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NO 45.

OLD DOMINION LETTER.

Y^{our} correspondent has been visiting district conferences for several weeks. The first visited—the Danville—had representatives from the mountainous country bordering on the North Carolina line, over 200 miles southwest from Richmond. The second—the Randolph-Macon—had them from the eastern seaboard, rather on the Chesapeake shore, 100 miles east of Richmond.

The Danville district is very varied in its church matters. Danville, one of the most progressive cities in the State in material matters, has not progressed less in religious life and church population. A few years ago only one inferior church represented the Methodist people there; now three on one side of the Dan (Danville proper) and one on the other witness the gathering of Methodist hosts. Two of these are just completed and are large and beautiful. The older church of the four will soon be enlarged for the second time since it was built. It is not to be wondered at that this extension goes on. This is emphatically a working church. Its members are full of activity, especially the young men. Here I found a goodly number on a hot July night, led by a young layman, "admonishing one another in psalms, and hymns and spiritual songs," and telling of the good things God had done for them. A number of them are given to exhortation, and are fervent in prayer and helping the pastor in his work. Verily, such a church is "like a tree planted by the rivers of water that bringeth forth fruit in his season." One hundred and thirty have been added to it this year.

Turning from this we go to the frontier in Franklin, Patrick and Henry. In the mountain caves and on the mountain sides are found many who, rarely, if ever, heard the glad tidings of the gospel. Here the "hardshell" people flourish. Here the still sends up from many a nook its poisonous exhalation. Here are so-called preachers who preach against Sunday-schools, Bible societies, missions, and tell the children to fish, hunt—do anything rather than go to Sunday-school. Here are found a scattered band of young, zealous men, working and worrying against "the world, the flesh and the devil." It is a hard contest, for they have to "fight against spiritual wickedness in high places" (pulpits); slowly they are gaining ground. The Bible and the Sunday-school papers are getting into the hands of the children, and another generation will show results, if the present does not.

Bishop Granbery presided at the Danville District Conference with acceptability and preached nearly every day to the edification of believers. Here was found Dr. John E. Edwards, now the oldest effective member of the Virginia Conference, but one whose tongue seems not to have lost its fluency, and who, except in walking, still preserves the buoyancy of youth. He preached several times. Dr. W. F. Tillet, of the Vanderbilt University, and Drs. Bledsoe and Starr also did good service.

At the Randolph-Macon District Conference, held in one of the old counties of the State, Essex, the crowds were larger, and filled the seats under the arbor. This district, peculiarly, is poorer than the other, but reports showed much higher consideration for the preachers. All the married preachers had parsonages, and their salaries, generally, were quite well up to time. The presiding elder, Rev. G. H. Ray, presided acceptably, and kept the religious element prominent—sinners were warned, entreated and prayed for, and some converted.

The laymen took very active part in the discussion of the various subjects which were brought forward.

At both of these conferences it was a subject of regret that at least one-half of the time was taken up by catechetical inquiry into the condition of the charge, as it regards finance, parsonages, churches, Sunday Schools, etc., etc., leaving only the shank of the conference to ventilate and discuss them. This course very much impairs the interest of the Conference, and prevents their being as useful as they might be, and must be, to make the institution permanent. All the information needed beyond what is contained in the preceding Annual Conference could be drawn out in two hours with prompt management. So it appears to a plain layman who never had the direction of a District Conference. That he would do any better than others is doubtful, but still a "cat can look at a king."

This latter conference was blessed by the presence and prayers of two venerable men of God, viz: Revs. James McDonald and Wm. B. Rowzie. They belonged to a class of eighteen who joined the Virginia Conference in 1829, and they are the only two left. The former retired from the active ministry many years ago, but the latter only about two years since. He was born in Essex county, near to the church where the conference was held, and is now occupying the room in which he was born, eighty-one years ago. His sun is going down without a cloud. His life has been a blessing to many. On a great revival occasion he preached specially to

the penitent. At the close of the sermon none of them came forward. When approached to know the reason, each said, one by one, they had believed to the salvation of their souls. This venerable man told me the history of his early life. His first religious instruction and impressions were received from a young lady in a Sunday School, and he was convicted by the testimony of a lady cousin, whose face, brightening with new-found love, rose and said: "I can testify to the power of Jesus to forgive sins." Before he was a week old in spiritual life he led a prayer meeting, no, by his seeking to do so, but because he was urged by others to lead it.

After fifty odd years of hard service he said, looking at all the trouble and difficulties which had marked his religious life: "If I had to go over life again I would again decide to be a Methodist preacher." Who would not rather be William B. Rowzie than any crowned king?

Verily we believe "that henceforth there is laid up for him a crown of life which the Lord, the righteous judge, will give him, and not to him only, but to all who love his appearing." There are many scattered over all the South who will be glad to hear that the religion he preached to so many others in his long and useful life is making him happy as he nears the other shore.

RICHARD IRBY.

ASHLAND, VA.

LETTER FROM CANADA.

We feel great interest in the liquor contest in which you are engaged, and you cannot succeed better than we wish you to do, for we know right well that if you succeed in carrying the State of Texas for prohibition your success will aid us in the Dominion of Canada to carry prohibition also at our next general election. Go ahead, and may the Almighty crown your labors with glorious results.

We have the Scott Act, or Local Option, in force in sixty-three cities and counties; eighteen others rejected it at the elections. Nine counties and cities voted twice, and two three times, making an aggregate of ninety-two contests, out of which the temperance party were victorious in seventy-one.

It is more than eight years since the Scott Act was first voted upon and adopted in different localities, and no county or city has yet repealed it, although many votings have taken place on the question of repeal.

Of course some will contend that the law is a failure. Temperance people do not deny but that the law is often violated, just the same as every law on the statute book is, but liquor sellers are very desirous that the law should be repealed, which is pretty good evidence that the law even partially enforced affects their iniquitous business. In all places where we have police magistrates and inspectors who will do their duty regardless of consequences, the violators of the law are made to feel its penalty. Take the following out of a great number of cases:

The amount of the fines levied for Scott Act violations in the north riding of Oxford for the month of March was \$300, and for the month of April \$800, making \$1,100 in two months. Of these fines four were for second offenses.

The young and energetic Halton County Inspector, Mr. W. D. Brothers, has just had four Acton hotel keepers before the police magistrate, charged with violation. Two secured a discharge and the others an adjournment.

The liquor organs of Ontario are frothing and fuming at the Scott Act and demanding its repeal, their great cry being "invites wholesale perjury." The absurdity of laying this charge to the law is most obvious. Those who support the law have no inducement to perjury, only those who break it. It is the aversion of law violators and not the Scott Act which invites to perjury.

Before P. M. Noble, at Glencoe, the following Scott Act cases were disposed of: David Smith, Newbury, two charges, \$100 and costs in each case; Henry Simpson and Donald McTae, Glencoe, each \$50 and costs; Hugh McTae, Strathburn, acquitted. Thirteen cases were tried before P. M. Wells, at Parkhill, and nine convictions secured. Frank J. Donnelly, two charges, dismissed; John Donnelly, \$50 and costs; Terence Mulvaney, \$50 and costs and sentence deferred for second offense. Thomas Powell pleaded guilty in two cases and was fined \$50 and costs in each. Another charge against him was dismissed. James Tedder, \$50 and costs in one case and judgment suspended in another. Fred Tedder dismissed. Neil McKinnon, fined \$50 and costs for first offense and judgment suspended in a second offense.

During the fifteen months that the present inspector has held office the fines imposed for violation of the Scott Act in this county has totalled \$2,200. Several of the violators have decamped instead of paying their fines, much to the satisfaction of the law-abiding residents. The opposition to the Act has virtually died out, with the exception of Milton, where a bitter fight is maintained, but the Scott Act executive anticipate stamping it out in a short time. In the township of Esquemaing they used to spend about \$300 a year in their poorhouse. Now it

has dwindled to \$50 a year, and the poorhouse is empty. A repeal vote was talked of, but it is hopeless.

In the city of Toronto there is a mayor who does his duty and sees that all others do the same. The Scott Act, which is also called the Canada Temperance Act, is not in force here, but his worship and a majority of the city council resolved that the number of saloons, especially, should be greatly reduced. Accordingly a by-law was enacted for that purpose, which soon comes into effect, and in view thereof one of our daily papers says in quoting from a commercial traveler that: "The wholesale liquor and cigar business is demoralized. On the first of August, seventy-three hotels and saloons will close up. The liquor men are not purchasing any stock in view of the probability of a by-law. A large quantity of stock will be thrown upon the market. A lot of the dealers are going directly out of business. Some will leave the city, having acquired a competency, and others will go into other branches of trade. I know several who are going to hold on to their stock in the hope that at the next municipal election the complexion of the city council will be changed and the Fleming by-law repealed. You may expect auction sales of liquor and cigars early in August."

These who have been conspicuous in enforcing the act have subjected themselves to great damages and grievous persecutions. Here are a few instances:

Scott Act fines some time ago imposed against Mrs. McPherson, John Buschlen and Philip Malone, of Arthur village, not having paid, a posse of constables from Drayton went over on Tuesday, determined either to collect the money or take the transgressors prisoners. The handcuffs were placed upon Mrs. McPherson, but at her request she was allowed a short time to rest before being taken away. In the interval some one entered the hotel, and seeing how matters stood, slipped out and gave the alarm. The result was that a big mob soon collected, and the constables were compelled to take the handcuffs off the woman, which they did, and were forced out of the village, without either money or prisoner.

CORNWALL, JUNE 20.—Considerable excitement was occasioned here on Saturday evening by the attack of a saloon keeper named Sam Crossie, upon Mr. James Harper, editor of the Cornwall Standard. Mr. Harper was in Thompson's drug store at the time, getting medicine for a sick child, but turning upon his assailant, chastised him. Mr. Harper is a prohibitionist, and had offended Crossie in the columns of the Cornwall Standard.

A short time ago, a respectable farmer had several valuable cows poisoned, as he had been a witness against a tavern keeper, who was recently fined for violation of the Scott law. It was easy to surmise how the mischief was effected.

The recent Dominion legislature had four bills before it, respecting the Scott Act. One was to repeal the act; another to allow the sale of ale, beer, &c., in Scott Act counties; another to give drugists more freedom, and to enable brewers in Scott Act counties to sell in such counties; and another to make the act more workable. All were defeated. We would have been glad to see the last adopted, but at the next general election those who defeated that measure will be called to account, and the following resolution, which was adopted at the last Methodist conference, will let you see how the people called Methodists view the matter:

That this Conference desires to convey its warmest and most cordial thanks to those members of the House of Commons who voted last night for Mr. Jamieson's motion in favor of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, and would urge that the permanent committee on temperance of our General Conference take immediate action, in co-operation with similar committees of other churches and with the council of the Dominion Alliance, and other bodies and individuals, to carry into effect the policy unanimously endorsed by our General Conference, with a view of preventing, if possible, the re-election of any member who voted against Mr. Jamieson's resolution, or the election of any other man holding like pernicious views.

I have occupied so much space already that I dare not lengthen my letter further. I may, however, state that in the Methodist Church we have cause to rejoice. There has been an increase of 15,000 in our membership during the past year; more than 50 probationers were ordained to the full work of the ministry; near 40 were received on trial, but 7 ministers have withdrawn, 4 have been expelled, 29 have been superannuated and 15 have died.

All our funds have vastly increased, especially the missionary and ministerial support. A sustentation fund has been established to enable circuits to pay better salaries to their ministers. It is thought that \$750 should be the minimum amount paid to a married minister.

The missionary income is not adequate to the demands of the cause. A Scandinavian Mission is to be established in Montreal. Japan pressingly demands more laborers. Some ministers have gone out to that country to act as teachers in government institutions. There are nine Japanese laboring in our ministry, and five others were received on trial at the late conference. We greatly need some missionaries to labor among the Chinese in British Columbia. A native Indian has lately completed his collegiate course and received his diploma, and has now become a missionary among his own people. Other Indian

youths, it is hoped, will follow his example.

Wishing success to prohibition in Texas, I lay down my pen.

EDWARD BARRASS,
TORONTO, CANADA.

THE PROHIBITION VICTORY AT ROME, GA.

ATLANTA, July 10.—The prohibition election in Rome yesterday, which resulted in an overwhelming victory for the dry ticket, has settled the question that the remaining fourteen counties in which whisky is sold must go dry, and before six months Georgia will be as absolutely dry as Maine. Rome is a city of 12,000 inhabitants, situated in Floyd, the most populous white county in the State. For more than forty days the contest has raged, growing fiercer as the day of election approached. Two years ago last February an election was held resulting in victory for the "wet" ticket by several hundred majority. It was felt, however, at that time and ever since that the result was not a fair expression of the people's will. The election had been called by the liquor men in mid-winter. There was no registration law. It was thought that many illegal votes were cast, and a great barbecue given by the saloon people on election day attracted hundreds of negroes to Rome; hence, when the Rev. Sam Jones' revival occurred about two months ago, it was but natural that the question should again become prominent. It was felt that this question should be fairly submitted to the people on its merits, especially as in the meantime the great contest had been fought and won in Atlanta, and the danger of fraud was greatly lessened by the registration law now in force. So just before the close of the revival a conference of ministers from all parts of the county was held, and it was resolved to preach, pray and work for prohibition.

THE ELECTION ORDERED.
Petitions were drawn up requesting the ordinary to call an election at an early day. These petitions were signed by more than 1,000 voters. The ordinary called an election for July 9, and the contest opened in earnest. An executive committee was organized, with D. B. Hamill as chairman and Capt. A. B. S. Mosely as secretary. Shortly thereafter a Young Men's Prohibition Club was organized, with Hon. Seaborn Wright as chairman and Mr. Jemius F. Hillyer as secretary. Clubs were also organized in all parts of the county. Prohibition and anti-prohibition meetings were held almost daily. The columns of the Bulletin for prohibition and of the Courier against prohibition were filled with arguments pro and con, as well as with personalities, which at times were rather bitter.

The day opened bright and beautiful. At sunrise there were prayer-meetings at the churches, which continued during the entire day. A large number of business houses were closed, and the city had a Sunday appearance, except that the streets were crowded with people. By 5 o'clock in the morning the leading Prohibitionists and anti-Prohibitionists had assembled at the polls. Among the former there were scores of

ROME'S FAIREST DAUGHTERS and a large number of children. The ladies and children took their stand in front of the courthouse, a little to the left of the entrance, and here they remained with tireless patience throughout the entire day. It was a remarkable scene. Here were aged mothers, whose hair was silvered with the frosts of years, young maids and matrons and lovely children, all deeply interested in the result of the great contest. Many men who ascended the courthouse steps holding anti-Prohibition tickets in their hands wavered when they faced this living bulwark of women, and voted the Prohibition tickets given them by fair hands. The presence of the ladies gained at a moderate estimate at least 100 votes for the Prohibition cause. The singing of the familiar hymns was a feature of the day's incidents. Occasionally large bodies of Prohibition voters would march to the polls, and these were greeted with cheers, waving of handkerchiefs and happy

SMILES OF THE LADIES.
Mr. J. B. Patton marched at the head of forty-three voters, who were received with enthusiasm. A little in the rear of the courthouse, booths were erected, where refreshments were served by the ladies. Many flags and banners were displayed. Among the inscriptions were these:

"A vote against the sale is a vote to save our boy."
"Vote the way you think, believe and pray."
"No saloons, mean more clothing and happiness."
"For God and home and native land,
For truth and right we take our stand."

The anti used red flags without inscription. Nearly all the prohibitionists wore blue badges and the anti red. From the first the contest was not doubtful. By 10 o'clock 700 votes had been cast in Rome precinct, and two-thirds of these were for prohibition. Reports from the county precincts showed handsome prohibition majorities, and the saloon people seemed despondent.

Toward noon they rallied somewhat and paraded the streets with bands and banners. The prohibitionists also paraded, and their procession was much larger than that of their opponents. From noon until the polls closed there were but few incidents of note. About 5 o'clock the Forsville Prohibition Club marched to the polls in solid phalanx amid great cheering. In the meantime the anti had retired from the contest in a great measure. When the clock struck 6

THE SCENE AT THE COURTHOUSE was indescribable. It was known that prohibition had certainly carried, and it was only a question of majority. Probably 1000 men, women and children were assembled in and around the courthouse, and cheer after cheer rent the air. Many were overcome with emotion and wept. Such a scene was never before witnessed in Rome. Suddenly there was a hush, and with Dr. Kendall and J. B. Gibbons as leaders, the vast multitude sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," followed by the doxology. After benediction the great crowd slowly dispersed. The returns were being received at the courthouse all night. Hundreds of people were present, but perfect order prevailed. Notwithstanding the great excitement, not a single disturbance occurred. When the vote was counted, it was found that out of 2000 registered voters, 2336 had voted. Of these 1428 were for prohibition and 908 against—a majority of 520 for the dry ticket.

"JACK."
In the last issue of The Century appears a story with the above title, from the pen of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. There is no woman in America—and we may as well say no man—whose pen can reach the deeper seats of emotion more unerringly than that of Miss Phelps, and her pen has never given us a stranger, more pathetic, more thought-producing story than "Jack." "I am not writing a temperance story," she says, in the course of her narrative, "only the biography of a fisherman." Yet it is a temperance story, not of the wishy-washy, gooey-gooey sort, but one to thrill men and women in every fiber. We cannot spare the space for an analysis of the story, nor could we do justice to it in an analysis, and yet there are a few points to be dwelt upon.

"Jack" is the son of a drunken fisherman who fell from the mast while drunk, shortly after Jack's birth. Jack, himself, in spite of his mother's care, followed his father's footsteps, and one night, while still a boy, was brought home drunk.

"It was the first time,—he was only twelve—and one of the Fairharbor boys took the pipe from his mouth to explain:

"He was trapped by a Portyzee, and they stole every cent of him, 'n' kicked him out 'n' left him stranded like a monk-fish, so me and the other fellers we hurried a sled and brought him home, for we thought his mother'd rather. He ain't dead, but he's just as drunk as if he was sixty."

The Fairharbor boy mentioned this circumstance with a kind of abnormal pride, as if such superior maturity were a point for a comrade to make note of. But Jack's stepfather went out softly and shut the door, and said:

"Look here, boys,—help me in with him, will you? Not that way. His mother's in there. She'd see an hour ago."

And so he began life, and so he continued it, getting deeper and deeper into the mire of inebriety.

"The curse of his heredity was upon him. We may blame, we may loathe, we may wonder, we may despair; but we must not forget. There were enough to blame without remembering Jack, like all drunkards, soon learned this. In fact, he did not remember it very well himself,—not having been acquainted with his father; and never sentimentalized over himself nor whined for his bad luck, but owned up to his sins with the bluntness of an honest fellow, in spite of all. He never lied when he was sober."

Jack's reforms were many, but transient. "The curse of his heredity was upon him," and it had brought not only the "alcoholized brain-cells"—"one of the few bequests left to society"—but the weak will and the "hanker in the pit o' the stomach" as well. A friend invited him to attend prayer-meeting one evening.

"He liked the singing. His restless, handsome face took on a change such as a windy day takes on toward dusk, when the breeze dies down. When he found they were singing 'Rock of Ages,' he tried to sing it too—for he was a famous tenor on deck. But when he had sung a line or two—flash! down in one of the empty pews in front he saw a thin old lady with blue eyes, sitting in a black alpaca dress with her hands clasped on her gingham apron.

"That's my mother. Have I got the jim-jams?" asked this unaccustomed worshiper of himself. But then he remembered that he was sober. He could sing no longer after this, but bowed his head and looked into his old felt hat, and wondered if he were going to cry, or get religion. In point of fact, he did neither of these things, because a very old church member arose just then, and said he saw a poor castaway in our midst to-night, and he besought the prayers of the meeting for hisson, Jack stopped crying. He looked hard at the old church member. He knew him; had always known him. The fisherman waited till that prayer was through—and then he, too, sprang to his feet. He looked all around the decorous place; his face was white with the swift passion of the drinking man.

"I never spoke in meetin' in my life," said Jack in an unsteady voice. "I ain't religious, I drink. But I'm sober to-night, and I've got

something to say to you. I heard what that man said. I know him. He's old Jim Crowley. I've always know'd Jim Crowley. He owns a sight of property in this town. He's a rich man. He owns that block on Black street. You know it does. You can't deny it. Nor can't neither. All I want to say is, I've got drunk in one of them places any time again; and if there ain't anybody but him to pray for my soul, I'd rather go to the devil."

"Jack stopped short, jammed on his hat, and left the meeting. In the shocked rustle that followed, some one had the tact to start 'Rescue the Perishing,' as the fisherman strode down the broad aisle. He did not go again."

Oh Jack's love and marriage; on his reform again, and again his downfall; on his murderous assault upon 'Teen,' his wife, in a fit of drunken jealousy, and his suicide when, upon sobriety, a shipmate informed him of what he had done, we cannot dwell here. It is a story that contains the pathos of a lifetime—of many lifetimes. It almost breaks the reader's heart; but when one reflects on the story's truth to life as it is round about us to day; reflects on the number of "Jacks" there are with the curse of their heredity upon them; on the many quavering voices of drunkards' mothers crying "at" God, singing out in tremulous tones.

"Rock of ages, cleave for me,
Let me hide myself in thee!"

on the many "Teens," with their heaven-piercing cries of "you said you'd be kind to me!"—when one reflects that all this pathos and tragedy comes in'o the world day after day, and almost hour after hour, as no pen can portray it, then the heart-break of the reader changes to the pulsations of stern resolve.

The world has been waiting for the pen of a genius to tell of the "Teens" and "Jacks" over whom the angels of God have been sorrowing these many years. Has that pen been found? We don't know; we hope so. If it has not been, it will be found.—*Evangelist.*

FROM NEW MEXICO.

We find Las Vegas a beautiful city of seven to ten thousand inhabitants, very much estimated. It is said to be wonderful and sacred as well as attractive in many ways. Our Southern Methodist is at a low ebb. Rev. Boone Keeton is the pastor, and a sacrifice can under very heavy burdens and great discouragements. Here is the celebrated Dr. Joseph H. Jones, the last of whose states seems "worse than the first." He has a history of New Mexico in the form of a novel. He has fallen out with the Episcopal Bishop and is out of employment as a preacher.

Here also we find the first school in the saloon, or occupies the tripod of the Las Vegas Opium, the gifted and once trusted and respected George F. Tomlin, who once called to his feet 100 pupils when in charge of a college here, and the college chapel would not accommodate his audiences on Sabbath. And right here.

Hope young golden beam did die,
In sudden evening night,
For then came like a flash of lurid light
The evidence of the trial conviction and expulsion
Of poor Gould.

One thousand dollars worth of college property now in charge of Prof. Chatfield, a cultivated Christian gentleman of Texas and a teacher of experience, and the pastorate as above referred to, are maintained by the one and the other again, and a sacrifice is made on the part of both. Conference meets at Las Vegas, July 25, and to the impetus which the points at that surrounds such a body may give to the cause, here is looked with great interest. If any eye falls on these lines which is turned to this session of the Denver Conference, let him groom himself accordingly and ask God to make him a blessing to the church at Las Vegas, New Mexico, during his sojourn there. From Las Vegas we turned toward Santa Fe and stopped at Rowe, a station on the Santa Fe road, and preached to the people on Sabbath, June 12. The first sermon ever preached here by a Protestant minister, and in earnest, here over a week. Bro. Jackson preached to the people of Rowe to-day, and the writer has an appointment for to-night. Bro. Jackson is improving rapidly. To people here, his presence here, health and not as well fixed as they wish, I would respectfully ask why not come up here. A fine country, being homesteaded and pre-empted by nothing and Eastern people, and but few Southern people. If coming, don't delay.
E. O. L.
Rowe, N. M.

BURNETT IN ST. LOUIS.

The protracted meeting at the First Church, Dr. Hammonds, will close tomorrow night. Your Texas evangelist, Bro. Burnett, has made and will leave a very fine impression in St. Louis. In fact, he did not remember it very well himself,—not having been acquainted with his father; and never sentimentalized over himself nor whined for his bad luck, but owned up to his sins with the bluntness of an honest fellow, in spite of all. He never lied when he was sober."

ST. LOUIS, MO.
THE CALVIN FUND.
The secretaries of all the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will please to send to me, at Nashville, Tenn., the number of widows and orphans of preachers who died in the traveling connection. Send the names and not the names. The interest on the Calvin fund is now ready for distribution; but an equitable distribution cannot be made without a knowledge of the number of claimants who are legally entitled to share in the proceeds of the bequest. All widows and orphans of deceased traveling preachers are legal heirs, and no others.

CORRECTION.

Your type, usually so correct, makes me say casual instead of new, used in the sense of appetite—A shed; and 2000 instead of 20,000 monthly, which would be 240,000 annually. This statement I made on the authority of Dr. P. Schaff. See his History of the Christian Church, page 33, volume 1.
R. C. ARMSTRONG.

Dr. A. G. Haygood, of Georgia, will address the people on the prohibition amendment at the following times and places:
Bryan, July 31
Nashville, July 32
Hempstead, July 28
Brentham, July 25
Giddings, July 26
Austin, July 27
San Antonio, July 28
Columbus, July 29
Houston, July 30

Texas Christian Advocate

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WEEK OF PRAYER AND SELF-DEVELOPMENT.

Dr. John and Dr. Kelley were requested by the Mission Board to prepare a program for the week of prayer and self-denial.

We are having printed a leaflet containing recitative exercises, giving in condensed form information respecting our various mission-fields.

TOPICS SUGGESTED FOR EXPOSITION AND PRAYER—AUGUST 7-14, 1887.

Sunday, Aug. 7.—Sermons: Subject, Examination. 4 p. m., Experience-meeting—methods of work for the week.

Monday, Aug. 8.—Self-denial: What it is—Scriptural view—how may we reduce personal, domestic, and other secular expenditures in view of the exigencies of our mission-fields and the demands of God upon us—testimonies concerning. Offerings.

Tuesday, Aug. 9.—The Church and Missions: Her commission to preach the gospel to every creature a privilege and duty. Prayer for greater zeal in service, more pity for the perishing, the increase of foreign laborers and a more unselfish consecration to the home-work of missions. Offerings.

Wednesday, Aug. 10.—The Fields We Occupy: Our work and workers in China, Japan, Brazil, Mexico, Indian Territory, and the great West. Offerings.

Thursday, Aug. 11.—Woman's Work for Woman: History of the movement, fields occupied, work accomplished, and reflex influence. Offerings.

Friday, Aug. 12.—Missions and the Children of the Church: Importance of early and careful training of the subject in the home circle—its place in the Sunday school. Offerings.

Saturday, Aug. 13.—Thanksgiving: For work accomplished, for civil protection of missionaries, for increasing liberality, and for the gracious tokens of the work of the Holy Spirit at home and abroad. Offerings.

Sunday, Aug. 14.—A. m., Self-denial: Sermons: "The Kingdom Come." Offerings. 4 p. m., Lovefeast.

THE SALOON INTEREST IN POLITICS.

In his speech at Galveston, Hon. Thos. R. Bonner stated as the reason why the mass of people in the city and towns are not for prohibition that "the saloon interest in Galveston and other cities permeates every other interest by its powerful interest in politics." The Galveston News replies:

Let Mr. Bonner stop and reflect a moment, and the reason will be plain to him. He will perceive that the part played by the saloon in politics is due to such causes as are and other self-interested patriots are now engaged in against the saloons. Liquor dealers are not slower than other persons to invoke the law of self-protection, and as a part of their system of protecting their own interests a most natural feature is their participation in primary meetings, conventions and elections, and the consequent influence they command.

temperance was more general than at any time before to two generations. Anti-liquor agitation began again, but incited for the most part, by the beer brewers, who were resolved upon removing all restrictions from fermented liquors, and driving away, in particular, with Sunday prohibition.

Resolved, That we will use all means to stay the progress of this fanatical party, and to secure our individual rights as citizens; and that we will sustain no candidate, of whatever party, in any election, who, in any way, disposed towards the total abstinence cause.

There was at this time no prohibition party, national or State; there had been none; and the "Temperance party" here referred to was the unorganized mass of temperance voters in both political parties, who carried their principles into elections as opportunity offered.

The facts mentioned in the extract were stated in the Evening Journal, Monday, July 11, soon after John S. Gibson returned to Corsicana. Up to this date (Friday, July 15) they have not been contradicted by the Corsicana Courier, the leading anti paper east of Waco.

DR. HAYGOOD IN DALLAS. Dr. A. G. Haygood is making a tour of the State in the interest of the amendment, accompanied by his daughter Mamie, his son Wilbur, and the Rev. Horace Bishop, of Waco.

REASON AND PHILOSOPHY FUND. A McKinney Methodist suggested that every reader of this paper send one dollar as a contribution to the Central Committee to aid the prohibition canvass.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes McKinney Methodist 1.00, S. Fisher, San Marcos 1.00, Wm. Bramlett, Austin 1.00, J. F. Henderson, Woodville 1.00, David Methodist, Brownsville 1.00, Wm. J. White, Dallas 1.00, W. M. Merrill, Hamilton 1.00, M. T. Cooke, Dallas 1.00, J. F. Heitz, Leander 1.00, Mrs. J. D. H. San Antonio 1.00, Mrs. J. D. H. San Antonio 1.00.

SALOON MADE CITIZENS. This has been a great week in Dallas county for citizen making. The district clerk's office never saw such a rush before.

German—H. Nehmeyer, F. W. Nehmeyer, Albert Deucke, Herman Schreier, Max Sletter, Joseph Wessner, Charles C. Schanfer, Herman Heiter, Max Hiederstand, Joe Lang, Erhardt Miller, Henry Schmidt, Peter Miller, F. Feinshuhler, Gottlieb Schuelinger, Joseph Hoas, Chris Leahr, Edward Sell, John Zeschang, R. Wetzel, Leo Wafburg, Gustave Teuffer, Wilhelm Germ, August Thomas, H. Letzer, Adam Gergerman, Lorenz Winter, Herman Fuchs, John Kranz, Ludwig Fern, Gustave Schmidt, H. W. Emart, W. Mayer, S. Scheffman, Leo Wittfield, Hugo Ischner, C. G. Frost, Robert C. Klime, Christian Reet, Chris. Gallip, J. Vasing, H. Fahrlender, Henry Nuss, H. Vonderbrucks, Valentine Bikenstein, C. E. Nordolz, G. Heintz, H. Bunsel, C. Clause, F. Eynmann, G. Herbold, Albert Haber, A. Schumann, J. Goerty, Joseph Levy, H. Bassons, H. Lulliel, R. Bellamy, E. Bernier, G. Turner, H. Tobin, C. Kirchheimer, Fritz Hoeg, H. Helfenstein, Henry Dohi, Jo Buckenmayer, L. Jabens, Wilhelm Bruning, A. Heiter, Casper Schmidt, Ernest Zschueb, John Wagner, R. Hammer, C. Pistor, Fred Dredsch, Gottlieb Boehle, Frederick Hore, A. Schoef, Frank Muller, J. Bellman, Henry Bau, Charles Stange, Hugo Arons, Henry J. Laniker, Fred Parker, E. Hinterman, Charles Miller, John Steinhart, L. Sprenger, E. Theurey, C. Leonard, Henry Bros, Henry Westerman, John Brunk, A. Vonderhude, August Okke, Gustave Boehle, August Kretschmar, W. O. Billeke, Hermann Ebert, J. W. Achwander, K. Hoecek, Stephen Stoll, John Nuss, Charles Mayer, W. Heppner, Joseph Wolf.

WAS MR. GIBSON CONVERTED? The Corsicana Democrat says: "We are glad to welcome our old friend John S. Gibson back from Atlanta, Ga., and other Southern cities. A great many will doubtless remember that John S. said he would send back the facts of Atlanta. After having been gone several weeks and no statements appearing in the Courier, signed by leading business men of Atlanta, showing that prohibition is a delusion, the Corsicana anti became discouraged, but they consoled themselves with the thought that John S. was too busy to write. He would soon return and make a verbal report. He has returned, and what does he say? He says just what an honest and truthful man, such as John S. Gibson is, would be bound to say unless he kept his mouth shut. He says prohibition prohibits in Atlanta as much as any other law does. That the merchants do a rushing business and Atlanta is on a boom. Let it not be forgotten that John S. Gibson is one of the strongest anti in Corsicana; that he is a personal friend and ardent admirer of Col. R. Q. Mills; that the Journal, of Monday, July 11, made the same statement that we now make; that up to the date of writing this (Wednesday) the Courier has not contradicted it, and has not even mentioned the return of John S. What is the conclusion? Evidently, that prohibition prohibits and that it helps business. If that is so, what reason under the sun can any farmer or business man give for voting against it?"

French—Charles Alexis, Max Subit, E. Claude, L. Loucard, Eugene Klein, Jean Francois Masse, P. Jacquet, A. Putz. Italian—M. Dragne, M. Difrazier, P. Baudino, G. Marie, F. Megele, Francisco Realmeo Diehlara, P. G. Mail, A. Cuneo. Scandinavian—E. Fredland, L. P. Erickson, D. J. Holm, H. A. Lawson, F. Kinberg, Peter Johnson. British—Thomas Beggs, W. Forsythe, Harry Chant. Irish—Pat Connell.

THE MATRON FUND. Miss Rebecca Toland writes: Will you please acknowledge through the columns of the ADVOCATE that on the 11th we received through Mrs. S. N. McCullough, from the Valley View Auxiliary of Kaufman county, \$5.00 for matron fund.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES. "I rejoice to see this day."—Bishop McTyeire.

The Rev. J. D. Barber, pastor of McKendree Church, Nashville, has been elected Book Agent of the M. E. Church, South.

The Fort Worth Gazette prints an interview with Dr. Haygood which is without foundation. Dr. Haygood had no interview with a Gazette reporter.

Bro. HAYGOOD and Bro. EVANS are expected to capture the colored vote.—Waco Examiner.

And what a thorn in the side of "benighted Georgians" that is!

"The whisky power must go under or it will put us under."—Bishop McTyeire.

DR. L. G. JOHN, missionary secretary, proposes to send fifty missionary leaflets for gratuitous distribution to anybody that will send his address and three cents to pay the postage.

IN a note to the editor, the missionary secretary, Dr. L. G. John, says: "The old TEXAS ADVOCATE is making a grand fight for prohibition. It is felt here in Tennessee. With my heart, I say God help you in this battle for truth and right."

The bitter personal attack of the News upon the editor of this paper has not been overlooked. Our columns are too crowded this week to spare space for reply.

STOP the distributing agencies of our work is never done."—Bishop McTyeire.

The Rev. ATTENUS G. HAYGOOD is depended upon to straighten out the "back niggers," of which the Advocate wrote, on one occasion, so touchingly.—Waco Examiner.

He can be depended on to "straighten out" certain "benighted Georgians," that we might mention, that now sit on Texas tripois.

"SALOON government is a terrible thing."—Bishop McTyeire.

We were glad to meet, in the office, this week, Rev. J. D. Seagins, presiding elder of the El Paso Mexican District, and to hear good news of mission and prohibition work on the border. He has left his family for a time at Denton, and is on his way back to his work.

The pestiferous political persons are catching "the revised edition" all around. Even zealous Biggers will not need to be told what this means, if it is made much warmer for him.—Waco Examiner.

"This side enough is toasted: Turn, ye trait, and eat, And see whether raw or roasted I am the better meat."

The prohibition joint resolution requires ballots to have written or printed on them: For State Prohibition, Or, Against State Prohibition.

The omission of the word "state" will be fatal, and all ballots that simply have on them "for prohibition," or "against prohibition," will be valueless.

"More than ever I am for the final and extreme measure of Prohibition."—Bishop McTyeire.

ARTICLE 165. If any person, knowing himself not to be a qualified voter, shall at any election held, vote for any office to be there chosen, or for or against any measure or proposition to be determined by said election, he shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

Approved March 23, 1887. Acts 29th Legislature, page 37.

The Richmond Advocate: "Mr. George W. Cable, the famous novelist, delivered an address at the Vanderbilt Commencement on the 'Negro Problem.' The audience were instructed as to their duty to the ex-slave with irritating wit and rasping rhetoric after the manner of Gideon with the 'princes of Succoth.' And he took the elders of the city and thorns of the wilderness and briars and with them taught the men of Succoth." It's the old story of the servants with the mattrilense on a mule. The scientists lugged the ground while the donkey preened and the gun popped."

The Dallas Herald: "The Morning News of yesterday was extremely bad-off for a subject-sensational and injurious, as it supposed, to the prohibition cause. The gentleman and ladies whom it so ridiculously described as the first detachment of the Salvation Army 'come to help the Prohibitionists,' Saturday evening, was the president of a Paris college and thirteen of his pupils enroute to the Island City to spend a day or two on the beach. The party was composed of a gentleman and thirteen young ladies of the best Texas families, and the report of the News is an insult to them, and ridiculous and shameful in the extreme coming from a daily journal aspiring to metropolitanism."

The Cuero Star prints our article on "Athletics in the Public Schools," and adds: "Two of the signers to the resolutions are teachers in the public schools of DeWitt county, and the other is, we believe, of a neighboring county. One of them is an ex-saloon keeper, who lately figured as a violent opponent to the enforcement of the Sunday law, and he it is that compares prohibitionists to frogs because of their fondness for water. Doubtless, he is, briefly expressed, is 'Down with fanatism.' He is said to be a popular teacher, and of course holds a certificate of good moral character, and therefore the proper person to train children in public schools supported by public money." The signers were W. T. Eichholz, Gustave Berder and a Mr. Tanke.

The Fort Worth Gazette: "The numerous friends of Methodism in Fort Worth will stand to hear of the loss the church here is about to sustain by the withdrawal of Rev. A. Allison, from the pulpit of the Fourth street Methodist church. Mr. Allison has been pastor of this church for nearly three years. Some three weeks ago, when the Rev. S. P. Wright, presiding elder, held quarterly conference for this station, he laid before the body the fact that Mr. Allison was overworked and needed rest. The official board, in view of the early completion of the new church,

and the approaching annual conference, which will convene here, could not see how Mr. Allison could be spared. His health continuing to fail Mr. Wright determined on releasing him indefinitely, and the board has reluctantly acquiesced. The presiding elder will be here Monday or Tuesday to take steps to fill the vacancy. The members of the Fourth street church are to be sympathized with in their great loss, at so critical a time, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Allison will soon be able to return to his post."

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In another part of the great temperance battle, Dr. Powderly, grand master of the Knights of Labor, has struck a mighty blow in the following paragraph in the Journal of United Labor: "I know that in refusing to even touch a drop of strong drink, I was, and an ardent. In refusing to treat another to that which I do not believe to be good for myself to drink, I know I am right. In refusing to associate with men who get drunk I know I am right. In not allowing a rumrunner to gain admittance into the order of Knights of Labor I know I am right. In advising our associates not to rent halls or meeting-rooms over drinking-places I know that I am right. I have done this from the day my voice was first heard in the council halls of our order. My position on the question of temperance is right. I am determined to maintain, and will not alter it one jot or tittle."

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ARTICLE 178. If any person shall open or keep open any bar-room, saloon, or other place, house, or establishment where vinous, malt, or intoxicating liquors are sold, during any election of any day on which an election is held for any purpose or office whatsoever, in the voting precinct, village, town or city where such election is held, or within three miles of any such voting precinct, village, town or city where such election is held; or shall, in such voting precinct, village, town or city, or within three miles thereof, sell, barter, or give away any vinous, malt, spirituous or intoxicating liquor during the day on which any such election is held; or, if any person shall carry to the polling place on the day of an election, or in the neighborhood of the same, any intoxicating liquors for the purpose of sale or gift; or if any person shall find and take possession of any intoxicating liquors at or near the polling place, or inform another of the whereabouts of the said intoxicating liquors, he shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars. Approved March 23, 1887. Acts 29th Legislature, page 36.

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WHICH? "I wanted to attend services during the week of prayer very much, but James had come home for a visit that week, and I thought he would feel hurt to have me go away of evenings while he was at home. You know he does not believe much in church-going anyway."

I was startled at these words from my friend, and at the same time enlightened as to her failure in raising her son to love her church, or to honor God in his life.

I believe she thought God was first in her heart. She had taught this son that God should be first, and above all else, then showed him by this concession, this lack of loyalty, that he was not.

The fact that the children of a seemingly devoted Christian were all irreligious was commented on in my hearing one day when a man of close observation, who had known him all his life, said: "Yes, he has tried to raise them to love and honor God, but he has tried just a little harder to teach them how to make money, and they know that money is first with him." Children are close observers—they know when their parents are true to their professions, and are sadly affected by inconsistencies of teaching and example. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," stands written over the portal of every true Christian life, and no soul can enter or keep in the true and living way or lead others therein with a divided heart; not so that does not bow in willing loyalty to this requirement. A preacher in speaking of the failure of one of his stewards to attend quarterly conference, said: "Bro. A. showed himself untrue to his church. He said he was just ready to start when the cotton buyer stepped in his store and he was so anxious to hear the prospects about cotton that he couldn't get off till late." Church or cotton? "Cotton" was the answer; and the business of the church to whose services

he looked for his spiritual health, and through whose influence he hoped for the salvation of his children and the welfare of his community, was neglected. This our official service was required but once in three months, and then retired.

Once lived in a town where our church had such a series of misfortunes in death and removal of several of its chief supporters, and from some other causes, that it required actual sacrifice and self-denial of the remaining members to sustain it. When the year was past I knew the members better than ever before. One brother who said that it was impossible to keep things going under the circumstances, and times so hard, took his whole family to a great exposition several hundred miles away. He wanted his children to have "advantages." Not a dollar was paid that year to the church from his family. Another brother, already the owner of many broad acres, bought another piece of land and he couldn't "help much." It was out of the question, he couldn't pay his just debts. A man ought to be just before he was generous. But the lady members couldn't pay a cent.

"Money was too scarce," and she "knew how every cent of her money was spent," but that good sister added two new silks to her wardrobe that year. But there were true, good people there, who realized it when I once entered the bed room of a sister who had paid so generously all the year. I had not dreamed of the sacrifice she had made until I saw her worn and faded carpet and old dim furniture, and she, too, a lady who longed for beautiful things, but she had denied herself the new carpet that year because the church was in such a needy and modern furniture had been delayed year by year that she might put more in the Lord's treasury. There were other faithful spirits there, too, who made choices of what to do when the question came up: Which shall I suffer, my temporal affairs or my church—self or God?"

Very true it is that our temporal concerns demand our serious attention, and we cannot discharge our obligations, either to God or man, without giving them time and thought; and labor; but standing out in all Christ's teaching is the positive command: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," and then a second command: "All these things shall be added unto you." From the same lips fell the words, "He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me, and he that loveth his wife or daughter more than me is not worthy of me," and yet how we continually disregard our obligations to God when we are so anxious and preferences of those desires, ones and worse still, for the desires and opinions of the world. I know several dear sisters who were very busy and busy morning services that their families may have warm, fresh dinner. "I do not believe in extra work on Sunday," says a sister, "but I found the butter was out, so I churned this morning, for I knew my husband wouldn't enjoy his dinner without butter." "I couldn't come to prayer-meeting last night, because some friends came in to spend the evening." "I couldn't go because it was lodge night," says another. "I was invited out to meet some old friends, and I was the oldest, best friend those delinquents to come, was waiting at the prayer-meeting to communicate with them, and to aid them in the King's business on earth, and to assist in the unfaithfulness of those for whom he gave his life." "I just had to take that Sunday evening for my friends put themselves to so much trouble to take me that I thought I would feel hurt if I did not go, and it does not pay to offend good friends." "I don't believe in theatre-going, but I was sitting a friend who wanted to go, so it would have been impossible to keep her at home." Polite, customary, fashionable, alas! how many acts of disloyalty to God are covered up by such excuses, and yet not covered—only to the sacred or sleeping conscience. O! Christian brother and sister, remember that God said he is a "jealous God"—not in the sense of petty human jealousy—but he who made the heart formed it for himself, and knows that nothing else can satisfy its highest, deepest yearning; therefore, during any election of any day on which an election is held for any purpose or office whatsoever, in the voting precinct, village, town or city where such election is held, or within three miles of any such voting precinct, village, town or city, or within three miles thereof, sell, barter, or give away any vinous, malt, spirituous or intoxicating liquor during the day on which any such election is held; or, if any person shall carry to the polling place on the day of an election, or in the neighborhood of the same, any intoxicating liquors for the purpose of sale or gift; or if any person shall find and take possession of any intoxicating liquors at or near the polling place, or inform another of the whereabouts of the said intoxicating liquors, he shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars. Approved March 23, 1887. Acts 29th Legislature, page 36.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS—NOTES OF TRAVEL.

After the pleasant visit to Mammoth Cave, we returned by the tap road to Glasgow in time for the Louisville train. I was glad to find on board the train for Louisville, Dr. W. C. Cunningham and wife, and Mrs. A. McGavock, of Nashville, and Mrs. S. S. Park, of the Texas Conference, who, like myself, were enroute to Catlettsburg for the annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions. We arrived in Louisville about 2 o'clock p. m. I had my Dallas friends good-bye here, as they were going to Nashville to meet the party from Nashville to a hotel in the city, where we spent the night, and left the next morning, at 7 o'clock, on the Chesapeake and Ohio road for Catlettsburg, and after a pleasant trip in Louisville was made doubly pleasant by a visit from Miss Mary Heim, assistant secretary of the board, and Mrs. Carter, a resident of the city, and friends of the Louisville Conference Society. We are indebted to these ladies for a nice ride, and familiar faces of our sisters on every side—sisters in the missionary work, who had arrived from all parts of the country, and representatives to the meeting of the board. There were many affectionate greetings between friends and sisters thus meeting here, or after a year's separation, and a happy throng which filled the car that day, for they, of all others, had cause to be happy. The consciousness that they were going to an errand of boundless charity and love made them happy, and their hearts throbbled with the knowledge that, although absent from their homes and duties, they were doing "about their Father's business," and that the divine approval rested upon them.

At Lexington we saw the monument of Henry Clay, Kentucky's hero and statesman. The monument is a prominent object for the eye, rising above its surroundings in majesty and strength—a fitting tribute to the greatness of the man buried there.

At Frankfort we saw the capitol building, which is quite massive; built of brick, with a long colonnade in front, and a series of niches of noble size, and venerable with age, while a marble fountain sends up its cooling spray in the green, shady park.

Our route carried us through portions of the famous bluegrass regions, and we saw many lovely country homes, surrounded by acres of blue grass, and shaded by the most beautiful forest trees—yet we cannot say that we consider any portion of the State which we saw equal in beauty or productiveness to portions of our own Lone Star State.

We reached Catlettsburg about 7 o'clock in the afternoon and found a committee of ladies waiting to appoint us to our various homes. Catlettsburg is a beautiful city, of about three thousand inhabitants, situated upon the Ohio river, in the extreme northeast corner of the State, where the three States—Ohio, Virginia, and Kentucky—meet. From the town fine views are obtained of portions of each of these three States, and the situation of the town reminds one somewhat of the situation of Texarkana, in our own State, with the exception that Catlettsburg is "level for situation," which is something Texarkana cannot claim.

The annual meeting opened on Saturday night at 8 o'clock. The usual address of welcome and response were delivered. The annual address of Mrs. Hays, president of the board, followed, being full of stirring thoughts and exhortations connected with the work.

The anniversary sermon by Bishop Wilson on Sunday morning was from Acts, 11:17-21, inclusive. It was indeed a grand missionary sermon, delivered in the impressive manner with which all who have heard him are familiar. As I listened to his eloquent

and the approaching annual conference, which will convene here, could not see how Mr. Allison could be spared. His health continuing to fail Mr. Wright determined on releasing him indefinitely, and the board has reluctantly acquiesced. The presiding elder will be here Monday or Tuesday to take steps to fill the vacancy. The members of the Fourth street church are to be sympathized with in their great loss, at so critical a time, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Allison will soon be able to return to his post."

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The fact that the children of a seemingly devoted Christian were all irreligious was commented on in my hearing one day when a man of close observation, who had known him all his life, said: "Yes, he has tried to raise them to love and honor God, but he has tried just a little harder to teach them how to make money, and they know that money is first with him." Children are close observers—they know when their parents are true to their professions, and are sadly affected by inconsistencies of teaching and example. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," stands written over the portal of every true Christian life, and no soul can enter or keep in the true and living way or lead others therein with a divided heart; not so that does not bow in willing loyalty to this requirement. A preacher in speaking of the failure of one of his stewards to attend quarterly conference, said: "Bro. A. showed himself untrue to his church. He said he was just ready to start when the cotton buyer stepped in his store and he was so anxious to hear the prospects about cotton that he couldn't get off till late." Church or cotton? "Cotton" was the answer; and the business of the church to whose services

he looked for his spiritual health, and through whose influence he hoped for the salvation of his children and the welfare of his community, was neglected. This our official service was required but once in three months, and then retired.

Once lived in a town where our church had such a series of misfortunes in death and removal of several of its chief supporters, and from some other causes, that it required actual sacrifice and self-denial of the remaining members to sustain it. When the year was past I knew the members better than ever before. One brother who said that it was impossible to keep things going under the circumstances, and times so hard, took his whole family to a great exposition several hundred miles away. He wanted his children to have "advantages." Not a dollar was paid that year to the church from his family. Another brother, already the owner of many broad acres, bought another piece of land and he couldn't "help much." It was out of the question, he couldn't pay his just debts. A man ought to be just before he was generous. But the lady members couldn't pay a cent.

"Money was too scarce," and she "knew how every cent of her money was spent," but that good sister added two new silks to her wardrobe that year. But there were true, good people there, who realized it when I once entered the bed room of a sister who had paid so generously all the year. I had not dreamed of the sacrifice she had made until I saw her worn and faded carpet and old dim furniture, and she, too, a lady who longed for beautiful things, but she had denied herself the new carpet that year because the church was in such a needy and modern furniture had been delayed year by year that she might put more in the Lord's treasury. There were other faithful spirits there, too, who made choices of what to do when the question came up: Which shall I suffer, my temporal affairs or my church—self or God?"

Very true it is that our temporal concerns demand our serious attention, and we cannot discharge our obligations, either to God or man, without giving them time and thought; and labor; but

words and burning exhortations connected with the mission work, and in reference especially to the work being done by the women of our church, I felt my heart go out in strong desire that all the women of our church, and sisters in particular, could be present to hear him.

Sunday night was devoted to memorial services in memory of our dear departed Brother Rankin, who was killed in the late war, and who lies buried in our most distant field of labor—far off China. Miss Laura Haywood had prepared a touching and comprehensive and touching account of the last illness and the death of the departed one, which was read by Miss Maria Gibson, recording secretary of the center. Her husband's memory was also read by Miss Laura Bradford, corresponding secretary of the Memphis Conference, from which conference Miss Lottie and Dora Rankin went out as missionaries.

Bishop Wilson followed, occupying the remainder of the evening in a eulogy upon the life and labors of the deceased, giving incidents connected with her last days on earth, which came under his personal observation while in China. His eulogy was so touching and so full of truth and inspiration, that it was a fitting tribute to the memory of one so pure and noble as was Dora Rankin, and many hearts in that large audience grew sad at the thought of the work in which she was engaged, and many tears of sympathy were shed for the bereaved sister who is left to labor.

On Monday morning the first business session was held. A roll-call nearly every member of the Board was present, but I need not regret that only two members from Texas were present—the corresponding secretary from the Texas Conference and corresponding secretary from the Memphis Conference alone answering to their names. But we take comfort in the thought that with renewed prosperity for our State another year, our first Texas Conference will be represented at the next annual meeting of the Board.

The greater portion of the morning's session was devoted to listening to the graphic account given by Bishop Wilson, of the missionary work in China, as inspected by him in his recent visit to that country. The construction of Chinese social life, and the construction of streets and houses was full of valuable information, and will greatly assist our society in planning for future work in that empire. The Bishop in his remarks made the assertion that the work of the Woman's Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, if continued as projected, would be a most powerful arm of church work, and would result in much good to the cause. This remark, coming from one so high in authority and so well informed upon the subject, should greatly encourage us, and move us to greater activity than ever before.

Monday evening, at 7 o'clock the annual love-feast was held, which was indeed a time of refreshing from the Lord, and all felt it, indeed, a privilege to be present to enjoy it.

There are four missionary candidates whose applications came up for consideration before the Board: Miss Lulu Lipscomb, of Columbus, Mississippi; Miss Lela Roberts, of Palestine, Texas; Miss Maria Marvin, daughter of Bishop Marvin. Their applications were duly considered, and the latter was accepted and appointed to work. Miss Lipscomb was appointed to work in China; Miss Heagan also to work in China, and Miss Marvin to Mexico, who has been laboring as independent missionary in Mexico, and was appointed to work in Mexico, and Miss Marvin was appointed matron in "Pinecaba college, Bro. C. H. Hopper, of Heagan was in attendance upon the meeting of the Board, as was also Miss Emma Kerr, from the Memphis Conference, who had been accepted for the last year in New York medical school and hospital, preparing herself to go to China as a trained assistant to our Dr. Aldred Phillips.

It was touching indeed to hear the earnest expressions of devotion to Christ and the missionary cause, and the joyful utterances in the first bloom of young womanhood, uttered in their examination before the committee on missionary candidates. They were deeply anxious to see the Lord, and to be in the Board, and it was only after the report of the committee had been read before the Board and adopted that their anxiety was relieved. As I had one of the most promising missionary candidates, I was permitted to send a telegram which Miss Lipscomb sent her father, Dr. Lipscomb, after she had been thus accepted. Her father's reply was: "Accepted. Even so, father, for it seemed good in thy sight, Lulu."

The reply from her father came: "All is good, my child, sing, Footstep of Jesus." Miss Nannie Holding, principal of Laredo Seminary, of the Mexican border Mission, was in attendance upon the meeting, and in having under his charge so gifted a teacher, and noble Christian worker, as Miss Holding, she has been granted a vacation and will spend the summer in her native State, Kentucky, where we hope and pray that renewed health and strength may come to her, to enable her to return to her loved employ in October, refreshed and fitted anew for her work.

The following appropriations, made by the committee on Extension of Work, were adopted by the Board: China, \$24,000; Mexican border, \$10,000; Brazil, \$10,000; Indian Territory, \$1,800; Continent, \$3,000; making a total appropriation for the year before of \$50,800.

From the annual report presented at the meeting by Mrs. D. H. McGavock, corresponding secretary of the Board, we learn that there are now 3,000 members in our church, with a total membership of 40,900.

From the annual report of Mrs. H. N. McTear, Junior Treasurer of the Board, we learn that the amount collected during the last fiscal year was \$50,692.63.

Thus far our board has never come in debt for one dollar in the history of our church, and we pray that there may be renewed efforts made all along the line, among our home workers in the auxiliaries, to meet the appropriations for the present year.

On Thursday afternoon, of the annual meeting being about done, the members accepted a kind invitation, extended them by the gentlemen of the center, to take a team-boat ride upon the Ohio river. The ride was a source of much enjoyment to all. Several hours were spent in the boat, and the landing for a short time at points along the shores of Ohio and West Virginia, returning in time for the closing exercises at the church at night.

There were invitations from eight different places extended the board for the next annual meeting. In order to decide the matter finally, a committee was appointed, the president, to select a place from among the none offered, and report decision to the board at its next action.

The places which had extended an invitation were Norfolk, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Montgomery, Ala.; Brownsville, Tenn.; Glasgow, Mo.; Little Rock, Ark.; Shreveport, La.; and Austin, Tex.

The committee of which I was one after discussing the accessibility of each place and its connection with the general interest of the work, decided upon Little Rock as the next place of meeting. Although from Texas, and my preference was for Austin, I did not urge the claims of that city, it being so far from the center of our territory; but I did nominate Little Rock, arguing that the board should come west of the Mississippi river, as it had done so on two former occasions, having met once in St. Louis and once in Kansas City.

The closing exercises of the board were held Thursday night, and next morning the members dispersed for their various homes. We took our departure from the pleasant homes of Catlettsburg, and the kind friends there, with feelings of gratitude for the kindness shown us, and trusting that we left them the fragrance of a sweet memory socially, and a gracious influence arising from the labors performed there for the grand and sacred cause of missions.

DALLAS, TEXAS. FLORENCE E. HOWELL.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Revival News.

Geo. Hinson, Welder, July 14: Our meeting at this place resulted in the addition of twelve members to the church and the church itself much revived. We have just closed a most successful and happy back meeting at Prairieville. Many and rich were

the blessings received. About forty persons were converted, and twenty-five joined the church by profession. During the meeting our third quarterly conference was held. Bro. Heets, our energetic presiding elder, was with us, and did some effective preaching. We were also favored with the presence and help of Bro. C. H. Maloy. Finances were far beyond what we are sanguine that we shall meet every claim at conference in full. Bro. J. M. Armstrong gave us efficient help in the Welder meeting.

Geo. S. Wyatt, Mexia, July 7: Just closed a protracted meeting at Point Enterprise. Visible results: twenty-two conversions; ten additions to the Methodist Church; one infant baptized. About every head of family that is a member of our church, promised to hold family prayers, and a missionary collection of \$60 in cash, and good subscriptions. To God be all the praise. We have three camp-meetings to hold.

W. F. Clark, Duck Creek, July 12: The Lord is blessing us abundantly. We began a protracted meeting the first of the month, but for the first few days the rain hindered us. The congregations and the interest have increased until from four hundred to eight hundred persons congregated at each night service, and good day congregations. The Holy Ghost has come down on us and honors the work of his servants. Thirty-five accessions to-day. How many conversions we cannot tell. The altar is full of penitents. Many convicted who can't reach the altar. Bro. D. Martin, of Plano, came and brought Bro. Abner, and labored with us two nights. Bro. Z. Parker of Winsboro, was with us from the beginning until yesterday. Bro. J. E. Vinson has been with us a week, but will leave tomorrow.

W. B. Davis, Grapevine, July 10: Yesterday closed a two weeks' protracted meeting held by Bro. B. H. Bounds, preacher in charge, and Bro. E. G. Kilgore, of North Mississippi Conference. It was a regular old-fashioned Methodist revival. It closed with over thirty conversions, and twenty-one accessions to the church. Bro. Bounds on yesterday and Sunday before, also administered the ordinance of infant baptism to nine subjects. The meeting was delightful throughout, was a glorious spiritual feast. Blessings upon the meetings were received and enjoyed. Every day—morning, evening and night—were each in themselves occasions of joy and consolation to the thousands who would wait upon the Lord in his season of refreshing.

On closing yesterday morning's service, Bro. Bounds laid before the church a missionary assessment of Grapevine class, which was \$75, and called upon the church to raise it, which was responded to at once, subscriptions being made, and pledges given. This, too, only a day or so after having administered the ordinance of infant baptism to nine subjects. The meeting was delightful throughout, was a glorious spiritual feast. Blessings upon the meetings were received and enjoyed. Every day—morning, evening and night—were each in themselves occasions of joy and consolation to the thousands who would wait upon the Lord in his season of refreshing.

W. W. Hopper, Bro. and Sister Collins and Bro. Smith have been with us in a meeting of three weeks, which closed June 30th. The last week of the meeting was held in their ample tent. These servants of the Master do good, honest work; they insist on clear, sound conversions and sanctifications. I have never witnessed more solid work; never saw workers more successful in getting Christians to pray and testify in public. The altar prayers and testimonies play an important part in their services. All their methods are soundly Methodist. I bespeak for them a large field of labor in Texas. Sister Collins holds afternoon meetings, which are owned and conducted by her. Her meetings are so well attended that she has had to enlarge the building. These evangelists are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This is the greatest meeting ever held here, and we begin to have had the tent from the beginning. The aggregate of conversions would have been double. The results are as follows: One hundred and twenty-five professions of faith, and seventy-one joined the church. Others yet will join. A large number of family altars were erected. Bless God for the mighty revolution wrought in many hearts and lives. Though part of the community stood aloof, and the devil was stirred up in many, none of the determinations expressed were not fulfilled. Because it was too cowardly for them to sanction. Well, Methodists must be themselves, whether it pleases other folk or not. We are now operating in a grand way, one Sunday school, and a Sunday afternoon, which we call a Pentecost meeting. A large number of brethren and sisters, both young and old, now pray and testify publicly. Praise the Lord for this great work. May the Lord be with these evangelists.

In and about Rusk. J. T. Smith, Rusk, July 14: It has been some time since we have sent you anything from this circuit. There are four things of general interest to the readers of the Advocate: 1. The prohibition meeting season is here, and we begin day after to-morrow. Will tell results when the meetings are over. 2. Prohibition is the liveliest subject in this part of Texas—especially among prohibitionists—and East Texas is going to send up a big vote for "the amendment" August 4. The prohibitionists know they are right, and every person liberty want win with intelligent men. I saw a poor fellow on the street corner today, just out of the penitentiary at this place. He said personal liberty was the sort of speech of (whisky) put him in the States prison, dressed him in stripes, and then laid him out for twenty days in the penitentiary. I think it is sure to give a majority for prohibition. 3. Crops are the best known for years in this part of Texas, if not the best ever known. Corn, cotton, potatoes, oats, garden, fruit, everything as good as can be. 4. The Texas Advocate gets better and better, and it is hard to conceive of a better Methodist doing without it, and notwithstanding I felt a little irksy at the cutting down of the agency's commission, and so wrote to our plucky publishers, yet their answer was so satisfactory that I repented, and shall send all the subscribers I can get, and my prayer is, "Long may she live!" I have returned from the district conference at Crockett. Rev. John Adams, presiding elder, was absent on account of sickness, and there was no business presented, we elected one member, Rev. E. F. Boone, and he made a good one. But as the secretary was instructed to write it up, I will not. Now I will exhort a little. Brethren, let us not conclude that because there is a good crop year and because there is a great deal of prohibition excitement that we cannot have revivals.

Wesley and Rush Camp-Meeting. The Wesley and Rush camp-meeting, at Danville, Tex., closed yesterday, and on Sunday in England. Preachers cordially invited.

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Boqueville Campground. The new shed for Boqueville camp-ground is complete—hexagon shape, h. p. roof. It is the best arranged shed I think I ever saw. We have a great deal of ground, and a fine spring, and I do feel and plead with those brethren with whom I have personal acquaintance, and every other that may see this notice, to come and help. The second Sabbath in August will be the best time to hold the camp-meeting, and the place to be held at the same time and place. The object will be to get the best of the help I can get.

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The Anceors of Mottled Minorcas are having quite a run in England.

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into his heavenly kingdom, to whom he forever ascribes glory.

Now, since God spared not his own son, but delivered him up for us all, will he not also freely give us all things if we but ask in faith? For this that was exercised by Moses and Joshua? I now appeal to every citizen in Texas for whom Christ died, as the true has arrived that our foe will no longer give us the voice of men, but pay ready regard to argument from the press of the Bible. Let us now put our trust in God; for our whole duty and victory will be ours.

Brethren and friends, if this thing is worth anything to us, or to the rising generation, (and it certainly is) let us do this matter in earnest on the first day of July, whether on Friday, and observe it, and each Friday of July, as a day of fasting and prayer—the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th, for the success of this change in our constitution so necessary to the good of our people, the welfare of the rising generation, and to the advancement of the cause of truth which we have inherited from earth, lived, died and rose to accomplish. What say you?

The Advocate. C. S. McCarver, Waxahachie, June 21: We all like the Advocate. It is getting better every week.

J. C. H. McKnight: The Advocate is gaining favor with the people on this work. The idea is becoming prevalent that it should be in every household. Poverty is what keeps it out. I think we will during the year be able largely to remove this objection, or difficulty.

J. W. Howell, Abbott, July 5: I am not in the habit of writing for the press, but I must send you a card of thanks for the able manner in which you meet the anti. Your reply and criticism to Mr. Crain is grand indeed. I think we should strive to see if we can bring him to his right mind. We are gaining ground in this part of the world. God bless the Advocate.

We take the liberty of printing the following: Sterling Fisher, San Marcos, July 5: I must congratulate you on your masterly work in the noble old Advocate for the cause of humanity and right. Surely you are doing a grand and noble work. I can not believe that you are not a member of the church. You are doing a grand and noble work. I can not believe that you are not a member of the church. You are doing a grand and noble work. I can not believe that you are not a member of the church.

Exports of breadstuffs, cotton, animals and animal products in June were \$22,988,277, against \$28,628,224 for the same month last year. Breadstuffs increased \$3,300,000, and cattle \$21,000. Cotton decreased \$9,100,000, provisions \$100,000 and oil \$244,000. With other exports as last year the aggregate for June would be \$20,000,000 imports, making the excess of imports for three months \$40,000,000.

The present prices of stocks, less assessments paid, are about three per cent. higher than a year ago, pork is thirty-three per cent. higher, cotton ten per cent. higher, coffee ninety-eight per cent. higher, pig iron twelve per cent. higher, steel rails ten per cent. higher, wheat four per cent. lower, in seven per cent. lower, oil nine per cent. lower, and beef thirteen per cent. lower.

A syndicate is said to have bought 6,000,000 pounds, a third of Kentucky's blue grass crop.

The Western milk makers are discussing the formation of a pool with results yet unknown.

California has what is termed a fruit union. They have established agencies in Eastern States, through which it is expected to handle the fruit crops of California, which this year are unprecedented both in quality and quantity. The first train under this arrangement left San Francisco July 17, and will make the trip on passenger train time—six days, to New York; five to Chicago. It is thought one, perhaps two, such trains will soon leave daily—a fact which will soon test all discoveries or inventions for the preservation of fruit in transit.

An Unsolicited Testimonial. From those who have found needed aid in Compound Oxygen, and are earnest in expressing their gratitude to the inventor, we have received the following testimonial: "I had a very severe case of Compound Oxygen, and am earnest in expressing my gratitude to the inventor, who has given me a new lease of life. I had a very severe case of Compound Oxygen, and am earnest in expressing my gratitude to the inventor, who has given me a new lease of life."

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A Kingdom Tottering. The troubles of the little kingdom of Hawaii increase. The last steamer that brought news from Honolulu left there at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of July 3, and at 4 o'clock King Kalaniana was to have been presented with the ultimatum of signing a new constitution, eminently objectionable to him, or failing to do so the alternative of possible civil war. Surmises as to what his action in the matter has been as varied as they are numerous, no two persons having exactly the same ideas. Should the king persist in his refusal to sign the new constitution, the revolutionary party is known to be so determined that the king's person and perhaps his throne will be endangered. The king builds great hope on the opportune arrival of English men-of-war, on which he relies especially not only for personal protection, but for assistance. On the former he can count, perhaps, but not on the latter, as the treaty signed in 1843 with France and England makes this impossible. There seems to be a general opinion that the monarch will end with the present king in case he refuses to sign the new constitution, and that the throne will not remain in the hands of any one sooner. In view of the present troubles it may be interesting to note the composition of the population of the Hawaiian Kingdom. According to the latest census the population is 80,578, of these 40,914 are full-blood Hawaiians, and 4,318 are half-breeds, and the remaining 35,346 are foreigners. Of the foreigners the Chinese number 17,539, Portuguese 9,377, Americans 2,065, Germans 1,690 and British 1,282, other nations only a few representatives. The next steamer from Honolulu will be due on August 6, when the third act of the drama will be produced.

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POND'S EXTRACT. BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES, CHAFINGS, STINGS OF INSECTS, PILES, 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 the greatest stopping pain and healing in a minute.

For Inflamed and Sore Eyes. Its effect upon these delicate organs is simply marvelous.

For Ulcers, Old Sores, or Open Wounds, Toothache, Frenetic Bites of Insects, Sore Feet, its action upon these is most remarkable.

VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER. MERRELL'S FEMALE TONIC.

CRYSTALIZED LENSES. WAKES.

ALL EYES FITTED. Eisonloh Bros. & Schneider, DALLAS, TEXAS.

WANT. Don't you want a \$500.00 worth of goods for \$100.00?

TAR-OL. A SURE CURE FOR PILES, SALT RHEUM and all skin diseases.

THE AMES ENGINE. It is one of the oldest and best made.

"FAGLE GIN". Has stood the test for 30 years and gets better every year.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. The Best Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, and all other purposes.

McShane Bell Foundry. Finest Grade of Bells.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO.

STANTON VA. FOR HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

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7040 Acres of \$7000 Cash FOR SALE.

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7040 Acres of \$7000 Cash FOR SALE.

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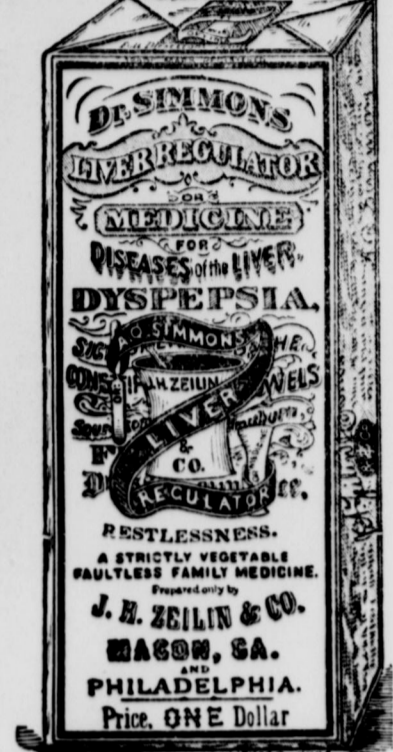
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HUMPHREYS' HOMOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry, 300 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

HUMPHREYS' HOMOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28 In one 30-grain bottle, ready for use. Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Female Disorders.



STADIGER'S AURANTIUM The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health. It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young.

PACIFIC LIVER PILLS STRICTLY VEGETABLE. CURE CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, SICK HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, ETC.

\$1000 REWARD! For any case of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness, or NERVOUS BITTERS, sent to you, by Dr. J. C. Ziehl & Co., 15 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars free.

DEVOTIONAL.

BROKEN THINGS. BY GEO. BANCROFT GRIFFITH. The grain must be crushed ere man is fed. Plants must be bruised to restore his health; From a wasted barrel and empty cruse The prophet restored the widow's wealth.

SELF-HELP. [Samuel Smiles.] "A heaven helps those who help themselves."

REV. J. R. SCOTT'S. Died, at the residence of Dr. J. G. Walker, in Valde, at 12:30 p. m., Thursday, July 13, 1887, Rev. J. R. Scott, of the same name.

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MARRIAGES.

SMITH-WELCH-At the residence of the bride's mother, July 5, 1887, by Rev. J. C. Mickle, Dr. W. A. Smith and Miss Nellie Welch.

MONCRIEF-SMITH-At Elliott, Robertson county, Texas, July 1, 1887, by Rev. J. C. Mickle, Mr. J. M. Moncrief and Miss Laura Smith.

DRAKE-HAYS-At Moody, Texas, July 8, 1887, by Rev. J. C. Mickle, Mr. W. C. Drake and Mrs. M. C. Hays; all of McLennan county.

LUICK-PHILLIPS-At the residence of the bride's mother, in the city of Dallas, Texas, July 7, 1887, by Rev. W. C. Lusk and Miss M. B. Phillips; all of Fredrick county.

RENEY-ALLEN-At the residence of the bride's mother, in the city of Dallas, Texas, July 10, 1887, by Rev. J. C. Mickle, Mr. R. E. Reney and Miss Eliza Allen, of Gay Hill, Burleson county.

FRANKS-DELANE-At the residence of the bride's mother, in the city of Dallas, Texas, July 10, 1887, by Rev. W. C. Lusk and Miss M. B. Phillips; all of Fredrick county.

HALL-COLE-At the residence of the bride's mother, in the city of Dallas, Texas, July 10, 1887, by Rev. W. C. Lusk and Miss M. B. Phillips; all of Fredrick county.

MIAMI-AT the residence of the bride's mother, in the city of Dallas, Texas, July 10, 1887, by Rev. W. C. Lusk and Miss M. B. Phillips; all of Fredrick county.

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MARRIAGES.

SAUNDERS-DIED, June 1, 1887, Miss Jennie Saunders, daughter of E. M. and Mary Saunders, who was only of us a few short months.

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Augusta Female Seminary. Located in Staunton, Va. Offers instruction in various branches of learning.

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ESTABLISHED MARCH 25, 1825, BY MRS. JULIA A. TEVIS. 63d ANNUAL SESSION September 1st, 1887.

NOT A FASHIONABLE SCHOOL, Nor a so-called "FINISHING" SCHOOL, but a place where girls are required to do honest, steady work.

Prices Uniform and Reasonable! No CUT RATES for any one. All pay the same price for the same thing.

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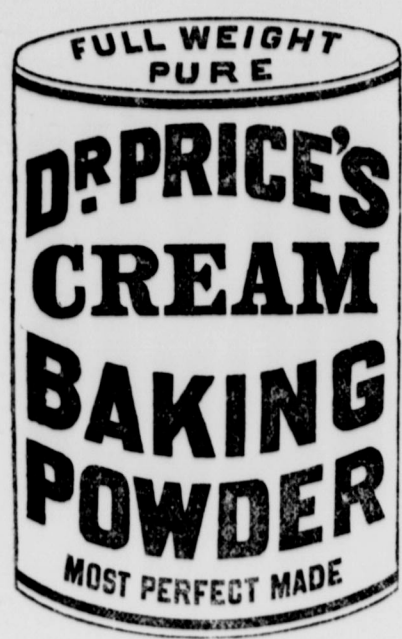
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PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Over the State.

The Magnet is a new paper published at Dallas by J. L. Hall. It does not do good papers do—gives especial prominence to its own locality. No. 1 is No. 1.

The comptroller's estimate of the school revenue available for the support of public schools the current year is \$2,185,000; short \$190,000 of the amount required to maintain the schools upon the pro rata allowance of the past year. The board the past week, at a meeting to consider the estimate and make the annual apportionment, consulted with Land Commissioner Hall, who was confident the estimate of revenue from land leases at \$150,000 was too small and advised it was safe to fix that item at \$300,000. Perhaps even a larger sum will be realized. The board will probably adopt the same pro rata as last year. If the unexpended balance in the treasuries of the counties can be reapportioned the pro rata can be increased probably to \$5.20 from \$4.75. The scholastic population of the counties is 422,364, and of cities 85,484, total 507,848, an increase of 18,082.

Superintendent Cooper rules as follows: 1. That community schools must be organized in strict conformity to chapter and section 3 of the school law. 2. The re-visor has no authority as such to get up community petitions or place names of children on such petitions. 3. If communities do not organize the amount of school fund apportioned to them must remain in the county treasury unused until the next scholastic year, when it becomes a part of the county fund subject to apportionment. 4. The county judge may assign children who do not appear on any community list to some convenient community. 5. Children of scholastic age have the right to attend school in their district or community whether or not their names appear on the list or census roll. 6. The three persons nominated in the community must be appointed trustees unless the judge knows them to be unworthy or incompetent. 7. Trustees cannot be appointed in the community until petitioned for, and the school money cannot be apportioned to an unformed community.

The Seedsmen met at Tyler the past week. The attendance was large. Hon. N. C. Harris, Tyler's mayor, made the welcoming address, responded to by the president of the society. Papers were read on various important subjects. The session marks an advance in horticulture in Texas.

Miss Gene Watkins, of Dallas, visited Miss Bostwick, a friend, in Gainesville. The young ladies occupied the same room at the home of Miss Bostwick. A fiend in human shape entered their room, and assaulted them with what is supposed to have been a hatchet. Miss Watkins died from the injuries received, and Miss Bostwick was severely wounded but her life was at first despaired of—although hopes are now entertained for her recovery. The motive of the murderer cannot be fathomed. It seems to be pretty generally believed it was the work of a crazy man. It will be remembered that a number of murders were not long since committed in Austin. The methods there adopted are almost parallel with this case, and it has been suggested that it may be the work of the same person, and in each case that of a crazy man. However, all efforts to account for so dastardly a crime can at this writing only end in surmise.

Meysal, a Japanese, is lecturing in some of our Texas towns on the habits and customs of his people.

The cotton worm has been reported from some sections of the State.

As a whole Texas crops are as promising as one could wish.

The traffic association, under the adopted rules of which Texas railroads have been for some time working as to freight rates, have now agreed to disagree. A freight rate war is the consequence. That is—the roads are now doing what law ought to force them to do all the time, to-wit: regulating rates by the unwritten laws of active competition.

The Dallas News suggests that the Boys' Reformatory, provided for by the last legislature, be combined with the Buckner Orphans' Home. This suggestion might be good if all orphans need "reformation"—but, otherwise, will not be a good mixture. The appropriation for the reformatory is \$50,000—not more than \$15,000 to be used to buy land, and not less than 2500 nor more than 4000 acres to be bought.

The "first sales" increase in number. One at Hallettsville the past week weighed 300 pounds, and sold at 11 cents. The first sale at Schulenburg weighed 621 pounds, and sold at 10 cents.

Gainesville is to have a new \$50,000 complex.

The house of Kaufman & Runge, Galveston, has been compelled to transfer its holdings to Mrs. Kaufman to prevent a financial crash. Its embarrassments were brought about by the operations in cotton by Mr. Julius Runge, one of the boldest operators in the country. It is claimed that the syndicate of which he was the head represented a capital of \$15,000,000, and it was said at one time that the clique held 300,000 bales in New York and 100,000 in Liverpool. The opinion is that he had a good chance of success if he attempted to corner New York only. He sought, however, to put the screws on Liverpool, and the task proved too much for him, and instead of the \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 which the clique claimed they would make on the deal, it has fallen through altogether and their cotton was sold out in

Liverpool. It is not certainly known who comprised the syndicate of which Mr. Runge was the head, but it is understood to have comprised some very wealthy houses.

RICHARDSON, Texas, July 13.—This morning about 3:30 Mr. Alfrey, a farmer, while on his way to market with a load of wheat, started across White Rock creek, on what is known as the Byrd bridge, four miles west of here. When about middle way, the bridge gave way and let the team, wagon and Alfrey through into the creek, killing one mule and seriously injuring the other; also seriously injuring Alfrey.

The chief of police at Sherman will recommend to the city council at its next meeting that they purchase two good bloodhounds to track the burglars who infest the city and are playing their trade almost nightly.

Trains will begin running on the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas railroad about July 18, between Mount Pleasant and Sherman.

Delegates to the Interstate Convention of Farmers at Atlanta, holding commissions from the governor, will, with their families, be granted excursion rates by the railroads of the Texas Traffic Association at one fare for the round trip.

DENTON, Texas, July 15.—The artesian well at the depot has proved to be a grand success. An effort was made with a large pump, throwing out about sixty gallons per minute, to lower the water, but without avail. After running the pump forty-eight hours, it was decided that the water was inexhaustible by any ordinary means.

Seventy-eight acres of land two miles southeast from Fort Worth, which one year ago sold for \$7,500, was sold last week for \$40,000.

A Few Facts.

The people ought to demand of Congress a most rigid land policy. We do not know but that it would be wise for Congress to repeal the whole of the present appropriation, timber culture and desert land laws, and the commutation clause of the homestead law. That would leave every acre of desirable land subject only to actual settlement in quantities not greater than 160 acres to one family, and the settler would be required to live on and improve it during five successive years.

A competent authority asserts that there are not less than 150,000,000 acres of land that Congress can reclaim and open to settlement, to-wit: 9,000,000 acres mostly granted in 1856-60 to corporations which have failed to live up to their contracts, and some of which have not built a mile of road. Under a decision of the Supreme Court these grants remain closed against the people until Congress declares them forfeited.

"No Man's Land" covers an area 135 miles long by 40 wide, making about three and a half million acres. The cattlemen have by force excluded all homeseekers from this beautiful and fertile country. Now that Congress has completed the land grant corporations to take patents for their granted lands, and settle up their land business, there will remain not less than 25,000,000 in the line of indemnity withdrawals.

The United States own by purchase about 14,000,000 acres of land in the Indian Territory. This does not include the celebrated Cherokee strip, containing over 6,000,000 acres, which the Cherokees sold to the United States in 1836, and for which partial payment has been made. This vast area is leased to the cattle syndicates in direct violation of law and against sound public policy.

There are over 100,000,000 acres of other land held by 250,000 Indians. The day is at hand when these Indians must accept land in severalty—160 acres to each family—and accept pay for the remainder, and allow it to be opened to settlement. Less than 9,000,000 acres will then be required for Indian settlements, and about 100,000,000 acres be opened to white men.

Thus it can be seen that about 150,000,000 acres of land can, by a timely and vigorous policy on the part of Congress, be opened up to the homeless people of the country. This will afford a 160-acre home to about one million families or about 5,000,000 people, and counting towns and cities sure to spring up, doubtless twenty-five or thirty millions of people will in the near future find homes within the area described. It were impossible for American statesmanship to find a grander task than to save these lands for so vast a population.

In 1850, when the system of land grants for railroads was begun, we had less than thirty millions of people; at present we have nearly sixty millions. According to Secretary Lamar's report the total area acquired for the public domain, exclusive of Alaska, was 1,455,500,528 acres. Of this 744,528,083 acres have been sold and granted away. "Excluding Alaska," the Secretary says, "about three-fifths of the public domain has passed out of the ownership of the government. The remaining two-fifths embrace a very large proportion of desert and mountain lands unsuited for habitation."

There are great areas held as "grants" to corporations which have not kept their contracts, and this, we maintain, ought to be returned to the public domain. There are other vast areas held for years for delinquent corporations to pick and choose from, as "indemnity lands;" and for these withdrawals there is not a shadow of law; therefore we maintain that these lands ought to be opened to settlement and the withdrawals revoked. Whoever lands fairly and rightly belong to a corporation it must have; but not an acre more; because every acre is now important to the whole country, vital to our future peace and the happiness and contentment of the people.

Miscellaneous.

A colored man, Frank Robinson, saved nine people who were on the yacht Mystery which capsized in Jamaica Bay, July 10. He is to be presented with a gold medal and a considerable sum of money by New York business men.

The Grand Commandery of America of the colored Knights Templar will hold its annual convocation in St. Louis during this week.

Dr. McGlynn, the unfrocked priest, has departed for Europe. His priestly occupation being gone, he now turns to the lecture field and politics.

The South Carolina negroes who went to Liberia are anxious to return. Reports have been received of very great suffering among them.

A railway collision at St. Thomas, Ont., July 15, resulted in the death of twelve people and the serious injury of between fifty and seventy-five. Two cars of one train contained oil tanks, which exploded and set everything in the vicinity alame. Property losses from this cause will reach \$50,000.

IMPORTANT.

When visiting New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Station. 600 Handsomely Furnished Rooms at \$1 and 50c per day. European Plan. Elevators, and all Modern Conveniences. Restaurants supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad all at depot. You can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the City.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

The government has an unimpaired claim of sixty million dollars against the Union Pacific Railroad. A commission has been appointed to investigate the condition of the road, and some very startling facts are coming to light. The people have been robbed by the road, and it is a robbery for which our political parties are responsible. It was consummated mainly under the regime of the Republican party, but the Democratic party has not been over-zealous in righting the great wrong perpetrated. Many leading politicians now enjoy enormous fortunes as their share of the robbery. For instance, the government's claim of \$60,000,000 is worth nothing because there are two prior mortgages on the road to be satisfied before the government's claim can be considered. The directors say they can probably pay the government if they are allowed an extension of 100 years to do it in—and that is the only proposition they make. But how does it happen that the government's claim is in this deplorable condition? How is it that after the government gave the company outright an enormous land grant, and loaned it \$27,000,000 in six-per-cent bonds in addition—in short, supplied it with the means for building the road out and out—why is it that all other mortgages must be satisfied before the government's subsidy bonds, together with the accrued interest thereon, can be recognized? The answer is that congresses from 1862 to 1868 made it so. When the railroad company wanted a new privilege, congress promptly granted it; and when the railroad company desired to be exempted from some provision of the charter, that they might the more easily defraud the generous government, congress readily conceded the desired relief.

When the \$27,000,000 United States six-per-cent bonds were loaned to the company, the country supposed the company were to provide for the interest on them; but it turned out that congress had made the loan in such a way as to exempt the company from this duty, and that the government must, itself, pay the interest on these subsidy bonds, thereby doubling the debt the company will owe when the bonds mature. Again, as the government had made to the company an enormous land grant, the country supposed that, in any event, the subsidy loan of \$27,000,000 was amply secured by a lien on 2,000 miles of road, and would be paid at maturity, without difficulty. But when the matter came to be looked into, it was found that congress had waived the government's lien and permitted the company to give three mortgages, all taking precedence before the government's claim. This is why the government's claim is so nearly worthless. The directors of the road robbed the government of nearly \$100,000,000 by pocketing the proceeds of the several mortgages and successive fraudulent dividends—and now the road is so heavily encumbered with obligations having priority before the government's claim, that there is, in fact, nothing for the government to satisfy its claim with. How this shameful and unpatriotic business was accomplished is revealed by the tell-tale memoranda and other evidence brought to light in Kansas and Nebraska by the investigating committee. The company adroitly distributed its bribes of stock, loan certificates and dividends, "where they would do most good," among leading and influential members of congress and members of the cabinet—and these persons earned the bribes by persuading congress to pass just such bills as the railroad robbers desired, all the trouble growing out of the fact that congresses from 1862 to 1868 served the railroad corporations more faithfully than they served their country.

Obituary.

June 16.—Miss Mamie Mullane, daughter of traffic manager Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, died at Fort Worth, Texas. Infant of J. Fred Cox died at Abilene, Texas. James A. Potter died at Gainesville, Texas. E. Avery, an old citizen of Burnet, Texas, succeeded John Hubbard, a lad of seventeen, was killed by Bowie-knives while resisting arrest.

July 19.—Dr. Jno. H. Morton died at Dallas of cancer of the glandular organs, the form of cancer that caused Gen. Grant's death. He had been a citizen of Dallas since 1875; and was recognized as occupying a position in the front rank of practitioners in the State.

Judge Cowan, Supreme Keeper of the Records and Seal, Knights of Pythias, was buried in St. Louis, July 17. Five thousand Knights participated.

The many remarkable cures Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes are sufficient proof that it does possess peculiar curative powers.

Knights of Labor Breaking Up.

Numerous reports have been circulated that the Knights of Labor are growing weaker, or breaking up. Alluding thereto, Mr. Powderly says: "We are breaking up the soil for the sowing of new seed; we are breaking up old traditions; we are breaking up hereditary rights and planting everywhere the seed of universal rights; we are breaking up the idea that money makes the man and not moral worth; we are breaking up the idea that might makes right; we are breaking up the idea that legislation is only for the rich; we are breaking up the idea that the Congress of the United States must be run by millionaires, for the benefit of millionaires; we are breaking up the idea that a few men may hold millions of acres of unutilized land, while other men starve for want of an acre; we are breaking up the practice of putting the labor of criminals into competition with honest labor and starving it to death; we are breaking up the practice of importing an ignorant breed of monarchists and dynamiters in order to depreciate intelligent skilled labor at home; we are breaking up the practice of employing little children in factories, thus

breeding a race of deformed, ignorant and profligate men; we are breaking up the idea that a man who works with his hands has need neither of education nor civilized refinements; we are breaking up the idea that the accident of sex puts one-half of the human race beyond the pale of constitutional rights; we are breaking up the idea of paying women one-third the wages paid men, simply because she is a woman; we are breaking up the idea that men may debauch an innocent girl and shield himself from penalty behind the law he himself has made; we are breaking up ignorance, intemperance, crime and oppression of whatever character and wherever found. Yes, the Knights of Labor are breaking up, and they will continue their appointed work of breaking up until universal rights shall prevail, and while they may not bring in the millennium they will do their part in the evolution of the moral forces that are working for the emancipation of the race."

When Diah 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.

Eighteen Hundred Persons Knocked Senseless

LEBANON, Pa., July 16.—Thursday night about dark lightning struck the steeple of the Baptist Church at Mount Olive, nine miles from here. Of eighteen hundred persons in the church every one was knocked senseless, and one lady was seriously injured. They say the sensation was as if being struck in the head with a hammer.

Many People refuse to take God's Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula and Brochitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Physicians report our life patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

A Little Warm. People in Texas are prepared to admit that last Friday and Saturday were rather warm days. But other sections were sweltering at the same time. Last Saturday at Pittsburg, Pa., the mercury stood 95 degrees—two sun-strokes. At St. Paul, Minn., the hottest day ever known there. At Chicago, five deaths from sun-stroke. At Cincinnati eight deaths from sun-stroke. At Washington, D. C., the temperature was slightly in excess of 95 degrees. At Joliet, Ill., the mercury ranged from 95 to 110, and in the stone quarries, the workmen knocked off when it went to 125 degrees. At Madison, Wisconsin, 99 degrees. Dispatches of the 18th report six sun-strokes at Milwaukee. Forty at Chicago—making a total of 135 deaths at Chicago. Half a dozen at Washington, D. C., where a register of 103 in the shade forced a suspension of all outside labor. Sixteen prostrated by heat at Cincinnati. Seventeen deaths at Pittsburg, and double the number prostrated, with prospects of recovery—temperature 100 in the shade. Thermometer at Louisville 100 degrees; twelve cases of sun-stroke—four of them fatal. Temperature at Indianapolis 100 degrees; fourteen sun-strokes—three of them fatal. Thermometer at Baltimore 100 degrees; thirty sun-strokes.

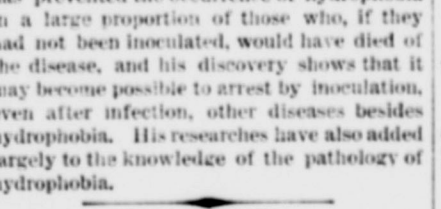
Hydrophobia. The report presented to Parliament by the British Commission appointed last year to inquire into M. Pasteur's treatment of hydrophobia says M. Pasteur has discovered a method of protection from rabies compared with that which vaccination affords against smallpox. The committee thinks it certain that the inoculation practiced by M. Pasteur has prevented the occurrence of hydrophobia in a large proportion of those who, if they had not been inoculated, would have died of the disease, and his discovery shows that it may become possible to arrest by inoculation, even after infection, other diseases besides hydrophobia. His researches have also added largely to the knowledge of the pathology of hydrophobia.

Advice to Mothers. Dr. Biggers' Buckleberry Cordial should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for the bowels. Try it.

A company has been formed in St. Louis to manufacture crude gas from coal fields in Illinois to be sold in St. Louis for fuel and power purposes. Pipe lines will be laid from the lines.

CANCERS, TUMORS AND ULCERS Cured without the knife or loss of blood. Vastly superior to other methods. Hundreds of cases cured. Described by pamphlet free. Address Dr. E. H. GREENE, 71 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. (Name this paper.)

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These Goods have been carefully selected from the best factory in the country. I will sell Cash to Responsible Parties on Easy Terms at Cash prices.

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To make room for our largely increased stock of Fall BOOTS and SHOES, we have suddenly decided to discontinue keeping

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During the Winter Months, and now, in the height of the traveling season, we offer our entire stock

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Intending tourists and travelers will find this Great Sale particularly interesting.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Gold and Silver Watches—in this line we cannot be beat, as we always carry a large and well selected stock. We will send you our Illustrated Catalogue giving description and prices FREE to any one sending us their address. HEID & GIRARDET, Cor. 5th & Market, LOUISVILLE, KY.

CENTENARY COLLEGE.

LAMPASAS, TEXAS. SESSION 1887-88

Consisting of two terms, or nine scholastic months. Fall term of five months will begin September 6, 1887. Cost for five months, Domestic Department, including Board, Washing, Lights and Fuel: BOYS' HOME, \$46.25 GIRLS' HOME, \$55.00

LITERARY DEPARTMENT TUITION, \$15.00 TO \$22.50 Students furnish their own toilet soaps, combs and brushes, napkins, towels, sheets, pillow-cases and blankets, and keep their rooms in order.

OPTIONAL SCHOOLS. Book-keeping, per Five Months \$ 5.00 Music " " " " 25.00 Use of Piano " " " " 25.00

HOME GUARDIANSHIP.

Our two College Homes will be under the supervision of the President, who will reside with his family at the Girls' Home, his wife having care of the girls in their home. One or more of the Professors will reside at the Boys' Home.

HEALTHFULNESS.

Lampasas is noted as a health resort. The college is well located, having a commanding view of the city and surrounding country. The health of the school has been exceptionally good. All bills must be settled in advance.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS M. D. REYNOLDS, President.

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Has a pad different from all others, is comfortable, and will adjust itself to all conditions of the body while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. It will relieve the hemorrhoids, cure piles, and a radical cure. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail, 50¢. Please free. ROCKFORD TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

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