we have the principal debater on the Federal constitution against Mr. Mills to start with. But what party was that to which Mr. Adams belonged? The party of George Washington, Father of his country. Really, it does seem that Mr. Mills would, with all his hatred of "an intermeddling Protestant priesthood," put them thus unwillingly in very respectable company.

But who were these men? They were the same men who composed the first Continental Congress. And what did that congress do? Listen: Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1777: "Resolved, That it be recommended to the several legislatures of the United States immediately to pass laws the most effectual for putting an immediate stop to the pernicious practice of distilling grain by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived unless quickly prevented."

Well did Mr. Mills say that there ran in the veins of these men "blood capable of preserving the liberties of the people." Now, I don't know whether Mr. Mills had ever read that Adams and Jefferson and the "founders of this government" had begun this early in the very foundation of this government to lay restrictions on this "pernicious practice," but of one thing I am certain, if his argument is worth anything now, it would have been then; and if he had been there he would doubtless have insulted the honesty of their purposes as he does that of Reagan, Maxey, Culbertson and Herndon to day by the calumny that they were being dictated to by "an intermeddling Protestant priesthood." Remember that that was one hundred and ten years ago. The "pernicious practice" to which they referred was just beginning to excite sober concern; it was millions invested in it where there were only dollars then. Why, this "pernicious practice" was but a baby compared to the giant of to-day. It had not then the ironstone fronts and the mammoth proportions and the remorseless eyes and the ears that were deaf to every cry to human suffering, and the deadened sensibilities, and the calloused heart, and the remorseless appetite and the sicken paraprimalia, and the sparking upholstery, and the mirrored villainy, with its sly and sophistical and its polished bribe, that it has to-day. But these founders of our government, who were capable of preserving the liberties of the people with a statesmanship and patriotism that would accept no bribes, and that always repelled the encroachment of any foe "that threatened the liberties of the people," looked on into the future and foresaw the beneficial effects of the "pernicious practice." They saw that days of degeneracy would come when men would be found who would actually defend it, and hence they put themselves on record by saying that government should do to restrict it. They said that "the greatest evils were likely to be derived from this business unless quickly prevented." Evils to what? Evils to society. There was no apostle of anti-prohibition there to indicate the idea of anything being against the good of society, or to attribute it to the dictation of "an intermeddling Protestant priesthood."

These men—the very men who are quoted as authority in matters of government—thought that society had a right "an inalienable right," if it pleased Mr. Mills—to suppress any evil "that threatened the liberties of the people." Nor did they then suggest that the preachers were "political priests" because they did not suppress the thing by moral suasion. No, indeed; these "founders of our government" knew better how to govern than that; and hence the recommendation to the several legislatures to pass laws. It seems they believed in a little legal suasion. They did not suggest that we regulate either. They said pass laws the most effectual to put an immediate stop to the "pernicious" thing. This is what "our fathers" said. They were pronounced, first, as to the evil; second, as to the right of society to suppress it.

So we had Jefferson and Adams and Hamilton and Madison and the rest with them, and not with the "True Blues" nor their lordly defender. And yet, Mr. Mills quotes Jefferson against prohibition. And what is there in Jefferson's inaugural address that can be tortured into such a construction as Mr. Mills tries to put upon it. Jefferson was talking about a man's quarrel with his neighbor, and the right of a fair and important adjustment of these difficulties by an umpire or by a court of justice; and hence he tells the man that his interests will be protected, but that his rights will be preserved, by an umpire. In other words, that on entering society he does not give up any right that does not infringe upon another's rights, and that the government, through its judiciary, will see to it that he gets his rights. Jefferson was not trying to prove that society had no right to suppress an evil. On the contrary, this is precisely what he did not say, and any man whose mind had not been dazed by his hatred of "an intermeddling Protestant priesthood," could have seen that in this very sentence Jefferson is defending the right of society to govern, to control, to restrict any evil that encroaches upon the well-being of a citizen. He would never have been the leader that he was if he had said society had no right to suppress an evil. A hundred men would have risen up at once to answer him. Adams and George Washington would have called him a com-

munist and an anarchist, and they would have appealed to the history of the past, and the safeguards of the present, and to all the guarantees of civil and political liberty, to his own acts and words, to show that society had its right to regulate her commerce, to protect her citizens in the pursuit of happiness, to quell riots, to put down insurrections, to remove every impediment to an advancing civilization, even to "recommend to the several legislatures of the United States the passage of such laws as would most effectually stop the pernicious practice of distilling grain."

And Jefferson himself would have re-acted the insinuation as a calumny. And yet here is this self-constituted dictator garbling the statements of the dead, that he may torture them into a denunciation of the living. Here he is trying to strain the utterances of men, made a hundred years ago, and made about an entirely different thing, into a defense of the saloons and an onslaught on the church. Verily, if Jefferson were alive to-day, and allowed to plead his own cause, he would make these men wish they had never used his name to prosecute this unholy war.

Mr. Mills next asks if the True Blues are to "cross their hands like Spaniels and acknowledge a government dictated by this Protestant priesthood?"

To which we may reply: (1) That we had been under the impression that the legislature had submitted this question to be voted on by the people. We won't deny the "Blues" the right to vote. But thank God when the votes are counted it will be seen that somebody else besides the preachers have cast in their unbought votes for the amendment. (2) That for a long, long time we have "crossed our hands like spaniels" and submitted to the tyranny of the liquor traffic, dictated by these bosses of the beer-brewers congress; and by the God of our fathers defended, we intend, on the 5th day of August, A. D., 1887, to go up to the polls and exercise our free born right to vote away this yoke of bondage.

Again, Mr. Mills says there was one thing "our forefathers said that no priest-craft had ever heard before." What was it? This: "All men are created equal." Did Mr. Mills ever hear a prohibitionist deny that? Will Mr. Mills tell us if the doctrine of equality was ever promulgated in heathen countries? Were, except the Bible and the protestants, the religion has gone, the doctrine of equality every prevailed? Now, really didn't Mr. Mills, himself, learn this from the Bible and its accredited expounders? Is not this doctrine the distinctive difference between Catholic and protestant countries? And these men, founders of our government, who were they? Were they not the sons of a Christian motherhood, and were they not girt about by a Christian civilization? Was not the cause for which they labored the cause of the protestants, clothed in righteousness and upheld by the prayers of this protestant priesthood? Who dared to mock these protestants then? Was not Jefferson and Adams and Madison set for the defense of their cause? Would they not have hurled back the thunders of impassioned oratory upon any self-constituted persecutor of the religion of the land? Indeed, does not Mr. Mills show himself that this is exactly what Madison did in his famous defense of the Episcopate? Besides, what was it our forefathers did from when they sought a home on the shores of America? Intolerance. What kind of intolerance? Religious intolerance of the same sort that Mills and his satellites are trying to revive to-day. Who were these pilgrims who had left Europe to find a land where they could rear their offspring without the fear of some one landing it over their conscience? They were protestant preachers and their flock. Huguenots and Puritans, driven into exile by the persecutions of those who denied them the right to believe, and teach what they believed, just as Mr. Mills is trying to deny their children to-day.

Mr. Mills next says that "this government was not founded to propagate Christianity nor to establish Sunday-schools." That is true, but it is also true that it was founded by these very men so as to protect men in every form of worship, and the very "bill of rights" so loudly applauded by Mr. Mills states emphatically that they shall be thus protected. But Mr. Mills, encouraged by the applause of the hour, goes still further and actually ridicules the institution of the Lord's Supper, and reaches the amazing conclusion that "this is the real issue," that "these sanctified souls have discriminated in their own favor by providing for all the wine they wanted," although he knew that this had to be received in commemoration of the death and passion of the Son of God. The reporter said "ampleness," but I am sure I saw gentlemen returning who were members of that convention, even from Caraccana, who did not endorse such blasphemy.

Mr. Mills next wishes to God he could alienate these prohibitionists, and makes the solemn statesman-like assertion that "they are absolutely worthless." He then gets off some little spreadeagles over the word "Liberty." "Our mothers taught us to trill it. We can't alienate it" etc., and that is often he had advised that some of the freedom citizenship of this country should be "alienated." He first tells us that we can't alienate a freeman, and then in the same breath tells the whiskey tyrannies that they can "alienate" those who don't agree with them. Good enough, however, for "saloon logic." After some skyscraping nonsense over the "divine right of kings," he gets up more applause by saying that the government was the servant and the people the masters. We will try and remind him of that when a majority of the people of Texas vote for the amendment. Mr. Mills next informs his audience that there was once a King Lycurgus. "Many of you have heard of him." Really I thought they said that was one of the most intelligent bodies ever assembled in Texas; but Mills seems to think they are a set of ignoramuses. "Many of them had heard of King Lycurgus!" He certainly forgot where he was. He must have imagined himself making a speech to the beer-brewers' congress. Had heard of King Lycurgus? Surely he must have thought they hadn't heard of him, or he would not have said he was a king. He certainly thought no one had ever heard of him or he would not have imposed upon their credulity by that long rignarole about his requiring both sexes to go to bath's nude, and the intolerant proscription of bachelors. Surely Mr. Mills had heard of him. But where on earth did he hear of such nonsense as he here attributes to Lycurgus. He must have heard of it from the same source from which he got his information about Queen Elizabeth stockings and the blue laws of Connecticut. Perhaps he heard it while in secret

conclave with some of the agents of the beer-brewers' congress. The American cyclopaedia for 1885, page 606 says that the same method was kept at an assembly at Washington since 1875 to insure the defeat of a bill of inquiry. Wonder if Mr. Mills heard of King Lycurgus from this attorney? But I want to inform Mr. Mills that critics doubt that such a man as Lycurgus ever lived—that not one ever called him a king before, and that from Herodotus to fiction he was never accused of anything but building up a warlike nation of the Spartans, the very opposite of sensuality; but that it has been left to a United States Congressman of the nineteenth century to accuse him of practices that have no apology except to afford the said Congressman an opportunity of comparing him to "an intermeddling Protestant priest." It is well for Mr. Mills to inquire if any of his audience has ever heard of Lycurgus, and I would suggest that the man who whips his boy by the blue laws of Connecticut and the religious persecutions of Scotland. It was the Catholics, and not the Protestants, who demanded servitude at the hands of their priests. I here inform this same compiler of ecclesiastical history that it is and always has been the Protestant ministry and their people who have preached against popes and priests lord-ing over the consciences of the people; and that these same protestant preachers owe to-day the rights of liberty of conscience, and not to political demagogues and bosses.

Mr. Mills next calls on his hearers, in case prohibition comes, to "READ THE HOT ACT TO THEM." To which we may reply: "We thank thee, Roger, for that word." It nerves our hear; it clears our heads; for we prohibitionists have him saying all the time that this traffic breeds riots, and that it was the lawless who would make the man who whips his boy by the defense, but these heard it before from such high authority. Read them the Riot Act! Mrs. Parsons and the Haymarket anarchists of Chicago would certainly consider this a valuable acquisition to their hitherto unpublished creed.

He next abuses the preachers for opposing the organization of a third party. He first accuses them of being "political preachers," and then gets mad at them because they would not go into politics; like the man who whips his boy because he wouldn't cry and then whipped him for crying; like the drunken fellow who said as he went home he'd whip her if she was awake, and he'd whip her if she were asleep. The truth is that Mills is actually disappointed because the preachers did not organize a third party. But somehow or other we feel just like we have got as much right in the Democratic party as Mr. Mills or any of his new imported German bar-bend-ers. We are not going to turn the old Democratic ship over to Mills and his crew. We intend to stay on board with Reagan, Maxey, Culbertson, Herndon and the rest and guide the grand old craft safely through the storm this liquor power is stirring up around her. And, she'll weather the storm. Saloon men who have run away from Kansas and Maine where "prohibition don't prohibit," can't come to Texas and run nor can the Democratic ship. Mr. Mills next says that the preachers "make" all of them, ever make "make" prohibition speeches in our Sunday-schools? What sense would there be in trying to show the children how to vote on August 4. We have made temperance talks to the children, but that is what the "True Blues" applaud. They all say: "Preach against intemperance, but don't mention prohibition in your churches," but Mills would "alienate" not only for preaching temperance to the children, but for exhorting the people to do what they do as citizens and not as churches. I advise that they stop Mills' speech making, or he'll make the preacher do the very thing they have been telling them not to do. "Liberty" seems to be Mr. Mills' rounding up word. When he gets out of something to say, he goes back to tell us about "Liberty," and so he says a great many pretty things about it, and spends a half hour reciting the history of the framing of the constitution just through the mouth of some of his friends had never heard of it before, and just as though he thought the prohibitionists were opposed to it; but reaches a flaming climax at last in the assertion that "This torch of liberty will burn on when the last prohibitionist is dead." We simply retort, that we have no doubt but that fed by the consecrated flame of a Christian civilization it will turn on "until the name of Mills and his intolerant bigotry shall have been made a word of contempt to all ages. We pass over a column and a half of burlesque, until he caricatures us as a set of "informers," and declares that "they will come into your homes to hunt for 'blind-tigers,' intimates that such men will seal anything they can get their hands on," etc. He evidently expected to get up some applause over that, but even the anti's saw the unfairness of such specious sophistries and didn't applaud. Mills knew of course that the proposed amendment did not provide for a "system of spies." He knew too that men didn't have "blind tigers" about their homes, but above all he knew that this amendment did not contemplate the prevention of a man's having all the whiskey he wanted at his home. There never was a prohibitory law in Maine or Kansas, or Texas, or anywhere else, that provided against a man having what he pleased in his home. It is the public traffic in it that it prohibits—nothing else. Mr. Mills knew all this. He didn't know it better than Col. Giddings, nor Hancock, nor even Gibbs, but he did know it better than many of the misguided abettors of the liquor traffic. He knew too that they would be misled by his statements. Why does he not deal fairly in the discussion of this subject? It is a sad confession of the weakness of his cause that he must purposely misstate the question in order to gain a point. Where did he learn this mode of debate? Not certainly from "the debates on the Federal constitution;" not surely in the halls of the American Congress; not certainly from association with Reagan and Maxey, and Culbertson and Wellborn. Why has not Mr. Mills ever used such a mode of warfare before in

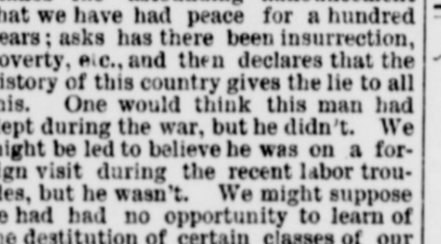
the discussions of great national questions? He did not need it. In the days of reconstruction he did not use such tricks to find an argument. But where did he learn this feat of legerdemain? Surely it was not from Judge D. M. Prendergast, of Limestone, nor T. C. Moore, of Robertson, nor John B. Wolf, of Milam, nor Judge Basset, of Brenham. It must have been from the same source from which he got that little fable of King Lycurgus with his nude subjects, Queen Elizabeth and her favorite methods of preaching in Paul in India and the blue laws of Connecticut. It must have been from that secret agent of the "beer brewers' interests," kept by their pay in the halls of the American Congress. But it seems that Mills would have kept still about the Knownothing party when it is known that he was once its leader in Navarro county. The excitement of the hour must have caused him to forget, for he boldly launches out to tell the secret. "The Catholics were to be banished." What! Is this the man who boasts of his freedom from religious intolerance? He has never entirely recovered from this Knownothing doctrine, however, for he now recommends the same thing precisely to be done with the prohibitionists. He wants them alienated, every one. But he tells us "that the people put down" this insubstantial doctrine of Knownothingism, and put up the old banners of personal rights. So we may thank the people that Mills was put down with his Knownothing intolerance and personal liberty and freedom of speech were restored to their children. I will here inform Mr. Mills that the people are as ready to put down this sort of intolerance to-day as they were then, and if he is not right careful they'll put him down so hard the next time that he won't get up with the same old story. Mr. Mills next gives the colored people a little taffy, and then makes the astounding announcement that we have had peace for a hundred years; asks has there been insurrection, poverty, etc., and then declares that the history of this country gives the lie to all this. One would think this man had slept during the war, but he didn't. We might be led to believe he was on a foreign visit during the recent labor troubles, but he wasn't. We might suppose he had had no opportunity to learn of the destitution of certain classes of our people, but this, too, is a mistake. On the contrary, no political speaker has ever painted the horrors of war with bolder colors, or dwelt upon the labor riots and strikes at greater length, nor spoken with more pathos of the sufferings of the poor. Why this change of sentiment? Where did he get instructed on this part of his subject? It must have been from the same source as all the rest of his assertions. So will let the fable of King Lycurgus, Elizabeth's stockings, and the Anheuser-Busch beer brewers (secret letter of instructions) furnish an apology. But Mr. Mills says truly that "we are the most orderly, and the wealthiest and most intelligent people on the face of the globe"—and why? Because we are the only people on the face of the globe who have an unimpeded Protestant religion, unhampered by the intolerance of governmental control. But surely he does not attribute our prosperity to the liquor traffic. No, indeed! We are prosperous in spite of it, and not by its aid. Mr. Mills shows a remarkable imagination in calling Aaron a "political priest," and we do not think it worth a remark; but why don't he tell us something about Moses? Moses founded a government, preacher as he was. He will be known as the "Law-giver" when Mills and his calumnies have been forgotten. He gave us the decalogue. Mr. Mills knows as well as anybody that all that is good in human government came right up out of these ten commandments, and everyone of them, is a prohibitory law. Why didn't he tell us about these laws, and call Moses a political preacher? Because that would be to turn the sword right back against himself, for next to the last one of these commandments says: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

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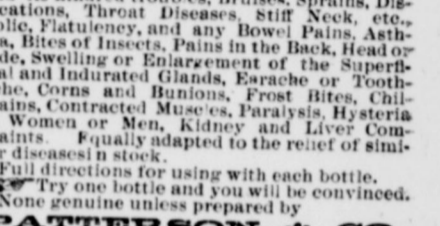
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THE MATRON FUND. We acknowledge for Miss N. E. Holding, the following contribution to the Matron fund of Laredo Seminary: Mrs. Jane Palmer, Coffeyville, \$5.00.

WHISKY PERSECUTES.

Prof. E. L. Barham, of Hope Institute, Italy, U.S., county, while making a prohibition speech at Hamlett's school house, about three miles south of Italy, was the target for the firing of an empty whisky flask, which missed him and struck a lady in the audience, inflicting a slight wound.

THE DETECTIVE FEATURE.

The Waco Examiner says that should the amendment be ratified by the people at the ballot-box on August 4 "there will spring into existence at once a whole army of spies and detectives whose business it will be to watch for and expose infractions of the law.

A CONTRAST.

The Christian Advocate, of Buffalo, N. Y., notes a contrast: The contrast between the Advocates and bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and some of the official Advocates and bishops of some churches in regard to the question of prohibition is striking and suggestive.

We may add that in a private letter to the editor received a few days ago, Bishop McTyeire says: I am glad that the plan of Episcopal visitation leaves me at home in September, so that I can vote for prohibition.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

At the recent General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterians overtures from the Northern General Assembly looking to organic union were received. A resolution to appoint a committee to meet a like committee from the North to consider the points of difference between the two churches and the advisability of organic or co-operative union, brought about a long and deeply interesting discussion.

tional in its sympathies. The speaker said the least that might be done was to discuss the difficulties alleged to be in the road to organic union. He didn't think that the way to treat them was to declare them insurmountable before it was known what they were.

It appears that the saloon men are about to enter the field under their own banner. A circular issued from San Antonio calls upon liquor dealers in every town and county to organize with a view to holding a State convention to devise measures to protect their trade.

you?" The judge then ordered me to say no more, but I begged him to permit me to speak to the people in the presence of the priest and civil authorities.

OBEDY ORDERS.

It appears that the saloon men are about to enter the field under their own banner. A circular issued from San Antonio calls upon liquor dealers in every town and county to organize with a view to holding a State convention to devise measures to protect their trade.

DEAR SIR: The prohibitionists are active, and the Central Committee have thought best to issue to our friends the following admission and advice so that there will be harmony and united effort all over the State, to the end that our business, property and individual rights may be protected against the prohibitionist.

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES.

The Anti-Saloon Republican Convention, which met recently in New York city, had been an object of interest since its announcement.

THE GOVERNMENT MAY, from motives of public policy, prohibit the importation of tea, or sugar, or whisky, even though, as one of the results of such a policy, individuals may be deprived of their property.

THE GREAT SAGE OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, Horace Greely, who so wisely advised the young man "to go west," in a number of the Tribune just brought to light gave utterance also to the following, which also applies to these times like the language of the wisest of prophets: "No practical enforcement of the license system will ever sensibly mitigate the evils of intemperance.

A GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.

The Daily Advertiser, of Portland Maine, a staunch opponent of prohibition says: Governor Ross of Texas, makes a gross misrepresentation when he compares social conditions in his State and in Maine unfavorably to the latter.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

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A YOUNG CONVERT'S COURAGE.

Bro. Corbin of the Mexican Border Mission, sends us the following letter which he recently received from a young man teaching school in the Mexican state of Sonora.

THE ANTI-PROBIBITIONISTS ARE BUT JUST WAKING UP TO THE EXTENT OF THEIR BLUNDERS IN HEAVING VITUPERATION AND ABUSE UPON EVERY ONE WHO HAS EXPOSED THE CAUSE OF PROHIBITION.

The Dallas News recently published what it no doubt meant for a satire upon the Hon. Jno. H. Reagan. It mentioned him as a possible candidate on the following tickets: Democratic for vice-president; anti-railway corporation ticket for president; Labor ticket for vice-president; prohibition ticket for

\$991,297 and \$782,725. Surely the comparison is rather in favor of Maine. In the record of pauperism alone does Texas lead. The small number of paupers accredited to the big state is doubtless due to the lack of almshouses rather than of people needing alms.

TEXAS IS A GREAT and rich commonwealth, and doubtless has a great future; but its governor was indiscreet in inviting comparisons at this time.

WHISKY PULLS THE TRIGGER.

The Dallas News is justly shocked at the shooting of "noble Jack Hussey, of Castle Garden, New York, the savior of so many lives."

CONFIDENTIAL.

DALLAS, TEX., APRIL 3, 1897. DEAR SIR: The prohibitionists are active, and the Central Committee have thought best to issue to our friends the following admission and advice so that there will be harmony and united effort all over the State.

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denly discovered that they must have something to offset these influences. Hence, Col. Geo. Clarke becomes virtuously indignant, and says: "Does it not occur to the thoughtful citizen that a cause which needs to be bolstered up with intolerance and vituperation and falsehood cannot be essentially good or beneficial?"

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vice-president. It may strike the reader, however, that a man is not without deserts who is worthy the second place on the Democratic ticket; whose efforts to protect the public from monopoly places him first on that ticket; and whose good feelings for the laboring man and opposition to drunkenness and immorality puts him the second man in the country on the laboring man's and prohibitionists' ticket, respectively. Evidently, the News puts a high estimate upon Mr. Reagan's merits.

In a letter to our South Carolina contemporary Prof. S. G. Sanders, of Southwestern University, says: "Our only A. M. graduate this year is a young lady, Miss Willie Sampsey, daughter of Rev. William A. Sampsey, of the East Texas Conference. She has completed with distinguished success the course leading to that degree. For degrees young ladies pursue the same course of studies as young men. It is no accommodated course that she has taken. She is the first young lady with us, if not in Texas, who has aspired to that degree. For her superior attainments she has been awarded the valedictory and the scholarship medal. The subject of her graduation essay is "The Antigone of Sophocles."

I AM, therefore, prohibited from fast driving under certain circumstances and conditions, but I am not absolutely prohibited from driving at all.—Hon. W. H. Crain. But you might be if your fast driving was an unlimited and unrestricted curse to your family and neighbors. When the "circumstances" demand it, you are prohibited. You are not absolutely prohibited—why? Because of the absence of the "circumstances and conditions," and not because of the absence of the government's right. Now, the question is: Do the circumstances and conditions justify utter prohibition of whisky? Some say, "aye!" Others, "no. Who shall decide? The government—the people? Isn't this pretty good democracy?"

THE Nashville Advocate: While Rev. T. J. Duncan was delivering a speech on prohibition at Springfield, Tenn., the other night, the whiskyites exploded dynamite under one of the windows of the building in which he was speaking. Finding that the outrage damaged their cause, they have since tried to fix the responsibility upon some mischievous boys who, it is alleged, did the deed to annoy the local authorities. It is a lame explanation, and adds the sin of falsehood to the crime of violence. A cause which answers argument with force is doomed. These people had as well understand once for all that prohibitionists cannot be intimidated—especially that one who answers to the name of Thomas J. Duncan.

THE NEW YORK ADVOCATE says: The United Brewers' Association at Baltimore last week passed resolutions appropriating \$5,000 for the brewers of Michigan, \$5,000 for the brewers of Texas, and \$3,000 for the brewers of Tennessee, the money to be used in defeating prohibition in these States. It is to the interest of these men to give money; their profits allow it. While temperance men cannot conscientiously buy votes, they ought to spend fully as much as the brewers will spend in that way in distributing information and making appeals.

THE following incident will suggest self-examination to many: Rev. Dr. Thomas, assistant bishop of Kansas, who graduated from Yale in 1859, was widely known in college, and in after life as a scientific chess-player. He suddenly gave up playing, and explained his conduct by saying: "I found that I took so much interest in the game that when I was beaten it aroused in me feelings that I could not conscientiously maintain. There was nothing left for me to do but to give up chess, and I did so."

"THE minority possess their equal rights," says Mr. Jefferson. "Which equal laws must protect, and to violate which would be oppression."—Hon. W. H. Crain. A mere catch phrase, corrupted for the purposes of law defayers. Who decides the rights of minorities? Do they themselves? No; but majorities. No pure man or government will allow power to absorb justice. Hence every citizen must be protected in his rights. But this anti-prohibition plea for the rights of minorities, is in reality a plea for unbridled license.

THE Nashville Advocate: The utterances of some of the noble Texans of to-day have the ring of a heroism worthy of the fellow countrymen of Houston and Crockett and Travis. They are battling for victory in a second war of independence—indeed independence of Mexico, but of the Whisky Devil. The Lord of hosts bless them!

WILL it be contended that I may have the title to land, but that I shall be absolutely deprived of the use of it for a purpose which in itself is harmless and which does not interfere with my neighbors?—Hon. W. H. Crain. No! But it is contended that the government, which is the people, and not you individually, must decide "whether the purpose is in itself harmless," or whether it will "interfere with my neighbor."

THE Southwestern Methodist: Cook's Sunday-school literature is denounced by our district conferences. What we have to say is that the literature is not so objectionable as the shows, tableaux and concerts for which Mr. Cook furnishes outfits and which he constantly advertises. Don't turn your Sunday-school into a circus.

THE current number of the London Methodist Times publishes the annual religious census of Wesleyan Methodism. The footings are as follows: Members 418,287 New members received 44,337 On trial 10,924 Total 473,548 Net decrease 51,288 Candidates for the ministry 162

THE San Marcos Free Press: The revival at the Methodist Church is attracting much interest. We learn there have been several accessions to the church.

AMONG our visitors this week was Rev. W. R. Foster, of the White River Conference. He will find a royal Texas welcome among us.

DEATH OF SISTER KINGSBURY. DEAR BRO: I buried yesterday, May 29, the wife of Rev. I. Kingsbury, of the West Texas Conference. Bro. Kingsbury is indeed bereft. She was an excellent woman. A fuller notice will be sent. J. S. GILLET.

REVISION OF THE HYMN-BOOK. As there may be solicitude upon the subject, it is, perhaps, well to say that the committee on revision of the hymn-book were pains-taking in their work and remarkably harmonious in their conclusions. The bishops, as I have reason to believe, are equally pains-taking in their review of the work of the committee. They have given themselves time, and after careful consideration may have important recommendations to make to the committee, and these in turn, profiting by the suggestions of the bishops, will, in due time, give the book to the publisher, and they to the public. Let there be no hurry in the matter, and let all indulge

Table with 3 columns: Item, Value, and Unit. Rows include Valuation, Schools, Illiteracy, Paupers, and Prisoners for Maine and Texas.

From the above it appears that Texas, within nine times the area and two and one-half times the population, has but little over one-third more wealth, less than fifty per cent. more public schools, more than twice as many inhabitants who cannot read and write, and nearly eight times as many prisoners in its penal institutions.

Faultless Family Medicine

I have used Simons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my Family Medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it. It is a safe, good and reliable medicine for any disorder of the system, and if used in time is a great preventive of sickness. I can recommend it to my friends and shall continue to do so.

"Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va." TIME AND DOCTOR'S BILLS SAVED BY always keeping Simons Liver Regulator in the house.

"I have found Simons Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, having used it in Indigestion, Colic, Diarrhoea, Biliousness, and for a cold to relieve immediately. After eating a heavy supper, it, on going to bed, I take a few drops. It is so effective, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten."

W. H. ZEILIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, Price, \$1.00. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry, 500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart of Feet.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28 Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, Headache, Dizziness, etc.

STADIGER'S AURANTI Most of the diseases which afflict mankind are originally caused by a disordered condition of the LIVER.

STADIGER'S AURANTI CURE STOMACH AND BOWELS. It changes the complexion from a sallow, yellow, gloomy spirit. It is one of the BEST ALTERNATIVES and PURIFIERS OF THE BLOOD, and is a VALUABLE TONIC.

Cuticura A Positive Cure for every form of Skin and Blood Disease from PIMPLES to SCROFULA.

SKIN TORTURES OF A LIFETIME INSTANTLY relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA. A positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Disease.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE. The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates.

Bradfield's Female Regulator. This famous remedy most happily meets the demand of the age for a woman's peculiar and uniform afflictions.

Bradfield's Female Regulator. Is strictly a Vegetable Compound, and is the studied prescription of a most learned physician whose specialty was WOMAN, and whose fame became enviable and famous because of his wonderful success in the treatment and cure of female complaints.

Bradfield's Female Regulator. For sale by druggists. Write for book on Female Diseases to BRADFIELD REGULATOR Co. Atlanta, Ga.

DEVOTIONAL.

AN HEIR OF GOD. REV. JOHN PARKER. An heir of God, unmeasured my estate, And overme joint-heirs with Christ my Lord.

I may be robbed, perchance, in rage to-day, For earth's allotments are no certain sign Of my divine relation and estate.

Up there—too high for stars to look upon, Beyond the circling sun's gaze or his heat; Beyond decay or measurement of cycles, Beyond all weariness, shall rest my weary feet.

BOWED HEADS DURING PRAYER. President Mark Hopkins used to teach his students that those who neglected the natural attitudes of prayer would soon lose all the spirit of prayer.

How can the heart be praying while the eyes, like the foot's thoughts, are wandering over the earth? It is not a question of form and no forms, for we cannot worship except in some attitude and through some form.

OUR CHILDREN. We desire more than anything else that the blessing of God may rest upon ourselves and our children.

Do not hinder the little ones from coming to him. Teach their infant lips to invoke his presence; make them acquainted with the Savior and with his peculiar love for them.

Worldly friendship produces a great profusion of flattering words, passionate expressions, with admiration of beauty, behavior, and other sensual qualities.

MARRIAGES. SHARP-CARPENTER.—By Rev. J. B. Hawkins, June 1, Mr. T. W. Sharp and Miss Katie Carpenter—all of Copperas Cove, Texas.

THOMPSON-JOHNSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, George Johnson, of Cadiz parish, La., May 5, 1887, by Rev. W. H. Ardis, Rev. S. H. Thompson, of the East Texas Conference, and Miss Ellen A. Johnson.

CORN-SIMPSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, on April 14, by the Rev. Henry Jones, Mr. C. A. Corn and Miss Eliza Jane Simpson—both of Acorn, Robinson county, Texas.

OBITUARIES.

The space allowed obituaries, twenty to twenty-five lines, is not intended to be a privilege reserved of condensing an obituary notice. Parties desiring such notices to appear in this paper should send them to the printer, with a view to their being printed in the next issue.

ROGINS.—Carter Rogins is dead. On the 10th of May he was alive and as well as usual; on the 17th he was in his grave. His death was sudden and unexpected.

TIMMONS.—Mysterious are the ways of God in his dealings with us, and yet we know that his ways are just and his judgments are true.

MILLS.—Charles J. Mills, son of Rev. A. P. and Sarah E. Mills, was born March 18, 1844; baptized by Rev. Sam P. Wright, and died at Paris, La., on the 17th of May, 1887.

ROBINSON.—Sister Fannie E., consort of W. L. Robinson, and daughter of J. B. Davis, was born in Walker county, Texas, Oct. 18, 1811.

CULWELL.—Mrs. Eliza Culwell, daughter of Jonathan Jones, was born March 1, 1816, in Robinson county, Tennessee.

HAYNES.—Bro. W. B. Haynes was born Feb. 18, 1825, and married in 1844 and died at his home near Red Oak, Texas, May 23, 1887.

KENDRICK.—Mrs. Anna E. Kendrick, nee Draper, was born April 8, 1840, at Houston Springs, Scott county, Va.

Each cistern is first set up at the shop, and hours fitted, and each stove numbered, so that any one can set them up. They are then taken down and packed in barrels for shipment to any portion of the country.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. We have as fine a line of goods suitable for WEDDING PRESENTS as can be found anywhere.

McShane Bell Foundry. Finest Grade of Bells, Cast Iron and Brass for Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO. MANUFACTURERS OF BIRCH BELL METAL BELLS FOR CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

R. R. R. Radway's Ready Relief. The Cheapest and Best MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Laryngitis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

Malaria in its Various Forms. Cured and Prevented. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarial diseases.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. The best and most reliable Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE Stomach, Liver and Bowels. STRICTLY VEGETABLE.

RICE, BAULARD & CO. DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, ARTISTS COLORS AND TOOLS, WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

ON 30 DAYS TRIAL. THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS. Does with the finger what a doctor would do with the knife.

R. B. GARNETT, Manufacturer of CISTERNS. Write for Revised Price-List.

ALBUMS. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. We have as fine a line of goods suitable for WEDDING PRESENTS as can be found anywhere.

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Short Line to New Orleans and all points in LOUISIANA, NEW MEXICO, CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA.

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Conventions, Assemblies, Institutes, Normals. These may all, from the large stock of Oliver Dison's, be supplied with the best books for convention singing.

CONVENTION SINGING BOOKS. APPOINTMENT BOOK, INDEX, ETC. For all the books mentioned in this list, send for list.

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SCHOOL INSTITUTES. SONG GREENING, etc. Emerson—for 15 Higher Schools; SONG BELLS, etc. etc.

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I CURE FITS! I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again.

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IRON & GIRARDET. Corner Fifth and Market, Louisville, Ky. Established 1874—Chartered 1877—Consolidated 1887.

Business College. —Dallas, Texas.— Ranks among the foremost educational institutions of America.

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No. 721 Main St., Head o' Martin St. DALLAS, TEXAS. We Se I City Property, Farms and Vacant Lands, Rent Houses and Collect Rents.

J. K. HAWES. Has now in stock one of the handsomest lines of BABY CARRIAGES.

K. SHIELDS, Window Glass, WALL PAPER, PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

DRS. A. P. & F. S. DAVIS. 906 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. DON'T you want a \$30 Silver Watch?

\$1000 REWARD! For Mental and Physical Weakness, the BOTANIC NERVINE Bitters will cure.

A Book for the Campaign and for the Times. By V. W. GAUBES, Esq. OF THE GREENVILLE TEXAS BAR.

THE WILLIAM PAINE MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE. 257 South 9th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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Texas Christian Advocate.

Continued from first page.

with meetings, and benevolent societies, and parish duties, but even before summer commences the labor slackens, the congregations run away to the mountains and the sea, and the clergyman's vacation, a month or two of perfect freedom, begins. In the country there is not so much absolute freedom from duty, but there is a hardly a week in the year when, by exchange or supply, the pastor cannot have a rest without neglecting his flock or troubling his conscience. We do not criticize, much less condemn this style of things. It is only cited as an illustration of the happy condition of the clergy of America. Over-work is not a necessity of our people, and with comparatively few exceptions it does not exist here. There is no such struggle for existence necessary with us, as there is in the overcrowded countries of Europe where a long week's work does not bring to the laborer as much pecuniary return as a single day produces here; where the competition of skilled labor, which is almost unknown among us, drives the mechanic to long-continued toil and unrelenting exertions; where the effort of the professional man, in continuous and exhausting labors, is usually not for fame and riches, but simply for a livelihood, or at best a competence; where a thoroughness and devotion known only to a few in each branch of our business or professional life, is absolutely essential to moderate success.

Doubtless it is most wasting to vital forces to labor unremittingly in the climate of America than in more equable and less stimulating atmospheres, and the rewards of toil are much greater in proportion to the time and strength employed than elsewhere; but what may be the causes of the greater ease and less work of our people as a whole, the fact is evident to any unprejudiced observer.

It is something to be thankful for, that in our broad, fertile, free land there is no need for over-work by any thrifty, temperate, and ordinarily intelligent man or woman. Labor as it exists here is a blessing and not a curse; it is the source of health, comfort, prosperity and happiness. If any are led by eagerness for gain, or restless ambition, or anxiety to outstrip rivals, to overlook body or mind, it is not because the necessity of circumstances or of life compels it; and those who yield to these temptations are after all a small minority of our inhabitants. Let any one travel through our towns and notice the general aspect of their population, learn the variety and character of their amusements and pastimes, visit their homes and churches, become familiar with individuals and their habits of life, and the idea that we are an over-worked people needing more holidays and less religion, will speedily evaporate. Even in the most densely populated cities there are few workmen who cannot take their "day off" whenever they wish to do so, without scripping the family table or materially lessening any comfort, and if any argument were needed to enforce this statement, the voluntary idleness of thousands of laborers without reference to times or seasons, and often to gratify the whim of a "master-workman," or a "walking delegate," would furnish it. There will always be invalids and men and women of feeble constitution who would break down anywhere in the race and work of life; and there are everywhere those who begin life too soon and pay the penalty in shattered constitutions and ruined health, but the wrecks of this sort do not line our shores in any large proportion.

Let us be grateful for the opportunities and also for the exemptions which we enjoy, and not complain of over-work nor of lack of time and permission to rest and recruit when weary.—*N. Y. Observer.*

GENERAL NEWS.

Mexican Pensions.
Deputy Commissioner of Pensions McLean states that the pension office estimates that, under the Mexican pension bill, 59,000 claims will be filed. Congress estimated 40,000. So far 15,100 claims have been filed, of which 3,000 were of soldiers' widows and the remainder by the survivors of the Mexican war themselves. Of the number filed only 2,500 certificates of pension have been issued, owing, as he states, to the lack of clerical force. Beginning, however, on June 4, the force of the old Army and Navy Division of the pension office, which has cognizance of this class of claims, will be greatly increased by detail from other divisions, and from that date it is expected that the force will be able to dispose of cases at the rate of 300 per day, or about 5,000 per month. Most of the claims are from the South, and the age of claimants ranges between 75 and 80 years. One claimant's age is over 100 years. Because of the advanced age of the claimants the pension office is making every exertion in its power to quickly adjudge these claims.

Protest Against Government Sabbath Breaking.
NEWBURG, N. Y., June 3.—The synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of America in session here adopted a resolution declaring that the violation of the Sabbath by the Postoffice Department is one of the greatest sins of the government as well as one of the greatest causes of Sabbath desecration throughout the whole commonwealth, and calling upon all organizations of evangelical bodies in the United States to combine in order to secure an entire abolition of every order and act whatever in the Postoffice Department in violation of the Sabbath law.

IMPORTANT.

When visiting New York City, save Engage Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. 600 Handsomely Furnished Rooms at \$1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevators, and all Modern Conveniences. Restaurants supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. You can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

PROHIBITION NOTES.

Judge Burk, of Dallas, spoke at Richardson June 3.

E. W. D. Isaacs, of Tyler, is prominent as a pro speaker.

Capt. J. K. Bumpas, of Terrell, "turns over" the anti occasionally.

Gen. R. M. Gano, of Dallas, spoke for prohibition at Plano June 1.

A. L. Davidson, of Victoria, is doing prohibition work in West Texas.

A. Taylor, of Waco, has been doing some prohibition work in East Texas.

R. A. Greer made a sound prohibition talk to a large rally at Corsicana June 3.

Hon. D. B. Culbertson is expected to speak for the amendment at Waxahachie July 9.

Hon. S. W. Lanham, of Weatherford, is answering many calls to preach prohibition.

Hon. Ellhu Newton, a member of the last Legislature, is working in Tarrant for the amendment.

Judge Sherrill and A. V. Grubb spoke to large audiences at Greenville, June 3, for the amendment.

Mrs. M. M. Clardy, of the W. C. T. U., is now working for the amendment in West and Southern Texas.

The ladies of the different churches in San Antonio are conferring with a view to giving their help to prohibition.

Hon. Wm. Polk Dexter, of Cleburne, will discuss the amendment side of the question at Mountain Peak June 15.

At Fredrick, Texas, the Dallas News says, the anti-prohibitionists met in the Presbyterian Church. This seems to us inharmonious.

At Housley, Texas, the anti are threatening to log or boycott pros. This is "striking" if not forcible argument—but it is natural, all things considered.

The prohibitionists are blamed by anti for seeing that the Sunday law is enforced at Jefferson, Texas. Perhaps there are people who will think this is commendable in the pro's.

Harry Watkins, of Cameron, is for prohibition. He knows something of the horrors of delirium tremens, and ought to know what a blessing prohibition may prove to men who are slaves to a polluted appetite.

A tremendous turnout at Wheeler's Grove, Travis county, June 3, listened to a speech from Bishop Turner (colored), of Georgia; and to other efforts from both white and colored. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Col. W. L. Crawford, of Dallas, and Judge M. B. Templeton, of Waxahachie, will address a prohibition mass meeting at Red Oak, Ellis county, June 15; and Col. Crawford will also talk prohibition at Waxahachie at an early date.

At a picnic at Elkhart, Anderson county, June 3, Hon. W. Q. Reeves and Rev. Geo. Hollingsworth waved the prohibition banner, while that of Anheuser-Busch was held aloft by Hons. Ben Parker and Thomas Benton Greenwood.

The anti of Tarrant county have adopted the dark-lantern process, and admit none but their own amendment color. Their chief efforts seem to be directed to ways and means to raise funds. They seem to recognize the fact that it is a fight of morality against money.

The colored prohibitionists of Terrell have invited Melvin Wade, of Dallas, to discuss the question. Wade is the colored party whom Col. Mills and his friends applauded when at the Dallas convention he said: "I want no whisky, better whiskey and cheaper whiskey—dat's w'at I want."

Over two thousand people attended a prohibition barbeque at Chandler, in Smith county, last Friday. Hon. T. R. Bonner and Judge J. M. Duncan espoused the cause of prohibition; Hons. N. W. Finley and W. C. Johnson did what little they could against it. The report says there was no "mud slinging."

At a prohibition meeting in McKinney last week, addresses were made by J. A. Evans, J. N. Gibson and Col. R. D. Allison, the latter a Mexican war veteran. The Colonel is an old gray-haired veteran and got off a little pleasantries, thus: "Anti-prohibitionists say prohibition will kill our lovely city. Now I want to live to go to the funeral and then I'm ready to answer the roll call on the other shore."

The Dallas News special report of an anti-effort at Crockett is a fair picture of the anti situation. Few of their orators get through a speech without answering their own arguments; but when the arguments of any two anti are compared, the confusion becomes more certain. The report says: "Hon. R. Q. Mills made a speech to a large crowd here today. Coming right after and on the heels of Dr. Arch Cochran, they have left the water so muddy that the pro's don't know where to strike for them."

The anti are now putting in their very best work. They seem to regard Texas as the key to the national situation. If Texas goes for prohibition it seems to be conceded that there is not a State in the Union in which whisky cannot be prohibited—and this, too, without making it a political question. Such a solution would be gratifying to all people, and it seems to us would be especially a boon to the professional politicians. This class stand in awe of the question as a political one, and yet they see that it is one which the parties must meet squarely, unless it shall triumph as a non-party issue, as it promises now to do in Texas.

It is a cause for regret that there is so much personal abuse indulged in by both prohibitionists and anti. It is especially the case with anti-prohibitionists—being more natural to most of the elements of that side of the issue. They have even started little dirty newspapers in several portions of the State, which, being edited by irresponsible tools of the saloons, indulge in wholesale abuse of all prohibitionists. We have received a copy of one printed at Houston, in which the venerable Dr. F. T. Mitchell is stigmatized as a thief, and other dark deeds and inclinations are imputed to him, the character of which forbid their publication. Of course it is unnecessary for Dr. Mitchell to dignify the blackguard inventor of such scurrility by even a denial of his libelous utterances. But such proceedings have their good uses, as they show the extent to which managers of the anti-campaign will go in their effort to defeat the amendment. All this is of course expediting to honest men, and has naturally begotten an inclination in some of those advocating the amendment to resort to abusive epithets in criticizing anti. We exhort our friends to be guarded at this point. Leave billingsgate and vituperation to the advocates of whisky's rule. It is natural to such an element, but should be beneath the dignity of temperate gentlemen.

Too well known to need lengthy advertisement.—Dr. Sege's Catarrh Remedy, 50

Yellow Fever.
Yellow fever has broken out at Key West, and is regarded with apprehension by the marine hospital service.

Fools in Duplicate.
A Lockport, N. Y., telegram says: C. D. Graham and W. J. Kendall will undertake to navigate the whirlpool rapids June 15.

A Woman to Hang.
Mrs. Clara Cignarella having been convicted in the New York courts of the murder of her husband, has been sentenced to hang July 22.

In New Quarters.
The Missouri Pacific offices in Dallas have been removed to the Adams & Leonard building. They are fitted up in the "highest style of the art"—just such quarters as the clever gentlemen who occupy them should have.

Another Kind of Union.
In the examination into the silversmith's strike troubles in New York evidence was produced which proved that the silversmith employers had an organization, the purpose of which was to wage war upon the Knights of Labor.

New Music.
The music house of Thos. Goggin & Bro., Galveston, send us two musical compositions by C. G. St. Clair, of Galveston: "O What a Joy," dedicated to Mrs. B. Adame; and "When the Winter's Snows are O'er," dedicated to Mrs. H. D. Prince.

Earthquake Shock in New York.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 1.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here yesterday. The shock lasted only a moment and took the form of an underground explosion of great severity. In some portions of the city women ran out of their houses in alarm.

Murder of a Hero.
NEW YORK, June 3.—Capt. Jack Hussey, of Castle Garden, the savior of thirty-four persons from drowning and the proud possessor of a number of medals of honor from Congress, the Legislature and other bodies, was fatally shot through the body last night by Policeman C. Hahn, in front of his own house. Hussey is dying at Gouverneur Hospital. The killing was an unprovoked murder.

A Woman to be Sold at Auction.
PADUCAH, Ky., June 3.—In the city court yesterday Mollie Jackson, a white woman, was convicted of vagrancy, and Judge Thomas ordered that she be sold to the highest bidder, for thirty days, the sale to be made as soon as an advertisement has been issued. This is the first instance of the kind ever made in this section, but it is not without precedent in other places in Kentucky. Judge Thomas' action has met with a great deal of unfavorable comment.

Ex-Vice President Wheeler Dead.
WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 4.—Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler died at his home in Malone at 10:10 this morning. He remained in a comatose state during the night and passed peacefully away without a sign of recognition of those about him. For fifteen days he had been comatose and rational only at intervals, and for the past days in a stupor the greater part of the time. He was suffering from softening of the brain.

The Indian Method.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 5.—A private letter, dated June 3, from the Seminole Agency, Indian Territory, gives a detailed account of the legal execution, by shooting, of two Seminole Indians named Atawah and Saunde, at a point on Little river, in the interior of the Seminole county. The crime expiated was the murder of a companion in a drunken frolic in the beginning of the past month. Detection, trial, conviction and sentence followed with a rapidity unprecedented in the annals of crime. The condemned were middle-aged men, handsome and stalwart. The execution occurred at noonday in the presence of about 300 persons, many of whom were relatives of the murderers or their victim. The spectators included a number of women and children. There were religious exercises of an impressive character, in which the doomed men joined. Both then made a brief address, saying in substance that the cause of their present situation was whisky, and urging all, especially the youth, to be temperate. The death warrant being read, the men were conducted to a blanket which was spread upon the ground, the ends being staked down. Each knelt, a bandage was placed over their eyes and their hands taken by officers and stretched out on either side. The executioners then advanced, pistols in hands, and, taking fired simultaneously. The men fell forward on their faces, dying in about six minutes. The bodies were given to friends, who had then interred with considerable ceremony. The execution, though not unusual, made a deep impression, and the spectators dispersed in silence, apparently reflecting on the scene.

The Remedies.
Tutt's Liver Pills are the best remedies for the ailments mentioned in the advertisement.

Sold Everywhere.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

further fact that the Northwestern range is fast falling into the hands of the barbarian with the hoe. The outlook for the market is not encouraging, but that the future for the cattle business in Texas is bright. Texas is now the only breeding ground in the whole country, and there will always be money in the bovine business here. He was not prepared to say anything in regard to the American Cattle Trust from the fact that he had not seen the prospectus. He had been given to understand, though, that it would be a good thing for those who go into it. As to the Texas packery, he said that project was in statu quo. It is too late to do much with it this year, but efforts will be continued to get it in operation for next season. The experience of this year will teach the cattlemen that their only salvation is in a home market and a refrigerator.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Over the State.
A woman's exchange has been organized in Sherman.

Large shipments of cattle by rail now go east over the railroads daily.

The Episcopalians laid the corner stone of a fine church in Paris, Texas.

The thirteenth convention of the West Texas Episcopal Church assembled in San Antonio June 3.

Burnet county granite and marble will be worked and put on the market for monumental and other purposes by a company organized for that purpose.

Amber Bradley, colored, of Duck Creek, is 107 years old. He has been married three times and is the father of thirty-one children, one of whom is now in his 67th year.

The required amount has been subscribed for the construction of a cotton compress at Waxahachie, and unless something unexpected occurs to prevent, it will be ready for business at the opening of the cotton season.

It is now thought that a graded stock show will be gotten up for Kaufman county. The recent exhibit showed the need of an organized and systematized effort. The proper time is immediately after the farming pressure.

Smart ones are investing in large amounts of property in Carthage, anticipating the enhancement of values certain to follow the extension of the Galveston, Sabine & St. Louis railroad to that point.

The work of laying the track on the White-right & Sherman branch of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas railway, is progressing rapidly. A few days more and the track will be completed between Sulphur Springs and White-right.

The movement for the erection of the Merchants' Exchange building at Waco has taken definite shape, all the stock needed having been taken; and an application for a charter has been forwarded to Austin. Wm. Cameron has been elected president and James I. Moore secretary.

Four men stopped an express train near Benbrook, a short distance from Fort Worth.

Tutt's Pills
To purge the bowels does not make them regular but leaves them in worse condition than before. The liver is the seat of trouble, and

THE REMEDY
must act on it. Tutt's Liver Pills act directly on that organ, causing a free flow of bile, without which the bowels are always constipated. Price, 25c.
Sold Everywhere.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

on the evening of June 3rd, and robbed the express and mail cars. The robbers had their faces blacked and did the work in a cool and determined manner which indicated experience in the business. It is supposed the robbers made their way into Dallas or Fort Worth, as no trace could be found of them by officers who went to the scene of the robbery.

A company has purchased the Marble Falls property in Burnet county; it will be known as the Marble Falls Manufacturing Alliance and will operate as a branch of the Co-operative Manufacturing Alliance of Texas. S. E. Holland is president and J. A. Ramsdell secretary of the company, both of that county. The purpose of the organization is to establish cotton and woolen factories, glass works and other productive industries, for which this section of the State will supply an abundance of raw material. It is generally conceded that the price paid, \$100,000, is cheap for the property, including the falls and a large tract of granite and mineral bearing lands.

Misfortune is never mournful to the soul that accepts it; for such do always see that very cloud is an angel's face.

Delicate Children, Nursing Mothers, Overworked Men, and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest ordinary food, or from over-work of the brain or body, all should take Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. "I used the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate and threatened with Bronchitis. It put her in such good health and flesh, that I must say it is the best Emulsion I ever used."—L. P. WADDELL, M. D., Hugh's Mills, S. C.

Most of our misfortunes are more supportable than the comments of our friends upon them.

MAGIC LANTERNS! AND STEREOTYPES!
FOR PUBLIC, SUNDAY SCHOOL & HOME EXHIBITIONS. Views illustrating 120 topics. Free C. T. MILLIGAN, 728 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA.

POND'S EXTRACT
ESTABLISHED FOR BURNS, SCALDS, DIARRHÉE, CHAFINGS, STINGS OF INSECTS, PILES, SORE EYES, SORE FEET.
THE WONDER OF HEALING!
For Files. (Use with Pond's Extract Ointment.) It is the greatest known remedy. For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, it is unequalled—stopping pain and healing in a marvelous manner. For Inflamed and Sore Eyes—its effect upon those delicate organs is simply marvelous. All Inflammations and Hemorrhages yield to its wondrous power. For Ulcers, Old Sores, or Open Wounds, Toothache, Faceache, Bites of Insects, Sore Feet, its action upon these is most remarkable. **Caution**—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk or by measure. Prices, 50c., \$1, \$1.75. Sold every where. **Special New Preparation of OUR PREPARATIONS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO POND'S EXTRACT CO., 75 6th Ave., N. Y.**

VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER

PAIN DESTROYER FOR
CUTS WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. Best remedy for cuts, burns, bruises, and sore feet. Sold by druggists.

7040 Acres of \$7000 Cash FOR SALE.
Leon Springs Ranch ten miles west of Fort Stockton, in Pecos county, Texas. On this land is Leon Springs, 25 feet deep, 100 feet wide, furnishing an unlimited, never-failing supply of splendid stock water. This spring is marked on almost any map of the State. The cheapest property of the kind in Texas.
S. M. SMITH, Austin, Texas.

Centaur Liniment
The most wonderful Pain-Curer the world has ever known. Its effects are instantaneous. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WEDDING RINGS
Engagement Rings, Plain and Set Rings, Diamond Rings, Band Rings. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and get description and prices. Will mail it to any address free. Would refer you to the Editor of this paper.
IRION & GIRARDET,
Cor. Fifth & Market St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

PERFUME BY MAIL
One full bottle of the Celebrated MIKADO COLONY sent free of postage on receipt of 25c. (stamps taken) and if you will mention name of this paper we will send you a sample of this perfume and also send you our price list FREE. Write your name and Postoffice place, please, FREE.

ORIENTAL DIAMONDS.
We have just received a fine line of Lace Pins, Scarf Pins, Hairpins, and Collar Buttons, as can be found in this side of New York. Send for OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and learn our prices; will mail it FREE. Would refer you to the Editor of this paper.
IRION & GIRARDET,
Corner Fifth and Market, LOUISVILLE, KY.

SANGER BROTHERS. SILK DEPARTMENT.

Our energies are bent on clearing. This means that we are systematically going through our departments and wherever we find either surplus or ends of stock, being the two extremes, we mark them at what we call SELLING prices; or, in other words, reduce them so mercilessly that appreciators of BAR-GAINS must buy them.

HERE :: ARE :: A :: FEW :: SILK :: ITEMS.
We have marked one lot of Fancy Colored Brocade Silks and Plaid Surahs, suitable for trimming and combinations, goods that have sold from \$1.25 to \$2.50 a yard, at the uniform price of 75c a yard. Another lot of Handsome Goods, some of which are worth \$3.50, all at \$1.25. An assorted lot of American Extra Surah Silks, in all desirable shades, in from one to ten dress lengths of color, at 60c a yard; worth \$1.

PONGEE DRESS PATTERNS.
In 20-yard lengths, at \$2.50 per pattern; worth \$4.

PRINTED AND PLAIN INDIA PONGEE.
A special lot of Printed Pongee at 40c a yard; worth 60c a yard. Another lot of specially assorted patterns at 75 cents a yard; worth \$1.25.

BLACK SILK GRENADINES.
The balance of our entire stock of Grenadines to be closed out.

Black Silk Brocade Grenadine at 60c a yard,	Reduced from \$1 and \$1.50.
Black Silk Brocade Grenadine at 75c a yard,	Reduced from \$2.75.
Black Silk Brocade Grenadine at \$1.50 a yard,	Worth \$3.00.
Black Silk Brocade Grenadine at \$1.75 a yard,	Worth \$3.50.
Black Silk Brocade Grenadine at \$2.15 a yard,	Worth \$3.50.
Brocade Velvet Grenadines at 85c a yard,	Worth \$2.00.
Brocade Velvet Grenadines at \$1.00 a yard,	Worth \$2.00.
Brocade Velvet Grenadines at \$1.50 a yard,	Worth \$2.50.
Brocade Velvet Grenadines at \$2.50 a yard, including all our very finest qualities, worth up to \$5 a yd.	Worth \$2.50.

THE USUAL ATTRACTIONS CAN BE SEEN UPON THE COUNTERS OF ALL OUR OTHER DEPT'S

SANGER BROTHERS. SANGER BROTHERS.