

The Texas Christian Advocate.

SUBSCRIPTION, PER ANNUM, \$2.00.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FIVE TEXAS CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

TO PREACHERS, \$1.00.

VOL. XXXIII.

DALLAS, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1887.

NO 40.

LAW AND STATISTICS.

Important Information for the People of Texas—Dig at With Care and Vote for the Amendment on August 4, 1887.

Dr. B. H. Carroll, Chairman of the Prohibition State Central Committee.

We, your sub-committee on Law and Statistics, beg leave to submit the following report:

First, the legal questions involved in the proposed amendment we find to be as follows. Its language is as follows:

Prohibition Joint Resolution, to amend Section 20, of Article 16, of the State Constitution:

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That section 20, of article 16, of the Constitution be so amended as to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 20. The manufacture, sale and exchange of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental and scientific purposes, is hereby prohibited in the State of Texas. The Legislature shall, at the first session held after the adoption of this amendment, enact necessary laws to put this provision into effect.

Sec. 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the State of Texas, at an election to be held for that purpose, on the first Thursday in August, 1887. At which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots, "for State prohibition," and those voting against said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots, "against State prohibition." The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary publication for said election under the existing laws of the State. Approved March 4, 1887.

The language of the section in our present constitution, for which the foregoing is offered as a substitute, is as follows:

"ART. 16, Sec. 20. The Legislature shall, at its first session, enact a law whereby the qualified voters of any county, justice's precinct, or town or city, by a majority vote, from time to time, may determine whether the sale of intoxicating liquor shall be prohibited within the prescribed limits."

We find that the two provisions, so far as the underlying governmental and political principles are concerned, are identical.

The effect of the adoption of the amendment would not, in our judgment, be in the slightest degree to engraft a new feature on to our political institutions, and to give new scope to our governmental agencies. The only change would be to substitute our present local option provision, whereby the people of any county, precinct, town or city, by a vote of the majority of the qualified electors, may prevent the sale of intoxicants, with a constitutional provision co-extensive with the State, requiring of the Legislature the enactment of laws bearing alike on all the citizenship of Texas, prohibiting the sale, exchange or manufacture of intoxicants, except for the enumerated purposes. While no difference exists in the legal or governmental principles involved, we find practically these advantages in the amendment:

1st. It is easier of enforcement, being a general law, operating alike in all sections, it will arise against it less local prejudice; covering more territory, under its operation in the great majority of the counties, it will be much more difficult to reach the means of violating or evading the law; being constitutional in its nature it will not continually be agitating the public mind and keeping warm the fires of partisan strife and it will be enforced by general laws passed directly by the Legislature, and will not be encumbered with all the necessarily technical requirements involved in submitting to the vote of any section the local option measure, and consequently will not be put upon trial every time one of its provisions are violated, as is now the case. There has never been any special difficulty in proving the facts in local option prosecutions which constitute the offense, if the existence of the law be conceded, but the difficulty has always been in proving compliance with the statute in the manner of petitioning, for ordering, conducting and declaring the result of the election. All this will be obviated by the adoption of the proposed amendment.

The import of this amendment we find to be: That it will not be self-operative, but will be mandatory on the next ensuing session of the Legislature, and all its successors, to pass stringent laws to prohibit the sale, exchange and manufacture of intoxicants, except for the purposes therein enumerated. The provisions of these laws are left to the wisdom and judgment of the Legislature. It will not, in our opinion, prohibit the gift or importation of intoxicants. We state the point as to gift because we find that both (Supreme Court, see *Williamson vs. Lane*, 52 Texas, 343; Court of Appeals, see *Steele vs. State*, 19 App. Rep., 425), have applied to constitutional construction, the rule that the expression of the one is the exclusion of the other. Therefore taking the law as we find it construed, and the "bona fide" gift is not prohibited, but any subterfuge or indirect methods of disposing of intoxicants by ostensible gift and receiving anything of value in return, however indirectly, would be unlawful. The importation cannot be prohibited by State law, either constitutional or statutory. That right is in the federal constitution given over to the general government. (See 5 Howard, 501)

We further find that in the federal constitution there is a grand enumeration of the rights of individuals, which are forever withdrawn and reserved from any interference by governmental agencies. We find that this portion of the constitution was formulated and adopted under circumstances specially calculated to direct toward it the best and most patriotic thought of the greatest of the founders of our government. That it was modeled and remodeled until, in their judgment, it included and guaranteed to every individual, every personal right which was deemed by them wise to withhold from governmental interference.

We further find that by an unbroken chain of judicial interpretation, beginning back in 1846, when Chief Justice Taney adorned the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, when the question was first sprung in our jurisdiction, down to 1884, when the same august tribunal, by Chief Justice Waite, in the case of *Fowler vs. Kansas*, declared it no longer an open question, it has been held by the court without dissent or division of opinion, that there is nothing in that grand bill of rights which in any way interferes with the right of a State to prohibit the liquor traffic. In short, that such laws are properly within the domain of police regulation, and do not deprive any citizen of any inalienable right, or infringe upon his personal liberties. (See 5 Howard, 505; 12 Wharton, 419; 18 Wall, 129; 97 U. S., 25; 112 U. S., 205.)

The most profound and reliable of American text writers treating up these questions hold the same views. (See Cooley on Constitutional Limitations, pp. 725-729, and Bishop's Statutory Crimes, 995.) In short, we find this principle better settled, and with more unanimity of opinion among the different judges and text writers treating the subject, than we believe, any other legal question we have examined. It is one of the prime duties of government and the chief end of its institutions, to protect its citizenship from injury, especially in their life, liberty and property rights. This is taught by such writers as John Stuart Mill (see *Liberty*, pp. 56 and 57), and has been in words adopted by our Supreme Court in the case of *English vs. State*, 35 Texas, 478. This is the language quoted and approved: "It is one of the undisputed functions of government to take precautions against crime before it has been committed as well as to punish it afterwards. The right inherent in society to ward off crimes against itself by antecedent precautions, suggests the obvious limitations to the maxim 'that purely self-regarding misconduct cannot properly be meddled with in the way of prevention or punishment.'" (See also *Duke vs. State*, 42 Texas, 455, and *Lewis vs. State*, 7 Appellate Report, 507), in which the constitutionality of statute with regard to which the court used the language above quoted, is again passed upon and sustained; Judge George Clark, rendering the opinion of the court.

That the liquor traffic produces crime and tends to pauperism, incapacitates the citizen from the discharge of his duties to the public, are not open questions; no man has the hardihood to deny it. As to the time and place of the origin of prohibitory laws, as applied to the liquor traffic in America, we find they had their inception among those chivalric and illustrious men, who settled in our own sunny Southland in the Old Dominion, and by whose genius and worth Virginia has been enrolled as the mother of statesmen and presidents. We are not advised of any earlier enactments of this character than that of the authorities in Virginia in A. D., 1676. We again hear of such legislation in the continental congress of 1777, when recommending to the several States the adoption of such regulations. Of this last mentioned body we are informed signers of the Declaration of Independence were members, and the measure passed by

unanimous vote. Is it not passing strange, that afterward Jefferson, who, as claimed by the antiis, sounded the "note of alarm from across the waters" and demanded the defeat of our present constitution unless a bill of rights were added, and who procured the incorporation of this bill into that high charter of American institutions, and who was advised of the action of his native State and the Continental Congress of which he himself had been so prominent a member, with regard to the liquor traffic, omitted from that bill everything that could be construed into sanctioning and perpetuating this traffic, as an inalienable right? That great charter of American freedom was written by men to well versed in the difference between license and liberty to admit of the use of language which by any fair-minded and impartial court could be misunderstood, or which could be tortured into making synonyms of these terms. The fact stands out in bold relief. The fathers who founded this great government of ours did not confound license with liberty, and did not in their bill of rights seek to perpetuate the liquor traffic.

Again we do not find this proposed amendment to be sumptuary. A sumptuary law is one which undertakes to regulate the habits and conduct of the people, from a standpoint exclusively of expenditure or taste. No government even semi-civilized, has ever refused to legislate upon measures which involved matters of taste and morals, if in addition they had other qualities or results which injured society at large in its material interests. Murder, perjury, arson, all involve moral issues, but are they thereby placed out of the domain of governmental interference?

The question is, in this case, not so much the moral issues involved, but the consequences resulting to the body politic. What are the results of the liquor traffic apart from its moral aspects?—the degradation and enervation of the individual citizen; the lessening of his usefulness to the State, and decreasing his productive value both physically and mentally; the corruption of the ballot and tainting the administration of the law; increasing poverty, pauperism and crime. Judged by the "lamp of experience," these are all unmistakably its inseparable attendants, which, with unfailing certainty follow in its wake. With a view of testing this matter, and as we were instructed to do, we prepared and forwarded to every district judge and district attorney in this State, and to a very large majority of the county judges and county attorneys and sheriffs, and to numerous prominent lawyers who were known to have had large criminal practice, letters of inquiry on subjects of the connection, if any, shown by their experience, between crime and the use of intoxicants. These inquiries were sent out in search of the truth from the most reliable sources from which we could hope to get it. We had no information when forwarding the circular, whether the parties were on the one side or the other of this question. The letters in reply show the following average result, to-wit:

1. Is there any part of the crime committed in Texas justly traceable to the use of intoxicants?
Ans. Invariably, yes.
2. If so, please state what proportion of the felonies, consisting of acts of violence, such as murder, manslaughter, assault to murder, etc., etc., can be fairly so charged?
Ans. Average per cent. 63.8.
3. What proportion of misdemeanors, consisting of acts of violence, such as riots, breaches of the peace, affrays, simple and aggravated assault, etc., etc., can be fairly so charged?
Ans. Average per cent. 62.83.
4. What proportion of other crimes, such as arson, burglary, theft, etc., can be indirectly traced to the use of intoxicants?
Ans. Average per cent. 66.2.

If these estimates be only partially correct, what a reckoning they make for the liquor traffic. Of course such statistics only represent the honest judgment of the men of Texas intrusted with the administration of the criminal law, so far as they would voluntarily communicate their opinions. All have not answered. But many have. The responses came from all sections, and letters accompanying many of them, show that they were compiled with pains-taking care. They represent the best information on the subject, and correspond with the almost universal experience of the people who are brought in contact with crime. Is not then the liquor traffic a sin against good morals and something more? Is it not, in the crime it incites, fosters and produces, brought strictly under the great principle announced by John Stuart Mill, adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States and every court of last resort in America passing on the subject, including our own Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. The people have the right to suppress it—the evil is great. What will we do? And through your committee would like to press the question home to every voter in Texas. What will you do?

The duties of your committee also included the collection of data as to cost of administering the criminal law in Texas. This we have endeavored to do in two ways. The first from records in the comptroller's offices and clerk's office of such matters as are paid by the State and county respectively:

We present herewith an official letter from Hon. Jno. McCall, comptroller of Texas, showing such expenses as are paid by the State for administering the criminal law alone. They extend from 1883 to the end of the last fiscal year, February 28, 1887, and include only the expense borne by the State, and which are lower or greater as crime increases or decreases, not including any salaries of officers, judges, justices, district attorneys, and which would continue the same, after the adoption of the amendment. They do not include any jury services, in any court, nor witness fees in any case tried in the county where the witness resides, nor any costs of misdemeanor cases. We omit the itemized statements, which are filed herewith and speak for themselves, and simply copy here the recapitulation.

For year ending Feb'y 28, 1883.....\$26,744 76
For year ending Feb'y 28, 1884....." 43,771 29
For year ending Feb'y 28, 1885....." 50,857 59
For year ending Feb'y 28, 1886....." 48,541 49
For year ending Feb'y 28, 1887....." 73,222 23

There are 186 counties organized in the State; at least that is very near the number, if not exact. In each, there are two terms of district court each year, and in a few, it holds practically all the time. In nearly all the counties there are county courts, and in all, numerous justice's courts. In the above estimates we included not one dollar for jury services in a single court. No pay to any witness in any case living in the county where he testified. No item of misdemeanor trial, and no jail fees for keeping prisoners. Sum it all up from the best information we can get, and it will amount to quite \$1,000,000 per year, which is paid by the people to support the administration of the criminal law in this character of expenses which rise and fall as crime is more or less common. The statistics before given you, it is shown that over 60 per cent. of this is caused by intoxicants. Thus we have whisky costing the State of Texas, by the crime produced by it, the enormous sum of over one-half million dollars—\$500,000 per annum. An amount considerably larger than the revenue received by the State and counties coming from the sale of licenses.

The other method of getting at the cost of crime we adopted was to ask the same parties to whom the inquiries by the former referred to were sent as to these items of expense. We give you this result as follows:

Average estimate of cost of capital felonies.....	\$1,096 03
Average cost of felony not capital.....	451 76
Average cost of misdemeanor cases.....	51 69

With regard to the effect of prohibition in other States our investigation has led to the following results: That by the universal and concurrent testimony of the men in their respective States, and who are charged with the administration of the law, or are in the situation to be informed on the question—prohibition does prohibit. This is proven in three ways:

1. As above stated by testimony of Gov. St. John, Gov. Martin, and others high in authority in Kansas. By Gov. Larrabee and the almost unanimous voice of the press in Iowa. By Gov. Wetmore and the chief of police in Rhode Island, etc. We suggest the publication of these communications from these gentlemen accompanying this report as a supplement.

2. We prove it by the testimony of our opponents, the wholesale liquor dealers, in their several organizations, who are contributing largely, say \$1,500,000 to prevent the carrying of the prohibitory amendment in the States where now pending. These men would not pay out that money for privilege of continuing to pay the State license on their business. It is the shrinkage in trade and consequent loss of profit which drives them to it.

3. The third method of proving that prohibition does prohibit is by the United States internal revenue receipts. While it is true that these licenses represent only a permit to do business in the future, not a report of the business done in the past, and while also they include all revenue on tobacco (a fact which our opponents seem to lose sight of when they quote them) and while the drugstores, who do a perfectly legitimate business after the law goes into effect and have to pay just the same license as a man who owns the largest retail "White Elephant saloon" conceivable, yet when the proper comparisons are made these figures speak volumes in our favor. In the figures given below, we take the estimates from the United States census report of 1880, and revenue figures from the report of Hon. Mr. Miller, made in 1886, the same figures exactly which the antiis use.

Vermont and Maine are prohibition States, New Hampshire lying between them, inhabited by much the same people, having the same climatic influences and in social habits in many respects similar, is anti-prohibition:

Vermont population 352,286, Rev. 1880.....	\$ 32,503 17
New Hampshire " 310,291, " " 1880.....	37,572 72
Maine " 618,336, " " 1880.....	57,800 79

With practically the same population, anti-New Hampshire pays over ten times

as much license as prohibition Vermont, and over eight times as much as Maine, which has nearly twice the population. Compare the western States also. Take Kansas and Nebraska, two sister States, lying beside each other, and what do we find:

Kansas, population 993,696, Rev. 1880.....\$ 204,145 48
Nebraska, " 452,402, " " 1880....." 1,074,913 12

Kansas nearly twice the population and not an eighth as much revenue. There are no revenue statistics of Iowa as strictly a prohibition State. The period covered by fiscal year, reported by Mr. Miller, includes time before the passage of the law, and also after its passage before it went into effect. Its large figures do not injure our cause in this branch of it, but they do conclusively and effectively shut off the "confidential circular" argument—"Ask the people not to starve our wives and children." The time after carrying the amendment, and before the Legislature provides laws with penalties, will be the best time to work off a bad stock of whisky that Texas has ever known. As to the effect on values by prohibition we find no depreciation, always an increase. On population good Kansas has gained in round numbers 100,000 each year. On the general welfare and prosperity of the people, the experience of other States shows its effects are all that could be desired.

Thus, we believe, covers all the ground allotted to us. While conscious of the imperfection of our work, we confidently believe we have gotten at the truth.

Yours respectfully,
JNO. C. TOWNES, Ch'n.

WACO, TEXAS.

THE CURSE OF RUM.

The Alcoholic Habit Leaves Its Traces in the Third and Fourth Generations of Descendants.

The latest investigations of the subject of drunkenness and its effect upon humanity have been made by Dr. T. D. Crothers, the superintendent of Walnut Lodge, Hartford, and he has published some of his conclusions in the Medical and Surgical Reporter, of Philadelphia. He quotes Dr. Ross as relating that the miners of Westphalia, who live away from their wives, are generally intoxicated when they come home on visits. The result is that a large proportion of the children born of these families are idiots and feeble-minded. "Galen," he says further, "has pointed out some very curious facts concerning the children of professional men, which indirectly relates to my topic. He found from a study of the heredity of the members of some of the largest scientific societies of London that the legal profession presented the most eminent men and the fewest idiots. The medical profession came next, and, lastly, the clergymen, who produced the smallest number of eminent men and the largest number of idiots and feeble-minded. The lawyers gave origin to six times as many more eminent men as the clergy. The clergy gave origin to six times as many more idiots and feeble-minded as the lawyers. This curious fact evidently applies to Europe, where the clergy do not represent the brain power of the educated class. It also indicates that the occupation of the parent prior to the child's birth, as well as physical vigor, has a power over the future of the child. In the study of the heredity of inebriates, many cases appear where the parents were greatly disturbed in health and their social relations prior to the birth of the child, which grew up and became an inebriate without any special exciting cause."

INHERITED SOMETIMES.

In a number of cases which he cites Dr. Crothers had directly traced inebriety back to the parents at a time prior to the child's birth. In one instance the father was a sea captain, a healthy, robust man, who never drank except on shore, and then in great moderation. His ship went to China and the South Seas, and was away twelve or fourteen months at a time. He married in middle life, and, on returning from a long voyage, would go to his country house and be intoxicated with his wife for a week or more on wines—then recover and start away again. His wife would drink with him and be partially intoxicated. Several children were born, all of whom died in infancy except one, a boy, who grew up and became a periodic drinker, and came under Dr. Crother's care. He was a nervous, melancholy young man, who could not follow any steady work long, and every two or three months he would rush away to join the most dissolute companions, with whom he would remain in a room and for days drink to a condition of continuous stupor. Finally he would become exhausted and be attacked with gastritis. Under the care of a physician he would quickly recover, and then he would go back to the shipping houses where he was employed and exhibit great energy and industry for a long time. His mind was unstable, and he was credulous of all things outside of his business. If he became angry and excited, he would stagger and talk like a man drunk, his face would grow red, the pupils of the eyes dilate, and the lids swell, and he would be more or less stupid for a long time. The approach of the drink paroxysm was marked by great business ac-

tivity and anxiety to help some one. Then suddenly he would find an evil companion, and go away and drink as before.

IT WAS INTERMITTENT.

His early life, the doctor found, was uneventful. He was a good student, of quiet, retiring manners, and held up as a model for his companions. When about fourteen years of age he suffered from a low, nervous fever of several weeks' duration. He lived in his uncle's family, and had the best society and most temperate surroundings, when suddenly one day he disappeared. A week later he was found in a low den, where he had been intoxicated from the time he came in. He gave no reason why he did this, and seemed indifferent to all counsel and advice. For a year after, he was temperate and exemplary in every respect. Then he disappeared as before, and drank wine in a room to stupor for a week or more, then came back. Then from this time these drink paroxysms were noted by the great secretiveness to go where he could not be found, and also by never drinking until he found such a place and an evil companion to join him. He was twenty-five years of age when finally, so far as appearances went, effected a cure. The young man inherited a large property, married and went to the West Indies. "In this case," says Dr. Crothers, "a most striking similarity was apparent between the drink paroxysms of his parents, which were marked by continuous use of wine to stupor for days in a room alone. In his case, beginning at youth, it seemed to burst out as an inherited impulse, using the same spirits and lasting about the same time. Why he should suddenly and without premonition go away and drink to great excess in a peculiarly unusual way for a boy, and ever keep it up at intervals under the same circumstances, can only be answered from a study of the heredity."

BOTH PATIENTS DRANK.

In another case the physician cites the father as a temperate man. The mother had drunk beer at meals all her life. After their wedding, however, both were intoxicated and remained in that condition for a considerable period of time. The first child was a little, fretful creature, which cried night and day for the first year. By accident whisky was found to produce the most perfect relief. From this time nothing but some form of spirits would allay the nervous irritation, and as he grew older he would cry for it and refuse to be satisfied with any other fluid. At tea he drank beer regularly every night, and at dinner he drank to great excess. In appearance he was feeble and imperfectly developed. His mind was uncertain and changeable. The taste and effects of spirits gave him, he said, the greatest pleasure. When he could not get spirits he was delirious, and after using two or three glasses he became stupid and laughed at everything until he fell asleep. He was placed in the care of a physician, who tried to withdraw the use of spirits by reducing it from day to day. After the spirits were withdrawn he developed mania and delirious of persecution, during which he escaped from control and drank to stupor. The mania disappeared. Again the effort to break up the use of spirits was tried, but the mania returned more violent than ever, and the spirits were resumed and continued up to death, at twenty years of age. Three other children were born to this couple, who were temperate and of average strength and vigor. The parents never used any spirits after the first year of marriage.

A man was placed in his care who had occupied a very responsible position of trust, and who with an insane indifference had drank to great excess, and forfeited all honor and respect. He was educated, and was a man of talent and great energy. He was temperate up to forty years of age, when suddenly he drank to intoxication, and he was seen on the streets shouting in a delirious way. In two or three days he became temperate, and seemed to have no regrets or sorrow for the past. He manifested no interest in the advice and counsel of his friends, and made no remark of explanation, nor gave any reason for his conduct. Several months later he drank as before, and returned to his work with the same cool indifference as to his conduct and its consequences. He was forced to resign his position as officer of a bank, and gradually went down lower and lower, until brought to Dr. Crothers. He drank periodically, the free interval being from three to eighteen months, the drink paroxysm lasting from three to six days. During this paroxysm he was maniacal and reeled up and down the street, or was seen in an open carriage, always going where he was most prominent, and making public speeches. He seemed possessed with delusions of power and grandeur, and placed himself in the most prominent places, interpreting the attention he received as evidence of his greatness. When he recovered he seemed to have a paralysis of all conception and the nature and character of his conduct. On all other matters he was clear and intelligent, but on this he was silent and reserved. He recovered and

Continued on eighth page.

Texas Christian Advocate.

THE BALANCES.

Prohibition from a Bible Standpoint. (Speech delivered at Italy, Texas, by Rev. C. G. Shutt, of the Northwest Texas Conference, M. E. Church, South.)

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am before you to contribute my mite on the great subject that is now stirring the people of Texas—the pending amendment. In the outset I will read one passage of scripture (Dan. v. 27): "Thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting." In the same chapter we have an account of a great drunken revel, and what the end of it was. Right in the midst of the revel there came a hand and wrote these words on the wall: "Thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting." And that great city—Babylon—sixty miles in circumference, with her wall 350 feet high, went down, with all her hanging gardens, temples and palaces. Other cities have been weighed in like manner. Where is Nineveh? Where is Jerusalem? Where is Rome, that sat upon her seven hills and from her throne of beauty ruled the world? Weighed in the balances and found wanting. And if we American citizens are going to allow the great iron hoof of the liquor power to bear us down in the dust, the day may not be far distant when we will be weighed in the balances and found wanting.

But, fellow-citizens, now comes our turn to use the scales. Let us put this great monster, the liquor traffic, in the balances and weigh him. Monster, did I say? Yes, a monster indeed—a thousand-legged, thousand-armed, thousand-fanged monster. He feasts on human blood. He eats up about 194 of our American citizens every day, and then opens up his great, wide, slimy jaws wide as the gateway down to hell, and gapes for more! And, oh, dreadful! Your boys are in danger of his jaws. He has no heart to feel, or ears to hear, or eyes to see the misery and woe that he is leaving in his track.

Read Ezekiel xix: 6-9. Now this whisky traffic, like the lion here described, is catching the prey and devouring men, and the land is full of the noise of his roaring. He is threatening to undermine the very foundation of our civil and religious liberty. Talk about monopolies; this is one of the greatest monopolies on earth, and I am not surprised at farmers' alliances and laboring men all over the country passing resolutions for prohibition. But I am surprised to know that your farmers and other laboring men allow these fellows to come out from the towns where they are interested directly or indirectly in the traffic, and talk so sympathetically about the poor man, and sympathize with the deluded you and get you to sympathize with them instead of sympathizing with your own interests. By the way, did you ever, in all the world, know of so many sympathizers with the poor laboring class of men? Whence came they all of a sudden? Has there been an emigration from Jupiter to this planet? They almost shed tears for the poor man, saying: pass the amendment and the rich man can send off for his keg of whisky and the poor will be deprived. Deprived of what? The blessed (?) privilege of going to the saloons, the gateways of death, and drinking to drunkenness.

But about that lion described in the above scripture. Why were the nations set against him on every side? Verse 6 will answer the question: "He learned to catch the prey and devour men." That is what this lion, the liquor traffic, is doing, and that at once explains why the nations are set against him. Now that lion on the mountains of Israel had done some "men-men," or the nations would not have been set against him on every side. Suppose this had been a fine milk cow giving 100,000 gallons of milk per day, and coming to every man's door, would there have been any protest from the people?

This general uprising of the people against the deprivations of the liquor traffic means something. And, fellow-citizens, I appear before you as a free man, and as a citizen of your State to do what I can to suppress this great evil. Through I am aware of the calumny, reproach, bitterness and slander, hurled against the class to which I belong, (the ministry) by Mr. Mills and his followers, (but I want it understood that I am not one of these "little time-serving policy fellows." If I think a thing ought to be said I will say it if there are nine hundred and ninety millions of devils standing near howling for my blood—knowing that the Lord will not allow me to be taken out of this world until he gets through with me. We ministers have always recognized the "mean" part of the liquor traffic to be a great hindrance in the way of our work.

It is now like it was in the days of yore. When the sons of God came up to worship, the devil came also in their midst, and I believe we find him in one of his worst forms in the shape of the liquor demon. If we go to hold a camp-meeting, there he is, and we find empty whisky bottles and beer bottles scattered in every direction around the encampment. If we meet to have a Christmas tree and celebrate the birth of the King of Kings, even there this demon spits his venom in our very faces, and often the whole affair is broken up in confusion.

If we assemble the children for a Sunday-school picnic, often we find this demon there, and what shall we do? "What shall we do?" are our backs heaving the delusive phantom of "personal rights," until this enemy hath bound us both hand and foot?

"Cut off the rations of the preachers," says one. "Boycott them!" the preachers take a back seat! You poor deluded creature, what do you take us for? Would you hang out that miserable scarecrow of "cut off rations," and try this to frighten us off the field? I tell you, sir, you have "waked up the wrong passenger." Sir, I had rather go to the Trinity bottom and split rails for two bits per hundred than crap my honest convictions on a great subject like this.

The ministry "should take a back seat," you say. I want to ask, in all candor, who has contributed more toward bringing on this reformation than the ministry? We have stood right in the thickest of the fight hurling thunderbolts at all enemies of Christianity, one of which is the liquor traffic, and we have been calling upon the people everywhere to make a final charge upon this monster evil. And now, since we are drawn up in line of battle, wouldn't we be cowardly set to allow a few old, red-headed, pussy, beer and whisky guzzlers to come out and curse us off the field, and we best a shameful retreat and allow the people to fight it out?

I am glad Mr. Mills has drawn the lines as he has. Now to your posts, army of the living God, and the saloons shall go down!

Preachers, Christians, Sunday-schools and many other good citizens united against this foe will certainly carry the amendment. Yes, sir, we will speak prohibition, sing prohibition, pray prohibition, and expect to shout victory on the 4th of August. The evils of this liquor business are so generally understood, and have been so thoroughly discussed,

that is hardly worth while for anything more to be said on that line. But to give you here, an extract from a speech delivered by Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas. "Only a few years ago there was a happy home in New Haven: in that home was a happy, bright-eyed, intelligent, rosy-cheeked Christian wife and mother in the prime of womanhood—full of hope for the future. Her husband was a manly man; affectionate, generous, noble and true. In that home were innocent children who filled the air with their sweet songs, and presented a picture of joyous happiness which can never be forgotten. That husband and father-to-day, is a drunkard, bloated, miserable, mental, moral and physical wreck, down in the gutter penniless and friendless. The rose has left the cheek of that poor wife and mother. Her eyes are sunken and blinded with tears. No longer does she occupy that once happy home; the joyous songs of her once happy darlings are heard no more. To-day in a re-note tenement house she is found with her little ones thinly clad, hungry and penniless. It was not the English sparrow that destroyed that home. But it was our government's legalized, law-protected, fattened, petted and perpetuated hell-born liquor traffic. And before the judgment bar, the man that gave sanction by his vote to this traffic, will be found as guilty as the one who that stood before the counter and dealt out the poison to his neighbor.

Governor St. John is right; let us not blame the saloon keeper too harshly. It is we ourselves that have legalized the open saloon. Read Hab. ii: 15: Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle in his hand, and maketh him drunken also. You, fellow citizens, are the ones that are giving your neighbor drink, and putting the bottle to him, if you vote to perpetuate the saloon; and that dreadful curse, "woe," (one of the strongest words used in the Bible to express God's displeasure,) falls like red hot thunderbolts upon your heads. But let us put a few of the objections to prohibition in the scales and weigh them, and we will find that they are lighter than vanity. We are met first, by that revenue objection, "can't afford to lose the revenue." I don't suppose that I would say too much if I should say that every dollar that the State receives for license costs the State not less than ten dollars in the way of courts, jails, etc., taking no account of the destruction of the moral elements of society, which are incalculable. But, understand, I am dealing with this subject from a Bible standpoint. Read Hab. ii: 12: "Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, that establish a city by iniquity." Blood money! Your objections, sir, weighed in the balances of God's eternal truth are found wanting. Away goes your better public buildings, better sidewalks, better streets, etc.

But here comes the great objection: "It don't prohibit," and mark you it is sung of the dealers themselves or those interested, which is the song (as Mr. Homan says) of the anarchists of Chicago: "Majorities shall not rule." Oh, there it is, I told you the government was in danger of the iron hoof of this demon. We are pretty generally law-abiding citizens in this country. That would certainly be bad doctrine to repeal laws as fast as they are broken. That doctrine would annihilate government. Suppose we scratch off from our statute the law forbidding stealing the first time a horse is stolen. But there is something loose about this "won't prohibit" business. I have even heard it stated that more liquors will be sold under prohibition than under license law. Now, if our objectors really believe that it is a fine opportunity to make proselytes to prohibition, and let us get these dealers that talk that to stump the State for prohibition, for I am confident that men who are as a rule after gain as they will do that that is to their interest. And if they will go out for prohibition, I will believe that they are candid in that statement. But what meaneth this great rattle and bustle and raising money to defeat prohibition? Why stands the brewing association back of the dealers of Texas saying: "Do all you can to defeat the measure and we will furnish the money." I think Acts, xix: 32-37, will explain it. See the point? By this they give their wealth. Their craft is in danger. I tell you, friends, there have been some strange things told about the prohibition failure in Maine. I see it stated in an anti-prohibition paper that the returns show 1252 saloons in Maine. I challenge the whole statement and demand that the saloons be shown up. The same paper so states that there were, as shown by the revenue returns, 1802 saloons in Kansas. If any anti-prohibitionist in the State of Texas will send to Gov. Martin, of Kansas, and get his statement in black and white with his signature that that many saloons can be found in Kansas, or even one-half of them, or one-fourth of them, I will pledge myself that I will read out the number in every prohibition speech I make during the campaign. Dr. B. H. Carroll turns on the light in his letter to Gov. Ross stating that in one town in Kansas where the revenue returns show twenty-one saloons, nineteen of these dealers were in jail and the other two had skipped the country. So you see, after the United States gives a man license to sell liquors in prohibition States his license don't keep him out of jail.

If prohibition is such a tremendous failure in Maine, why did the people, after trying it for thirty-three years, vote it into their constitution by a majority of over 47,000? That is something to consider. I saw it stated in the papers that there were open saloons in Lewiston, Me. I wrote to the pastor of the M. E. Church at that place to find out about it, and he wrote me that that was not a single saloon in the city, and that the law was as well enforced as any other. Another objector says if a man wants to drink, let him drink; it will not hurt you, and if you will let it alone it will let you alone. That statement will not do. Many persons have been hurried into eternity through abstaining themselves from the use of liquor—liquor did it. Parents are looking after the morals of their boys, and no man's boys are safe so long as those dens of vice infest our land. See the drunken rabble upon the highway shooting at random and insulting those they meet! Don't say, where are they? Gentlemen, I have met them, and heard them with these ears and seen them with these eyes. The numbers of those injured through the use of intoxicating liquors (though abstaining themselves) runs up into thousands upon thousands.

The father that votes to rid the country of the drunkard shop is only providing for his own household, and he that will not provide for his own household "hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." And if you gentlemen have no households of your own to provide for, do please have philanthropic enough to help out your neighbors. Says another: "I don't propose to sign away my rights." Right to do what? To drink whisky; that is what. That is about as good as I could expect of a saloon loafer, but to hear a Christian talk that way it sounds intolerable. We are met right at the threshold

of Christianity with the doctrine of self-denial, and a man that will not deny himself for the good of his fellows is not worthy of the name of Christian. Ah! there is a wall that comes from the confirmed drunkards of our land: "Oh! help me, friends of temperance, for my bondage is untold." And when I came up to the prohibition convention at Waxahachie and found there a confirmed drunkard as a delegate to the convention, doing all he could for prohibition, and knowing the history of that man as I did, oh! how I wished, for his sake, the amendment would carry. And the same day I found a preacher on the streets almost ranting against prohibition, and I wished I was a painter, and I would draw a picture like this: I would draw a poor drunkard with the evil intemperance close around him, and him struggling to break loose, and I would picture that preacher carrying jugs, kegs and bottles of whisky to the poor fellow in distress. And I would write under that preacher's feet, "Consistency, thou art a jewel." And off in the back-ground I would have a crowd of saloon men with the placard on which was written: "That preacher is one of our sort of fellows." That preacher reminded me of the speech of the colored man who was introduced to the anti-prohibition convention in Dallas, who said: "I want better whisky, cheaper whisky, and more of it; dat's what I want."

I don't know of any better thing with which to explore that personal rights' dodge than the 10th Commandments, found in Exodus, 20th chapter. That just bursts personal rights to pieces. And that chapter is the basis of all law. Personal rights says: "My mouth is my own; I will say what I please." But God thunders from Sinai, mid smoke and fire: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." And the Bible is full of prohibitions like that from Genesis to Revelations. I acknowledge the antiquity of the personal rights' doctrine. It had its origin away back yonder when the fallen angel said: "I will sit upon the sides of the North." Says another: "I am afraid this thing is going to injure the Democratic party." I had hoped that the undemocratic dodge was so completely exploded that the adherents of it would never name it again, but some have not heard of the explosion yet, though the party exploded it for license costs the State not less than ten dollars in the way of courts, jails, etc., taking no account of the destruction of the moral elements of society, which are incalculable. But, understand, I am dealing with this subject from a Bible standpoint. Read Hab. ii: 12: "Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, that establish a city by iniquity." Blood money! Your objections, sir, weighed in the balances of God's eternal truth are found wanting. Away goes your better public buildings, better sidewalks, better streets, etc.

I don't know of any better thing with which to explore that personal rights' dodge than the 10th Commandments, found in Exodus, 20th chapter. That just bursts personal rights to pieces. And that chapter is the basis of all law. Personal rights says: "My mouth is my own; I will say what I please." But God thunders from Sinai, mid smoke and fire: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." And the Bible is full of prohibitions like that from Genesis to Revelations. I acknowledge the antiquity of the personal rights' doctrine. It had its origin away back yonder when the fallen angel said: "I will sit upon the sides of the North." Says another: "I am afraid this thing is going to injure the Democratic party." I had hoped that the undemocratic dodge was so completely exploded that the adherents of it would never name it again, but some have not heard of the explosion yet, though the party exploded it for license costs the State not less than ten dollars in the way of courts, jails, etc., taking no account of the destruction of the moral elements of society, which are incalculable. But, understand, I am dealing with this subject from a Bible standpoint. Read Hab. ii: 12: "Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, that establish a city by iniquity." Blood money! Your objections, sir, weighed in the balances of God's eternal truth are found wanting. Away goes your better public buildings, better sidewalks, better streets, etc.

of Christianity with the doctrine of self-denial, and a man that will not deny himself for the good of his fellows is not worthy of the name of Christian. Ah! there is a wall that comes from the confirmed drunkards of our land: "Oh! help me, friends of temperance, for my bondage is untold." And when I came up to the prohibition convention at Waxahachie and found there a confirmed drunkard as a delegate to the convention, doing all he could for prohibition, and knowing the history of that man as I did, oh! how I wished, for his sake, the amendment would carry. And the same day I found a preacher on the streets almost ranting against prohibition, and I wished I was a painter, and I would draw a picture like this: I would draw a poor drunkard with the evil intemperance close around him, and him struggling to break loose, and I would picture that preacher carrying jugs, kegs and bottles of whisky to the poor fellow in distress. And I would write under that preacher's feet, "Consistency, thou art a jewel." And off in the back-ground I would have a crowd of saloon men with the placard on which was written: "That preacher is one of our sort of fellows." That preacher reminded me of the speech of the colored man who was introduced to the anti-prohibition convention in Dallas, who said: "I want better whisky, cheaper whisky, and more of it; dat's what I want."

I don't know of any better thing with which to explore that personal rights' dodge than the 10th Commandments, found in Exodus, 20th chapter. That just bursts personal rights to pieces. And that chapter is the basis of all law. Personal rights says: "My mouth is my own; I will say what I please." But God thunders from Sinai, mid smoke and fire: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." And the Bible is full of prohibitions like that from Genesis to Revelations. I acknowledge the antiquity of the personal rights' doctrine. It had its origin away back yonder when the fallen angel said: "I will sit upon the sides of the North." Says another: "I am afraid this thing is going to injure the Democratic party." I had hoped that the undemocratic dodge was so completely exploded that the adherents of it would never name it again, but some have not heard of the explosion yet, though the party exploded it for license costs the State not less than ten dollars in the way of courts, jails, etc., taking no account of the destruction of the moral elements of society, which are incalculable. But, understand, I am dealing with this subject from a Bible standpoint. Read Hab. ii: 12: "Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, that establish a city by iniquity." Blood money! Your objections, sir, weighed in the balances of God's eternal truth are found wanting. Away goes your better public buildings, better sidewalks, better streets, etc.

I don't know of any better thing with which to explore that personal rights' dodge than the 10th Commandments, found in Exodus, 20th chapter. That just bursts personal rights to pieces. And that chapter is the basis of all law. Personal rights says: "My mouth is my own; I will say what I please." But God thunders from Sinai, mid smoke and fire: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." And the Bible is full of prohibitions like that from Genesis to Revelations. I acknowledge the antiquity of the personal rights' doctrine. It had its origin away back yonder when the fallen angel said: "I will sit upon the sides of the North." Says another: "I am afraid this thing is going to injure the Democratic party." I had hoped that the undemocratic dodge was so completely exploded that the adherents of it would never name it again, but some have not heard of the explosion yet, though the party exploded it for license costs the State not less than ten dollars in the way of courts, jails, etc., taking no account of the destruction of the moral elements of society, which are incalculable. But, understand, I am dealing with this subject from a Bible standpoint. Read Hab. ii: 12: "Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, that establish a city by iniquity." Blood money! Your objections, sir, weighed in the balances of God's eternal truth are found wanting. Away goes your better public buildings, better sidewalks, better streets, etc.

I don't know of any better thing with which to explore that personal rights' dodge than the 10th Commandments, found in Exodus, 20th chapter. That just bursts personal rights to pieces. And that chapter is the basis of all law. Personal rights says: "My mouth is my own; I will say what I please." But God thunders from Sinai, mid smoke and fire: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." And the Bible is full of prohibitions like that from Genesis to Revelations. I acknowledge the antiquity of the personal rights' doctrine. It had its origin away back yonder when the fallen angel said: "I will sit upon the sides of the North." Says another: "I am afraid this thing is going to injure the Democratic party." I had hoped that the undemocratic dodge was so completely exploded that the adherents of it would never name it again, but some have not heard of the explosion yet, though the party exploded it for license costs the State not less than ten dollars in the way of courts, jails, etc., taking no account of the destruction of the moral elements of society, which are incalculable. But, understand, I am dealing with this subject from a Bible standpoint. Read Hab. ii: 12: "Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, that establish a city by iniquity." Blood money! Your objections, sir, weighed in the balances of God's eternal truth are found wanting. Away goes your better public buildings, better sidewalks, better streets, etc.

I don't know of any better thing with which to explore that personal rights' dodge than the 10th Commandments, found in Exodus, 20th chapter. That just bursts personal rights to pieces. And that chapter is the basis of all law. Personal rights says: "My mouth is my own; I will say what I please." But God thunders from Sinai, mid smoke and fire: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." And the Bible is full of prohibitions like that from Genesis to Revelations. I acknowledge the antiquity of the personal rights' doctrine. It had its origin away back yonder when the fallen angel said: "I will sit upon the sides of the North." Says another: "I am afraid this thing is going to injure the Democratic party." I had hoped that the undemocratic dodge was so completely exploded that the adherents of it would never name it again, but some have not heard of the explosion yet, though the party exploded it for license costs the State not less than ten dollars in the way of courts, jails, etc., taking no account of the destruction of the moral elements of society, which are incalculable. But, understand, I am dealing with this subject from a Bible standpoint. Read Hab. ii: 12: "Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, that establish a city by iniquity." Blood money! Your objections, sir, weighed in the balances of God's eternal truth are found wanting. Away goes your better public buildings, better sidewalks, better streets, etc.

I don't know of any better thing with which to explore that personal rights' dodge than the 10th Commandments, found in Exodus, 20th chapter. That just bursts personal rights to pieces. And that chapter is the basis of all law. Personal rights says: "My mouth is my own; I will say what I please." But God thunders from Sinai, mid smoke and fire: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." And the Bible is full of prohibitions like that from Genesis to Revelations. I acknowledge the antiquity of the personal rights' doctrine. It had its origin away back yonder when the fallen angel said: "I will sit upon the sides of the North." Says another: "I am afraid this thing is going to injure the Democratic party." I had hoped that the undemocratic dodge was so completely exploded that the adherents of it would never name it again, but some have not heard of the explosion yet, though the party exploded it for license costs the State not less than ten dollars in the way of courts, jails, etc., taking no account of the destruction of the moral elements of society, which are incalculable. But, understand, I am dealing with this subject from a Bible standpoint. Read Hab. ii: 12: "Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, that establish a city by iniquity." Blood money! Your objections, sir, weighed in the balances of God's eternal truth are found wanting. Away goes your better public buildings, better sidewalks, better streets, etc.

I don't know of any better thing with which to explore that personal rights' dodge than the 10th Commandments, found in Exodus, 20th chapter. That just bursts personal rights to pieces. And that chapter is the basis of all law. Personal rights says: "My mouth is my own; I will say what I please." But God thunders from Sinai, mid smoke and fire: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." And the Bible is full of prohibitions like that from Genesis to Revelations. I acknowledge the antiquity of the personal rights' doctrine. It had its origin away back yonder when the fallen angel said: "I will sit upon the sides of the North." Says another: "I am afraid this thing is going to injure the Democratic party." I had hoped that the undemocratic dodge was so completely exploded that the adherents of it would never name it again, but some have not heard of the explosion yet, though the party exploded it for license costs the State not less than ten dollars in the way of courts, jails, etc., taking no account of the destruction of the moral elements of society, which are incalculable. But, understand, I am dealing with this subject from a Bible standpoint. Read Hab. ii: 12: "Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, that establish a city by iniquity." Blood money! Your objections, sir, weighed in the balances of God's eternal truth are found wanting. Away goes your better public buildings, better sidewalks, better streets, etc.

I don't know of any better thing with which to explore that personal rights' dodge than the 10th Commandments, found in Exodus, 20th chapter. That just bursts personal rights to pieces. And that chapter is the basis of all law. Personal rights says: "My mouth is my own; I will say what I please." But God thunders from Sinai, mid smoke and fire: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." And the Bible is full of prohibitions like that from Genesis to Revelations. I acknowledge the antiquity of the personal rights' doctrine. It had its origin away back yonder when the fallen angel said: "I will sit upon the sides of the North." Says another: "I am afraid this thing is going to injure the Democratic party." I had hoped that the undemocratic dodge was so completely exploded that the adherents of it would never name it again, but some have not heard of the explosion yet, though the party exploded it for license costs the State not less than ten dollars in the way of courts, jails, etc., taking no account of the destruction of the moral elements of society, which are incalculable. But, understand, I am dealing with this subject from a Bible standpoint. Read Hab. ii: 12: "Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, that establish a city by iniquity." Blood money! Your objections, sir, weighed in the balances of God's eternal truth are found wanting. Away goes your better public buildings, better sidewalks, better streets, etc.

the Lord's prayer as Christ taught you, and in that you say, "Lead us not into temptation." What I pray that and then vote for open saloons with all their cunning devices to trap your boys and neighbors? "But deliver us from evil." What! pray that, and then vote to sustain the greatest evils in the land? "Thy kingdom come." What! pray that prayer, and then vote for open saloons, bad whisky, the Devil & Co., to be thrown in the way of the progress of the kingdom of Christ? But enough on that line; be sure that you have a conscience void of offence toward God and man. "Vote as you pray." "By their fruits ye shall know them." I ask what are the fruits of the open saloons in the United States? Are there any institutions of learning? Any orphan's homes? None. But they have made orphans by the thousand, and then turned them out upon the world for some one else to provide homes for them. What are the fruits of the saloons? I find drunkards as thick as the stars in the heavens and their footsteps taken fast hold upon hell. Are you going to vote to carry on such an institution as that?

It is hinted by the brewers' association that the people in the rural districts and the colored people need a guardian to see after them that they vote right. They call upon the saloon men to go out after you in carriages if necessary, and bring you in. It just cures people, that you can be bribed, and they are going to try to bribe you to vote for saloons. Oh, men of the rural districts, do you need a saloon guardian? "They are even trying to scare you to vote down the amendment, saying: 'There is going to be a war over this thing.' What dodges! what dodges! That means this, if they are candid: that they must have whisky if they have to fight for it. Let the strong arm of the law put down the nuisance. Of course the church don't pretend to say how a man shall vote, but it gives no uncertain sound as to where the evil is. The Methodists have always recognized the liquor traffic as a great evil. On page 125 of the discipline, the question is asked: "What shall be done for the extirpation of the great evil of intemperance?" Answer 3 says: "Let all our preachers and members abstain from the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage; and if any shall engage in such manufacture or sale, let the discipline be administered as in cases of immorality."

That is the voice of the M. E. Church, South, speaking through that great body of representative men in General Conference assembled at Richmond, Va., May, 1856. My brother, did it once occur to you that if you vote against prohibition that you plant yourself squarely against your church, and vote to sustain a business that the church recognizes as immoral? Besides, you generally go to your minister with a great question of right or wrong, and why is it that the advice of your preacher is not worth a straw in this thing? But let us hear a voice from another great church. The Southern Baptist Convention, assembled at Louisville, Ky., passed this resolution: "Resolved, That we protest against the manufacture, sale and use of ardent spirits, and express our sympathy with the prohibitionists everywhere."

Do you Baptist brethren send up delegates to represent you in your conventions and then plant yourselves squarely against what they do in their conventions? I thought you believed pretty strongly in majorities ruling? Fall into line, brethren; it will not hurt you, and you will seem more loyal. And other churches—the Presbyterian church and the Christian Church, in fact all the churches—speak out in thunder tones against this giant evil. And how can you, my brother, vote to sustain an evil that the masses of all the Christian people are working so hard to get rid of, and then have a conscience void of offence toward God and man? Did you, my brother, ever read Proverbs, xxiii: 29: "Be not among wine-bibbers," xvii: 19: "If you are upholding the liquor traffic, don't you think you are on the wrong side in this great contest?"

"Come out from among them" and help those poor unfortunates that are trying to break the shackles of the awful bondage. In other words, "Be not among wine-bibbers." Now, I appeal to you prohibitionists, let "lay on" and do our duty, but let us keep in a good humor as we have in the past. We cannot afford to get mad; the indications are very favorable for success. So mote it be.

[Parties wishing additional copies of this lecture can procure them in sheet form by addressing the author, Rev. C. G. Shutt, Italy, Ellis county, Texas.]

But every 1 mat stop this. I can't afford to go into that rat hole and dig up all the little twaddle thrown against the amendment. I think it would be very appropriate for the anti to sing for their campaign song: "We are all dodging, dodging, dodging, dodging away through the world."

To show you that their argument (?) is about run out, I will tell you what one said in a speech sometime ago near Italy in trying to make it appear that there were other things that would make drunk besides these liquors that would make drunk besides these liquors that would make drunk on buttermilk. He also stated that two of his children had been drunk on "clabber," and that he had known some to get drunk on beef steak. Mark you, I don't call the gentleman's veracity into question, but, sure, if I had a cow that would give that kind of milk I would kill her. But let us hope that cow is dead. I am satisfied they befeeted that cow, and right there is where those fellows got the steak that made them drunk. But last of all, here comes a fellow with his Bible. He is intensely interested lest the Bible and Christianity are blotted out of existence. I met a man the other day that "cusses" almost every breath, that has been scraping the Bible from Genesis to Revelations, hunting up all the wine he could find. Men are reading the Bible as never before. But my fellow with the Bible turns to Tim. v: 23: "Use a little wine for thy stomach sake and thine often infirmities." Oh! how they do harp over that little prescription that Paul gave to Timothy. But there is no comfort for whisky there. That passage shows that Timothy was a total abstainer, and had conscientious scruples about using wine even as a medicine, until Paul prescribed it, and we don't know that he took it then. And the wine spoken of was not the "red-eye" we have in saloons, either.

Now, preachers, Christians, everywhere, vote as you pray." Of course you all pray

Don't Wait

Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality. Keep on your hair a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor—the only dressing you require for the hair—and use a little daily, to preserve the natural color and prevent baldness. Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky., writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best hair-restorer in the world."

"My hair was faded and dry," writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.: "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy."

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Pimples and Blotches

So disgusting to the face, forehead, and neck, may be entirely removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best and safest Alternative and Blood-Purifier ever discovered.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists: \$1; six bottles for \$5.



Prof. Chs. Ludwig Von Seeger

Professor of Medicine at the Royal University; Knight of the Royal Austrian Order of the Iron Crown; Knight Commander of the Royal Spanish Order of Isabella; Knight of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle; Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, etc.

DR. EDWIN COOK'S COCA BREW TONIC

Is not to be confounded with the horrid concoction of Cocaine. It is in no sense of the word a patent medicine. I am thoroughly conversant with its mode of preparation, and know it to be not only a legitimate pharmaceutical product, but also worthy of high commendation as it has received in all parts of the world. It contains certain of the most valuable medicinal plants, and is also dissolved in pure genuine Spanish Imperial Crown Sherry.

JOSEPH GILLOTTS STEEL PENS

WORLD MANUFACTURING CO. 122 Nassau Street New York.

DON'T WANT A \$30 SHOT REPEAT

Want a \$30 Shot Repeat Rifle for \$15, a \$30 Loading Shot Gun for \$15, a \$10 Concert Orphanette for \$7, a \$20 Magic Lantern for \$12, a \$15 Gold Watch for \$10, a \$10 Silver Watch for \$6. You can get any of these articles Free if you will devote a few minutes of your leisure time to introducing our new goods. One WANT lady secured a Gold Watch free, in one afternoon. A gentleman got a Silver watch for fifteen minutes work; a boy 12 years old secured a watch in one day; hundreds of others have done nearly as well.

\$1000 REWARD

For any case of Kidney or Bladder troubles, Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness, that BOTANIC MEDICINE fails to cure. Sold by druggists, 50 cts. HERR MED. CO., 15 N. 11th St., Phila., Pa. Circulars free.

A Book for the Campaign and for the Times.

BY V. W. GRUBBS, Esq., of Greenville, Texas. HAR. SUBJECTS DISCUSSED:

- 1. Erroneous Methods which Prevail. 2. Causes of Drunkenness. 3. Effects of Intemperance. 4. Remedies Independent of Legislation. 5. Local Option. 6. State Prohibition. 7. National Prohibition (Opposed). 8. The License System. 9. Prohibition and the Bible. 10. Prohibition and Natural Law. 11. Prohibition and the Press. 12. Appendix—Synopsis of the Prohibitory Legislation and License Laws of the several States.

Some in press and will appear on or about the 1st of June next. Will contain about 60 pages, 12 mo., neatly bound in cloth, price, \$1.25. Address: V. W. GRUBBS, No. 6, Bookellers, etc., Greenville, Texas.

Conventions, Assemblies, Institutes, Normals.

These may all, from the largest stock of Oliver Ditson & Co., be supplied with the best books for convention singing. Send for lists. All inquiries cheerfully answered. Correspondence solicited.

Convention Singing Books.

APPOCALYPSE, \$1, ZERRHIN, INDEX, \$1, Zerrahn. Books made up for purpose for convention singing.

Sunday School Assemblies.

VOICES OF PRAISE, 60 cts., Hutchins; SINGING ON THE WAY, 35 cts., Jewett; SINGING ON THE WAY, 35 cts., Jewett; HOLY SONGS, 50 cts., Tenney & Hoffman; SONG WORSHIP, 50 cts., Emerson & Sherry; FRESH FLOWERS, 25 cts., Emma Pitt. All first-class Sunday-school books.

School Institutes.

SONG GREETINGS, 60 cts., Emerson—for 12 Higher Schools; SONG BELLS, 50 cts.—for Grammar schools; GEMS FOR LIT. BELIEVERS, 20 cts.—for Primary Schools; KINDERGARTEN CHIMES, \$1—for Kindergarten. ROYAL SINGER, 60 cts. is a book highly successful and much commended as a singing-class book.

HENRY LINDENMEYER PAPER WAREHOUSE.

Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman St., NEW YORK.

The Great Church LIGHT.

FRANK'S Patent, Refers you to the Great Church Light, the best and most reliable of its kind. It is made of purest glass and contains the finest oil. It is light and portable and burns clear and bright. A liberal discount is made to churches and schools. For further particulars see our Circulars. P. F. COLLIER, 501 First Street, N. Y.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

We have as fine a line of goods suitable for WEDDING PRESENTS as can be found anywhere. Send us your address and we will mail you Our Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Reference, the Editor of this paper. IRION & GIRARDET, Corner Fifth and Market, Louisville, Ky.

What Kills Americans.

Fast Living—Reckless Eating—Hard Drinking—Poor Sleeping—Social Jealousy—Political Ambition—Violent Passions—The Race for Money.

The alarming disease of this country is nervous debility and prostration. It goes under many names, but it is essentially the same complaint. Hospitals and private institutions for nervous patients are crowded. The average of life in the United States is decreasing every year. Sudden deaths from nervous collapse among our business, professional and public men are so frequent as scarcely to excite remark. The majority of suicides, committed without apparent reason, or under so-called "depression of spirits," are really prompted by nervous prostration, which is a fruitful source of insanity and crime with all their grief and horror.

These facts are startling. They threaten the very life of the nation. They assail the springs of its power and prosperity. They wreck manhood's strength and woman's usefulness and beauty.

Every one should know the causes. What are they? The answer is easy and terribly plain: Our vicious personal habits; our careless and lawless eating and drinking; the intense mental and physical strain arising from our mad race after money, position and influence; the fears and struggles of poverty; the use of narcotics and stimulants; our fashion of turning day into night and night into day; and, briefly, our desperate willingness to pay any price for an hour's pleasure or success. So we burn life's candle at both ends and fill the lunatic asylums and the graveyards.

The disease from which we suffer and die in, in plain English, Nervous Dyspepsia, as it is seated in the Nerves and in the organs of Digestion, Assimilation and Nutrition. Healthy digestion being impeded or destroyed, the whole body, nerves included, is literally starved; even when there is no emaciation to tell the sad story.

Nervous prostration sends out its warnings:—headache in the morning; a persistent dull heaviness or aching at the base of the brain; wakefulness; loss of appetite and disgust with food; loss of mental energy and interest in ordinary duties and business; restlessness and anxiety without any assignable reason; eruptions; bad breath; foul mucous on the teeth; occasional giddiness; palpitation of the heart; sallowness of the skin; coated tongue and gradual failure of strength and ambition.

The remedy is a total abandonment of the habits and customs which cause the disease in each individual case, and the use of Shaker Extract of Roots (Seigel's Syrup) to cure the mischief already done. This great remedy, prepared by the Shaker Community of Mt. Lebanon, N. Y., is especially adapted to eradicate Nervous Dyspepsia. To do this it acts directly and gently but powerfully upon the disordered stomach, liver and kidneys, restoring their tone and vigor, promoting the secretion of bile, expelling waste matters from the system, and purifying the blood.

Upon the nervous system Shaker Extract (Seigel's Syrup) acts as a safe and wholesome anodyne without the slightest narcotic effect, and then leaves the nerves to regain their natural tone and strength through its wonderful influence upon the function of nutrition.

It is safe to say more nervous dyspepsias have been restored by it from the depths of misery than by any or all other forms of treatment combined.

ALL FOR 24 CENTS

BRUSH REMOVED AND FENCES RESET.

I have felt some interest in the articles under the above caption by Bro. S. J. Hawkins. They are strong, thoroughly Methodist, and doubtless will be of great benefit to the young ministers, for whom, I suppose, they are mainly written. But the caption does not strike me very forcibly. Let us see what it implies: "Brush removed and fences reset." The fences are not only down, but their places are covered with brush. What these fences are we learn from Bro. W.'s articles themselves—the cardinal doctrines of Methodism and Christianity: repentance, justification by faith only, holiness, possibility of apostasy, infant baptism, etc. Now, surely Bro. H. does not mean to say that these fences are down, and in their places are preaching are advocating false doctrines! (Brush.) I cannot think so. Do not our preachers hold strongly to their doctrines and preach them in the power and demonstration of the Spirit? That they do, I think the abundant harvest of the past year fully demonstrates. 5,000 souls for Christ! When has Methodism ever been so abundantly blessed in her labors? But will God tolerate a false ministry, or rather a ministry that preaches false doctrines? But perhaps their work was not genuine—they were not converted. Of course we cannot say—we can only judge by their works; but James tells us that works are the proper fruits of faith. For that, look at the missionary work, church extension, large amount paid to conferences, etc. See the great number of infants baptized and the large increase in the Sunday-schools. Surely our religion bears no more precious fruit than this! But it matters not into what department of church work we look, we find the same glorious result. Surely, then, the fences cannot be down, much less supplied with brush.

It would be interesting, had we the time, to go over the broad fields of Methodism and examine each parcel of her fences separately and critically, and see if any are really down. But I believe they are as sound to-day as when Mr. Wesley laid them: for, whenever the fences get down, the enemy will come in and sow tares, and seeds of discord, etc., will spring up so that her harvest will be small, her membership dwarfed and starvation will necessarily follow.

LITTLE MISSIONARIES

Having promised my little missionaries that I would make a report through the ADVOCATE, I now submit the report below: Early in the year we organized our missionary hands upon the basis that every member pay five cents per month. We have collected through the missionary funds at the appointments mentioned below, the amounts specified: Birdstown, \$15.45; Piznah, \$7.55; Woodland, \$9.90; Marvin Chapel, \$7.50; Wortham, \$7.25. Total, \$47.65.

Our apportionment to the Wortham circuit for foreign missions is \$24. The same has been forwarded. We have collected for domestic missions \$7.65. Wortham circuit proposes to clear the debt.

EUGENE T. BATES, P. C.

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

From Six Conferences.

—J. P. Mussett, McGregor, June 30: The final results of the meeting in McGregor were forty-six conversions and thirty-six accessions to the Methodist Church. To God be all the praise, a hearty comment Bro. Pickett to any of our brethren as a helper in every interest of the church work.

—N. W. Keith, Helena, June 4: We closed on last night a very gracious meeting at Elato schoolhouse. The church was graciously blessed, sinners convicted and mourners converted. God was with us in great power; nine happy conversions; nine adults and one infant baptized, and eleven additions to the church. Others, I think, will join several penitents were at the altar when we closed. To God be all the praise.

—S. W. M., Edson: The minutes show that in twenty years we have been in four different circuits, five different districts and three different annual conferences. What changes! Some were disposed to fret over, but all agree to move on nicely now. We are well pleased with our preacher, and hope that good may be accomplished on the work this year. Prohibition is on a regular boom. We are organizing in every nook, and will work it extremely interesting to our enemies on the 4th of August.

—D. W. Towns, Malakoff, June 3: Our second quarterly meeting convened at Union Church, May 14. Our beloved presiding elder, Rev. U. B. Phillips, presided. He is always at his post of duty. We had two eloquent and soul-stirring sermons from him. Finances quite moderate. Our camping-out begins at Meredith's camp ground, Friday night before the 5th Sunday in July. Ministers, good workers and all are invited to be with us. May the Lord give us a glorious revival. Success to the ADVOCATE.

—J. M. Mills, Brushy Creek, June 3: The second quarterly meeting for Kickapoo circuit was held at Pace's Chapel, May 14 and 15. A good time—three members received, Saturday the 25th, we had a barbecue at Brushy Creek in favor of prohibition. A large turnout—three able speakers by Rev. J. W. Moore, Rev. S. R. Gore and Hon. Willie Reeves. All the speakers acquitted themselves well. Our only fear in Anderson county is the negro vote. We have just enjoyed a visit by Rev. D. W. Towns and wife of Malakoff circuit. Bro. T. preached us two good sermons on last Sunday the 29th.

—E. N. Evans, Deatur, June 1: I believe I have not given a report since I have been here. We came out even last year on all claims. This work has a clear record on all the financial and a fair one otherwise. This has been the hardest year in the history of this town, or at least for years, yet we have managed to hold our own in numbers and keep up expenses. We have a fine official board. They never discount their paper or repudiate assessments. Our town and surrounding country are feeling the drouth more now than at any time in the past. It is hard for many to tide over to the increasing crops. We have tided and tided till the where-withal is about gone and many are trembling in sight of the shore. We have had some good rains, and crop prospects are reasonably fair. The Aurora work will from this till conference be supplied with preaching by myself and local brethren, as F. V. Evans has been forced by lung trouble to leave from preaching at least for a season. He yet remains in charge and will endeavor to act as pastor in all except to preach.

—B. H. Passmore, Martindale, June 4: Owing to the fact that our district conference embraced the third Sabbath in May, we deferred our "Children's Day" for the Cottonwood Sabbath-school until the fifth, in order that the pastor and other members of the conference might be present. The day was pleasantly and profitably spent. Addresses by preacher in charge at eleven a. m., and not here. Bro. Burnett has gone, and all refreshments were taken in the grove, and at an early hour, we assembled in the church to hear the children's exercises. The church was brilliantly lighted, the music was cheerful and inspiring and all performed their parts well. Recitations bearing upon missionary and general work for the Master were in the order of the exercises. It was pleasant and encouraging to hear the little ones, not over four years of age, recite their parts so well, and the older ones too—all seeming so animated, so earnest. May God reward the patient labor of the superintendent and parents, and may these children who are enjoying such opportunities, continue to the end of

life to be earnest workers in the "vineyard of the Lord." The collection consisted of the children's nickels and amounted to six dollars and thirty-five cents.

—N. B. Bennett, Farmer, June 3: Our second quarterly meeting for Farmer mission, which was held at this place May 14-15, is one long to be remembered by us on account of our presiding elder, Bro. Harrison, being with us and preaching his own sermons along with the Lord, preaching three able sermons, which were accompanied by the Holy Spirit, and found way to the hearts of many. Held a love-feast service at half-past 9 a. m., after which experiences were related and the meeting was a grand success. We had a sermon on the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and the sacrament administered to a large number. We have held two meetings since, one at a Methodist meeting. We had a sermon on the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and the sacrament administered to a large number. We have held two meetings since, one at a Methodist meeting. We had a sermon on the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and the sacrament administered to a large number.

—J. D. Christian, Goyer, June 3: I hope you will allow a small space in your columns for a few items from a local preacher living in Goyer. Our little town is wide-awake upon the question of prohibition, working and praying for success. We have a club here, and the Christian people, with very few exceptions, are anti-liquor in issue. We have speeches and essays from different ones, which aroused our people on this subject and prepared them for better instructions, which came when our quarterly conference convened at this place, the fourth Saturday and Sunday in May. It was a grand success. We had a pleasant and powerful sermon, cannot add the devil's breast-works, presenting the liquor traffic, with all its deformities, in a plain and powerful manner, cannot add the ruin and desolation caused by whisky, and then viewing it from a theological standpoint, and throwing light upon the evil from the standpoint of the prohibition cause, and the motto of the prohibition cause, and the motto of the prohibition cause, and the motto of the prohibition cause.

—G. W. Graves, Georgetown, June 1: We have a new church house at Taylor, built within the last two years, but has no bell. Our good ladies went to work, and with supper, realized enough money to purchase a nice bell, which we got from N. O. Nelson, St. Louis—a very cheap bargain, indeed. Now we have the best bell in our town. All honor to those energetic women. While writing, let me say that our district conference has just closed at Burnet. The attendance of laymen was very small, yet we had a good meeting—a religious time. Still, I cannot but feel that the duty of the church is definitely fixed by the non-attendance of its members. And now if these lines meet the eye of a live, energetic local preacher, let him know that we have a world in line for his work. The people are all at Taylor and Hutto is as fine as the State affairs, and no local preacher. We have two in the bounds of my charge, but they are both ignorant and unskillful. We have had two camp-meetings are as follows: Walnut Spring, fourth and fifth Sundays in July; Round Rock, second and third Sundays in August. From these we hope to realize good.

—J. A. Smith, Woodville, June 3: Woodville circuit, consisting of more than half a dozen appointments, situated in Tyler county, has been my field of labor since conference. The work is in rather a low state generally, yet we have some religion and hope to get more before the summer campaign of protracted meetings shall have closed. Some factors in the work are: 1. The church is in a low state generally. 2. The church is in a low state generally. 3. The church is in a low state generally.

—J. M. Adams, Divine circuit, May 22: It may be that some one would like to know the condition of this country at present. On the 19th inst. the great drouth was broken up as far as this country. Prior to this time the season was indescribable. Everybody was getting alarmed, great many had left the country, and the poor ones had to be fed by charitable ones and many are now being fed. Among those who had any faith, sought earnestly for help, and many were converted. Our hope revived and faith strengthened, and we feel stronger to-day in the Lord than when we first believed. Our crops are growing finely and every thing is pleasant. In fact, the first, in the midst of our hard times, we had a fine benedicite Deum, given in honor of the Sunday school. It was a fine thing, could not but think it was well timed. At the same time the people assembled in mass to ask aid for their relief. Our good superintendent said there was no time for mourning, for our rejoicing, as we had gone with our hearts bowed down so long. After the morning exercises were over, the table was spread in the church, and every one was invited. We saw the good things brought there, and inquiring how they managed to have them. Some said they had them stored away for the occasion. Others said they had them. We were overlooked in moving and had just found them, so they all come up in good time and in good order. Prohibition amendment is being urged in every part of the country. We may have success. We love to read the ADVOCATE—send it along.

—Geo. C. Stovall, Hempstead, May 29: Hempstead is in great commotion. Some one says: "What's up now? Is the circus coming?" No, bless you, the circus is already here, and gives its "moral" (?) exhibition to-day, but that's not the present sensation in Hempstead, thank God. What then? Why, Bro. Burnett, our K. H. H. Burnett, has been here six days and nights, preaching the gospel of Christ, and, you may be sure our little city is mightily moved. Men and women who for years have stoutly stood against the various "with God and the church," have heard and trembled and owned the power. His sermon delivered to men only was received with overwhelming approval, as indicated by loud and lusty "amen's" from among the multitudes. In the large crowd fully one hundred and fifty men rose to the proposition to lead better life. I haven't time to notice now at any length all the special services held, but must say the sermon to the ladies and the children's service were profoundly impressive, and will be productive of grand results. To date we have had eighteen conversions and sixteen accessions to our church;—the other two of the eighteen will join, but not here. Bro. Burnett has gone, and all refreshments were taken in the grove, and at an early hour, we assembled in the church to hear the children's exercises. The church was brilliantly lighted, the music was cheerful and inspiring and all performed their parts well. Recitations bearing upon missionary and general work for the Master were in the order of the exercises. It was pleasant and encouraging to hear the little ones, not over four years of age, recite their parts so well, and the older ones too—all seeming so animated, so earnest. May God reward the patient labor of the superintendent and parents, and may these children who are enjoying such opportunities, continue to the end of

religion and of prohibition: the former, it would seem to many of us, necessarily involving the latter.

—W. L. Nelson, Belton, June 7: God has most graciously visited Belton. Our protracted meeting closed with 202 professions of religion and a large number of reclamation. One hundred and fifty-four joined our church; eleven were already members, making 165 of the 202 that cast their lot amongst us. On the responsibility upon the pastor and church to care for this crowd of young converts: Of the other converts, all except about six or eight, have already joined some church. The field of God's harvesting has been closely cleaned. The margin between "professions" and "accessions" is very narrow, for which I am exceedingly thankful. There is to be found among these converts a large number of persons of mature years. Of those who joined their eighth-seventh were grown men and women; some of them might be called "old people." Especially did the meeting take hold upon the young men of our community, a large number of whom were happily converted. So much concerning the results among the class heretofore irreligious. One of the most glowing things concerning the meeting is that the revival came through the church. For ten days the church met and prayed for divine power before a call was made for penitents. In the congregation and on the streets could be found scores of members of the church pleading with sinners to seek salvation. The church is divided in all her interests. Her living, family altars, increased Sunday-school, etc., being among the fruits. We stuck closely to the "altar" and "members' bench." Plain, simple, unadorned preaching was the kind we had throughout the meeting. Strong preaching and much prayer were there the characteristics of the meeting. The following brethren aided during the time, and God blessed their work: Bro. Mackey, Dickey, Franks and Bourland. Bro. W. H. Vaughan presided for his district, and it would have remained many of the time they have held the shouting and the "great noise" that was "made unto the Lord." Many old people said they never saw displays of God's power. The song with us is, "His praise shall be continually in my mouth."

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE

The Great Invention, For EASY WASHING, IN HAND OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER, WITHOUT HARM TO FABRIC OR HANDS, and particularly adapted to Warm Climates. No family, rich or poor should be without it. Sold by all Grocers, but beware of cheap imitations. JAMES PYLE, MANUFACTURER ONLY BY.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to indigestion, such as flatulency, Dizziness, Nausea, Bowel Complaint, Dizziness after eating, Pain in the Side, etc. Write for most successful remedy, sent free by mail.

CHAS. E. HOWEN, DALLAS, TEXAS.

DALLAS ADVERTISEMENTS.

-RUPTURE-

RELIEVED AND CURED BY the "Swediker" method. A. F. & J. E. Davis, without detention from labor or your usual pursuits in life. The treatment is endorsed and recommended by the best Physicians, Surgeons, and Surgeons, as well as citizens of the country. We guarantee to cure you or refund your money. If you find any other method gives you any relief, we will pay your fare and hotel bill to see us and return. Let those who are suffering from this disease write to us for circulars, or visit us for treatment.

Drs. A. P. & F. S. DAVIS, 905 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

BIRD, ANDERSON & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ROUGH LUMBER SHINGLES, SASH, Doors and Mouldings. OFFICE: Cor. St. Paul and Elm Sts., Dallas, Tex.

Flippen, Adoue & Lobit, BANKERS, COR. ELM & POYDRAS STREETS, DALLAS, TEXAS.

GOERTEL & CO. QUINCY, ILL. For prices and terms apply to the agents, BARTON, ROBINSON & CO., Dallas, Texas. J.P. MURPHY, CHAS. F. BOLANZ, No. 106.

MURPHY & BOLANZ, REAL ESTATE

Collecting Agents No. 721 Main St., Head of Martin St. DALLAS, TEXAS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

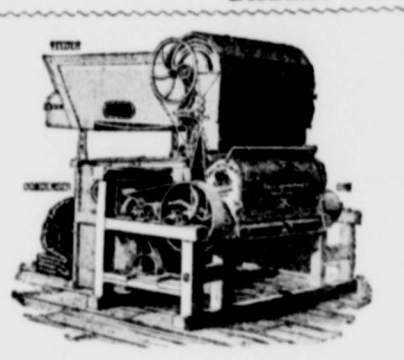


Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the purest trade of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powder. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 109 WALL-ST., N. Y.



Established in 1850. THOS. GOCCAN & BRO., CALVESTON. Largest Piano House in Texas. State Agents for the WEBER, THE POPULAR EMERSON.



IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST: The Ames Engine

"EAGLE GIN"

Has stood the test for 30 years and gets better every year; absolutely standard. We guarantee to give you the best quality of flour, and our machinery, but buy the best. Prices and terms reasonable.

THE Fourth National Bank,

733 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

CAPITAL, \$200,000. W. L. GREGG, President. S. B. HOPKINS, Cashier. T. J. OLIVER, Vice-President. H. B. STRANGE, Asst. Cashier.

J. H. WEBSTER, Photographer

DALLAS, TEXAS. Charges the Highest Prices in the City for Photographs.

M. D. GARLINGTON, General Commission Merchant, AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN FRUIT AND WESTERN PRODUCE. No. 405 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

American National BANK, DALLAS, TEXAS. Designated U. S. Depository. CAPITAL, \$200,000. SURPLUS, \$50,000. OFFICERS: W. H. THOMAS, Pres. C. E. SLAUGHTER, V. P. E. J. GANNON, Cashier. Accounts of banks, corporations and individuals solicited.

B. O. WELLER & CO.,

—DEALERS IN— Staple & Fancy Groceries.

Established in Dallas 1852. HOLLOWAY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Produce. BULK SEEDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 820 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

C. H. EDWARDS.

Chickering, Wheelock, Mathushek, PIANOS. The Largest Stock and the Oldest Music House in North Texas. Pianos and Organs sold on easy payments. Bargains in second-hand Pianos. 733 & 735 Main Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

BARGAINS! Dallas City Property.

We are offering the following bargains for a few days: Episcopal college, now being erected by Bishop A. C. Garrett. The situation is high, overlooking the entire city. Ross avenue is now being macadamized, and is the most fashionable residence street in Dallas. This tract would make the most desirable suburban addition to the city. The adjoining property is now selling in 5-acre lots at \$150 per acre. Price for 405 acres, \$60,000. Also ten acres in South Dallas, on Latimer avenue, only one mile from centre of business, and one-fourth mile from City Park. Fine oak grove on south end of this tract. Adjoining property is now selling in one and half acre lots at \$1,500 per acre. Price for ten acres, \$15,000. Terms easy. Also a few other bargains. Call and see us.

GANNON & BROS.

101 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. Schneiders & Davis IMPORTERS AND Wholesale Grocers. Write us for prices and samples before placing your order. DALLAS, TEXAS. SHEPARD & MILLER, Attorneys at Law, No. 739 Main Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

WATCHES.

Gold and Silver Watches—in this line we cannot be beat, as we always carry a large and well selected stock. Will send you our Illustrated Catalogue giving description and prices FREE to any one sending us their address. IRVON & GIRARDET, Cor. 3th & Market, LOUISVILLE, KY.

DALLAS ADVERTISEMENTS.

No. 280. N. SIMPSON, No. 282. N. A. McMEILLAN, President. LOVAL A. FERDIN, Cashier. W. H. GASTON, Vice-Pres. J. H. GASTON, Vice-Pres. J. H. GASTON, Vice-Pres. J. H. GASTON, Vice-Pres.

The National Exchange Bank,

of DALLAS. DIRECTORS—John N. Simpson, W. H. Gaston, Rosa A. Forry, J. S. Armstrong, S. D. Blake, R. P. Cowen, N. A. McMillan. Paid-up Capital, \$500,000.00. DALLAS, TEXAS. C. M. TERRY, J. M. PACE, Jr.

TERRY & PACE

REAL ESTATE AND Rental Agents 512 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. Buy and Sell City and Country Property on Commission, Pay Taxes, Negotiate Loans, etc.

K. SHIELDS,

DEALER IN Window Glass, WALL PAPER, PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES. The finest variety a specialty. No. 633 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

W. H. HOWELL & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail DRUGGISTS, 617 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

The City National Bank

CAPITAL PAID IN, \$220,000; SURPLUS, \$75,000. The Dallas National Bank, The City National Bank Consolidated. OFFICERS: J. C. O'CONNOR, President. J. F. TERRY, Cashier. E. M. HENDERSON, Assistant Cashier. P. B. CRONIN, Jr., Manager. L. B. RICHARDSON, Secretary. J. T. TRAVELL, Jr., Alfred Davis, A. J. Forry, J. C. O'CONNOR, C. A. Knottling, L. A. Pires, M. L. Cravens, J. E. O'CONNOR, A. C. Sargent, E. M. HENDERSON, W. B. WORTHAM, T. Wistar Brown, S. G. BRYAN. Locations of Stockholders to secure Deposits, \$725,000.

J. K. HAWES

Has now in stock one of the handsomest lines of BABY CARRIAGES Ever shown in the State. Also Full Line Bed-Room Sets, Parlor and Dining-Room Sets. In Cherry, Antique Ash and Oak and Walnut. Also Full Line of Office Desks and Chairs. These Goods have been carefully selected from the best factory in the country. I will sell goods to Responsible Parties on Easy Terms in Cash prices.

Cooper & Robertson,

702 MAIN ST., DALLAS, TEXAS. GENERAL REAL ESTATE —AND— Collecting Agents, Buy and sell Dallas City Property, Ranches, Grazing, Farming and Timber Lands and Live Stock. Make a specialty of placing money for capitalists in loans and investments.

Texas Christian Advocate.

G. W. BRIGGS, Editor.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS. E. S. FINLEY, D. D., East Texas Conference. B. J. HAWKINS, North Texas Conference. H. S. THRELL, D. D., West Texas Conference. H. S. SMITH, Texas Conference. HORACE BISHOP, Northwest Texas Conference.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

SUBSCRIPTION. ONE YEAR \$2 00 SIX MONTHS 1 00 THREE MONTHS 50 CENTS TO PREACHERS (half price) 1 00

Entered at the Postoffice at Dallas, Texas, as second-class matter.

REGION OF TERROR.

Up to this time I have not written a word in favor of prohibition. I am an earnest advocate of the measure, and have done what I could in a private way to forward the great movement.

I feel now that I must speak to the Methodist people of Texas; for I think I am in a position to put many good citizens who are misled or who are still in doubt, on the right side of this question.

San Antonio, it is well known, is the stronghold of the rum power in our State. There are several large breweries here, and the saloons, I am told, number almost three hundred. Alcohol is the reigning sovereign of our city.

Soon after the adjournment of our legislature, the prohibitionists of San Antonio began to take steps looking to thorough organization. They hired Turner Hall and held a public meeting. In a very few days it was made known through the daily press that the Turners had met and passed a resolution declaring that prohibitionists should not have their hall for "love or money."

Nothing daunted, they went to the city council and asked for permission to meet on the public plazas. These plazas have heretofore been the common property of all who desired to use them, from the chili vender and the patent medicine bawler to the pot house politician.

In the central part of the city is a vacant space recently purchased by the United States for a custom house. As a last resort, the prohibition leaders went to the proper authorities and begged to be allowed to use this open ground for a public meeting. Col. Ford said he had no authority to grant the request, but certainly would not disturb them.

placed some goods boxes in the middle of the open lots and Judge Brooker, of the State Executive Committee, mounted one and proceeded to announce the purpose of the gathering. He was greeted with hisses and deafening yells, and opprobrious epithets. Finding it impossible to make himself heard, he at last reluctantly dismounted.

then attempted to speak, but received the same treatment and was compelled to give up. Lockwood, a noted saloon keeper, was loudly called for. Instead of making a plea for a fair hearing, he proceeded to abuse prohibitionists and harangue the crowd on anti-prohibition personal liberty. When he had descended from the box,

took his stand and began to speak in a quiet manly way. He was not only greeted with hisses, but a volley of eggs

was hurled at him. He was struck in the face and on different parts of the body. Of course, he was as calm and brave as Paul; but his speech could not be heard, and so he was compelled to desist. Others of the leading prohibitionists were pelted with eggs. When Sutherland had descended from the box and was about to leave, he was

by one Gus. Kauffman, a young man belonging to one of the wealthiest families in the city.

This is an epitomized, but correct statement of the disgraceful riot. The daily press of our city condemns the affair as barbarous. But they are trying to counteract its disastrous effects upon the anti-prohibition cause by saying it is the work of irresponsible hoodlums.

I want to say here, that no honest man in San Antonio believes any such thing. There is no sort of doubt but what these rioters were backed and incited by others who make use of these base fellows as their tools and vassals. But there has been such a hearty and victorious reaction that they are very anxious to explain it away and denounce it as the work of irresponsible hoodlums. The matter is now in the hands of competent lawyers, and it is rumored that there will be a number of arrests of men in high places.

It may be well to state that our police authorities made no effort to protect these men, and that leading anti prohibitionists did nothing whatever to quell the mob. It is simply a manifestation of the spirit of the rum fiend.

of Texas; this is the personal liberty for which the saloon men and their hired vassals are fighting. Can you afford to fight with them? Read, ye good men, who have championed this unrighteous cause, and open your eyes to the fact that it is not personal liberty, but despotism more direful and cruel than that of Russian autocrat. Hundreds of honest men in San Antonio have had their eyes opened by this occurrence and are now ready to vote for prohibition of a traffic which fosters such corruption and controls such dangerous and irresponsible forces. There will be thousands of such, I am sure, throughout the State. Let us arise as a man, and wipe out the foul blot from our fair commonwealth.

I wanted to say something about the boycott, but cannot now.

E. B. CHAPPELL.

TEXAS AND FREEDOM.

The anti-prohibition convention met in the opera house at Dallas the fourth of last May. When we entered the gallery to see what was going on, the band was playing "The Battle Cry of Freedom," and every member of the convention wore upon the lapel of his coat, a blue ribbon stamped with the words at the head of this article. We thought it mockery then; we know it to be mockery now.

But what are the local Democratic leaders to "stump" about? The liquor men want them to present the matter in "the light of reason and philosophy"—fifty thousand dollars worth! O what a feast of reason and flow of philosophy these liquor men must need, if they are willing to fly around all over the United States to collect fifty thousand dollars to pay for it. No doubt they will get it, and then—O how these local Democratic leaders will "feast" on reason and "fill up" on philosophy.

Then the "liquor men" are willing, if the people will defeat prohibition, to "submit" to the most rigid high license and the most stringent supervision! Of course, if the people do not defeat prohibition the "liquor men" will not submit to anything—not even to "reason and philosophy." Indeed, it is fair to suppose that the "liquor men" will again be flying around to raise money to pay local Democratic leaders to help them defile the law—by feasting courts and juries on "reason" and filling up legislators on "philosophy."

employment of the worst instrumentalities in the worst ways, as in the case before us, belongs naturally to the prosecution of the combat in which the rum power is now engaged. The city authorities of San Antonio may deny responsibility for the outrage, but the country cannot fail to see that in refusing the use of the plaza they aided and abetted, if, indeed, they did not produce, the mob. Nor can we fail to remember that every city council in the State would now be equal under the control of the liquor traffic but for the warfare that prohibitionists have waged against it.

A suit has been instituted in the county court by Julius Schutze against F. Burmann, of San Antonio, Paul Pressler, of Austin, and Wm. J. Lemp, of St. Louis, to recover \$500 on account. The basis of the action, as set out in the petition, is that defendant, on or about the 25th day of January, 1887, employed plaintiff as an attorney and counselor-at-law in representing them, and appearing as their attorney, and especially as the attorney of Lemp before the Legislature of Texas in the months of January, February and March, 1887, to defend by his counsel, advice and endeavors the passage of the joint resolution known as the joint resolution to amend section 30 of article 16 of the State constitution (commonly known as the prohibition amendment).

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF REASON AND PHILOSOPHY.

A St. Louis dispatch of June 10 to the New Orleans Times-Democrat says:

A delegation of wholesale liquor men of Texas, consisting of Robert Ogden, W. J. Bettecotton and Sam Klein, all of Dallas, representing the Anti-Prohibitionists of that State, have been in St. Louis several days in the interest of a campaign fund. They are soliciting contributions from the leading brewers and distillers of the North and West, with a view of raising \$50,000 to aid in carrying on the campaign against the adoption of the prohibition amendment which Texas is to vote on in August next.

In an interview Mr. Ogden stated to-day that from present indications the State will go for prohibition by at least 35,000 majorities unless a campaign fund can be raised sufficiently large to get local Democratic leaders throughout the State to take the stump. He represents that the prohibitionists are thoroughly organized and enthusiastic. The liquor men want to present the matter to the people in the light of reason and philosophy; that if the people will defeat prohibition the liquor men will be willing to submit to the most rigid high license law and the most stringent supervision of the liquor traffic, arguing that all the substantial moral reforms that prohibition would bring about can be secured under high license and without incurring the great business loss to the State that the enforcement of prohibition would entail.

St. Louis brewers subscribed liberally to the fund, and the delegation to-day departed for Cincinnati. An analysis of this very remarkable dispatch gives the following remarks, according to the opinion of Mr. Ogden and Mr. Bettecotton and Mr. Sam Klein, "all of Dallas," and "representing the anti-prohibitionists of this State": (1) Prohibition will carry—if the people are left to decide the question unaided by money; (2) Unlimited amounts have already been raised and expended; (3) Fifty thousand dollars more are needed; and (4) This fifty thousand dollars must be had to pay local Democratic leaders to stump the State.

What? Is money required to induce any local Democratic leader to "stump"? Is this the compelling force which has for the last six weeks sent some such flying through all parts of the State crying, "Texas and Freedom!" And now that the money is exhausted are these local Democratic leaders exhausted, too?

Mr. Ogden thinks the local Democratic leaders to "stump" about? The liquor men want them to present the matter in "the light of reason and philosophy"—fifty thousand dollars worth! O what a feast of reason and flow of philosophy these liquor men must need, if they are willing to fly around all over the United States to collect fifty thousand dollars to pay for it. No doubt they will get it, and then—O how these local Democratic leaders will "feast" on reason and "fill up" on philosophy.

Then the "liquor men" are willing, if the people will defeat prohibition, to "submit" to the most rigid high license and the most stringent supervision! Of course, if the people do not defeat prohibition the "liquor men" will not submit to anything—not even to "reason and philosophy." Indeed, it is fair to suppose that the "liquor men" will again be flying around to raise money to pay local Democratic leaders to help them defile the law—by feasting courts and juries on "reason" and filling up legislators on "philosophy."

But these "liquor men" are "arguing" that all the substantial moral reforms that prohibition would bring about could be secured under high license. Then they admit that prohibition is seeking a moral reform. Their only objection seems to be that prohibitionists are not striving after the blessing in the dazzling "light of reason and philosophy" that will illuminate the political atmosphere when fifty thousand dollars worth of a certain kind of local Democratic leaders begin to dispense it. The "liquor men" are confident if they can get this fifty thousand dollars worth of "reason and philosophy" in the field prohibition will be defeated. They should remember that Lemp tried five hundred dollars worth on the last legislature and failed. We believe they will score another failure. These

"boodle" reasoners and "boodle" philosphers have started too late. The people cannot be persuaded by the 4th of August to see it in that light—no, not even with the aid of fifty thousand dollars worth of "reason and philosophy!"

WHY PUT IT IN THE CONSTITUTION?

So asks Col. W. E. Hughes in his Dallas speech. He finds that the State of Texas has prohibited the sale of whisky on Sunday, and on election days; that it has prohibited the sale of it to minors and to any man against the expressed wish of his wife, mother, sister or daughter. So he asks, what more do you want? Perhaps the following extract from the Austin Statesman will enlighten him:

A suit has been instituted in the county court by Julius Schutze against F. Burmann, of San Antonio, Paul Pressler, of Austin, and Wm. J. Lemp, of St. Louis, to recover \$500 on account. The basis of the action, as set out in the petition, is that defendant, on or about the 25th day of January, 1887, employed plaintiff as an attorney and counselor-at-law in representing them, and appearing as their attorney, and especially as the attorney of Lemp before the Legislature of Texas in the months of January, February and March, 1887, to defend by his counsel, advice and endeavors the passage of the joint resolution known as the joint resolution to amend section 30 of article 16 of the State constitution (commonly known as the prohibition amendment).

Plaintiff alleges that defendant contracted to pay the amount on or about April 10, 1887, or as soon as the Legislature adjourned, and that it did adjourn on or about that date. Plaintiff further alleges that by the terms of the contract, he was to do what he could, in an honorable and lawful way, to defeat the passage of the amendment, and that the fee was to be paid whether it did or did not pass. The averment is made by plaintiff that he did all he could to accomplish the object for which he was employed, and he winds up in the regular style, by asking the court to give him judgment for his debt with costs.

If you please, Col. Hughes, we want to put the prohibition which the State of Texas has given us into the constitution, that we may get it out of the reach of Lemp's money! Legislatures can be bought (or rather "persuaded") by "reason and philosophy", but there is not money enough in old Anheuser's till to change one line in the constitution of the State of Texas. We want to put it into the constitution so that next year when Julius Schutze comes up to Austin with Lemp's money in his pocket and takes a legislator aside and begins to talk "reason and philosophy" that same legislator will be under the necessity of saying: "Look here, my friend, I can't help you. The fact is, the people have taken this thing out of our hands and put it where we have no power over it. Schutze, you'll have to go and see the boss." And Schutze will be very apt to go out and see the people—won't he? This, dear Colonel, is the reason why we want to put prohibition into the constitution.

THE ADVOCATE AND THE CAMPAIGN.

The ADVOCATE is the oldest prohibition paper in the State. Its advocacy of the suppression of the liquor traffic antedates every liquor law upon the statute book. Long years before the local option law was passed the ADVOCATE was preparing the minds of its readers for this and other more effective reforms. Now that the great crisis is come, it cannot afford to be found anywhere but in the front rank of the fight. From now until the fourth of August its columns will be largely given up to the discussion of the issue before the people. It will not deal in objectionable personalities, nor make statements which it cannot sustain, but it will leave no stone unturned to defeat the efforts of a foreign syndicate and their allies here at home to fasten upon the people of Texas a monstrous tyranny from which they have already suffered too long.

Every issue from now until the day of election will contain matters of the greatest interest and importance to prohibitionists, and in a few weeks we shall publish reports from every part of the State, that will very rarely indicate what the result of the contest will be. In order to accomplish as much good as possible we are anxious to increase the circulation of the paper during the campaign. This may be done in two ways: Our agents can renew their efforts to enlarge the subscription list and take orders from local prohibition committees for extra copies for circulation. The publishers will furnish extra copies in any number from now until the fourth of August; at 3 cents per copy. Orders for extra copies of any issue should be sent in early, as it is difficult to furnish back numbers. As the work which the paper proposes to do will be effective according to the size of its audience, will not our agents aid us to increase the number of our hearers?

MONEY! MONEY!

The Central Committee need money, and must have it. It is not a corruption fund they want, but money to pay clerk hire and the traveling expenses of speakers and members of the Central Committee. We were astonished to learn, while in Waco a few days ago, how little had been received. The whole campaign has been run thus far on a little more than three thousand dollars. Read the following call which the Committee has just sent out, and then read it to your neighbors:

To the Friends of Prohibition in Waco and Throughout the Stat: We need funds to carry on the grand work. Our campaign, so far, has been a glorious success. Those who have given pledges to contribute to the campaign fund are earnestly requested to send the money at once. All others are requested to send us all the aid they can, in order that we may achieve a complete victory. Send all sums to Thomas Moore, treasurer of THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

In another column it will be seen that the liquor dealers of Texas are now in the North engaged in raising \$50,000. They declare that they are in danger of losing the State without it. Of course it will be paid. These people will not hesitate to spend \$50,000 in fastening upon us a trade which pays them annually \$18,000,000. This fund will soon be in the hands of Gen. Clark and his assistants at Waco. It will find its way into every precinct in the State, put new life into an evil cause, and rear fresh barriers in the way of the people. Have the people of Texas no money with which to defend their liberties? Will the members of that famous Waco convention leave their subscriptions unpaid, knowing all the while that the Central Committee cannot even pay their clerk hire? This will never do. Let us go to work as one man. Let every county organization lift collections immediately, one half to remain at home and one half to be sent to Dr. Moore at Waco. There are more than one thousand Methodist preachers, local and itinerant, in the State of Texas, who could, within the next ten days, raise all the money that we need. Will they not help us? Collections need not be taken in the churches; each preacher can call to his aid one or two active laymen, and spend a day or two days, or three days, if necessary, in presenting this matter to those who are friendly to our cause. Let the money be sent to Austin, or, if our people prefer, the ADVOCATE will receive and acknowledge all amounts sent by the preachers, and forward the same to their proper destination.

of lying devices? May the Spirit of Power come upon our valiant brethren as he came upon the ten thousand that scented the hosts of Sissera from the face of the earth!

WHEN Sutherland and his friends were driven from the streets by whisky dealer Lockwood and his mob, they took refuge in a negro church, where several prohibition addresses were made. Now let Col. Mills denounce them for deserting the house of God. My colored fellow citizens, vote against the amendment. Twenty years ago the Lord led you out of slavery into American freedom, and now keep it, keep it, keep it—Col. R. Q. Mills, at Crockett.

Dats so! but in dem good ole times de Lord was on one side and Mr. Mills on de other!—Old Barney in the Audience.

And that is about the way the case stands now. I WISH to God I could alienate these prohibitionists.—Col. R. Q. Mills. Too late, colonel. When in 1855 you introduced prohibition into Texas, you sowed good seed in rich soil. Your work on the old Prairie Blade was good work and abides until this day. Bear your fate as best you can, for your case comes under an old inexorable law: "Whatsoever a man soweth the same shall he also reap."

OUR brother, Rev. Dr. Bayless, the genial and gifted editor of the Western Christian Advocate, has been visiting Atlanta, Ga. He is reported as having preached a very able sermon in our Trinity Church in that city last Sunday night.—Nashville Advocate. No doubt. And when he gets home to Cincinnati his abuse of Southern institutions in general and the Southern Methodist Church in particular, will be quite as able in its way as that sermon. Until Dr. Bayless modifies his utterances he is out of place in a Southern Methodist pulpit.

THE Southwestern Methodist, St. Louis: Rev. R. H. H. Burnett, of Lampasas, Texas, is engaged to hold evangelistic services at First Church, corner of Glasgow and Day streets, in this city. The meetings are expected to begin next Sunday and continue a month or more. Bro. Burnett is a native of Missouri, and was educated at Central College, in this State. He is a Methodist preacher who has done good work in Texas. His evangelistic work in our churches has been eminently acceptable and successful. We expect him to do a good work at First Church.

THE New York Tribune: The anti-saloon mass meeting at Cooper Union on Wednesday evening demonstrated the extent to which the saloon evil is recognized in the Republican party, and thus served as a test of the readiness of the party to take up and carry forward that great movement of temperance reform which is in the foremost rank of coming issues. The speeches and the letters of the evening testified to the depth of the conviction which saloon politics have forced upon the representative men no less than upon the rank and file in the party of progress. The men who spoke and wrote were not fanatics, but clear-minded, practical people, and the force of their expressions, the earnestness of their declarations of sympathy and approval show unmistakably the hold which the temperance issue is rapidly acquiring upon same minds throughout the country.

OF prohibition in Iowa the New York Advocate says: The history seems to be that the temperance people asked of the Legislature the privilege of voting on the question at a non-partisan election. The party in power in that State decided to grant this request; the party in opposition were against it. The amendment was carried by thirty thousand majority. The Supreme court overthrew the amendment on account of a clerical error made in the Legislature. The people decided that they were not to blame for that and should not be made to suffer for it. The party having a numerical majority in the State agreed with them in that view. The opposition said "no." The party in power passed a prohibitory law, so that three marked steps are seen: First, the people may vote. Second, the people shall rule. Third, the laws made by the people shall be enforced.

THE liquor men forced a local option election in North Carolina a few days ago. Of the result the Raleigh Advocate says: "The contest in Raleigh was very warm. The whisky drummers congregated here in force and everything was done to carry the capital of the State for liquor. The prohibitionists had hard work. Last year we carried prohibition in Raleigh by 55 majority. There were 300 more votes cast this year than last. It is said that the whisky men used much money. Notwithstanding this and the increased vote, we carried the city for prohibition again by 21 majority. This was a grand victory. Now we have prohibition for two years. Durham voted for license last year. Last Monday it went for prohibition by a majority of 84. Concord gave 128 majority for prohibition and Concord Township gave 213 majority for prohibition. Pittsboro, Warrenton, Lumberton and Cameron voted for prohibition. Winston, Goldsboro, Charlotte, Louisburg, Henderson, Oxford and Washington voted for license. The majority in Winston was 86, in Goldsboro 49, and in Charlotte 40. Winston, Henderson, Oxford and Louisburg voted for prohibition last year, but the authorities did not enforce the law. This is supposed to be the cause of a reversion of sentiment in those towns. Goldsboro and Charlotte came much nearer carrying prohibition this than last year. There was a gain in those two places. Of course it is too early to sum up the results of the elections all over the State, as the returns are not in."

THE newspapers of the North in noting the recent unveiling of the Calhoun monument in Charleston, took occasion to speak generous words of the great Southern Senator and statesman. That is not all—one dear, fraternal Northern Methodist journal, the North-western Christian Advocate, Chicago, spoke after this manner: "South Carolina now unveils a monument to Calhoun, and of course, in Charleston, where the slave-holder's rebellion fired its first shot. At the initial impulse, one would suggest that no such monument ought to be tolerated; but after all, why not erect monuments to the unpatriotic ideas that rebel against the republic from time to time, and are repudiated at the point of tongue or bayonet? Therefore, let Calhoun have his statue, and thereby confess how a free people repudiated all he said and did to bind chains on his brethren's limbs and souls. Thereby Charleston can complete Boston's lesson, and suggest how Calhoun forgot Bunker Hill when he was architect of South Carolina slave blocks. We believe it ought to be understood that a national administration that sends a cabinet officer to make the chief orator at such an unveiling offends loyal citizens. That Charleston jubilee is one means by which recently armed men who sought to make South Carolina allegiance superior to that for the Union continue to reassert their unrepentance. Who would dare in England to unveil a monument to any personage that lifted his hand against the English Parliament? How long would the Tory Ministry last should it send even Lord Salisbury to make a speech before the statue of an enemy to English liberty? When the arch traitor,

WANTED, \$50,000 worth of local democratic politicians to dispense "reason and philosophy!"—Dallas Liquor men. WONDER if whisky dealer Lockwood and his San Antonio mob wore "Texas and Freedom" on the lapels of their coats? REV. MR. WADE'S (col.) "reason and philosophy": "Mo' whisky—better whisky—cheaper whisky—dat's what I wants."

HON. JOHN IRELAND'S "reason and philosophy": "Why can't people attend to their own business and let other people's business alone?" THE prohibitionists go to Kansas for their pattern, to Plymouth Rock for their religion, to John Brown for their morals, and will yell hell for their meanness, unless they quit it.—Judge Gustave Cook. A METHODIST presiding elder had something to say about prohibition at Mesquite the other day. He was savagely attacked for this course by the Mesquite. But little does he care for a mesquite bite.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat reprints from the Central Advocate a "unification" letter of Bishop Capers—a letter that was never written to a "young Southern Methodist politician" that never had any existence. IS a letter to the editor, Rev. E. B. Chappell, of San Antonio, says: "Maj. M. L. Blanton is with me, enjoying a series of meetings. The Lord is with us in mighty power. Ask the prayers of the church for us."

"DID you ever stand at the door," said one preacher to another, "after your sermon and listen to what people said about it as they passed out?" The other replied, "I did once"—a pause and a sigh—"but I'll never do it again." GEO. W. CABLE is to take part in the commencement exercises of Vanderbilt university.—Exchange. Take care, neighbors; don't "confuse the minds of the people" on certain great issues, "lest the enemy come in like a flood."

AMONG our recent visitors were Rev. Peter Nicholson; D. H. Cabern, of Delta; Rev. J. T. L. Annis, Belle Plain; Rev. J. W. Hill, Greenville; Rev. S. J. Hawkins, Leesburg; Rev. J. H. Cullard, Jr., Ennis; Rev. L. L. Pickett, Prof. Verdel, now of this city; Rev. E. T. Bates, Wortham. OUR bishops are circulating fully among the people, presiding at district conferences, dedicating new churches, preaching and making ordinations at college commencements, etc. (The etcetera covers much.) Every one of them is ministering in true Methodist preacher style.—Nashville Advocate. Not quite "fully," neighbor. We haven't seen one in these parts since the conferences, Poor old Texas! THE New Orleans Advocate: THE TEXAS ADVOCATE is in the very forefront of the prohibition fight, and the stalwart young editor is wielding a ponderous battle-axe with a precision and effectiveness that would have done credit to a Crusader of the olden times. The empire of the Southwest is trembling under the tread of her vast armies marching to the field of her final arbitrament at the polls on August 4. Then it will be a hand-to-hand struggle, and that side which has been best trained will win the day. The question is, the perpetuity of peace, or the riot of lawlessness—the reign of God, or the despotism of the devil—the triumph of truth, or the victory

Quoth James: "My uncle had a hen, Whose age is wondrous—very; She turned last three-score years and ten Some time last January."

Physicians who know the value of Shallenberger's Pills, prescribe them as a reliable remedy. This is hardly fair, but it is strong testimony in favor of the medicine.

Pond's Extract. A medicine confined to a certain number of diseases. It will cure Pain, Inflammation or Hemorrhage, external or internal.

According to the statistics given by Henry V. Poor, editor of Poor's Manual, the railroads of this country carry \$5,000,000,000 of watered capital.

A MARVEL

Of successful combination is Morley's Ointment. It imparts a delicate fragrance to the Breath, Strengthens the Gums, Whitens the Teeth, contains an antiseptic property that positively prevents and arrests decay, and a beautiful, faint, pink tinge is given away with every so good a look.

The French mode of killing poultry, causing instant death and perfect bleeding, is accomplished by opening the back of the fowl, and with a sharp pointed and narrow bladed knife, inserting the point into the hole of the roof of the mouth, which will divide the vertebrae and cause immediate death, after which the fowls are hung up by the feet and then plucked.

Hall's vegetable Sialian Hair Renewer is unequalled for restoring gray hair to its natural color, promoting growth, and producing new hair on bald heads.

They have some big Granges away down in Maine. The Pomona Grange, of Aroostook county, for example, has six hundred members.

FROM OKLAHOMA.

Controlled by Texas, Okla., 25, 1880. Messrs. Morley Bros., St. Louis, Mo. GENTLEMEN—Please send us another 6 oz. Wonderful Eight as soon as possible. The 6 oz. you sent us some time ago only lasted a few days. All other pain killers and liniments are failures compared with Wonderful Eight, both in sale and effect.

Misfortune is never mournful to the soul who accepts it. It is always seen that very cloud is an angel's face.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a mild or weak.

A ton of cottonseed meal is equal to 105 bushels of corn for feeding, and is only worth 15 cents, while the cost of corn is 35 cents.

Doctors, Dr. Millam & Barham, DALLAS BARTISTS, Gano Hair Restorer.

So eminent a writer and preacher as the Rev. Charles Kingsley, of England, thus dignifies the humble, burdensome duties and cares of life:

Do the work that is nearest; Though its dull as whitest; Helpless, when you meet them; Lame dogs over stiles."

SPRING FEVER.

Doctor, what is good for Spring Fever? Take a bottle of Morley's T-N-S Cordial.

Why, Doctor, I have had a cure for my cough by your code to recommend a Patent Medicine.

So it is, but the ingredients of Morley's T-N-S Cordial are printed on the wrapper, and I know it to be good, for I have tried it, and it will purify your blood, regulate your bowels and renovate you for the Spring and Summer.

Write to husband—"Mother wants to come and make a visit, John. When can you get that letter that is at present, while baby is teething, it wouldn't be convenient. If I give you the letter will you think to mail it?" Husband (with an air of perfect confidence)—"Well, I should say I would."

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use, the most advanced cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have not yet tried it. Send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SELLUM, 151 Pearl St. N. Y. C.

The death of Mr. Beecher at 73 years reminds the Epoch that a good deal of the world's work is done by people over 70. Conspicuous examples in our country are: Mr. Weston Greaves, who is 90; Von Moltke, who is 90; Mr. Greaves, who is 90; Mr. Gladstone, who is 77, and Prince Bismarck, who is 71, naturally strike the mind first; but were a careful investigation to be made of the conduct of great enterprises even in our country where youth comes early to the front, the number of men between 70 and 80 who are occupying positions of conspicuous influence would be found to be surprisingly large.

A remedy in Kidney Affection. "My kidneys were so affected I have been compelled to get up as much as ten times in one night. I had pains in my side, back and left shoulder, and when down could hardly rise. I was unable to bend my body without great pain. I tried Simmons' Liver Regulator and my condition has improved so much that I hardly ever feel any of my old troubles."

W. JOHNSON, Express Agent, Macon, Ga.

Always give fowls an uneven number of eggs to sit upon; that they will be in an even round group and be more easily covered.

WHATEVER name of designation is given to Fever and Ague, or other intermittent diseases it is safe to say that Malaria or malarial state of the Liver is at fault. Eliminate the impurities from the system and a sure and prompt cure is the immediate result. Frick's Ash Bitters is the safest and most effective remedy for all biliary troubles, kidney diseases and like complaints that have ever been brought before the public. A trial is its best recommendation.

I had been troubled with an "all broke up" or "don't-care-it-live-or-die" feeling. Had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or I did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a "cold, all gone" feeling that made me so miserable that I was totally unfit for business or society. A friend urged me to try Morley's T-N-S Cordial, and it has done me an immense amount of good. It has given me an appetite, regulated my bowels, and has relieved me of that faint, tired, all gone feeling. I am happy to recommend it.

JOHN THOMPSON, Dallas, Texas.

The U. S. Dairyman has discovered the latest adulteration of bogus milk, which is made of glycerine, nitrate of potassium and other compounds pleasant to the taste, and is said to be much like genuine milk.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers. Send for Pamphlet on Female Diseases; mailed free, securely sealed. Dr. J. B. Marchant, Utica, N. Y.

HISTORY OF THE POTATO.—In 1585 the potato was first brought into Germany. The first seed potatoes in Saxony were imported in 1601 from the Landgrave of Hesse to the Elector of Saxony. In 1647 they were grown as exotics in gardens at Leipzig. Swedish soldiers brought them into Western Germany about the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War. In 1717 they were reintroduced into Saxony from Ireland, and within twenty-five years they began to be regularly cultivated, their use being much developed in the famine period of 1817. They were introduced into Jersey from Ireland, and within twenty-five years they began to be regularly cultivated, their use being much developed in the famine period of 1817. They were introduced into Jersey from Ireland, and within twenty-five years they began to be regularly cultivated, their use being much developed in the famine period of 1817.

Wife—"What did you think of that Miss Fussanfeather who to church this morning?" Husband—"I didn't notice Miss Fussanfeather's hat." "It's very funny you didn't see it. She sat directly in front of you." "Well, suppose she did. Do you suppose I go to church to look at women's hats?" "Well, my dear, it's the same hat Miss Fussanfeather wore to the theatre last night, and which you claimed obstructed your view of the stage." Husband concludes that he was negligent.

An Unsolicited Testimonial. From those who have found needed relief in Compound Oxygen, and are in possession of grateful testimonies, the most conclusive proof that could be asked by the most skeptical mind is produced, showing beyond the shadow of a doubt that it has many who have failed to find healing elsewhere. The following letter is from a most eminent physician, who is also actively engaged in the lumber business on a large scale. The result he records is aptly described as "wonderful."

DIS. STARKEY PALKEN.—I feel it with the desire that a relation of my experience with the wonderfully good results of using Compound Oxygen may induce somebody to use it who needs it. That I write this unsolicited testimonial.

Six years ago I had a very serious case of hemorrhages of the lungs, followed by a severe attack of pneumonia a year and a half previous. I died so profusely that my life was in doubt. My physician, Dr. L. M. Johnson, advised a course of Compound Oxygen, and I followed his directions. On Tuesday evening and the following Friday morning I had eleven times of bleeding; in some of these I saturated six or seven towels with blood. I became so weak that I could not turn my head upon my pillow; had I had other than a skillful physician, who could have kept me under control at this point, I must have died then, as I was too weak to discontinue the use of Compound Oxygen, and I was, in constant fear of some kind of an attack which would carry me off. I did not then know anything of Compound Oxygen, it was brought to my notice after I had suffered about two years, and I began its use. The results were apparent at once. I began to feel better; I continued the treatment until I had used four supplies of Compound Oxygen, and I was much better. I weighed before I began about one hundred and thirty-five pounds, and now weigh one hundred and thirty-five pounds, and am entirely well. My lungs are not so susceptible to attack from colds as they used to be, and I rarely quit my work. I have saved about a year's time and much discomfort. I keep a supply now on hand, and find it a great relief in case of any colds or influenza. Compound Oxygen, and have been able to convince not a few of its merits.

C. S. WEBB, Oshtemo, Wis., Dec. 19, 1915.

Curiosity as to the "Compound Oxygen" which produces such wonderful results may be fully gratified by one who will take the trouble to write to Dr. STARKEY PALKEN, whose address is 1229 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. We distribute free to all applicants their literature on the subject.

"You tell everything you know, don't you?" said Mrs. B. to Mrs. A., a garrulous neighbor. "Indeed I don't," replied Mrs. A. with a show of asperity. "I can keep a secret as well as any one. It was only yesterday that Mr. A. told me that it was feared Mr. H. was short in his accounts, and I haven't mentioned it to a soul, and don't intend to, either."

Cotton-seed oil is the strongest competitor that land, fallow, oleaginous crops have, and oils and seeds meet. As an adulterant of lard, cotton-seed oil has forced the former down to six and a half cents per pound in Chicago, the lowest price yet known for lard. It is largely used in soap making everywhere, for cooking purposes in the South, and as adulterant of olive oil in France.

Do Not Fall to read, in another column of the ADVOCATE, the advertisement of the Summer Normal and Preparatory School, at Centenary College, La. Messrs. Armstrong & Evans Lumber Business is among the live enterprises of Dallas. Theirs is the largest lumber yard in Dallas. They deal in Lumber, Sashes, Sills, Doors, Blinds and Mouldings. The stock of all kinds of Building Materials is complete. Prompt attention to all orders, insuring accuracy and quick delivery.

The Checking Plane at C. H. Edwards, 728 & 735 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Whips. Coach, Buggy and Riding, from 15 to \$1500. PADGITT BROS.

Epps' Cocoa, Baker's Broma Chocolates, etc., at MOMAND'S.

Dallas agents for Drinell, Hayward & Co.'s celebrated roast Coffee—Mocha, Java, etc., at MOMAND'S, the Grocer.

Do Not Buy a Piano or Organ. Till you have written to C. H. Edwards, at Dallas, for prices.

The headquarters in North Texas for Iron Pipe, Sewer Pipe, Well Casing and Steam Fittings is at Hetherington & Nasons, 407 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

Sweet milk and molasses for sale in horses is said to work well. One pint and half of molasses, mixed thoroughly, used as a drench for the sick horse, will give relief.

Always give fowls an uneven number of eggs to sit upon; that they will be in an even round group and be more easily covered.

WHATEVER name of designation is given to Fever and Ague, or other intermittent diseases it is safe to say that Malaria or malarial state of the Liver is at fault. Eliminate the impurities from the system and a sure and prompt cure is the immediate result. Frick's Ash Bitters is the safest and most effective remedy for all biliary troubles, kidney diseases and like complaints that have ever been brought before the public. A trial is its best recommendation.

I had been troubled with an "all broke up" or "don't-care-it-live-or-die" feeling. Had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or I did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a "cold, all gone" feeling that made me so miserable that I was totally unfit for business or society. A friend urged me to try Morley's T-N-S Cordial, and it has done me an immense amount of good. It has given me an appetite, regulated my bowels, and has relieved me of that faint, tired, all gone feeling. I am happy to recommend it.

JOHN THOMPSON, Dallas, Texas.

The U. S. Dairyman has discovered the latest adulteration of bogus milk, which is made of glycerine, nitrate of potassium and other compounds pleasant to the taste, and is said to be much like genuine milk.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers. Send for Pamphlet on Female Diseases; mailed free, securely sealed. Dr. J. B. Marchant, Utica, N. Y.

Mixed Paragraphs.

A shining example to indolent boys: The boy who brought into Germany.

While there are so many rich men in Washington, what kept Ben Perry poor? An instance of the more drums the fewer scruples: The case of a man drinking to excess.

"Yes," said Mrs. Seldomith, "I keep off the evil spirits now by wearing an ouzel round my neck."

An exchange speaks of the "architectural points of a paper. We suppose it refers to the columns."

Bass has named his dog Wellington, because of the annual's proficiency in rendering a bone apart.

Five-year-old Alice—Tommy, give me half your apple? Six-year-old Tommy—In sorry, but I cannot, Alice. Mamma told me never to do anything by halves.

We are told that the Spaniards prefer boarding-houses to hotels, because the former offer them no exciting bull-fights when they attack the steaks.

"Won't you catch it when you go home, though?" exclaimed her companion. "No, I won't," she answered. "I've got a grand mother."

There are two titles to this country—the Electoral College and Sir Plus. Several European monarchies would like to have the latter.

Gold in small quantities has been found in San Diego. It is suspected that the wife of an editor has gone through her husband's trousers for a goodly store of it.

"Isn't my poetry of a high order?" exclaimed the indignant poet. "It is, indeed," who remembered seeing his wife papering the garret with it.

Cenozoic—I am sorry, Uncle Rastus, that I can do anything for you this morning, but charity, you know, begins at home. Uncle Rastus—All right, Mr. Sniff—all right, snuff, I'll do you 'bout 30' house-bout seben this evening, snuff.

Pittsburg is shipping sulphur to Australia and successfully competing with goods of English make.

It is said that the redwoods, the famous flower of the Alps, is found on Mount Rainer, in Washington Territory.

Hon. Jefferson Davis has accepted an invitation to address the literary societies of Randolph, Mason, Gooch and Giles counties, at the approaching commencement.

Amy Avant, colored, died on a plantation in Marion county, N. C., on Tuesday, of measles. Her age, given as 123 years, is said to be "well attested by credible sources."

Master Joseph Hoffman, the young prodigy from Crakow, has made such a hit as a pianist that he is hailed as the "Mozart of our time." He is now teaching in Dallas.

Rees Wittler, aged thirty-four years, weighs fifty-eight pounds, height thirty-six inches is thought to be the smallest man in the country. He lives at Plymouth, Penn.

A Woman's Age.

A woman, it is said, is no older than she looks. Many women, however, look double their actual age by reason of those functional troubles which wear upon the nerves and vitality. If neglected, they are liable to change the most robust woman to a weak, broken-down invalid. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Remedy" will positively cure every irregularity and weakness peculiar to the female, and requires but a single trial to prove its surpassing merit. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Some days ago the New York Legislature passed an act instructing the Supreme Court (who shall be held in practice as the attorney Hong Yen Chang, native of China, provided that he successfully runs a graduation of the usual examinations. Hong Yen Chang is a Chinese student at the law school in New York. He attended schools at Northampton, Springfield and Andover. He entered Yale College in 1879. In 1881 he was, with other Chinese students, expelled from the school, and he returned to his native country. He entered the Kings county bar, but found an act of legislation necessary.

The Nineteenth Century Club is an organization that will consist of an equal number of men and women. It is hardly to be expected that they will agree on all subjects; but if the Nineteenth Century Club, in its effort to do "Golden Medical Discoveries," is unanimously pronounced the most successful remedy extant, for pulmonary consumption, as has been stated in the Standard, the club will positively arrest this disease and restore health and strength, if administered in its early stages. By druggists.

A boy aged seven years, who had been swimming at a wharf in New York, ran at the cry of "police," and raising the lid of a box on an ice wagon, jumped in to hide. A search failed to find him, and he was rescued by a body heard the poor lad's shouts and screams, he suffocated to death in what must have been horrible agony. His fingers and body were red with blood, and his face a ghastly ashen. Efforts he had made to get out of the box.

CHURCH NOTICES. BOSHAN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Sabbath school, June 18, 19.

TYLER DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Canton cir., at Wesley Chapel, July 16, 17.

San Saba DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Holy Creek cir., at San Saba, June 24, 25.

WACO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Groesbeck cir., at Em Grove, June 25, 26.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Queen City cir., at Holy Grove, June 24, 25.

WORTH DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Whittier, at Woodberry, June 18, 19.

WICHITA DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Victoria cir., at Victoria, June 18, 19.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Denison sta., June 18, 19.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Beaumont sta., at Beaumont, June 18, 19.

BLANGARD'S IODIDE OF IRON PILLS. IFFROVED BY THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation for 1917-8

July 28—Denver Conf., Las Vegas, N. Mex. Aug. 11—Montana, Helena, Mont. Sept. 7—Missouri, Mexico, Mo.

28—W. Mo., Springfield, Mo. 28 DISTRICT—BISHOP HARGREAVE. Aug. 10—Columbia Conf., Corvallis, Ore.

30 DISTRICT—BISHOP GRADY. July 1—Brazil Miss Conf., Rio, Brazil. Sept. 7—Western Va., Ravenswood, W. Va.

14—Kentucky, Covington, Ky. 13—Illinois, Marion, Ill. Nov. 16—Memphis, Brownsville, Tenn.

30 DISTRICT—BISHOP GALLOWAY. Oct. 5—Western Conf., Council Grove, Kas. 12—Ind. Mis., Vin. Ia., Ind. Ter.

Nov. 2—Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark. 30—White River, Seary, Ark.

5th DISTRICT—BISHOP McTYRRE. Oct. 5—Boston Conf., Abington, Va. 14—North Ga., Macon, Ga. Dec. 14—North Ga., Sandersville, Ga.

14—North Ga., Sandersville, Ga. 14—South Ga., Savannah, Ga. Sept. 1—Jan. Miss. Conf., Kober, Miss.

12—Tennessee, Gaunt, Tenn. 21—North Texas, Honey Grove, Tex. Mar. 7—Baltimore, Martinsburg, Va.

30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEENE. Nov. 16—North Ala. Conf., Tuscaloosa, Ala. Dec. 7—Albany, Miss., Wilcox, Ala.

14—Mississippi, Jackson, Miss. 30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEY. Nov. 16—Virginia Conf., Danville, Va.

3—N. Carolina, Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 14—Florida, Leesburg, Fla. Jan. 14—Louisiana, Shreveport, La.

SAN ANGELO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Nacodoches and Timpan, Timpan June 18, 19.

30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEENE. Nov. 16—North Ala. Conf., Tuscaloosa, Ala. Dec. 7—Albany, Miss., Wilcox, Ala.

14—Mississippi, Jackson, Miss. 30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEY. Nov. 16—Virginia Conf., Danville, Va.

3—N. Carolina, Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 14—Florida, Leesburg, Fla. Jan. 14—Louisiana, Shreveport, La.

SAN ANGELO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Nacodoches and Timpan, Timpan June 18, 19.

30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEENE. Nov. 16—North Ala. Conf., Tuscaloosa, Ala. Dec. 7—Albany, Miss., Wilcox, Ala.

14—Mississippi, Jackson, Miss. 30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEY. Nov. 16—Virginia Conf., Danville, Va.

3—N. Carolina, Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 14—Florida, Leesburg, Fla. Jan. 14—Louisiana, Shreveport, La.

SAN ANGELO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Nacodoches and Timpan, Timpan June 18, 19.

30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEENE. Nov. 16—North Ala. Conf., Tuscaloosa, Ala. Dec. 7—Albany, Miss., Wilcox, Ala.

14—Mississippi, Jackson, Miss. 30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEY. Nov. 16—Virginia Conf., Danville, Va.

3—N. Carolina, Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 14—Florida, Leesburg, Fla. Jan. 14—Louisiana, Shreveport, La.

SAN ANGELO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Nacodoches and Timpan, Timpan June 18, 19.

30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEENE. Nov. 16—North Ala. Conf., Tuscaloosa, Ala. Dec. 7—Albany, Miss., Wilcox, Ala.

14—Mississippi, Jackson, Miss. 30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEY. Nov. 16—Virginia Conf., Danville, Va.

3—N. Carolina, Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 14—Florida, Leesburg, Fla. Jan. 14—Louisiana, Shreveport, La.

SAN ANGELO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Nacodoches and Timpan, Timpan June 18, 19.

30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEENE. Nov. 16—North Ala. Conf., Tuscaloosa, Ala. Dec. 7—Albany, Miss., Wilcox, Ala.

14—Mississippi, Jackson, Miss. 30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEY. Nov. 16—Virginia Conf., Danville, Va.

3—N. Carolina, Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 14—Florida, Leesburg, Fla. Jan. 14—Louisiana, Shreveport, La.

SAN ANGELO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Nacodoches and Timpan, Timpan June 18, 19.

30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEENE. Nov. 16—North Ala. Conf., Tuscaloosa, Ala. Dec. 7—Albany, Miss., Wilcox, Ala.

14—Mississippi, Jackson, Miss. 30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEY. Nov. 16—Virginia Conf., Danville, Va.

3—N. Carolina, Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 14—Florida, Leesburg, Fla. Jan. 14—Louisiana, Shreveport, La.

SAN ANGELO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Nacodoches and Timpan, Timpan June 18, 19.

30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEENE. Nov. 16—North Ala. Conf., Tuscaloosa, Ala. Dec. 7—Albany, Miss., Wilcox, Ala.

14—Mississippi, Jackson, Miss. 30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEY. Nov. 16—Virginia Conf., Danville, Va.

3—N. Carolina, Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 14—Florida, Leesburg, Fla. Jan. 14—Louisiana, Shreveport, La.

SAN ANGELO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Nacodoches and Timpan, Timpan June 18, 19.

30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEENE. Nov. 16—North Ala. Conf., Tuscaloosa, Ala. Dec. 7—Albany, Miss., Wilcox, Ala.

14—Mississippi, Jackson, Miss. 30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEY. Nov. 16—Virginia Conf., Danville, Va.

3—N. Carolina, Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 14—Florida, Leesburg, Fla. Jan. 14—Louisiana, Shreveport, La.

SAN ANGELO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Nacodoches and Timpan, Timpan June 18, 19.

30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEENE. Nov. 16—North Ala. Conf., Tuscaloosa, Ala. Dec. 7—Albany, Miss., Wilcox, Ala.

14—Mississippi, Jackson, Miss. 30 DISTRICT—BISHOP KEY. Nov. 16—Virginia Conf., Danville, Va.

3—N. Carolina, Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 14—Florida, Leesburg, Fla. Jan. 14—Louisiana, Shreveport, La.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUNDO.

Wobbeville cir., at Wobbeville, June 18, 19.

CALVERT DISTRICT—SECOND ROUNDO. Oakwood cir., at Oakwood, June 25, 26.

Fairfield cir., at Fairfield, June 25, 26.

Headville mis., at Glass Schoolhouse, July 2, 3.

TYLER DISTRICT—SECOND ROUNDO. Edom cir., at Edom, June 18, 19.

Paris DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Ammonia cir., at Ammonia, June 18, 19.

Woodland cir., at Woodland, June 18, 19.

TERRELL DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Fargo cir., at Fargo, June 25, 26.

Huntsville DISTRICT—SECOND ROUNDO. Madisonville cir., at Madisonville, June 25, 26.

Bellville cir., at Bellville, June 25, 26.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Trinity, at Prairie Chapel, June 18, 19.

Galveston DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. San Felipe, at San Felipe, June 18, 19.

Wharton, at Wharton, June 18, 19.

STEPHENVILLE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Stephenville and Oak Dale, at Oak Dale, June 18, 19.

Carleton, at Huggy, June 18, 19.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—THIRD ROUNDO. Campbell cir., at Two Oaks, June 18, 19.

Black Jack Grove cir., at Oakland, June 25, 26.

DALLAS DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. City mis., at Richardson, June 18, 19.

ROBINSON'S GREAT SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

WICHITA DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Victoria cir., at Victoria, June 18, 19.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUNDO. Denison sta., June 18, 19.

BEAUMONT DIST

Faultless Family Medicine

"I have used Simmon's Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only 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 it is of great preventive of diseases. I often recommend it to my friends and shall continue to do so."

Rev. James M. Rollins, "Pastor M. E. Church, so Fairfield, Va."

TIME AND DOCTOR'S BILLS SAVED by always keeping Simmon's Liver Regulator in the house.

"I have found Simmon's Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, have used it in Indigestion, Diarrhea, Biliousness, and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a hearty supper, it is going to bed, I take a few of them, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten."

Dr. O. L. G. SPARKS, "Ex-Mayor Macon, Ga."

J. H. Zellin & Co., Sole Proprietors, Philadelphia, Pa.

HUMPHREYS'
DR. HUMPHREYS' DOCK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Engravings
NAILED IRON
Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

HOMEOPATHIC
10 Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach, 25
11 Indigestion, 25
12 Vomiting, 25
13 Nausea, 25
14 Headache, 25
15 Constipation, 25
16 Diarrhoea, 25
17 Colic, 25
18 Piles, 25
19 Hemorrhoids, 25
20 Catarrhs of the Bladder, 25
21 Gonorrhoea, 25
22 Gleet, 25
23 Syphilis, 25
24 Scrophulous Sores, 25
25 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
26 Eczema, 25
27 Psoriasis, 25
28 Scabies, 25
29 Herpes, 25
30 Itching, 25
31 Pruritus, 25
32 Rheumatism, 25
33 Neuralgia, 25
34 Gout, 25
35 Gravel, 25
36 Dropsy, 25
37 Puffiness, 25
38 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
39 Paralysis, 25
40 Apoplexy, 25
41 Palsy, 25
42 Stuttering, 25
43 Deafness, 25
44 Loss of Hearing, 25
45 Ophthalmia, 25
46 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
47 Strabismus, 25
48 Erysipelas, 25
49 Carbuncle, 25
50 Abscess, 25
51 Ulcers, 25
52 Fistula, 25
53 Hemorrhoids, 25
54 Piles, 25
55 Gonorrhoea, 25
56 Gleet, 25
57 Syphilis, 25
58 Scrophulous Sores, 25
59 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
60 Eczema, 25
61 Psoriasis, 25
62 Scabies, 25
63 Herpes, 25
64 Itching, 25
65 Pruritus, 25
66 Rheumatism, 25
67 Neuralgia, 25
68 Gout, 25
69 Gravel, 25
70 Dropsy, 25
71 Puffiness, 25
72 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
73 Paralysis, 25
74 Apoplexy, 25
75 Palsy, 25
76 Stuttering, 25
77 Deafness, 25
78 Loss of Hearing, 25
79 Ophthalmia, 25
80 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
81 Strabismus, 25
82 Erysipelas, 25
83 Carbuncle, 25
84 Abscess, 25
85 Ulcers, 25
86 Fistula, 25
87 Hemorrhoids, 25
88 Piles, 25
89 Gonorrhoea, 25
90 Gleet, 25
91 Syphilis, 25
92 Scrophulous Sores, 25
93 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
94 Eczema, 25
95 Psoriasis, 25
96 Scabies, 25
97 Herpes, 25
98 Itching, 25
99 Pruritus, 25
100 Rheumatism, 25
101 Neuralgia, 25
102 Gout, 25
103 Gravel, 25
104 Dropsy, 25
105 Puffiness, 25
106 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
107 Paralysis, 25
108 Apoplexy, 25
109 Palsy, 25
110 Stuttering, 25
111 Deafness, 25
112 Loss of Hearing, 25
113 Ophthalmia, 25
114 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
115 Strabismus, 25
116 Erysipelas, 25
117 Carbuncle, 25
118 Abscess, 25
119 Ulcers, 25
120 Fistula, 25
121 Hemorrhoids, 25
122 Piles, 25
123 Gonorrhoea, 25
124 Gleet, 25
125 Syphilis, 25
126 Scrophulous Sores, 25
127 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
128 Eczema, 25
129 Psoriasis, 25
130 Scabies, 25
131 Herpes, 25
132 Itching, 25
133 Pruritus, 25
134 Rheumatism, 25
135 Neuralgia, 25
136 Gout, 25
137 Gravel, 25
138 Dropsy, 25
139 Puffiness, 25
140 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
141 Paralysis, 25
142 Apoplexy, 25
143 Palsy, 25
144 Stuttering, 25
145 Deafness, 25
146 Loss of Hearing, 25
147 Ophthalmia, 25
148 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
149 Strabismus, 25
150 Erysipelas, 25
151 Carbuncle, 25
152 Abscess, 25
153 Ulcers, 25
154 Fistula, 25
155 Hemorrhoids, 25
156 Piles, 25
157 Gonorrhoea, 25
158 Gleet, 25
159 Syphilis, 25
160 Scrophulous Sores, 25
161 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
162 Eczema, 25
163 Psoriasis, 25
164 Scabies, 25
165 Herpes, 25
166 Itching, 25
167 Pruritus, 25
168 Rheumatism, 25
169 Neuralgia, 25
170 Gout, 25
171 Gravel, 25
172 Dropsy, 25
173 Puffiness, 25
174 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
175 Paralysis, 25
176 Apoplexy, 25
177 Palsy, 25
178 Stuttering, 25
179 Deafness, 25
180 Loss of Hearing, 25
181 Ophthalmia, 25
182 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
183 Strabismus, 25
184 Erysipelas, 25
185 Carbuncle, 25
186 Abscess, 25
187 Ulcers, 25
188 Fistula, 25
189 Hemorrhoids, 25
190 Piles, 25
191 Gonorrhoea, 25
192 Gleet, 25
193 Syphilis, 25
194 Scrophulous Sores, 25
195 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
196 Eczema, 25
197 Psoriasis, 25
198 Scabies, 25
199 Herpes, 25
200 Itching, 25
201 Pruritus, 25
202 Rheumatism, 25
203 Neuralgia, 25
204 Gout, 25
205 Gravel, 25
206 Dropsy, 25
207 Puffiness, 25
208 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
209 Paralysis, 25
210 Apoplexy, 25
211 Palsy, 25
212 Stuttering, 25
213 Deafness, 25
214 Loss of Hearing, 25
215 Ophthalmia, 25
216 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
217 Strabismus, 25
218 Erysipelas, 25
219 Carbuncle, 25
220 Abscess, 25
221 Ulcers, 25
222 Fistula, 25
223 Hemorrhoids, 25
224 Piles, 25
225 Gonorrhoea, 25
226 Gleet, 25
227 Syphilis, 25
228 Scrophulous Sores, 25
229 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
230 Eczema, 25
231 Psoriasis, 25
232 Scabies, 25
233 Herpes, 25
234 Itching, 25
235 Pruritus, 25
236 Rheumatism, 25
237 Neuralgia, 25
238 Gout, 25
239 Gravel, 25
240 Dropsy, 25
241 Puffiness, 25
242 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
243 Paralysis, 25
244 Apoplexy, 25
245 Palsy, 25
246 Stuttering, 25
247 Deafness, 25
248 Loss of Hearing, 25
249 Ophthalmia, 25
250 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
251 Strabismus, 25
252 Erysipelas, 25
253 Carbuncle, 25
254 Abscess, 25
255 Ulcers, 25
256 Fistula, 25
257 Hemorrhoids, 25
258 Piles, 25
259 Gonorrhoea, 25
260 Gleet, 25
261 Syphilis, 25
262 Scrophulous Sores, 25
263 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
264 Eczema, 25
265 Psoriasis, 25
266 Scabies, 25
267 Herpes, 25
268 Itching, 25
269 Pruritus, 25
270 Rheumatism, 25
271 Neuralgia, 25
272 Gout, 25
273 Gravel, 25
274 Dropsy, 25
275 Puffiness, 25
276 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
277 Paralysis, 25
278 Apoplexy, 25
279 Palsy, 25
280 Stuttering, 25
281 Deafness, 25
282 Loss of Hearing, 25
283 Ophthalmia, 25
284 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
285 Strabismus, 25
286 Erysipelas, 25
287 Carbuncle, 25
288 Abscess, 25
289 Ulcers, 25
290 Fistula, 25
291 Hemorrhoids, 25
292 Piles, 25
293 Gonorrhoea, 25
294 Gleet, 25
295 Syphilis, 25
296 Scrophulous Sores, 25
297 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
298 Eczema, 25
299 Psoriasis, 25
300 Scabies, 25
301 Herpes, 25
302 Itching, 25
303 Pruritus, 25
304 Rheumatism, 25
305 Neuralgia, 25
306 Gout, 25
307 Gravel, 25
308 Dropsy, 25
309 Puffiness, 25
310 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
311 Paralysis, 25
312 Apoplexy, 25
313 Palsy, 25
314 Stuttering, 25
315 Deafness, 25
316 Loss of Hearing, 25
317 Ophthalmia, 25
318 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
319 Strabismus, 25
320 Erysipelas, 25
321 Carbuncle, 25
322 Abscess, 25
323 Ulcers, 25
324 Fistula, 25
325 Hemorrhoids, 25
326 Piles, 25
327 Gonorrhoea, 25
328 Gleet, 25
329 Syphilis, 25
330 Scrophulous Sores, 25
331 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
332 Eczema, 25
333 Psoriasis, 25
334 Scabies, 25
335 Herpes, 25
336 Itching, 25
337 Pruritus, 25
338 Rheumatism, 25
339 Neuralgia, 25
340 Gout, 25
341 Gravel, 25
342 Dropsy, 25
343 Puffiness, 25
344 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
345 Paralysis, 25
346 Apoplexy, 25
347 Palsy, 25
348 Stuttering, 25
349 Deafness, 25
350 Loss of Hearing, 25
351 Ophthalmia, 25
352 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
353 Strabismus, 25
354 Erysipelas, 25
355 Carbuncle, 25
356 Abscess, 25
357 Ulcers, 25
358 Fistula, 25
359 Hemorrhoids, 25
360 Piles, 25
361 Gonorrhoea, 25
362 Gleet, 25
363 Syphilis, 25
364 Scrophulous Sores, 25
365 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
366 Eczema, 25
367 Psoriasis, 25
368 Scabies, 25
369 Herpes, 25
370 Itching, 25
371 Pruritus, 25
372 Rheumatism, 25
373 Neuralgia, 25
374 Gout, 25
375 Gravel, 25
376 Dropsy, 25
377 Puffiness, 25
378 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
379 Paralysis, 25
380 Apoplexy, 25
381 Palsy, 25
382 Stuttering, 25
383 Deafness, 25
384 Loss of Hearing, 25
385 Ophthalmia, 25
386 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
387 Strabismus, 25
388 Erysipelas, 25
389 Carbuncle, 25
390 Abscess, 25
391 Ulcers, 25
392 Fistula, 25
393 Hemorrhoids, 25
394 Piles, 25
395 Gonorrhoea, 25
396 Gleet, 25
397 Syphilis, 25
398 Scrophulous Sores, 25
399 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
400 Eczema, 25
401 Psoriasis, 25
402 Scabies, 25
403 Herpes, 25
404 Itching, 25
405 Pruritus, 25
406 Rheumatism, 25
407 Neuralgia, 25
408 Gout, 25
409 Gravel, 25
410 Dropsy, 25
411 Puffiness, 25
412 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
413 Paralysis, 25
414 Apoplexy, 25
415 Palsy, 25
416 Stuttering, 25
417 Deafness, 25
418 Loss of Hearing, 25
419 Ophthalmia, 25
420 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
421 Strabismus, 25
422 Erysipelas, 25
423 Carbuncle, 25
424 Abscess, 25
425 Ulcers, 25
426 Fistula, 25
427 Hemorrhoids, 25
428 Piles, 25
429 Gonorrhoea, 25
430 Gleet, 25
431 Syphilis, 25
432 Scrophulous Sores, 25
433 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
434 Eczema, 25
435 Psoriasis, 25
436 Scabies, 25
437 Herpes, 25
438 Itching, 25
439 Pruritus, 25
440 Rheumatism, 25
441 Neuralgia, 25
442 Gout, 25
443 Gravel, 25
444 Dropsy, 25
445 Puffiness, 25
446 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
447 Paralysis, 25
448 Apoplexy, 25
449 Palsy, 25
450 Stuttering, 25
451 Deafness, 25
452 Loss of Hearing, 25
453 Ophthalmia, 25
454 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
455 Strabismus, 25
456 Erysipelas, 25
457 Carbuncle, 25
458 Abscess, 25
459 Ulcers, 25
460 Fistula, 25
461 Hemorrhoids, 25
462 Piles, 25
463 Gonorrhoea, 25
464 Gleet, 25
465 Syphilis, 25
466 Scrophulous Sores, 25
467 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
468 Eczema, 25
469 Psoriasis, 25
470 Scabies, 25
471 Herpes, 25
472 Itching, 25
473 Pruritus, 25
474 Rheumatism, 25
475 Neuralgia, 25
476 Gout, 25
477 Gravel, 25
478 Dropsy, 25
479 Puffiness, 25
480 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
481 Paralysis, 25
482 Apoplexy, 25
483 Palsy, 25
484 Stuttering, 25
485 Deafness, 25
486 Loss of Hearing, 25
487 Ophthalmia, 25
488 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
489 Strabismus, 25
490 Erysipelas, 25
491 Carbuncle, 25
492 Abscess, 25
493 Ulcers, 25
494 Fistula, 25
495 Hemorrhoids, 25
496 Piles, 25
497 Gonorrhoea, 25
498 Gleet, 25
499 Syphilis, 25
500 Scrophulous Sores, 25
501 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
502 Eczema, 25
503 Psoriasis, 25
504 Scabies, 25
505 Herpes, 25
506 Itching, 25
507 Pruritus, 25
508 Rheumatism, 25
509 Neuralgia, 25
510 Gout, 25
511 Gravel, 25
512 Dropsy, 25
513 Puffiness, 25
514 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
515 Paralysis, 25
516 Apoplexy, 25
517 Palsy, 25
518 Stuttering, 25
519 Deafness, 25
520 Loss of Hearing, 25
521 Ophthalmia, 25
522 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
523 Strabismus, 25
524 Erysipelas, 25
525 Carbuncle, 25
526 Abscess, 25
527 Ulcers, 25
528 Fistula, 25
529 Hemorrhoids, 25
530 Piles, 25
531 Gonorrhoea, 25
532 Gleet, 25
533 Syphilis, 25
534 Scrophulous Sores, 25
535 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
536 Eczema, 25
537 Psoriasis, 25
538 Scabies, 25
539 Herpes, 25
540 Itching, 25
541 Pruritus, 25
542 Rheumatism, 25
543 Neuralgia, 25
544 Gout, 25
545 Gravel, 25
546 Dropsy, 25
547 Puffiness, 25
548 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
549 Paralysis, 25
550 Apoplexy, 25
551 Palsy, 25
552 Stuttering, 25
553 Deafness, 25
554 Loss of Hearing, 25
555 Ophthalmia, 25
556 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
557 Strabismus, 25
558 Erysipelas, 25
559 Carbuncle, 25
560 Abscess, 25
561 Ulcers, 25
562 Fistula, 25
563 Hemorrhoids, 25
564 Piles, 25
565 Gonorrhoea, 25
566 Gleet, 25
567 Syphilis, 25
568 Scrophulous Sores, 25
569 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
570 Eczema, 25
571 Psoriasis, 25
572 Scabies, 25
573 Herpes, 25
574 Itching, 25
575 Pruritus, 25
576 Rheumatism, 25
577 Neuralgia, 25
578 Gout, 25
579 Gravel, 25
580 Dropsy, 25
581 Puffiness, 25
582 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
583 Paralysis, 25
584 Apoplexy, 25
585 Palsy, 25
586 Stuttering, 25
587 Deafness, 25
588 Loss of Hearing, 25
589 Ophthalmia, 25
590 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
591 Strabismus, 25
592 Erysipelas, 25
593 Carbuncle, 25
594 Abscess, 25
595 Ulcers, 25
596 Fistula, 25
597 Hemorrhoids, 25
598 Piles, 25
599 Gonorrhoea, 25
600 Gleet, 25
601 Syphilis, 25
602 Scrophulous Sores, 25
603 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
604 Eczema, 25
605 Psoriasis, 25
606 Scabies, 25
607 Herpes, 25
608 Itching, 25
609 Pruritus, 25
610 Rheumatism, 25
611 Neuralgia, 25
612 Gout, 25
613 Gravel, 25
614 Dropsy, 25
615 Puffiness, 25
616 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
617 Paralysis, 25
618 Apoplexy, 25
619 Palsy, 25
620 Stuttering, 25
621 Deafness, 25
622 Loss of Hearing, 25
623 Ophthalmia, 25
624 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
625 Strabismus, 25
626 Erysipelas, 25
627 Carbuncle, 25
628 Abscess, 25
629 Ulcers, 25
630 Fistula, 25
631 Hemorrhoids, 25
632 Piles, 25
633 Gonorrhoea, 25
634 Gleet, 25
635 Syphilis, 25
636 Scrophulous Sores, 25
637 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
638 Eczema, 25
639 Psoriasis, 25
640 Scabies, 25
641 Herpes, 25
642 Itching, 25
643 Pruritus, 25
644 Rheumatism, 25
645 Neuralgia, 25
646 Gout, 25
647 Gravel, 25
648 Dropsy, 25
649 Puffiness, 25
650 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
651 Paralysis, 25
652 Apoplexy, 25
653 Palsy, 25
654 Stuttering, 25
655 Deafness, 25
656 Loss of Hearing, 25
657 Ophthalmia, 25
658 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
659 Strabismus, 25
660 Erysipelas, 25
661 Carbuncle, 25
662 Abscess, 25
663 Ulcers, 25
664 Fistula, 25
665 Hemorrhoids, 25
666 Piles, 25
667 Gonorrhoea, 25
668 Gleet, 25
669 Syphilis, 25
670 Scrophulous Sores, 25
671 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
672 Eczema, 25
673 Psoriasis, 25
674 Scabies, 25
675 Herpes, 25
676 Itching, 25
677 Pruritus, 25
678 Rheumatism, 25
679 Neuralgia, 25
680 Gout, 25
681 Gravel, 25
682 Dropsy, 25
683 Puffiness, 25
684 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
685 Paralysis, 25
686 Apoplexy, 25
687 Palsy, 25
688 Stuttering, 25
689 Deafness, 25
690 Loss of Hearing, 25
691 Ophthalmia, 25
692 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
693 Strabismus, 25
694 Erysipelas, 25
695 Carbuncle, 25
696 Abscess, 25
697 Ulcers, 25
698 Fistula, 25
699 Hemorrhoids, 25
700 Piles, 25
701 Gonorrhoea, 25
702 Gleet, 25
703 Syphilis, 25
704 Scrophulous Sores, 25
705 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
706 Eczema, 25
707 Psoriasis, 25
708 Scabies, 25
709 Herpes, 25
710 Itching, 25
711 Pruritus, 25
712 Rheumatism, 25
713 Neuralgia, 25
714 Gout, 25
715 Gravel, 25
716 Dropsy, 25
717 Puffiness, 25
718 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
719 Paralysis, 25
720 Apoplexy, 25
721 Palsy, 25
722 Stuttering, 25
723 Deafness, 25
724 Loss of Hearing, 25
725 Ophthalmia, 25
726 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
727 Strabismus, 25
728 Erysipelas, 25
729 Carbuncle, 25
730 Abscess, 25
731 Ulcers, 25
732 Fistula, 25
733 Hemorrhoids, 25
734 Piles, 25
735 Gonorrhoea, 25
736 Gleet, 25
737 Syphilis, 25
738 Scrophulous Sores, 25
739 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
740 Eczema, 25
741 Psoriasis, 25
742 Scabies, 25
743 Herpes, 25
744 Itching, 25
745 Pruritus, 25
746 Rheumatism, 25
747 Neuralgia, 25
748 Gout, 25
749 Gravel, 25
750 Dropsy, 25
751 Puffiness, 25
752 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
753 Paralysis, 25
754 Apoplexy, 25
755 Palsy, 25
756 Stuttering, 25
757 Deafness, 25
758 Loss of Hearing, 25
759 Ophthalmia, 25
760 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
761 Strabismus, 25
762 Erysipelas, 25
763 Carbuncle, 25
764 Abscess, 25
765 Ulcers, 25
766 Fistula, 25
767 Hemorrhoids, 25
768 Piles, 25
769 Gonorrhoea, 25
770 Gleet, 25
771 Syphilis, 25
772 Scrophulous Sores, 25
773 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
774 Eczema, 25
775 Psoriasis, 25
776 Scabies, 25
777 Herpes, 25
778 Itching, 25
779 Pruritus, 25
780 Rheumatism, 25
781 Neuralgia, 25
782 Gout, 25
783 Gravel, 25
784 Dropsy, 25
785 Puffiness, 25
786 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
787 Paralysis, 25
788 Apoplexy, 25
789 Palsy, 25
790 Stuttering, 25
791 Deafness, 25
792 Loss of Hearing, 25
793 Ophthalmia, 25
794 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
795 Strabismus, 25
796 Erysipelas, 25
797 Carbuncle, 25
798 Abscess, 25
799 Ulcers, 25
800 Fistula, 25
801 Hemorrhoids, 25
802 Piles, 25
803 Gonorrhoea, 25
804 Gleet, 25
805 Syphilis, 25
806 Scrophulous Sores, 25
807 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
808 Eczema, 25
809 Psoriasis, 25
810 Scabies, 25
811 Herpes, 25
812 Itching, 25
813 Pruritus, 25
814 Rheumatism, 25
815 Neuralgia, 25
816 Gout, 25
817 Gravel, 25
818 Dropsy, 25
819 Puffiness, 25
820 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
821 Paralysis, 25
822 Apoplexy, 25
823 Palsy, 25
824 Stuttering, 25
825 Deafness, 25
826 Loss of Hearing, 25
827 Ophthalmia, 25
828 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
829 Strabismus, 25
830 Erysipelas, 25
831 Carbuncle, 25
832 Abscess, 25
833 Ulcers, 25
834 Fistula, 25
835 Hemorrhoids, 25
836 Piles, 25
837 Gonorrhoea, 25
838 Gleet, 25
839 Syphilis, 25
840 Scrophulous Sores, 25
841 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
842 Eczema, 25
843 Psoriasis, 25
844 Scabies, 25
845 Herpes, 25
846 Itching, 25
847 Pruritus, 25
848 Rheumatism, 25
849 Neuralgia, 25
850 Gout, 25
851 Gravel, 25
852 Dropsy, 25
853 Puffiness, 25
854 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
855 Paralysis, 25
856 Apoplexy, 25
857 Palsy, 25
858 Stuttering, 25
859 Deafness, 25
860 Loss of Hearing, 25
861 Ophthalmia, 25
862 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
863 Strabismus, 25
864 Erysipelas, 25
865 Carbuncle, 25
866 Abscess, 25
867 Ulcers, 25
868 Fistula, 25
869 Hemorrhoids, 25
870 Piles, 25
871 Gonorrhoea, 25
872 Gleet, 25
873 Syphilis, 25
874 Scrophulous Sores, 25
875 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
876 Eczema, 25
877 Psoriasis, 25
878 Scabies, 25
879 Herpes, 25
880 Itching, 25
881 Pruritus, 25
882 Rheumatism, 25
883 Neuralgia, 25
884 Gout, 25
885 Gravel, 25
886 Dropsy, 25
887 Puffiness, 25
888 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
889 Paralysis, 25
890 Apoplexy, 25
891 Palsy, 25
892 Stuttering, 25
893 Deafness, 25
894 Loss of Hearing, 25
895 Ophthalmia, 25
896 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
897 Strabismus, 25
898 Erysipelas, 25
899 Carbuncle, 25
900 Abscess, 25
901 Ulcers, 25
902 Fistula, 25
903 Hemorrhoids, 25
904 Piles, 25
905 Gonorrhoea, 25
906 Gleet, 25
907 Syphilis, 25
908 Scrophulous Sores, 25
909 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
910 Eczema, 25
911 Psoriasis, 25
912 Scabies, 25
913 Herpes, 25
914 Itching, 25
915 Pruritus, 25
916 Rheumatism, 25
917 Neuralgia, 25
918 Gout, 25
919 Gravel, 25
920 Dropsy, 25
921 Puffiness, 25
922 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
923 Paralysis, 25
924 Apoplexy, 25
925 Palsy, 25
926 Stuttering, 25
927 Deafness, 25
928 Loss of Hearing, 25
929 Ophthalmia, 25
930 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
931 Strabismus, 25
932 Erysipelas, 25
933 Carbuncle, 25
934 Abscess, 25
935 Ulcers, 25
936 Fistula, 25
937 Hemorrhoids, 25
938 Piles, 25
939 Gonorrhoea, 25
940 Gleet, 25
941 Syphilis, 25
942 Scrophulous Sores, 25
943 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
944 Eczema, 25
945 Psoriasis, 25
946 Scabies, 25
947 Herpes, 25
948 Itching, 25
949 Pruritus, 25
950 Rheumatism, 25
951 Neuralgia, 25
952 Gout, 25
953 Gravel, 25
954 Dropsy, 25
955 Puffiness, 25
956 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
957 Paralysis, 25
958 Apoplexy, 25
959 Palsy, 25
960 Stuttering, 25
961 Deafness, 25
962 Loss of Hearing, 25
963 Ophthalmia, 25
964 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
965 Strabismus, 25
966 Erysipelas, 25
967 Carbuncle, 25
968 Abscess, 25
969 Ulcers, 25
970 Fistula, 25
971 Hemorrhoids, 25
972 Piles, 25
973 Gonorrhoea, 25
974 Gleet, 25
975 Syphilis, 25
976 Scrophulous Sores, 25
977 Eruptions of the Skin, 25
978 Eczema, 25
979 Psoriasis, 25
980 Scabies, 25
981 Herpes, 25
982 Itching, 25
983 Pruritus, 25
984 Rheumatism, 25
985 Neuralgia, 25
986 Gout, 25
987 Gravel, 25
988 Dropsy, 25
989 Puffiness, 25
990 Dropsical Inflammations, 25
991 Paralysis, 25
992 Apoplexy, 25
993 Palsy, 25
994 Stuttering, 25
995 Deafness, 25
996 Loss of Hearing, 25
997 Ophthalmia, 25
998 Catarrhs of the Eye, 25
999 Strabismus, 25
1000 Erysipelas,

SANGER BROS

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

We have decided to clear out balance of our **SUMMER MILLINERY STOCK**

Earlier than is our custom. Our object is to give a larger number of our customers the opportunity to buy their late **SUMMER MILLINERY** at about half price. The advantages of getting such a selection as we still offer, at such prices as we now quote, are so manifest that we anticipate a thorough clearing in a very short time.

LADIES' WHITE HATS.

All new shapes, 50c and 75c; former price \$1 and \$1.50. Very fine colored Milan Hats, all new shapes and colors, \$1; former price \$2 and \$2.50. Ladies' Milan Hats in drab, beige and tan, 35c; former price 75c. Ladies' Hats in black, brown and beige, 20c; former price 50c.

THE "DANDY" BONNET.

In white and colored Milan, \$1; former price \$2. Rough and Ready Bonnets, in white and all new shades, 25c; former price 75c.

- 100 Dozen Garden Hats 10c, formerly 40c.
- 100 Dozen Sun Hats 15c, formerly 50c.
- 100 Dozen Fine Sun Hats 35c, formerly 60c.

French Pattern Hats Half Price.

Children's Sailor Hats 15c; former price 30c. One lot Children's Hats 35c and 50c; former price 75c and \$1.

THREE SPECIAL LOTS OF OSTRICH TIPS

To be sold in bunches of three only. 35c, 50c and \$1 a bunch; usually sold at 75c, \$1 and \$2.

REAL OSTRICH PLUMES.

All desirable shades and full length, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2; former price \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. Hat Pins, Millinery Ornaments and Fancy Ribbons, reduced to below cost to close out.

SANGER BROTHERS

Established 1874 - Chartered 1877 - Consolidated 1887

Lawrence & Griffiths Business College

Dallas, Texas.

Rank among the foremost educational institutions of America. Send for their College Journal.

United States able and willing to support them would be permitted to land if sent at her majesty's cost. Mr. Bayard replied that no immigrants would be permitted to land if an examination proved that they were in any sense liable to become a public charge. Mr. Bayard says further: "The economic and political conditions of the United States have always led the government to favor immigration and all persons seeking a new field of effort, and coming hither with a view to the improvement of their condition by the free exercise of their faculties, have been cordially received. The same conditions have caused other kinds of immigration to be regarded as undesirable, and led to the adoption by congress of laws to prevent the coming of paupers, criminals and certain other enumerated classes. Such immigration the economic and political conditions of the United States render peculiarly unacceptable. In view of this policy and these laws, this government could not fail to look with disfavor and concern upon the sending to this country, by foreign government agencies at the public cost, of persons not only unlikely to develop the qualities of thrift and self-support, but sent here because it is assumed that they have 'friends' in this country able to 'help and support' them. The mere fact of poverty has never been regarded as an objection to an immigrant, and a large part of those who have come to our shores have been persons who relied for support solely upon the exercise of thrift and manual industry, and to such persons, it may be said, the development of the country has in a large degree been due, but persons who do not escape from immediately becoming and remaining a charge upon the community is the expected, but entirely contingent voluntary help and support of friends, are not a desirable accession to our population, and their exportation hither by foreign governments in order to get rid of the burden of their support could scarcely be regarded as a friendly act or in harmony with existing laws. It is proper to say that experience has shown that not infrequently, when helpless and destitute persons have been aided by public funds to come to the United States upon the supposition that friends and relatives here would receive and care for them, such friends and relatives have totally failed to appear, and diligent search has been unable to discover them, and the authorities have been compelled, under the provisions of the law, to return the emigrants to their native country."

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.

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.

An Interesting Question.

U. S. Secretary Bayard and British Minister West have had some very suggestive correspondence touching immigration to the United States which is assisted to reach these shores by other governments. Mr. West was instructed to ascertain whether certain Irish immigrants who have relatives and friends in the

Minister West, in reply, stated "that the intending immigrants are not paupers, but crofters, whose passages are only partly paid from the public fund, and that her majesty's government would be glad to know whether this affects in any way the question."

Replied to this inquiry, Secretary Bayard wrote briefly: "For the reasons stated in my note of the 7th instant the department is unable to give any assurance that any particular class of immigrants will be permitted to land. The provisions of the law look to the actual condition of each person and are impartial in their operation." This correspondence, with Minister West's frank inquiries and Secretary Bayard's straightforward replies, attracts more than usual attention, and it is believed that this pressing question will receive early consideration in the next Congress.

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Disorders of Children.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequalled in the rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it. It is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of rickets and Marasmus of four standing and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York

Over the State.

The Evening Tribune, of Tyler, has enlarged to eight pages.

The country north of Corsicana is excited over two panthers which have recently been seen there, and a party is being organized to hunt them.

The right-of-way for the Gainesville, Henrietta and Western Railroad through Baylor county is being obtained, and people believe that ere the autumn leaf fall the iron horse will be there.

The Free Presbyterian Church of Austin has been chartered. This is Dr. Snoot's Southern Presbyterian Church, and is now fixed with their union of the churches comes about now.

Mr. Davis, his wife and two children, were accidentally thrown from a wagon into swift running water while attempting to cross the B. & W. river near Walnut Springs. One child and the team were drowned.

Col. Dan Rice, of circus fame, led to the hymeneal altar last week Mrs. M. C. Robinson, Lavaca county's rich ranch-woman. The bride is forty-five years old. The age of the bridegroom is not given, but he is growing somewhat ancient.

An amendment to the charter of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company has been filed at Austin, authorizing an extension of the Montgomery branch from Conoco to a point in Jasper county, on the Sabine river, passing through Montgomery, Polk, San Jacinto, Newton and Jasper counties.

Superintendent Cooper announces that six students will be appointed to the Huntsville Normal School, expenses paid. Competitive examinations required, and designated August 29, 29 and 31 at Houston, Palestine, Dallas, Austin, Cisco and San Antonio. Applicants must be in good health, 17 years old and of good moral character. Apply to the school superintendents of the cities named, except at Austin; there to Prof. Jacob Bickler.

Rev. James A. Fortney, late of Sweetwater, Tenn., sustained a very serious and painful accident June 10th while running a self binder for Mr. J. S. Bryant, one and half miles north of St. Joe, Texas. His left hand and forearm were torn off at the elbow by being caught in the bundle hook. The whole trouble was caused by knots in the twine, which Mr. Fortney was trying to put through the needle. The physician reports that amputation may be necessary.

The enterprising citizens of Glen Rose have recently organized a Progressive Association. The solid and influential business men of the town compose the association, and are determined to push to the bitter end the natural advantages afforded for making Glen Rose a business center, summer resort, etc. There are sixty-old flowing artesian wells in town and neighborhood, ranging in depth from 65 to 210 feet. The water from these wells is of different qualities, some soft white sulphur and some strong sulphur. The town is distinguished for its healthful location, and is peculiarly adapted to school pursuits.

The Dallas, Archer and Pacific Railway Company was chartered June 8. The road commences at the city of Dallas and extends northwesterly through the counties of Dallas, Tarrant, Denton, Wise, Jack, Clay and Archer, a distance of 124 miles. Capital, \$1,000,000. Incorporators: George F. Alford, Wm. L. Griggs, president Fourth National Bank of Dallas; E. M. Beardon, east Texas National Bank of Dallas; A. W. Childress, Capt. E. G. Childs, William L. Evans, Col. John F. Elliott, Maj. S. B. Hopkins, cashier Fourth National Bank; Capt. John E. Land, Capt. W. L. Hall, all of Dallas; Col. E. S. Jenison, banker, New York; Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, New York; Col. L. M. Lawson, banker, New York; James H. Langley, banker, Boston, Mass.; H. F. Bosby, Boston; E. A. Palmer, Providence, R. I.; Chas. C. Allen, secretary Fort Worth and New Orleans Railroad, Fort Worth; Col. Wm. L. Moody, president Texas National Bank, Galveston; Judge A. B. Bright, Bergen Point, N. J.

The State drill and jubilee at Paris, Texas, proved an immense success in every respect, except that the pleasure and enjoyment were eclipsed by the fearful accident at the closing of the exercises. The military prizes were awarded as follows: San Antonio Rifles, first prize, \$1,000; Sealy Rifles, of Galveston, second prize, \$750; Grayson Rifles, third prize, \$500. Waco Light Infantry, fourth prize, \$300. Houston Light Infantry, fifth prize, \$200. A special telegram to the Dallas News, June 11, gives the following account of a very sad occurrence at the close of the jubilee: "The Paris jubilee had a tragic termination. The fireworks were located at a place in the city known as Jones' Mansion, in an open square, where it was proposed to touch them off. By 9 o'clock to-night the whole enclosure was black with people, who had come to witness the display. A man named Lee Ownby in touching of a rocket dropped it to the ground, where it ran along for some distance until it reached the bulk of the fireworks, then a terrible explosion occurred. When the smoke cleared away a ghastly sight was presented. Capt. J. E. Barry, of this city, was found lying upon his back stark and stiff, enveloped in blood. He had been struck by a rocket on the neck, which was instantly broken, while horrible gashes were made in his back, where the rockets had punctured deep holes. Capt. C. L. Marshall, of Blossom Prairie, was horribly injured about the breast and is expected to die before morning. Numbers of women and children were injured by stampeding horses. It seems that those who undertook to fire the works had bunched them all together, not knowing that this was dangerous."

Don't Want Paupers.

The Cunard Steamship company allowed an insane woman from a foreign port to land from one of their vessels, and the collector at Boston fined the company \$1,000.

Sixty-Four Army Recruits.

Sixty-four cadets were graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point June 11.

Tutt's Pills

J. H. ATHEY, a prominent druggist of Holly Springs, Miss., says: "Your pills are doing wonders in this state. The sale of Tutt's Pills exceeded those of all others combined. They are peculiarly adapted to malarial diseases. Our physicians all prescribe them."

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

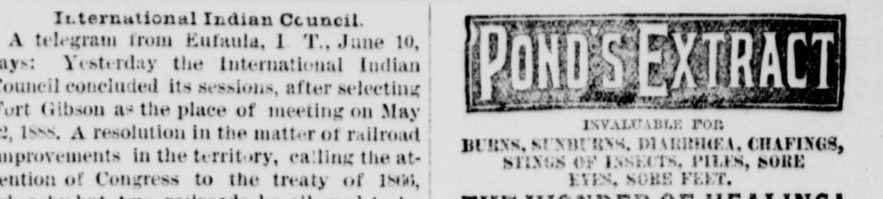
UNANSWERED LETTERS.

June 8—T T Eoots, sub. C S McFarver, sub. J M Cackle, sub. E M Sweet, sub. H B Henry, sub. J B Minn s, sub. W R D Sexton, sub. John A. Gardner, will have attention. C V O'watt, sub. W J Lemons, change made. A C Benson, sub. H J M Bourland, sub. T W Glass, sub. Wm Hay, sub. W W Horner, sub. W P McCorkle, sub. S. S. C. E Plauger, sub. C. I. Ballard, sub. D S Watkins, sub. attention. F O Miller, sub. C G Shutt, sub. S A Dickinson, will discontinue at six months the sub named. M. M. Conical, will have attention. H W Hawkins, sub. G S Sandel, sub. J B Hawkins, sub. J J Martin, sub. E M Woodard, sub. John A. Gardner, sub. Abe Long, sub. discontinued. H F Pittman, sub. J D Austin, sub. J M Bond, sub. Geo. Hinson, sub. June 11—Eugene T Bates, sub. E V Simmons, sub. Milton L. Moody, sub. W Vaughan, sub. J H Weisman, will have attention. C E Woodard, sub. J M Smith, sub. L F Palmer, sub. H S Thrall, sub. W K Simpson, sub. J S Gillett, sub. A J Frick, sub. E F Boone, sub. June 12—F M Jabbarine, sub. Fred L Allen, will have attention. S L Hall, sub. Jas Campbell, sub. B A Thomasson, sub. H P Schradler, sub. J M Wesson, sub and change. H M Sears, sub. S W Miller, sub. W G Connor, sub. W H Biggs, sub. J T Gardner, sub. H S Thrall, sub. June 13—S M Thompson, will discontinue. W S Ardis, sub and change. Horace Bishop, sub. R A Hall, sub. W H Biggs, sub. J M Baker, sub. Fred L Allen, will have attention. C E Hladger, sub; card sent to Galveston was received at this office, and sub entered. J C Moore, sub. G E Parsons, sub. J D Crockett, sub. C G Shutt, sub. G D Wilson, sub. D J Martin, sub.

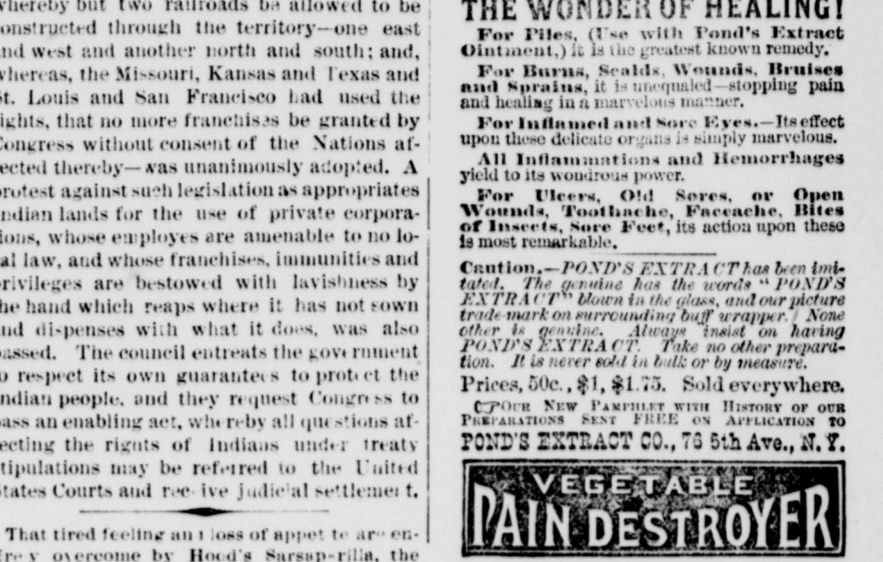
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN COUNCIL.

A telegram from Enfanta, I. T., June 10, says: Yesterday the International Indian Council concluded its sessions, after selecting Fort Gibson as the place of meeting on May 22, 1888. A resolution in the matter of railroad improvements in the territory, calling the attention of Congress to the treaty of 1869, whereby but two railroads be allowed to be constructed through the territory—one east and west and another north and south; and, whereas, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and St. Louis and San Francisco had used the rights, that no more franchises be granted by Congress without consent of the Nations affected thereby—was unanimously adopted. A protest against such legislation as appropriates Indian lands for the use of private corporations, whose employes are amenable to no local law, and whose franchises, immunities and privileges are bestowed with lavishness by the land which reaps where it has not sown and dispenses with what it does, was also passed. The council entreats the government to respect its own guarantees to protect the Indian people, and they request Congress to pass an enabling act, whereby all questions affecting the rights of Indians under treaty stipulations may be referred to the United States Courts and receive judicial settlement.

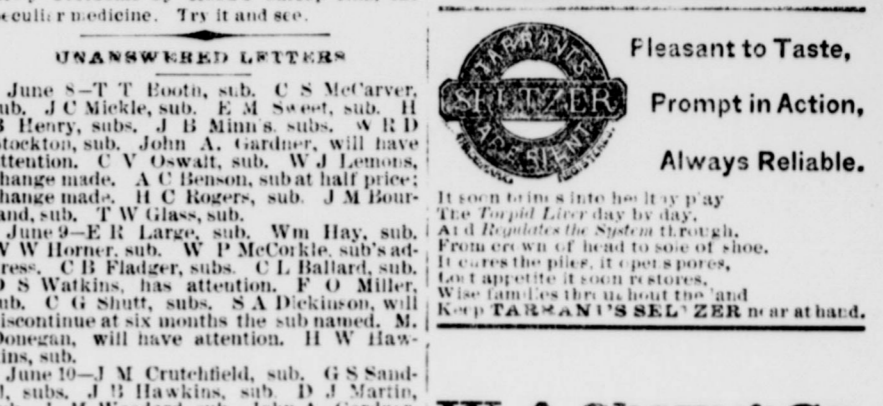
That tired feeling and loss of appetite are entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine. Try it and see.



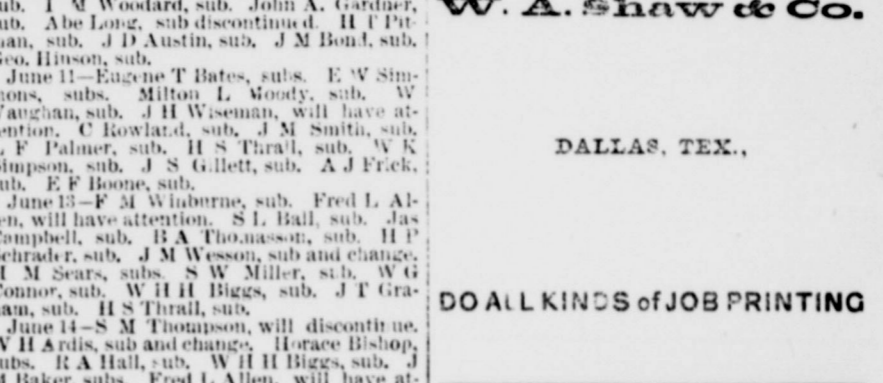
POND'S EXTRACT
 INFALLIBLE FOR:
 BURNS, STUNTS, HAIR, CHAFING,
 STINGS OF INSECTS, PILLS, SORES,
 EYES, SORE FEET.
THE WONDER OF HEALING!
 For Piles, (Use with Pond's Extract Ointment.) It is the greatest known remedy.
 For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, it is unequalled—stopping pain and healing in a marvelous manner.
 For Inflamed and Sore Eyes.—It effect upon these delicate organs is simply remarkable.
 All Inflammations and hemorrhages yield to its wondrous power.
 For Fleets, Old Sores, or Open Wounds, Toothache, Eczema, 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 on account.
 Prices, 50c, \$1, \$1.75. Sold everywhere.
 PREPARED BY DR. J. C. POND OF OUR PREPARATIONS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO POND'S EXTRACT CO., 75 5th Ave., N. Y.



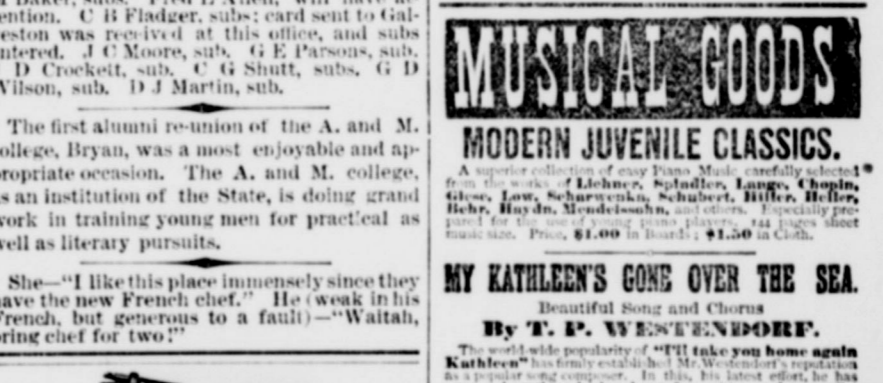
VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER
 Pleasant to Taste,
 Prompt in Action,
 Always Reliable.
 It soon brings a cure for the worst headache, neuralgia, toothache, rheumatism, and all the ills that afflict the human body. It is a perfect and safe remedy for all kinds of pain. It is sold in all the drug stores of the country.
 W. A. Shaw & Co.,
 DALLAS, TEX.
 DO ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING



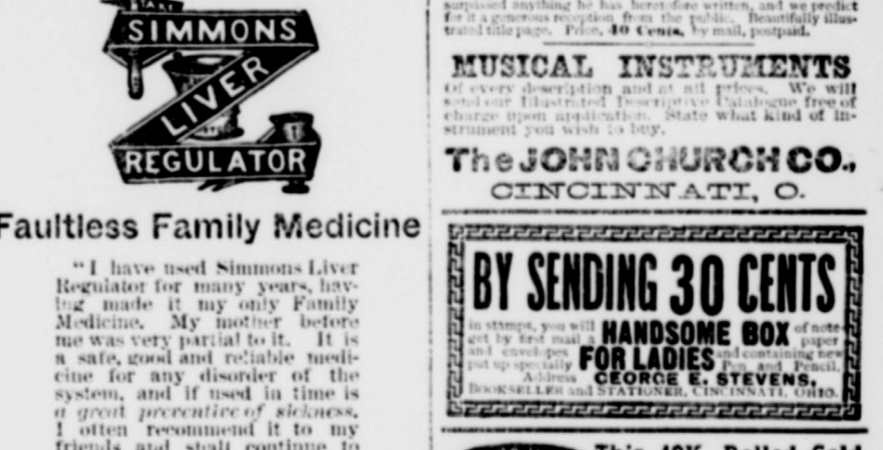
MUSICAL GOODS
MODERN JUVENILE CLASSICS.
 A superior collection of many tones. Music carefully selected for the use of children. Includes: "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Minute Man," "The Battle of Gettysburg," "The March of the Minutemen," "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Minute Man," "The Battle of Gettysburg," "The March of the Minutemen."
 Price, \$1.00. Sent by mail, postpaid.
MY KATHLEEN'S GONE OVER THE SEA.
 Beautiful songs and choruses.
 By T. P. WESTENDORF.
 The world-wide popularity of "My Kathleen's Gone Over the Sea" is a fact. It is a beautiful and original composition. It is a gem of a song. It is a gem of a song. It is a gem of a song.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
 of every description and at all prices. We will send our Illustrated Catalogue free of charge upon application. State what kind of instrument you wish to buy.
The JOHN CHURCH CO.
 CINCINNATI, O.



SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
 Faultless Family Medicine.
 "I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only 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 it prevents the occurrence of sickness. I often recommend it to my friends and shall continue to do so."
 "Rev. James M. Rollins, 'Pastor M. E. Church, No. Fairfield, Va.'"
TIME AND DOCTOR'S BILLS SAVED BY
 always keeping Simmons Liver Regulator in the house.
 "I have found Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, have used it in indigestion, Colic, Diarrhoea, Biliousness, and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a hearty supper, if on going to bed, I take about a teaspoonful, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten."
 "OVID H. SPARKS, 'Ex-Mayor Macon, Ga.'"
 ONLY GENUINE. Has our Z Stamp on front of wrapper.
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Sole Proprietors,
 Price, \$1.00. PHILADELPHIA, PA.



HIRES ROOT BEER
 Made by Hires in the West. It is a delicious, refreshing beverage. It is made from the purest and finest ingredients. It is a healthy and delicious beverage. It is a healthy and delicious beverage.
Man Wanted
 \$1000 per year. For more particulars, apply to J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.



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



Centaur Liniment
 The most wonderful Pain-Curer the world has ever known. Its effects are instantaneous.
 Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
ORIENTAL DIAMONDS.
 We have just received as fine a line of **Lozen Pins, Set Pins, Earrings, and Collar Buttons** as can be found in New York. See our **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE** and our prices; we will mail it FREE. Would refer you to the Editor of this paper.
IRION & GIRARDET,
 Corner Fifth and Market Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.