

# The Texas Christian

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## Texas Christian Advocate.

OUR BISHOPS.—PAPAL HOLY ORDERS.

JEAN PAUL.

1. With us Methodists the episcopacy is not founded in supposed divine right, but in expediency. It is an office, not an order. After the demise of the apostles the highest church functionaries were the elders. The terms elder, presbyter, bishops, are nearly synonymous. Our bishops are not ordained, but consecrated, i. e., solemnly inducted into office.

2. The arguments on which Rome and the Church of England base their claim for apostolic succession are as transparent as the outlets of the Nile—the waters reaching the Mediterranean beneath banks of mud.

3. No less despicable than toadyism, are the frequent unkind criticisms of the official acts of the Bishops. We have invested them with vast authority. Wisely they seek all possible information; but finally they must exercise the courage of their conviction, must act—act, though their hearts are, perhaps, bleeding in sympathy with parties painfully affected by said action.

4. The episcopal office in the Methodist Church entails such severe hardships, imposes such oppressive responsibilities, is so peculiarly productive of disappointments, mortification and unrest, that those best fitted for it desire it least.

5. Our church has been singularly fortunate in selecting its chief superintendents. The memory of those who preceded us to the Golden City is very dear to our hearts. The Bishops now in office command our highest esteem. Who can fail to admire and love the majestic McTear, profound Keener, eloquent Wilson, erudite Granbery, zealous Harrow, courageous Duncan, far-seeing Galloway, urbane Hendrix, affectionate Key?

1. While strange anomalies exist in a few Protestant denominations, the Presbyterians ordaining the stewards as elders, and the Baptists those same officials as deacons, the Papal Church is uniformly hyper Scriptural, teaching that there are seven holy orders, namely, those of deacon (sexton), lector, exorcist, acolyte, deacon, elder, bishop.

2. How the Papal Church can insist that ordination is a sacrament transcends ordinary comprehension. Are, perhaps, the Episcopal hands and the Bible touched by those ordained the outward signs and seals of the inward spiritual grace?

3. The Papal gradation of holy orders may be a wise arrangement; but where in Scripture can the warrant for it be found? The latter three are denominated the major, the first four the minor orders. The recipient of the major orders are pledged to celibacy, those of the minor orders are permitted contract marriage.

4. It is plainly manifest that the Romish Church, being the State Church, adopted the usages of the State. There was not a general in the Greek or Roman Empire who had not at one time been a corporal, having attained to high station by merited promotion. The Pope has certainly been a sexton at one time.

5. Some have wondered why the gradation of holy orders had not been completed, adding three, one each for Arch-Bishop, Cardinal, Pope. The hierarchical system developed gradually. The offices of the last named three functionaries are of far more recent origin than the tenet of seven holy orders. The Papal Church attained not to its zenith until the Greek and Roman empires were hopelessly wrecked. It was now that the popes and patriarchs established the popehood of subsequent centuries—a hierarchy of imperial splendor. Special holy orders were now superfluous.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

BRITISH DEVILRY IN INDIA.

It is once more our sacred duty and high privilege to publish an appeal from Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, which will awaken an echo in all lands and give another smashing blow to the masterpiece of hell. When the great work began, twenty years ago, few, if any of us, realized that we were laying an ax at the very root of political despotism and social wrong, as well as delivering the Christianity of Christ from the successors of Judas Iscariot. We are not ignorant of the nameless infamies of Greece and Rome, but history records nothing more outrageous than that system of systematic debauchery which, after a long struggle with wickedness in high places, we destroyed in England. The fanatical champions of masculine lust fought desperately to the very last. How little they understand the vastness and the thoroughness of the work which God has begun! They are now about to have a further revelation of His will, and to experience another crushing defeat at the hands of Jesus Christ.

The scene of action is transferred from the camps and seaports of England to the vast continent of India. The chosen instrument of divine mercy is one whom

God has already used to overthrow strongholds of evil. Alfred S. Dyer became famous a few years ago when he exposed the Continental traffic in English girls. Of course the facts he revealed were indignantly denied in the British Parliament and in Belgium. All who have any experience of the social purity movement know that the first weapon with which legalized vice is defended is systematic lying. But it pleased God to put an unconquerable Quaker soul into the fragile body of Alfred Dyer, and after his statements had been officially contradicted in the House of Commons, and after he had been indignantly lectured by the London press, it was found that what he had said was absolutely true, and erred only in being far less than the facts of the traffic would justify. That is the man whom God has sent to India to expose the devilry practiced there in the name of the British Government.

Girl-victims are systematically supplied to the British regiments, and are openly sent from place to place at our expense—a regular part of every military establishment. We have before us now an exact map of the encampment of the East Kent Regiment. And there, right in the midst of the map, are the tents of the licensed victims. By a singular irony, these tents are close to the entrance of the "native Christian Church." Such is the vile hypocrisy of British rule in India. But the native women—being women, and not beasts of the field—do not take kindly to the arrangements of the British Government. They do not come forward in sufficient numbers to satisfy the ferocious lusts of our representatives in their country. Therefore on the 17th of June, 1886, a "Circular Memorandum" was addressed, by order of General Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, to "General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts." The ninth paragraph said: "In the regimental bazaars it is necessary to have a sufficient number of women; to take care that they are sufficiently attractive; and to provide them with proper houses." In response to this instruction, the officer commanding the Second Cheshire Regiment issued a "requisition for extra attractive women," and stated in the official application to the Cantonment Magistrate that "these women's fares," from Umballa to the place where the regiment was stationed, "will be paid by the Cheshire Regiment on arrival." The document adds: "Please send young and attractive women as laid down in" the memorandum aforesaid. At a later date this zealous officer complains that "some of the women now at the headquarters of the Second Battalion Cheshire Regiment are not very attractive," and he consequently presumes that "a great difficulty exists in procuring the class of young women asked for." Similar demands for "young and attractive women" appear in the official documents of other regiments. Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, in a circular she has just issued, speaks of a printed document in which some of the officers and medical men of the cantonments in Northern India advise the government to appoint "recruiting sergeants" to scour the country in search of young and "attractive" women to be dragged into the Chuklas—i. e., the camps of vice, in which they are held as complete slaves. They advise, also, that the government should pay three rupees a head for every girl so captured and brought in. Well might Mrs. Butler ask, "Has any thing ever been recorded worse of slave hunting in Africa?"

In the communication which follows this article Mrs. Butler appeals to women, and she will not appeal in vain. We make a similar appeal to men. Thank God, the number of men who are not cowards and brutes is much larger than official sensualists imagine. Mrs. Butler and her sisters will not fight the battle of India's womanhood alone. Thousands of chaste men will eagerly solicit the high honor of fighting at their side. We have little to hope from a government which tolerates in its midst such men as Colonel Hughes Hallett. But we shall bring this administration to its knees, as we brought the last. The London papers are trying their old game of silence. What do we care? We won in the teeth of their fierce opposition before, and if they have not learned wisdom, we can defy them again. The hour is most propitious. The vile system has been abolished both in Italy and Norway. In Paris itself, the *Societe de Medecine Pratique*, consisting of 200 of the principal medical men of the city, has condemned the whole system, and demanded its complete abolition. This movement among the doctors is most significant. It has reached England. Already 100 medical students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital have signed a memorial to the government in favor of repeal in India. Even the doctors are beginning to find out what absolute delusion the whole system is. The last stronghold of the enemy is tottering. Be of good cheer, Mrs. Butler. You have wept and prayed, and pleaded until your bodily strength is shattered. But before you enter into rest you shall see the salvation of God.—*Methodist Times, London.*

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.  
S. G. SANDERS.

The forthcoming catalogues of Southwestern University and Ladies' Annex will show a total enrollment of 355 students. Seventy-four counties of Texas are represented, while Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Mexico and the Indian Territory have from two to four students each. The male department numbers 233 and the Ladies' Annex 122. In the collegiate department of the former there are 155 students; in the preparatory school, 70; special students, 2. In the collegiate department of the Annex there are 74; preparatory school, 33; special students, 15. It is just, however, to state that seventeen small boys received instruction in the primary classes of the Annex; but for the sake of uniformity their names were entered in the catalogue of the male department. As actually taught, then, the preparatory school of the Annex numbered 50, and that of the University 59. There were also students who ranked collegiate in the majority of their studies, but who, because of defective preparation in other branches, received instruction in part in the preparatory schools of both University and Annex.

As compared with last year, the total matriculation is short 61. This decrease is explainable by the fact that the poor crops of several years past culminated last year in an almost total failure in a large part of our patronizing territory. In proof of this it will suffice to state two facts. First, the largest per cent. of loss is in the bounds of the Northwest Texas Conference, where the effects of the drouth were most severely and extensively felt. Second, the decrease is almost entirely in the preparatory schools, the collegiate department of the University being but one and that of the Annex but four short of last year. Our preparatory schools are filled largely from the town of Georgetown. This community felt severely the depression caused by the failure of crops in the county. Our town is supplied with excellent public schools in which tuition is free. As the University is a church institution, its preparatory schools are denied any share in the public school money; and our people, compelled to economize, sent to the public free schools. Doubtless in many other communities boys and girls were compelled to avail themselves of inferior school facilities at home, while under more favorable conditions, would have been in our preparatory schools. Where young people, however, were of collegiate age and advancement, when they must be educated now, or probably never, parents made great sacrifices and sent them to college. Hence there is a decrease of but five in the collegiate departments—229 this year against 234 last year; whereas, in the preparatory schools there is a loss of 57—109 this year against 166 last. In special students there is a gain of one this session. With the exception of last year the number of collegiate students is larger than ever before in our history.

It is meet that this year, the fifteenth since the opening of the University and the tenth since the organization of the Annex, should be made an epochal one in our history. No one acquainted with the facts in the case will deny that the University has achieved marked success. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Though our first class graduated only twelve years ago, yet many of our alumni have attained to positions of honor and usefulness in church, state, and in the walks of professional life. With enlarged facilities the University is better prepared now than ever before to do thorough work.

In response to an urgent demand the curators, ten years ago, authorized the organization of a Ladies' Annex. Because of the lack of the boarding accommodations which are essential to the proper conduct of a school for young ladies, the growth of this department has not been as rapid as it would have been under other conditions. It has, however, accomplished the designs had in view at the time of its organization, to-wit, to furnish collegiate education for the girls of our town, and of the families that should locate here desiring to educate both sons and daughters; for the girls whose parents wished them to accompany their brothers to college; and for the young ladies who desired the higher educational advantages which are not afforded by any purely female college in the South. Of the fifty-one graduates of the Annex, including the class of this year, ten have taken the degree of B. S., and one each that of A. B. and A. M. Many of these young ladies, by their intelligence and culture, are making happy homes over which they have been called to preside; while others have become successful teachers.

The present session of the Annex has been as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances. The young ladies from a distance have been domiciled in the homes of the professors. Occasions for the exercise of discipline have been unusually infrequent.

The tenth year of its history will be

celebrated by the removal of the Annex to the elegant building now nearing completion on a commanding eminence in the eastern suburbs of the town. The view from that height is itself an inspiration, while no purer breezes are wafted over any spot of this favored land. As the forthcoming catalogue will state: "The building is arranged as a college home for young ladies, where they will dwell together and pursue their studies under one roof. The bed rooms are large and well ventilated, with every needed comfort and convenience. The dining room, chapel, recitation rooms, music and art rooms, gymnasium, society halls and library are arranged and adapted to the wants of young ladies in college life. One or more of the teachers, with their families, will reside in the building with the young ladies, and afford them the care, protection and government of home."

While this marks a new era in the history of the Annex, it will afford a much needed relief in another direction. The preparatory school, which from the necessities of the case, have been taught in the University building, will be removed to the old Annex building. This wider and more distinct separation of the preparatory and collegiate departments will result in the increased efficiency and comfort of both. The close union of preparatory and collegiate students is injurious to both. It almost inevitably leads to a compromise between the discipline required for boys and that suited to young men. Boys need constant supervision and restraint in and out of school. They cannot, with safety, be allowed large liberties. They must be compelled to perform their tasks; and when appeals to their sense of duty and desire for excellence are not effectual, punishments must be inflicted. On the other hand, the young man fitted for college is entitled by his attainments and maturity of character to large liberty. By a self-reliant, manly character developed. To subject him to the discipline needed for a boy is unjust and hurtful. Combine the two systems and the liberty of the boy is enlarged to his peril, that of the young man is abridged to his dissatisfaction.

The close contact of preparatory and collegiate students often results in detriment to the morals of the "prep." He has a strong desire to associate with young men of the college because of their superior dignity. The college students distinguished for their scholarship and good morals have but little time for society, and that little they devote to those of similar tastes and mental development. The idle and immoral collegian is excluded from the society of the better element of the college, and he finds affiliation with the ambitious "prep." The "prep" is flattered by his attentions, and is soon traveling apace the downward road to ruin. These views are the result of many years' observation of this combined system. For their presentation in this form I am indebted to a lecture on "Universities and Colleges, and the Preparatory Schools," delivered at Monticello last summer by Prof. W. H. Webb, of the famous Webb School, at Bell Buckle, Tenn., a lecture that ought to be read by every educator in the land. If Cesar had won the right to write on his campaigns and Cicero on oratory, the Webb brothers have on the proper management of training schools. The catalogue of Wofford College states that considerations like the above mentioned induced the trustees, at the last commencement, to provide for the severance of the preparatory from the collegiate department.

The past three years have been years of unprecedented progress and development. The curriculum has been enlarged by the introduction of two new departments. The school of natural science has been greatly improved by remodeling the rooms and by valuable additions to the apparatus. The buildings have been supplied with needed furniture, to the great comfort and convenience of professors and students. A commodious helping hall has been erected, thus putting the means of a collegiate education within the reach of many who otherwise would have been denied it. The endowment has been increased by the Alexander estate, worth some \$15,000.

And now the new Annex building provides us at length with the facilities for a complete college for young ladies, and renders possible the desirable changes adverted to above. In these improvements the moving and guiding spirit has been the Regent, sustained by a liberal board of Trustees and the efficient labor of the late Financial Agent, Rev. H. A. Bourland.

In his relations with the professors and students ever exhibiting the kindness and courtesy of a Christian gentleman, faithful in the execution of law and in the general administration of discipline, Dr. Heidt has the management of the University well in hand. Given the cooperation and support of those whom the church expects to uphold his hands, he stands prepared to wisely guide the University in its new career of enlarged usefulness.

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

## THE HOME CONFERENCES.

Bonito Mission, N. M.

—B. B. Scoggins, May 1: The Lord is reviving his work on the Bonito mission and giving his people conversions in answer to prayer. We have just closed a glorious meeting at Parsons City, which resulted in twelve fourteen conversions, nine additions; and the church generally revived. Bro. J. H. Collard, from Ennis, Texas, was with us, preaching in the Spirit of the Master. He will long be remembered by many of us, he lived soon for his home in Texas. May God continue to bless him in his labors in Texas. We love that dear old State, for in her our old fathers lived and our dead rest. God called us to the mission field. We reached this distant field one year ago, and have been praying and preaching ever since. We need a junior preacher under Rev. Wm. Monk. This year I am in charge of the mission. We have been made to weep on account of sinners who have perished. We need church houses in this country very much. We are holding service in a private house. Bro. Middleton opened his doors for us, and our congregation has increased so that we had to find a larger house. Bro. James kindly gave us the use of his vacant house. God will bless the man that will open his doors and let the Gospel be preached. Brethren of Texas, pray for us on Bonito mission.

—W. H. LeFevre, May 15: Our second quarterly conference of Forney charge was held at Allen's Chapel, May 12 and 13. A good attendance of the official members present; the presiding elder, W. L. Clifton, was in the pulpit, and the session was very strong, our presiding elder, gave the band at Prairie Point last Sunday evening an excellent address, after which I called the roll, and as the names were called they gave a hearty amen and a nickel in the box, the receipts amounting to \$5.70. I had promised the children that I would read in the ADVOCATE for publication. But they are so many I will not burden you with them. We hope to have a glorious time this year. Hope to collect a good amount. The new meeting house for Jesus, and our prayer is: Lord save the rising generation—the hope of our land, the hope of our nation.

—L. C. Ellis, May 15: The second quarterly meeting for the Shelbyville circuit, East Texas Conference, has just been held. Our esteemed presiding elder was at his post, preached with ability and looked us fully into all the interests of the church. Seven of the twelve appointments were not represented by the official members. When we all gathered we became so interested in the affairs of the church of God that they can, with a glad mind and heart, lay aside their temporal affairs for at least one day to attend the quarterly meeting. Surely will they know how their absence pains the heart of their pastor, they would not be absent again, except for good and sufficient cause. We are making an advancement in several particulars, though there is still great room for improvement. We are praying and looking for better things. Our preachers are using their gifts in a way that both helps their pastor and benefits this charge. Am sorry our brethren of the Board of Publication are opposed to a daily Christian Advocate in Texas. I believe that such a paper would pay its own expenses, and then, having much of the matter for the church to publish in form of notices, we would have the publishers to reduce the price of the weekly paper one-half, and thereby, doubtless, increase its circulation three-fold. But what are the ADVOCATE, anyhow, weekly, daily, or both.

—E. Whitby, May 15: It is with pleasure that I record a revival at Sutherland Springs, which resulted in twenty-one accessions to the church and sixteen children baptised. This was a remarkable meeting, and one of the most noticeable features was the number of the families that were taken into the church at one time. I cannot forbear mentioning those husbands and wives who were taken up together to follow the Lord. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Tiner, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Polley, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Warren, and Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Stevenson. Every Protestant family in the place has felt the revival influence more or less, and more religious zeal is apparent than for years before. In the "ante bellum" days this was one of the strongholds of Methodism. Though the revival piety instilled into youthful minds then has shed a sacred luster on many Christian homes, and even spread to foreign lands as the ministrations of Rev. A. H. Meridian will testify; but, alas, time brings many changes, and many strong pillars of the church militant have been removed to the church triumphant, and our structure has felt the loss sorely, for since the year 1854, during the ministrations of Bro. W. T. Thornberry, the revival spirit has slumbered. Our people have not been a demonstrative people, many of our pastors have been content to pass by as lightly as possibly, giving us week-day and night appointments, and the treatment in this respect has chilled the ardor of even the most faithful. Thus, when Bro. Statham came among us and extended his ministrations by his unerring hand, he that really felt an interest in our welfare, the people were awakened to a sense of duty, and the result was as we have mentioned. The services have closed, and the revival still goes on in the hearts of the people. "God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform," and we trust that the revival has begun, and that Sutherland Springs may yet become famous for the piety that shall abound therein.

—J. W. Dickinson, Taylor, May 14: I was present at the commencement exercises of the Centenary College, Lampasas, Texas. I arrived there Monday night and was glad to hear the familiar voice of Bro. J. R. Nelson, of Brownwood, and also to meet again his estimable wife, whom I had known in days gone by. The rain interfered with the commencement session, so I was informed, the examination began Tuesday morning. Taking these examinations as an index, they made the impression that there had been honest and faithful work, both by teachers and pupils. With perhaps one or two exceptions, thoroughness seemed to mark all the classes. The students are beginning to feel that they are to be held to account for their work, and to make speeches and also to say them, and I am satisfied that those who are partial to eloquence and that Sutherland Springs proficiency of the pupils in that study. I agreed with Bro. Rogers, who said to me, as we left the large dining room where the class had been practicing: "There is not another in the State that can equal it." There were five medals awarded, besides other prizes commensurate to the successful competitors in various departments, from the highest grade of scholarship down to the domestic art of keeping the neatest room. I presume there were no young lady competitors for prizes, as it was only mentioned in connection with young men, Brother and Sister Reynolds, have charge of the girls' boarding house, and from the lady-like bearing and courteous deportment of the young ladies, right well is the president and his accomplished wife meeting their obligations. Bro. Bruce and Rice were with the boys at the other building. Centenary is a

mixed school, but communication between the sexes is forbidden, except on special occasions, when the rules are suspended. I learned one thing in this connection, which viewed from a broader standpoint, seemed right. The president ordered that the young men and young ladies to say "good morning," because they add a speaking smile. The intricacy of the past assessment was not so large as the year before, caused probably by the drouth, but the indication is that the boys' department next term will be full to overflowing. One thing that surprised me, the visitor is the marvel of cheapness at which board can be had in the school. I have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, it is the cheapest school of the grade that I have ever seen in a denominational school; and last but first in importance, the college was visited during the term with a revival. We rejoice. Students were converted to God. Well can parents afford to patronize an institution where their children are capable of such attainment. We will pray for the power of his resurrection." May the angel of the covenant abide with all our schools in Texas, showing to the world what we mean by "Christian Education."

—Aunt Mary, May 19: We have labored and subsiding this circuit, trying to accomplish something for the Master. I am glad to be able to report some degree of success. Congregations, as well as the spiritual interest, increasing. I have had some good revival seasons at all the churches. Especially are the children's meetings of much interest. We have organized Missionary Bands among the children, known as "Little Workers for Jesus." We have now on our list 237 names, and they are so much interested that they talk and lay plans to get their nickels by their own efforts. They are strong, our presiding elder, gave the band at Prairie Point last Sunday evening an excellent address, after which I called the roll, and as the names were called they gave a hearty amen and a nickel in the box, the receipts amounting to \$5.70. I had promised the children that I would read in the ADVOCATE for publication. But they are so many I will not burden you with them. We hope to have a glorious time this year. Hope to collect a good amount. The new meeting house for Jesus, and our prayer is: Lord save the rising generation—the hope of our land, the hope of our nation.

—W. W. Horner, May 15: We have just closed a most glorious revival of religion at Commerce, with results as follows: About ten or twelve conversions, a number of backsliders reclaimed, the membership greatly revived, and twenty-six accessions to our church. As a result of this meeting, the meeting was protracted from the district conference, which was one of the most pleasant sessions I ever attended. The preaching was of a high order, and our text was of a high and edified, and strengthened by the pulpit labors of our ministers, Revs. Wm. Hay and D. J. Brown remained with us two days after the conference was over, and did some very able preaching, and I hereby express my hearty thanks to the brethren for their very efficient help. Bro. E. C. DeJernett came and preached three very able and appropriate sermons, for which I desire to give him my hearty thanks also. Our town was most profoundly stirred on the subject of religion than it had been for years, and I trust the good which has been wrought will be under the influence of this revival power. I have raised my collections for church extension and foreign missions at some of my churches. The amount of the amounts assessed on both these claims as soon as possible. We expect to build one or two good churches this year. God bless the ADVOCATE and make it more useful in defending the grand truths of our holy Christianity. I came near forgetting to say that we had very interesting and useful meetings last Sunday evening, which our little people enjoyed very much. Let us seek to save the children.

—D. F. C. Timmons, Houston, May 21: I am at a loss to know just how to address this letter. I cannot say Mr. Editor, for the paper says you have not edited it. But you can do so well without an editor, what will you do when you find a man that will dare to undertake your cause? Our meetings have met and done their work. We rejoice to know that with the wondrous growth of our loved M. E. Church, South in the mind and heart of the board reaches out to a certain distance, and that distance is attained, immediately they go to work to make another gun that will throw bolts still farther. In this work of missions, the "Lord's will" ought to be gladly obeyed: "Now let the whole line advance." We rejoice to know that so many bishops are coming into Texas. A loyal and zealous minister, Bishop Duncan comes to the Texas Conference, and we are all glad here in Houston. It does seem as if every year, when the State ought to feel grateful for the presence of so many of our chief pastors among us. Bishop Duncan did us a grand and noble work here in this part of the year, when he recently visited. We shall warmly welcome him here again.

—Bishop Taylor, Bishop of Africa: What will Napoleon compare with Young J. Allen in faith and motive? When Napoleon started into Russia, some one advised him to go into China. "He would have lost too many of them." Dr. Allen does not talk that way. Tell us, Mr. ADVOCATE, does Dr. Allen go back to China, or has the church broken of the fetters?

The State capitol is dedicated at last. What a magnificent building it is! Only keeping with this grand State. I had the pleasure of visiting Austin during the dedication exercises. Some of the exercises it was not convenient for me to attend. My first dedication (?). For instance, I attended Bro. Pison's prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening and there was a fair attendance, and the meeting was a glorious one. Bro. Goodwyn, of Brenham, was at Austin in camp with the military. His large, partly ashen hair, his beautifully built body, his fitting black suit; the large black ostrich leather falling gracefully back over his hat, with all the other paraphernalia necessary to distinguish him as chaplain of one of the companies, made him one of the finest looking men on the ground. Some took him for the commander-in-chief of the whole business, while one not fully acquainted with history took him for Gen. Grant. The Doctor said that he had been so militant here of late that he almost forgot to be spiritual. What are the Methodist churches in Houston doing? Beginning with January the first, 1888, up to the present date, nearly five hundred persons have joined the Methodist churches (Methodist) in this city. Bro. Hendry has held a series of meetings, assisted by Bro. Collins and his wife, evangelists from Kentucky, during the present year. Thirty were added to his church. Bro. Green has also held a series of meetings, assisted by the above workers. Forty-two were added to his church. I have not held a series of meetings, but up to date thirty-six have united with the church by certificate and on profession. The assessments have all been advanced. The Sabbath-school work is encouraging. My Sabbath-school has already paid the home mission assessment, and some on the foreign. The week of prayer resulted in a little more than \$50.00 in cash, and enough subscribed to make it a hundred. The assessment for bishops has already been paid. Half of the church extension assessment collected. Children's Day was observed with some results. The Houston City Mission is doing well. Bro. Holt, the new missionary, is on the ground and at work. Methodism is doing a grand noble work, in Houston. Not all the members of the Methodist Churches here are what they might be. There are true men and women of God, however, that are nobly working for the salvation of souls.

Texas Christian Advocate.

Old and Young.

THE MORTGAGE.

We worked thro' Spring and Winter, thro' Summer and thro' Fall. But the mortgage worked the hardest and the steadiest of us all.

—WILL M. CARLTON.

WHY SHOULD I NOT ATTEND THE BALL-ROOM?

An excellent Christian young lady asked me a few years ago to give her what I regarded as the most conclusive reason why she or other young people should refuse when invited to attend dances, balls, etc.

L. D. SHAW.

THE SAILOR'S REBUKE.

"Good-by, little mother," said Harry Carter, a tall, blue-looking fisherman, as he folded in a close embrace the woman who had taught his infant lips to lisp the word "mother."

Mrs. Carter had, all her life, lived on the banks of the beautiful river that could be seen from the open door. Out of a large family all her sons had been fishermen, and all of her daughters had married men who followed the same calling.

and mother and son were parted—she in the solitude of her own room to offer up a prayer for him who was about to enter a life of danger, hardships, and temptations; he to appear before the captain of the vessel that was even then awaiting him.

It was not long before Henry Carter became convinced that the life he had chosen suited him. He had no fears of death, and in the wildest storm, as in the most intense calm, he went about his duties in a quiet, cheerful way that won the respect of those about him.

"Tired of the life already?" said the captain. "No," was the reply, "I like it better than I thought I should."

"I have only one fault to find with you as my superior officer. I have discovered that you do not speak with respect of your own Master, and it is only good servants who make good masters."

"But who is master of the waves on which your vessel rides, of the winds that toss it about as you would a feather? Who is master of the storms that make you tremble for its safety, of the thunder and lightning, of the earth on which you live and have your being? It is One!"

For a moment the two men looked at each other, and then they parted without a word. For three days the vessel went on her way without any sight of land, but on the fourth an outline appeared on the horizon that broadened and widened as they approached until unmistakable signs of active life were visible.

"Do you think," said the captain, "that with that ever before a man who earnestly wishes to live up to it, he might in time become a good servant?"

"Not in his own strength, but with the aid of Him who gave the command, he might."

"Would you be willing to continue in the service of a man who sought that aid, and who was endeavoring to make a good servant as well as a good master?"

Henry Carter looked his companion in the face a moment; a look that was understood as well as words; and the captain held out his hand, taking that of the sailor in a hearty grasp, said:

WHY YOUNG MEN LEAVE THE FARM.

In a country like ours, where men rise rapidly, there is a too general disposition to give undue emphasis to the learned professions and commercial pursuits, and to look with disfavor upon manual labor.

self; that where one man becomes rich by honorable methods ten thousand remain poor; that in the nature of things the average person can hope for nothing more than a mere competence, and that only by the sweat of his brow. We are reaping the legitimate result of this indiscriminate attempt to fire the mind of young America with lofty aspirations.

It is not strange that so many young men are deserting the farm; the only wonder is that so many yet remain. How many farmers are there who eat in their dining rooms when they do not have company; who always use the best they have for their own family; who plant flowers about their houses; who buy games for their children; who cultivate social life to the full extent of their opportunities; who do not run down farming as an occupation when seasons are unfavorable; who put on clean clothes after the day's work and pay special attention to the niceties of manner and appearance which give charm to family life; who purchase books and papers; who plan and execute pleasant surprises for the home circle; who encourage their sons to make a scientific study of farming; who give them a proprietary interest in the farm, and an opportunity now and then to see a little of the world? Is it to be wondered at that when these things are considered of but little moment young men turn with longing eyes to the cities?

CHURCH MUSIC.

An Eastern paper gives the following, which is a good and well deserved hit at a senseless practice among some singers:

An estimable Christian lady sends us the following truthful hit on choir singing, which we commend for general practice:

"Speaking of anthems reminds me of the story of two old British sailors who were talking over shore experience. One had been to a cathedral and had heard some very fine music, and was descending particularly upon an anthem which gave him much pleasure. His shipmate listened for awhile and then said: 'I say, Bill, what's an anthem?' 'What!' replied Bill, 'do you mean to say you don't know what a hantem is?' 'Not me.' 'Well, then, I tell yer. If I was to say to yer, 'Ere, Bill, give me that 'and-spike,' that would be a hantem. But was I to say: 'Bill—Bill—Bill—give—give—give me, give me that—Bill, give me, give me that hand—hand-spike—spike—Bill, give—give me that—that hand—hand-spike, hand—hand-spike, spike, spike, ab—men, ab—men; Bill, givemethandspike, spike, ab—men!' That would be a hantem."

This reminds us of an incident once reported from Baltimore, in which a congregation of colored people were the actors. The female singers were in the gallery, the males below. All ready, they began: Females: "I want a man—I want a man—I want a mansion in the skies." Responses by males: "Oh Lord sendal—sendal—send salvation down!" Yet such twaddle is in many places passed off for worship and divine service. Strange, is it not?

HOUSEKEEPING BOYS.

Louis Hall, in May Wide Awake. There were four boys in the family whose activity was exhausting. The mother was a wise little woman who believed that much ill-directed force might be utilized by a judicious distribution of labor, which would spare her nerves and increase the family comfort.

So the oldest boy washed dishes when he was just tall enough to wear his mother's apron tied around his neck. He swept, dusted, and even cooked a little. If storms or sickness kept them in the house they were given needles, thread and thimbles, and taught to replace buttons, and set at other slight repairing, which they learned to do quite skillfully.

When the third brother (who is the hero of this story) had grown to fit the apron, the first was honorably released. His deft-handed successor, more ambitious or more teachable, became the rarest of artists—a good plain cook who was welcome at campings out and other festivities of a Bohemian character. He was undaunted by biscuits and triumphant over steak. This "third brother" could also mend neatly, and even make his own neckties to afford himself more variety.

for the small family, and kept the house bright and tidy with an occasional day's help. When the right position was offered at last and the housekeeping fell again into natural channels, it was evident that a man could assist his own family without loss of dignity and at the same time avoid the discomfort, and perhaps debt, caused by additional cares while the real care-taker was unable to meet them.

In a partnership each member of the firm should be able to perform, or at least direct, the other's work; and there is no reason why a man should not understand some of the details of housekeeping, or a woman learn to drive a nail straight and use a saw if necessary.

HEART AND HAND.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton has been saying some very suggestive things about that event of all events, the "union of hearts and the union of hands."

"Marriage, it seems to me, should be waited for, not sought. Who knows round what corner his destiny may be hinged; at what unexpected turn he may come upon the face above all faces for him? To put aside, as far as possible, the thought of marriage until compelled to think of it by some strong and special attraction toward some special person is wiser than to be seeking in chance acquaintance the possible husband or wife. 'We shall meet the people who are coming to meet us,' no matter in what far-off land their journey toward us begins.

SHORT SERMONS FOR BOYS.

Most boys and girls do not like sermons—they say they are two long for their highnesses. Perhaps they will give food to think over, and must not be read too hastily.

A Swedish boy fell out of a window and was badly hurt, but with clenched lips, he kept back the cry of pain. The king, Gustavus Adolphus, who saw him fall, prophesied that that boy would make a man for an emergency. And so he did, for he became the famous General Bauer.

A boy used to crush the flowers to get color, and painted the white side of his father's house in Tyrol, with all sort of pictures, which the mountaineers gazed at as wonderful. He was the great artist Titian.

An old painter watched a little fellow who amused himself making drawings on his pots and brushes, easel and stool, and said: "That boy will beat me one day." So he did, for he was Michael Angelo.

A German boy was reading a blood and thunder novel. Right in the midst of it he said to himself: "Now this will never do. I get too much excited over it. I can't study so well after it. So here goes!" and he flung the book into the river. He was Fichte, the great German philosopher.

Do you know what these little sermons mean? Why, simply this, that in boyhood and girlhood are shown the traits for good or evil that make the man or woman good or not.

A GLAD FATHER.

"Charley," said the doctor to his bright little boy, six years old, "be a good boy to day and I shall be glad." "Yes, papa, Charley answered quickly, "a wise son maketh a glad father." The little fellow had learned the verse at Sunday-school, and he had looked into it and understood what it meant, and when the time came he used it. That is what all little people must do: keep their eyes and ears open to learn all they can, and then use it.

EVENINGS WITH THE CHILDREN.

The greater number of our evenings are spent quietly at home. Sometimes it requires an effort to sit quietly talking and playing with them when my work-basket is filled with unfinished work, and books and papers lie unread on the table; but as the years go by, and I see my boys and girls growing into home-loving, modest young men and maidens, I am glad that I made it my rule always to give the best of myself to my family.

There is only one time to begin to be a man and that is before you get to be a man. You will be and do after you get grown up just what you begin to be and do before you get grown up. An apple-tree does not suddenly begin to be an apple-tree after it is a few years old, but it is an apple-tree after that time because it had begun to be one before that time.

There is no sound! No apparition! And yet, we wake! We gasp for breath! A startling rasp is in the Throat! A tumult in the chest! What is it?

ASTHMA!

Have you suffered for years and found no relief? If so, you haven't tried



Asthma! It sounds, in a degree, as it feels. Its sillabance is as disagreeable to the ear as the disease to the parts affected. Its spasms are suffocating.

They wrench the briefest speech with wheeze and gasp, and turn the hours of repose to a period of torture and alarm. Let us examine the passages they obstruct. Imagine the wind-pipe to be prolonged, divided and subdivided into multitudinous of minute ramifications which penetrate every part of the lungs—each one terminating in an air cell. It commences as a ring structure and so, through the tubes, continues to the end. In the beginning the rings are hard, stiff cartilage, which in their extension towards the air cells grow flexible and conclude, in their minute tubes, in muscular fibres.

We are now prepared to understand the nature of the change in this part of the breathing organs which causes Asthma. On account of some disordered condition of the nervous system in general, and of the tissues of the respiratory organs in particular, the circular muscles of those fine tubes are thrown into a tonic spasm; that is, they are continuously contracted, like the muscles in the limbs during cramp. This spasmodic contraction produces an effect similar to that of a ligature tied more or less tightly around each of those minute tubes. This is an attack of Asthma.

The prevalent treatment of this disease consists in the administration of anti-spasmodics, which are principally powerful narcotics. Their action is to put to sleep or deaden the over-excited muscles with which they come in contact. Hence the sufferer is made to inhale narcotics, reduced to either vapor or smoke. So by partially deadening these muscles the spasm yields, the muscles relax, and a temporary relief comes to the sufferer. But what is the nature of this relief? Is it curative? No. Is it simply harmless? By no means. Some of the most of the drugs used if given to a well person, would cause Asthma. So the present relief is produced at the expense of future and greater suffering.

An enlightened treatment calls for a remedial action which will eradicate the proclivity to the spasmodic action of these muscles; not merely deaden the spasm temporarily and leave the predisposition as strong as ever. This we believe the Compound Oxygen will do in every case not spoiled by the vicious treatment to which we have referred.

That we have very good reasons for this belief is best evidenced by the experience of some of those who have found in our treatment a permanent cure. "CRASTON, Wise Co., Texas, Nov. 7, 1886. 'You have never asked any statement of my experience with your Treatment, but I feel it my duty to you and suffering humanity to tell you what it has done for me. I have delayed writing this in order not to be deceived myself or to deceive others, in announcing my cure over prematurely; but after waiting something over a year, without the slightest symptom of a return of asthma, I think that I may speak. I am now in good health; my weight is one hundred and fifty-six pounds, and my age forty-two. Nine years ago I began to have attacks of Asthma; I had tried fumigation and all the other domestic remedies that I could hear of, and the best physicians I could get, all with the same result—very little relief. My first year my sufferings increased; the whole winter either had to sit all night in a chair, or lie in bed all-four, as this was the only way I could breathe at all; had a terrible cough all the time, and had bad colds; was never without them in spite of the best care I could take. I had lost hope of being cured, and was so tired of suffering in the furnace of asthma, I remained in this way until the 5th week in September, my sister came to visit us, and knowing my conditions and my husband's afflictions, brought with her about one-third of a Treatment of Compound Oxygen for us to try, which we did. We began taking it according to directions; about the second inhalation I caused me to get hoarse, and to feel a soreness in my throat, and upper part of breast, which I continued to feel for several days. I began to improve, and so freely to breathe, that I wheezed out any effort at coughing as it would kill my mouth while asleep, and wake me, I kept free from any trouble, and I could breathe as freely as I could in my life. My little boy has been subject to sore throat all his life, and we give him the treatment by inhalation, and he has it no more. I never can begin to tell you how thankful I am for my cure. If you should wish to use this or any part of it, you are welcome to do so. With many good wishes for you, and thanks for your kindness I close. 'Gratefully yours, 'MRS. MARY M. HARRIS.'"

"DANVILLE, N. Y., July 21, 1886. 'I feel truly Compound Oxygen stood my life, and nearly four years have passed since I came to you in such a distressing condition, and to-day I can truly say I am entirely well and free from Asthma, and every symptom that pertains to it. 'Have had a bottle of the Treatment by inhalation as a pleasant reminder of its good work, but I do not expect to need it again. 'I am sincerely, 'MARY V. HEDGES.'"

"Now, after three years' trial of the Compound Oxygen Treatment, I can say that I think it has cured me of the asthma. It breaks up every cold, and it has done me so much good that I do not intend to be without it again. I am sure, if people only knew its value, every family would buy it. As it would save twice the amount that would be paid in doctors' bills. 'Miss EMILY ROBINSON, Keene, N. H.'"

"RUSHTON, La., March 3, 1887. 'I write for another bottle of your Compound Oxygen. I have used two bottles in the last two years, and find that I have been greatly benefited by its medical virtues. In fact I feel that my health is almost restored, as I wrote you in my first letter that I had suffered for several years with lung affection, asthma, bronchitis, etc.; also had a long spell of catarrhal fever which lasted me some forty or fifty days, just before I commenced your valuable remedy. I have been very slow to catch on to those cures, as we see so many humbugs and thousands advertised in the papers, but I can truthfully testify that your Treatment by inhalation has cured me of my asthma, and I might further state my general health has greatly improved. 'L. M. KING.'"

For further information as to the effects of the Compound Oxygen on Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Chronic and Nervous Disorders, send for the Brochure, an interesting book of 20 pages, published by DR. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1257 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., 391 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal., 58 Church Street, Toronto, Canada, which they will send free to those desiring it.

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Correspondence.

"PREACHERS' SALARIES."

In the ADVOCATE of May 3, is a criticism of my article on "Preachers' Salaries" by my good friend and brother, Dr. R. S. Finley.

It may be unwise to always tell the truth, but it cannot be seen just to do so when all the facts are given so that no false impression is made by that truth.

But the Doctor reaches the "rub" in the prorating business. As he seems not to understand me, I will proceed to explain, without quoting from his article or mine.

Once more: "The reader might infer that these presiding elders are gentlemen of leisure, and circuit preachers are the horny-handed workers of the conference; that the former get high pay and the latter are on the eve of starvation."

always loved my presiding elder as I would my own mother's son. I have said about as little in this article as I felt that I could say in justice to myself.

MISSIONARY MASS MEETINGS.

The Board of Missions of the North-west Texas Conference have just held their semi-annual meeting in Cisco.

At the last session of the Board the question of the missionary mass meeting was discussed extensively.

Have missionary prayer-meetings and missionary praise-meetings, as well as speeches. The preacher should be emphatically preacher in charge.

Brethren, you have placed us in the van of your enterprise. The zeal of God's house is consuming. These plans have been devised in the midst of prayers and praises to God.

"RIDE AND TIE." While reading Bro. W. Price's article on Supernumeraries, etc., certain facts were brought to my mind which I have observed for the last ten years.

position in the church. There are others whom I might refer to, if necessary. These are the poor men in the conference.

A LETTER TO A YOUNG PRESIDING ELDER.

This letter, from some one of our Bishops to some one of our presiding elders, is so full of good advice and wise suggestions, suppose you copy it in our ADVOCATE.

A more important office to connectional Methodism than that of presiding eldership would certainly be hard to find.

It seems that in East Texas they are having trouble, either real or imaginary, on this behalf; and as a remedy for this supposed evil, your correspondent suggests it as the duty of preachers and lay delegates to go to the presiding Bishop and demand the removal of what they consider an improper presiding elder.

My DEAR BROTHER:—Your card was received promptly, but official duties were urgent, and I have waited a moment of leisure to reply.

Study the duties of a presiding elder and preacher in charge, and the business of a quarterly conference, as laid down in the discipline; and let your administration be mild but firm on the basis of the law.

District Conferences. GALVESTON. On April 19, 1888, the Galveston District Conference convened at St. James' Church, in Galveston, Texas.

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is good. On several charges revival meetings have been held, the churches have been greatly blessed and a large number converted to God.

Brother C. C. Armstrong was present and did not fail to press the cause of missions.

The following brethren were elected delegates to the ensuing annual conference: Rev. J. J. Shirley, D. J. Parker, H. T. Compton and J. T. Huffmaster.

Pittsville was elected as the place for holding the next district conference.

A spirit of harmony prevailed over all of the sessions, and every one felt blessed in attending the conference.

The Dallas District Conference held its session in McKinney, May 17-20. Rev. R. M. Powers, the presiding elder, was in the chair.

The business transactions were harmonious and enthusiastic, and the religious services were eminently spiritual and profitable.

Our entertainment by the citizens was superb—could have been no better. There are thirteen charges in the district.

The Finance Committee reported the assessment for the preachers in charge to be \$8,276, and about thirty-two per cent of that amount paid to date.

In connection with the report on education \$195 in subscription was taken for the North Texas Female College.

A deep interest in extending the circulation of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE was manifested.

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CORPUS CHRISTI.

Corpus Christi District Conference met at Lagarto, May 10. Eight of the ten pastors in the district were present. Only one-half of the charges were represented by the laity.

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It will correct Acidity of the Stomach.

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START THE LIVER TO WORKING, WHEN ALL OTHER TROUBLES SOON DISAPPEAR.

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The Advocate should be in the home of every Methodist family in Texas; especially should its weekly visits cheer the households of those who are unable to pay for it. The names of several such persons are now in hand. To this end, an account has been opened, and contributions are solicited. All donations will be acknowledged through the Advocate.

REMITTANCE BY POSTAL NOTES. A remittance by postal note is but little, if any, safer than to enclose money in a letter. We cannot, therefore, be responsible for moneys sent by postal note. [See Publishers' Department, eighth page]. Remit by draft or postal money order. If neither can be had, then send by registered letter. The latter, however, is not a positive guarantee against loss.

CLEAN SPEECH.

Paul, in his letter to the Ephesian Church, uses moral teaching of the loftiest character. So intense a spiritual interest for his old pastoral charge seizes him while he is writing that he lays down his pen, falls upon his knees (Eph. iii: 14-21) and prays for a development of Christian experience in these Gentiles which appears fearful until at the close his burst of praise—"Unto Him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think"—reveals the apostle's estimate of Christ's power as it may manifest itself in purifying a human heart. In the fourth chapter he continues his practical exhortation, and among other excellent teaching he gives some admirable instruction in the right use of the tongue: "Let no corrupt communication," he says, "proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good, to the use of edifying, that it may minister grace to the hearers." And again, in the next chapter, "Neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not convenient." The language used in these quotations is as plain as it is pointed. There is no mistaking the meaning. Speech must be, if it meets the apostle's standard—

(1.) Not "corrupt," but (2) "good to the use of edifying," and capable of (3) "ministering grace to the hearers." Under the second injunction all "foolish talking" and "jesting" are ruled out. If these were the only expressions in the Word of God concerning sound speech, they would be ample to show what measure of excellence in this department the Divine mind has established for his saints; but they are but a few among the many that might be quoted. But is the apostle in earnest? Does he mean to say that Christians must not only not use dirty speech, but only the very cleanest and best—such as will edify and minister grace? "Corrupt" here means "rotten," and is used of decaying vegetables, and especially fish! Then the speech must not be, (1) vulgar in the sense of obscenity; (2) nor in the proper sense of that term, low or common. It is not meant that every one must use a stilted, high-sounding dialect, which is altogether offensive to good taste. Our admirable language is so full and the possibility of expression so broad under it, and the margin between the execrably low and the objectionably high so broad that no one who is not absolutely giddy need stagger off the wide highway of what may be called good. It must be granted that the path of the chaste and elegant is a narrow one and few comparatively find it; but we are not speaking of the elegant in writing so much as of pure and sweet and clean language as it is spoken by the tongue. (3.) Nor must it be damaging in its effect. It must minister grace to the hearers." The quality is exactly measured by St. Paul's terms. Would not this rule out three-fourths of the speech of the day? All slanderous, and in fact all useless talk, must go. How many men and women, too, would be made dumb? An asylum for that class of unfortunate would be needed in every county in the States.

The verse which follows adds an import to the teaching which is of the most solemn character: "And grieve not the Holy Spirit by whom ye are sealed unto the day of redemption." Chrysostom, Theophylact, Olausen and Alford all interpret this injunction as coupled with

what has gone before. The "grieving," therefore, is done by a sinful use of the tongue. May not many Christians find right here an answer to their oft-asked question: "Where is the blessedness I knew when first I saw the Lord?" Is it not possible that the temple of the Holy Ghost having become defiled He has withdrawn?

REACHING THE MASSES. The news from England is encouraging. From the papers we glean some facts in regard to the work across the waters. Methodism in England passed through a long period of stagnation, beginning about the year 1850. Ruts and red tape almost ruined the church. Spurgeon said the Methodists were dying of respectability. But a new movement has occurred. It is called "the forward movement." A few years ago Rev. Alexander Macaulay organized a class of evangelists who conducted missions in all parts of the country with remarkable success.

One of these, Rev. Thos. Cook, has during the last eight years, seen thirty thousand persons seeking salvation under his ministry. Rev. J. E. Clapham, another leader in the forward movement, is effecting a spiritual revolution in many places. To illustrate: An old chapel in Manchester that had been almost deserted has been refitted at a cost of \$200,000. It is now densely crowded at all services. All pew rents have been abolished. At the services short addresses are delivered, inspiring hymns are sung—the music is led by a band. Recently the throng has become so great that the committee in charge has rented a theatre with a seating capacity of six thousand, and it is crowded from floor to garret.

This attempt to adapt the services to the demand of the times has given them a congregation larger than Mr. Spurgeon has in his Metropolitan Tabernacle. The greatest work seems to have been done in London. After Mr. Wesley's death Methodism almost died out in that city. In 1850 there was scarcely any of it left. Twenty years ago William Arthur started a movement for the establishment of Methodist chapels. Sir Francis Lyceet subscribed \$250,000 to the enterprise. Since then, the Methodists have built eighty large churches and one hundred and fifty smaller ones in the city, at an aggregate cost of three million dollars. This work is in the suburbs, and mainly among the middle classes. In inner London, where, it is said, two million people live, Methodism was doing little until three years ago. Rev. Peter Thompson was appointed to a mission in an abandoned chapel. He began among the ragged, heathen children. There are now two thousand who attend regularly his children's services. He has also secured a notorious music hall, a very large building, for mission work. He has twelve young men, and as many young ladies, who help him in the work. A number of other buildings have been obtained. Many other missionaries are at work. Local talent, gifts and graces are utilized. One preacher, Rev. E. Scith, has established a church of more than five hundred members, where eighteen months ago Methodism barely existed, and religion was scarcely known.

In the meantime the Methodists have made an attempt in the West End, where the wealth and luxury caused a spiritual destitution as great as that of the poor and degraded in other parts of the city. Not to itemize, the reports indicate that this movement is as phenomenal as the others. In short, the English Methodists have waked up. They are at work. No dead formality for them. They have tried it. Saul's armor does not fit them. Tennyson's description of Maud illustrates their condition a few years ago:

Faithfully faintless, icily regular, splendidly null. Dead perfection, no more.

Now, Solomon's model woman, described in Proverbs xxxi, is the ideal that our British brethren seem to copy after.

A CARD FROM DR. LAFFERTY. I have before me your notice of the Nashville Advocate's assault upon my liberty of speech. There are only two paragraphs of my reply (a three-column editorial) quoted in the TEXAS ADVOCATE. Want of space forbids. The average Texas loves fair play; and if any preacher in the Lone Star State wants to hear what the "jumped on" party did say, he can get that copy of the "Old Richmond" by sending his address to me. JOHN J. LAFFERTY. Referring to the above, we wish to say that we did not intend to do Dr. Lafferty any injustice in our notice of the aforementioned controversy. We tried to represent both sides fairly. We thought the spirit of the Doctor's articles savored somewhat of revenge, and the style a trifle coarse, so we said the least of it. We so intimated in our comment. We not only do not object to the Doctor's independence, but admire it. It was not his going that we criticised, but the order of it. We have often thought that we needed within the bounds of Southern Methodism a sort of "desparado of the press." The editor of the "Old Richmond" unquestionably fills the bill. Unless, however, he is careful he may overdo the business. We hope the brethren will avail themselves of the offer and send for the issue mentioned in the card. By the way, the assistant editor of the Nashville Advocate has not replied to the charge of seeking the new position which Dr. Lafferty makes against him. He has neither denied nor explained it. What is the matter? Does he propose to

treat so grave an accusation with silent contempt? Or is he speechless? If he cannot get in a reply in the general organ, we offer him space in the TEXAS ADVOCATE. We think a card from the assistant editor would be in order.

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES.

The commencement season is on hand. Visions of bright faces and flowers loom up before us. Already the voice of eloquence and music breaks in upon our charmed ear. We congratulate the church upon the prosperity of our Texas schools and colleges, and hope that the approaching intellectual and social festivities will be more than ordinarily interesting. We notice below the dates of these commencements, as far as they have been furnished the ADVOCATE, and urge patrons and friends generally to attend: Alexander Institute commencement June 5-5; Chappell Hill Female College commencement 5-5; Central College commencement May 28; June 6. Waco Female College commencement June 5-12. Southwestern commencement June 1-5. Coronal Institute commencement June 8-13.

DR. LAFFERTY evidently thinks that editors elect ought to have a little more backbone, and Bishops "a thousand miles away" ought to get a little more slowly. We clip this paragraph from "The Old Richmond": "The TEXAS ADVOCATE is the organ of five conferences. The chiefs of these Texas Conferences meet and fix on a certain Pinson as the best man for the vacant editorship of their paper. Pinson, like 'Barkis, is willing.' A Bishop a thousand miles away forbids. Pinson submits to the 'godly judgment.' The wise, venerable and mighty sheiks of Texas Methodism wake up to find 'the little finger' of a Bishop stronger than their combined and best judgment for the interest of their loved church. In the face of this notable act of sacred Casarism, we are still for Bishops. Deliver us from mob rule."

ZION'S HERALD makes the following statement and comment: "The general reticence of the well-known candidates for the episcopacy on the question of the eligibility of women was rather amusing, as so many are known to be men of strong convictions on all matters of vital interest to the church and able in the declaration of their opinions. Better be yourselves noble Romans! The reason of your silence is too palpable. Have our readers ever seen a duplicate of the above on a small scale?"

OUR Northern Methodist brethren may not always spell Bishop with a big B, yet they have very clear ideas of the extent and force of the episcopal prerogatives. Witness the following from the Daily Advocate copied in Zion's Herald: "Bishops in the Methodist Episcopal Church have greater power than any other Protestant ecclesiastics. Their office is for life; to their discretion and will are committed the time and place of labor of two thousand ministers; and they have power to give, and to take from, two millions of Christians, their pastors. By utterances ex cathedra in the annual conferences, praising directly or by implication, condemning or blaming in a similar manner; by arbitrarily silencing timid men, or by playful references coming from a source so elevated, a Bishop may demean a member in the estimation of his brethren. It is the decision of the Bishop that ratifies and completes everything, and there is no power like unto it in Protestantism. If it had not grown slowly, it could not now be introduced. Its birth was a necessity; the character of the Bishops and the success of the system are its defense. Should it begin to fall, it will fall like a great building in an earthquake."

DR. HOWARD HENDERSON, in his letter to the Nashville Advocate of recent date, refers in glowing terms to Dr. Steel's fraternal address. We quote a passage from the letter: "His eulogy of Grant was as if he had transported the palms of the 'Sunny South' to lift their green tresses and rich fringes in the chill air of a lingering winter." Did the fraternal messenger go out of his way to eulogize the idol of the North? How could one manage to tie Grant on to either fraternity or organic union? Has he sought the spirit and "the twang" of Grady and Cable? This thing of attaching a representative of the New South to a man with his face to the future, is all stuff. The whole thing looks to us like conjuring with a popular name for applause. We hope that Wesley and Asbury were not thrust too far into the background.

BISHOP MERRILL said to the New England Southern Conference that he would be glad if New England would join the United States.

The above from one of our exchanges teaches us that sectionalism and provincialism are not confined exclusively to the Southern States. The editors of the Pacific Methodist evidently think "prudence the better part of valor." They do not propose to be mixed up among the warring editors. The following is decidedly pacific in its tone: "The Richmond and Nashville are waxing warm at each other over Publishing House matters. It seems to us that there is an overplus of personality of not a very pleasant nature, but we do not wish to be like the man that taketh a dog by the ears."

We print the following without giving any credit. Can our readers guess the name of the author? Is there not something unmistakable in the ring of this metal? "The 'visiting brother' at Nashville reports the Bishops all looking remarkable well, and Bishop McTeir clean shaven and in appearance several years younger. Good news to the church, but discouraging to the man on tip-toe for 'Dr. Luther's shoes.'"

SIA SEN ON, the Chinese delegate, voted to seat the women in the General Conference. Some one has suggested that he did so because he wore petticoats himself. "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."

THE M. E. General Conference adopted a change in the discipline relative to relations of church choirs to the government of the church. The present tendency to introduce operatic and other high-falutin music in church service was deprecated. By the change music committees are made amenable to the General Conference. All of which will do no good unless something can be done to impart an additional spiciness to pastors, which will enable them to boss choirs rather than become subordinate to them. How many funny things happen in churches and at conferences! Possibly laughing was intended to be a means of grace. The appended note from Times-Herald explains itself: "The situation was painfully uncomfortable to those who strove to be devout, when the clergyman opening the conference with prayer besought long and earnestly for a blessing upon Bishop Nindé—that he might be restored to health and permitted to come to the conference to share in the duties of his colleagues—when at the same time it was known to nearly all except the petitioner that Bishop

Nindé then sat on the platform. Bishop Andrews very happily relieved the assembly from the sense of embarrassment by saying that we had the promise that the Lord would hear before we asked, and then he introduced Bishop Nindé to the conference."

From an exchange we clip the three following items of news:

It is rumored that Miss Willard's name will be presented with which to defeat James M. Buckley for editor of the Advocate. If such folly is indulged in it will not succeed, nor can I believe that splendid woman could be made a party to it. A resolution suggesting a commission of seven ministers and six laymen, to confer with a similar one to be appointed by the Church, South, to consider organic union and report a plan therefor to the respective General Conferences succeeding our church, was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church, and a sub-committee has reported favorably thereon to the general conference. A resolution suggesting Charleston, S. C., as the seat of the next General Conference excited much merriment. The next General Conference will probably be held in St. Louis. No General Conference of the M. E. Church has ever been held west of the Mississippi.

The proposition to run Miss Willard against Dr. Buckley is the legitimate fruit of the sentimentalism and fanaticism which would put women in the pulpits and in the conferences. The appointment of the commission will prove a work of supererogation. It will take something more than a ripple of merriment to disturb the equilibrium of the "Queen City" by thesea.

The startling statement is made that eight thousand out of the twelve thousand saloon keepers of New York City have been in prison for crime. But is the statement startling after all?

THE ADVOCATE is pleased to know that the efforts to send out a good paper each week are appreciated. A subscriber who has taken the paper for years, now a resident of Houston, says:

I want to congratulate you on your marked success in making a splendid paper without an editor. That seems to be a new thing under the sun, and merits commendation. Our paper is a success, with or without an editor. It should have at least double its present patronage, and, I hope, will speedily secure it. Rev. B. R. Bolton, of Crockett station, is even so bold as to make a nomination: We do not know who the present editor of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is, but we know his election at the next meeting of the Board.

Brother, his name is "Many."—ADVOCATE. It seems difficult for our friends of the M. E. Church to fully recover from the results of their political manipulations just at the close of the year. In the ballots for Bishops last Wednesday palpable evidences were found that somebody was "repeating."

The Independent says: "Miss Frances E. Willard says that the doll teaches little girls to be vain of dress. We thought it taught them to be motherly, an instinct which stands in too much danger of suppression. We vote for the doll." We give the above our unequalled indorsement. If Miss Willard and her associates had meddled less with woman's suffrage, political conventions and General Conferences, and more with dolls and babies, it would have been infinitely better, both for themselves and their country.

The independent objects as follows to Gov. Hill's veto of the Crisby High License Bill: "As to Gov. Hill's veto, it is simply shameful. We would like to treat it with respect for the sake of the office from which it came; but it deserves nothing but reprobation. It is a plea for the saloon, a bid for the political support of the slums. It outrages public opinion, mocks the public conscience, and insults the public intelligence. The bill was passed in response to the demand of the decent people of the State; it is vetoed in response to the demand of the saloons and the slums. If there is no better use for the office of Governor than to put such men as David B. Hill into it, it had better be abolished for the honor of the State."

DR. J. M. THORNTON was elected by the M. E. General Conference as Missionary Bishop to China. Sia Sax Oung, delegate from the Foo Chow Conference, opposed the election of a Missionary Bishop.

REV. J. O. SHUMPERT, colored delegate from Columbus, Miss., offered a resolution asking the M. E. General Conference to reaffirm its decision and ruling that in the Methodist Church the color line was no bar to holding office. It was unanimously adopted. In this the body reminds one somewhat of figures: It is not often they get away from the truth, but occasionally it will happen.

The National Convention of the Equal Rights party, in session last week at Des Moines, Ia., nominated Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood for President and Alfred I. Love for Vice-President. Every State except South Carolina and every Territory except Idaho, was represented.

If the W. C. T. U. of Texas had waited a while it could have indorsed Mrs. Lockwood and Mr. Love for President and Vice-President.

The idea of the women folks who plead for woman's rights was expressed by the vote of one of them at the recent Equal Rights Party Convention: She wanted to nominate Fannie Folsom Cleveland for President and Grover Cleveland for the second place on the ticket.

At the Equal Rights National Convention some of the women delegates were angry because of the absence of an elevator, and said they would not walk up to rights of stairs even to vote for a president. Now here is another obstacle to woman suffrage. Why, on one occasion, the writer climbed a ladder to reach a ballot-box! Think of women climbing a ladder to vote!

THE Northern Presbyterian General Assembly recommends that church membership be denied to all liquor dealers.

GEN. PHIL SHERIDAN is dying. A report of his condition says: "Fine medical treatment and the best modern appliances are all that keep Gen. Sheridan alive at this hour. Even the able corps of physicians around the bedside have no hope of prolonging life beyond the span of a single day."

OUR German fellow (?) citizens do not come all to the United States when they come to the United States. Their hearts remain with their German institutions, one of which is a disregard of God's day. Witness the following as last Sunday's program of the Malfest at Dallas: "Reception of visiting societies on arrival of trains. Festival will begin at 1 p. m. with singing by the president, Mr. L. F. Hoinsy, singing by the Frohsinn; German oration by Ben Fabian; music; general amusements for young and old; gymnastic exercises; performance on the trapez and slack wire walking by Miss May and Master Buddy Meley. At 5:30 p. m.—Pyramids and tableaux, Bengal lights and pyrotechnic display."

REV. JOHN R. PAXTON, during the discussion in the Northern General Assembly (Presbyterian) sent organic union, referred to the fraternal feeling engendered by the presence

of the Southern delegates. During his remarks he said: "Silence at this time is golden. \* \* \* There stands the negro—and may God curse the day when he came from Africa's sunny strand." The Assembly broke into a perfect storm of hisses, and the Moderator broke his gavel trying to suppress them. Dr. P. subsequently explained that what he meant was that "the negro had been stolen from his home, sold into slavery and robbed of his heritage."

A MR. JOE KINGSLEY died at Corsicana last week. He was a prominent Knight of Ylthias. His wife was a Catholic, and just before her husband's death sent for a priest, who administered to him "the last sacrament." When the K. of P. began to make preparations to bury him, the priest informed them that he could only be buried according to the rites of the church, and if they attended the funeral it must be as private citizens, and not as an order in uniform. The Catholics held that the "last sacrament" made him a member of that church. As a consequence the K. of P. refused to pay the funeral expenses.

In the election for editor (or address) of the Christian Advocate, New York, Dr. Buckley had a "competitress" in the person of Miss Frances E. Willard, one of the rejected lady lay-men." Dr. B. received 395 votes and Miss Frances 105. Mrs. Cady Stanton was not nominated.

It will be remembered that Dr. Woodrow was tried by the Presbytery of Augusta, Ga., on charges the substance of which was: "For teaching and promulgating opinions and doctrines in conflict with the sacred Scriptures, as interpreted in the confession of faith and the larger and shorter catechisms of the Westminster Assembly, in that the said James Woodrow, on the 7th day of May, 1884, in an address on 'Evolution,' delivered before the Alumni Association of the Columbia Theological Seminary, and in the Southern Presbyterian newspaper of August 31, 1884, Aug. 28, 1884, and Oct. 15, 1888, and in speeches, etc., and in articles published in the Southern Quarterly Review of January, 1885, did teach and promulgate that the body of Adam was probably the product of evolution from the body of some lower animal." The charges were not sustained. Dr. Adams immediately gave notice that he would complain to the synod of Georgia of this verdict which he did in November, 1886. This complaint took some time to try, and the religious and secular papers of the country were filled with it. The synod sustained the complaint, for the reason that the finding and judgment of the Presbytery of Augusta were contrary to the evidence and the law. Dr. Woodrow immediately gave notice that he would complain to the highest body of the church, the General Assembly. This complaint came up for consideration last week in the Southern General Assembly in session at Baltimore, and when a vote was reached, thirty-four votes were cast to sustain Dr. Woodrow's complaint, and 169 against.

The fires of patriotism still burn in the heart of ex-President Jefferson Davis, though age and bad health are fast enfeebling his physical frame. In his letter to the Ladies' Confederate Monument Association of Mississippi, assigning ill-health as a cause for not accepting their invitation to be present at Jackson on the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the Confederate monument, May 30, occurs this language: "The monument will be the first erected by Mississippi to her sons, who at the call of their mother forgot all selfish care and went forth, if need be to die, for her cause. This omission cannot be ascribed to the absence of meritorious claims to such considerations, for Mississippians have never been of the war party in peace nor of the peace party in war. It was the patriotic infidelity of our State, when population was mainly confined to a few river counties, an Indian war, with its characteristic ferocity, was ravaging the frontier. At the cry of the helpless, the Mississippians rushed to arms, though few and ill prepared for war. Among the earliest of my memories was the grief of our people because of the massacre at Fort Mims, where many of our neighbors died in the fulfillment of that noblest motive of human action which causes one to give his blood and treasure for the rights of his fellow men. At the cry of the helpless, the Mississippians sent a requisition for the instruction of the rising generation commemorates this event, and honor and glory are not devoted to the Southern history. At Pensacola, Fort Mims, and in the battle of New Orleans, Mississippi bore an honorable part. Your monument is not a monument of blood, but of the heroism of the leader of the Mississippi Dragoons, whose conduct in the battle of New Orleans was commended in general orders. At a point in the course he faced all dangers for troops to serve in the war between the United States and Mexico, the difficulty was not to get the requisite number of companies, but to discriminate among those offering in excess of the number which would be received. An attempt was made to build a monument to the hero who died in a foreign land, but it failed. If asked why, the reason is on the surface. It was not woman's work. Daughters of Mississippi, you have labored in the cause of righteousness, which only can deny whose soul is devoid of patriotism and who, in his country's strife, could give aid and comfort to the enemy. It would have been great gratification to use to stand among the survivors of Mississippi's army and, in laying the cornerstone of the monument to their deceased comrades, to recall their virtues and mingle their attributes of hero and saint under this definition. Please be assured that in spirit I shall be with you, and for the zeal with which you have faced all discouragement and the devotion you have shown to the purpose which had only its merits for its reward, I pray you to accept from the most fervent of his heart the thanks of an old Mississippian."

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The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Waco, passed the following on the temperance question: Resolved, That among the inalienable rights of man enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and not liberally construed, is the right of happiness, and since it is beyond controversy that the traffic in intoxicants as a beverage destroys life, liberty and happiness; it subverts our personal liberty and inalienable rights, and ought, therefore to be forever prohibited. Resolved, It being admitted that the said liquor traffic is evil and only evil in its tendency, and no right-thinking and candid man, be he saint or sinner, will deny this fact, to license such traffic; then, whether the license fee be high or low, must be wrong. It is, in fact a crime and a disgrace to the boasted civilization of the nineteenth century. To license it is to make lawful that which God has made unlawful.

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Resolved, That the manufacture of and the dealing, and also the use as a beverage of intoxicating liquors is inconsistent with the Christian character and those who thus dishonor the Christian profession deserve and should receive church discipline. Resolved, That we, as a committee from the Southern Assembly, as expressed in the report submitted, and that while it would be premature and improper to accept the report as the definitive form of union, this assembly declares its hearty approval of all answers in the committee's report touching the various questions submitted to it by the committee of the Southern Assembly. Furthermore, the General Assembly expressed the hope that the fraternal spirit that had been manifested in these centennial days might prove the beginning of more cordial fellowship and co-operation between the two assemblies of the Presbyterian Church. It was recommended that the Committee of Conference appointed last year be continued with the addition of five members to confer with any similar committee that might be appointed by the Southern Assembly respecting the co-operation of the two branches of the church. The report

concluded by declaring that this co-operation in its fullest sense could be accomplished only by organic union, and expressed the fullest confidence in the brethren of the Southern Assembly. Dr. Young had scarcely finished reading the report than a score of voices moved its adoption, and there was visible excitement among the commissioners and auditors. A single member was seen struggling for recognition in the body of the hall, but he was unable to make himself heard and a mighty volume of eyes answered the moderator's question. That settled it, and the stated clerk, Rev. William H. Roberts, immediately telegraphed the action to the Southern General Assembly at Baltimore.

A "DEMOCRAT" in the Dallas News asks: "For what purpose was the late convention at Fort Worth called?" The answer might have been: To enable certain railroad attorneys to divide the so-called Democratic party and make it easier of capture by monopoly. The Dallas News, a leading monopoly organ, says: "It is the subject of street comment that the self-sacrificing spirit of true Democrats was beautifully illustrated the other day at Fort Worth when the Committee on Platform, eight out of ten of whom were either national bankers or national bank directors, put in a blank denouncing national banks as being undemocratic. "The Fort Worth Convention recommended the Hon. R. Q. Mills for Vice-President. The Honorable Mr. Mills is not the man to imagine for a moment that the convention did not 'do itself proud.' "The Northern M. E. General Conference adopts the following as the platform of that church on the liquor question, and it is ordered unalterably in the Discipline of 1886. We are unalterably opposed to the enactment of laws that propose by license, taxing or otherwise to regulate the drink traffic, because they provide its continuance and afford no protection against its ravages. We hold that the proper attitude of Christians toward the traffic is one of uncompromising opposition, and while we do not presume to dictate to our people as to their political affiliation, we do express the opinion that they should not permit themselves to be controlled by party organizations that maintain their interests in the interests of the liquor traffic. We advise members of the church to aid in the enforcement of such laws as do not legalize or enforce the manufacture and sale of intoxicants to be used as beverages, and to this end we favor the organization of law and order leagues wherever practicable. We proclaim as our motto voluntary total abstinence from all intoxicants as the true ground of personal temperance and complete legal prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks as the duty of civil governments. There is a dispute as to who formulated the Prohibition plank in the late Fort Worth Convention. It was evidently the work of an experienced platform-maker, inasmuch as it is susceptible of several constructions—open at both ends and adjustable in the center, so to speak. BISHOPS elected by the M. E. Church: R. M. J. Vincent, of Rock River Conference; J. W. Fitzgerald, of New Jersey Conference; Rev. J. W. Joyce, of Ohio; Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman. Perhaps the "baby's new tooth" prevented some delegates attending the convention that nominated Mrs. Lockwood for President, but they voted by proxy; while others so taken up, may be, with the week's wash, forgot even to sign their ballots, but the Secretary of the convention guessed at them from the postmark. So all were counted. These women folks are made of the sort of election material that will never waste a vote because of trifles. The Northern General Conference elected Chaplain C. C. McCabe as one of its three Missionary Secretaries by a vote of 35 out of a total of 415. J. O. Peck and A. B. Leonard were the other two. DR. A. J. KYNETT was re-elected Corresponding Secretary of the M. E. Board of Church Extension, an office which he has held for twenty-one years. The General M. E. Conference elected J. Hurlbut Secretary of the S. S. Union and Tract Society; Dr. Mendenhall, editor of the Methodist Review; J. H. Bayless, editor of the Western Christian Advocate; (After the battle-mother-Bloody-shirt.) A. E. Edwards, editor of the Northern Christian Advocate; J. M. Phillips and S. H. Hunt, Book Agents for New York; Earl Cranston and W. P. Stowe as Western Book Agents. At a reception given the Northern Presbyterian Assembly last Thursday at Overbrook, the commissioners of the Southern Assembly, and President and Mrs. Cleveland were in attendance. In a speech made by the President, after reminiscences touching his rearing under Presbyterian influences, he said: "I am here to greet the delegates of the two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church. One is called North and the other South. The subject is too deep and intricate for me, but I cannot help wondering why this should be. These words, so far as they denote separation and estrangement, should be obsolete. In the councils of the nation, and in the business of the country, they no longer mean reproach and antagonism. Even soldiers who fought for the North and the South are restored to fraternity and unity. This fraternity and unity is taught and enjoyed by our church. When shall she herself be united with all the added strength and usefulness that harmony and union insure?"

PERSONALS. Bishop W. W. Duncan has returned home from his arduous labors in Texas. The commencement sermon for Central College, Fayette, Mo., will be preached by Dr. B. M. Messick, June 3. Rev. John L. Teague, who was for some time a member of Holston Conference, and now a student at the Vanderbilt University, goes to Frederick City station, Baltimor



Texas Christian Advocate

CLEAR AND MEND THE MEADOWS.—This is the season to clear all stones and rubbish from meadows, and also to mend bare places. There are many meadows which have partly run out, and yet that cannot be conveniently plowed. They can often be brought to good condition with a little grass seed and a dressing of manure...

Showing how Unkind Husbands Can Be: "I don't understand," said Mrs. Youngmother, "why that baby won't go to sleep. Here I have been sitting and singing to him for the last hour, and yet he keeps crying, and seems just as wide awake as ever."

Prickly Ash Bitters is an unfailing cure for all diseases originating in biliary derangements caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries. It is sold by all druggists. One hundred doses one dollar.

An Artist's Dream Broken: "That farm scene you sent me has been asked by the indignant artist, 'is valued at \$500. It is generally considered a fine painting. Allow me to ask you if you are familiar with works of art?'"

Constance—Did he tell you that? Why Clara, I don't see how you could have listened to him. Clara—Well, you know, dear, he said it in French. Constance—Oh? That's different.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup for Chills and Fever is a certain cure and pleasant to take. See testimonial in this paper.

Robert (who was at the office late last night)—My dear, have you seen anything of my boots? She (sweetly)—Yes, love, they are under the pillow.

We take pleasure in calling attention of our readers to the card of JESSE FRENCH "Piano and Organ Co., Nashville, Tenn. One of the largest and most responsible music houses in the United States. You can deal as safely with them by letter as if in person."

Dr. L. Whitaker says that while practicing medicine at San Gabriel, Burnett Co., Texas, he cured a very severe and long-standing case of Gravel with MORLEY'S BI-CHLORIN.

At an examination for teachers in Georgia, one of the candidates was asked to write down the gradation of that state. His answer was as follows: "The chief products are agriculture, turpentine, railroads, lumber and grade deal of merchandise business."

FOR FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.—Those whose flocks are scourged with this dread disease are advised that the most effective remedy is blue vitriol (sulphate of copper). It is of primary importance that all scraps and shells of horns rendered useless should be cut away to the healthy tissues.

From the Herald of Faith, St. Louis, Missouri, August 15, 1887. Referring to Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria, the business manager of the Herald of Faith says that he had used this medicine in a personal trial, and was speedily cured of an unpleasant intermittent fever.

Henry J. Tilford and Robert J. Tilford, members of the distillery firm Bartley, Johnson & Co., of Louisville, Ky., have been dropped from the rolls of the First Christian Church of that city on account of being engaged in the whiskey business.

Many Wives' Early Morning Search: Husband (in the early morning)—What are you going through my pockets for, my dear? Wife—A little change, John. Husband—Have you no money of your own? Wife—Yes, but it is so much easier to find a man's pocket, John, than a woman's.

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware: An immense stock of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, and Silverware always on hand.

Optical Department: In charge of the well-known optician, W. Bohne, complete the largest assortment of Spectacles and Artificial Human Eyes in the South.

Repairing of Jewelry and Watches: A SPECIALTY. Goods Sent C. O. D. Send for Catalogue and Price Lists.

A. B. CRISWOLD & CO., 119 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA. Reference—Publishers of this paper.

"Speaking about clubs," remarked Mr. Cumso, who has just been elected a member of the Manhattan Club, "they are the sign posts of civilization. You never hear of savages forming themselves into societies for mutual improvement and pleasure."

"Here, waiter! what kind of pie do you call this?" "Apple pie, sir." "But there is nothing in it." "Excuse me, sir, but we use evaporated apples in all our pies."

It is announced that a syndicate with \$100,000,000 of British capital has been formed to undertake immense railway projects in Brazil.

PATENTS OBTAINED AND CONDUCTED. KNIGHT BROS., cor. Broadway and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo. Established 1844.

J. H. GIBBS, M. D., practice limited to the treatment of the diseases of the EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

J. C. GEBHART, M. D., THE SPECIALIST. Formerly of Hot Springs, Ark. Office, 732 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

DALLAS DENTAL PARLORS. P. CHEANEY, D. D. S., Prop'r., 709 1/2 RING ST., DALLAS, TEX. Call for telephone, and make appointments in order to have time reserved for you.

Church Notices. Table listing church services and events for various denominations including Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal churches across different districts.

THE Plan of Episcopal Visitation for 1888. FIRST DISTRICT—BISHOP HENDRIX. Denver Conference, Bishop, Colo., Aug 1-2.

SECOND DISTRICT—BISHOP GRANBERY. Brazil Missionary Conference, San Paulo, Brazil, July 1-10.

THIRD DISTRICT—BISHOP GALLOWAY. Montana Conference, Butte City, Mont., July 25-28.

FOURTH DISTRICT—BISHOP M'VEIGH. Western Virginia Conference, Phillip, W. Va., July 25-28.

FIFTH DISTRICT—BISHOP WILSON. Japan Mission Conference, Yokohama, Japan, Sept 10-15.

SIXTH DISTRICT—BISHOP HARGROVE. Boston Conference, Asheville, N. C., Oct 3-13.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—BISHOP KEY. Indian Mission Conference, White River, Ind., Indian Territory, Aug 1-10.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—BISHOP DEAN. Mexican Border Missionary Conference, Del Rio, Texas, Aug 1-10.

NINTH DISTRICT—BISHOP KENNEDY. Tennessee Conference, Fayetteville & Tenn. Oct 1-10.

TENTH DISTRICT—BISHOP WALKER. North Carolina Conference, Raleigh, N. C., Nov 2-10.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—BISHOP WALKER. Louisiana Conference, New Orleans, La., Dec 9-15.

Twelfth DISTRICT—BISHOP WALKER. Texas Conference, Huntsville, Texas, Nov 2-10.

Thirteenth DISTRICT—BISHOP WALKER. South Georgia Conference, Eastman, Ga., Dec 12-15.

Fourteenth DISTRICT—BISHOP WALKER. Tennessee Conference, Fayetteville & Tenn. Oct 1-10.

Fifteenth DISTRICT—BISHOP WALKER. North Carolina Conference, Raleigh, N. C., Nov 2-10.

Sixteenth DISTRICT—BISHOP WALKER. Louisiana Conference, New Orleans, La., Dec 9-15.

Seventeenth DISTRICT—BISHOP WALKER. Texas Conference, Huntsville, Texas, Nov 2-10.

Eighteenth DISTRICT—BISHOP WALKER. South Georgia Conference, Eastman, Ga., Dec 12-15.

VICTORIA DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Edna, at Edna, June 10, 11, 12. Moulton, at Waunder, June 10, 11, 12.

ALPHRUP DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Leeburg, at Pleasant Grove, June 10, 11, 12. Wiansboro, at Forest Home, June 10, 11, 12.

GRANBURY DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Kopper, at Andrews Chapel, June 7, 8, 9. Porter's School, at Granbury, June 7, 8, 9.

PARIS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Boston, at Paris, June 10, 11, 12. Detroit, at Paris, June 10, 11, 12.

SAN SABA DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Liano, at San Saba, June 10, 11, 12. Oxford, at San Saba, June 10, 11, 12.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Millspic, at Mineral Wells, June 2, 3, 4. Weatherford, at Silver Creek, June 2, 3, 4.

ABILENE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Buffalo Gap, at Huff Creek, June 2, 3, 4. District Conference, at Huff Creek, June 2, 3, 4.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Jefferson, at Jefferson, June 10, 11, 12. Linden, at Jefferson, June 10, 11, 12.

CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Laredo, at Corpus Christi, June 10, 11, 12. San Diego, at Collins, June 10, 11, 12.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. North Houston, at Pleasant Valley, June 9, 10, 11. Decker, at Georgetown, June 9, 10, 11.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Gainesville, at Gainesville, June 10, 11, 12. Marrysville, at Gainesville, June 10, 11, 12.

WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Waxahachie, at Waxahachie, June 10, 11, 12. Salado, at Waxahachie, June 10, 11, 12.

TYLER DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Tyler, at Tyler, June 10, 11, 12. Houston, at Tyler, June 10, 11, 12.

SAN ANGELO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. San Angelo, at San Angelo, June 10, 11, 12. Roswell, at San Angelo, June 10, 11, 12.

WACO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Waco, at Waco, June 10, 11, 12. Killeen, at Waco, June 10, 11, 12.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Austin, at Austin, June 10, 11, 12. Ft. Worth, at Austin, June 10, 11, 12.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. San Antonio, at San Antonio, June 10, 11, 12. Sabel, at San Antonio, June 10, 11, 12.

EL PASO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. El Paso, at El Paso, June 10, 11, 12. El Paso, at El Paso, June 10, 11, 12.

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. San Augustine, at San Augustine, June 10, 11, 12. Naogoches, at San Augustine, June 10, 11, 12.

REYNOLDS DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Reynolds, at Reynolds, June 10, 11, 12. Reynolds, at Reynolds, June 10, 11, 12.

PARIS DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Paris, at Paris, June 10, 11, 12. Paris, at Paris, June 10, 11, 12.

GRANBURY DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Granbury, at Granbury, June 10, 11, 12. Granbury, at Granbury, June 10, 11, 12.

WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Waxahachie, at Waxahachie, June 10, 11, 12. Waxahachie, at Waxahachie, June 10, 11, 12.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Marshall, at Marshall, June 10, 11, 12. Marshall, at Marshall, June 10, 11, 12.

TERRELL DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Terrell, at Terrell, June 10, 11, 12. Terrell, at Terrell, June 10, 11, 12.

GATESVILLE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Gatesville, at Gatesville, June 10, 11, 12. Gatesville, at Gatesville, June 10, 11, 12.

SAN MARCOS DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. San Marcos, at San Marcos, June 10, 11, 12. San Marcos, at San Marcos, June 10, 11, 12.

MEETINGS ON EMBERSON CIRCUIT. Frisco, (Par's Prairie), June 27, at night. Hogov, (Saunders Prairie), July 4, at night.

CAVERT DISTRICT. The district conference for Calvert district will convene at Bronson, at 9 o'clock a. m., July 26, 1888.

GATSVILLE DISTRICT. The Gatsville district conference will convene at Ireddell, Bosque county, Texas, Wednesday, July 4, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

ABILENE DISTRICT. The Abilene district conference will convene at Abilene, Thursday, June 14, at 9 o'clock a. m.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT. The Jefferson district conference will convene at Jefferson, June 10, 11, 12.

CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT. The Corpus Christi district conference will convene at Corpus Christi, June 10, 11, 12.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT. The Georgetown district conference will convene at Georgetown, June 10, 11, 12.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT. The Gainesville district conference will convene at Gainesville, June 10, 11, 12.

WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT. The Waxahachie district conference will convene at Waxahachie, June 10, 11, 12.

TYLER DISTRICT. The Tyler district conference will convene at Tyler, June 10, 11, 12.

SAN ANGELO DISTRICT. The San Angelo district conference will convene at San Angelo, June 10, 11, 12.

WACO DISTRICT. The Waco district conference will convene at Waco, June 10, 11, 12.

AUSTIN DISTRICT. The Austin district conference will convene at Austin, June 10, 11, 12.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT. The San Antonio district conference will convene at San Antonio, June 10, 11, 12.

EL PASO DISTRICT. The El Paso district conference will convene at El Paso, June 10, 11, 12.

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT. The San Augustine district conference will convene at San Augustine, June 10, 11, 12.

REYNOLDS DISTRICT. The Reynolds district conference will convene at Reynolds, June 10, 11, 12.

PARIS DISTRICT. The Paris district conference will convene at Paris, June 10, 11, 12.

GRANBURY DISTRICT. The Granbury district conference will convene at Granbury, June 10, 11, 12.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Marshall, at Marshall, June 10, 11, 12. Marshall, at Marshall, June 10, 11, 12.

TERRELL DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Terrell, at Terrell, June 10, 11, 12. Terrell, at Terrell, June 10, 11, 12.

GATESVILLE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Gatesville, at Gatesville, June 10, 11, 12. Gatesville, at Gatesville, June 10, 11, 12.

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"Ah, sir, art has made enormous strides in this country during the last ten years." "Yes," replied the gentleman addressed, "so enormous, in fact, that though I have been in this country for eighteen months, I have not yet come across a single footprint."

The new Inman steamship, the City of New York, is warranted by her builders to be unshrinkable. That is, one condition laid down in the contract by the company was that she should be unshrinkable, although she is of iron and has a capacity of 10,500 tons.

CURE FOR THE DEAF. PEER'S PATENT IMPROVED OPERATED EAR DRUM PERFECTLY RESTORES HEARING. It is a simple, safe, and reliable cure for deafness.

NOTICE! NOTICE! THE GULLETT GIN CO., AMITE, LA. HIGHEST AWARD, GOLD MEDAL FOR "Light draft, best sample and general utility" at the World's Cotton Centennial Exposition.

THE BUYER'S GUIDE is issued 27 times each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries of the necessities of life.

WOOD'S LADIES' BLACKING. Restores original luster and finish to the shoe. Only dressing that will produce a finish without shrinking, cracking, or hardening the leather.

BAILEY'S LIGHT-SPREAD REFLECTOR. A wonderful LIGHTING CHURCHES, Halls, and Buildings. It is a simple, safe, and reliable lighting system.

LADIES' STOPPED FREE. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. It is a simple, safe, and reliable nerve restorer.

PASTOR'S MEMORANDUM BOOK. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. SHAW & BLYLOOK, Dallas.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RY. THE GREAT—NORTH & SOUTH TRUNK LINE. It is the Thoroughfare of Travel between Central and Southwest Texas to All Points North, East and West.

Double daily service of elegant Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Cars between San Antonio and Kansas City and St. Louis. Don't be deceived, but call for your ticket via the Missouri Pacific Railway.

For any desired information, tickets, map, folders, etc., call on E. P. TURNER, Ticket Agent, Dallas, Texas.

Northern Texas Pass, Agent, Dallas, Texas. B. W. McCULLOUGH, General Pass and Ticket Agent, Dallas.

THE GREAT POPULAR ROUTE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST. Short Line to New Orleans and all points in LOUISIANA, NEW MEXICO, CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA.

FAVORITE LINE TO THE North, East & Southeast. Double daily line of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis via the IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

See that your tickets read via TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY. For Maps, Time Tables, Tickets, Rates, and all required information, call on or address any of the Ticket Agents, or E. P. TURNER, Ticket Agent, Dallas, Texas.

Traveling Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas. B. W. McCULLOUGH, General Ticket and Pass Agent, Dallas, Texas. Genera Manager, Dallas, Texas.

\$5 to \$9 a day. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE. Lines as well as ever was in my life. No woman who suffers as I did, ought to let an hour pass before procuring this wonderful remedy.

The death is announced in New York City of Edward Hamilton Davis, A. M., M. D., in his seventy-seventh year.

How to Reduce Your Expenses. You can do it easily, and you will not have to deprive yourself of a single comfort or the contrary, you will enjoy life more than ever.

Little Dick (to himself)—Dirty dog, dirty dog, liar, dirty dog, dirty—Mother—Horror! Dick, what are you saying? "I wish I were wanted to be a great man, and I am practicing for the United States Senate."

What in the world has happened to you since the last time I saw you? asked one lady of another, when they met on the street the other day. "I can't understand it. Then you were pale, haggard and low-spirited, and I remember you said that you had nearly died."

How to Reduce Your Expenses. You can do it easily, and you will not have to deprive yourself of a single comfort or the contrary, you will enjoy life more than ever.



