The Texas Christian Advocate.

SUBSCRIPTION, PER ANNUM, $2.00. OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FIVE TEXAS CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH. TO PREACHERS, $1.00.

VOL. XXXIII. GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1887. NO 17.

OUR ADVOCATE.

Last Week's Issue—The First and Eighth Pages—Our Pledges.

In the ADVOCATE of the 30th ult. which is my meditation this first day of January, A. D. 1887, the first caption is "New Year's Day," under which you give your readers the familiar hymn:

Come, let us anew our journey pursue,
Roll round with the year,
And never stand still till the Master appear!

This hymn I regard as a classic, which will be "good as new" a century hence. It suits for a devout New Year's Day meditation, and well prepares the reader for the devout essay, not to say profound sermon, which follows on the text, "The Old Year." Prof. Green, at my elbow, a man of more literary taste than leisure—for such men as he are in demand—tells me that Dr. Bonar is a grand old Scotchman, which is also my own impression, confirmed by the solemn resonance of his well rounded periods, the vehicle of the majesty of noble thoughts.

The next article, on the "Love of Preeminence" is written by Lucien Clark. I blush to confess that he is to me unknown, for the confession is a sort of self-depreciation. The article shows the writer a Methodist and a man of experience, dowried with the courage of his convictions. Is he a denizen of the North? Then we need one like him to show us Southern Methodists our sins of this character. Any way, the article is not only good, but timely.

The "Letter from Alabama" is full of statistics, so bracing, however, as to redeem them from dryness. A paragraph toward the conclusion gives a well-merited compliment to Bishop Keener, but it has an Irish flavor. The writer thinks eternity will reveal that the Bishop's mistakes "were not mistakes after all." By all the memories of "Auld Lang Syne" I make a fervent ejaculatory prayer that he "may have many and happy days," and "secure the blessings of heaven to his family, preacher-boys and all."

"The Unification of Methodism," credited to the Central Advocate, is a suggestive article upon which, from my humble standpoint, I venture no lengthy comment. Somewhere adown the line of the glowing centuries it may be a happy realization. Pagan literature looks backward upon the golden age, but the yearnings of Christianity are toward the millennial future.

The next caption, "Clerical Trifiers," from the able Northwestern, is a scathing rebuke of "the memorable six clerical simpletons" who accepted free tickets to an operatic performance in which "half a hundred painted, half-dressed women were paraded on the stage in violation of the very proprieties of the opera itself."

"Calling a Halt on Immigration" is a conservative utterance in harmony with the caption. Referring to the dregs of foreign population, the editor says: "The Chicago hay-market massacre is an exhibition of their doctrines and spirit which have justly alarmed all thinking men." It seems that we may properly inquire whether our statutory enactments are adequate for the protection of American liberty and Christian institutions; but it is patent that practical Christianity is the grand bulwark against the tumultuous billows which threaten to overwhelm our peculiar civilization. "The best of all is, God is with us."

"Southern Methodist Opinion," a regular department, is fresh, breezy and practical. This week's issue quotes Drs. Lafferty, Rivers, John, and Bishop Keener, whose crisp and sparkling paragraphs will not admit paraphase, condensation, or restatement. By all means, Mr. Editor, keep, but do not over-burden, this department. Let it remain crisp, sparkling and representative.

On the eighth page is found the "News of the Week," "Over the State," "Domestic," and I would be glad to add, "Foreign"—this is perhaps only my individual taste. As you furnish voluminous and accurate report of the markets, I suppose the "Commercial" and "Financial" department is *an fait*.

There are yet six other pages of our noble paper which I may not specially note in this brief critique. Pardon me. My purpose is rather to commend than criticise.

The ADVOCATE is an eight page, forty-eight column paper. It is the organ of the five Texas Conferences of the M. E Church, South; ably edited by Rev. G. W. Briggs, assisted by a corps of associates, one from each conference, who, omitting myself, are all able and representative men. The ADVOCATE has a most admirable corps of occasional correspondents. It is the organ of intercommunication between the different patronizing conferences as well as of communication for the members of each of the several conferences. It is a pure, religious newspaper, throughly Methodistic and every way worthy of all the patronage hitherto bestowed upon it. It is entitled to receive the still larger support and patronage which all the conferences have in their recent sessions pledged with unexampled unanimity.

S. J. HAWKINS.

LONGVIEW, TEXAS.

WE ARE AGREED.

Yes indeed, thank God, we are agreed in every point material to an experience of perfect love and as to its uses. We shall not waste any time in regretting the angular discussion which has been going on for years. Just now we need all our time and "ransomed powers" in giving glory to God and in congratulating the patrons of a higher life. We have found common ground of faith and practice. We have quit agitating abstract theories and come down to solid business. We are done dividing hairs in twain and quarters. The distinctive miracle of the age is, the deliverance of the church from hurt, growing out of the discussion of "foolish questions." The free movement of the spirit of life, light and wisdom, upon a receptive and cultivated consciousness has wrought the marvel. And to our amazement we be a multitude. The few who set up and still maintain an unauthorized and impossible Shibboleth, are to be won, and then our ranks are full. They are coming. The saved part of the church has reached an experience and method of statement, allowing a scriptural unity in the bond of peace. Bishop Key is due hearty thanks for some wise and Christ-like advice. Rev. Samuel P. Wright, in ADVOCATE of Nov. 25, 1886, writes as if inspired for the occasion. He is in the habit of differing and dividing from this writer on any subject capable of independent construction, but to our mutual delectation we are, for once, agreed. Of course we are, since we are furnishing each proof in the tempers we hold, and the lives we lead, of being members of the household of faith. And further, we have both now made a statement, so independent, that not a word is quoted from the other, and yet in substantial agreement. I may now serve notice on him of a wide divergence of opinion touching another matter, but we be brethren beloved, and are agreed that the true lovers of Christ are agreed touching the experience of perfect love and its practice.

M. H. WELLS.

GATESVILLE, TEXAS.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER.

It is maintained by some that the use of malt liquors is friendly to the cause of temperance. This is the cry that the brewers raise, some philanthropists and professed friends of temperance taking the same ground. We do not believe it, but hold that the use of malt liquors is a direct cause of intemperance. The proof to be offered is a result of observation, of reading, and of careful investigation. As facts and not theories are wanted, concise statements admitting of direct contradiction, if in error, will be made.

PERSONAL OBSERVATION.

Nearly thirty-five years ago the use of lager beer was advocated in this country on grounds of health, and as a safe temperance beverage. Prior to that time it had not generally been used. The writer was then a clerk in a store in a very large city. Several of his fellow clerks and similar employes in neighboring establishments took to drinking lager beer in the day, and at intervals at lunch, and in the evening for hours in saloons and gardens. He was invited to go with them, and for a time did so. He saw that they got drunk upon the beer, and his intercourse with them was short. Several became intemperate, lost their situations, and, so far as could be traced, with but a few exceptions, failed to reform.

Soon after the writer entered the ministry he found an important official member, one of the three wealthiest men in the church, who had been a Sunday-school superintendent, engaged in the brewing business. The question arose whether he should be allowed to retain his membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Personal labor was begun according to the discipline. The brewer affirmed that his beer was a wholesome article, did no harm, that quite a large number of professed Christians had it sent to their houses, and that ministers of different denominations who called upon him had drunk some of it. He was told that mere assertion did not help the case, unless he could prove that lager beer and ale were not intoxicating. He said he did not believe he could be expelled from the church, and that he would defend himself and make a fight. In order to prepare for the trial, which was anticipated, investigation was made into the effect of beer upon individuals, into the general reputation of beer saloons, and of the different persons who were found drinking beer steadily in the evening; and an interview was had with the police justice of the city, a reputable lawyer, who had held the position for a number of years.

As to the first question, numbers of persons were found who drank nothing but beer, according to the testimony of their wives and children and their employers, but were in the habit of getting drunk. Names were collected of persons seen drunk on beer, and of others drinking themselves drunk upon it. And the police justice stated that a large proportion of those who were brought before him for drunkenness and disorderly conduct had begun their sprees upon beer, and in some cases had drunk nothing else, but in others took whisky upon the beer. These facts were laid before the brewer; he was unable to dispute them, and withdrew from the church.

HISTORY OF BEER IN ENGLAND.

In 1830, to counteract the gin palace, England established the free beer shop. Discussing the subject, the London Times, in 1871, said: "The idea entertained at the time was that free trade in beer would greatly wean men from the temptations of the regular tavern, would promote the consumption of a wholesome article in place of ardent spirits, would break down the monopoly of the old license houses, and, in short, impart a better character to the whole trade. * * * The results of this experiment do not confirm the expectations of its promoters. The sale of beer was increased, but the sale of spirituous liquors was not diminished."

Soon after its passage, Sidney Smith said: "The new beer bill has begun its operations. Everybody is drunk. Those who are not singing are sprawling. The sovereign people are in a beastly state."

Further evidence on this subject will be given when we come to discuss the influence of beer saloons.

INDISPUTABLE TESTIMONY.

The well-known case of Mr. Lill, one of America's greatest brewers in Chicago, is in point, no matter how often quoted. His brewery burned down; he did not rebuild, and gave as a reason that he found it "impossible to keep sober men on his premises. The brewery was a manufacturer of drunkards in constant operation. The curse began in the brewery itself, where every man was a beer-barrel in the morning and a barrel of beer at night."

The testimony of Dr. Albert Day, superintendent of the Washington Home, who, according to Dr. Dorchester, has treated 7000 cases of inebriety, but at the time his statement, with others, was collated by Judge Pitman, 4000 was the number. Dr. Day states: "A majority of the four thousand cases of inebriates which I have treated commenced their career of drunkenness by the use of what is called light drinks, such as wine, beer, etc. I am fully satisfied that the use of these light beverages is the initiatory step of a life of inebriety."

Judge Pitman also quotes the superintendent of the Washington Home, in a late report, as saying: "I must take occasion to protest against ale, porter and cider as unqualified hindering causes in the thorough reform of inebriates. A large proportion of backsliders stumble over these light drinks, who would hesitate long before they would dare to meddle with stronger liquors."

Lager beer and other malt liquors and wines are the means of leading the majority of youth astray who become intemperate. Not one boy in a thousand would step up to a bar and call for a glass of brandy, whisky, or gin, on the first occasion. The offer of brandy, whisky, or gin, or any spirituous liquors, would be declined; but lager beer would not be. Thus the drinking usages have begun. One need only visit saloons, and where saloons do not exist, tavern bar-rooms, to see this painfully illustrated.

Mr. Lawrence, who followed Dr. Day as superintendent of the Washington Home, gives his testimony as follows:

At the present time the appetite for strong drink is formed in early life by drinking the lighter drinks, such as lager beer, ale, cider, in the fashionable saloons.

COMPARATIVE AMOUNT OF ALCOHOL IN SPIRITUOUS AND MALT LIQUORS.

Analysis shows that malt liquors, as commonly sold, must tend to intemperance. The following table is reliable:

Gin contains 57 60 per cent. of alcohol.
Rum, 53 68.
Brandy, 53 40.
Bourbon whisky, 51.
The worst American whisky, 44 50.
Burton ale, 8 88.
Brown stout, 6 80.
London, ale, 6.20.
Boston lager beer, 5½ to 6 per cent.

The strongest ale, then, contains in every six and a half glasses, more alcohol than a glass of gin of the *same size*, and Boston lager beer about as much alcohol as ten and a half glasses of gin of the same size; less than six glasses of ale to one glass of brandy; about nine glasses of lager to one glass of brandy; five glasses of ale to one glass of the worst American whisky; or between seven and eight glasses of lager to one glass of American whisky *of the same size*. When it is considered that many persons cannot drink a small glass of gin, whisky or brandy without being visibly intoxicated, and that a mugful, such as is used for lager beer, would lay the average youth or man, if not accustomed to drinking, under the table, or make him fighting drunk, it is clear that ale and porter are intoxicating liquors. It is true that a man does not drink six or eight glasses of lager in the same time that he would drink one glass of whisky, brandy or gin, and that, therefore, the effect comes on more slowly. In the early stages of the evening at a beer saloon no visible signs of intoxication appear. Cheerful conversation, now and then rising into hilarity, are all that would attract the attention of a sober visitor. But after eight or ten glasses of lager beer has been drunk, some appear stupid, others boisterous, and fights, though not as frequent as in whisky shops, occur.

POLICE AND MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. Dorchester says that one of the more intelligent members of the Boston police said to him: "I believe there is more drunkenness on beer than on the stronger liquors; the difference is that those who use distilled liquor become beastly drunk, and are not again intoxicated for a week or two, but the beer drinker is more or less drunk during a part of each day, and during many parts of the week is grossly silly and stupid from its effects." The Medical Record said some years ago: "It is our observation that beer drinking in this country produces the very lowest forms of inebriety closely allied to criminal insanity. The most dangerous class of tramps and ruffians in our cities are beer drinkers."

The Brooklyn Times a year two ago published the following:

IS BEER THE CURSE OF THE NATION?

They were talking of the increase of hoodlumism on the streets of Brooklyn, were two or three gentlemen, the other evening, when an Eastern District police sergeant joined the group and soon fell into the topic of conversation. The police sergeant was known to all present as a gentleman of observation and ability, and of large experience in his profession. When he spoke on the subject, therefore, he was listened to with attention.

"You may talk as you please," said the sergeant, "of the causes that lead half-grown youths and young men to indulge in street rowdyism. There is one direct cause, and that is—beer."

"Beer!" was the exclamation of every one else in the group, and then one member added: "Sergeant, we've all been taught to believe that beer was a very harmless beverage. Don't you mean whisky or the more seductive fancy drinks?"

"No," replied the sergeant, "I mean beer—common lager or Schank beer, at five cents a glass. It is beer that is ruining the young men of this country, and it is beer that causes nearly all the rowdyism you see and hear of on our streets and at the public parks. Beer is cheap enough for every one to drink, and if a young man's hash runs out, there is always some one else ready to treat him, especially if the young man is a good fellow. His blood, which should be kept cool and pure at this time of the year above all other seasons, becomes inflamed. His stomach becomes overburdened with the heavy, indigestible stuff which enters into the composition of the 'harmless' beverage. His brain becomes saddened, and naturally enough he is so irritable that he is ready to quarrel at a moment's notice. Beer makes bad blood, and that bad blood in this weather is ready to show itself in street brawls or something worse. Gentlemen, I've been on the police force for a good many years, and I've been on duty in the street at all hours of the day and night. My chances for observation have been good, and I have endeavored to avail myself of them. As a result, I give it as my opinion that beer is the great curse of America."

"Pardon the question, Sergeant," said a Times reporter, who was present, but are you a total abstainer?"

"No, I am not, and I am not talking for the sake of making a temperance speech. I was simply giving you the result of careful and honest observation and experience."

"LOOK AT GERMANY."

It is common to say, in reply to all this: "Look at Germany, with its millions of happy, sober, industrious and virtuous beer-drinkers." So we say: "Look at Germany!" The trouble is that those who make such remarks do *not* look. Beer is the national curse of Germany. It is the curse of German students. They drink and fight.

The little kingdom of Wurtemburg has 1,900 000 inhabitants. Yet it contains 7389 breweries, large and small, and 19 280 beer shops. Twenty, thirty, sometimes fifty, glasses in an afternoon and evening of beer are drunk by German students, many of whom become grossly drunk. Those travelers who have visited Germany, and who say that they never saw any drunkenness, probably tell the truth, but the reason why they did not see it was that they did not go where it was, or were not looking for it, or did not call it by the right name.

Dr. William F. Warren, President of Boston University, who resided for many years in Germany, testified a number of years ago that his nights while residing there were greatly disturbed by the cries and boisterous proceedings of drunken young men passing his house.

Recently attention has been called to the city of Munich, and it has been affirmed that no drunkenness is to be seen there. How any sane man could make a statement of that kind who had the opportunity of observing, it is impossible to conceive. The writer has seen hundreds of intoxicated persons there on one day, and that the holy Sabbath. Not that he has seen that number of persons "fighting drunk" or "dead drunk," but that many were silly, stupid, or rollicking from the effects of the beer they had been drinking.

GERMAN BEER AND CLIMATE COMPARED WITH AMERICAN.

But it is to be admitted that the same amount of German beer drunk in Germany will not produce as much intoxication as the same amount of German beer drunk in the United States, and much less than the same amount of American-made beer in the United States. This results from two things—the difference of climate, and some mysterious quality in the grain or the process of malting. The subject has been much discussed by the brewers themselves, who, in their conventions, have had to admit that it is impossible to brew a lager beer in the United States that has as small a quantity of alcohol as the beers brewed in Germany. Also, the climate of this country is itself very stimulating, so that an amount of lager or ale that could be drunk in England or on the continent without producing the worst effects will produce those effects here.

Dr. Bowditch, of Boston, who was not a prohibitionist, speaking on this subject, says: "The peculiar stimulating nature of our climate excites the nervous system so much that we should endeavor to be more temperate in this country than the nations living in Europe between the same isothermal lines need to be." He illustrates this by an account of two Englishman who, while traveling through New England, "continued the same amount of stimulants they had always used. They were quite astonished when, after a three months' trip, they were both about the same time seized with an attack of *delirium tremens* which had never afflicted them in England."

A German woman once asked the writer to explain to her how it was that though her husband drank no more beer in this country than he did in Germany, he got drunk and cross here and he never did there. Of course the answer was that it was the difference of the climate and the difference of the beer. The beers made in Germany contain on an average hardly four per cent. of alcohol, but even that is sufficient, if several glasses be drunk, to intoxicate. Ure's Dictionary of the Arts, speaking of the bock beer of Bavaria, says: "This is a favorite double strong beverage of the best lager description, which is so named from causing its consumers to prance and tumble about like a buck or goat, for the German word 'bock' has both these meanings. It is merely a beer having a specific gravity one-third greater, and therefore made with a third greater proportion of malt, but with the same proportion of hops, and flavored with a few coriander seeds. * * * It is an eminently intoxicating beverage." Yet this bock beer so eminently intoxicating, according to Ure, contains only five per cent. of alcohol. Ordinary German beer contains four per cent., but the American beer, as previously shown, contains from five and a half to six per cent.

The direct tendency, therefore, of American beer, ale, and porter is to intemperance, and even German beer used in this peculiarly stimulating climate is unsafe.

We do not mean that all users of beer are destined to become drunkards and fill a drunkard's grave, but that many of them are we firmly believe, and that the use of wine, beer, and ale is the door through which most youth enter upon a life of dissipation and intemperance we are certain.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

TEXAS METHODIST CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES FOR 1886.

JANUARY.—1st: Rev. Solomon S. Yarborough died at Waxahachie. 21: Rev. Jesse Hord died at Goliad, and Rev. Howell L. Taylor at Waco. 5th: Charter filed for a Preachers' Orphans' Home at San Marcos. 6th: Rev. B. F. Johnson, of the Lexington circuit, Texas Conference, died. 28th: Rev. John M. Whipple, of the Texas Conference, died at Elgin.

FEBRUARY.—1st: Corner stone of Helping Hall, Southwestern University, laid at Georgetown. 8th: M. H. Wells reports an extensive revival at Weatherford. 18th: Rev. Father Tackett, formerly a missionary on the Brazos Indian reservations, died at Weatherford; Rev. Jacob Matthews, of the Texas Conference, died at Chappell Hill. 21st: Auditorium of the new Paine Church, San Antonio, opened for worship.

MARCH.—A great revival was reported at Georgetown, under the labors of Evangelist Nelson; and another at Austin, under Rev. R. H. H. Burnett in connection with the pastor, Rev. W. W. Pinson.

APRIL.—S. P. Wright reports a revival, a church organized and subscriptions for a church building at Lorena, near Waco. 12th: The new church at Center Point, Kerr county, demolished by a cyclone; during the ensuing summer steps were taken to rebuild. Church dedicated at Ferris; C. Armstrong, pastor. Revivals reported at Blanco, W. L. Griffith; and at Crockett, B. R. Bolton. 18th: A new church opened at Hawkins, near Mineola. Two hundred conversions reported at Fort Worth.

MAY.—Contract let for building a church at Itasca. W. D. Robinson reports a revival at Granbury. Evangelist Nelson held a great revival meeting at Liberty Hill and at Burnet. At Tyler several hundred converted under the labors of Mulkey and Barnett. Sixty-three accessions to the church at Abilene. E. B. Chappell, assisted by W. W. Pinson, reported a revival in San Antonio. 17th: John R. Allen reports money collected for enlarging and improving the church at McKinney.

JUNE.—Rev. L. M. Lewis, of Dallas, died. During this month revivals were reported in many charges in all the five conferences. At Alvarado W. H. LeFevre, assisted by Evangelist Godbey, held a meeting, resulting in one hundred and three accessions; and A. P. Smith, assisted by Evangelist Nelson, held a meeting at Burnet, with over two hundred conversions. Messrs. Burnett and Mulkey held a meeting at Henderson, at which over four hundred were converted. 14th: Corner-stone of church in Dallas laid. Church at Davilla blown down; and that at Weatherford injured by a storm.

JULY.—During this month there were reports of general revivals, reaching into hundreds and thousands of conversions.

AUGUST—Was probably the month in which there were the greatest number of conversions and accessions reported, whole columns of the ADVOCATE being filled with revival notices. A Holiness camp-meeting was held August 13-17, at Alvarado. Just as the meeting closed the church was accidentally destroyed by fire; but steps were immediately taken to rebuild a more costly edifice. 15th: Trinity Church, North Dallas, was opened for worship; W. F. Clark, pastor. 20th: A fearful and unprecedented storm prevailed in Western Texas, destroying churches at Lavernia, Floresville, Edna, and other places, and completely destroying the town of Indianola.

SEPTEMBER.—Rev. John C. Huckabee died; buried at Henderson. Rev. W. F. McCurdy, a supply on Willis circuit, died at Willis. 19th: New church dedicated at Davilla; J. R. Dunn, pastor. An elegant parsonage completed at Brenham; A. E. Goodwyn, pastor. 26th: Church at Hearne dedicated. Messrs. Mulkey and Burnett held a meeting at Rusk. They report over three thousand converted in meetings held by them since March.

OCTOBER.—17th: Church in Austin dedicated by Bishop Key. The Southern Methodists also bought the Honey Church and parsonage in the northern suburbs of Austin, paying $4,500 for the property. The ADVOCATE is still filled with revival notices.

NOVEMBER.—3d: The Border Mission Conference met in Monterey, Mexico, Bishop Key presiding. Of the thirty-eight preachers eight are Americans; thirty Mexicans; total membership, fifteen hundred and forty-four; increase, one hundred and ninety. 8th: A $10,000 church dedicated by Bishop Galloway at Pilot Point. 10th: The twentieth session of the North Texas Conference met at Dallas, Bishop Galloway, presiding. Total membership, 33 423; increase, 1842. 9th: Rev. Geo. S. Gatewood, of the North Texas Conference, died in Collin county. 17th: Rev. John W. Fields, of the same conference, died at Terrell. 11th: German Mission Conference met in Houston, Bishop Key presiding. 18th: West Texas Conference met in Cuero, Bishop Key presiding. Total membership, 10 915; increase, 1408. 24th: Northwest Texas Conference met at Lampasas, Bishop Keener presiding. Membership, 30 468; increase, 3 184. Texas Conference in Brenham, Dec. 1, Bishop Key presiding. Membership, 13 886; increase, 435. East Texas Conference met at Palestine, Dec. 15, Bishop Key presiding. Membership reported, 10,278; increase, 2 731. I presume that adding the increase in the North Texas Conference our total increase in Texas for the year 1886 will not fall short of 10 000. I see that our book editor estimates the increase in the M. E Church, South, for the year just closed at 50,000, and of this increase one-fifth is reported in Texas. Rev. Wm. M. Ballard, of the West Texas Conference, died Dec. 18; buried at Lockhart.

H. S. T.

SOUTHERN METHODIST OPINION.

Rev. J. W. North, D.D., Davidson College, N. C.:

Judas fell from grace just as any other good man may do.—*Raleigh Advocate.*

Bishop J. C. Keener, New Orleans, La.:

The stimulus which the support of the Board of Church Extension gives to the people to build, and to build well, cannot be over-rated.—*New Orleans Advocate.*

Rev. W. N. Bonner, Tyler, Texas:

If the preacher would labor as hard to get the church and people to come and work for Christ and give heed to the gospel under their own ministry as they do to give heed to the evangelist, the results would be different.—*Southwestern Methodist.*

Geo P Keyes, Sheffield, Ala.:

State education is purely a business matter. Its sole legitimate aim is to remove from its citizenship a burdensome and dangerous illiteracy, and when it has supplied the means, ample and easy, for securing the rudiments of an English education, its proper limits are attained. It is of necessity secular in its origin and must needs be secular in its operations. Christian education—as illustrated in our denominational schools—is different from State education—different in its birth—different in its bearings—wholly different in its benefits and blessings. It is born of a heavenly inspiration. It is a living and loving response to the divine injunction: "Feed my lambs." It glows with the touching and sacred sentiment: "Like as a father pitieth his children." It burns and brightens with the deep and undying faith and fervency of the apostle of God: "Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is that they might be saved."—*Alabama Advocate.*

Texas Christian Advocate.

W. N. BONNER AND REGENERATION.

My good Brother Bonner must not think I regard him as he seems to think I regard him. His question in his first article was regarded as a serious inquiry. I did not think he was merely putting forth a feeler. But still I must insist that he hold on to his definition a little more closely. We can never come to an understanding about this or any other matter of discussion until we are agreed as to the meaning of the terms used.

Take the word "depravity," for instance. It means some particular thing, or state, or it refers to some assemblage of things, but it cannot possibly mean just anything. Our brother asks, "What is pollution but depravity?" A little further on he calls it "his sinful nature." Now it can not be that "pollution" and "nature" are the same thing. A nature may be polluted, or be affected by pollution, but it cannot be pollution.

Still further on the "old man" is called "depravity," and then again it is called "the loss of the divine image," and is said to be "the result of sin," and depravity is called "sin." Here we have sin the cause of itself, or sustaining the double and impossible relations of both cause and effect. Bro. Bonner should define depravity, so it seems to me.

Bro. B. will not allow my argument any place. I said with reference to Col. iii:9, that the "image" there was limited to "knowledge"—just that one feature—and he declines to notice what I said, or that I referred to the fact that the new version renders the passage, "Which is being renewed unto knowledge after the image," etc., showing that the work is progressing now, and hence could not be the new birth, which must occur at a particular moment of time, as I suppose. And he fails to recognize the force of the position—in Eph. iv:24—where the image of God is not alluded to at all, but the putting on of the "new man, which is after God created in righteousness and true holiness, or the holiness of truth," is discussed; where I referred to the fact that *kata* (after) means "after" in the sense of "according to," i. e., "which is, according to God, renewed," etc. I am not discussing this matter idly. We are agreed as to the new creature in Christ Jesus, and all that. But I am not sure that sin and depravity are the same thing. Nor am I persuaded that the one necessarily produces the other.

I think there are two cardinal errors in the theories of most people which keep them from seeing what might be very readily seen were they removed. 1st. They claim and affirm that man lost the divine image when he sinned and by sinning. This cannot be proved. The Bible does not say so, and I am of the opinion that it is a wholly unsupported assumption, no matter that Dr. Clarke and a great many wise, good men say so. 2d. I am not persuaded that what is called depravity is sin—if I understand, or if there be any possible way to understand what is meant by those who often use the word. I suppose—don't pretend to know—that these writers and preachers mean what Mr. Wesley discusses in our 7th article under the phrase "original sin." And if I am right in this supposition then depravity is not sin, as "original sin" is not sin according to Mr. Wesley's own definition. Let us see, and that we may see, I will remind my brother that "original sin" is not Mr. Wesley's phrase, but one which he finds in theology and defines. Now for the definition, for then we shall get at the gist of the matter. He says: "The corruption of the nature of every man that naturally is engendered of the offspring of Adam" is "original sin." And he proceeds to show the effect of this corruption of human nature in these words: "Whereby man is very far gone from original righteousness, and of his own nature inclined to evil, and that continually." There it is. "It standeth not in the following of Adam," (or of anybody else who actually sinned a sin) but in this corruption of his nature; just that and nothing more.

What moralist—Christian, heathen or pagan—does not know that being naturally inclined this way or that is not a moral action? Who does not know that it is not even a moral quality? It being natural, if so be, it is a deformity, it is a congenital deformity, and not a moral quality. You may say that it tends to the doing of those things that are bad in morals and in religion. Let that be admitted, and it comes to the same thing, a natural tendency is neither religious nor irreligious until he, she or it that has this tendency yields to it and internally or externally does that which is religiously wrong, or does that which is religiously right. Mr. Wesley found a phrase in use and he defined it so as to show that though the word "sin" is found there, sin is not there in fact.

H. V. PHILPOTT.

BRYAN, TEXAS.

THE CHURCH AND ITS MEMBERSHIP.

NUMBER ONE.

The first thing to claim our attention is the organization of the church. All Christians are agreed that God has a church in the world; but as to the time, when and by whom this church was organized we are not agreed. Some tell us that it had no existence, save in tppes and shadows, prior to the pentecost; and of course its organization dates from that period. Others say not so, but that the church was organized before the pentecost, yet cannot tell exactly when and where. They quote Matt. xi:12: "And from the days of John the Baptist until now the kingdom of heaven suffered violence, and the violent take it by force." They say it must have existed at this time, or it could not have been taken "by force." They refer us also to Luke xvi:16: "The law and the prophets were until John; since that time the kingdom of God is preached, and every man presseth into it." We are told that it could not have existed prior to this time. If we ask for a definite answer as to whether the church began here we cannot get it from them, for they love to quote, "That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church," etc. They tell us to this time the Savior says "I will build." So they cannot settle on any definite time. But somewhere between John's day and the pentecost.

There are yet others who claim that the church was organized in the days of Abraham. And as this is the position I believe to be true, I will try to prove it from the Word of God. And if it be a Scriptural fact that the church began with Abraham, then it is also Scripturally true that the former positions referred to above are untrue. So I shall have no space, time, nor desire, to abuse the views of others. To prove my own shall be my business. Hence, I invite the reader's attention to this proposition, to-wit.: The organization of the church—Genesis xvii:1-7: "And when Abram was ninety years old and nine, the Lord appeared to Abram and said unto him, I am the Almighty God; walk before me and be thou perfect, and I will make my covenant, between me and thee, and will multiply thee exceedingly. And Abram fell on his face and God talked with him saying: As for me behold my covenant is with thee, and thou shalt be a father of many nations. Neither shall thy name any more be called Abram, but thy name shall be called Abraham; for a father of many nations have I made thee. And I will make thee exceeding fruitful, and will make nations of thee, and kings shall come out of thee. And I will establish my covenant between me and thee and thy seed after thee in their generations, for an everlasting covenant, to be a God unto thee and thy seed after thee."

This language is very plain, we think, yet we are told by some that the promise we call spiritual, which was to embrace all nations, is found in the twelfth chapter of Genesis, and is not found in the above quotation at all. If the reader will take the time to examine for himself, he will find that God only made one covenant with Abraham, and even the heading of this, the seventeenth chapter, shows plainly that this is not a new, but only a renewal of the covenant, etc. I have no objection to going back to the twelfth chapter to start; I only do not want to begin at Jordan or Pentecost. I referred to the seventeenth chapter because it gives a fuller account of the covenant—note verse first, "Walk before me and be thou perfect." God demanded perfection then, he demands no less now. Hence perfection was the essential qualification for covenant relationship then and the qualification can be no less now.

We now note the verbiage of the second verse, "And I will make," etc. See verse three, "And Abram fell on his face." Could he not have attained unto this relationship standing in a dignified posture? I cannot say about that. I know he obtained it by falling on his face, showing his repentance to be sincere. So if persons can in these latter days come to God successfully without tears of contrition or falling down in the dust before God, as some say they can, I know that I can on Abraham's plan of falling down before God. It may look foolish to some, yet it is good enough for me. God accepted his offering and said to him: "My covenant is with thee," etc. The language is no longer, "I will make," but, "is with thee." So I shall have only to do with the spiritual prong of this covenant; as the so-called land part can't affect the spiritual part. It is the spiritual we will try to trace. See verse nine to eleven. "And God said unto Abraham, thou shalt keep my covenant therefore, thou, and thy seed after thee in their generations. This is my covenant, which ye shall keep, between me and you and thy seed after thee: every man-child among you shall be circumcised. And ye shall circumcise the flesh of your foreskin; and it shall be a token of the covenant betwixt me and you." We learn from this text that circumcision of the flesh was only a token of the covenant between God and Abraham. We now ask, who were to be circumcised? Answer in verse twelfth to thirteenth: "And he that is eight days old shall be circumcised among you, every man-child in your generations, he that is born in the house, or bought with money of any stranger, which is not of thy seed. He that is born in thy house, and he that is bought with thy money, must needs be circumcised; and my covenant shall be in your flesh for an everlasting covenant." Circumcision must have benefited the eight days' old child, for God said, he "must needs be, and etc." God is not the author of foolishness. For what purpose were these babes circumcised? I answer: to show that they were in covenant relationship with God—Gen. xvii:11. "It shall be a token of the covenant," etc. By giving close attention to this language, the reader will learn that both those born in the house and those bought with money were only babes. "He that is born in thy house and he that is bought," etc. Note the result of not thus circumcising—verse fourteen. "And the uncircumcised man-child whose flesh of his foreskin is not circumcised, that soul shall be cut off from his people; he hath broken my covenant." You ask how can a child only eight days old break God's covenant? I can't tell, yet this text declares the fact, and I believe it. Neither can I know how an infant could enter into covenant or oath with God, yet I know they were parties to the covenant or oath and had its sign or token, to wit: circumcision. So my rule is, when my knowledge fails me, my faith answers a good purpose. So I believe the uncircumcised man child shall be "cut off," because he hath "broken God's covenant." I believe it not because I can or cannot understand it, but because the Word of God tells me so. You ask, what good did circumcision do the infant. I answer, if no more, it kept him from being cut off from his people, they being in covenant relationship with God and the infant not.

We come now to find who were entitled to membership in this covenant. We will examine Deut. xxix:10—15: "Ye stand this day all of you before the Lord your God; your captains of your tribes, your elders, your officers, with all the men of Israel, your little ones, your wives, and thy stranger that is in thy camp, from the hewer of thy wood, unto the drawer of thy water: That thou shouldest enter into covenant with the Lord thy God, and into his oath, which the Lord thy God maketh with thee this day: That he may establish thee to-day for a people unto himself, and that he may be unto thee a God, as he hath said unto thee, and as he hath sworn unto thy fathers, to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob. Neither with you only do I make this covenant and this oath, but with him that standeth here with us this day before the Lord our God, and also with him that is not here with us this day." We learn from this plain text that God made ample provision in this covenant for all mankind—whether Jew or Gentile, young or old, rich or poor, present or absent, male or female. J. C. W.

PARIS, TEXAS.

THE MODE.

It seems that man, being prone to worship the shadow more than the substance, and God knowing that man would place undue stress on the mode of baptism, he designedly left the mode undefined; for the inspired writers nowhere attempt to teach what the mode was; and all that is said in reference to it is incidental. And John the Baptist shows the inferiority of water baptism to the true or spiritual baptism by drawing a contrast between himself, the administrator of water baptism, and Christ, the administrator of spiritual baptism—"whose shoes I am not worthy to bear"—Matt. iii:11, etc. "He must increase but I must decrease;" "He that cometh from above is above all; he that is of the earth is earthy," etc.—John iii:30, 31. "I have need to be baptized of the, and comest thou to me."—Matt. iii:14. Now, in view of these facts, and that we may see what the New Testament says on the subject, I wish to present to your many readers ten questions and the Scriptural answer to each of them. Hoping and praying that some good may be accomplished thereby:

Question 1—Where did John baptize?

Answer—"In Jordan."—Matt. iii:6. "In the wilderness, and in the river of Jordan."—Mark i:4, 5. "In Bethabara, beyond Jordan, and in Enon near Salem." John 1:28; iii:23.

Ques. 2—How did John and Christ baptize?

Ans.—"With water" and with the Holy Ghost."—Matt. iii:11, Mark i:8, Luke iii:16, John i:26-33 and Acts i:5; xi:16. Here we have seven places where "with," the preposition of manner, tells how, while "in," the preposition of place, only tell where John baptized.

Ques. 3—How were they baptized with the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost and in Cornelius' house?

Ans.—"Poured out" and "fell on them."—Acts ii:16, 17; x:44, 45; xi:15. Look under question second and third, and you will find six places where that which was done by pouring and falling is called baptism, so in these six places it would not mean immersion. Also baptize and baptism are used six times in Matt. xx:22, 23; six times in Mark x:38, 39, and two times in Luke xii:50, making fourteen times it is used in reference to Christ's suffering, and cannot mean immersion, in the sense in which it is commonly used. Thus we find that the Scriptural meaning of *bapto* or *baptidzo* in at least twenty passages is not immersion in the sense immersionists use the term. So the inspired writers must have used the term in a modified sense, and ancient uninspired writers will hardly ever settle what the inspired writers meant.

Ques. 4—For what was Christ baptized?

Ans.—To "fulfill all righteousness."—Matt. iii:15.

Now, if he fulfilled all righteousness for example, he also fulfilled the law for an example, but if the law ended when he fulfilled it, so did the righteousness end which he fulfilled when he was baptized. Fulfilled must mean the same in reference to both.

Ques. 5—How are we buried with Christ by baptism?

Ans.—"Into death."—Rom. vi:4. (Not in water)

Ques. 6—What likeness are we planted in?

Ans.—The "likeness of his death."—Rom. vi:5. (Not his burial)

Ques. 7—What death?

Ans.—"Reckon ye also yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin."—Rom. vi:11.

If I sprinkle or pour earth on a man's head, is he buried? No. If I dip him in the grave, and as soon as he is covered up pull him out and let him walk off, is he buried into death? No. But to sum up, (a) The burial produced a death unto sin. (b) To bury and to plant mean to hide; and to take the body out of the grave or the seed out of the ground, would be to unbury and to unplant.

Ques. 8—How are we hid with Christ?

Ans.—"In God."—Col. iii:3.

So we remain buried and planted by having our lives hid with him in God.

Ques. 9—How do we get into Christ's one body?

Ans.—"By one spirit are we all baptized into one body."—I Cor. xii:13. (Not by a multitude of preachers)

Ques. 10—When we are buried with him in baptism, how are we raised?

Ans.—"Through the faith of the operation of God."—Col. ii:12. (And not by the muscular power of the operation of man) Paul here calls that which makes us complete in him, "circumcision without hands," the "circumcision of Christ" and "burial in baptism." Identifying the true essential baptism with the true circumcision, which, "is that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter; whose praise is not of men but of God."—Rom. ii:29.

It is clear, from the foregoing Scriptures, that mode is not baptism, and that water baptism is a figure, (as Peter calls it—1 Pet. iii:21) of that which "buries us into the death," "hides us with Christ in God," "puts us in the one body," and "makes us complete in him."

W. R. KNOWLTON.

LONDON, TEXAS.

SINCE CONFERENCE.

During conference at Lampasas Bishop Key made a call on me to go to the Mexican Border Mission Conference. So after prayer and due consideration I decided that God's will was in the same. I felt somewhat sad in parting with my brethren in the Northwest Texas Conference, but I feel that their prayers will go with me in my mission work in New Mexico.

Immediately after adjournment I found myself back on Bertram charge, visited some of my old members to tell them of my mission field and get them to help me in my work with their prayers. From thence I went down to beloved Florence, Texas, where I have preached some this year. Here my good friend, Robt. Shofner, sold my horse, then I began to feel that I was safe to get to my new work, so far as money was concerned, and that is quite an important thing in traveling. Quite sure was I that I would hear our useful man, J. K. Lane, preach at Florence, but it was too cold. He informed me that at night (Sunday night) there would be a missionary meeting at Liberty Hill, conducted by Miss Lou Grant, whose soul seems to be much in the missionary work. So I said to J. K., this was on my line now to attend missionary work. Soon we found ourselves in the nice church at Liberty, filled with a noble-hearted people. Some one came to me and said I must make a missionary talk. I consented. Rev. S. C. Lockett preceded me and went over most of the ground. I succeeded in making the sweet little boys and lovely little girls laugh. As usual, my home was at Bro. White's. May God save all of his family, is my prayer. The next morning I took the train for Bertram in order to fix up to travel and take another look at my old charge, also to hold a missionary meeting and raise a collection with which to buy new Testaments for my work. We only wanted ten cents from all who attended. Here I made my second earnest missionary talk, and these following are the names: Thomas Hall 50c, Sarah A. Hall 10c, Mary V. Hall 10c, Bertha D. Hall 10c, William A. Hall 10c, John T. Hall 10c, Arthur Randolf Read 10c, W. Akerd Pool 10c, Olie E. Pool 10c, Myrtle Pool 10c, Mary P. Moreland 10c, Hubernie Moreland 10c, Mary W. Stoks 10c, Musie Elkins 10c, Virginia Riley 10c, Mabel Riley 10c, Maud Riley 10c, Allen 10c, Kate Lockett 10c, Pearl Lockett 10c, Mollie Lockett 10c, Elvie Lockett 10c, Daisy Simpson 10c, Nannie Vaughn 10c, Lula Ater 10c, Lula Reed 10c, Malcom Reed 10c, Leora Vaughn 10c, Stella Vaughn 10c, Sinclair Moreland 10c, Walter Barton 10c, Euphie Sinclair 10c, Carrie Yent 10c, C. C. Pearson 10c, Josie McFarland 10c, Flora McFarland 10c, A. J. Root 10c, Frate Marcos 10c, L. D. Ater 10c, R. L. Ater 10c, T. E. Vaughn 10c, J. P. Newton 10c, A. R. Gooner 10c, Leonard Phiney 10c, Charles Phiney 10c, Theodore Ater 10c, Walter Lockett 10c, Albert D. Simpson 10c, Ross Arnett 10c, M. B. Lockett 10c, J. D. Riley 10c, Rev. John A. Arbuckle 10c, Sister Vaughn 10c, Bell Vaughn 10c, Virdie Vaughn 10c, Decater Barton 10c, Lizzie Vaughn 10c, J. S. Ater 10c, T. S. Reed 10c, John C. Vaughn 10c, J. Anna Vaughn 10c, Samuel Vaughn 10c, Earnest V. Vaughn 10c, Eula L. Vaughn 10c, John 10c, Augusta Western 10c, Dr. T. M. Yett 10c. Now when you add up these numbers you will find that we can find a large package of New Testaments. God bless the people of Bertram.

The next morning after my missionary meeting at Bertram (Dec. 7th) I took the train en route for my far off mission work; not knowing, of course, how long it would require to reach my destination and how many rests we would take incident to the train and hotel business. I looked for a short time on the city of Austin, and soon found myself in the train for Fort Worth—a long night on the train, when one is not in a sleeper. The conductor promised that he would not wake me up any more than he could help. Passengers were getting on and off at nearly every station, being a night train and a time when men ought to sleep, made no obstruction to them. Before day I was lively engaged in conversation with some preachers, one of whom I knew, Rev. Shelton, of Northwest Texas Conference, who seems to be much pleased with his new charge at Springtown station. The porter cried out, Fort Worth. Here I was well entertained at Capt. O. S. Kenneday's, quite a business man in law, and seems to have the interest of the church much at heart. Bro. Kenneday's family are about all in the church. His sweet little girls made me some nice presents by way of cards for little girls on my mission work. I do not know how often Bro. Wells calls at Bro. K.'s, but this writer can tell where his house is about the first whenever he arrives at Fort Worth. Bro. Allison is much loved by his people at Fort Worth; rich are the people who have him for their pastor. On the night of the 8th again was I on the train for El Paso, which means The Pass—that is to say, I must remain on the train about two nights and one day. God was with us during the time. The morning of the 10th was cried, El Paso. I thought, then, well here finds me in some of the foreign mission work. Some of our company went to the well known Windsor House, it being nearly day, and as we were still in the economical line we only wanted breakfast, after which I started out to find my presiding elder, J. D. Scoggins, who soon informed me that he thought it well to station Bro. Monk at White Oaks and send me to Seven Rivers. I thought this was rapidity in our grand system. So it is, I am in charge of Seven Rivers. I have been in El Paso several days; well fed at the houses of the elder and Rev. W. P. McCorkle, who was recently transferred from the West Texas Conference and stationed here. One among the most interesting matters in El Paso is the Spanish language; I have learned a few words and bought me a New Testament in Spanish, also a grammar and Butler's Teacher, so you see that at least I am marking out some lines by which to learn the Spanish language. On the morning of the 11th Bro. McCorkle went with me over the river, Rio Grande—this means a large river; into Paso del Norte—this means the North Pass. I remarked to Bro. M.: This place is an index I think to Mexico. They need the gospel here. We have here a Mexican congregation. I attended services three times Sunday. Twice this writer preached at the American church in weakness, but best of all so far as the services were concerned several of the brethren and sisters promised to pray for me that God may bless me and the people on my work.

If the good Lord is pleased I shall recommence my train ride to-morrow and hope soon to arrive at Seven Rivers. I say to the brethren and sisters on Bertram charge, and all whom I know, remember us in your prayers and with your money.

Mr. Editor, I may trouble you this conference year with several missionary notes—that is if you can stand them.

JACOB F. CARL.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

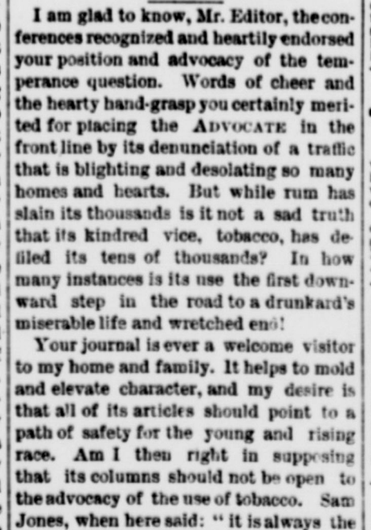
THE TOBACCO QUESTION.

I am glad to know, Mr. Editor, the conferences recognized and heartily endorsed your position and advocacy of the temperance question. Words of cheer and the hearty hand-grasp you certainly merited for placing the ADVOCATE in the front line by its denunciation of a traffic that is blighting and desolating so many homes and hearts. But while rum has slain its thousands is it not a sad truth that its kindred vice, tobacco, has defiled its tens of thousands? In how many instances is its use the first downward step in the road to a drunkard's miserable life and wretched end!

Your journal is ever a welcome visitor to my home and family. It helps to mold and elevate character, and my desire is that all of its articles should point to a path of safety for the young and rising race. Am I then right in supposing that its columns should not be open to the advocacy of the use of tobacco. Sam Jones, when here said: "it is always the hit dog that howls," but why on this account should my children read Bro. Brook's article, in which he endeavors to prove from the Bible that the use of tobacco by Christians and followers of Jesus Christ, has the sanction and approval of God who has called us not unto uncleanness but unto holiness, and commands: "Be ye clean that bear the vessels of the Lord." JOSEPH BOYD.

WACO, TEXAS.

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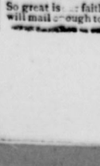
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OLD AND YOUNG.

WHEN MAMMA WAS A LITTLE GIRL.

When mamma was a little girl
(Or so they say to me),
She never used to romp and run,
Nor shout and scream with noisy fun,
Nor climb an apple-tree.
She always kept her hair in curl,
When mamma was a little girl.

When mamma was a little girl
(It seems to her, you see),
She never used to tumble down,
Nor break her doll, nor tear her gown,
Nor drink her papa's tea.
She learned to knit, plain, seam and purl,
When mamma was a little girl.

But grandma says—it must be true—
"How fast the seasons o'er us whirl!
Your mamma, dear, was just like you,
When she was grandma's little girl."

WHY ARE THEY SPARED?

There are periods in the lives of many of our fellow-men when we are disposed to ask the question, Why are they spared? They seem to be very near the grave, and we wonder that they do not pass out into the silence of death. Some of these cases are so conspicuous and wonderful that they are worthy of record.

It is related of Philip Doddridge—that man who did so much good with his pen—that when a babe he was laid aside for burial; but the nurse discovered faint signs of life, cherished him, and, with God's blessing, saved him to the world.

It is related of Richard Baxter that he hastened to enter the ministry, under the impression that he would not live to do a year's work in Christ's service.

The health of Wilberforce gave way just as he was ready to enter his work, and it was thought he was dying. His physician told his family that he had not stamina to last a fortnight.

Tholuck, the great German scholar, entered upon his theological studies suffering from a complaint which three physicians declared would end in speedy death; but he lived to the age of seventy-nine.

All these were spared for work, great and continuous work, for many years.

Others are spared to go through great suffering. Dr. Goodell said of some of the missionares: "Men have punished them for being so like Christ, and God has chastised them for not being more like him." When McCheyne was detained at home by sickness, he remarked: "I am preaching the sermons God would have me preach."

Men are spared not only for work and suffering, but also for the sake of their example. Says Christlieb: "The strongest argument for the truth of Christianity is the true Christian, the man filled with the Spirit of Christ." The infidel Hume remarked, as a Christian young man passed along: "There is an argument for Christianity which I can not answer."

We can readily understand God's purpose when he spares those to whom we have referred; but the question now arises, How is it that God spares those who are good for nothing, who neither in their work, nor suffering, nor example, glorify God? But we shall find a reason, a good reason, why these are spared. It was such persons, in thousands of instances, who forced others to put forth their mightiest efforts. Judge Jeffreys, when Baxter stood before him, remarked: "Hadst thou been whipped out of thy writing forty years ago, it had been well." And yet it was just such persecutors as Jeffreys who stimulated him to write.

When Phoebe Brown was insulted and stung by the criticisms of her neighbors for evening prayer, she wrote the hymn commencing, "I love to steal awhile away."

When Nelson, the author of "The Cause and Cure of Infidelity," fled from his enemies, he resolved, "If the devil treats me thus, I will write something that will make him tremble."

ETHEL'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

N. Y. Observer.

Ethel was grumbling at the weather, a useless and wicked proceeding. With tear-stained cheeks she stood at her nursery window, looking out at the falling rain, which, dashed by the wind against the panes, poured down them in little rivers. Outside, the thirsty earth was drinking it in greedily; for weeks there had been no rain, and the country had scorched under the burning sun. The horses on the road stirred up great clouds of dust. The sky overhead was cloudless. There were dreadful rumors of the future failure of crops and the present failure of wells and springs, while from churches went up earnest petitions for rain. And now it had come. Apparently it meant to stay, too, for the sky was heavy with clouds, and the steady pour had lasted all through the night, while already the stifling, burning heat had given place to that cool freshness so invigorating and refreshing to sick or well. And yet here stood Ethel Nelson, with her tear-stained cheeks, scowling at the falling rain as though at her deadly enemy. "It is too bad," she said, angrily, stamping her foot impatiently upon the floor, "this horrid, hateful rain. We would have spent such a lovely day at grandfather's. It might just as well have kept away until to-morrow. I never wanted to go anywhere in my life but the rain came pouring down to stop me."

"And only yesterday it was the heat you complained of. You hated the sight of the sun, then," her mother answered quietly, looking up from her work. "What a hard time the weather has to please you."

"Yes, but that was before our invitation came. Who would have thought this rain would have come to-day, just when nobody wanted it."

"Hush, Ethel; you are talking worse than nonsense now. Did you not hear them pray for rain in church yesterday? Some one must have wanted it very much to ask that."

Ethel looked a little ashamed. "But, mother, don't you think it might have stayed away one day longer. Think of going to grandfather's and seeing Aunt Alice and the dear little baby. I thought you wanted to see them, too; but I don't believe you are one bit disappointed, while I am heart-broken," and the tears broke out afresh.

"Do you want me to cry, too," her mother said with a smile. "Would it reconcile you any if I too abused the weather? You are too old, Ethel, to cry so over every disappointment; why, don't you know that people's hopes, even their lives, are hanging on this rain; that while here and there a pleasure party is broken up, and a little girl and her mother disappointed—for I am disappointed, my dear, although I do not cry over it—thousands of dollars are being saved, food for the winter is being assured, and sick people are being refreshed and restored to health? If our eyes could be opened, Ethel, we would see pictures that would make us blush to think we ever grumbled at the weather. We look over our own little affairs, and think because we do not like heat or cold, rain or sunshine, other people must feel exactly as we do. Our Heavenly Father can see over the whole wide world, Ethel, and surely you do not doubt his wisdom in sending just the weather that is best for us. So dry your eyes, little girl, do not let us have rain inside the house as well as outside, and remember that all weather is God's weather, and when you grumble at it you are really grumbling at him."

And while little Ethel looks so disconsolately at the falling rain, this is one of the pictures she might have seen had her eyes been strong enough to penetrate into one of the crowded courts in the heart of the city in which she lived. Up, up, up! the stairs are broken and dirty, the air grows more stifling, and yet when the door of that top story is opened there is a home. Only two rooms, yet spotlessly neat, with clean white curtains in the little windows, and cheap flowers blooming on the ledges outside. But the heat is fearful, and what breeze there is seems laden with all manner of impurities. Upon the bed lies a little baby, white and wan, drooping like a wild flower in this poisoned a mosphere. A man is sitting by the window, his head buried in his hands. A young woman, whose grief-stricken face shows her to be the mother, stands looking down upon the child. Presently she turns away as though she could bear the sight no longer.

"What did the doctor say, Will?" she asks, clenching her hands in agony, and yet determined to hear the worst, and bear it, too.

The man groans, and buries his head still deeper in his hands. He says: "There is no hope, Mary, unless there comes a change in the weather. A cool day would set him up again, but another like this will end it all."

Her face contracts with suffering, but as his words end in a sob, she crosses the room and lays her hand on his shoulder.

"Please God, we'll hope for a change, Will. Our minister is to pray for baby, and for rain, too, and we'll just keep on trusting. We said when we took hold on His hand, Will, we'd hold on hard, and it don't seem faithful to let go at the first turn."

"I can't feel that way. Mary, if baby goes, it seems I'll just give up."

All day they kept that sad watch beside the baby, stilling its little wailing cry with loving words and tender caresses, hanging upon every feeble breath, which might be the last. Then, as evening came on, there was a low, rumbling sound of distant thunder. So intent had they been upon the child they had not noticed the gathering clouds, and at the sound they started, looking breathlessly into each other's face.

"It's coming," she said, with trembling lips, hope springing up in her heart, and shining out of her eyes. A cool breath fluttered the curtains. Hastily she crosses the floor and tears them apart, in her eagerness to admit the heaven-sent visitor. Then the watch is resumed, but with what different feelings, for now the storm comes grandly up, and the rain pours down with the sound of a mighty army upon the roof above them. In the gray morning, as she throws a light coverlid over him, the baby opens his eyes and smiles—a faint, weary little smile—then sleeps; not that last long sleep for which they had watched with such sickening dread, but a calm, gentle slumber in which they could see returning health and averted danger. Then the mother broke down, as she had not through the long, sad day, and upon her knees sobbed out her thanks to Him who had sent the rain and saved her baby.

Then if scowling, discontented Ethel could have seen out into the country, miles and miles away from her own home, she might have looked at another picture. A little home nestled among tall trees, beside a country road, with flower beds and grass on either side the neat path leading to the gate. But the flowers were dusty and drooping, the grass which had been so emerald green was parched and blackened. The dust drifted in clouds through the windows, powdering everything inside the house as well as outside. The insect voices had a sharp, metallic sound and seemed to vibrate in the sun-scorched atmosphere. Upon the little porch at sunset a woman was sitting, looking out with an anxious, troubled look, reflected in the face of her husband as he walked up the path and dropped wearily upon the step at her feet.

"Another day gone and no rain, Martha," he said, with a deep sigh, which she could interpret but too well. It meant failing crops, a burnt up garden, the loss of money, a mortgage on the farm, perhaps ruin. This was their first year at farming, and all their little savings had been sunk in the purchase of the house, lands and crops. It was such a small venture, the money invested would have brought a smile to the lips of a capitalist, but it was their all.

"Perhaps it will rain to-morrow," she said, wistfully; "we must not give up hope yet."

"It is always to-morrow with you, Martha; I have given up all hope. The garden will be a failure, and that was all to have been yours. I meant to give you every cent of the money from the sale of the vegetables."

"I think there is a little cloud over there, Tom, no bigger than a man's hand, perhaps—and listen, surely that is thunder."

Surely it was, a low mutter and rumble. Higher and higher the clouds rose, great black masses, chasing each other until the whole sky grew overcast, then the hissing, rushing sound of the rain. Great drops first, buried and lost in the dry dust of the road, or leaping and bounding off from the baked, hardened earth, then settling down into a steady pour, washing away the dust, lifting the drooping heads of flowers and grain, bringing hope into hearts which a few hours before had seemed hopeless. And the husband and wife looking thankfully up at the falling rain, broke with tremulous voices into that beautiful old strain—

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Oh, you weather grumblers, full of your own little plans and projects! Well for the world it is, that this, too, is in the hands of One who can see the whole of the way.

THE CURFEW.

In the center of the capital of Corea stands a small pagoda-like building, surrounded by wooden palings, and containing only a huge bell some twelve feet in height, which is made to give forth its music by means of a log suspended by a chain, so that on being drawn back by a man and then let go it strikes the outer surface of the bell, which gives for h a rich, mellow and far-resounding music. This bell is struck in the evening, varying as to the hour, from seven to nine, according to the seasons. Upon hearing its rich tones all men hasten off the streets unless they be officers and official messengers, for the woman's hour has arrived and the men must stay indoors. Soon many little lanterns begin to flit along the narrow streets, each one held by the fair hand of a timid female, who, even in the darkness and quiet of the night, go well muffled up in their queer green and red tunics. These robes, which strike a stranger as being very singular, are a part of every decent woman's wardrobe, be she ever so poor. No lady, or wife of even a well-to-do artisan, will appear on the street unveiled or unaccompanied by an elderly duenna, and if they can afford it they only go out in the day-time in a closed chair; but after the curfew has sounded and the men have disappeared they go about freely. Even then, however, they are veiled in this long gown, which, supported by the head, hides the face and most of the body, leaving only an eye to spy out the way, and steal sly glances at the strange foreigner who muses on the loveliness thus concealed. Green is the color belonging peculiarly to the queen; hence the women choose it for their veil-like garment. The red sleeves are also a symbol of national loyalty, for these garments are worn, in time of war, to be used as their outer garment, and the sleeves are made of red that the brave defenders of their homes may wipe their bloody swords upon them without making the gory traces too noticeable.

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Entered at the Postoffice at Galveston, Texas, as second class matter.

THE THINGS WHICH ARE BEHIND.

Though well into the new year, we are not yet done with the old. For all that happened therein we must give an account to God. Who among us can think of what that account must be, and look with complacency upon the year that is gone? Our sorrows we may outlive; our losses we may retrieve; but our sins we cannot change or escape. Be sure they will find us out here or hereafter. Alas! our hearts fail us when we think of "those things which are behind."

There is hope, however. First, let us seek pardon for them. We may anticipate the great account. We may set up the tribunal now in our hearts, and thank God, though we stand condemned before it, we can, through Christ, find mercy at His hands who is "faithful to forgive us our sins." Let us settle the account now, and at once.

There is another duty in relation to the things that are behind: Let us forget them! Here a good example has been set us. "This one thing I do," said Paul, "forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark." Why not? Shall we walk forever in the shadow of sins that are pardoned? Remorse is lost time. If God has said: "Go in peace," let us put our sins as far away from us as our Father has put them from Him.

God help us so to walk this year that at its close we shall not fear "those things which are behind."

IS IT WORTH THE SACRIFICE?

The death of Dora Rankin will cause this old question to rise up in many hearts afresh. Our good women have had their hands upon tremendous forces. They did not realize when they began this work all it meant. The shadow of death on one of their mission fields is not what they expected. They will stop by this grave, suddenly cut across their path, and think new and deeper thoughts. They will realize now that this work means toil, sacrifice, suffering, death. This enterprise in which they are engaged, these appeals that they are sending forth, will cause still deeper suffering and dig yet other graves. They are going to send other young women to their death. The tragedy has not ended. It has just begun. In the face of all this, are they ready to go forward? Do they feel that the end to be attained is worth the sacrifice?

To justify work involving so much there must be no doubt as to the real need of those for whom we labor. Life is too precious to be spent on imaginary woes. Is this imaginary also? Not if the Scriptures can be trusted. Paul's commission was to "Gentiles unto whom I send thee to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins." The heathen are living in sin, and the soul that sinneth shall die. It is true the Scriptures tell us that they have "the law written in their hearts," but it also tells us that they have so "changed the truth into a lie," that "they are without excuse." The logic of Paul "proved both Jew and Gentile that they are all under sin," for "all have sinned and come short of the glory of God." The heathen are in real danger—in danger of everlasting death. We cannot read the Scriptures and escape this conclusion. Nor is there anything in the conclusion to shake our faith in the love and mercy of God. This is what He tells us about them. For the rest they are in his hands. He that spared not his own son, but delivered him up for Jew and Gentile alike, will leave nothing undone. We may be sure that they will have every chance for salvation that the wisdom and power of the all-loving God can provide. But the hope such thoughts create cannot help us. Whatever the wisdom and love of God may do for those whom we abandon does not lessen our responsibility for such abandonment. That the good Samaritan found and cared for the wounded and abandoned stranger, does not lessen the infamy that rests forever upon the priest and Levite who passed by on the other side. God may do much for the heathen—who can tell?—but that will not and cannot excuse us for leaving them to perish.

But have we not as much as we can do here at home? Where is the wisdom of spending millions and sacrificing precious human lives in the wastes of Asia and the wilds of pagan lands, while the debased and God-defiant masses at our own doors are unreclaimed? These questions have been asked before—and answered. When the American Board of Missions applied to the General Court of Massachusetts for a charter, a member of the court objected. He understood that it was a movement to export religion, and there was not enough to spare among ourselves. The reply was: "Religion is a commodity of which the more we export the more we have remaining." How true this has proved itself to be in this very matter of the "heathen at home." Before the era of modern missions, the heathen at home were the *canaile*. They were uncared for. Those who were able to help them looked down upon them, shunned them, passed by on the other side. But when men and women began to work and sacrifice and die for Hindoos and Africans the world waked up to the fact that there were people at their own doors that were worth dying for also. Men did not begin to take care of the poor at home until their eyes were opened and their hearts softened by the work among the poor abroad. The whole of that vast system of benevolent agencies that is now giving sight to the blind, and feet to the lame, that is feeding the hungry, clothing the naked and binding up the wounds of the afflicted, is almost wholly due to the reflex action of modern missions.

Yes, we do well to pause by the side of the new-made grave and think these thoughts. They bring us comfort and strength. But, after all, we have not much time to spend in asking and answering questions. Indeed, when our thought becomes deepest and truest, we shall cease to answer questions at all. There will be no questions to answer. And why should there be? We are soldiers in the thick of the fight. We are not in the secret of our chiefs; we can only trust them and go forward. When the command sounds forth, "Go," we have nothing to do but to obey. What does a private soldier know of the plan of the battle? He cannot know whether he is on the advance or on the retreat. All he needs is to have a leader he can trust. For the rest—he obeys orders. His duty begins and ends with that. So with us. And, thank God, we can trust our Chief. Our leader has has never failed in wisdom and never lost a battle. He guides the fight—not we. Hark! His voice rings down from the heavens: "Go!" Let us trust Him, and obey.

THE NEW SOUTH.

The New South—so Harper's Weekly thinks—has found a striking and significant expression in the appearance of Mr. Trenholm, of South Carolina, the Comptroller of the Currency, and Mr. Grady, of Georgia, the editor of the Atlanta Contstitution, as guests at the annual dinner of the New England Society in Philadelphia and New York respectively. What is significant in this matter to our contemporary is that two of the strongest Confederates should rise in the midst of such a Northern company as gather at these dinners, and by their personal bearing, no less than by the earnestness and eloquence of their speeches, should show to the most skeptical what worthy foes they had been, and what sincere friends they are.

Mr. Grady's speech was very eloquent. At one point he turned to Gen. Sherman, who sat near him, and said: "I want to say to Gen. Sherman, who is considered an able man in our parts—though some people think he is a kind of careless man about fire—that from the ashes left us in 1864 we have raised a brave and beautiful city; that somehow or other we have caught the sunshine in the bricks and mortar of our homes, and have builded therein not one single ignoble prejudice or memory." But the passage most striking to that New England company was the following:

Great types, like valuable plants, are slow to flower and fruit, but from the union of these colonists came he who stands as the first typical American, the first who comprehended within himself all the strength and greatness, all the majesty and grace of this republic—Abraham Lincoln. He was the sum of Puritan and Cavalier, for in his ardent nature were fused the virtues of both, and in the depths of his great soul the faults of both were lost; but he was greater than Puritan, greater than Cavalier, in that he was American, and in that in his homely form were first gathered the vast and sterling forces of this republic, charging it with such tremendous meaning and so elevating it above human suffering that martyrdom, though infamously aimed, came as a fitting crown to a life consecrated from the cradle to human liberty.

Referring to the relations of the Southern people with the negro, Mr. Grady said:

We remember with what fidelity he guarded our defenseless women and children, whose husbands and fathers were fighting against his freedom. To his eternal credit be it said, that whenever he struck a blow for his own liberty he fought in open battle, and when at last he raised his black and humble hands that the shackles might be struck off, those hands were innocent of wrong against his helpless charges, and worthy to be taken in loving grasp by every man who honors loyalty and devotion. Ruffians have maltreated him, rascals have misled him, but his treatment in the South to-day is an honorable protest against injustice to this simple and sincere people. Faith has been kept with him, in spite of calumnious assertions to the contrary by those who assume to speak for us or by frank opponents. Faith will be kept with him in the future, if the South holds her reason and integrity. The New South is enamored of her new work. Her soul is stirred with the breath of new life. As she stands, full-statured and equal among the people of the earth, breathing the keen air, and looking out upon the limitless horizon, she understands that her emancipation came because, in the inscrutable wisdom of God, her honest purpose was crossed and her brave armies beaten. This is said in no spirit of time-serving and apology. I should be unjust to the South if I did not make this plain in this presence.

His closing appeal to New England, whether she will "permit the prejudices of the war to remain in the hearts of the conquerors, when it has died in the hearts of the conquered," was exceedingly impressive, and our contemporary replies: "New England certainly would be recreant to her own best impulses if the appeal were not answered in the same manly and friendly spirit in which it is made."

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

THE statistics reported to the five Texas conferences give the following result:

Number of members	113,970
Net gain for 1886	8,469

IT appears that during the past ten years nine hundred churches have been destroyed by fire, and that comparatively few were insured. On this the trustees of our churches in Texas can think with profit.

AN exchange says that the summoning of Dr. McGlynn to Rome was not based on his approval of Henry George's land theories. The trouble with Dr. McGlynn lies in the fact that he is a public-spirited American citizen and an opponent of the narrow and proscriptive policy of the bishops. There are, it appears, two parties among American Roman Catholics, and Dr. McGlynn belongs to the liberal division. But Rome wants no divisions, no national churches, and no liberal reforms.

IN his recent address before the New York preachers' meeting, Henry M. Stanly stated that the climate of Equatorial Africa is healthy for white men, if they refrain absolutely from the use of intoxicating liquors, and are protected from the sun and from inclement weather. He said that those who declare that the climate of the Congo has caused the death of a number of white men will not tell the real cause of death, which, in a large majority of cases, was liquor.

DO MISSIONS succeed? The answer comes to hand every day, as witness the following: "Fiji has in its population 102 000 adherents of Methodism, 10,000 of Romanism, and not one of heathenism. The additions to the Christian churches of Japan are about 500 per month."

A PRESS dispatch from Cincinnati, December 29, says: "The Executive Committee of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Bishop Walden is chairman, has had under consideration, at a meeting here, charges against Prof. Caulkins, of the Chattanooga University, one of the schools under the charge of the society. The committee found Prof. Caulkins guilty of a discourtesy in a public store to a Rev. Mr. Johnson, a colored minister, of Chattanooga, and recommend the trustees of the University to request Prof. Caulkins to resign."

IT would do some of us no harm to study Hugh Stowell Brown's advice to the Christian student: "Young man, take care whilst you are putting off the old man that you do not put on the old woman."

THE total of British income derived from liquors during the year ending March 31st, was $148,031,550, being $5 819 255 less than the year before. A steady decrease, which indicates a growth of temperance sentiment, has taken place ever since 1876, when the income was $168,564,820.

THIS is the way an experienced missionary to Japan now puts the case: "Buddhism is breaking down much faster than Christianity can take possession of the wrecks."

WE are under obligations to John A. Barrett, of Pontotoc, Mason county, Texas, for a copy of the chart, "A Tree of Methodism." It is the work of Victor A. Henry. The origin, growth, divisions and present state of Methodism are admirably represented by the trunk and branches of a growing tree. The design is good and the statistics accurate. The chart is a valuable object lesson.

WE are under obligations to Rev. R. Crawford, M. D., of the Northwest Texas Conference, for a copy of his pamphlet: "A Supplement to Sanctification Calmly Considered"—a discussion of the second blessing theory.

THE Wesleyan Advocate says: "The Colin-Campbell scandal of England has closed. It is due to our neighbor, the Macon Telegraph, to say that not an indecent sentence of the disgusting details of that sickening affair has found its way into its columns, and yet it has given its readers all of the case that could properly be called news." We are sorry that we cannot pay the same tribute to the leading dailies of Texas.

THE death is announced of Joseph Nicholson, an honored superannuate of the Mississippi Conference. He died at Ocean Springs, December 21.

IN a letter to the Louisville Courier-Journal, written from Jackson, the seat of the Memphis Conference, Dr. J. B. Cottrell says: "At night the venerable Dr. J. B. McFerrin preached on the rest that remaineth to the people of God, and there was an old-time shout in the camp. The doctor totters to his fall, but is more powerful, really, than ever in his life. He has been, within the range of Methodist agencies and instrumentalities, a marvelous success. He comes in most delightfully 'on the home stretch,' and will pass into the front gate of the wall of the city with the shout of the hosts of his beloved Zion, and with welcome from the thousands whom he has known in itinerant toil."

AN exchange says: "It is now supposed that the Woodrow-Perkins professorship controversy is ended by the final expulsion of the doctor from the chair, but, sad to say, the institution is ended also." Cannot our Presbyterian brethren find some better way to depose a heretic than by destroying the institution he is about to corrupt? They should study Methodism.

OUR Florida contemporary says that Bishop Hendrix will remain in that State until the last of January, and that his presence and ministry among the churches "will be of incalculable value to the prosperity of the church, and to all its interests, material and spiritual."

WE learn from an exchange that Dr. Josephus Anderson, who was recently transferred to Florida, has received a warm welcome from his old conference.

THE Scranton Republican well says: "There is only one proper course for an honest man to pursue after he has voluntarily assumed obligations of an ecclesiastical character. That policy is perfect obedience to all the laws governing the body to which he adheres. When he can no longer conscientiously obey, his first step should be severance. Then he becomes a perfectly free man, and can act out his own convictions honestly and without becoming involved in difficulties. No man can reasonably expect to maintain his standing in any church, and at the same time violate its laws and ignore the authority of his duly constituted superiors.

ONE of the wealthiest and most influential Mormons—Bishop Herrick—has renounced polygamy, and will soon remove his household property from Utah to California. This is another blow to the failing cause of the "Latter-day Saints."

THE Florida Advocate finds some objection to Bishop Hendrix's plan of conducting the business of an annual conference, and upon the general subject says: "The methods of holding conferences are as varied as the characters and gifts of the bishops who hold them. Would it not be well for the General Conference to establish a ritual, in order to enforce uniformity?"

AT the Preachers' Meeting, in Atlanta, last week, the following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In God's providence, the Rev. H. C. Morrison has been sent to labor in our midst as pastor of First Methodist Church, be it

Resolved, By the Atlanta Methodist Preachers' Meeting, that we extend to him the warm hand of Christian greeting, bid him welcome to our hearts, and that we will pray God's richest spiritual blessings to accompany his work.

THE current number of Harper's Weekly says: 'An esteemed contemporary remarks: "It is not generally known that General Wallace was during most of his life an infidel, and was converted to Christianity through an investigation of the Scriptures after listening to one of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll's speeches against Christianity.' This is a mistake. General Wallace never was an infidel. He was baptized in the Methodist Church when a child."

THE American Hebrew says: "The oppressor against whom the young Israelites of our day must take manful stand is the great tyrant, indifference. He it is who desecrates our temples and holy days; he it is who forbids the observance of the law. It is he who sets up the heathen idols of Mammon, Society and Ostentation. It is he who places forbidden food on the altars of our homes. And what of the women of Israel to-day? Alas! the pity and the shame of it! They do not shine resplendently beside those of the past."

THE following is from the Methodist Times, of London: "Dr. Norman Kerr states 'that at least 120,000 of our population annually lose their lives through alcoholic excess—40,500 dying from their own intemperance, and 79,500 from accident, violence, poverty, or disease arising from the intemperance of others.' Sir Andrew Clark says: 'Out of every hundred patients which I have charge of at the London Hospital, 70 per cent. of them owe their ill-health to alcohol. I do not say these 70 per cent. were drunkards, but to the excessive use.' Dr. Edgar Shepherd declares that 40 per cent. of the persons who come into the great asylum of Colney Hatch are brought there by the direct or indirect effects of drink. Dr. Mason, of Fort Hamilton, testifies that the principal cause of the insanity of children is the drunkenness of parents. Mr. Justice Kay said in 1881: 'I know by my experience that 50 per cent. of the crime of the kingdom springs from drink.' Our national drink bill for 1884 was £125,340,256. With respect to the destitution of the London poor, which has so much distressed us all of late, one very significant answer was given before the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes. In reply to the Marquis of Salisbury, the Rev. J. W. Horsley, a specially competent authority, said: 'You can hardly ever find a tectotaller living in a slum with his family in one room.'"

IN a letter from Miss Lochie Rankin to the Woman's Missionary Advocate, written from Nantziang, last month, we take the following: "On the 12th inst. came a bright rift for me in the form of a telegram announcing Dora's safe arrival in Yokohama. We are waking up out here in China, as you will perceive, when I tell you the telegram was sent at 9:30 a. m., and I received it at 1:30 p. m. the same day. Was not that pretty good, considering it had to travel nearly twenty miles on foot? Still I could not be sure that the Pacific steamer made connection with the one coming to Shanghai that day, so several days of anxiety passed, when I learned that the connection had been made and the Shanghai steamer with mails and passengers, ex-City of Rio, was expected in Shanghai Tuesday afternoon. My plan was to go down Monday night, and you may know what a glad surprise it was to hear the ship was due a day earlier than was first announced. The news came Sunday evening about 7:30, and, although it was raining, by 9 o'clock we were on a native boat, and reached Shanghai at 6 in the morning. The steamer came in at 3:30, and the past six months slipped away as a dream when I saw Dora once more. Leaving the wharf, we went immediately to Dr. Allen's, and after a few minutes' rest called on all the members of our mission. We dined at Dr. Allen's, and met for the first time Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, of Hang Chow. The next morning we left on the tide for Nantziang, reaching home about 7 o'clock that evening, and the next day Dora took up her work as though she had been absent only a day, and only the intense delight of her pupils made me realize the fact of her longer absence."

A VALUED correspondent writes: "The first known attempt at historic sculpture in Texas has occurred in Waco. The result is now on exhibition there, and is the joy and pride of many people in that city. The artist is a young lady of rare genius and accomplishments, Miss Lee Malone. The work is in the whitest marble, and has been wrought by her own hand with mallet and chisel. The name of the piece is 'The Fall of the Alamo.' The State of Texas is represented by a woman, about quarter life size; the Alamo by a dead soldier. The woman is bending over the soldier, with the broken staff of the Lone Star flag falling across her lap. Her upturned face is intended not to express exquisite beauty of feature, but the mingling of two distinct emotions of the mind, and right clearly can you read them. They are grief and vengeance. Studying that face, you soon forget the mere trifles of the work. The Lone Star on the brow, the flowing folds of the cloak, the cord and tassel, the dead soldier, with his cartridge-box and cap lying near by—these things, finished with exquisite skill—are all forgotten as you gaze on that face and see the picture of the inner mind. Her grief is too great for tears or wild gesticulations. She looks heavenward, as if she would dare to inquire of the Almighty what this means, that the last soldier of liberty in Texas lies prone upon the ground, his face downward, his spirit fled, and not a single messenger to tell of the defeat and death. And you can read with equal plainness her oath of vengeance. San Jacinto is foretold in every feature. Her soldier is dead, and her grief is bitter, and she feels that the stroke is heavier than the groaning. There is not the slightest indication of submission to tyranny. Plainer than in words she says: Houston and his brave soldiers still live, and as there is justice in heaven, our battle cry shall be, 'Remember the Alamo.' This work of art deserves a place in some of our historical society halls. It would even grace Corcoran's Art Gallery in Washington City, or be an ornament to our new capitol at Austin. For six years Miss Lee Malone has patiently toiled to bring out of the marble the expression of these high emotions, and the result vindicates the effort, rewards the labor, and proves that in the person of this modest young lady Texas has an artist, a genius and a patriot."

BEGIN NOW.

In Nashville Christian Advocate I see an article, by R. A. Timmons, under the above caption. The writer says: "I have observed for many years that those who begin with the year to take collections ordered by the conference seldom fail to raise the full amount assessed. On the other hand, those who wait until the year is half gone rarely report assessments full." I am an old man, and have observed that the above is true, and for a preacher to wait is injustice to his charge. My experience is that when I commenced early in the year to take up my collections, I never failed to get the full amount of the assessment, although the circuit or mission was poor. I have had some of the circuit stewards to tell me, all you collect from the people will come out of your salary. May be so, for my salary was frequently deficient; but I had the satisfaction to know that I discharged my duty as a steward and minister of the Lord, if the circuit stewards did fail to do their duty. As the stewards are the agents to collect money for the support of the ministry, if they fail to call upon the people for the money, they do the people and the ministry an injustice and thereby bring a reproach upon the circuit.

At the last session of East Texas Conference we resolved to raise the money for missions by the first of June. Let the preachers "begin now." We also resolved to do what we could to increase the number of subscribers to our TEXAS ADVOCATE. If possible we should introduce it into every Methodist family in the bounds of our conference. If we neglect to call upon the people for missionary money before the first of June, we will disregard the resolution, and the cause of missions will necessarily suffer. If we fail to do what we can to increase the number of subscribers to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, we will disregard the resolution passed by the conference, and the church will suffer loss. The ADVOCATE is a great factor in spreading knowledge and holiness wherever it is in circulation. It appears to me every family should have a religious paper in the house, even if they have a paper of good moral tone, with one of Dr. Talmage's sermons in it. How can a church succeed without the ministry and church paper? How can the minister preach except he be sent? How can the paper be published without money? How can money be obtained without cash paying subscribers? Some people object to the church paper because of the advertisements in it, and the same persons subscribe for secular papers because they have advertisements in them. My son, T. R. Bonner, says they are of that class who want to get a dime's worth of sugar for a nickel. I will venture to say that if the church will furnish the publishers of the TEXAS ADVOCATE 30,000 paying subscribers they will leave off the advertisements and enlarge the paper so as to give double the amount of reading matter. Let us try it and see the result.

W. N. BONNER.

TYLER, TEXAS.

MISS DORA RANKIN.

To the Members of W. M. S., Tex. Conference:

Dear Sisters—God's hand is upon us. It falls where least expected, and where it lies heaviest. Our faithful missionary to China, Miss Dora Rankin, is dead. It is meet, and we should deem it a precious privilege, to do all honor to her memory, not only by words, but by unmistakable action. To this end, it is desired that every auxiliary within our bounds, hold a suitable memorial service, at the earliest possible day.

Let this service be public and as far as possible participated in by the ministry and congregation at large. Make it a time of honest and deep heart-searching, and while laying a wreath upon the grave of our dead, may we reconsecrate ourselves, and, by a substantial offering of our means, pledge our sincerity to carry on the work which she has sanctified by the gift of her own life.

My sisters, the day of small things is past; our organization is no longer a feeble thing struggling for life, but a recognized power in the church. God has owned us and so multiplied our opportunities that we must rise to nobler efforts and larger giving. The day of self-sacrifice is come; there must be more means and more laborers. Who will, looking upon the new-made grave of Dora Rankin, say, "Here am I Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?

MRS. J. F. FOLLIN,
President of W. M. S., T. C.

AN INCONSISTENCY.

The Texas Baptist and Herald, commenting upon what it calls the new doctrine of "future probation," very truly says: "If the lost have a second probation, it follows, on the same line of reasoning, that the saved also have, and as the lost may be saved after death, the saved may be lost after death. * * * The same terms precisely describe the duration of happiness and punishment." The writer, continuing, says: "The doctrine is full of evil and without good to men in this life, since men are prone to follow after wickedness till the end of life, with the conviction that there is no probation after death, and that, if lost, they are lost forever, how much more would they do so with the hope of an opportunity of repentance in the next world."

It is strange that our Baptist brethren cannot see that the same reasoning used to show that the doctrine of future probation is "full of evil" will as conclusively prove that their favorite doctrine of "final perseverance" is equally, if not more, dangerous. If men are more prone to follow after wickedness under the belief that they will have an opportunity for repentance and forgiveness after death, then those who live in the conviction that, having been regenerated, they have an infallible guarantee of eternal salvation, will also be prone to indulge in the pleasures of sin. All regenerated persons know that the new birth does not take away the power and inclination to sin, and he who believes that he will not be punished in the next world for the sins he may commit in this is certainly on that account in greater danger of falling into temptations. The difference between the believer in future probation and our Baptist brother is, that the first sins under the conviction that he will be punished in the future world until he obtains pardon through repentance, while the latter indulges in sin under the soothing belief that he will not be punished at all in the next world. If, then, the doctrine of final perseverance is not true, if it is not supported by the word of God, the effects and consequences of that doctrine are more dangerous, because it strips the law of its terrors, and, if not true, fearful indeed must be the responsibility of those who teach it, and especially so in the face of the oft-repeated and solemn admonitions of Christ and his apostles to be faithful unto the end of life in order to obtain eternal salvation.

T. C. M.

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

From Five Conferences.

—H. T. Young, Dec. 20: Rev. James Younge lectured on temperance in the Methodist Church, in Goliad, on the night of the 16th inst., and organized a council with fifty-seven members.

—P. R. Eaglebarger, Woodland, Dec. 28: We will soon have completed a nice, new church house, worth about $1500. This is verily a kind people. The circuit at large is doing well. Good congregations attend all round.

—Joseph Coughran, San Angelo, Dec. 30: We arrived on our work the 9th inst. The presiding elder, A. J. Potter, held the first quarterly conference for this mission the third Saturday and Sunday in this month; two official members present; no assessments made—postponed till the second quarterly conference. The outlook is somewhat discouraging, because a severe drouth prevails throughout this country. The country is suffering very badly on account of rain. A good rain would revive all interests, temporal and spiritual. We have some indications for rain this evening. Very little cold weather so far; had a very warm Christmas.

—John P. Hamilton, Merit, December 26: Weather fine; sunshine; people in good health; enjoying Christmas in every way that a sober town can. Had our usual Christmas tree Friday night, filled with presents for the Sunday-school children and others. Rich and poor were all made glad alike. Our pastor, Bro. A. C. Benson, was sick last week, but was able to preach, to the edification of a good congregation, to-day. Two joined the church—one by ritual and one by letter—husband and wife. We like our preacher very much. Bro. McDougal, his former pastor for four years, came up from Foster circuit and preached at night to a large audience, and promised to assist his young brother all he could during the year. Our county carried local option. We feel like we were gaining ground.

—G. S. Sandel, Cameron circuit December 31: This circuit fell short a small amount on the collections ordered by the annual conference the past year. On the support of the ministry there was a deficiency of nearly $150. The stewards have taken an early start this year, having met and made the estimate for the preacher in charge in less than two weeks after the close of our annual conference. This is a very convenient and compact circuit, having four organized churches, and some portions of it thickly populated. We are praying for a gracious revival at every appointment the present year. We hope to report not less than one hundred conversions. Well, there are many other great and good things we want to do before the next annual conference. O that the pastor and all his members could truly say, "Give me souls or I die."

—S. W. Miller, Pilot Grove, Dec. 27: Christmas was set apart for a stewards' meeting and a Christmas sermon, which I preached as best I could. Afterward we repaired to the parsonage and held our stewards' meeting, which resulted in assessing for the pastor $525, and the addition of the seventy-five for the presiding elder, making a total of $600. Nearly all the stewards of the circuit were present, and all seemed to be thoroughly awakened to the importance of supporting the ministry. By the consent of the stewards, to whom it was addressed, I send you a circular letter, written by Bro. Shelton, which explains itself. And will say that, with the exception of two, all the stewards had a good excuse for not being at the quarterly conference. When I say "good," I mean sickness in person or in the family or unforeseen difficulties that could not be prevented. I have on my book $26 80 received since quarterly conference, over and above the pounding. I submit the letter, not to expose my stewards, but to stimulate other stewards and members to action.

—L. C. Ellis, Sexton, Dec. 27: Now that conference has passed and I have a few hours' rest, I sharpen my pencil for a few words of greeting to the ADVOCATE, and also in reference to my work and people. The ADVOCATE is becoming more and more interesting as the days go by, partly, I suppose, on account of its increasing merit, and partly on account of my ever-increasing taste for its pages. This is the beginning of my second year as pastor of Sexton circuit. The first was pleasant in many respects, and, we trust, this may be its equal. My people, especially at Sexton, gave us many substantial tokens of kindly feeling and appreciation at the close of the last conference year, giving us a suit of clothes for conference, and other gifts for my wife and self. These things not only add to our bodily comfort, but take away anxiety we might have for the future; besides, it gives us a mind to work more faithfully for the Master. This year we have a new presiding elder, W. B. Patterson. We were loth to give Bro. Johnson up, but since it must be so, we are ready to stand by the new one. We expect an advance movement all along the line this year; and as the next district conference for San Augustine district is to be held at Sexton, you may now consider yourself invited. A happy New Year to the editor and his many readers!

—C. G. Shutt, Italy, Dec. 28: Have just completed the first round on my circuit, having preached once or more at each of the eight appointments. The prospect in some respects is encouraging for a prosperous year's work. The stone is now on the ground to lay the foundation of the new Methodist church at Milford. I believe much in building churches. We are not thoroughly organized in any town or community until we get a church of our own. I believe strongly also in building parsonages, and have resolved to never leave another circuit without a Methodist parsonage, if it is nothing more than a "dug out." I am not a monomaniac on the subject of building. I believe strongly in getting people converted and added to the church, in Sunday-schools, prayer-meetings, distributing religious literature and

pastoral visiting. In fact, I think that for a preacher to be very successful in one line of church work he must bring up all the corners; and further, I do not see how any man can be adapted to the itinerant ministry until he is a success in some measure in every department. I think it would be well for us pastors to read carefully and often the eighteen answers that follow this question, on page 75 of the Discipline: "What are the duties of a preacher who has the charge of a circuit, station or mission?" And then refer often, on pages 288 to 290 of Discipline, and wherever we find we are deficient, let us watch that point and try to amend. By the way, if the laymen would read carefully what the duties of an itinerant preacher are, there would be no danger of any layman preferring charges against a preacher for selling books, as a brother tried to do once within the bounds of my charge. A Discipline can be had at the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn., for 25 cents.

—Occasional, Belton Circuit, Dec. 27: We waited to see an account by Dr. Mackey or Bro. Klyce of the dedication of the Cedar Creek Church, which occurred the fifth Sunday in October. Finding nothing in the ADVOCATE from either of them on this subject, we will try to describe the proceedings, as we deem it of too much importance to this community to allow it to pass unnoticed. It was a day of much religious enjoyment, able preaching and general satisfaction. This beautiful house of God was crowded to overflowing with people orderly, quiet and exceedingly attentive. Dr. Mackey conducted the services, assisted by the venerable John M. Carpenter and Bro. Klyce. After a collection for the purpose of freeing the house from debt, which was quickly more than raised by cash and subscriptions, the trustees were invited to seats inside the altar railing, and the beautiful, impressive service of dedication proceeded. In a solemn manner the house was pronounced to be set aside for the service of the true and living God. The sermon by Dr. Mackey was only equaled by the one preached by him in the afternoon. We will long remember the deep tones of the speaker when, amid the hushed stillness of the house, he read his text: "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou Me?" His description of the mighty warrior, "breathing out threatenings" as he journeyed towards the grand old city of Damascus, the description of which was so vivid we can yet see the battlements and towers gleaming in the noonday sun, can imagine the crowd of Christians, fugitives who were so fearful yet so safe from their persecutor, mighty in his own strength, but now prostrate to the earth by the voice of God. He addressed the congregation in the afternoon on the importance of the Gospel, which "as being poor yet making many rich." Tears glistened in many eyes as he pathetically recounted the many historic facts of the preached Gospel. Bro. Klyce, with deep emotion, exclaimed in his closing remarks: "Thank God for the privilege of preaching a Gospel that 'as being poor yet making many rich.' I feel like preaching now more than I have ever done before." The deep response of the elder, "God bless you," was re echoed in every heart. May he succeed in building just such a church in every charge he serves as he has on Cedar Creek.

HOW THE PREACHERS WERE RECEIVED.

—C. W. Daniel, Cisco, Dec. 25: Cisco ahead in their kindness to the pastor. They have filled our hearts with joy, and our house with good things. God bless them.

G. S. Sandel, Cameron circuit, Dec. 31: This preacher and family have not been forgotten by his people during Christmas, as more than one fat turkey has found its way to the parsonage.

—John R. Dunn, Lyons, Burleson, county: Our people received us very kindly; entertained us until our "plunder" arrived; gave us a pounding last night, and are supplying the parsonage with necessary articles.

—J. W. Chalk, Wills Point, December 24: We were cordially received at Wills Point, and have a comfortable home. Had a generous pounding; lots of provisions; many nice eatables, with four fat turkeys for Christmas.

—J. M. Mills, Brushy Creek, Dec. 27: We have had a kind reception for the third year on the Kickapoo circuit. A nice turkey, with many other presents, received on the Christmas tree. We enter upon our work for the new year to do our best.

—J. D. Crockett, Groesbeck: This is our second year at Groesbeck, and good things are coming in, among them a fine Christmas gobbler from S. S. Walker and a purse containing $8 from the Christmas tree, with the compliments of the ladies of the Methodist church. Many thanks.

—P. R. Eaglebarger, Woodland, Dec. 28: The good people of Woodland gave us a pounding last evening, which will be long remembered. The people of this place have been guilty of the same thing before. Let me say that I am in favor of these things. I can stand a pounding as well as any man.

—Jno. T. Bludworth, Cooper, Dec. 30: Allow me to thank the good people of Cooper for so many nice presents brought me during Christmas night. Some of the brethren would call it a pounding. I could hardly mention the many good things left at the parsonage. May the Lord bless the people.

—S. W. Miller, Pilot Grove, December 27: I have often wondered how it would feel to receive a severe pounding. The matter is no longer a question. On Christmas morning, near ten o'clock, it began in pound cakes, custards, pies, pickles, fruits, sugar, coffee, butter, lard, salt, hams, flour, corn, cotton-seed, and twenty live chickens, etc. We have enough to last for weeks to come in the pantry, and my cow and horse have food for the norther now on us, and for weeks to come also.

—W. A. Gilleland, Killeen, Texas, December 26: This preacher and his family have had the pleasure of beeping to eat a watermelon on Christmas day. It had been kept fresh and good. On last night there was quite a crowd of young folks at the parsonage. After spending some time pleasantly, they went away; but they left several things good to be used on the preacher's table. In the company were Methodists, Baptists, and others not members of any church. May the good Lord bless them.

—W. H. Klyce, Brownwood, Texas, Dec. 13: Arrived with my family at Brownwood last Tuesday at 9:30 p. m. Was met at depot by stewards and other members of the church and taken to the parsonage—their own hired house—where they gave us a genuine surprise as well as hearty welcome to the work. The house had about as many occupants as could find sitting or standing room. Floors were carpeted and every room from parlor to kitchen furnished, and provisions enough, wife thinks, to last two or three months. Our people are exceedingly kind. The Lord bless and reward them. Would not just now exchange this for any field of labor on earth, for God placed us here. We have no church nor parsonage, but something better—a people with wisdom to plan, faith to undertake, will to work and a determination to succeed by the help of the Great Head of the Church. This is an important field, and let me say to those brethren of Northwest Texas Conference who are giving us their prayers we are much encouraged.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Thrall, wish, in this public manner, to return their grateful acknowledgments to kind friends in San Antonio for many unmerited favors received:

First—In 1877, while connected with the Methodist church, we were surprised by a visit from numerous members of the congregation bearing valuable, shining presents as a suitable reminder of our "silver wedding."

Second—The ladies of the Aid Society were kind enough to have the name of Thrall inscribed on one of the beautiful, stained plate-glass windows of the new Travis Park church.

Third—When the young ladies of the "Gleaners Society" learned that we were shortly to remove to a new field of labor, they presented us with a solid silver cream pitcher and sugar bowl.

Fourth—Since reaching Seguin, some of the ladies of the Aid Society have, through Mrs. E. P. Hord, sent us a Christmas present—a teapot, corresponding with the pitcher and bowl. All are appropriately inscribed, and, together, form an exquisitely beautiful tea set, which we shall gratefully contemplate as long as we use sugar and cream to flavor our favorite evening beverage.

Finally—We are under obligations, which we shall never be able to cancel, to our good friends, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Dewees.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Woman's Board of Church Extension.

The officers elected by the Board of Church Extension of the Texas Conference for the Woman's Department of Church Extension for building parsonages, are as follows: Mrs. Sallie F. Sears, Conference Secretary; Mrs. C. H. Buchanan, Treasurer. District Secretaries—Galveston district: Mrs. Mary Wilson, Houston; Chappell Hill district, Mrs. J. P. Childers, Bellville; Austin district, Mrs. B. D. Organ, Bastrop; Huntsville district, Mrs. Bettie Parker, Navasota; Calvert district, Mrs. Jennie Sears, Marlin. I hope the district secretaries will begin their work at once. Of course we will have the co-operation and aid of all the pastors. This good work should find a place in all our hearts. The secretaries can secure leaflets by correspondence with me, or by writing to Miss Helm, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

MRS SALLIE F. SEARS,
Conference Secretary.

MARLIN, TEXAS.

A CALL FOR SPECIAL PRAYER.

Since God is always well pleased with the united efforts of his people in a good cause, and since we have assurance of his hearing and answering earnest petitions, "The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much"—James v:16—and knowing too that without the blessing of our Heavenly Father, we can do nothing, it is earnestly desired that Thursday, Jan. 20, be remembered for special prayer to the Giver of every good, for the final success of efforts to secure "Scientific Temperance Instruction in the public schools in Texas."

Yours for God, home and native land,

ELIZABETH MARCH,
State Supt. Scien. Temp. Inst. W. C. T. U.

TOLUCA CHURCH.

I have received for the Toluca Church the following amounts:

Rev. J. W. Davidson	$5 00
Mrs Ida Temple	1 00
Mrs. Shephard	50
Dr. and Mrs. Saunders	2 00
Miss Sallie Harper	50
Mrs. A. M. Ireland	10 00
Mrs Norah Caldwell (collected by Emma and Laveta Tisdale, two little missionaries of Chandler Branch)	10 00
Nickels	40

I also wish to acknowledge the following contributions to our Sunday-school Library, Austin Sunday-school:

Austin Sunday-School	$4 00
Georgetown Sunday-school	8 00

We are looking for Dr. Morton at our annual conference in Toluca, Jan. 18th, and hope to get the aid necessary to build our church at once.

ALMA P. NORWOOD.

TOLUCA, MEXICO

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Sherman District

The following apportionment of the several assessments for Sherman district has been made by the district stewards, viz:

	Sherman Station	Sherman Circuit	Denison Station	Denison Circuit	Whitesboro Station	Whitesboro Circuit	Pilot Point Station	Pilot Point Circuit	Collinsville Circuit	Gainesville Station	Gainesville Circuit	Jacksboro Station	Jacksboro Circuit	Decatur Station	Decatur Circuit	Van Alstyne Station	Van Alstyne Circuit	Bonham Station	Bonham Circuit	Savoy Circuit	Ladonia Station	Ladonia Circuit	Honey Grove Station	Honey Grove Circuit	Paris Station	Paris Circuit	Clarksville Station	Clarksville Circuit	Detroit Circuit	Total	
P. E.	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	930 00
Foreign Missions.	14 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	553 00
Domestic Missions.	14 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	553 00
Conference Claimants	14 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	35 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	553 00
Bishops' Fund	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	150 00
Church Extension.	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	150 00
Education.	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	120 00

H. N. TUCK.
Secretary Board District Stewards.

McClintock and Strong's Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Cyclopedia.

I would like to call the attention of all the preachers of North Texas to this valuable work. It is the most thorough and complete work of the kind ever published. Every Bible name, person, place, river, country and mountain is fully described and explained. The history of all the churches, together with their creeds, confessions of faith and theological tenets may be found in this masterly and scholarly work. In fine, it is a complete theological library within itself, and no preacher can well afford to be without it. There are eleven volumes of this great work, and the price is $5, $6 and $8 per volume, but I propose to let ministers of all denominations have it for $50 for the entire set, sheep binding, or, if they get it by installments, they can have this binding at $5 per volume. It is true this work costs money, but you can better afford to do without many other things, even the necessary things of life, than do without this valuable work. I have used it for several years, and know something of its value. I only have the territory covered by the North Texas Conference. Send orders to Rev. W. W. Horner, Brookston, Texas. Terms cash.

W. W. HORNER, Agent.

PILOT GROVE CIRCUIT.

To the Stewards and Official Members of Pilot Grove Circuit:

Dear Brethren—As your presiding elder, charged with the oversight of the spiritual and temporal interests of your circuit, I feel it my duty to address to you a few words of counsel and exhortation:

It ought to be wholly unnecessary for me to remind you of the importance and responsibility of your office. It is not one of honor alone, nor were you elected merely as a compliment to yourselves. You are to be the standard bearers—the leaders of the church within your circuit. To you have been committed most important interests. You have it within your power to hinder or help; yea, you hold the key to success or failure.

In the first place, allow me to call your attention to the relation you hold to your pastor. You have it within your power to insure his success or, on the other hand, to make his failure inevitable. His support is wholly within your hands. It is with you alone. You can, by your liberal views and active efforts, make a competent support certain. An inefficient board of stewards can starve a preacher in the midst of plenty and a willing people.

After having visited nearly every portion of your circuit, and having had personal observation as to the financial condition of the people, I wish to say that there is no excuse for not supporting your pastor, and the fact that more has not been done does not speak well for either the fidelity and efficiency of the stewards or the liberality of the people. At your first quarterly conference, five weeks after the adjournment of the annual conference, but $16 25 had been collected for the support of your pastor, and the most of that in supplies.

Now, stop and reflect upon the situation. Here is a man who, in obedience to the authorities of the church, is with you to preach the Gospel of Christ and to do all the work of a Methodist preacher. He was returned to you because, after having spent one year with you, he was thought to be the best man for you; and again, many of you had expressed the wish that he be returned to you. He has a wife and six children. The winter season is upon us; clothing is to be bought; supplies of all kinds—wood, feed, provisions, etc., ought to be laid in now. He has no farm to furnish these supplies. If he wants flour, he has no wheat to grind; if he wants meat, he has no hogs to kill; and so on through the whole catalogue of supplies. Instead of $16, one-fourth of his year's salary ought to have been paid him at this time. Of course you do not suppose for a moment that he is living on the overplus of last year.

Now, my brethren, let me urge you to make a liberal estimate for your pastor. Say what he ought to have. Don't let the small sum paid in the past be the criterion by which you estimate the salary of the present year. When you have fixed your pastor's salary, set the people an example by paying liberally yourselves, and paying at once.

In the next place, you must follow out the law of the church, and get each member to promise to pay so much per quarter. See the members at once. It is your business to see them. While in the bounds of your circuit I heard more than one member say that no steward called on them last year. See your members quarterly; don't wait for the next quarterly meeting, but go to work at once. Another thing: how many of you go regularly to your pastor and make inquiry as to his needs? Don't take it for granted that some one else will do that; they are likely to do about as you do.

Finally: it was a matter of sincere regret that so few of the official members were at the quarterly conference. Nothing will go further to demoralize the circuit and cripple the efforts of your pastor than this neglect of duty.

My brethren, lay these things to heart, pray over them, and by the help of God, do your duty. The peace of God be with you and his blessings be upon you and your families, and may he prosper the work of your hands. I am yours truly and ever,

W. M. SHELTON,
Presiding Elder Sherman District.

MISSIONARY AND CHURCH EXTENSION MASS-MEETINGS—HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT FIRST QUARTER.

Section 1. Bryan station, Bryan circuit, Iola circuit, Madisonville circuit, Bedias mission, At Wesson Chapel, Feb. 2, 7 p. m. to Feb. 4, 7 p. m.

Section 2. Huntsville station, Dodge circuit, Montgomery circuit, Waverly mission, Willis station. At Willis, Feb. 25, 7 p. m. to 25, 7 p. m.

Section 3. Plantersville and Courtney circuit, Navasota station, Huntsville circuit, Millican and Wellborn, Spring Creek circuit, Anderson circuit. At Anderson, March 2, 7 p. m. to March 4, 7 p. m.

All the pastors are hereby ordered to prepare to be at the above meetings in these sections and bring all the local preachers and lay workers—male and women—they can from their charges. The preachers where they are held are ordered to make provision for their entertainment. And let us have a revival at each meeting that will be felt throughout each section.

I will arrange a program for each meeting. In the meantime, let each pastor post himself and his people on the above subject. I give a list of literature that may be ordered from the Publishing House on each subject:

Missions: "Go or Send." Mission work. "The Principles and Facts of Missions." "Missions of the M. E. Church, South." "Report of Board of Missions 1886." "Advocate of Missions."

Church Extension: "Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Church Extension." "Anniversary Addresses by Dr. Fitzgerald, President Carlisle, Dr. Morrison and Bishop Galloway."

I advise the preachers to order a full supply of the above and sell to their people. It will do them, you and the cause good.

This is a new year and let all hands do more for the Master than we have ever done. The result of consecration of presiding elder, pastors, and all church members in our district cannot be told.

I. Z. T. MORRIS, P. E.

GEN BOOTH of the Salvation Army, it is said, controls twenty-two religious newspapers, which are published in seven different languages and have an aggregate circulation of 500 000 copies, and yield a net income of $200 000.

If we would find the one true ideal, if we would seek the sole Divine example, we must look to Christ and Christ alone. The brightest lustre of His brightest followers is but, at the best, like that dim earth-shine reflected from our planet upon the unilluminated orb of its satellite; the most eloquent of his servants does but interpret him with imperfect utterance and a stammering tongue.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Navasota sta	Jan 4
Montgomery cir, at Montgomery	Jan 8, 9
Plantersville and Courtney, at Plantersville	Jan 15, 16
Huntsville cir, at Mary's Chapel	Jan 22, 23
Millican and Wellborn, at Millican	Jan 29, 30
Bryan sta	Feb 4
Bryan cir, at Wesson	Feb 5, 6
Madisonville cir, at Madisonville	Feb 12, 13
Dodge cir, at Dodge	Feb 19, 20
Huntsville sta	Feb 21
Willis sta	Feb 26
Waverly mis, at Pleasant Grove	Feb 27
Anderson cir, at Anderson	March 5, 6
Spring Creek cir, at Kirby Chapel	March 12, 13
Iola cir, at Zion	March 19, 20
Bedias mis, at ——	March 26, 27

I. Z. T. MORRIS, P. E.

Favoritism

is a bad thing, but Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" deserves its name. It is a certain cure for those painful maladies and weaknesses which embitter the lives of so many women. Of druggists.

A great scarcity of the very small coins is reported. We are afraid the heathen have got all the very small coins by this time.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Missionary appropriations for 1886 and 1887.

GALVESTON DISTRICT.

West End Mission	$200 00
Wharton Mission	100 00

AUSTIN DISTRICT.

Austin City Mission	400 00

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.

Bedias Mission	150 00
Waverly Mission	150 00

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT.

Independence Mission	200 00

CALVERT DISTRICT.

Hearne Mission	200 00
Headville Mission	100 00
Oakwood Mission	50 00

The following assessments were made for 1886 and 1887 for both foreign and domestic missions:

GALVESTON DISTRICT.

Domestic Missions	$900 00
Foreign Missions	375 00

AUSTIN DISTRICT.

Foreign Missions	900 00
Domestic Missions	375 00

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT.

Foreign Missions	900 00
Domestic Missions	375 00

CALVERT DISTRICT.

Foreign Missions	650 00
Domestic Missions	375 00

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.

Foreign Missions	650 00
Domestic Missions	375 00

The above appropriations and assessments were ordered by the Board of Missions of Texas Conference to be published in ADVOCATE.

J. L. MURRAY, Sec.

BRENHAM, TEXAS.

A great talker makes himself artificially deaf.

A man may say too much even upon the best of subjects.

Exactness in little duties is a wonderful source of cheerfulness.

When you dispute with a fool he is very certain to be similarly employed.

Happiness is not dependent on what one has, but on one's estimate of what he has.

Pitch upon the best course in life, and custom will render it the most easy.—*Tillotson.*

A calamity is always the better borne for not being previously dwelt upon.—*Mme. Bunsen.*

Society is always trying in some way or other to grind us down to a single flat surface.

It is difficult for a man to forgive one whom he has injured; he will make him a sinner in self-defense.

The tale of divine pity was never yet believed from lips that were not felt to be moved by human pity.

The man who is good-natured all the day long does more for the human race than he who wins a battle.

Religion is the most gentlemanly thing of the world. It alone will gentilize if unmixed with cant.—*Coleridge.*

I do not envy a clergyman's life as an easy life, nor do I envy the clergyman who makes it an easy life.—*Dr. Samuel Johnson.*

The malice which our deeds have wrought
In us will ever live;
The friend whom we have injured
We never can forgive.

We seldom condemn mankind till they have injured us, and when they have we seldom do anything but detest them for the injury.—*Bulwer.*

Every road which leads to a throne is delightful, were it bristling with thorns; every road which leads to a precipice is frightful, were it covered with roses.—*Fenelon.*

When a man and woman undertake to lead together a life of "plain living and high thinking," the brunt of the struggle always must fall on the woman.—*Athenæum.*

Rheumatism is primarily caused by acidity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus cures the disease.

To be in fashion this season you must eat the old-fashioned yule cakes whether yule-like them or not.

LOST.

Have lost my two horses, "sorrel" and "bay," the former 15 hands high; branded 50 on one shoulder. The latter 14½ hands, branded H A on one shoulder.

JOHN R. DUNN.

LYONS, BURLESON CO.

"When is a man in his prime?" inquired somebody of Lord Palmerston.

"Old Pam" replied quickly:

"At about 79; I am past my prime, for I am just 80."

Rheumatism

It is an established fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven an invaluable remedy in many severe cases of rheumatism, effecting remarkable cures by its powerful action in correcting the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and purifying and enriching the vital fluid.

It is certainly fair to assume that what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will do for you. Therefore, if you suffer the pains and aches of rheumatism, give this potent remedy a fair trial.

A Positive Cure.

"I was troubled very much with rheumatism in my hips, ankles, and wrists. I could hardly walk, and was confined to my bed a good deal of the time. Being recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I took four bottles and am perfectly well. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as one of the best blood purifiers in the world." W. F. WOOD, Bloomington, Ill.

For Twenty Years

I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Before 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley, Mass.

"I suffered from what the doctors called muscular rheumatism. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured." J. V. A. PROUDFOOT, letter carrier, Chicago, Ill.

We shall be glad to send, free of charge to all who may desire, a book containing many additional statements of cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

TO PREACHERS.

MEMBERS

OF THE

Five Conferences

WE HAVE A STOCK OF

BIBLES

—AND—

OTHER BOOKS,

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CUSHING'S MANUAL

Of Parliamentary Practice.

Revised by HON. EDMUND L. CUSHING.

The standard authority in all the United States. An Indispensable Handbook for every member of a deliberative body. Price 75c. For sale by booksellers. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address the Publishers,

THOMPSON, BROWN & CO., Boston, Mass.

I CURE FITS!

I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. ADDRESS, Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

"PERFECTION"

Interior Glass Fount Student Lamp.

[Pat. Nov. 22, '81.]



Combining with our Self-Acting Valve and Non-Heating Burner, the one thing needed to make an

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT LAMP.

No running over of the oil nor leaking of the fount.

Ask for Perfection Glass Fount STUDENT LAMP.

Manufactured and for sale, at wholesale only, by the

Manhattan Brass Co.,

First Ave. and 28th St., N. Y.

Send for Illustrated explanatory Circular.

POND'S EXTRACT

VEGETABLE

PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Sprains, Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and healing.

Catarrh, It is most efficacious for this disease. Cold in the Head &c. Pond's Extract Catarrh Cure, (75c.) specially prepared to meet serious cases, should be applied with Pond's Extract Nasal Syringe, (75c.)

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Pond's Extract Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Pond's Extract Ointment, (50c.) is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75. Note our name on every wrapper and label. Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

Centaur Liniment is the most wonderful Pain-Curer the world has ever known.

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1887

It is a Handsome Book of 128 pp., with hundreds of illustrations, 3 Colored Plates, and tells all about THE BEST GARDEN, FARM and FLOWER SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, Thoroughbred Stock and Fancy Poultry. It describes RARE NOVELTIES in Vegetables and Flowers of real value, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Will be sent FREE TO ALL who write for it. Send address on postal for the most complete CATALOGUE published. to

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CATARRH.

CATARRH IS A DANGEROUS DISEASE, *yet it can be cured by the use of our Catarrh Specific.* Thousands suffer without knowing the nature of this almost universal complaint. It is an inflammation or ulceration of the lining membrane of the nasal passages. There are several varieties of Catarrh, with widely different symptoms. The most common kind is characterized by an excessive secretion of mucous or matter in the nasal passages which must either be blown from the nose, or drop back behind the palate, or is hawked or snuffed backward to the throat.

Other indications are hawking, spitting, weak and inflamed eyes, frequent soreness of the throat, often ringing or roaring or other noises in the ears, more or less impairment of the hearing, loss of smell, memory impaired, dullness and dizziness of the head, and dryness and heat of the nose.

All persons thus affected take cold easily. The breath sometimes reveals to all around the corruption within, while the patient often loses all sense of smell. The disease advances covertly, until pain in the chest, lungs or bowels, startles him; he hacks and coughs, has dyspepsia, liver complaint, and is urged by his doctor to take this or that; perhaps cod-liver oil is prescribed. Perfectly ridiculous! The foul ulcers in the head cannot be reached by pouring such stuff into the poor, jaded stomach. The patient becomes nervous; the voice hard and unnatural; he feels disheartened; memory loses its power; judgment her zeal; gloomy forebodings hang overhead; hundreds, yes thousands, in such circumstances, feel that to die would be a relief, and many even do cut the thread of life to end their sorrows.

Thousands are Dying

In early life with consumption, who can look back a few years—perhaps only months when it was Catarrh. Neglected when a cure is possible, very soon it will transform the features of health and youth into the dark, pallid appearance; while the hacking cough, the excess of blood gushing from the lungs, or night sweats, all significantly proclaim it is too late and thus a neglected catarrh ends in the consumptive's grave.



My Experience.

Eighteen Years of terrible headache, disgusting nasal discharges, dryness of the throat, acute bronchitis, coughing, soreness of the lungs, raising bloody mucus, and even night sweats, incapacitating me from my professional duties, and bringing me to the verge of the grave—all were caused by, and the results of, nasal catarrh. After spending hundreds of dollars and obtaining no relief, I compounded my Catarrh Specific and Cold Air Inhaling Balm, and wrought upon myself a wonderful cure. Now I can speak for hours with no difficulty, and can breathe freely in any atmosphere. At the calls of numerous friends, I have given my cure to the public, and I have now thousands of patients in all parts of the country, and thousands of happy fellow-beings whose sufferings I have relieved. My cure is certain, thorough and perfect, and is endorsed by every physician who has examined it. If I can relieve my fellow beings as I have been relieved of this loathsome disease, which makes the possessor at once disgusting to himself and others, I shall be satisfied and feel that I have done my little toward removing the ills of mankind.

T. P. CHILDS.

We have hundreds of certificates from all classes—physicians, clergymen, lawyers, judges, merchants, bankers and business men; but many dislike the notoriety of having their names in print, or, declining the task of answering letters of inquiry, have requested us not to publish the names; and this intimation is always most sacredly respected. Correspondence of all kinds is strictly confidential.

The following is a copy of a letter written by REV. R. E. MELVIN, of Camden, Miss., to the *Texas Baptist Herald*, Austin, Texas, and published in that paper, dated Feb. 10, 1885.

From Bro. Melvin, CAMDEN, Miss., Jan 31 1885.

I was right well pleased to see in the last *Herald* an editorial notice making favorable mention of Bro Childs' Catarrh Specific. Others besides him are advertising to cure Catarrh; of the merits of the treatment offered by any of them, I say nothing because I know nothing; but I know that Mr. Childs CURES it, because he cured me. In January, 1879, I was brought so low that I no more expected ever to see the leaves on the trees again, than to see the sun shine at midnight; and Elder M. T. Martin, now of Texas, remembers the fact well. For my present marvelous health, I am, under the blessing of God, indebted alone to the remedy offered by Rev. T. P. Childs, of Troy, Ohio, and I hold it a religious duty I owe the afflicted, to speak of it on all proper occasions.

As to the remedies offered by anybody else, I say nothing; they may be all that is claimed for them, but I repeat: Dr. Childs cured me.

R. E. MELVIN.

We add the following extracts from a recent letter from him to us:

"As to my own case, I am sound as a dollar and my head is as clear as a bell. I am in every sense of the word a stouter man than when I commenced the treatment in 1879. I am now in my 54th year. For the last five years of vigorous, active work in the gospel ministry, I am, under God, indebted solely to you. Last summer in Texas, in a period of fifty-seven consecutive days, I spent fifty-four in actual preaching and five of those days I preached twice."

One of the most terrible cases of Catarrh we have had in our practice was that of W. S. Sandel, of Willis, Montgomery Co., Tex. He says: "In the spring of 1875 the discharges assumed a new form, my mouth and throat were attacked, ulcers were formed, and soon the nose was all eaten away, and large sores through the posterior nares. My condition was not only deplorable, but apparently hopeless." After three months' use of our treatment, he says: "I am entirely cured all the horrible disease entirely removed."

Your medicines were duly received, and effected a permanent cure. Thanks for your prompt attention and for the thorough cure of my husband. Respectfully,

MRS A. L. FORELAND, Centreville, Texas.

I am cured; another formidable case at last yielded to your treatment.

W. B. MORSE, Bryan, Texas.

Rev. A. N. JACKSON, Union Springs, Bullock county, Ala.

MRS. T. G. GARRETT, Greenville, Ala.

O. P. WISE, Magnolia, Columbia Co., Ark.

Z. A. CRAMPTON, Archer, Alachua Co., Fla.

E. H. WRIGHT, M. D., Kings Ferry, Nassau Co., Fla.

S. H. BRONAX, Walnut Grove, Walton Co., Ga.

T. N. HOWARD, Eatonton, Putnam Co., Ga.

I. C. GLISSON, Mobley's Pond, Screven Co., Ga.

MRS. L. P. JAMES, Crab Orchard, Lincoln Co., Ky.

F. PARKS, Wild Cat, Whitely Co., Ky.

Z. Z. LEE, Grangerville, St. Helena Par., La.

MR. E. R. WALLACE, President of the Merchants & Planters National Bank, Union, S. C., writes under date of June 23, 1885:—"I never knew a medicine to answer its purpose better than Your Cold Air Inhaling Balm."

[NOTE—The Cold Air Inhaling Balm is a portion of our treatment for Bronchial Catarrh, but is very useful to anyone, as it will almost immediately break up a fresh cold in the head, and thus prevent seated catarrh.]

THOMAS B. HAND, 83 East Fayette Str Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. H. C. MURRAY, 207 Linden Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Rev. G. W. HYDE, Annapolis, Md.

ALONZO BENNETT, Jackson, Jackson Co., Miss.

Rev. J. L. PETTIGREW, Raymond, Miss.

W. H. ATLEGE, Paulding, Jasper Co., Miss.

W. F. JONES, Baldwin, Lee Co., Miss.

W. G. LANG, Marlboro, Pitt Co., N. C.

ABNER GRAHAM, Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

T. A. WILBER, 143 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.

Rev. G. W. DALBY, Shelbyville, Tenn.

W. S. SANDEL, Willis, Montgomery Co., Tex.

Mrs. A. D. FOLEHAND, Centreville, Texas.

G. S. GAINES, 9 Virginia St., Richmond, Va.

J. W. SANDERS, Five Mile, Mason Co., W. Va.

Rev. G. W. MITCHELL, Athens, Ga.

J. W. M. WITT, Sterling, Cherokee Co., Ala.

JOHN COWDRY, Yellville, Ark.

Rev. J. C. COOK, Jackson, La.

Mrs. A. B. FEREBEE, New Berne, N. C.

J. R. L. TERRELL, Gleason, Tenn.

N. D. GOLDING, Willis, Texas.

Home Treatment. Childs' Treatment for Catarrh, and all diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs, can be taken at home with perfect ease and safety, by the patient. We especially desire to treat those who have tried other remedies without success. A full statement of method of home treatment and cost will be sent on application. Address

Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.

Mention the

In an article addressed, "To the Girl who Cannot go to College," by Louise Manning Hodgkins, in the Christian Union the following occurs: "To know one subject in a masterful way will remove you forever from the ranks of uninteresting or uneducated people. * * * In electing a study to pursue at home, take that which gives most delight, and fill yourself full of it."

Many persons know the fact, but we want many more to know it, that there is not a single person suffering from malaria in any form who could not be cured immediately by a few doses of Shallenberger's Antidote. It has been doing this work for thirty years for all who have known and tried it. With Malaria in the system you cannot be well, but a dose or two of the Antidote will destroy its power to harm you. Sold by druggists.

An austere-looking lady walked into a furrier's yesterday, and said to the yellow-headed clerk: "I would like to get a muff." "What fur?" inquired the dude. "To keep my hands warm, you simpering idiot," exclaimed the madame, crushing him like a thunder storm.

The family of Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge of the Jefferson County, Ky., Court, used St. Jacobs Oil with signal success.

There are in Massachusetts 65,000 more women than men. That is why the women have to stand in the horse-cars.

Offensive Breath.

I was afflicted with sore gums and very offensive breath until I used one box of Morley's Oridonto, which entirely cured me. The Oridonto is superior to any dentifrice I have ever used or sold. W. LEAK, Pleasant Point, Tex.

A Charleston paper speaks of an opal "as large as a small hen's egg." We should think it would be difficult to set.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
For Sick Headache.

Dr. N. S. READ, Chicago, says: "I think it is a remedy of the highest value in many forms of mental and nervous exhaustion attended by sick headache, dyspepsia and diminished vitality."

Two ladies are conversing on the qualities and demerits of their own fair sex. Said one, with a twinkle of her beautiful blue eyes, "I have never known but two women who were really perfect." "Who was the other?" asked her companion, with a smile on her thin face.

A Happy Postmaster.

This is to certify that I tried one bottle of Wonderful Eight for a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism to which I was subject and it is the first thing I ever found that would have any effect. It cured me in less than forty-eight hours. WM. T. MADDRY, Postmaster Malvern, Ark.

Men will never be joined in true brotherhood by mere plans to give them a self-interest in common. To feel for each other they must first feel with each other. They must have, not one object of gain, but an object of admiration in common. To know that they are brothers, they must feel that they have one Father.—*Kingsley.*

Among the people of to-day, there are few indeed, who have not heard of the merits of Prickly Ash Bark and Bitters, as a household remedy. Teas and drinks have been made of them for centuries, and in hundreds of families have formed the sole reliance in rheumatic and kidred diseases. Prickly Ash Bitters now takes the place of the old system, and is more beneficial in all troubles of this nature.

Dress has a moral effect upon the conduct of mankind. Let any gentleman find himself with dirty boots, old surtout, soiled neckcloth, a general negligence of dress, he will, in all probability, find a corresponding disposition to negligence of address.

Mrs. Cleveland,

Yum Yum, Three Little Maids, and other beautiful Panel Pictures, 7x13 inches, in 15 colors are given away by all druggists and dealers, with every box of Morley's Oridonto, for the teeth and gums, sufficient to last one year, for only 50 cents.

"I see young Quinine has gone out of the apothecary business and become a letter carrier." "Yes, he was fairly driven by poverty from pillar to post."

NoOpium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

"I see you have got a new trotter, Jones," said Brown. "What do you call him?" "I think of calling him Theodore Thomas." "What for?" "Oh! because Thomas beats time."

Lock Jaw.

CHINA SPRINGS, TEXAS, Aug. 17, 1886.

One large dose of Wonderful Eight cured my mare of lock-jaw. It is truly a wonderful cure and the best seller of any preparation in the market. No one can afford to be without it. ED. H. HARDIN. For sale by all dealers.

A Long head. Mrs. Greene: "Timothy what have you done with the letter that was lying on the bureau?" Timothy: "I put it into the letter-box ma'am." Mrs. G. "Oh, provoking! Didn't you see there was no address on the envelope?" Timothy: "Yes, ma'am, but I thought you didn't want nobody to know who you was writin' to."

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 22, 1884

Dear Sir: On last October I went to Atlanta on my way to Florida. There I heard of Smith's Blood Syrup, and believing it would benefit me I began its use. To day I am apparently a well man. My friends were as much surprised as I was. When I left home I never expected to return, nor did my friends expect that I would. My case was pronounced consumption. After using one dozen bottles of Smith's Blood Syrup, I have returned home and resumed my business and will never forget you nor your medicines. Thank you! thank you! thank you!
JOSEPH MORRIEL.

If your druggist has it not in stock have him send to John S. Daniel, Wholesale Druggist, Atlanta, Ga

"I feel depressed to-night," remarked a down-town trunk manufacturer to his wife. "I think I have a touch of malaria." "I fancy it will soon pass away," replied the lady, without much concern. "Why don't you go around to the Grand Central Station and watch them handle trunks for an hour? That will brighten you up."

Pleurisy and Pneumonia.

T. F. Barnhart, M. D., of Claiborne Parish, La., writes: "Permit me to say to the public that I have tried Wonderful Eight in my practice and find it to be a good medicine in pleurisy and Pneumonia. Nothing to equal it to relieve pain.

Pat, who was intensely national, was talking the other day, and he got his rhetorie so badly mixed that Charles felt called upon to exclaim, "Come, Pat, why don't you use good English?" "Good English?" exclaimed Pat; "faith, and there are none."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

Brevet-Major W. H. Foe, C. B., has just been awarded with fifteen months' extra pay and a pension of £200 a year for services in Egypt. After that, who says England can't be generous to a Foe?

A Specific for Throat Diseases.

"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have been long and favorably known as an admirable remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness and all Throat troubles.

"*My communication with the world is very much enlarged by the Lozenge, which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specifics, having made me often a mere whisperer.*"—N. P. WILLIS.

Obtain only "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes. Price, 25 cents.

A gentleman who has just returned from Germany says that there is a good point and a bad point about German coffee. The good point is that it contains no chicory; the bad point is that it contains no coffee.

Mrs. Parsons, the anarchist, says that when in Louisville she could not rent a hall in which to speak, she "addressed an assemblage standing on a beer-keg." That is a position in which anarchists generally feel very much at home.

It is a blind confidence to suppose yourself incapable of mistake. It is indeed a serious blunder to refuse to take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup when you even suspect you have taken cold. Price 25 cents.

What a grand, great country this is with its vast territory, its big rivers, its pretty women, and its Veni Vidi Vici cure—Salvation Oil.

A Buffalo paper berates the veneer of modern society as follows: Beauty is the only thing in this world which is a success by being only skin deep. Skin-deep reading, skin-deep thinking, skin-deed training, are three things to mourn.

FOUND AT LAST.

M. A. Abbey, of Russellville, Ark., dated June 8th, 1884: "At last I have found an honest remedy. B. B. B. is the best Blood Poison remedy on earth, and if I had a voice that would reach from Atlanta to the sea, I would proclaim its virtue. I have used only four bottles, and am nearly cured of a serious Blood Poison."

A revolution which is the result of a battle is the work of a day, but a revolution which is the result of an educated public opinion moves slowly to its grand consummation.

Erysipelas and Obstinate Ulcers,

Boils, Carbuncles and Running Sores of every kind are cleansed the poison germs destroyed and a speedy cure effected by using Darbys Prophylactic Fluid

"I have been affected with the Erysipelas. Nothing would heal the sore or stop the running. I used Darbys Prophylactic Fluid and found a speedy cure. Have also tried it in several other cases and it proved effectual."—S. P. GREER.

New truths are a great deal less important than old truths. And if you only realize this fact, you will be always stating old truths as if they were new ones. A new interest in an old truth makes that truth as good as new—and better.—*Nashville Advocate.*

A Great Offer.

No matter in what part you live, you had better write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, without delay; they will send you free information about work that you can do and live at home, at a profit of from $5 to $2 and upwards daily. A number have earned over $20 in a day. Both sexes. All ages. You are started in business free. Capital not needed. Every worker who takes hold at once is absolutely sure of a snug little fortune. Now is the time.

The sweets of married life should never be kept in family jars.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Crockett and Augusta at Crockett.....Jan 15, 16
Crockett cir, at Porter's Spring.....Jan 22, 23
Alto, at Alto.....Jan 29, 30
Trinity, at Loveladys.....Feb 5, 6
Grapeland, at Hay's Spring.....Feb 12, 13
Kickapoo, at camp-ground.....Feb 19, 20
Rusk, at Rusk.....Feb 26, 27
Mt Vernon at Zion.....March 5, 6
Palestine cir, at Shade's Chapel.....March 12, 13
Jacksonville, at Jacksonville.....March 19, 20
Palestine sta.....March 26, 27

District stewards' meeting at Palestine, Jan. 28, at 9 a. m. The names of the district stewards are as follows: B. F. Broyles, J. F. Nash, R. W. Vince, J. F. Fulton, J. F. Cely, Jack Smith, R. J. Ramey, N. M. Rayburn, C. O. Webb, J. C. West, E. S. McCall, W. C. Bolton, alternate. It is very important that all be present.

Let every steward begin the work of providing for the support of his pastor at once; and let all the official members of the charge be present at the first quarterly meeting.

JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Orange sta, at Orange.....Jan 22, 23
Beaumont sta.....Jan 26, 27
Woodville cir, at Woodville.....Jan 31, 31
Spurger cir, at Kountze.....Feb 5, 6
Newton cir, at Newton.....Feb 12, 13
Burkeville cir, at Burkeville.....Feb 19, 20
Jasper sta, at Jasper.....Feb 23, 24
Jasper mis, at Jasper.....Feb 26, 27
Homer cir, at Homer.....March 5, 6
Moscow cir, at Moscow.....March 12, 13
Livingston cir, at Livingston.....March 15, 16
Liberty cir, at Liberty.....March 19, 20

The district stewards will please meet me at the Methodist Church, in Woodville, on Saturday, Jan 30, at 2 o'clock p m. The following are the district stewards, and I earnestly request their attendance at time and place as above: R. M. Perryman, T. M. Sawyer, E. P. Angell, W. W. Manning, M. R. Crow, James Gilmore, S. P. Gray, J. M. Horger, L. S. Ward, T. W. Ford, Jno. T. Stark, R. R. Ridley.

R. M. SPROULE, P. E.

TYLER DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Whitehouse cir, at Lanes Chapel.....Jan 8, 9
Larrissa cir, at Bullards.....Jan 15, 16
District Stewards' meeting at Tyler.....Jan 21
Tyler cir, at Bethel.....Jan 22, 23
Mineola sta.....Jan 29, 30
Lindale cir, at Marvin's Chapel.....Feb 5, 6
Canton cir, at Bethlehem.....Feb 12, 13
Malakoff cir, at Malakoff.....Feb 19, 20
Athens cir, at Oak Grove.....Feb. 26, 27
Eldom cir, at Tunnell's Chapel.....March 5, 6
Tyler sta.....March 12, 13

The district stewards meeting will be held at Tyler Friday morning Jan. 21, at nine o'clock. The attendance of every member is earnestly solicited. The following names are stewards elect: H. M. McAnally, J. M. Mathis, J. W. Ogburn, Dr. W. J. Baddy, R. J. Lake, C. W. Mallard, Columbus Scott, L. L. Ansley, S. W. Murphy, D. H. Connally.

U. B. PHILIPS, P. E.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Elgin at Elgin.....2d Sun in Jan
Manchaca, at Manchaca.....3d Sun in Jan
Merrilltown, at Joslyville.....4th Sun in Jan
Eagle Lake, at Eagle Lake.....1st Sun in Feb
Columbus.....2d Sun in Feb
Lagrange.....3d Sun in Feb
Weimar, at Weimar.....4th Sun in Feb
Patonia.....1st Sun in March
West Point, at Ridge Chapel.....2d Sun in March
Bastrop, at Bastrop.....3d Sun in March
Webberville, at Webberville.....4th Sun in March
Cedar Creek, at Cedar Creek.....4th Sun in March
Winchester, at Milton Chapel.....1st Sun in April

The following district stewards are requested to meet at Elgin, Saturday before the second Sunday in January to arrange the district finances for the year: Thos. E. Rose, J. M. Piper, G. R. Allen, Fred Goetsy, Wm. Thomas, E. V. Adams, A. J. Brown, R. J. Allan, R. J. Price, J. O. Hamilton, W. A. McGehee, Jas. H. McCullum.

There may be mistakes in the above names. If so the parties elected district stewards will know it. I greatly desire a representative from each appointment in the district at this meeting.

The preachers will call their stewards together on each circuit and station, and arrange all their financial affairs for the year as early as possible.

C. C. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

ABILENE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Big Springs mis, at Big Springs....2d Sun in Jan
Lytle Gap mis, at North Pecan...3d Sun in Jan
Abilene mis, at Round Mound....4th Sun in Jan
Caddo Peaks mis, at Cottonwood, 5th Sun in Jan
Sipe Springs cir, at Sipe Springs..1st Sun in Feb
Rising Star mis, at Rising Star....2d Sun in Feb
Dickens mis, at Cottonwood.....3d Sun in Feb
Sweetwater mis, at Sweetwater..4th Sun in Feb
Anson mis, at Anson.....1st Sun in March
Albany sta.....2d Sun in March
Belle Plaine and Baird mis, at Bell Plaine, 3d Sun in March

District stewards will please meet at Baird, at 10 a. m., Thursday, Jan. 20, 1887. They are G. W. Terry, R. Moorman, R. S. Strain, A. G. Webb, G. W. Hawkins, G. W. Peevey, W. T. Slayton, R. E. Bird, Will Doss W. J. Wallace, Ike Hickman, J. J. Monday, J. E. Roach.

J. FRED COX, P. E.

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Chappell Hill.....Jan 8, 9
Bellville.....Jan 15, 16
Brenham.....Jan 22, 23
Giddings and Burton, at Burton.....Jan 29, 30
Caldwell.....Feb 5, 6
Deanville.....Feb 12, 13
Lexington.....Feb 19, 20
Independence.....Feb 26, 27
Milano.....March 5, 6
Rockdale.....March 12, 13
Davilla.....March 19, 20
Cameron cir.....March 26, 27
Cameron sta.....April 2, 3
Maysville cir.....April 9, 10

The district stewards will meet in Caldwell, February 4, at 12 m. I trust there will be a full attendance and that each will bring with him the amount for his pastor's salary.

H. V. PHILPOTT, P. E.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Finis cir, at Dillingham.....Jan 5
Cartersville cir, at Godfrey's Chapel....Jan 8, 9
Springtown and Goshen.....Jan 12, 13
Garvin cir, at Garvin.....Jan 15, 16
Vernon mis, at Vernon.....Jan 22, 23
Millsap cir, at Poe Prarie.....Jan 29, 30
Weatherford cir, at Anneta.....Feb 2
Eldorado cir, at Bethel.....Feb 5 6
Vineyard City mis.....Feb 9
Farmer mis, at Hawkins' Chapel.....Feb 12, 13
Seymour.....Feb 19, 20

JEROME HARALSON, P. E.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Longview sta.....Jan 15, 16
Harrison cir, at Rock Springs.....Jan 19
Centennial miss, at Harmony.....Jan 22, 23
De Berry cir, at Bethel.....Jan 26
Hallville cir, at Hallville.....Jan 29, 30
Kilgore cir, at Mt Moriah.....Feb 2
Troupe and Overton cir, at Overton...Feb 5, 6
Marshall sta.....Feb 12, 13
Marshall miss, at Union Chapel.....Feb 19, 20
Henderson sta.....Feb 24
Henderson cir, at Griffin.....Feb 26, 27
Church Hill, at Harmony Hill.....March 2

District stewards meet in Longview, Jan. 15th, at 9 o'clock, in the M. E Church, South Names of district stewards: A. B. Waskom, B. D. Holland, J. T. Lacy, E. L. Hays, Rev. C. B. Stewart, J. L. Holt, J. D. Spruce, J. F. Ward, W. L. Diamond, J. M. Mays and C. W. Boothe. Brethren, please come There is much to do. We need your help. R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Colinsville cir.....Jan 8, 9
Pottsboro cir.....Jan 15, 16
Pilot Point sta.....Jan 22, 23
Gordonsville cir.....Jan 29, 30
Denison cir.....Feb 5, 6
Van Alstyne cir.....Feb 12, 13
Sherman cir.....Feb 19, 20

W. M. SHELTON, P. E.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Abbott.....Jan 8, 9
Marshown.....Jan 15, 16
Whitney.....Jan 22, 23
Itasca.....Jan 29, 30
Mansfield.....Feb 5, 6
Village Creek.....Feb 12, 13
Fort Worth cir.....Feb 19, 20
Grandview.....Feb 26, 27
Arlington.....March 5, 6
No an river.....March 12, 13

SAM'L P. WRIGHT, P. E.
Lock Box 336, Waco, Texas.

GALVESTON DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Alvin, at Alvin.....Jan 8, 9
Richmond, at Richmond.....Jan 15, 16
St. James, Galveston.....Jan 22 23
St. John's, Galveston.....Jan 3 24
Bolivar, at Johnston's Bethel.....Jan 29, 30
Velasco, at Oyster Creek.....Feb 5, 6
West End, Galveston.....Feb 12, 13
Columbia, at Columbia.....Feb 19, 20
Matagorda, at Caney.....Feb 26, 27
Cold Springs, at Cold Springs.....March 5, 6
Cedar Bayou, at Ale Chapel.....March 12, 13
Washington St., Houston.....March 19, 2
Shearn, Houston.....March 2?, 21

The district stewards will please meet at Alvin, on Friday, Jan 7, at 11 a m.

The following names constitute the Board: Thos. Martin, H. F. Compton, H. C. Gaedeke, D. J. Parker, Wm Moore, J. A Shapard, Thos. Jimmison, Joseph Kilgore, Frederick Baun, L. Blaylock, S. M. Robertson, A. I. LeFevre, James Thompson, N. B Sligh, G.W. Pleasants, Ed Smallwood, Robert L. Love.

The pastors will please press the collections at the beginning of the year, and not wait for the assessments by the district stewards.

The stewards should meet early and provide liberally for the pastors, and adopt systematic and efficient means for raising the salaries.

J. F. FOLLIN, P. E.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Belton cir, at Cedar Creek.....Jan 6, 7
Belton sta.....Jan 8, 9
Killeen cir, at Killeen.....Jan 13, 14
Copperas Cove, at Copperas Cove.....Jan 15, 16
Lampasas sta.....Jan 22, 23
Lampasas cir, at Stanley's Chapel.....Jan 29, 30

JAMES MACKEY, P. E.

GRANBURY DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Paluxy cir.....2d Sun in Jan
Lipan mis.....3d Sun in Jan
Santo mis.....Jan 20
Strawn mis.....4th Sun in Jan
Eastland mis.....5th Sun in Jan
Desdemona mis.....1st Sun in Feb
Cisco sta.....2d Sun in Feb
Breckenridge mis.....3d Sun in Feb
Throckmorton mis.....4th Sun in Feb

I urge the pastors to organize the church conferences at once.

The district stewards will meet me at Strawn, Jan. 22, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m.

E. A. BAILEY, P. E.

STEPHENVILLE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Gatesville cir, at Lane's Chapel.....Jan 8, 9
Stephenville and Oakdale, at Stephenville Jan 15, 16
Stephenville cir, at Green's Creek.....Jan 22, 23
Clifton cir, at Center.....Jan 29, 30
Dublin cir, at Dublin.....Feb 5 6
Carlton cir, at Graham's Chapel.....Feb 12, 13
Gatesville sta.....Feb 19, 20
Iredell and Hico, at Iredell.....Feb 26, 27
Meridian and Walnut Springs, at Meridian, March 5, 6
Martin's Gap, at King's Chapel.....March 12, 13

F. C. STEPHENSON, P. E.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Boliver cir.....2d Sun in Jan
Dexter cir.....3d Sun in Jan
Maryville cir.....4th Sun in Jan
Aubrey cir.....5th Sun in Jan
Decatur cir.....1st Sun in Feb
Aurora mis.....2d Sun in Feb
Mountain Spring cir.....3d Sun in Feb
Denton cir.....4th Sun in Feb
Hickory Creek mis.....1st Sun in March

M. C. BLACKBURN, P. E.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Bivens mis at Wayne.....2d Sun in Jan
Kellyville cir at Kellyville.....3d Sun in Jan
Daingerfield cir at Daingerfield....4th Sun in Jan
Mt Pleasant cir at Mt. Pleasant..5th Sun in Jan
Belden cir at Belden.....1st Sun in Feb
Coffeeville cir at Murray Institute 2d Sun in Feb
Gilmer at Gilmer.....3d Sun in Feb

In the stations, quarterly conference will be held Monday evening, in other appointments on Saturday afternoon.

S. J. HAWKINS, P. E.

CALVERT DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Hearne mis, at Hearne.....Jan 8, 9
Bremond cir, at Bremond.....Jan 15, 16
Durango mis, at Durango.....Jan 22, 23
Wilderville cir, at Ward Chapel.....Jan 29, 30
Franklin cir, at Franklin.....Feb 5, 6
Jewett cir, at Jewett.....Feb 12, 13
Centervile cir, at Leona.....Feb 19, 20
Oak Wood mis.....Feb 24
Buffalo cir, at Buffalo.....Feb 26, 27
Fairfield cir, at Sunshine.....March 5, 6
Headville cir, at White Rock.....March 12, 13
Kosse cir, at Kosse.....March 19, 20

J. B. SEARS, P. E.

PARIS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Boston.....2d Sun in Jan
Bennett.....3d Sun in Jan
Glory mis.....4th Sun in Jan
Rosalie.....5th Sun in Jan
Woodland.....1st Sun in Feb
Emberson.....2d Sun in Feb
Clarksville.....3d Sun in Feb
Paris.....4th Sun in Feb

J. C WEAVER, P. E

BROWNWOOOD DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Coleman and Ballinger, at Coleman.....Jan 8, 9
Pecan mis.....Jan 15, 16
Comanche cir, at ——, ...Jan 22, 23
Comanche sta, at ——, ...Jan 29, 30
DeLeon cir.....Feb 5, 6
Bee House.....Feb 12, 13
Hamilton cir.....Feb 19, 20
Center City.....Feb 26, 27

W. T. MELUGIN, P. E.

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Floresville cir at Floresville.....Jan 9
Helena mis, at Helena.....Jan 16
Goliad sta, at Goliad.....Jan 23
Lagarto cir, at Oakville.....Feb 6
San Diego and Laredo, ——, ...Feb 13
Corpus Christi sta, at Corpus Christi....Feb 20

ALANSON BROWN, P. E.

VICTORIA DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Edna cir.....Jan 8, 9
Leesville cir.....Jan 15, 16
Halletsville cir.....Jan 22, 23
Boxville cir.....Jan 29, 30
Concrete cir.....Feb 5, 6
Yorktown mis.....Feb 12, 13
Middletown cir.....Feb 19, 20

To the stewards of the various charges: I greet you in the name of our blessed Master, and ask you to have at least one-fourth of the preacher's salary by the first quarterly meeting.

Let us have a full turn out of the official members at every appointment.

ROBT. J. DEETS, P. E.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Cotulla and Pearsall, at Pearsall, 2d Sun in Jan
Uvalde.....3d Sun in Jan
Eagle Pass.....4th Sun in Jan
Del Rio.....5th Sun in Jan
Pleasanton cir, at Fairview.....1st Sun in Feb
San Antonio, Travis Park.....2d Sun in Feb
Boerne, at Boerne.....3d Sun in Feb

B. HARRIS, P. E.

SAN MARCOS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Dripping Springs mis, at Dripping Springs, 2d Sun in Jan
Luling cir, at Luling.....3d Sun in Jan
Kyle cir, at Kyle.....4th Sun in Jan
Lockhart cir, at Lockhart.....5th Sun in Jan
San Marcos cir, at Harris Chapel, 1st Sun in Feb
Gonzales, at Gonzales.....2d Sun in Feb
San Marcos.....3d Sun in Feb

H. G. HORTON, P. E.

SAN ANGELO DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Mason mis.....3d Sun in Jan
Menard mis.....4th Sun in Jan
Junction City mis.....5th Sun in Jan
Ingram mis.....1st Sun in Feb
Kerrville cir.....2d Sun in Feb
Bandera cir.....3d Sun in Feb

The district stewards will please meet at Mason, on Friday, Jan. 14.

A. J. POTTER, P. E.

WACO DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND

Mt. Calm cir, at Hubbard City.....Jan 8, 9
Axtel cir, at Bruhy Pauk.....Jan 15, 16
Cedar Island cir, at Oak Hill.....Jan 22, 23
Waco sta, at Fifth Street Church.....Jan 30, 31
East Waco cir, at East Waco Church, Jan 29, 30
Waco cir, at Lorena.....Feb 5, 6
Mastersville cir, at Mastersville.....Feb 12, 13
Bosqueville cir, at Evergreen.....Feb 19, 20
Corsicana cir, at Mills Grove.....Feb 24, 27
Corsicana sta at Church Street Church, Feb 27, 28
Dresden cir, at Mt. Zion.....March 5, 6

E. L. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Kerens cir, at Prairie Point.....Jan 8, 9
Hutchings mis at ——, ...Jan 14
Lancaster and Ferris, at Lancaster....Jan 15, 16
Wesley and Rush, at Rush.....Jan 22, 23
Waxahachie mis, at Thorne's school house, Jan 27
Ennis cir, at ——, ...Jan 29, 30
Italy, at Italy.....Feb 5, 6
Reagor, at Rutherford's school house, Feb 12, 13
Waxahachie cir, at Oak Branch.....Feb 19, 20
Rice and Chatfield, at ——, ...Feb 26, 27

The district stewards will convene at the Methodist Church in Waxahachie, Jan 20, at 10 o'clock. Let us have a full attendance.

R. C ARMSTRONG, P. E.

SAN SABA DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Honey Creek cir.....3d Sun in Jan
Round Mountain and Rockvale..3d Sun in Jan
Valley Springs.....4th Sun in Jan
Bluffton mis.....5th Sun in Jan
San Saba sta.....1st Sun in Feb
San Saba mis.....Wednesday, Feb 9
San Saba cir.....2d Sun in Feb
Richland mis.....3d Sun in Feb
Johnson City mis.....4th Sun in Feb

M. A. BLACK, P. E

BONHAM DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Dodd City cir.....Jan 8, 9
Honey Grove.....Jan 15, 16
Brookston cir.....Jan 22, 23
Maxey mis.....Jan 29, 30
Ladonia and Mt. Carmel.....Feb 5, 6
Commerce cir.....Feb 12, 13
Ben Franklin cir.....Feb 19, 20
Gober cir.....Feb 26, 27

As ours is the new district, and I have no memorandа of the places on the circuits where the quarterly conferences meet, the preachers are requested to notify me by mail.

My address is Blossom Prairie, Texas.

JOHN R. ALLEN, P. E.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Leonard cir at Bell's School-house.....Jan 8, 9
Lone Oak cir at Emory.....Jan 15, 16
Sulphur Bluff cir at Denis' Chapel.....Jan 22, 23
Cooper cir at Cooper.....Jan 29, 30
Riley Springs cir at Riley Springs.....Feb 5, 6
Winsboro cir at Winsboro.....Feb 12, 13
Pittsburg sta.....Feb 19, 20
Leesburg cir at Hearn's Chapel.....Feb 26, 27
Quitman cir at Liberty.....March 5, 6

W. L. CLIFTON, P. E.

EL PASO DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Seven Rivers.....Jan 8, 9
Penasco.....Jan 12, 13
Sacramento.....Jan 15, 16
White Oaks.....Jan 22, 23
Kingstown.....Jan 29, 30
Chihuahua.....Feb 11, 12
Durango.....Feb 19, 20
Sonora.....Feb 26, 27

JEFF. D. SCOGGINS, P. E.

DALLAS DISTRICT.—FIRST ROUND.

Merit cir at Melissa.....2d Sun in Jan
Honey Creek cir at Union.....3d Sun in Jan
Bethel cir at Elm Ridge.....4th Sun in Jan
Keller cir at Keller.....5th Sun in Jan
Grapevine cir at Grapevine.....1st Sun in Feb
Lebanon cir at Webb's Chappell..2d Sun in Feb
Lewisville cir at Chin's Chapel....3d Sun in Feb
Cochran and Caruth cir at Cochran, 4th Sun in Feb

R. M. POWERS, P. E.

MONTAGUE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Crafton.....Jan 9, 10
Sunset.....Jan 16, 17
Chico.....Jan 23, 24
Henrietta.....Jan 30, 31
Red River mis.....Feb 6, 7

W. F. EASTERLING, P. E.

TERRELL DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Kaufman.....Jan 8, 9
Mesquite.....Jan 15, 16
Rockwall.....Jan 22, 23
Elmo.....Jan 29, 30
Foster.....Feb 5, 6
Kemp.....Feb 12, 13
Roberts.....Feb 19, 20

W. H. HUGHES, P. E.

Upon the valley's lap,
The dewy morning throws
A thousand pearly drops,
To wake a single rose.
Thus often in the course
Of life's few fleeting years,
A single pleasure costs
The soul a thousand tears.

So sang the immortal Bryant, and in great measure his song is true. The pleasures of this life cost many trials and tears, and vexations of spirit. Our greatest blessings are at our nearest touch, but we too often overlook them.

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The Empire Camera is without doubt the most beautiful and finest piece of apparatus ever offered to the public in the shape of a Camera. It is made of Mahogany and is highly polished, with nickel trimmings, strong and light, combining all the neat parts that go to making up a x 8 Portraits, Cabinets and Cards. The Empire Equipment complete consists of one 5 x 8 Camera, one Double Dry Plate Holder, one Lense (extra good), one Tripod, one handsomely varnished wooden Carrying Case, one complete chemical outfit, and one complete Printing Outfit, 31 different articles, all boxed for $30, $10 with order and balance, $20, C. O. D. If you will send this advertisement and $30 in full before March 1st, 1887, we will place in box one Negative Box worth $2.50 FREE. Do not be deceived by *Cheap Photo Equipments*. You better pay a few dollars more and obtain something you are *not ashamed to uncover before people*. 80 page book, "How to make Photos," and 5 x 8 Portrait made by Empire Camera 24 cts. (none free.) We could give hundreds of references, if necessary, but only have space for a few. Write and enclose stamp. They will tell you what they think of the *Empire Equipment*: W. E. Crumrine, Akron, Plymouth Co., Iowa; J. H. Bell, Steel, Belmont Co., Ohio; C. H. Smith, Flint, Michigan; Elmer E. Carr, Bynum, Hartford Co., Md. Our $25 Magic Lantern till March 1st, 1887, only $12; $4 Cash and C. O. D. $8; if you send $12 with order will put 12 slides in box free. Catalogue and Prices of Lenses for stamp. Address EMPIRE COPYING CO., 381 Canal St. N. Y. P. S.—Recollect our offer in former issue of this paper headed "Holiday Present," or a Life-Size Portrait framed worth $54 for $9.75, not good after Feb 1st, 1887, after that date will cost you $54.

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No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer,

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Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF not only cures the patient seized with Malaria, but if people EXPOSED TO THE MALARIAL POISON will every morning take from 20 to 30 drops of the Ready Relief in water, and eat, say a cracker before going out, they will escape attacks.

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W. N. HALDEMAN

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OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dr. Wintersmith, Sir: I waive a rule I have observed for many years, the value of your remedy prompting me to say, in reply to your request, what I know of your Chill Cure. The private assurances of its efficacy I had, and the good results of its effects I had observed on Mr. R. W. Meredith, who, for more than fifteen years, had been foreman of my office, induced me to test it in my family. The results have been entirely satisfactory. The first case was of two years' standing, in which I believe every known remedy had been tried with temporary relief—the chills returning periodically and with seemingly increased severity. Your cure broke them at once, and there has been no recurrence of them for more than six months. The other case was of a milder form, and yielded more readily to other remedies; but the chills would return at intervals until your medicine was used, since which time, now several months, they have entirely disappeared. From the opportunity I have had to judge, I do not hesitate to express my belief that your Chill Cure is a valuable specific, and performs all you promise for it. Respectfully,

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DEVOTIONAL.

HELP ONE ANOTHER.

"Help one another," the snowflakes said,
As they cuddled down in their fleecy bed;
"One of us here would not be felt,
One of us here would quickly melt;
But I'll help you, and you help me,
And then what a big white drift we'll see!"

"Help one another," the maple spray
Said to its fellow-leaves one day;
"The sun would wither me here alone,
Long enough ere the day is gone;
But I'll help you, and you'll help me,
And then what a splendid shade there'll be!"

"Help one another," the dewdrop cried,
Seeing another drop close to its side;
"This warm south breeze would dry me away,
And I should be gone ere noon to-day;
But I'll help you, and you help me,
And we'll make a brook and run to the sea."

"Help one another," a grain of sand
Said to another grain just at hand;
"The wind may carry me over the sea,
And then, oh, what will become of me?
But come, my brother, give me your hand;
We'll build a mountain, and there we'll stand."

And so the snowflakes grew to drifts,
The grains of sand to mountains;
The leaves became a pleasant shade,
And dewdrops fed the fountains.

SAVED FOR SERVICE.

There is a state in salvation in which one has liberty and power in speaking to another about the condition of his soul. Many persons who have not this gift in their ordinary life, come in possession of it during a revival, or at such times as the community is favored with a special visitation. At these periods one in the liberty of grace comes nearer the sinner, and with the utmost ease can speak to him about his soul, inviting and pleading with him to come to Christ; or to his fellow-believer, leading him in consecration to a knowledge of the baptism of the Holy Ghost and fire. This is building with gold and silver and precious stones; it brings a most delightful reward, blessed to him that gives and him that receives. Its result tells for time and eternity. How great is the victory to him who continues in such a state all the year; but, alas, with many it is not so. Soon after the revival they lapse into coldness and bondage, they have no liberty in such personal work. They speak to no soul, have no inspiration to do so, and an effort in that direction would be attended with no life or power. Why is it so? Is it God's way to give his servants liberty in fruitful methods only at special times? Is it not his will that such gift should be exercised through all the year? Are not the needs of personal service urgent every day? Should not sinners be warned as they are met in the daily rounds of life? Do not the babes born at the revival need counsel, admonition and encouragement from warm, loving hearts? Yes, the needs of this work are continuous, and the Lord would have his children in continuous preparation for it. The lapsing in work, or in the spirit for it, is because of backsliding in the heart. The responsibility for it is with the servant, not with the Master. Anyone who develops a gift for personal work during a revival ought to be in a state of preparation for such work at all times. Scarcely a day but that some opportunity is being presented for being used as an angel of blessing to some soul. Surely these opportunities should be improved. To be qualified for continual service requires the indispensable preparation of the one baptism with the Holy Ghost and a constant abiding in Christ.—*Christian Worker.*

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

Seek thou thy God alone by prayer,
And thou shalt doubt—perchance despair;
But seek him also by endeavor,
And thou shalt find him gracious ever.

Labor is sweeter, for Thou hast toiled,
And care is light, for Thou hast cared;
Let not our works with self be soiled,
Nor in unsimple ways ensnared.
Through life's long day and death's dark night,
O, gentle Jesus! be our light.

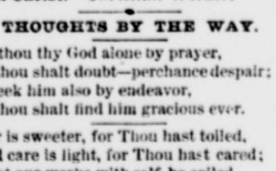
We cannot go so far
That home is out of sight;
The morn, the evening star,
Will say, Good-day! Good-night!
The heart that loves will never be alone;
All earth, all heaven, it reckons as its own.

Human things must be known in order to be loved; divine things loved in order to be known.

The countenance that reflects most of Christ, and shines most with his love and grace, is most fitted to attract the gaze of a careless, giddy world, and win their restless souls from the fascinations of creature-love and creature beauty.

Avoid multiplicity of businesses of the world; and in those that are unavoidable, labor for an evenness and tranquility of spirit, that you may be untroubled and smooth in all tempests; for so we shall better tend religion, when we are not torn in pieces with the cares of the world, and seized upon with low affections, passions, and interests.

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Without Harm to FABRIC or HANDS,
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JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

MARRIAGES.

GLENN—RUSSELL.—At the bride's stepfather's, in Freestone county, Dec. 16, 1886, by Rev. C. M. Keith, Mr. A. J. S. Glenn and Miss Mary Russell.

THOMAS—MOORE.—In Methodist Church at Franklin, Robertson county, Dec. 23, 1886, by Rev. C. M. Keith, Mr. Walter Thomas and Miss Emma Moore.

BRADBURRY—RUTLEDGE.—In the Methodist Church, at Franklin, Robertson county, Dec. 23, 1886, by Rev. C. M. Keith, Mr. Lee Bradburry and Miss Hallie Rutledge.

WILLIFORD—EUBANK.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Freestone county, Dec. 23, 1886, by Rev. C. M. Keith, Mr. Edward Williford and Miss Lavinia Eubank.

GIBHART—MCGRAW.—At the residence of the bride, in Forney, Kaufman county, Texas, Dec. 22, 1886, by Rev. F. M. Sherwood, Dr. J. C. Gibhart and Mrs. Bettie McGraw.

SMITH—DAVENPORT.—At the residence of the bride's father, Rev. W. G. Davenport, of Oglesby, Texas, Dec. 8, 1886, by Rev. F. C. Stephenson, Mr. Bob L. Smith and Miss Lula M. Davenport.

SIMPSON—STARLEY.—In the Methodist Church, at Tyler, Texas, Dec. 21, 1886, at 5 p. m., by Rev. Jas. Campbell, Mr. T. L. Simpson, of Rice, Texas, and Miss Emma Starley, of Tyler.

CAYDEN—ALLEN.—At the bride's stepmother, at Central Institute, Dec. 23, 1886, by Rev. J. D. Crockett, Mr. S. Cayden and Miss J. C. Allen—all of Central Institute.

BRYAN—LOTT.—At the residence of the bride's father, at Sealy, Texas, Dec. 15, 1886, by Rev. C. A. Evans, Mr. T. C. Bryan and Miss Daisy Lott—all of Austin county.

CONEAGIE—CONNER.—At the residence of J. W. Lott, at Sealy, Texas, Dec. 15, 1886, by Rev. C. A. Evans, Mr. H. D. Coneagie and Miss Emma Conner—all of Austin county.

HENRY—HENRY.—At the M. E. Church, South, in Troupe, Oct. 27, 1886, by Rev. Wm. A. Sampey, Mr. D. B. Henry and Miss Ettie Henry.

SPRUCE—FOSTER.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Smith county, Dec. 5, 1886, by Rev. Wm. A. Sampey, Mr. W. C. Spruce and Miss Beula Foster.

TURNER—BROWN.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Rusk county, Dec. 8, 1886, by Rev. Wm. A. Sampey, Mr. G. A. Turner and Miss Kate Brown.

COOK—BOWMAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Lawn Bowman, Dec. 22, 1886, by Rev. J. W. Seeton, Mr. John F. Cook and Miss Priscilla Bowman—all near Mooresville, Falls county, Texas.

GORDON—WILLIAMSON.—At the residence of Mr. John Williamson, Coryell county, Tex., Dec. 22, 1886, by Rev. B. H. Baird, Mr. F. J. Gordon and Miss Susana B. Williamson.

RICHARDSON—GREEN.—At the residence of the bride's father, near Moody, Dec. 28, 1886, by Rev R. O. Brazelton, Mr. J. T. Richardson, of Georgia, and Miss Annie Green, of Moody.

MIMS—ROGERS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, near Henderson, Texas, Dec. 26, 1886, by Rev. T. P. Smith, Mr. W. A. Mims and Miss Mary F. Rogers.

AILLS—MCLENDON.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Dec. 22, 1886, by Rev. Henry B. Watts, Mr. W. T. Ailis and Miss Eliza McLendon.

SHOCKLEY—ADAMS.—At the residence of Col. T. R. Bonner, Tyler, Texas, Dec. 23, 1886, by Rev. W. N. Bonner, Mr. Charles R. Shockley and Miss Cynthia Lou Adams.

DICKSON—RAMEY.—At the residence of Dr. A. D. Tinsley, Henderson, Texas, Dec. 22, 1886, by Rev. T. P. Smith, Mr. A. R. Dickson and Mrs. L. J. Ramey.

BUTCHEE—RASCO.—At the residence of the bride's father, Bro. R. Rasco, Dec. 1, 1886, by Rev. H. S. Anglin, Mr. W. B. Butchee and Miss Penelope Rasco—all of Comanche county, Texas.

SUTTON—GREENIPS.—At the residence of the bride's grandfather, Uncle Jo Barber, Dec. 23, 1886, by Rev. H. S. Anglin, Mr. O. F. Sutton and Miss Nannie E. Greenips—all of Comanche county, Texas.

MERRITT—KNIGHT.—At the residence of the bride's father, Pecos City, Dec. 22, 1886, by Rev. Rush McDonald, Mr. William N. Merritt and Miss Fannie H. Knight.

HARDEMAN—LANGLEY.—At Melrose, Dec. 26, 1886, by Rev. J. N. Wilson, Mr. R. L. Hardeman and Miss Ida M. Langley, daughter of Rev. G. W. Langley.

OBITUARIES.

The space allowed obituaries, twenty to twenty-five lines; or about 170 to 180 words. The privilege is reserved of condensing all obituary notices. Parties desiring such notices to appear in full as written, should remit money to cover excess of space, to-wit: at the rate of *one cent* per word. Money should accompany all orders.

Extra copies of paper containing obituaries can be procured if ordered when manuscript is sent. Price five cents per copy.

BRIGGS.—Larnetna Briggs, daughter of Bro. L. A and Sister M. A. Briggs, was born May 5, 1878, and died at her father's home, five miles south of Waxahachie, Ellis county, Texas, Nov. 20, 1886. Larnetna was a very beautiful and affectionate child, and possessed capabilities beyond her age. She was the idol of her parents and all who knew her. Her life was short, but long enough to gain the affections of all who became acquainted with her. She loved to attend church and Sunday-school, and always showed a disposition to love God and his cause. It is hard to give up one so amiable, but she is free from temptation and is with the blessed Savior, who has said: "Suffer the children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." While we sorrow for the absent one, we sorrow not as those who have no hope.

JAS. A. WALKUP.

BROOKS.—Lena Bell Brooks, daughter of J. W. and N. B. Brooks, was born in Fayette county, Tenn., July, 1869, and died of typhoid fever in Collinsville, Texas, Dec. 12, 1886. Lena professed religion and joined the Methodist Church at Cabot, Ark., September, 1882, under the ministry of Rev. W. H. Gardner. She continued an acceptable and devoted member until removed by death. She bore her severe and somewhat protracted illness with patience and Christian resignation. She bowed submissively to the Master's summons. Seemed to be expecting it and was ready for it. Told her weeping mother not to cry, "for," said she, "I have no fear." She was a lovely Christian young woman, an affectionate and dutiful daughter, and no doubt her pure spirit is at rest with its God. The family, just come among us, has the sympathy and prayers of the community. WM. A. EDWARDS.

WEAVER.—Died, Oct. 21, 1886, Reed, infant son of Mr. W. F. and Mrs. Leonora Weaver; aged fourteen months and one day. We miss him sadly. We feel that it is hard to know that we can never again kiss those ruby lips; never see those sparkling eyes which have so often looked up lovingly into ours. When we gather around the fireside at the close of evening we feel there is a vacancy, a void the world can never fill. But, is there no consolation in the gospel? Is there no balm in Gilead for our wounded hearts? Yes, thanks to Him who sitteth upon the throne, the grave has been disrobed of its terror. Reed is not dead—only gone before. To the bereaved parents we would say: weep not, this little lamb, added to the Master's fold, is only a link to bind you to the heavenly world. Reed is happy now and stands waiting to welcome you upon the other shore. S. M. H.

TEXARCANA, TEXAS.

HILL.—Thomas Jefferson Hill, the only son of James A. and Amelia Hill, was born in Georgia, Oct. 3, 1836; moved with his uncle, John S. McGehee, to Mississippi in 1842; was married to Miss Jane A. Stratton in 1846; moved to Texas, Bastrop county, in 1851, and died at his home Nov. 4, 1886. He lived to see all his children grown—nine in number—all but one of whom are still living. Mr. Hill was erratic in disposition but a warm friend to those he admired. He loved for the preacher to come to his home, more on account of his wife and children, for she and some of the children have long been members of the M. E. Church, South. For the last three years I have often visited his home and always found a kind and liberal welcome. I have had many pleasant talks with him. He once joined the Methodist Church, but under the influence of temptation he yielded and went back into the world. He was a man of high temper and strong prejudices. The love of the things of the world was his great besetment. He strove for riches and neglected religion. When too late to amend the life he told me he saw the folly of such a course. He heartily repented on his death bed, and we all believe he obtained forgiveness. How good and merciful our Heavenly Father is to grant repentance unto life to one that had sinned more than sixty years. Mr. Hill would have joined the church a day or two before he died, but for the unavoidable absence of the preacher. He bade his afflicted wife and children good-bye and requested them to meet him in heaven. This is, no doubt, great consolation to loved ones left in this sinful world to think of heaven as the place where they all may meet again. It is a dangerous thing to wait until one comes to the last few days of life to prepare for heaven. May the wife and mother find the grace of God sufficient for her, and may all the children be led onward and upward until they obtain full salvation.

M. H. PORTER.

BROYLES.—How often we are called upon to mourn the loss of the dear, the tender, the good. Tommy, the infant son of Robert and Georgia Broyles, formerly of Palestine, now of San Saba county, Texas, was only two years and seven months old when he was called from earth to heaven, and yet he had been with us long enough to entwine the tendrils of love closely around the hearts of a large circle of friends. While the parents are overwhelmed with deep grief for their dear, little child, let them be consoled with the comforting thought that their darling has returned to God, pure and unspotted by the world's temptations.

"He took the cup of life to sip,
For bitter 'twas to drain;
He put it meekly from his lip,
And went to sleep again."

Cheer up, fond parents, your little Tommy will meet you at the pearly gates of the New Jerusalem. Only be prepared to meet him. What the Savior does you know not now, but you will know hereafter. A FRIEND.

PALESTINE, TEXAS.

BOYKIN.—William Henry Boykin, son of W. R. and P. C. Boykin, was born Nov. 11, 1881, aged five years, one month and twenty-nine days; was christened at about one year old. Little Henry was a household pet, being the only boy of the family out of three that had been born to the parents. He leaves four sisters, with his father and mother, to mourn their loss. Brother, was what all the family called him, and being the only son, this appellation since his death has ceased to be heard, only as it escapes quivering lips and dropping tears. He was his father's companion wherever he could attend him in the walks of life, and this, of course, will render many moments of the father's life the more sad. But, dear father, mother and sisters, grieve not too bitterly, for your Heavenly Father had the best right to Henry. He has called him home from the trials and sorrows of this life to await your coming and the final distribution of rewards. The good Shepherd takes the little lambs in his arms and goeth before in order to get the dam and flock to follow. Let us faithfully serve the Master until he shall call and then we shall strike hands with Henry on the other shore. C. M. KEITH.

KIMBELL.—Leona, daughter of James and Annie V. Kimball, was born June 14, 1880, and fell asleep in Jesus Nov. 26, 1886. She was dedicated to God in baptism by the writer Oct. 31, 1886. She was a sweet child, and just stayed long enough on earth to entwine herself about our hearts. She suffered severely with membranous croup until just before she died, when her suffering ceased, and a heavenly smile came over her countenance as if the angels were hovering over her—then her soul entered the pearly gates, and is now basking in the sun-light of eternal glory. Look up, fond parents, Leona is at home "waiting and watching for you."

Cold death has closed her little eyes—
Her hands are folded on her breast—
Her feet now tread above the skies,
Where she will be fore'er at rest.

Leona's voice with angels' blend
To sing redeeming love on high—
Then, be you faithful to the end,
And you will meet her by-and-bye.

J. D. CROCKETT.

GROESBEECK, TEXAS.

PORTER.—Helen D. Porter died Dec. 16, 1886; aged eleven years, ten months and eight day. This precious little girl was the daughter of Rev. J. M. and Mary Porter, of Salado, Bell county, Texas. Her triumphant death was a beautiful illustration of the Christian faith. Death, to her, had lost its sting. She said to father, sisters and aunt, whom she loved so dearly, "I would like to stay with you longer, just to show you how good I can live. But I am going to heaven, and will spend my Christmas there with mamma and my two little sisters, who have gone before me." She called them all to her bedside, bade them good-by, and pronounced her child-like benediction upon them. Then she sent a kind farewell to her schoolmates, requesting them to meet her in heaven, and thus closed her short but eventful career. Little Helen leaves an affectionate father, six loving sisters, a little brother and a devoted aunt, besides many other relatives and fond friends. Truly it is said, "The old must die and the young may die." So the only safeguard is the religion of Christ. Children may love him while they are very young. May the children who read this imitate the pure life and triumphant death of little Helen.

T. B. NORWOOD.

SLAGLE.—Died, Dec. 15, 1886, Sister Elizabeth B. Slagle (nee Higgins). She was born in Macon county, North Carolina, May 25, 1824; joined the M. E. Church as a seeker of religion September, 1840. She was shortly afterwards converted; was married to Bro. R. C. Slagle Feb. 10, 1842. On the 13th inst. the writer received the following note: "My wife is now contending with the last enemy, and perhaps before this reaches you the conflict will be over. In that event can you come to us, if notified?" On the 14th—"Contrary to our expectation, my wife rallied and is still with us, breathing easier than when I wrote you. But there still appears no reasonable grounds to hope that she will last only a few hours." On the 15th inst., 12 o'clock at night—"Conflict over, come on to-morrow's train." We went and placed to rest the mortal remains of one of the best women we have ever known. She was undoubtedly a perfect woman. Her heart was known by her features and words. She was so frank, so real, so good. No wonder that all her nine children are worthy members of the church, and the four dead are with her in heaven. And her worthy companion for forty-four years eagerly longs to greet her on the eternal shore. D. P. CULLEN.

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I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for several years, in cases of severe Colds and Throat affections, and have always found it a speedy and effectual remedy for these ailments.—Samuel Bement, Principal Bartlett School, Lowell, Mass.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy I know of for diseases of the Throat and Lungs. It cured me of incipient Consumption, forty years ago.—S. R. Lawrence, Schuylerville, N. Y.

About three years ago, as the result of a bad Cold, I had a Cough, for which I could obtain no help until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One bottle of this medicine effected a complete cure.—John Tooley, Ironton, Mich.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and received great benefit from it. I consider it an excellent medicine for the diseases it is designed to cure.—Rufus A. Tremain, Guysborough, N. H.

One bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life. It cured me of acute Bronchitis when other remedies failed.—George B. Hunter, Altoona, Pa.

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NORTH DAILY.			
Galveston..	Lv 2.50 p.m.	Lv 7.25 a.m.	Lv 6.40 p.m.
Houston....	Ar 4.45 p.m.	Ar 9.25 a.m.	Ar 8.40 p.m.
Palestine...	A 11.35 p.m.		
Texarkana.	Ar 7.55 a.m.		
Little Rock.	Ar 3.40 p.m.		
St. Louis...	Ar 7.00 a.m.		
Kansas City	Ar 8 19 a.m.		
Chicago....	Ar 7.55 p.m.		
New York..	Ar 7.00 p.m.		

SOUTH DAILY.			
Galveston...	Ar 7.40 p.m.	Lv 12.15 p.m.	Ar 8.55 a.m.
Houston....	Lv 5.30 p.m.	Lv 10.15 a.m.	Lv 6.25 a.m.
Palestine...		Lv 3.05 a.m.	
Texarkana		Lv 6.30 p.m	
Little Rock		Lv 12.15 p.m.	
St. Louis...		Lv 8.30 p.m.	
Kansas City		Lv 8.55 p.m.	
Chicago		Lv 8.45 a.m.	
New York..		Lv 8.00 a.m.	

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Over the State.

AUSTIN, Jan. 1—The Dolores Land and Cattle Company of Texas, which was chartered during last year with a stated capital of $2,000,000, made an assignment here to day.

JEFFERSON, Dec. 31.—The people are jubilant to-day over the coal prospect. Wednesday night the borers, at a depth of 620 feet, struck a vein of lignite of good quality, which proved to be about five feet thick. They are now boring through hard sandstone, which experts say overlies the genuine article they are seeking. The sandstone forms the roofing for the bed of coal which is thought to exist lower down. About 650 feet has been reached up to this writing (6 p. m.), and operations will be continued day and night. Specimens of the coal were sent to Prof. Everhart, of Austin, for examination.

GOLDTHWAITE, Jan. 2.—Everything is frozen hard, and to-night is bitter cold. Stock are in good condition to stand the severe weather. Shipments of cotton from this place to date are 3000 bales. It is now about all marketed.

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 1.—A terrible accident occurred on the Southern Pacific railroad last night. A construction train and a freight train collided near Devil's river, in a deep cut, and the cars were burned. Five Mexicans and four white men were burned to death. The train officials are reticent and will not give any particulars.

COTULLA, Dec. 30.—Our citizens have subscribed $1000, and the county commissioners appropriated $500 reward to-day for the apprehension of Bud Crenshaw and Jim McCoy, the assassins of Sheriff McKinney. The commissioners to-day appointed Captain J. L. Daniels to succeed deceased.

NAVASOTA, Dec. 30—Colonel Jack Baker is dangerously sick at his home, near Plantersville, with black jaundice, and great anxiety is felt by everybody.

AUSTIN, Dec. 30.—It is reported on good authority that General King has been tendered reappointment to the office of adjutant-general. Chartered: Henrietta Building Association, capital $75,000; incorporators, J. A. Conn, W. B. Stickney, R. Y. Margum, S. M. Davidson, J. W. Gommer, John F. Conn and C. W. Collum. Members of Terry's Texas Rangers, some twenty living here, have invited a reunion of the regiment here on the 20th of January. Dr. Swearingen presented the governor a fine gold-headed umbrella as a Christmas present.

Obituary.

DEC. 29—At Texarkana, Mrs. C. C. Hamly, of Prescott, Ark., died of pneumonia....Information reached Paris of the finding of the dead body of F. C. Sinclair, in Red River.... In Galveston, Mr. Henry Milsom....On the Nueces river, Miss Mollie Booth, of Helena, Karnes county.

DEC. 30—In San Antonio, John F. Groshan, by suicide....In Navasota, R. Ryan, section boss at Bobbin, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad....At Brenham, Mr. Amster, an old settler; aged 75 years.

DEC. 31.—In Paris, Texas, A. J. McDonald, a carpenter, under suspicious circumstances.

JAN. 2—In Navasota, Col. F. M. Steele, an old citizen; formerly of Tyler county....In Navasota, Mrs. Minnie Davern (nee Gooch), after a week's sickness.

Jan. 4—At Victoria, Special Policeman Llewellen Sloan was killed by a pistol shot. The slayer not known....At Navasota, Col. Jack Baker, of Grimes county, aged fifty-three years, a prominent citizen, full of energy and enterprise, and notable for his benevolence.

Domestic.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 2—Governor Oglesby, who arrived here to-day from the East, was asked whether the report from Washington that he was not a candidate for the vacant senatorship, was correct. He said it was. Later he admitted that he was not prepared to state what he would do in the event of his friends putting him forward without his consent. In that case he would allow circumstances to shape his course.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—General William W. Loring's funeral took place to-day at Grace Church. Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, assisted by Rev. Sprague, the latter a member of Wheeler's Confederate cavalry, and a friend of the deceased, officiated at the funeral. The remains were placed in a vault here, but will be taken to St. Augustine, Fla.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 2.—A special to the Times from Michigan City, Ind., says: The present storm on the railroads is the worst in this locality for five years. Fortunately the weather is not very cold, or the roads would be unable to move trains. There is more than five feet of snow on the level on exposed places, while in ravines it is some six feet deep. The Michigan Central road had to abandon several of their passenger trains.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 2.—Victory for the radical, or socialistically inclined element, was the result of the semi-annual election of officers, in the Chicago trade assembly to-day. Wm. Klivar and Fred Long were elected, respectively, to the presidency and vice-presidency, the only officers balloted for.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 2.—The Law and Order Society inaugurated war against the Sabbath-breakers to-day, and as a result all of the cigar stores, confectioneries, and a large number of saloons were closed. The cigar-dealers threaten to retaliate by stopping the street cars and closing up all kinds of business next Sunday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—Fred Wittrock, Thomas Weaver and W. W. Haight, the latter of whom was brought here from Louisville yesterday, were photographed at the Four Courts to-day. These are the members of the train robbery gang who will be prosecuted in this city. All the others who were arrested have been released with the exception of Oscar Cook, who will answer to the court in Kansas City. All of the stolen money found in the possession of Kinney, Mrs. Haight and others has been recovered, and as they knew nothing of the robbery until their arrest, the express company considered that nothing is to be gained by prosecuting them. As to Fotheringham's guilt or innocence the detectives and officials of the express company have little to say. It is pretty generally believed, however, that Wittrock's contemplated official statement of the robbery will remove all suspicion that he (Fotheringham) was in any way voluntarily connected with the robbery.

IMPORTANT.

When visiting New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 Handsomely Furnished Rooms at $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevators, and all Modern Conveniences.

Restaurants supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. You can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the City.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Rarely has a year opened with greater disheartenment than the year 1886. Rarely has a year closed with more confidence. The disheartenment was not wholly justified, and there is some reason to fear that the confidence may be partly unwarranted. The failures for the year have been fewer than in 1885, and the aggregate of liabilities has been smaller. But the average for the year has been scarcely lower, and for the last quarter failures have been more numerous and larger than for the same quarter of 1885. The increase in the amount of liabilities for that period were no less than 40 per cent. During the past month the failures have been unusual in amount of liabilities. Without known disturbance or depression in important branches of trade to cause them, they come like "bolts out of the blue," and seem to indicate an unexpected expansion of credits. When it is remembered that familiar causes of such expansion have existed; that the currency has been largely expanded, and that wild speculation ran riot a month ago in the stock and produce markets, these failures, with their rising volume of indebtedness, justify a fear that confidence has grown too fast. The natural inference is that some firms, anxious to recover in a few months the losses of several weary years, have gone beyond their depth. How much of unsoundness in commercial credits has thus been produced it is impossible to judge. During the past week legitimate business has not been large in volume. The dullness usual in the closing week of the year is reported from all quarters, but, though dealers are busy in making up accounts, there is nevertheless a feeling of great confidence. Trading in the past half of the year has been very large and generally remunerative. The prevailing tendency is to count upon a continued enlargement for the next season, and it would be wise not to forget that it is impossible to build up largely on the future, even in a time of real and healthy improvement. Prices have advanced during the week in nearly all the speculative markets. A flood of money from abroad stimulates trading here, while stringency is noted at Boston, and Chicago banks. Stocks are stronger, in spite of the rise in the rate of exchange, which indicates that foreigners are selling to some extent. Wheat has been active, war rumors ruling, and has advanced 2¼ cents, with sales of 31,000,000 bushels in five days. Corn advanced a cent and pork products are active, dressed hogs rising ½c. and lard ¼c. Cotton has stiffened on smaller receipts for the week and widely circulated small-crop estimates. Coffee has advanced ½c., oil 2½c., and iron 75c. per ton, with over 821 bid for the No. 1 iron which the Thomas Company recently offered at 820. Copper is weaker at $11 80. The production for the year has been only 19,000,000 pounds less than in 1885, and larger than in any other year, while the consumption appears to have increased 24 per cent. for the year. Coal carriers are all embarrassed by lack of rolling stock, the output of the year having been the largest on record. The statistics of failures for the year 1886 show a slight falling off compared with 1885. The number in the United States is 9834 against 10,637 in 1885, a decrease of 803. The liabilities are $114,020,000 against $124,000,000 in 1885. Failures seem recently to have been unusually numerous, and the figures for the last quarter of 1886 show 2746 against 2460 in the last quarter of 1885. The liabilities were respectively $37,000,000 and $25,000,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Medical Record says: "The case of the late General Logan appears to be one of those rare ones in which acute rheumatism causes a rapid fatal issue. On December 12 Dr. J. H. Baxter, of Washington, was called to see him, and found him suffering from acute rheumatism, involving his right wrist. He improved until the 17th, when he had a relapse, his hips, ankles, feet and both wrists becoming involved. Brain symptoms also appeared at this time. Though there was some temporary improvement on the 21st and 22d, the symptoms on the whole became gradually more severe. Intervals of full consciousness were shorter until early in the morning of December 25, when he became comatose, and died twelve hours later. The cerebral symptoms were those of congestion of the brain. Acute rheumatism is so rarely the cause of death that some complication is expected, and is almost always found in fatal cases. When death does occur it is as a rule with cerebral symptoms, as was the case with Senator Logan. Such symptoms are most liable to develop in persons whose nervous system has been subjected to tremendous strains or to toxic effects of narcotics and stimulants. No doubt the exhausting political and literary labors of deceased made it possible for this rheumatic poison to attack and paralyze his nervous centers, thus bringing to a fatal issue a disease that in 97 per cent. of cases is perfectly free from danger to life."

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 29.—The First ward of the parish, which was carried by the Prohibitionists yesterday, is fully fifty miles in length. The bulk of the vote was cast in the upper portion of the ward, where several murders have been committed in the past few years, brought about by whisky sold in that locality. The people became restless under the increase of crimes in their midst, and determined to eradicate the root of the evil from which they were suffering. There were only twelve votes cast against prohibition. It is said an election will be asked for in the Second ward at the next meeting of the police jury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—It has been decided to invest the Logan fund in United States 4 per cent. bonds, and Captain George E. Lemon will purchase at once, as the first installment, $20,000 worth of such bonds, have them registered in Mrs. Logan's name, and deliver them to her.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and all bilious attacks.

On one occasion when Daniel Webster was in court he was reminded that he was assailing a dictum of Lord Camden's. "But," said he, turning to the judge, "may it please your honor, I differ from Lord Camden."

The Housekeeper's Complaint.

"I am discouraged. I have too much to do, I am tired. I am sick. I suppose I was put into this house to keep it clean, but it is too much work. I won't try. I will go to sleep. I don't care what becomes of the house."

The above is an allegory. The discouraged housekeeper is the liver, which, indeed, is often called "the housekeeper of our health." If it does go to sleep as it threatened, a crowd of diseases are all ready to spring up as a consequence. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" acts upon the liver and assists it in its work of housekeeping and housecleaning. It is the great liver remedy and blood cleanser, and cures all the long train of chronic maladies resulting from a torpid or sluggish, *sleepy* liver, such as sick-headache, scrofulous diseases, as ulcers, "fever-sores," "white swellings," hip-joint disease, consumption of the lungs (which is really only scrofula manifesting itself in the delicate tissues of these organs), also all skin diseases, as blotches, pimples and eruptions, and all blood taints, however acquired.

"Why," said an indignant manufacturer to Spicer, "out west a fellow has established a wooden shoe factory;" and he seemed no calmer when the other replied, "Well, wooden shoes do the same if there is money in it!"

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.—The Tradesman has reports from every town and city in the Southern States, showing the new industries which have arisen and the enterprises which have been actually undertaken or definitely projected in the year 1886. The more important are the following: Brick manufacture—Alabama 15, Arkansas 5, Florida 36, Georgia 57, Kentucky 6, Louisiana 30, Tennessee 6. Gins, Compresses and Cotton Factories—Alabama 25, Arkansas 5, Georgia 12, Louisiana 12, Mississipi 5, North Carolina 10, South Carolina 4, Tennessee 6, Texas 9. Coal, Iron, Gold and Silver Mines—Alabama 19, Arkansas 18, Georgia 8, Kentucky 16, North Carolina 23, Tennessee 16, Texas 8, Virginia 14, West Virginia 2. Electric Light and Gasworks—Alabama 4, Arkansas 3, Florida 5, Georgia 7, Kentucky 10, Louisiana 4, Maryland 12, Mississippi 5, North Carolina 7, South Carolina, 5, Tennessee 12, Texas 18, Virginia 3, West Virginia 11. Flour and Grist Mills—Alabama 16, Georgia 11, Kentucky 14, Maryland 10, North Carolina 8, South Carolina 7, Tennessee 21, Texas 42, Virginia, 7, West Virginia 3. Blast Furnaces—Alabama 10, Tennessee 10. Woodworking Establishments, including Saw-mills, Planing mills, Furniture Manufacturers, etc.—Alabama 65, Arkansas 34, Florida 36, Georgia 57, Kentucky 14, Louisiana 10, Mississippi 6, North Carolina, 44, South Carolina 15, Tennessee 56, Texas 19, Virginia 17, West Virginia 23. Machine Shops, Foundries and Rolling-Mills—Alabama 28, Arkansas 4, Florida 6, Georgia 13, Kentucky 11, Louisiana 3, Maryland 9, Mississippi 3, North Carolina 8, South Carolina 2, Tennessee, 19, Texas 12, Virginia 16, West Virginia 5. Railroads and Street Railways—Alabama 27, Arkansas 17, Florida 24, Georgia 21, Kentucky 25, Louisiana 5, Maryland 97, Mississippi 10, North Carolina 10, South Carolina 12, Tennessee 31, Texas 13, Virginia 13, West Virginia 9. Miscellaneous Industries—Alabama 50, Arkansas 8, Florida 37, Georgia 46, Kentucky 50, Louisiana 19, Maryland 59, Mississippi 15, North Carolina 28, South Carolina 13, Tennessee 66, Texas 24, Virginia 49, West Virginia 16. The Tradesman says that among the most important features of the industrial revival of the past year are the large number of furnaces set up in Alabama and Tennessee, the erection of two steel and wrought-iron mills in Chattanooga, the organization of coal mining companies in Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, the establishment of large stove factories in Alabama and Tennessee, and the extraordinary development of the lumber business in every Southern State.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—The probability that Fred Wittrock, the Adams express robber, and his confederates would be brought into the Criminal Court to-day drew a large number of people to the court-room. When Judge Normille took his seat the court-room was crowded. The grand jury filed in and took their seats. "Gentlemen, have you anything to report?" asked the court. "We have three true bills to return," responded the foreman. The bills were handed to the judge, who, after looking them over, dismissed the court. "If the court please," said Mr. Clover, state attorney, "the defendants in this case desire to plead guilty to the charges in the indictment." The clerk then asked defendants if they had heard the charges. They replied in the affirmative, and to the question whether they were guilty or not guilty, answered guilty. The State attorney then recommended that the extreme penalty—seven years in the penitentiary—be meted out to Wittrock and Haight, and that Weaver be given five years. The judge then sentenced them in accordance with the recommendation. Wittrock and Haight took their sentences stoically, the former remarking: "We have made our beds and must lie in them." But Weaver was evidently affected.

Mr. Henry Crawford, a Chicago attorney, has just returned home from a trip to Puget Sound. He says the country there was very attractive. Roses were in bloom in the open air when he left, though the latitude is 500 miles further north than that of Chicago, while west of St. Paul the snow was deep and the mercury 36 degrees below zero.

Austin Hayes, eldest son of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, was married in Cleveland, O., Thursday evening last, to Miss Mary Sherman, daughter of a wealthy retired farmer.

An attempt will be made by the leading architects of Ohio to have a bill passed through the Legislature compelling all architects in cities of the first class to pass an examination and be regularly licensed by a special board. The bill will also provide for the appointment of building inspectors.

The event in Boston last week was the ordination of the Rev. Stafford Wentworth Brooke, of England, as pastor of the "First Church in Boston." The "First Church" is the direct descendant of the "First Church of Boston," which was established soon after the founding of the town, having first been organized in Charleston by John Winthrop, P. Dudley, Thomas and others.

Foreign Notes.

The Marquis of Londonderry, Lord lieutenant of Ireland, offers to sell Irish estates to tenants. The terms of the sale are not mentioned. Lord Templemare offered to sell his estate at Donegal at twenty years purchase, on the basis of present rental.

LONDON, January 2.—The Post, in announcing that Goschen has agreed to succeed Lord Randolph Churchill in the leadership of the House of Commons, expresses fear that his appointment will lead to the abandonment of the Tory Democratic policy, upon which it is necessary to fight the conservatives' battle. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt and Arnold Morley visited Goschen to-day. It is rumored that the latter was sent by Gladstone to advise Goschen not to leave the Liberal party.

BERLIN, January 2.—Emperor William yesterday celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his entrance into the Prussian army by receiving all his commanding generals, headed by Crown Prince Frederick William.

VIENNA, December 31.—It is rumored here that Russia and Turkey have agreed to and will send a joint ultimatum to Bulgaria, ordering that government to comply with their demands, under pain of occupation of Roumalia.

The carriage built for the triumphal entry—which never took place—of the Comte de Chambord into Paris is now the state carriage of the Queen of Greece. She paid $5000 for it.

Dublin has set an example to London in giving up that preposterous relic of barbarism, the Lord Mayor's show. The procession and other displays which make up the antiquated performance has always been held in Dublin on the 1st of January, and in London on the 9th of November. This year the ceremony was dispensed with in Dublin for the first time.

Inexcusable folly.—To endure dyspepsia when Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills will cure the malady.

"Mary's lamb" with "snow-white fleece" only needs Day's Horse Powder to make it strong.

Parents think children troublesome because they cry for want of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

Ahead in the race, Drexel's Bell Cologne.

Young married couples in the city generally set up housekeeping in hired flats. Their motto probably is: "Suites to the sweet."

Mistress and Maid—"Where have you been, Jane?"

"I've been to a meeting of the Girl's Friendly Society, ma'am."

"Well, and what did the lady say to you?"

"Please, ma'am, she said I wasn't to give you warning, as I meant to. She said I was to look upon you as my thorn—and bear it."—*London Punch.*

"More labor troubles," sighed Costigan, putting on his coat, "more labor troubles; when will the laboring man in this land have peace and his honest rights?"

"What's the matter," asked his wife, "another lockout?"

"No," said the laborer wearily, "the boss has yielded, and I've got to go back to work again."

Fuseli was once discussing with a young and rabid materialist.

"Then you assert that I have an immortal soul?" said he to Fuseli.

"Sir," replied Fuseli, "I assert nothing of the sort. What I assert is, that *I* have an immortal soul."

Some Illinois girls have organized a football eleven. We pity the football.

"I wish I was a public house," said a loving woman to her husband.

"Why?" he inquired with some degree of surprise.

"O, because you would run in eighteen or twenty times a day to see me."

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

"Well, wife, are you going to dance at Gracie's party this evening?" "Dance! I sat b side a consumptive's bed all the morning reading, and I have made German favors all the afternoon, and I feel as though I had been walking to a funeral with one foot and dancing a jig with the other, and now I'm going to keep quiet, and you'd better, too!" The husband gained his point; for he danced with other men's wives when the time came.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

Our life is an apprenticeship to the truth that around every circle another can be drawn; that there is no end in nature, but every end is a beginning; that there is always another dawn risen on mid-noon, and under every deep a lower deep opens.—*Nashville Advocate.*

RAILROAD RACKET.

My wife has been a great sufferer from catarrh. Several physicians and various patent medicines were resorted to yet the disease continued unabated, nothing appearing to make any impression upon it. Her constitution finally became implicated, the poison being in her blood.

I secured a bottle of B. B. B. and placed her upon its use, and to our surprise the improvement began at once, and her recovery was rapid and complete. No other preparation ever produced such a wonderful change and for all forms of Blood Disease I cheerfully recommend B. B. B. as a superior Blood Purifier.

E. P. DORSE,
Yardmaster Georgia Railroad,
Atlanta, Ga.

"See here, Silas, I don't think much of dis yere Leghorn bonnet of a hen. She sets a bad egg-sample. She had oughter had chicks free weeks ago." "Dat failure's easily splained, Dinah. She's not in 'ernest all de time."

Mr. F. Rentschler, San Francisco, Cal., contracted a severe cold, and became so hoarse he could not speak. He tried a number of remedies without benefit, and even the efforts of two physicians failed to give the slightest relief. He was induced to try Red Star Cough Cure, one bottle of which entirely cured him.

A lady rushed into the Central Police Station and asked Detective Gladu if any stray stray children had been found by the police. She was informed that there were five in the different stations, whereupon she exclaimed: "I have lost seven! Where are the other two?"

Save the Chickens

By using Bass, Chicken Cholera Cure. The only certain remedy. Try it.

"Madame," he began, as he lifted his hat at the front door, "I am soliciting for home charities. We have hundreds of poor ragged and ruffle children like these at your gate, and our object is"— "Sir, those are my own children," and the front door was violently slammed to.

At the head of our Methodist colleges for girls stands Dr. Price's NASHVILLE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nashville, Tenn. Send for Catalogue.

He: "I'm awfully glad to be able to offer you an umbrella, Mrs. Hauterive." She: "You're very kind, Mr. Seizer. I shall take great pleasure in returning it to my husband, he left it at the club last night, you know."

Save the Chickens

by using Bass' Chicken Cholera Cure. For sale by all druggists.

Mrs. Vulgargrand: "Who is this James Russell Lowell the papers are making such a fuss over?" Mrs. Bongtong: "Oh, he's a New England literary man. He wrote 'The Biglow Papers,' and"—"What? Them? Why, I made Gwendolen stop reading them only this morning because they was so vulgar. He don't even know how to spell."

"Consumption can be Cured."

DR. J. S. COMBS, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to the last stage when Coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent fever and Emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 lbs., and are not now needing any medicine."

A Harvard professor has made the calculation that if men were really as big as they sometimes feel, there would be room in the United States for only two professors, three lawyers, two doctors and a reporter on a Philadelphia paper. The rest of us would be crowded into the sea and have to swim for it.

M. P. Hennessy,

Hardware, and sole agent for Grand St. Louis Charter Oak, Buck's Brilliant, Old Buck's patent, Bride of Texas and Southern Home Cooking Stoves. Send for price list.

Where necessity ends, desire and curiosity begins, and no sooner are we supplied with everything nature can demand, than we sit down to contrive artificial appetites.—*Johnson.*

"Mamma," said our little five-year-old, just before Christmas, "I wish papa would give me a pony." "He can't, dear; he is not rich enough." A little later: "Mamma, may I have some pudding?" No, my dear; it is too rich." Still later: "Mamma, I—I wish that pa-pa-pa was as rich as the pudding!"

Don't Do It.

From the "Medical Review:" "Upon the first symptoms of Liver Complaint the misguided sufferer applies blue pills, calomel and other mineral poisons, in the delusive hope of obtaining relief, whereas these powerful purgatives but aggravate the disease and debilitate the constitution. Dr. Tutt has had the courage to ignore this killing practice of the old school. His remedies, drawn from the vegetable kingdom, are almost miraculous in renovating the broken down body. The letters of cured patients in the Doctor's possess on are a tribute of gratitude to his genius and skill which but few can exhibit. His Liver Pills are sent all over the world. They can be found in every town and hamlet in the United States."

Tutt's Liver Pills

ACT MILDLY BUT THOROUGHLY.

UNANSWERED LETTERS.

Dec. 30.—E G Hocutt, subs. W Wootton, subs. Ben H Bounds, subs. J S Gillett, subs. S A Dickinson, subs. R A Hall, sub. W E Woodard, sub. E M Sweet, subs. C S McCarver, subs. R R Raymond, sub. W J Joyce, sub. T A Biles, sub. J F Sherwood, subs. P C Archer, subs. L F Palmer, subs. P C Archer, sub. J A Wyatt, subs. I M Woodward, subs.

Dec. 31.—Geo H Phair, subs. J W Sansom, sub. R O Brazelton, sub. J L Pierce, sub; change made. H M Vinson, sub. J T Gillett, sub.

Jan. 3.—Fred L Allen, sub and change. G S Sandel, sub. W J Lemons, subs. J M Sherman; no trouble to make change. T C De Pew, subs. L L Pickett, sub. H K Agee, sub. J H Wiseman, subs. T B Lane, sub. C S Field, subs; 2 cards. B F Badgett, sub. M B Johnston, subs. Jno A Gardner, sub. J S Gillett, subs. G H Phair, sub. C M Coppedge, subs. W H Crawford, sub. P C Archer, subs. A W Gibson, sub. Jno T Graham, subs. J C Russell, sub. A B Trimble, sub. F J Perrin, sub. Jas A King, subs. J F Alderson, subs. G C Hardy, sub. D P Cullen, sub. Lacy Boone, sub. E G Roberts, sub. W R Davis, sub. J S Davis, sub. T S Armstrong, sub. J M Shuford, sub. W R D Stockton, subs. T A Biles, sub. C H Maloy, subs. R A Hall, sub. H T Pitman, subs. C M Keith, sub. Jas P Rogers, subs. F O Miller, subs. Wm F Gibbons, subs.

Jan. 4—E G Hocutt; change made. T B Graves, subs. Jas A Graves, sub. H B Henry, sub. Jno W Holt, sub. W W Pinson, sub; change made. T T Booth, subs. A J Frick, sub. Wm Sproule, subs.

Jan. 5—C E Gallagher, sub. J L Hendry, subs. Felix A Knox, sub. J T Gillett, sub; we could ask no more. Jno S Davis, subs. G W Owens, sub; will discontinue subs named. Geo S Wyatt, sub. R F Dunn, change. J W Sansom, sub. I N Reeves, sub. W W Graham, sub. J R Nelson, subs. T W Morton, sub. W W Henderson, subs. J C Carter, sub. H B Henry, sub. N A Keen, subs.

The First Keen Twinge.

As the season advances, the pains and aches by which rheumatism makes itself known, are experienced after every exposure. It is not claimed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a specific for rheumatism—we doubt if there is, or can be, such a remedy. But the thousands benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla, warrant us in urging others who suffer from rheumatism to take it before the first keen twinge.

It was a touching utterance by one of our most eminent American female writers: "She is only a half-mother who does not see her own child in every child.

There is no country like this to help a man in what is, after all, the prime object of education and of life—to make the most of himself, and to be equal to every duty that may be put upon him.—*N. Y. World.*

Bishop James Madison, of Virginia, in his official address to the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in that State, in 1799, said: "The pretended lovers of morality who tear it from religion, leave a bleeding trunk and grasp a withered bough.

Before the wedding day she was dear and he was her treasure; but afterward she became dearer and he treasurer.

The celery fritter is a new dish in Boston, but it does not affect the popularity of the bean meringue.

You should never judge a man by the umbrella he carries. Nine times out of ten it belongs to somebody else.

"Whatever you do, my boy, begin at the bottom and work up." "But, father, suppose I were going to dig a well?"

He: "Don't you think it's a great waste to spend money on cab fares, when walking is often so much more agreeable?" She: "Oh yes—when—it—is."

Chicago Teacher (to grammar class): "Correct the sentence, 'Chicago lays at the side of Lake Michigan.'" Grammar class: "Lake Michigan lays at the side of Chicago."

Business Man: "You vagabond! You send in word that you would see me on business, and when I ask what your business is you beg?" Vagabond: "But you forget, sir; begging is my business."

A new poet speaks of the "unwinking eagle." This is nonsense. The eagle is always a wink king.

The bull speculator in wheat does not relish pacific news from Europe. It goes against his grain.

A coal stove is a cast-iron paradox. It won't burn unless you put it up; then it won't burn unless you shake it down.

A lyre five feet high has been found by Dr. Schliemann. We have bigger lyres in this country, but they are not spelled that way.

"Ma, what is this coal pool I read about in the papers?" asked little Johnny. "I'm sure I don't know," was the reply, "unless it is where miners go in swimming."

A Paisonville boy conscientiously objects to taking Ayer's pills, "because," he says, "if them pills is Ayer's pills, just let Ayer take 'em. I don't want belongs to him."

The new two-dollar silver certificates have been issued. They are—but, hold on—if the United States treasurer wants us to notice his publications he had better send along some sample copies.

God created the coquette as soon as he had made the fool.—*Victor Hugo.*



Have won the admiration of every Spectacle wearer who has used them. They stand unrivaled in their splendid reputation. Our testimonials are from governors, senators, legislators, and from the most distinguished men in all branches of science, who have had their sight improved by their use

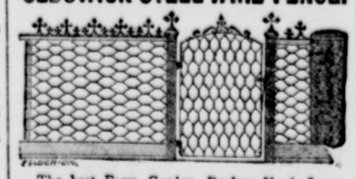
UNPRECEDENTED SALES

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COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

GALVESTON, JANUARY 4, 1887

EXCHANGE AT GALVESTON.

Official quotations at the Cotton Exchange.

	Buying.	Selling.
Sterling, sixty days	4.78	4.83
New York sight	¾dis	Par
New Orleans sight	¼ dis	⅛ prem.
American silver	¼ dis	Par.

EXCHANGE AT NEW YORK.

[Telegram to Cotton Exchange.]

Sterling—Bank, 60 days	4 80¾@4 80¾
Commercial, 60 days	4.79½@4.79¾
Francs—Bank, 60 days	5.25¼@5.25⅝
Commercial	5.28⅛@5.27½
Reichsmarks, commercial, 60 days	@94

EXCHANGE AT NEW ORLEANS.

[Telegram to Cotton Exchange.]

Sterling—Bank, 60 days	nom.
Commercial	4.78 @4 78¾
Francs—Commercial, 60 days	5.29⅜@
New York Sight—Bank	Par.
Commercial	$1 50 dis.

COTTON—GALVESTON SPOT MARKET.

CLASS.	This day.	Yes'dy.	Last Year.
Ordinary	7	7	6 15-16
Good Ordinary	8	8	7 15-16
Low Middling	8⅝	8⅝	8 5-16
Middling	8 15-16	8 15-16	8 13-16
Good Middling	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 5-16
Middling Fair	9⅝	9⅝	9 9-15

Galveston Live Stock Market.

RECEIPTS.	Beeves and Cows.	Yearlings and Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs
This day	....	....	....	90
This week	165	84	343	162
This season	4,212	4,336	5,004	1,706
Stock in pens	43	20	659	133

Quotations—Corn-fed beeves per pound, gross, ...; grass-fed cattle, choice, 2½@3c, grass-fed cattle, common, 1@1½c; 2-year-olds, per head, $9 00@12 00; yearlings, per head, $7 00@9 00; spring calves, per pound, 2½@3c. Mutton choice, per pound, gross, 2½@3c; mutton, common, per head, 50c@$1 00. Corn-fed hogs, ₩ lb gross, 4½@5½; mast-fed hogs, nominal. Remarks—Market full of common cattle; choice cattle in good demand; sheep and hogs overstocked.

The General Market.

☞ Quotations represent wholesale prices. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

AXLE-GREASE—55a75c per dozen boxes, as to quality.

APPLES—$4 50@5 00.

AMMUNITION—Powder, per keg, $5 00, according to brands. Blasting powder, $2 60 per keg, agents' price. Shot—drop, per sack, $1 75; buck, $2 00.

BEESWAX—15 cts for mixed lots.

BACON—Packers' agents quote as follows for round lots: Shoulders, 7. Long clear, 7¾c; short clear, 7¾c. Jobbers fill orders at ¼@½c advance. Wholesale grocers quote breakfast bacon, 10¾.

BAGGING AND TIES—Standard, 2¼ ₩, 9¾c; 2 ₩, 8½c; 1¾ ₩, 8c; 1½ ₩ 7½c. Iron ties, $1 75 per bundle. Baling twine, 13c ₩ ₩. Figures are for carload lots.

BRAN—Carload lots, $1 05; from store, 1 15.

BONES AND HORNS—Bones, clean and dry, $11 per ton delivered on track. Horns, fresh and clean, ox, 4c each; steers, 2c; cows, ½c each.

BUTTER—Kansas, good; Western, 20a22c; Texas country, 10a12c.; Goshen, 24a26c; fancy creamery, 30c.

CALIFORNIA CANNED GOODS—Wholesale grocers fill orders at the following quotations per dozen for 2½ ₩ cans: Peaches, $2 55a2 65; pears, $2 60@2 70; apricots, $2 50a2 60; currants, $2 10a2 15; plums, $2 25a2 45; black cherries, $3 15a3 20; white cherries, $3 30; nectarines, $3 50; strawberries, $3 55; quinces, $2 75; grapes, $2 35a2 45; blackberries, $2 50.

CANDLES—Quoted as follows: 16-ounce weight from first hands, in carload lots, 10c; from wholesale grocers, 11a11½c.

CANDY—Flint stock, 9¾a10½c per ₩.

COFFEE—Wholesale grocers' quotations Ordinary, 14¾; good ordinary, 15; fair, 15¾; prime, 15¾; choice, 16; peaberry, 17c; Cordova, ——; old government Java, 25@ according to grade. Importers of Rio coffee fill orders for round lots, at the following prices: Ordinary 14¾c; good ordinary, 14¾c; fair, 14¾c; prime 15¾; choice, 15½c; peaberry 16¾.

CORNMEAL—Western, per bbl, $3 00; pearl meal, $3 40 per bbl. Grits, $3 40 per bbl. Cracked corn, $1 50 per 100 lbs, in Drayload l