

# The Texas Christian Advocate.

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## Texas Christian Advocate.

### CALL FOR THE DEEP-HARBOR CONVENTION.

[Issued by the Governor of Colorado.]  
STATE OF COLORADO, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, DENVER, COLORADO, July 28, 1888.—I have the honor to invite your attention to the following resolutions, adopted by a convention held at Fort Worth, July 10th, 1888:  
WHEREAS, All the States and Territories west of the Mississippi are interested in the pressing need of a deep-water port on the coast of the State of Texas; and  
WHEREAS, Denver, Colorado, being centrally located, and very accessible to all the vast sections of country interested; therefore, be it  
Resolved, That the citizens of the city of Denver be requested by their delegates to this convention to call an inter-state deep water convention, to be held in that city at such date as they may see fit not later than August 28, 1888.

In accordance with these resolutions and in compliance with the request made by a committee of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade and the Colorado Real Estate Exchange, I hereby call an inter-state deep water convention of the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river, to be held at Denver on the 28th day of August, 1888.

The basis of representation at that convention will be as follows:  
Two delegates from each Senatorial District, to be appointed by the Governor of the State or Territory.

One delegate from each county, to be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners or by the chairman of said Board.

Five delegates from each Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade or commercial body in the various cities.

One delegate from each town having a population of 3,000 or less, to be appointed by the Mayor or President of the Trustees of said town. In each city or town having over 3,000 inhabitants, one additional delegate for each 3,000 or fraction thereof.

Five delegates from each Editorial Association in the States and Territories interested.

In all cases where delegates are appointed an equal number of alternates shall be appointed by the same authority.

The purpose of this convention is to secure united and harmonious action of the Middle and Western States in a movement looking to the establishment of a deep-water harbor somewhere upon the Gulf of Mexico. So important will be the influence of such a harbor upon the prosperity of every farmer, artisan, miner and citizen of the great West, that it should impel every official to whom this call is directed to take prompt and effective action that will result in a great and influential convention.

The Governors of the following States and Territories have been appointed Vice-Presidents of the Denver inter-state and deep harbor convention: Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, California, Texas, Oregon, Nevada, Colorado, Dakota, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Indian Territory and Arizona.

ALVA ADAMS,  
Governor of Colorado.

### INTER-STATE DEEP HARBOR CONVENTION.

[From the Denver Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and Colorado Real Estate Exchange.]

DENVER, COLO., AUG. 8, 1888.—A great business convention of delegates from the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river has been called by the governor of Colorado to meet at Denver, Aug. 28, 1888. Your attention is respectfully invited to the call published herewith; also to the following:

The purpose of the convention is to interest all that country west of the Mississippi in the establishment of a deep-water port or ports on the Texas coast that shall give the commerce of this great territory an outlet to the markets of the world by the shortest, most direct and cheapest route.

It will be the most important commercial convention ever held in the great West, and of vital interest to every farmer, miner, property owner and business man of two-thirds of the territory of the United States. Cheap transportation from and to all Eastern markets, as well as direct communication with the markets of Europe and Central and South America, is demanded by our growing population and increasing products of the farm, shop and mine.

The only difficulty at present is the fact that while the sea—the great economic pathway of commerce that the West wants to reach—is so near, yet deep-draught vessels cannot get close enough in shore to take away the products that the country wants to ship. The object, then, of this Inter-State Deep Harbor Convention is to interest and unite the people of the West in the effort to secure a deep-water port that shall admit our imports and take away our products at the lowest possible cost. With a deep harbor on the Texas coast fully thirty per cent. in freights will be saved, amounting to millions of dollars annually on the products of the soil, the output of mines and our income reserves for reclaiming irrigation millions of acres of public lands now valueless, and commercial topics will be presented for your deliberation.

You are cordially invited and earnestly requested to send a full delegation from your organization, city, county, or senatorial district to this convention. As the time is short, urge immediate action, and we respectfully request that you send to F. L. Dana, Secretary, 1630 Lawrence Street, Denver, Colorado, the names of those selected to represent you. Reduced rates will be made by the railroads for all those wishing to attend the convention.

Committee of Real Estate Exchange: W. P. Caruthers, Chairman; T. W. Herr, J. C. Gallup, Geo. A. Bushnell, W. G. Sprague, J. C. Montgomery, F. L. Dana, Jas. A. Jones, R. A. Gurley, F. G. Patterson, J. M. Berkeley, A. C. Fisk, O. J. Frost.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the above circular and call in reference to a deep-water convention at Denver, Col. While all the

territory west of the Mississippi river is interested in a deep-water harbor on the Texas coast, Texas is, perhaps, more directly interested than any other State. No more important subject has called for the unanimous action of our people for many years. Let no portion of the State fail to send the allotted number of delegates to this convention. With the proper interest and effort, with the assistance of the great territory north of us, Texas certainly cannot fail to get deep water. Never before have we been offered such golden opportunities to add to the wealth and commercial prosperity of our great State. Let Texas rejoice, also, that her interests are so intimately connected with those of other States, and that while she will be made partaker of their resources, they will also enjoy the fellowship of her blessings. There is no time to be lost. Let the delegates be selected at once.

The Prohibition Advocate is progressive, having purchased the leading prohibition paper of the country, *Cranfill's Advance*, and amalgamated the two. Brother Cranfill has made a record in journalism as a forcible and fearless writer. Under the new arrangement much more can be done than could have been by both separately. It is a concentration of forces of which the enemies of morality will hear more.

### ON READING.—PAPAL TRADITION.

JEAN PAUL.

1. Many good speakers are bad readers. They seem to imagine that compliance with the dictates of punctuation is incumbent only on the professional elocutionists. Not everybody can be eloquent; but an expressive and impressive reader the least of us may become.

2. If we confine our reading to newspapers, even the best of them, our minds will soon be converted into dreary deserts. The multiplicity, diversity and variety of subjects presented prevent assimilation and result in intellectual dissipation. The tid-bits, bon-mois, picaresques, wise and otherwise, together with the inevitable miscellany in gaudy masquerade hold high carnival in the mind, begetting a suspicion that our world is but a huge dime museum.

3. Our first reading in the morning should be the Bible. Like the aurora at dawn, divine truth should shed its lustre through our soul ere we proceed to our work. The Bible affords faith-food. Alas! for the preacher who reads the word of God only professionally.

4. Sad that so many writers of biographies should condescend to become mere panegyrist. Certainly, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*; but why mislead the docile reader? The best of mortals are not demi-gods. To read histories whose authors were biased by political, social or religious fanaticism is tantamount to feeding the soul on error.

5. A famous preacher of the Lone Star State at one time informed me that the subject matter of some of his best sermons had been derived from novels, classical novels, as he called them. But that preacher, having abandoned the ministry a few years later, died of *delirium tremens* in a prison-cell at Austin. Light literature detracts from the necessary weight of Christian character.

6. The voracious eater is not the strongest man; nor the voracious reader the wisest. If we fail intellectually to digest what we peruse, the perusal work-injury rather than benefit. Meditatively read, read and review, read and pause, think, weigh, measure, compare, judge, have an opinion—an opinion of your own. This opinion, classified and labeled, consign to the proper department of memory.

1. Papists teach that their traditions, not contained in the Holy Scriptures, but which have been handed down from the days of the apostles, particularly in the writings of the fathers, are as authoritatively divine as the contents of the Bible.

2. The benighted advocates of the Papal tradition even attempt to taunt us Protestants by asking whether the many things which Jesus did, not recorded in the Bible, constituting, as St. John declared, subject-matter for many books, were not worthy of devout consideration. But the Papal "Gospel of the Infancy," as well as the other apocryphal books of the New Testament, are a silly conglomeration of fabulous nonsense.

3. Romanists argue that they have as much right to receive their traditions as the authorized Word of God as we have in accepting the five books of Moses as canonical Scripture, for Moses had simply communicated in writing what had come to his knowledge from tradition. But Moses was plenary inspired when writing. Can the same be arrogated for the credulities and puerilities of some of the fathers?

4. That our authority for infant baptism, change of the Lord's Day from Saturday to Sunday, establishing our Scriptural canon, is derived from the so-called unwritten Word of God, i. e., Papal tradition, every apprentice of theological research can prove to be untrue.

5. Romanists hold that their church is the honored receptacle of continued di-

vine revelation. The Bible contains the rule of faith only in so far as the contents are explained, modified and indorsed by the church. Their accepted traditions have received the unqualified sanction of the church. These traditions are hence more sacred to the votaries of Rome than the contents of the Bible.

6. What our Savior said of the Pharisees in the seventh chapter of St. Mark, is equally true of the Papists: By their traditions they make the Word of God of no effect.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

### LETTER FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. A. W. MANUM.

Since I last wrote you have had changes. I believe you had not left Galveston then. It suits for a Methodist paper to move—keeps it in sympathy with the itinerants. But I'm not sure that it is better for editors to change—when they are successful editors. It usually takes a great deal of experience to develop a good editor; and it is necessary that he start with something to develop. Now Brother Briggs started with that something, and did admirably from the start. Your columns still stir me. No matter who is editor, or if there is no nominal editor, your pulse still beats on, strong, full, quick, and makes new throbs in all who feel it.

The old North State is in the midst of a warm and rather dry summer. So far the seasons have been unfavorable in much of the State, and the prospect is discouraging to the farmers. But in other parts the outlook is better. Most probably the year's harvest will not average high. The people are fast drifting into the excitement of the political campaign. That excitement promises to be greater than at any time since the war.

Since beginning this letter I see that Brother Rankin has referred in your columns to the recent gathering of Roman Catholics and politicians and railroad magnates at Hot Springs in this State. There is reason to fear that a number of our leading men, in their eagerness to get party strength or profits on investments, will perpetrate the grave blunder of aiding the deeply-laid schemes of the Catholics respecting this country—especially the Southern States. The parties and the corporations had better let all the churches alone, simply securing to every church freedom of conscience and the rights of worship; for there is not much territory in this Union in which the united Protestantism does not hold the power. And woe be the day when denominations are arrayed against each other in the political arena! In truth there is evidence that not every Protestant church is free from the tendency and purpose to seek ecclesiastical aggrandizement by watching and working to obtain for its own members the places of profit and influence. As a church loses its spiritual life, it either dwindles into weakness and gradually perishes, or else, with a flourish of trumpets and worldly enthusiasm, rallies under the banners of vanity and ambition. When the wealth and other secular powers of a church outgrow its intelligence and piety, that church is peculiarly liable to forget that the kingdom of God is not of this world—liable to substitute for the duties of righteousness the deluding and intoxicating enterprises that are only earthly and are doomed to perish. In the measure in which a church slights the essentials of the true faith and unduly magnifies mere symbols and rites and earth-born customs, in that measure will that church be exposed to the temptations that appeal to the carnal nature.

In general, the religious outlook in this State is hopeful. The churches are provoking one another to activity in the Master's service. All, or nearly all, the churches are growing in numbers—some of them rapidly. Since our last conference there have been quite a number of extensive revivals. Evangelist Pearson has held some wonderful meetings in different parts of the State—multitudes being reclaimed and converted. Managing to secure union and co-operation of the several pastors and churches, he succeeds in reaching the whole community and in utilizing all the religious forces. I think the people of Asheville have given him a home. He is there now, resting and recuperating during the summer. Some of our preachers have been greatly blessed in their labors. If you knew Drs. L. S. Burkhead and N. H. D. Wilson, I need not tell you that we suffered a very great loss in their death. Dr. Burkhead died very suddenly during conference. Dr. Wilson was permitted to close a grand life in most blessed triumph over the last enemy. The saddest feature in church life among us is the fashion of being satisfied with too low a standard of personal godliness. I'm afraid that multitudes are "at ease in Zion," while they have no reasonable assurance that they are Christians—much less having any belief that they are growing in grace. How can a professor of religion be satisfied while he is not faithfully striving to do the will of God in all things, and while he is not experiencing the peace and confidence and hope that the approving presence of God secures?

Indulgence in worldly amusements is a serious evil among our people. Especially is the influence of the ball-room very hurtful. I believe that the Episcopal Church has done religion in our society great harm by its virtual encouragement of the dance—its members being so often the patrons thereof and so often holding influential social positions. But that does not excuse any other church or members of other churches for following the bad example. No doubt there has been and is culpable neglect of proper discipline on the part of pastors. Fortunately this corrupting custom does not reach very many of our members, but it certainly victimizes some who might have been very useful and happy in the church. That is a poor sort of religion that loves the ball-room better than God's kingdom; that would rather have the influence the dance gives than that which recognized piety gives. Probably the most common and potent evil in society in general is the love of money. Within the last five days a gentleman whom I once esteemed and trusted as a member of my charge—who was not an earnest worker in the Sabbath-school—has been convicted of forgery as a bank officer and sentenced to five years of hard labor. What a fall! And how many hearts are crushed by his fall! Money! money! is the cry. Money is success! Money is respectability! Money is superiority! Money is honor! Money is loveliness! Money is beauty! Money is intelligence! Money is eloquence! Money is popularity! Money is multifarious and stupendous power! Is the church guilty of showing unwarrantable regard for money—for those who happen to control much money? Are we innocent of the sin of yielding too much regard to those who have no claim but money? It seems that all over the South a young man is a pronounced success if he has only made money, and is a failure unless he is making money. Alas! that this spirit of devotion to Mammon should become the ruling genius in our society! Like Texas, North Carolina greatly enjoys the uncommon blessing of being visited now and then by the Bishops. How great the goodness of God in giving us a line of such heroic, consecrated men in the episcopacy! Who can think of them all—the dead and the living—without gratitude and rejoicing? The continuance of the true glory of Southern Methodism appears to me to depend to a very great degree on the continuance of the kind of Bishops we have had and now have. They are the very keystone of our whole system. Thank God! so far they have always been in place! Methodism is a more admirable economy than other religions generally regard it. This, because it is so true to the spirit of Christianity in doctrine and in its methods.

### CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

### INCREASE OF CRIME.—No. 4.

REV. G. H. BURKHEAD.

3. Doubtless one of the greatest causes of divorce is to be found in the earlier stages of life. The seeds of the future disruption are planted before the marriage takes place. In the training of sons and daughters how few parents ever take into consideration the fact that "life is real, life is earnest," and that the children which are allowed to grow up untrained and tender as house-plants, are some day to feel life's dreadful burdens press heavily down upon their hearts and shoulders. I would not for anything snatch happiness from the hands and hearts of sweet childhood, but I would, in God's name, try to make that happiness life-long. The great reason why life is so dreadful is, we allow it to rush in upon us unprepared, like a mighty inrolling tide, and it bears us down.

Our boys are allowed to grow up with soft hands and effeminate hearts, and to look upon the ordinary duties of life as drudgery, and too foul to soil their noble hands and sleek "cloth." The all-important lesson of "stickability" seems never to have occurred to father or son. I tell you what we want in this life is endurance, dogged perseverance! The whole world needs these lessons thundered into their ears and ground into their lives. Getting gold is not the "whole duty of man" by long odds, but if it were, gold is not drawn by a "Louisiana State Lottery ticket" every time. He that is not prepared to meet and bear the hardships and reverses of life is not fit to wear the dignity of man—not fit to leave his mother's apron-string. The father who allows his son to grow up a stranger to the hardships of this life, and fails to fit him to meet the demands that fall, alas, too soon upon young shoulders, does that boy an incalculable injustice. No greater evil would be done the child by letting him grow up in ignorance. Educate your boys in the ways of the world—not sin—but in patience, push and ordinary "mother-wit." What has been said of the son applies equally as well to the daughter. Of the two, the greater injustice is, in these late years, practiced upon the American girls. Your writer once heard a young lady of sixteen summers, playing very skillfully upon a piano. He was impudent enough to stop those snow-white, adept fingers that moved with wonderful magic, and

ask: "Oh Miss, can you make good biscuits?" The reply was whined out: "I don't know; never tried." Now what account will such a girl as that be to the world? Are girls for ornaments only? Even if everybody could be independently rich, she would still be worthless. The truth is, the large majority of girls and boys are allowed to grow up and go out into the world and pick companions for life for themselves, and have no more idea of what kind of a choice to make than they have about the moons of Mars.

A mother seems to think if her daughter's hat sits at the proper pitch upon her head, or if the skirt of her dress is exactly the length, or if her form is properly laced down at this point, and sufficiently bolstered up at that, her daughter is the fittest person in the world to make a man a "helpmeet" for the troubled sea of this awful world—and what is still worse, the shallow-skulled young men seem to have unbounded confidence in the old lady's judgment, for they think so too. Yes, and the girl who knows nothing of the demands upon a husband, the grit and brawn needed for this world, seems to think that he who can wax his moustache the oftenest, tip his hat the most gracefully, or, forsooth, shuffls a deck of cards or make a "reverse wheel" with the most ease—that he of all men is the man in whom she can trust the immeasured issues of her life.

This "heavenly angel" of a girl, so "perfect" in everything imaginable, just hangs in ecstasy of bliss upon the gaze of him who is all the world in one human form. "Oh, he is so handsome! He is so splendid!" Of course the proposals of a man so "graceful" and "heroic" are going to be accepted. But she who accepts them never stops to ask whether or not he is too trying to feed his own horse. No, he has no horse. He would not black his own boots, or hitch his old grey-haired mother's horse for her. Still his proposal was accepted. The first acquaintance the young lady had with him was formed two weeks ago at the ball, still she is going to marry him in six weeks, and they are going to live "so happily." "Oh, love in a cottage is so romantic!" Yes, she is going to buy her trousseau all "ready made." She is not going to have a thing to do about making it up. No, it is not "fashionable" for girls to make their own clothes these days!

Now, just think of such a couple standing at the hyemal altar. One says: "I will cherish and obey." The other says: "With all my goods I thee endow," while some friend lent him the money to buy the clothes on his back.

Of course they are going to have a "charming" time. He is going to be "such a sweet husband;" and she is going to be "perfect." Why not? Haven't they both read a thousand times over about such romantic weddings, and how beautifully they turned out? Yes, but the truth is, they have done nothing else for years but read about such romantic weddings—read about them in the very books, yellow-backed books, that their papas bought at the city bookstore. It is so "romantic" to get married to some one you never saw but once before the wedding, and that one time the meeting was in the ball-room. Yes, and it is more "romantic" still to form an acquaintance with some one whom you never saw at all. He may be an convict, or he may be "wanted" in California, or Canada, but still if he quotes *Hagard*, or misquotes *Shakespeare*, that doesn't matter much. He has noble eyebrows, and such a manly bearing, and he can write such a beautiful hand writing. As for her, she can talk like an angel, and says she can play the guitar "splendid." So they engage themselves by letter, and are married.

The above picture can be "materialized" in almost any town in the country, and these are the people who, without a syllable of acquaintance with each other or the ways of the world, brandish their swords for the battle of life. Such noble specimens of true man and womanhood as these are the product of the modern home. These are the children of those parents who "can't bear the monotony of home," and who take boarding at some cheap hotel, while the boys are turned out upon the streets, and the girls are cautiously dressed in the "latest style." It is by no means strange that such couples find life dreadfully disappointing. They simply find each other out. They are totally unfit for the married relation and have not the adaptability to adjust themselves to the circumstances of their choice. More real and solid things present themselves, things quite different from the "shimmering moonshine" of the "romantic days." They begin to find that all things are not exactly what they seem, and disappointment fills each breast. They grow fretful and cross with each other; they lose their imaginary love, and hatred's head appears. Want stares them in their eyes; both blame the other and grow suspicious and cold towards each other. Things have changed wonderfully of late with them. Some other unmarried girl is so attractive and sweet, while his wife is so fretful and repulsive. He too, that was once so obliging and tender, has become cold, neglectful and is away from

home of evenings so much. At last the latent spark ignites and a dynamite cartridge explodes within the domestic circle, and the knife of the civil courts cuts the Gordian knot. All this is but the fruit of that miserable home-training of childhood.

The issue cannot be dodged. Home is the place where destinies are shaped. There alone are formed the characters that lead the world. There is the field for the "great work for training children—the parents of the future—to intelligence, industry, obedience, courage, self-denial for others, and the great duty of religion." In spite of all that might be said of our home life, the family problem is the great problem for the American people.

If it be true that history repeats itself, what a gloomy prospect for our nation. For five hundred years Rome had no divorces, but when divorces became an epidemic Rome crumbled to ashes. France ushered in her "reign of terror"—that carnage of a revolution by twenty thousand divorces in one year in Paris. Think of one divorce in four marriages! When our bond of society, home and country becomes a rope of sand, then will there hang clouds of gloom over our land of liberty. The patriotic old bell which pealed out our freedom will toll out the death-knell of our nation.

### EDUCATION.—ESPECIALLY MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

Few passages of the Scriptures are more misapplied than that in the fourth chapter of Acts, wherein Peter and John are characterized as "unlearned and ignorant men." Who was it that so stigmatized them? The rulers and the scribes who had them on trial and could not answer them. The two apostles were not only bold, but they quoted the Psalms and Prophets aptly, and they argued their case in a ready and forcible way that was too much for their adversaries.

"Unlearned and ignorant men," indeed! They were not loaded down with rabbinical sayings, and quotations from the targum, and so they seemed inelegant and unrefined to those worshippers of dry-as-dust literature and accumulated traditions. Peter and John had learned a fresh and direct style from their Master; they taught with authority and not as the scribes. But in no true sense could they be called unlearned and ignorant. They had been taken as their successors generally are, from the masses—plowmen, tradesmen, and fishermen; but the Apostles had the best schooling in the universe, even personal contact with and oral instruction from the Lord Jesus, for the space of two or three years. Ignorant and unlearned! Read Peter's grand sermons, extemporaneous, but argumentative and full of Scripture. And read his Epistles. To say nothing of John's three Epistles and the Revelation, his Gospel (the celebrated "fourth") has stood the test of subtlest and fiercest criticism, ancient and modern. Half the Greek scholars who read the lines I am now writing began their acquaintance with the Greek language by studying John's gospel.

The fastidious stoics of Athens turned up their noses at Paul, and called him a "babbler." Shall we accept their estimate of him? I trow not. Paul's little discourse before them on natural religion had more learning and logic in it than Plato was master of. The "babbler" knew more than they all, and his writings have outlived the tomes of Athens. The study of New Testament Greek constitutes a chair in the theological schools to-day—Paul's Greek and John's Greek. They present a striking illustration of the use God has for sanctified learning in his heralds; learning, by some got in one way, by others in another way.

Peter and John cannot, any more than Paul the "babbler," be made the examples and patrons of ignorance in the ministry. And this leads me to another class of men much misrepresented, in connection with our subject—I mean the early Methodist preachers. Said an aged and thoughtful Methodist layman ten years ago: "Our Methodist ministry forty years back was more in advance, and better fitted to be leaders of the people than the body of our ministry to-day." And he cited names and facts. The statement startled me. I have since been thinking on it. Has the ministry advanced in proportion with the people? Has it kept the position held, relatively, by the fathers thirty or forty years ago? Look at their bookshelves and see what sort of books they read, and how they studied them.

Great men many of them were, and useful. Their success was seen in raising things to a higher plane and making improved qualifications for the pulpit and pastorate necessary. They gave an uplift and an onward movement, and we feel it. Wise men and having understanding of the times, they knew what Israel ought to do, and they did it. They made beginnings for schools and colleges, affording education such as they had never enjoyed. They did more. Persistently misquoted as "unlearned and ignorant men," and their very success in

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Texas Christian Advocate.

About the Lesson.

LESSON SURROUNDINGS. The details respecting the great day of atonement are continued in Leviticus xvii: 17-34—the ceremonial of the scapegoat in verses 21-28, and the specification of time in verses 29-34. The many and varied regulations and prohibitions which follow in chapters 17-22, have this in common: All of them emphasize the idea of Israel's separation from heathen nations and consecration to the Lord.

Chapter 17, with its minute regulations in regard to the killing of animals and its prohibition of the use of blood as food, has been scrupulously observed by the Jews ever since, and was virtually recommended to Gentile Christians by the council at Jerusalem (Acts 15). Chapter 18 deals mainly with unlawful marriage between persons within certain degrees of consanguinity and affinity. Among the heathen incest was common. In chapters 19 and 20 occurs a variety of precepts, some of them repetitions of previous injunctions, but all of them based upon the same controlling idea. This idea of separation and consecration reaches its climax in the regulations of chapters 21 and 22, respecting the priests, their purity, their physical perfection, their ceremonial cleanness, and the hallowed character of their food. Every part is enforced by the words, "for I am the Lord which sanctify them." The injunctions in regard to the unblemished condition of the animals offered in sacrifice are simply a carrying out of the same principle.

In chapter 23 the stated festivals are enumerated again, and with more detail, except in the case of the passover. The law of the Sabbath is repeated in verse 3, that of the passover in verses 5-8. The regulations in regard to the feast of pentecost follow in verses 9-21. This festival was at first (as here indicated) a day of thanksgiving for the first-fruits of the harvest. It was afterwards associated with the giving of the Decalogue at Mount Sinai (Exod. 19, 20). In natural connection with the feast, there is a repetition of the prohibition of glancing by the owner of a field (v. 22). The observance of the feast of trumpets is first enjoined in verses 23-25. (This was the beginning of the civil year.) In verses 26-32 the day of atonement is again referred to, and with the lesson about the feast of tabernacles the series closes.

The place is still the camp at the foot of Mount Sinai. The time of the feast of tabernacles was near the beginning of October in our year. The time of the lesson was during the first month, probably in the latter half, of the second year in the wilderness (comp. Exod. xl: 17; Lev. ix: 1; Num. i: 1).—Sunday-school Times

TEACHING POINTS. Nation-making is difficult. It must be a vigorous multiplying people devoted to the same ideals, joined together by ties of patriotism, and if possible, religion. God took a people compacted by a common suffering; and emancipation gave them the same ideals, made them a peculiar people, and, as far as possible, sundered them from other nations.

The feast of tabernacles was a week of Fourth of July. What a jubilee to young Jews! Liberty, outdoors, fresh air, no work. They lacked powder, no doubt, but certainly they did not lack noise. They shouted, they sang the "America" of their time, set to words and springy marches by the composer named Miriam.

These feasts contained great benefits: health, exchange of ideas, unusual religious opportunities, thanksgiving for harvest, and reliance on promised safety from invasion. Ex. xxiv: 24. This was the ancient Chautauqua or camp-meeting. Points: service of God should be joyful. It is so in heaven. This is duty and law. Phil. iv: 4. This joy should be diffused to all, even the lowliest. These festivals should be occasions of offerings, sending portions to the poor, etc. Call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable. Such holidays are strengthening, elevating, purifying. God meant joy to be the blossoming of the heart, to be the basis of all fruit-bearing.—Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D. LL. D., in Sunday School Times.

SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FEAST. Israel is taught the following truths: After the corn and wine have been gathered in, they are expected to look up gratefully to God as the author of all. With the gladness rest there is to be associated a thankful memory of past guidance and help in the wilderness life. In this rejoicing and thankfulness man-

ter and servant are alike to share as both equal in the sight of God. By Israel's gladness the sorrows of the poor, the sad, the lonely, are to be relieved, and the solitary ones are to be made conscious of a kindly care encompassing them. The spiritual import of the feast is to be realized in the case of all genuine believers. And on this account the prophet Zachariah (14:16), when speaking of what is to take place after the final overthrow of the church's enemies, represents all her members as going up to Jerusalem to keep the feast of Tabernacles. She shall then rejoice in the fullness of her purchased and redeemed inheritance, and have her experiences of heavenly enjoyment heightened and enhanced by the remembrance of the past tribulation and conflict. Now she is passing through the wilderness; it is her period of trial and probation; she must be sifted and prepared for her final destiny by constant alternations of fear and hope, of danger and deliverance, of difficulties and conquests. By these she must be reminded of her own weakness and insufficiency, her proneness to be overcome of evil, and the dependence necessary to be maintained on the word and promises of God; the dross must be gradually purged out; and the pure gold of the divine life refined and polished for the kingdom of glory. Then shall she ever hold with her divine head a feast of tabernacles, rejoicing in his presence, satisfied with his fullness; and so far from grudging on account of the trials and difficulties of the way, rather reflecting on them with thankfulness, because seeing in them the course of discipline that was needed for the fulfillment of her final destiny. The blessed company in Rev. vii, clothed in white robes and with palms in their hands, representatives of a redeemed triumphant church, are the final antitypes of the Israelites keeping the feast of the tabernacles.—Baker's Bible Work.

Old and Young.

Ann Finch, Countess of Winchelsea, 1729. "Methinks the world is oddly made, And everything's amiss," A dull, presuming atheist said, As stretched he lay beneath the shade; And instanced it in this: "Behold," quoth he, "that mighty thing, A pumpkin large and round, Is held but by a little string, Which upward cannot make it spring, Or bear it from the ground." "Whilst on this oak a fruit so small, So disproportioned grows; That who with sense surveys this all, This universal casual ball, Its ill contrivance knows.

A MORE EXCELLENT WAY.

Northwestern Advocate. It all came about through Johnny's dropping the syrup-pitcher at breakfast. The table-cloth was spick and span clean, and his mother had risen with a miserable neuralgic headache, and Johnny wasn't as careful as she would have been, of course, when in his hurry he tipped the pitcher, which, in its fall, overruled a full tumbler. And so, in another half-minute, there was an island of syrup set in a small pond of ice water! All the circumstances which I have enumerated were too much for ordinary maternal patience.

"Johnny, you are a naughty, careless boy! You may have no syrup on your cakes this morning!" Johnny's eyes opened in astonishment. "Why, mamma, I didn't mean to do it!" "But you are always doing things with such a rush. You make other people a great deal of labor, and then you say, 'I didn't mean it!'" A cloud of very gloomy character had suddenly fallen over the group at the pleasant breakfast table. Just here, in the confusion consequent upon the accident, Kate, the twelve-year-old sister, who sat opposite Johnny, struck her napkin-ring sharply against the salt-box standing by her plate, thereby overturning the dainty little china device. This incident being of so trivial a nature, nobody made comment, until the rebellious and tearful Johnny exclaimed: "Kate has been careless, too, mamma, and you haven't blamed her a bit. She isn't she go without, too?" "It isn't anything to tip over a salt-box," remonstrated the little girl. "What a silly thing to mention, Johnny!" added the mother. But somehow, almost before she was aware, her lips, her conscience had disputed its truth.

"Johnny," she said suddenly, "will you excuse me for speaking as I did? It was because the clean tablecloth was soiled, and the spilling made such confusion and so much work that I was discouraged. But it was an accident, and not my little boy's fault. You did not mean to do damage, any more than Kate, when she hit the salt-box. You can see that yours was a much more trying accident, and it was hard to be pleasant over it, but I see

that I was in the wrong, because I was really blaming you because there was syrup in the pitcher, and not for being careless in tipping it, as I said. Kate's salt cellar didn't have any syrup in it, you see, only salt, which did no damage." The picture before her was chaotic, but Mrs. W. succeeded in smiling brightly into Johnny's eyes, and added: "I am sick this morning. I didn't sleep well last night. You know how I dislike a soiled tablecloth—so, on the whole, won't you try to excuse me?" Such a queer expression as Johnny's face wore, but smiles carried the day very speedily. "Now, children," interposed their father, "since mamma has been so very polite, and has apologized so beautifully, don't you think a small boy and girl, not very far away, ought to be very careful as to their manners at table, and run no risks of tipping pitchers and tumblers and salt-cellars, and making ugly spots on clean tablecloths?" "Yes, sir," said Johnny, with great emphasis. "I'll try," added Kate. That morning the children were on their way to school. Kate said in a thoughtful way, with a tender accent in her voice: "I think mamma is just the sweetest mother in all the world. She is always sorry when she does wrong, just as much as she wants us to be."

TUDE'S HEN PARTY.

Arthur Phalen, in N. Y. Advocate. She was named Gertrude; and there had been a solemn agreement on the part of the family that the sweet name should never be shortened to Gerrie, even while the dear baby was so small a dot that any name seemed too long for her. So Gertrude was until her merry little tongue began to shape words that could be understood, when she announced that she was Tude in reply to any question about her name. Her tiny hand ruled the house in this as in every other way; the staid Gertrude had been dropped, and "Tude" she is likely to be to the end of the chapter.

A big heart has Tude—it seems to be bigger than she is, if that be possible; and she loves not only her parents and brothers and sisters, but extends her affection to the animals on her father's great farm. I think she really believes that Butterly, her pet Alderney, Rex the horse, and especially the chickens, are all a part of the family and related to her. It is a lovely sight to see the tiny five-year-old girl standing in the hen yard feeding the chickens that crowd about her so close she can scarcely step. She talks as fast as she can, begging them not to be so greedy. It is a great grief to her that they will crowd and peck each other in such an ugly way; but as she can't speak the hen-language, and they don't understand English, I am afraid all her gentle appeals will be lost.

One morning after Tude had given the chickens their breakfast she sat down on the side veranda steps to wait for the breakfast bell, and Harry, her oldest brother, was leaning against the hen-coop near, watching the doves circling in the air or lighting on the eaves. "Hello!" said a voice that made Tude start. "Hello yourself!" replied Harry in the same tone, as his cousin George came in sight around with fishing rods and lines.

"Had your breakfast? No? Well get it quick and come fishing with us." "It looks like rain," objected Harry. "All the better; just the day for trout," said George; "and, besides, Lucy is going to have a hen party to-day, and I want to get away somewhere."

Harry laughed and agreed to go, and slipped off to get ready. Tude sat still. She was not thinking of trout, but evidently had pleasant thoughts of some kind, for her face was lighted up and fairly aglow with fun. How should she know that her party was only George's slang, and not very nice expression, for a party of young ladies who were to lunch with his sister that day? With her thoughts on her beloved chickens, it only suggested to her a party for them. She had had parties for herself, parties for her dolls, had played at having parties, but how much nicer than all these would it be to have a party for the chickens who had never had one of any kind.

She danced into breakfast, scarcely touching the floor as she went and began to tell mamma her wishes and ask permission all in a breath. "A chicken party!" exclaimed her father, laughing, "what upon earth does the child mean, Mary?"

"Why, a party for the chickens, of course, papa," said Tude, before her mother had a chance to reply. Lucy is going to have one for her chickens, George said so. And please can't I have one for our chickens—they've been so good," she added, forgetting how she scolded them that very morning.

It was some time before either Mr. or Mrs. Decker could understand the mysterious reference to Lucy and her chicken party—but Harry came in in time to explain it. Tude was too busy with planning for the party to heed the explanation, and did not learn till some time after that Lucy's party was for people, not poultry. "Well," said Mr. Decker, when he had recovered from the laughter Tude's queer mistake had excited. "We may as well let the little one have her way. It won't

hurt the chickens, and will amuse the child." So the question was settled. Tude kissed her father eagerly, rode on his shoulders to the gate, and then began to get ready for the party. At noon, when the chickens were fed, Tude told them they were all invited "to a party in the chicken yard to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, and they must all be good children." They didn't seem to pay any attention, but crowded and pushed and pecked just as usual. Their little friend had no time for a lecture to-day, however, and did not seem to be discouraged by their bad behavior. She soon left them and ran over to Mr. Johnson's to ask Mamie to come and bring her little white bantam. Then she and Mamie visited the barn to find John and ask what chickens liked best of all to eat. John was busy pitching off a load of hay, but stopped a moment to answer, "O corn and angle worms, I guess."

"Angle worms!" It made the two little faces look as disgusted as if they had touched one of the squirming things. "My chickens shant eat worms one minute," said Tude, stamping her wee foot. But John was tossing hay again and didn't hear, so there was nothing left to do but to go for some corn. And a fine time they had picking out the biggest and yellowest kernels from the bin, and filling their aprons with them. The next morning Mamie came over to find Tude, and her face looked very solemn as she said: "May be worms is for them like candy is for us."

Tude knew what she meant, and catching her hand, said: "Let's go and see if Harry will get some for us." Harry was found, and agreed very willingly to dig worms for the hens. He did more than this, for after he had almost filled an empty tomato can with worms, he "shooed" all the hens into the hen-house and closed the door. Then the yard was clear to work in, and he helped Tude to "set the table." He marked out a space about two feet wide, next the fence, around three sides of the yard. On this he sprinkled fine gravel "for the table," he explained to Tude, adding also that they liked the gravel to help digest their food. Tude didn't know what digest meant, but she was perfectly happy, and thought Harry the best and wisest boy in the world.

Then came the corn, laid on the table so as to make all sorts of fancy figures. Right in the middle of one side Harry spelled the name of the biggest rooster with the corn. Harry himself had named him Robinson because he "crew so!" After the corn oyster-shells were scattered round, then some buckwheat and wheat mixed together in water with a "little sarsaparilla" red pepper to make them sing," was put down by Master Harry in one or two places. Another thing Harry thought to provide was a heap of ashes in the middle of the yard for them to play in after they finished eating.

Last of all the "angle-worm candy," as Mamie persisted in calling the contents of the tomato can, was spread along the table, and then the hen-house door was opened, and a bantam, the only visitor, was put in the yard. Well, such a scrambling, cackling, and rushing I'm sure was never seen before, and Tude fairly danced with delight until she discovered that poor little bantam was getting no hink at all of the feast. But her brave Harry was on hand to clear a piece for the little visitor and see that he had his share—so all went merrily again. The tables were soon cleared, and then a rush was made by the chickens for the ash-pile, where they played just as Harry said they would. Finally the bantam was caught and taken home, and the party was over. Tude and Mamie were quite tired, but they looked very happy as Harry swung them in the hammock and told them they ought to be pleased, for their "hen party" had been a great success.

PILES... CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE... AUGUSTA CLASSICAL & MILITARY ACADEMY

Why a Physician of Calvert Has to Say About Cacterine... Cacterine Medicine Co., Sole Compounders, Waco, Texas.

WARD'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

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SOUTHWESTERN Georgetown, UNIVERSITY, Texas. Patronized and supported by all the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the State of Texas. FALL AND WINTER TERM begins September 17, 1888; closes January 21, 1889.

LADIES' ANNEX. The new beautiful Stone Building will be opened at the beginning of the new college year, Dr. J. H. McLean, the Vice Regent, will conduct the Boarding Department and the internal management.

WACO :: FEMALE :: COLLEGE, 32D SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 10, 1888. A Texas Methodist School for Texas Methodist Girls. Unsurpassed Location, Buildings and Appointments.

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Randolph-Macon College has fifteen officers and teachers and a larger number of students than any other male college in Virginia.

TEXAS WESLEYAN COLLEGE, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, OPENS SEPTEMBER 3, 1888. An Institution of Higher Education, with Preparatory, Scientific, Latin-Scientific, and Classical Courses of Study.

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Thirteenth Annual Session Opens September 3 1888. Gives a thorough, scientific and practical education...

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A boarding and day school of high order for young ladies and girls. FIFTH SESSION September 3, 1888.

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THIRTY-NINTH SESSION BEGINS Wednesday, September 5, 1888. Buildings greatly improved and newly furnished.

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Next session will begin Sept. 13, 1888. This Institution, justly celebrated for its palatial buildings, its ample and highly ornamented grounds...

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Unsurpassed location, buildings, grounds and appointments. Full corps of teachers. Unparalleled advantages in Music, Languages, Education, Art, Book keeping, Physical Culture, Stenography and Typewriting.

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A Thorough Training School. Prepares boys for College, or fits them for business. NO SALOON WITHIN 4 MILES OF THE SCHOOL.

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FAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND THE CELEBRATED NERVE TONIC.

A Word to the Nervous. You are painfully aware that you have nerves? Then you are sick. A healthy boy has as many as you, but he doesn't know it.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

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FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS. Equipped at a Cost of \$100,000. CHAS. L. COCKE, A. M., Supt.

Vanderbilt University.

PERMANENT ENDOWMENT, \$900,000. Seven distinct departments: Academic, Law, Medical, etc.

LaGrange Female College.

LA GRANGE, GEORGIA. Thorough teachers, modern methods, complete course. Last Session, 1887-88, 1887-89, 1888-89.

Washington Lee University.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS. LAW, ENGINEERING. Catalogue and circulars showing important changes in requirements for Academic Degrees will be sent on application.

FISHBURNE SCHOOL.

English, Classical, and Military. Waynesboro, Augusta Co., Virginia. New buildings, heated by Steam; Laboratory and other advantages.

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Military Boarding School FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. Full preparation for any College or for Business.

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Rev. C. POPE, Pres., MILLERSBURG, KY.

District Conferences.

BROWNWOOD DISTRICT.

The Brownwood District Conference, Northwest Texas Annual Conference, M. E. Church, South, was held at Brownwood, July 11-14, 1888.

W. T. Melugin, presiding officer, in the chair, and in that capacity, as in all other duties pertaining to his office, gave out the minutes.

Members of our district conferences could have made more interesting and profitable if the members elected would be on hand at the opening of the conference and remain to the closing of the same.

Committees were appointed on the various interests of the church to expedite the business of the conference and to report show improvement as to the line, and with more interest manifested in the missionary cause, education and church extension than at previous sessions.

W. H. Vaughan, R. R. Raymond, and other visiting brethren, added to the interest of the occasion by their presence and counsel.

Bro. W. H. Vaughan, representative of the Board of Missions, by his speeches, gave that grand cause an impetus in this district it would not have had had he not been present.

Mrs. W. M. Mungler, Lampsas, President of the Woman's Board of Missions and Conference Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Department of Church Extension for Northwest Texas Conference, was present and given a hearty welcome by the conference.

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with war paint on and tomahawk in hand, charging the president of the Board of Missions of Northwest Texas Conference with violating the Discipline.

The mode of carrying out these provisions adopted by our Board was recommended to me by one of our bishops, who had been president of a conference board for many years.

It is reasonable to suppose that the members of the Northwest Texas Conference who are on the Board of Missions would make a specialty of that department of their work, and consequently be better prepared to conduct a missionary anniversary than those who would profess to be contented with their own interests.

The right of the president to call the meeting at El Paso has been challenged. The minutes of the Board determined to hold a semi-annual meeting; that the conference approved the idea; that the time was selected by the Board; and the place was left to be determined by the Executive Committee.

It is feared that our Board will be involved in debt. We have nothing to say in reply to the charge that the Board has disregarded the Discipline in the management of its affairs.

But as Bro. Yeargin brings that into the traveling expenses of members of the Board, to the places where they transact the Board's business, is a very small affair, and more than compensated by the free-will offerings of the members.

The proposition to have one member of the Board travel all the time, disseminating missionary intelligence, is a tentative measure. It is not to be carried out until we have the hearty approval of both the Board and the conference.

The thing that seems in such movements a raid on the pastor's salary is surely not the substance of things hoped for. I know it can not be the evidence of things not seen.

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trouble with the church in this section is a failure to discharge the duties and obligations devolving upon its members.

Campbell. -Z. Parker, July 22: Our meeting at Friendship was a success. Twelve professions and seven accessions to the church and the membership greatly revived.

Winchester. S. P. Brown, Aug. 9: I have just closed my camp-meeting. We had a good time. While there were only ten conversions, the church was greatly revived.

Grandview. -L. G. Rogers, August 9: Results of Barnesville camp-meeting fifteen conversions and ten accessions to our church.

Kyle. -W. J. Joyce, Aug. 11: I have just closed another camp-meeting on the Kyle circuit, West Texas Conference.

Hot Springs, Arkansas. -H. R. Withers, Aug. 8: A prohibition party was organized on the fourth day of July in this State.

Green's Creek. -J. J. Davis, Aug. 10: Cow Creek camp-meeting has just closed with good results.

Italy. -W. W. Henderson, Aug. 6: We had a gracious meeting at Midway; fifteen conversions, seven accessions and the church generally revived.

Waxahachie. -Samuel Weaver, Aug. 7: I have held two meetings in which we had twenty or more conversions and will have as many additions to our church.

Detroit. -C. M. Coppedge, Aug. 13: We closed our meeting at Liberty last night. Results: thirty conversions, twenty accessions to the church.

Sulphur Springs. -W. H. Hutchins: At a protracted meeting held in the suburbs of Sulphur Springs we had eighteen or twenty conversions.

Bruceville. -G. W. Owens, Aug. 11: The meeting in Eddy is still growing in interest; seven conversions since night before last.

Thornton. -R. Oden, Aug. 4: We closed our camp-meeting on the 2nd. The result was one conversion and one accession.

Weasatche. -I. C. DeWitt, Aug. 1: We have held two protracted meetings on this circuit.

Scottsville. -W. C. Dunlap, Aug. 7: At the invitation of the pastor of Harrison circuit.

100 bright conversions and reclamations, the number and out of it. There were twenty conversions and seven accessions to our church.

Tennessee Church. -Thos. Ward White, Evangelist of the Presbytery of Eastern Tennessee.

Trinity. -A. J. Frick, Aug. 5: I suppose the Secretary has sent the minutes of the district conference.

Abbott. -J. W. Sanson, Aug. 13: Camp-meeting on Cob Creek, Abbott circuit, closed last night.

Millano. -W. F. Brinson, August 10: We have held three protracted meetings in this charge.

Roseman, Montana. -H. C. Fleener, Aug. 7: The session of the Montana Conference has just closed.

Commerce. -W. W. Horner, Aug. 3: Perhaps a few words from this section of the country may be of some interest to the readers of the ADVOCATE.

Mountze. -J. S. Murphy, July 27: We have in the town of Mountze a church of modern architecture.

Decatur. -S. S. Cobb, August 3: This charge was made a station seven years ago.

his toll-gate and climbed the mountain away above it. The canyon Diablo was one of the most remarkable things we saw on this route.

Sipe Springs. -R. R. Raymond, Aug. 8: Our camp-meeting was a grand success. We had about thirty-five conversions.

Farmersville. -T. J. Millam, Aug. 10: We closed a nineteen days' meeting yesterday, resulting in forty professions and thirty-six accessions.

A Babe in the House. Is the source of much sunshine and joy, brightening many a dark cloud.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA. Having received a gentle reminder of my promise to write from this land of boums and blooms.

NOTICE. The full convention of the South Texas Holiness Association will be held during the month of September.

SHERMAN DISTRICT. Will the preachers whose charges are pledged for money for district parsonage please make collection.

Dyspepsia. Does not get well of itself: It requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists; \$1.50 per box. Made only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Advocate should be in the home of every Methodist family in Texas; especially family in Texas; especially family in Texas.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION 1875. Nos. 303-404-170-504. THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.

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Dr. Geo. H. Price, representing NASHVILLE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, will be in Waco, Texas, for several days.

The patrons of Martha Washington College will please notice the following time schedule.

Galveston on 10th Sept. 8:50 p. m. Houston same day 9:50 p. m. Palestine on the 11th. 8:50 p. m. Loneview on the 11th. 8:00 a. m. Dallas on the 12th. 8:55 p. m.

Stranger-You don't look happy, friend. Met with some heavy loss? "No, sir. I have just retired from business to enjoy life."

POWELL'S EXTRACT. THIS IS THE GENUINE! Our patent trade-mark around every bottle.

IN MEMORIAM-REV. S. J. HAWKINS. The quarterly conference, Campbell circuit, Sulphur Springs district, North Texas Conference, was held at Sulphur Springs, Texas, on August 14, 1888.

CHARLES F. CLINT, LAWYER. 709 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS. Special attention given to Railroads, Insurance, Will and Land Litigation.

MORONEY HARDWARE CO., WHOLESALE HARDWARE. DEALERS IN IRON, STEEL, NAILS, WAGON AND CARTRIDGE HARDWARE.

W. M. CROW, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. COMMERCIAL AND LAND PRACTICE A SPECIALTY. 701 MAIN ST., DALLAS, TEXAS.

W. H. HOWELL & BRO. Wholesale and Retail. 67 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEX.

DRUGGISTS. 67 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEX.

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SANGER BROS. To promptly close the balance of our Summer Stock we commence a great

SPECIAL SALE OF DRESS GOODS. All-wool Albatross, 36 inches wide, 36c, were 26c. All-wool Albatross, 40 inches wide, 48c, were 36c.

BLACK GOODS. 40 inch All-wool Albatross at 49c, worth 65c. 35-inch All-wool Albatross at 39c, worth 50c.

SUITINGS. Tuffed Albatross Suiting, 40 inches wide, 10 yards in the pattern, at \$5.75, worth \$8.50.

Hats! Hats! Untrimmed Straw Hats for Ladies, Misses and Children are being closed out for less than half price.

PARASOLS. Last reductions to close. Two Grand assorted lots: Lot No. 1 consists of a variety of Parasols sold at the way from \$2 to \$2.75.

Great Bargains. MORONEY HARDWARE CO., WHOLESALE HARDWARE. DEALERS IN IRON, STEEL, NAILS, WAGON AND CARTRIDGE HARDWARE.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. All-Steel Stamped Splashers. 50c. Linen Lap Ropes at \$1.35, worth \$1.50.

Quilts. Quilts. For two days only we will sell our \$1 Crochet Quilts for 50c, and an extra Heavy White Crochet Quilt at \$1, regularly sold for \$1.50.

SHEETING. Good 54 Sheetting 2 1/2 a yard, value 27 1/2c. Good 10 1/2 Sheetting 3 1/2 a yard, value 35c.

Reductions in Jewelry. 5c Lace Pins for 25c. \$1 Lace Pins for 50c. \$1.50 Lace Pins for 75c.

Fans. Fans. The remainder of our stock will be closed out at half price.

SANGER BROS. BUSINESS, SHORT-HAND AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL. This is one of the largest and best equipped and most successful schools of its kind in the United States.

Texas Christian Advocate

BOOK TABLE.

CHRISTIAN THOUGHT for August is the first number of the sixth volume. Dr. Charles F. Deems, as editor, adding strength and interest to every number...

Colorado confidently expects to become a great manufacturing and wool-growing state. Its wool production last year was 1,784,755 lbs. This year it will be greater, and much of it will be turned into cots. The wool clip of 1887 was about 8,000,000 pounds. This year it will be over 12,000,000. At present the wool is shipped outside the state for the purposes of manufacture.

Physicians are justified in denouncing proprietary medicines which claim to cure everything. A medicine, for instance, that will cure rheumatism in one person, will not necessarily cure it in another. The condition causing it may be different; but Malaria is a malarial miasm, and should be treated as such.

No Time to Lose: First New Yorker (on Broadway)—What is your hurry, grower? Second New Yorker (breathless)—Hanged if I know! What's yours? First New Yorker—Hanged if I know! Let's go and take some time.

The Youth's Companion wants to know "Why is Pond's Extract like Time," and truly answers, "Because it heals many a wound."

"Of all the seasons of the year, Dr. Diagnosis," he said to a young physician who was helping him look at the moon, "which do you most prefer? 'I prefer the watermelon season,'" he replied in a low business tone of voice.

The Treasury for pastor and people for August comes to hand with a most interesting portrait of President King, of Mount Vernon College, Iowa, with his Biographical Sermon on "The Fall of Success and the Rise of Failure" by three of our ministers...

CHEAP LANDS. For sale in Clay, Archer and Young Counties in tracts of 25 to 100 acres. Easy terms. Apply to JAMES J. CHITWOOD, Antelope, Jack County, Texas.

MONEY TO LOAN. On improved farms and ranches at low rates and for long terms. Time at our service by applying direct to C. E. WELLSLEY, Dallas, Texas.

It is stated that an agitation has been started in India against the slaughter of cows to supply the soldiers with food. "It is pointed out," says a contemporary, "that it takes over 125,000 gallons of water to raise one cow, and that the Hindus themselves very rarely touch meat, living upon rice, vegetables and milk. Once even the poorest could have all the milk he wanted for his babies and himself, but now it is impossible for the villagers to get milk even for infants whose mother's breasts have failed, and the failure of the breasts is due chiefly, also, to the lack of cow's milk. Thousands of children die on this account yearly."

Seven literary men of Philadelphia have produced seven sketches under the name of "Septimion."

BELLS. Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. H. BELL & CO., Hillsdale, O. Also BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY and KAYE & CO., Louisville, Ky.

On his Wedding Tour: Husband—I want rooms for myself and wife. Hotel Clerk—Suit? Husband—Of course she is perfectly lovely. The sweetest girl in America!

Many People refuse to take Cod Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphite, being assimilable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrophulous and Bony Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

"Were you troubled with neuralgia at sea?" he asked, affily. "Well," said the Chicago girl, "I was at first, but cracked ice relieved me very much."

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

Among the passengers of the steamer Furber, which arrived at New York from Glasgow recently, was a young girl, eight years old, who made the trip alone. She was escorted to Rochester.

CURE FOR THE DEAF. By F. P. P. ... 250 South Plumb, St. Louis, Mo.

Freston's pure and unadulterated Fruit Syrups, for hotels, saloons, grocers and confectioners, and for family use. Order a sample case through your jobber. They sell well, bear good profit and give perfect satisfaction. Price to trade: Per case, 1 dozen quarts, \$5.50; per case, 2 dozen pints, \$6.

Church Notices table with columns for dates (Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June) and church names (St. Paul's, St. Andrew's, etc.)

The Plan of Episcopal Visitation for 1888. TEXAS CONFERENCE: Mexican Border Mission Conference, Oct 31; West Texas Conference, Victoria, Bishop Duncan, Nov 7; German Mission Conference, Nov 7; Bishop Ga Iowa, Nov 7; Northwest Texas Conference, Weatherford, Bishop Hendrix, Nov 11; North Texas Conference, Denison, Bishop Key, Nov 14; Bishop Galt, Nov 14; East Texas Conference, Crockett, Bishop Duncan, Nov 28.

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PROTRACTED MEETINGS. The protracted and camp-meetings for Lexington circuit will be held at Palestine, Pleasant Retreat, Friday night before the fourth Sunday in August, protracted meeting. ROCKDALE, TEXAS. H. T. HART, P. C.

A WET HEN. THIS IS THE EXACT SIZE OF OUR \$14 SILVER Stem Wind AMERICAN WATCH. We will send any goods C. O. D. by Express...

Chief Justice Fuller has selected his home in Washington. It is on Fourteenth street, on an elevated knoll, and is the most prominent of the finest houses at the capital. He will not take up his residence there till about September.

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THE LATTER I HAVE MADE BY A RELIABLE FACTORY, AND OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CHURCHES AND CLERGYMEN. W. ELLIOTT, Sherman, Tex. (ESTABLISHED 1825.)

IRON & GIRARDEY, 5 W. Cor. 5th & Market, LOUISVILLE, KY. FURNITURE, WALL PAPER, AND SHEET MUSIC, ETC. Church and Pulpit Furniture Ordered. WALL PAPER SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION. Write me for Prices and Terms.

For Mental Depression. Use Horford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. L. C. S. FRANKER, Colfax, Ia., says: "I am very much pleased with it in mental depression from gastric troubles."

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PATENTS OBTAINED AND CONDUCTED. ESKOTT BROS., COR. Broadway and Olive Sts., Louis, Mo. Established 1844.

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CONSTIPATION

There is no medium through which disease so often attacks the system as by the absorption of poisonous gases in the retention of decayed and effete matter in the stomach and bowels. It is caused by a Torpid Liver, not enough bile being excreted from the blood to produce Nature's own cathartic, and is generally accompanied with such results as

Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Bad Breath, etc.

The treatment of Constipation does not consist merely in unloading the bowels. The medicine must not only act as a purgative, but as a tonic as well, and not produce after its use greater costiveness. To secure a regular habit of body without changing the diet or disordering the system.



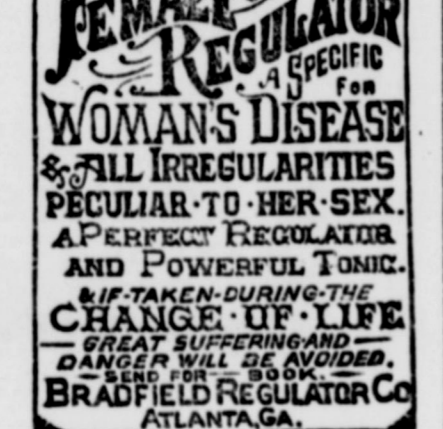
"My attention, after suffering with Constipation for two or three years, was called to Simmons' Liver Regulator, and having tried almost everything else, I concluded to try it. I first took a wineglassful an hour after meals and the result was so satisfactory that I continued it until I took two bottles. Since then I have not experienced any difficulty. I keep it in my house and would not be without it, but have no use for it, having cured myself. W. Sims, Ass't. Clerk Superior Court, Bibb Co., Ga.

Take only the Genuine, Which has on the Wrapper the Red Trade-Mark and Signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

CHILLS WINTERSMITH'S Tonic Syrup or Improved CHILL CURE

The most successful Remedy for Fever and Ague ever known. Prevents Malaria in its various forms. Contains no Opium, and is perfectly safe. Wholesale Agents: LOUISVILLE, KY. GOLDSWHAIER & SON, Troy, Ala. says: "Last season we sold 300 bottles of Winter Smith's Chill Tonic, and every bottle cured a case of Chills. We can get you any number of testimonials. Our physician says that it is the best medicine ever offered for sale."

A. E. HOWELL, Darlington, Ala. says: "Winter Smith's Tonic Syrup is the best remedy for chills ever sold in this State. It never fails to do its duty, and therefore is most famous." ARTHUR PETER & CO., Wholesale Agents, LOUISVILLE, KY.

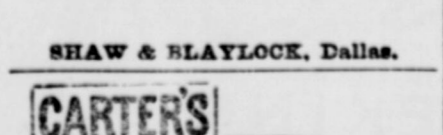


BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR. A PERFECT REGULATOR AND POWERFUL TONIC. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA.

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

PASTOR'S MEMORANDUM BOOK

PRICK TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Dallas.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

Headache, cure Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. If they only cured sick headache and relieved all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. Who would not regard such success has been shown in curing

ACHES

It is the bane of so many lives that there is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In violation of our contract, they are sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City. \$5

MUSTANG LINIMENT

CURES FOOT ROT, SHOULDER ROT, SCREW-WORM AND SCAB IN SHEEP!

Devotional.

KLOPSTOCK'S RESURRECTION HYMN. Then shalt rise, my dust, shall rise once more, When thy brief sleep is o'er, To life immortal, Beyond the pearly portal. Hallelujah.

To bloom again, his seed the Master sows, Then, through his harvest goes, His ripe sheaves reaping, Us who in him are sleeping. Hallelujah.

Day of thanks, thou tearful happy day My Master's royal day; When my tomb breaking And to new life awaking, He leads me forth.

Wondrous as unto those who dream To us it all will seem; His joys surround us, All sorrow here that bounds us.

Ah, then He'll take us to His holiest shrine Where in His light divine The vast throng raises The song of blissful praises. Hallelujah.

THE SUPREME RULE OF LIFE. What a wonderful transformation follows when the purpose becomes fixed to live no longer for one's self, but for Christ who lived and died for us. In nothing is the inward work of conversion more marked than in such a change. We may, indeed, affirm that without this characteristic the genuineness of the heart renewal is very justly to be questioned.

We must observe, however, that this is something different from living merely for others. Multitudes there are who, without a personal experience of divine things, and wholly from natural impulse, devote themselves to the welfare of their fellows. In all this they are to be commended; in this, we must admit, they are governed by a noble rule of living. But this is far below the supreme rule. Such a life is sadly deficient. All the elements of pernicious selfishness may flourish there; all that is antagonistic to God may there become securely entrenched. Humility, trust, and charity may be, in the religious sense, wholly unknown and unthought.

It is important to consider wherein lies the difference between living for others without including Christ, and living for Christ, making him our supreme choice, submitting to his will, and seeking his pleasure and glory in all things. Clearly the difference is in not possessing a profound sense of obligation to Christ, who "died for us and rose again." This is the one great deficiency of impenitent souls; here is the chief lack of those whose religious experience is fitful and partial. He has shed His precious blood for the world. The measure with which this wonderful transaction possesses us is the precise measure of our disposition and ability to live according to the highest standard revealed in His word.

When will the world come to see that in living wholly for Christ is to insure the highest benefits to ourselves and the greatest power to bless others? Lost in him, we are made the recipients of a true life, and this life begets a yearning charity in us as boundless as the needs of all needy souls, while, at the same time, our own hearts are abundantly served with all bounty at His table.—N. Y. Advocate.

TRANSFIGURED SORROW.

You may not know how it is supposed the pearl is formed. A grain of sand, or some foreign substance, getting entrance within the shell of an oyster, hurs its sensitive body, which, having no power to expel the cause of pain, covers it with a secretion, and, by degrees, rounds off all sharp angles, moulds it into a sphere, and finishes it with a polished surface. Thus it accepts the inevitable presence as a part of its life, and when it dies yields up, shaped and perfected, a perfect gem, lovely with the tints of the skies, a jewel whose worth is far beyond the price that gave it existence.

God often introduces into human lives some element of discomfort, unrest, or suffering—a thorn in the flesh that cannot be plucked out, a burden that must be borne, a daily cross not to be laid down. Some souls thus deal with chafe against the trial; they contend with it till their sensibilities are outraged by its cruel edges, and their hearts become morbid and bitter. They make its presence one long perpetual pain and poison. Others, recognizing the trial as heaven-sent, and therefore not to be escaped, accept it, not with joy, indeed, but with meekness; and though it press hard and sharply, they wear it with a sweet patience that, day by day, enables them to carry it more easily. It even becomes a source of an inward development, the growth of a grace which at the last proves to be the crowning, adorning attribute of their character, the especial quality which, rounded out to perfect symmetry, reflects the beauty of heaven.

A beautiful incident within our knowledge impressed upon us more than ever the fact that the divine message shall not fall to the ground void, but is mighty, beyond our comprehension, through His power. A lady was summoned to the bedside of a friend, the mother of a family, and whose mental faculties had become deranged.

"What could I say or do?" she said. "All was wild excitement; my heart wept over her, yet I had no power to calm her, or do her good. But I felt for her so deeply that I could not leave her without one whisper of comfort. I bent above her and said, softly, 'Underneath are the everlasting arms!' It seemed as though she glanced up at the words—hers was a Christian life—but she showed no signs of comprehension, and I left her, believing my whisper unheard."

But, hours after, to that delirium there came a lucid interval, and in that period of quiet what were the words that the invalid spoke? "Underneath are the everlasting arms!" Amid all the strange fancies of the restless brain, that one text of heavenly calm had been victorious, and reached to heart and memory.—The Quiver.

THE SILENT SERMON. It has been truly said that a holy life is a continual sermon. Though it be silent in its speech, yet it speaks with a force that cannot be unheeded, even by the most careless—a force that pulpit oratory never can attain, however eloquently it may be. We may extol the name of Jesus from the pulpit in words of eloquence and elegance, and be listened to with indifference; but let the humblest disciple of Christ manifest holiness in his daily walk and conversation; let him be meek and lowly as our Savior was; patient under difficulties; bold and fearless in danger, trusting and confident in the darkest hour, and he wields an influence for Christ which all the eloquence and wisdom of this world cannot equal. Best of all sermons is the silent sermon of a holy life; and, indeed, without it all other preaching is useless and vain.—J. S. Thorp.

JESUS CHRIST.

Never passed before the imagination of man, and never but once alighted on this earth, so heavenly a vision. O cease all human history we meet a being who never died an infamy, and never resented one done to him, never uttered an untruth, never practiced a deception, and never lost an opportunity of doing good; generous in the midst of the selfish, upright in the midst of the sensual, and wise far above the wisest of earth's sages and prophets; loving and gentle, yet immovably resolute; and whose limitless meekness and patience never once forsook him in a vexatious, ungrateful, and cruel world. If the New Testament had contained only the character of Jesus as it unfolded itself in his intercourse with men, it had deserved a place above all human productions; it had been a mine of spiritual wealth and a fountain of holy influence unknown to every other region, and to all ages of time.—Dr. Young.

Marriages.

HAGAN-DUFFENYRE.—In San Saba, Tex., Aug. 2, 1888, at the residence of James Duffenyre, the bride, father, Prof. A. H. Hagan and Miss Mattie L. Duffenyre, Rev. T. F. Duffenyre officiating.

ROSEWELL-STRINGER.—At the Phoenix Hotel in Carlton, Tex., July 15, J. N. Rosewell and Miss May L. Stringer, Rev. J. C. Calhoun officiating.

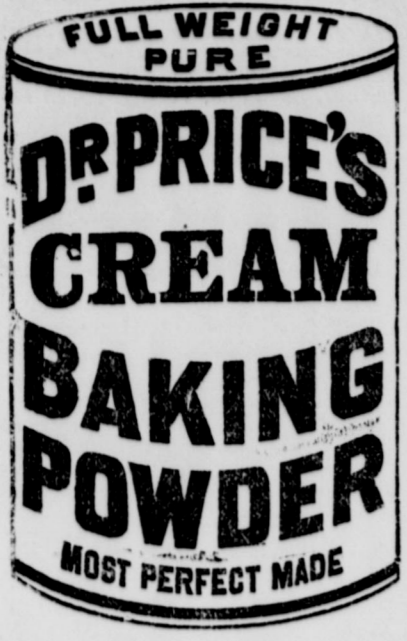
CROSS-FRANCIS.—At the residence of the bride's father, Aug. 5, Mr. H. H. Cross and Miss Mollie D. Francis, all of Van Zandt county, Rev. J. C. Calhoun officiating.

SHELTON-MACKAY.—At the Methodist Church in Sherman, Tex., July 15, Rev. S. E. Shelton and Dr. James Mackay, assisted by Rev. S. E. Shelton and Dr. James Mackay, daughter of Dr. James Mackay, preiding elder of Georgetown district.

DAVIS.—Little Annie Lee Davis, sweet little daughter of H. M. and Laura Davis, died near Mt. Cain, in Hill county, with congestion; aged four years and six months. We loved her so dearly that we have gone to join her in that happy home. She was a sweet little jewel, a little peculiar in her ways, just enough to make her beloved the more by her parents, connection and friends. But praise the good Lord we can pass all these things by, and by faith see her in that world of spirits, where all is bliss; where the redeemed live forever and sing the sweet song of Moses and the Lamb. Thanks be to the good Lord her parents are on the high way to meet her in a living glory to carry her family to meet her in glory. May God bless and save the family. Her dear uncle, TOM DAVIS.

DAVIS.—Little James Fredie, infant son of J. M. and Lillie Davis, died near Mt. Cain, in Hill county, of pneumonia, aged seven months and three days. Little Fred was the only babe the parents had to make him happy. But the good Lord, who looks down on the of the future, saw it best to take Little Fred home to himself while he was just ripe for glory. We know that he is now basking in the sunshine of everlasting bliss, where all is joy and peace, and where there is no trouble or sorrow, and, blessed be God, we rejoice to know that we will have the pleasure of seeing him in that happy home. We will all go to meet him in heaven, and the good Lord's sanctity and save the parents with us. We will have the pleasure of seeing him in heaven, and the good Lord's sanctity and save the parents with us. We will have the pleasure of seeing him in heaven, and the good Lord's sanctity and save the parents with us.

LITTLEFIELD.—Brother Hut on Bishop Littlefield was born May 5, 1811, at Castine, Maine. He came to Texas in 1839. He was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in 1849, and was a faithful servant of the church and its great head till the day of his death, in all respects he was above the average, his personal history was inseparably linked with the history of the state. In war of peace his life was one of devotion to the cause of his country. He served in the army of Stephen F. Austin. He held many important offices and was the first magistrate in the (Gonzales county) West Texas, in 1849, and was a faithful servant of the church and its great head till the day of his death, in all respects he was above the average, his personal history was inseparably linked with the history of the state. In war of peace his life was one of devotion to the cause of his country. He served in the army of Stephen F. Austin. 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the ministry perverted into an argument against ministerial education, they took care to have their children educated, who now enrich and adorn our itinerant ranks. They left not the sons to the disabilities under which the fathers labored. This was their conspicuous act, their verdict, their judgment on the subject.

Taking the General Minutes, let us see what sort of successors the great but not college-bred preachers provided for themselves in their sons.

In Virginia and North Carolina: Norval Wilson and his son, Bishop Alpheus W. John E. Edwards and his son, William E. John Starr and his son, W. G. Numa F. Reid and his son, F. L. editor of Raleigh Christian Advocate. That well-balanced and able man, N. H. D. Wilson, has been made to do service on the wrong side of this question. "See!" they say "what he has done; and he is no college-bred man." But he put his preacher boy through Trinity and the University of North Carolina, and then sent him on to the Theological School of Vanderbilt University, where with the best advantage he has taken that course of systematic divinity represented by Dr. Sumner's two volumes lately published, and from Hebrew was passing to Arabic and Syriac, when he was called to the death-bed of his lamented father.

In South Carolina and Georgia: Henry Bass and his son, Wm. C., president of our oldest female college, at Macon; John Moad and his son, Francis A., who did for Methodism in Texas so great a work; W. C. Kirkland and his son, W. D., the editor of our oldest Christian Advocate; H. A. C. Walker and his son, Geo. W. As for Lovick Peters, he left Tinkers creek in Barwell, with such literary outfit as a lad might pick up at an itinerant old-field school. Perhaps in the coming biography Dr. Haygood and Gilman Smith may tell us how and where he mastered that powerful style and accurate knowledge, whether he absorbed it or evolved it. He gave three sons to the ministry, and put each one through college; Bishop George F. through the University at Athens (then there was no church college.) James L. through Randolph-Macon, and Thomas F. through Emory. To continue: there was the old man eloquent, Thos. Samford and his son, Wm. F.; W. J. Parks and his son, Harwell H.; John W. Yarbrough and his son, George W.; J. W. Glenn and his son, Wilbur F.; Joseph Lewis and his son, Walker, and another, a polished shaft, who is not; Caleb W. Key, and his son, B. shop Joseph S.

In Alabama and Mississippi: Wm. Murrah and his son, W. B.; Wm. Weir and his son, Thomas C.; B. M. Drake and his two sons; John Starr, and his son, John W., who died of yellow fever while pastor in Mobile; John G. Jones and his son, John A. B.; John Lambuth and his son, John W., the missionary to Japan. Persons who used to attend the delightful commencements at Centenary College—an institution to which both church and State are greatly indebted for their best servants—will recall a dear little old man who had seen hard missionary service from Conecuh to Cahoonia in early days—Thomas Clinton. He owed nothing to schools; but he put his son George through them, and the congregations of Vicksburg and St. Louis will not forget that brief but brilliant ministry. "Uncle Tommy," considered it no reflection on himself or his colleagues or his times or his church that the son was a more acceptable preacher than the father, and filled a class of appointments to which he himself had never been assigned.

In Tennessee and Kentucky: George W. Harris and his son, Wm. T.; Thomas L. Boswell, and his son, John W., lately called from Arkansas, to be assistant editor of the central church organ; Jas.

Atkins and his son, James A., President of Asheville Female College; B. W. S. Bishop and his two sons, one in Holston and one in Texas; Wm. Hicks and his son, W. W.; George R. Browder and his son, Robt. W.; Stephen Vaughn and his son, J. O. A.; John W. Kelly, that sturdy thinker and worker of West Virginia, and his son, Gilby C.; Jesse Cunyngnam and his son, Wm. G. E., our Sunday-school Editor.

These, and many more living, and others dead might be mentioned. The father of Ephraim E. Wiley (long at the head of the Emory and Henry College) was a worthy contemporary with George Pickering, Enoch Mudge, and other glorious foundation-layers and builders of Eastern Methodism, and so called "unlearned and ignorant men;" but he put his son through the Wesleyan, at Middletown, and what a boon and enrichment has thence resulted to Southern Methodism and to all this land!

Whatself-denial, what downright hardships most of these itinerants and their families had to submit to, in order to give to the church in their measure an educated ministry! They felt the need of it. They saw the demand for it. They themselves (all honor to them) had helped to create that demand. It is too bad that their names should be made to do service on the wrong side of ministerial education.

Our revolutionary sires were brave and strong. They achieved American independence; they wrought out an empire by their heroism. But they knew nothing of rifled canons, of breech-loaders, of repeaters and revolvers, and of minnie-balls. It is no reflection on them to say that the soldiers who won Saratoga and Yorktown and King's Mountain, could not, with the same tactics and arms, have won the battles of the Wilderness, of Manassas, and of Cold Harbor. Bedford Forrest could have chased George Washington out of the country, even though the latter had been at the head of double his troops, equipped with powder horns, flintlocks and smooth-bore muskets.

"We are starting here," sadly remarked an eminent Mississippian, "from the effect of speech," made by Rev. Dr. — many years ago. "In the same way, and from a similar cause, they are suffering in Missouri, in Kentucky and Tennessee. Some of our old confederates have so long neglected ministerial education that to-day it is very difficult for them to hold their principal cities. They could not do it without a liberal use of the transfer system.

How long will it be before our people and their leaders wake up on this subject? When I think on these things sleep departs from my eyes.

Some time ago, within the present year, I received a letter from one of the most prominent and most intelligent members of one of our largest conferences, in one of its best stations, as follows: "Dear Bro.: Please send me, or publish immediately in the Advocate, a statement of the missing links in the Tactual Apostolic Succession Theory. Please give authorities and dates all plain. I need it. I have just sent for one dozen copies of your Preacher and Rector, hoping to find it in it. By complying with this request you will much oblige, yours in Christ."

This letter put me thinking. If it had come from a very old man whose reading sometimes, unfortunately, is of a semi-supernatural kind, confined to a few old authors, or from a young man whose ecclesiastical studies are confined to such books as Powell on Succession, Neander's Planting and Training, I could understand it; but coming from a bookish minister in middle, one of the leaders in his conference, it is not so easily comprehended. I am obliged to suppose, if not presume, that the views of my correspondent are more or less common among our ministers, who, in common estimation, range above mediocrity. I am aware that no longer ago than forty years the common belief and common reading in our church was in accord with the sentiments shadowed forth in the above letter; but I did not know that they continued amongst us to any considerable extent. But I now see that my fault is in supposing that old, misleading books are not still read and believed.

Those who suppose that the simple question of what is called, "Apostolic Succession" furnishes ground for an argument—that it contains something to be affirmed and denied—do certainly, in my judgment, greatly misunderstand the subject. There is no such question in issue. There are no broken links for the best of all conceivable reasons. There is no chain—noting to be broken. When we join a debatable issue, we of course concede that the thing might be so, but merely deny that it is so. So what issue is there or can there be about apostolic succession? I have long since quit denying it, simply for the lack of something to deny. Back yonder most persons seemed to believe that high church men had a list of the names of Bishops from the apostles down, which, if correct, showed a connected chain of ordinations. And then the historic correctness of this list would prove or disprove the genuineness of a present ministry. And that non-prelatical Christians denied the historic correctness of this list of Bishops. And it is marvelous that this was about the shape of the argument up to thirty or forty years ago. But what would such a list prove if

faultless in itself? Evidently nothing that is in question unless it were first shown that this was the divinely prescribed mode of perpetuating the gospel ministry. But such proof has never been even attempted except by some far-off and uncertain informers. But far more than all that, no such list of Bishops, long or short, good or bad, with broken or unbroken links, ever existed! The pretended "list" is a fraud, glaring and palpable! And yet for fifty years it passed, unobserved, the scrutiny of a hundred able debaters! It is the most glaring error sometimes that are last detected, for the very reason that error in such a place would not be looked for. This fraudulent "list of Bishops" had its origin in the famous "Orford tract" movement in the English Church about fifty years ago, in which Dr. Newman, Pusey, Froude, Keble, and others, produced the Romish movement sometimes known as Puseyism, and which carried Newman and others into Rome, and the rest of the Tractarians to near it that the difference was merely legal and formal. Their "list of Bishops," one hundred and nineteen in number, may be correct so far as I know, but, as above, it does not relate to the question of successive ordinations nor to ordinations at all. It merely states that such bishops lived at such periods, but how they got into office the Tractarians have not a word to say. Most of them, or all of them, may have been ordained some way, but that would prove nothing. To give the list any meaning on this question, it must first be shown that tactual ordination is the divine law of ministerial perpetuity, and then that these bishops tactually ordained each other, neither of which things is attempted. It might not be amiss to state that so offensive were these "Tracts for the Times," as they were called, to the Church of England that on publication of "No. 90," their further publications was suspended by order of the church. And so, if anybody would show a list claiming to be a chain of ordination from the days of the Apostles down, it would not be worth the candle and the ink to refute it if it could be done. Who cares how many ordinations of bishops there may have been since the apostles, or who performed the ordination? I insist that the question, What does the proof prove? is useful in polemical discussion. If it proves nothing, who cares about it? This question of what is now called Apostolic succession came into being in the Church of England two hundred years ago in the revolt of Arch-Bishop Sarragt and his associates called non-jurors. It was never the doctrine of any church, not even of Rome, though stoutly held, in its disjointed form, by many church members. It has pretty much had its day. As the lawyers say, it does not make out a case.

Finding, as I do from the above letter and otherwise, that our preachers are not so well posted on the subject of ministerial authority as I had supposed, I have written this brief outline, and so, complying as well as I can with the wish of my friend and brother in the letter above, I respectfully hand this to the editor for such disposition as he may see fit, and beg to make this further remark, that the apparent lack of information on this subject among our ministers can hardly be regarded as complimentary to our bishops, our editors or our book-makers.

How to meet prelaty. R. ABNEY, D. D. Some time ago, within the present year, I received a letter from one of the most prominent and most intelligent members of one of our largest conferences, in one of its best stations, as follows: "Dear Bro.: Please send me, or publish immediately in the Advocate, a statement of the missing links in the Tactual Apostolic Succession Theory. Please give authorities and dates all plain. I need it. I have just sent for one dozen copies of your Preacher and Rector, hoping to find it in it. By complying with this request you will much oblige, yours in Christ."

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General News. Jacksonville and Fernandina, Fla., have yellow fever in epidemic form, and people in large numbers are seeking safety in flight. Locusts. In connection with the periodical appearance of so-called "seventeen year locusts," Prof. Riley, of the agriculture department, says that he is about to be issued information, contradictory or otherwise from persons throughout the country, as he is desirous of ascertaining the extent of country over which the brood appear. An appeal is especially made to Texans relative to the thirteen year locusts, said to have appeared in Texas in 1849, 1862, 1875 and 1888, in the following words: "Texas—We are especially desirous of verifying this brood. Its existence now rests on the single statement by Dr. Gleason Smith, that he was informed that the insect appeared in vast numbers in parts of Texas in 1850, but that he was unable to get any particulars; 1850 did not furnish any information concerning this brood, hence our desire for full and accurate returns from Texas this year."

Unanswered letters. Aug. 8—B F Gassaway, sub. J W Bewley, sub. Alex F Cox, sub. Aug. 9—M Thompson, sub. L F Smith, sub. John M Barcus, sub. C Rowland, sub. R N Brown, sub. J J Canafax, sub. S B Ellis, sub. Aug. 9-10—E R Large, sub. J M Bourland, sub. J M Armstrong, sub. 3 cards. Littlepage, sub. W W Graham, sub. H M Glass, sub. W H LeFevre, sub. H W Hawkins, sub. W N Bonner, sub. C C Davis, sub.

Texas Casualties. Jas. England, near Galvestone, was killed by a vicious Spanish pony he was trying to break to harness, and killed almost instantly. Jno. Walker, a seventeen-year-old negro, was run over by the cars at Forney and killed. Jesse Cogburn, son of a prominent citizen of Cooke county, met death by his horse falling upon and crushing him. J. C. Bennett, of Bibb, while cleaning out a well was struck on the head by a bucket of water and his entire left side paralyzed. Some fence put obstructions on the Central railroad track between Walnut and Waco, and a wreck in which engineer Moses was killed, and his fireman, A. H. Cartelle, badly hurt. L. F. Peel, brakeman, lost his foot at Hillsboro. Jo, the six-year-old son of Wm. Lane, of Hillsboro, was killed in the head by a horse and his skull fractured. Waco, was seriously, perhaps fatally, burned in kindling a fire with kerosene. Near Pilot Grove, Cleoro Owens was thrown from his horse, and it is thought fatally injured. Nelson Hart was accidentally shot in the hand, necessitating amputation. A little boy, aged sixty years, of Alvarado, as the result of a sprain, suicided. He leaves a wife and nine children.

Miscellaneous. Jno. Wright, for murder, was executed at White Sulphur Springs, L. T., according to the law—the sheriff shooting him through the heart, his two brothers each holding a hand in theirs during the tragedy. Charles Cotton, past grand master of the sovereign lodge of the world, independent order of Odd Fellows, died at Louisville, Ky., August 9, in the seventy-eighth year of his life. Monopoly is working the bagging and lute speculation. At St. Louis, August 10, rates for foreign unwholesomes, colleges and professional schools. The instruction was given by one hundred and twenty professors and lecturers. The number of graduates in June was one hundred and thirty-one. From a lady who died in France last January the institution has just received a bequest of \$20,000. Begin at once by using Hunt's Cure for any and all skin eruptions, also for "Old Sores," "Itching-Piles" &c. "No cure no pay."

The Victim of Conscience: "I am in terror," sighed poor Mrs. Goodmother, "every time I hear the bells ring; I know I hear something dreadful about Jack. I'm sure he's been into some awful mischief." "What makes you think so?" asked her husband. "Oh, he came directly home from school this afternoon, sat down and studied his lesson for to-morrow for nearly two hours, and has been as good as an angel ever since. Don't dear, what has that boy been up to. I would like to know."

INFANTILE Skin & Scalp DISEASES cured by CUTICURA Remedies.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, distressing, itching, scaly and simply distressing of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA Remedies are infallible. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. SOAP, 25c. RESOLVENT, 50c. Prepared by the FORTNEY, DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

General News. Terrell people are arranging for a name-day. Prof. A. C. Bell and S. D. Harper, of Denton; Miss Virginia Morris, of Dallas, and Miss Amy Cave, of Van Alstyne, have been engaged by the trustees to run the Van Alstyne public schools. The ex-Confederate reunion at Greenville the past week was a great success. The cornerstone of the Methodist church was laid in Paris, August 9, by the Masons. Pano will have her new cotton press in full operation by Sept. 1. Dallas has a big torchlight procession Tuesday night, Aug. 14. The tenth annual meeting of the Sheriff's Association of Texas, meets at Fort Worth, August 30. Arlington will soon have a new Presbyterian church. Prof. St. John will superintend the Hubbard city public schools. Strong efforts are being made to secure a pardon for Pat Hennessy, the Senate Sergeant-at-Arms, sent up for embroilment in October 30 will be drummer's day at the State Fair, and the drummers of Arkansas and Louisiana are invited by the Texas knights of the grip to participate. Parts of Wise, Dallas, Collin, Taylor and Johnson counties had good rains the past week. Prof. E. C. Lewis will teach the North Fortney school this year. The congressional convention at Houston last week was a disgrace to Texas. It was divided into two factions by a regular knock-down fight in which fifty or more engaged. One faction nominated the present congressman, Stewart; the other nominated, H. Hutcheson. It would be a fitting rebuke to such a disgraceful affair if the people would refuse to vote for either member of the party. The contract for building the addition to the Terrell lunatic asylum was awarded to R. L. James, of Colorado city. A heavy wind and rain storm destroyed a number of buildings at Marzug. Hood county has about 7,000 people, 184,064 acres of land, of which 35,562 are in cultivation. Cheatham's Chill Tonic is pleasant to take, does not nauseate, is guaranteed to cure, is free from Quinine and Poisons, what more can you ask? Try it.

"Fader," said Rebecca Schneiderbaum, counterfeiting a roseate blush: "Fader, Mr. Schponger has just called. He is now in the parlor. He has come to ask for my hand." "Ask for your hand, and he'll reply Mr. Schneiderbaum, excitedly. "Rebecca, take down diamond rings off before you go in. We can't dem gait the hand. He takes it without encumbrance or he takes it not at all."

Unanswered letters. Aug. 8—B F Gassaway, sub. J W Bewley, sub. Alex F Cox, sub. Aug. 9—M Thompson, sub. L F Smith, sub. John M Barcus, sub. C Rowland, sub. R N Brown, sub. J J Canafax, sub. S B Ellis, sub. Aug. 9-10—E R Large, sub. J M Bourland, sub. J M Armstrong, sub. 3 cards. Littlepage, sub. W W Graham, sub. H M Glass, sub. W H LeFevre, sub. H W Hawkins, sub. W N Bonner, sub. C C Davis, sub.

Marshall District—Fourth Round. Centennial mts, Mt. Pleasant, Sept 8, 9 Delberry cir, Mt. Zion, Sept 15, 16 Harrison cir, Andrew Chapel, Sept 22, 23 Hallville cir, Hallville, Sept 29, 30 Longview sta, Longview, Oct 6, 7 Troupe cir, Canton, Oct 13, 14 Henderson cir, Henderson, Oct 27, 28 Nov 3, 4 Church Hill cir, Nov 10, 11 Marshall sta, Marshall, Nov 17, 18

Said a distinguished patient to his physician: "Doctor, will you hand me any medicine, please?" "Excuse me, sir," responded the man of science, "but I am only connected with the bulletin part of your case. Another doctor will be here directly."

The growing cosmopolitanism of Boston University is strikingly shown in the fact that its seven hundred and seventy-five matriculated last year came from nineteen foreign and from thirty American States and Territories. Among them were bearers of university degrees from no less than seventy-one American and foreign universities, colleges and professional schools. The instruction was given by one hundred and twenty professors and lecturers. The number of graduates in June was one hundred and thirty-one. From a lady who died in France last January the institution has just received a bequest of \$20,000.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Free Treatment at any Drug Store. Price \$2.00, with Pocket Insufflator. CATCERINE MEDICINE CO. SOLE COMPOUNDERS, WACO, TEXAS.

WALKING MADE EASY. An effective remedy for Galled, Calloused, Swollen, Fretful Tender and Fret Feet. Wood's Walking Made Easy Foot Powders, for the complete removal of Calous, will prevent excessive sweating of the feet and remove all soreness from Bunions. New Shoes made easy as old ones. A sure guarantee for all affections of the feet. Sent post-paid on receipt of price, 25 cents. WOOD FOOT POWDER CO., Troy, New York.

1000 AGENTS WANTED. A lady or gentlemen canvasser and solicitor for advertisements in our "Cotton Pickers' Daily Account Book" wanted in every town of 500 inhabitants in the Cotton Belt of the United States. Send us 10 cents in silver or stamps for agent's outfit. 50 per day made. J. ALBERT & HOGAN, Publishers, Dallas, Texas.

Pastor's Memorandum Book. PRICE 25 CENTS. SHAW & BLAYLOCK, DALLAS, TEXAS.

TOMPKINS Machinery and Implement Co. STATE AGENTS FOR THE Ludlow Disk Pulverizer and Seeder. This is the most successful Seeder and Pulverizer. DEDERICK STEAM AND HORSE POWER HAY PRESS. SKINNER ENGINES AND BOILERS, HALL AND WINSHIP COTTON GINS, WINSHIP COTTON PRESSES. COLEMAN COTTON PRESSES AND CORN MILLS, TURNBOLL WAGONS. HAY BAILING TIES, HAY RAKES, HAY RICKERS AND DRACS, SHAFING, BELTING, PULLEYS, ETC. We carry the largest stock of Engines, Boilers, Gins, etc., of any house in the State, and can fit up and ship out a complete Gin outfit of any capacity wanted within five hours from receipt of order. Call on us, or write for prices and terms. The Tompkins Machinery and Implement Company, DALLAS, TEXAS.

W. C. Pfaeffle, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Watches, Diamonds, Clocks AND JEWELRY. SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE. SPECTACLES. Fine Watchwork and Engraving! 605 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall St., New York.



Read the following from a prominent member of the Methodist Church. Bezon, Tex., March 26th, 1888. Cacterine Med. Co. Waco, Tex.—Greetings! I have for the past few winters suffered with cold in my head, and also with a slight throat trouble, which has been relieved by the use of your CATERINE. Hence I take pleasure in recommending it to the public. Respectfully, J. G. BARTZ.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Free Treatment at any Drug Store. Price \$2.00, with Pocket Insufflator. CATCERINE MEDICINE CO. SOLE COMPOUNDERS, WACO, TEXAS.

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