The Texas Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XXXIII. DALLAS, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1887. NO 34.

PROHIBITION—A PRACTICAL VIEW.

REV. JOHN F. NEAL.

The liquor traffic either conduces to the welfare of a country or it does not. The carrier of a hod adds something to the general welfare. If he faithfully carries material to those who build the solid masonry, he is a useful member of society and worthy the respect of every man. But what does the saloonist add to the public good? Even the revenue which accrues to the government through his traffic is largely exceeded by the pecuniary loss unavoidably imposed on the people through the resultant litigation, pauperism, imprisonment and crime. Besides, the whisky men destroy annually fabulous quantities of grain and fruit.

The Portland (Maine) Herald furnishes some significant facts and figures as follows:

"Maine, fifty years ago, had thirteen distilleries; now, none. Then, 400 open bar taverns; now, none. Then, 2000 open grogshops; now, none. Then, 1500 rum paupers; now, very few. Then, poverty; now, plenty. Then, wretchedness; now, happiness. Prohibition in Maine has improved the farms and homes. It has made liquor-selling a disgrace. It has banished liquor from public entertainments. It has reduced the internal revenue tax per capita to about one-fortieth of the average of the whole country."

In the city of Providence, R. I., there were 1362 fewer arrests from July 1 to Dec. 31, in 1886, under prohibition, than there were under high license during the same period in 1885. Ex-Gov. St. John, of Kansas, in his New York speech, said: "In high-license Illinois, the people pay $7 taxes per capita per annum; in prohibition Kansas, 20 cents; in prohibition Maine, 10 cents; in prohibition Vermont, 10 cents; in prohibition Iowa, less than 30 cents; in the country at large, $1 50."

Rev. Thos. Bowman, Senior Bishop of the M. E. Church, writes, after his recent tour: "I have been twice through Maine lately. I was in just such towns where you would most likely find evasions of the prohibitory law—Portland, Bangor, and others. I don't care what the enemies of prohibition say, to my observation, and from all that I heard and experienced, temperance in Maine—more than that, prohibition—is a decided success. Drunkenness and rowdyism, with all their attendant disgrace, are nowhere visible. I found this, too, to be the case in Kansas. Iowa is a little different. In the country prohibition prevails. In the larger cities the foreign element seems to defy the law in many instances. This difficulty is being surmounted, and prohibition will yet triumph."

Apart from the morals of the question, it is best to be a prohibitionist.

LAMPASAS, TEXAS.

STATE PROHIBITION—THE SEPARATENESS OF QUESTIONS.

REV. WM. ALLEN.

The prohibition movement is founded in the principles of that liberty to remain and that to be yielded in order to good government; at that point of division in those principles which will give that decency and order in society so long needed, and without which, the people can be neither genuinely patriotic nor happy. The best governed people in all ages have been the most patriotic and happiest. They have always had the highest appreciation of their national estate. In good government, no man can possess a natural or personal liberty that endangers the peace and safety of others. The argument that civil action on the prohibition movement is something new under the sun proves nothing. It is a mere statement of a fact that is comparatively true. History gives no small testimony of even barbarous tribes interdicting intoxicants. They did it mainly on the ground of bodily ailments, which under their observation, intoxicants superinduced. Texas, in connection with the evil discerned by barbarians, and which moved them to temperance, is looking to the honor, virture and happiness of the people.

Discussion will come. It is right that it should come. The organization on either side is rapidly being perfected. The skirmishers are already out on the line. It is to be hoped for universal satisfaction, that a good fight will be made. A lost cause after a good fight affords much consolation. One of the happiest thoughts of the old Confederate soldier, is that he made a good fight. The question is a fair one, is a great civil one; and while non-political, it nevertheless has the nature of being democratic.

But the question is of a nature that has a tendency more than ordinarily to shut down the angel side of human nature and bring to the surface unnecessary heat and bitterness, It is a question that borders into human appetite; and however improperly that appetite may have been indulged, and however much society may have felt the affliction of the indulgence, yet it is human nature when it opposes to resist any attempt at civil legislation to regulate the human appetite, not only with argument, but with hard epithets and indecent speech.

It is human nature again, to strike back, or "pay one in his own coin." It is to be hoped that only that decency of speech and fairness of discussion will be indulged, which preserve the peace of the country in every locality.

In order that the discussion may be fair, and the peace of society may not be broken, it will be well, both in private and public debate, that unnecessary things do not become mixed with the one general question now before the people. There is a difference between debate and wrangle. By preserving the seperateness of questions, we may have debate, both decent and honorable; but by mixing questions that ought never to be mixed, there will inevitably follow wrangling and bitterness of speech.

The question is simply one of civil policy. It is submitted to the people, not as a Bible question; not as a church question; not as a Christian question; not as a religious question, nor even as a moral question, but simply and directly as a civil question. Like many civil questions, it is not wholly unconnected with morals. Like many, it may have grown out of our religious or Christian civilization. That matters not. It is directly and only a question of civil policy before the people. Men may debate its origin. That is another question. Men, for lack of knowledge, may declare that the Christian religion has ruined governments and is ruining the world; but that is not the question before the people. Such men should read Washington's Farewell Address and the Father's of our Government. Men, mistaken in their conception of the true nature of the question may propose to debate it as a Bible question, but such it is not before the people, and there is no need of any such debate.

The people of Texas have a present education. Their eyes have seen and their ears have heard. They are looking out over her vast territory now, and are anxious for the happiness and comfort of her people. They act on their education and culture. It is unavoidable to act otherwise. One here and there may sell himself and voice himself to the people that he is unworthy of the name of "freeman," but Texas is not for sale. The people have culture and will act upon that culture. From whence came that culture, whether through the public free schools, from general reading, from the Bible, from the abstractions of thought, or from observation of human condition, is not the question before the people now awaiting their verdict on the fourth day of next August. But the question is directly and distinctly one of civil policy, an aim to elect a prohibition amendment to the State constitution, and in so acting do more for humanity and Texas, than the past generation ever dreamed.

ROCK HILL, TEXAS.

RETROSPECTIVE.

NUMBER TEN.

The summer of 1851 was a time of great political excitement in Mississippi, as elsewhere throughout the Southern States. Two parties were arrayed against each other; the contest was fierce; one was denominated "Southern Rights," the other the "Union party." The two opposing candidates for governor were Gen. Quitman and Hon. Henry S. Foote, the former representing the Southern Rights, the latter the Union party. Death had deprived us of three of our statesmen—Clay, Calhoun and Webster. While they had no superiors in point of statesmanship, may we not conclude that their equals have not as yet been produced? Two of them were conservative in their views; the other guarded the door to prevent, if possible, an entrance, which, in his opinion, would militate against the interest of his native South. If all could not say as one did, "I know no North, no South, no East, no West; I know my country," doubtless all were honest in their convictions, and fearlessly declared them.

The editor and our readers will pardon the digression. These serials are not intended to discuss political questions. The writer is aware that party politics are carefully and wisely excluded from the columns of our TEXAS ADVOCATE. I may, however, be permitted to refer to the existing state of affairs at the time alluded to, without endorsing or condemning either party.

In the contest for governor of Mississippi, Gen. Quitman, who was said to be a "Northern man with Southern principles," was brought to the front to represent the State Rights party, while Mr. Foote was the champion of the Union party.

Gen. Quitman remained a candidate until his friends thought a stronger man in debate should take the field and canvass the State, when he withdrew, and Hon. Jeff Davis was placed in the lead. After one of the hottest contested battles of words and arguments from forum, stump and newspapers, the result was, Mr. Foote was elected governor of the State.

No doubt many who felt a deep interest in the affairs of our government have since realized the truth of the rather inelegant saying, that "our hind sights are more reliable than our foresights," and that it is folly, and dangerous as well, for a spunky animal of the male kind to square himself on the track and offer resistance to an approaching locomotive. He must either step aside at the sound of the whistle or be crushed by superior power. Cowardice is contemptible. "Prudence is the better part of valor."

When a people learn wisdom by sad experience, they should improve it. It is to be hoped that the generations following will "seek peace and pursue it." I remained in Mississippi until after the election for governor; cast my vote and fixed for moving my family to Texas. My outfit for traveling consisted in a large road wagon drawn by three yoke of the best oxen I could procure, a span of good horses and a roomy barouche; our family consisted of self, wife, five sons and one daughter, and five servants. The parting scene was affecting. With no railroad facilities to shorten distances and travel, Texas seemed a long distance off. My wife's parents were advanced in years, and had no thought of seeing us again this side the bridge which spans the immortal shore. Farewells, and tear-stained cheeks marked our departure, among both white and colored. The parting words, adieu and good-bye, may have the same signification, but from their common use, seem not so solemn as the word, farewell!

"'Tis like some low and mournful spell
To whisper but one word—farewell."

I cannot forget how, with quivering lips and tremulous voice those aged parents pronounced, with their benedictions, their last farewells I never saw them again, but learned they died as they had lived, in the faith of the gospel. In my next, I will furnish some incidents of travel, after which will be found my pastoral work in Texas.

DANIEL MORSE

MARSHALL, TEXAS.

RESPONSE TO THE BISHOPS.

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at its last meeting in convention at Chicago, adopted what will be a famous declaration in favor of a union of Christian Churches on a basis of four heads—namely, the Holy Scriptures as God's revealed Word; the Nicene creed as a sufficient statement of Christian faith; the two sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper, administered with Christ's words of institution; and the historic Episcopate, locally adapted to the needs of God's people. Our readers will remember that the Connecticut Congregationalists meeting, a few days later, accepted the basis as satisfactory, only expressing a fear that there might be disagreement on the understanding of the "historical Episcopate," but using language as conciliatory and fraternal as could be devised.

Now an equally able and representative Presbyterian body has made reply. The Presbytery of New York carries more weight than half a dozen synods. It includes the city pastors, the professors in Union Theological Seminary, and some of the secretaries of the boards of benevolence. In the meeting of the Presbytery last week a paper which had been prepared by a committee consisting of such men as Drs. Hall, Booth, Crosby, Vincent, and Profs. Hitchcock, Schaff, Shedd, Briggs, Prentiss and Hastings, was adopted as an overture to the General Assembly which was asked to accept it as an answer to the Episcopal Bishops. It is worth considering.

This paper has two sides to it. It seems to be a compromise. First and most important is what it proposes to do; much less important is what it says. It is of the first importance that every possible step toward union, whether corporate union, or a confederation, or a mutual recognition and understanding, should be taken. The Episcopal Bishops having proposed conference, it is of the first importance that other bodies appoint committees of conference.

We are very glad that the paper adopted by the Presbytery of New York proposes that the Episcopal Bishops be met half-way. Here is the nub of the whole thing in the conclusion. The General Assembly is asked to adopt the following, or something like it:

"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States recognize in these four terms a fair basis for conference with a view to union and co-operation in Christian work. They think there are possibilities of union and of co-operation in the general work of the Christian Church, and that this can be accomplished without the sacrifice of any important doctrine or usage of the churches. And in hope and furtherance of such a union they do hereby appoint a committeee to confer with similar committees that may be appointed by other Christian churches."

That is noble action, and the unanimity with which it was adopted reflects great credit on the Presbytery of New York.

What may be called the preamble, or the discussion of the Episcopal Bishops' proposed four points, is in a tone not quite in harmony with the kindly conclusion. Looked at from the standpoint of the Episcopal Bishops it does not seem cordial and gracious. There is a certain antagonistic temper in it, which seems designed to magnify the superiority of the Presbyterian position. In the first place it puts in the foreground an emphatic assertion of full ecclesiastical equality. It begins by calling the assembly "the General Assembly of Bishops and Elders of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." The designation "Bishop" is repeated and claimed as often as literary exigencies will allow. Beginning with this assumption of equal ecclesiastical regularity and dignity, which of course must be assumed, though it did not need to be asserted so loudly, the paper goes on to welcome the declaration of the Episcopal Bishops as an earnest effort in the direction of Christian union. It then reminds the Bishops, on the other side, that union can be perfected only "in mutual recognition of the gifts and graces that Christ has distributed to the several branches of his Church."

This delicate little hint is followed by a consideration of the four planks of the Episcopal Bishops' platform, showing that they are quite too indefinite to be accepted by Presbyterians.

The Episcopal Bishops had laid down as their first principle "The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament as the revealed Word of God." The Presbyterian Bishops say they agree to this gladly, but they add:

"They also deem it important to maintain that the Holy Scriptures are the only infallible rule of faith, and that the Holy Spirit speaking in the scriptures is the supreme judge of all questions of religion, doctrine and morals."

All that is true enough, but is it not substantially included in the statement that "the holy scriptures are the revealed Word of God"? It really seems as if there were an attempt made to create a difference where none exists.

Then comes the Nicene Creed. The Presbyterians agree that it is "'a sufficient statement of the Christian faith,' as against Unitarianism, Arianism, Sabellianism, and other like forms of error." Then they add:

"But they also regard it as a duty to hold fast to the Westminster confession, as the symbol of their own faith, beleiving that it contains the system of doctrine taught in the holy scripture."

Does that mean that while they make it "the symbol of their own faith," they will not consider any union with those who hold the views, say of Methodists? We hope not. But if not, what was the use of saying it?

Next are the two sacraments. Here again the Presbyterian bishops and elders accept the formula of the Episcopal bishops; and they add:

"But they regard it as their own duty, also, to affirm that there are only two sacraments ordained by Christ, and that the divine grace is not conferred in these two sacraments by any virtue in them, or in them that do administer them, but by the Holy Spirit who uses them as means of grace for worthy receivers."

All this is true enough, but it seems intended to mean that they will have no union with Episcopalians if some of them think differently.

The last point is that of the "historic Episcopate." Here, as might be expected, they magnify their claim to possess such an Episcopate; and then they proceed "to testify against any claim of the diocesan Episcopate to the exclusive right of ordination as without warrant from the Word of God, and as one of the cheif barriers to Christian union." That may be all true, but such a protest is not particularly placating in opening negotiations for union.

There may be reasons why all this testimony and flag-flying is necessary, if it is not gracious. Perhaps it is meant for home consumption. The chief thing i not the brave talk, but the action; and that is admirably taken, and we cannot doubt that something of the sort will be adopted by the General Assembly. It looks now as if we might be ready to open the new century with an accomplished federation of all American Evangelical Protestant Churches. May God grant it!—*N. Y. Independent.*

"ABBEY VS. ABBEY," BY REV. WESLEY SMITH.

In this ADVOCATE of April 21, the Rev. Wesley Smith thinks he has discovered an antagonism between the ecclesiastical teachings of Ecce Ecclesia and letters to Bishop Green on Apostolic Succession; the latter bears my name, and the former is attributed to me by a sort of common consent. Bro. Smith quotes from the former fully enough that the church is one from Adam down—that Christ did not make a church nor introduce a religion; and from the latter that Christ introduced a new dispensation, new religion, new church, etc., and says we cannot reconcile those contradictory teachings; he most steadfastly believes the former, but cannot receive the latter, and he wishes me to explain those contradictions. And he evidently thinks he has made out a good case.

Well, it looks a good deal that way. I will attempt the explanation, awkward as it may be, but would not like to attempt the reconciliation. It might be stated that the letters to the Bishop were written by a young man with black hair, and Ecce Ecclesia by an elderly, grey-haired gentleman. But that might not be quite satisfactory. So I explain further.

About 1846 I was a not long since licensed local preacher of the Mississippi Conference—unfortunately I embraced the ministry late in life. As my custom was, on the occasion alluded to, I was at a conference session. Soon after reaching conference I was met by my life-long friends, Dr. C. K. Marshall, Levi Pearce, Dr. Light, H. J. Harris, and one or two others, old, prominent members of conference, saying they were a self-made committee to inform me that it was determined that I should go immediately to work and write a reply to Bishop Green's sermon on Apostolic Succession, just then published and widely circulated. I pleaded excuses; I had never written a book—nothing but a few magazine and review articles. Moreover I was almost unacquainted with that subject. How could I undertake to measure arms with a prominent bishop of high standing? I got no answer but that the matter is settled and we are in a hurry. It must be pushed without delay. It was understood that we would meet in two weeks at the Louisiana Conference, at Baton Rouge, and I must then and there have the manuscript for them to examine. And I had a paper of some sort at the time and place. They examined it carefully and pronounced it deficient. This point and that, and that, were not fully answered. I must supply these deficiences, make it one-third larger, send it to Louisville to be printed, and put it into circulation right away. We had no publishing house then.

I fully believed I could tear the Bishop's sermon to pieces, but whether I could supply the place with an unobjectionable theory of ministerial authority, I did not feel so confident. So I attended more to the former than the latter, and pursued a sort of *ad captandum*, jim-along-jose kind of style rather than venture upon more solid argument.

The pamphlet was circulated, and while it seemed moderately well to meet the case, it was in my judgment generally estimated far above real value. Some years afterward, on our publishing house being set up, it was reprinted in better form, and has since been in its catalogue. The book never belonged to me. I have not seen a copy for twenty years, and, being aware of the errors cited by Bro. Smith, I had hoped it had gone pretty much out of print.

But the publication brought me into serious responsibilities. At that time the Episcopalians were publishing the Church Herald, at Vicksburg, a strong, high, church paper, under the auspices of Bishop Green, and edited by Rev. Dr. Lord, the rector, and Hon. Geo. S. Yerger. Mr. Yerger was one of the first lawyers in the South, and a very earnest and pious churchman. Of course they attacked my little book. They could not complain of the errors pointed out by Bro. Smith, for this was fundamentally a part of their own creed. This led to an epistolary debate which I afterward published—both sides—in a little book called "The End of the Apostolic Succession." I have not heard that they claimed any advantage in this debate. Indeed, Mr. Yerger surrendered the main point in terms.

And then this led to further investigating. Finding myself confronted with such an array of talent as George Yerger, Dr. Lord and Bishop Green, it was needful I should brush up my ecclesiastical literature. It required some years, some foolscap and some lamp oil to do what it now seems I ought to have done in a day. I searched my library from end to end, and found it did not contain a church theory that could stand alone! I lectured a few years, wrote the Ecclesiastical Constitution; several conferences wanted the lecture published, and the book agent published it. These books, with several others on other subjects, belonged to the Publishing House. I had no interest in them.

I was driven to the almost ruinous conclusion that our books were all wrong at a certain important point touching the what and the how of the church.

And then I wrote *Ecce Ecclesia*. But now, what could I do with it? I don't know that I was ever accused of being totally destitute of brass; but could I load myself down with a metalic covering, which I believe has not been considered much of an emblem of modesty, and so walk out before the church? My old, lamented friend, Dr. Summers, consented to read my manuscript, and with a special injunction that whenever he met a line or word that was either erroneous or doubtful, he would draw his pencil over it. He did so, as he assured me, with great care. I determined that I could not afford to publish it, but that it should publish itself, and go out unhampered and unpatronized by any name, not because I had the least doubt of the ultimate establishment of all the doctrines it contained, but as to the length of time it might require for a book so radical—setting up an opposition to all the books—to be accepted or tolerated, or even provoke notice at all. I went to an obscure publisher in New York and brought out a small edition of 1,000 copies. Its first appearance surprised me. Its author was searched for no little, and found as supposed in many places. I was not suspected for over two years, and I suppose to-day the author is not generally known.

As to the quotation Bro. Smith makes from the letters to Bishop Green, all I have to say is, I didn't know any better. I wrote as others had written. I had read Dr. Clarke, Fleetwood, Bangs, Watson, Paley, Powell, Jenyns, and such books, and I verily thought—or rather supposed without thinking—that such books as Stillingfleet, Schaff and Stevens must know all about the church, and so I wrote about the new dispensation, the new church, new religion, just so many orders in the ministry, 3000 converted and joined the church at Pentecost, calling of the Gentiles, commission to preach, etc. I heard it preached that way every time; but I am thankful that I have grace and ability to disbelieve all these things without in the least diminishing my reverence and respect for the great and good men who taught them. I see where they got the teaching and how they got it.

I think Bro. Smith gives a generally correct synopsis of some of the teachings of both these books; and as to the one, I say with him, "All this I most steadfastly believe." And as to the other, I am heartily ashamed that such teachings ever went out with my name attached; and the foregoing bungling excuse is the best I can make.

Like that profound and eminent thinker, the late Dr. Buckner of Kentucky, "it required no little labor and time before I could unlearn the absurdities and folly I had been gathering all my life from the books in explaining the origin of the church." And with the late gifted Doctor Bond of Baltimore, I "found it difficult to keep patience toward commentators who wilfully sit in one another's laps for generations and perpetrate the most stupid blunders rather than expose themselves to the charge of thinking in some undenominational way."

I am obliged to Bro. Smith for calling attention to this subject. It reminds me that these errors must be corrected. I will send to Nashville for the book and ask for the privilege of correcting the errors. It ought not to be circulated.

Of course, neither Bro. Smith nor anybody else can attach any importance to the mere fact of personal inconsistency in teaching on my part. The importance of the subject is in this, that such religious errors should be taught in the church by any one. And now as these errors are taught by at least a hundred authors in every preacher's library and circulated all over the church, it might not be considered impertinent in me to ask Bro. Smith and the rest of the preachers, editors and all, how much have they written and published for the purpose of eradicating them? Are we afraid, as Dr. Bond said, of being accused of writing or speaking "in some undenominational way?"

I could write the names of more than a hundred preachers who have written most decidedly in favor of the teachings of Ecce Ecclesia, as mere book notices, but, so far as I know, they have not published much on the subject. These errors, by whomsoever promulgated, are hampering the progress of religion greatly, greatly. O, if our church alone were entirely free from Romish teachings, what a power we would wield!

I must say a word touching Bro. Smith's remark referring to the curse of the serpent and promise of a Savior. I have just read the first chapter of *Ecce Ecclesia*, which is "Concerning Religion Before the Flood," and I find it to accord pretty well with my present views. I regard the expression—chapter 3, verse 15—"And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel," as the language of Moses, what he said to us concerning the religious teaching of those times. To suppose that these few words constituted the Bible of those ages, is to suppose their religious teachings to be exceeding meagre. This, in the briefest and most laconic language, is what Moses says about it, while the teaching itself may have been, and no doubt was, indefinitely, or at least elaborately, extensive. It was the gist, the substance. And, indeed, that fifteenth verse contains in substance all the religious doctrines of Christianity for all time, viz.: that there shall be enmity between Christ and Satan, and their respective followers, and that Christ shall be finally and gloriously victorious.

There was no "promise" of a future Savior. The Savior was furnished, at the first, in the eternal Godhead, once for all.

There was no new "Dispensation" except in the sense that there have already been a dozen, and will in the future be forty more. See Diuturnity.

R. ABBEY.

TOULME, MISS.

Texas Christian Advocate.

UNVEIL THE STATUE.

[A poem by Mrs. Elizabeth Hereford, of Dallas, Tex., written for the occasion and read at the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnson, at New Orleans.]

Unveil the statue, let the living here
Look once again upon the form so dear.
Behold! a nation's soldier and her pride,
One of those great, undaunted souls
About whose memory her love infolds,
And say, "'Tis well he died."

Where shall we find beneath the sky
More fitting spot to raise on high
A tribute to the brave?
For here they sleep on every side
The men who for their country died,
A hero in each grave.

Unveil the statue, 'tis his place,
A noble son of high-born race,
To rise above the throng;
And ours to keep, through coming days,
His fame unsullied, and give praise
That to his deeds belong.

Thank heaven, he never knew defeat;
But death came to him swift and sweet,
And 'round him as he fell
The waves of battle, like a sea,
Flowed onward in its majesty.
Son of the South! 'twas well.

He perished, on one bloody day,
When leading forth the columns gray
And carnage reigned around.
His men about him, row on row,
Amid the mighty ebb and flow
Of battle, strewed the ground.

Heavenward their valaint souls arose,
And at the evening's solemn close
His spirit led the van.
The cannon's roar the echoes woke,
The gleam of bayonets thro' the smoke
Like silver streamlets ran.

Like breath of tempest o'er the land,
They onward swept, the armies grand,
As storms where mountains frown,
And floated high the flags of war,
The cross, the crescent and the star,
Where rebel ranks rushed down.

The darkness let her mantle fall
Above the landscape like a pall,
Upon each weary breast,
Where soldiers slumbered far and wide,
To dead and living side by side,
The night had wrought sweet rest.

So 'mid the darkness and the dust
Of long gone years, where bright swords rust,
And battle banners lay,
We'll lay away our memories sad
With triumphs that have made us glad,
And names that cannot die.

Unveil the statue, through the years
Let those who tread here shed no tears
Nor feel one throb of pain.
A nation's blessing o'er him breathes,
Immortal names with his enwreathes;
Who'll say he died in vain?

CHRISTIAN WORK DOWN TOWN.

There appeared in the editorial columns of the Southwestern Methodist an article under the above caption, which I think worthy to be reproduced, especially that part that relates to young men, parks and theaters. In this writing I propose to make such extracts and comments upon the same as will be edifying to the reader. He says of "the young men from the country that have left good homes and find themselves among strangers, are lonely, without church and Sunday-school. There are churches and Sunday-schools; but their wardrobe is scant, their money scarce; their pride prevents them from attending either. The young man finds himself lonely on the Sabbath day; he concludes to visit the park on Sunday, rather than sit in the boarding-house. The young man does not think it just the thing to do; but no Christian is prudish enough to censure it much. The band of music entertains him at the park, and at length he finds there are music and shelter from the sun and airy seats, and the excitement of great crowds at the base ball park. At length the young man begins to think he is a Sabbath breaker.

He has already degraded himself in his own estimation. I think what the writer says is well said, and that it would be well to reprint it. It is by such means that the young are drawn from their moorings and find themselves drifting on the sea of pleasure, falsely so called. He further says: "Corruption of taste and morals are the fruit of parks and theaters. The theater comes in for the winter evening's entertainments. Some girl with whom the young man has made a chance acquaintance would like to go, and they go, forming an acquaintance of doubtful safety." How true, but how few believe it until too late. He further says: "They witness performances at the theater which are addressed to the wildest fancies and the strongest passions of youth. Nothing good comes out of the theater. There are higher and lower grades of theaters, they say; but men and women do not pass from the lower to the higher grades and graduate out of the theater into the church.

They always graduate downwards. Familiarity with the high-toned theaters which is always one tone below decency, renders one more tolerant toward the varieties. The best theaters stand in the same relation to the low and obscene, that the best saloon does to the lowest bar room. The varieties are the graduates of the higher schools.

How unfortunate for the world, that church members attend the theater. The worldling is weak enough to profess to believe if the church members attend theaters that is sufficient license for him to attend. The writer further says: "Church members may be found anywhere, and many of them in perdition at last." It is a fearful thought, but we fear too true. Lord help the churches toa wake to their duty and responsibility.

The writer introduces his editorial in the interest of missions in towns and cities. I am glad to know that some of our towns in Texas are supplied with missionaries, and that Tyler is looking forward in that direction. That the gospel is being preached to the people "down town," if the people will attend and hear it. The editorial referred to, has called to mind an article written by Dr. Lovick Pierce, subject, "Shame not the Poor," in which he requested the wealthy of the church not to wear their gold and costly apparel to church, thereby "shaming the poor," and keep them from church. But let them reserve their finest apparel to wear when visiting and calling on friends.

"As none of us liveth unto himself, and no man dieth to himself; for whether we live or die, we are the Lord's." Therefore we should do all we can to advance his cause. Every one has his influence either for good or for evil. There is a sense in which we are our "brother's keeper," therefore we should do some things and not do others for example sake, even if there is no harm in them, if they would offend what we might call a weak brother. Paul said: "If eating meat would cause my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth." Christ pleased not himself in all things, therefore church members should keep away from all amusements and places of amusement of doubtful character, even if there should be occasions of intellectual feasts. Where good and evil are mixed, it is hard to extract the good and it not be tainted with the evil. I do not know but we may safely measure our religious status by the things we love. If we love to attend theaters or places of worldly amusements, and we enjoy these things more than we do the church and worship of God, we may understand our religion is at low tide. We are required to "love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him: for all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but of the world." The objector may say that amusements are not things, therefore they are not forbidden in the text. They are just such things (amusements) as divert the mind and affections from God. And those that attend such places and amusements, when they could attend the church and worship of God, demonstrate that they love self-gratification more than they love God. Let them remember that the lust of the flesh and the lust of the eyes and the pride of life is not of the Father, but of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever.

The rich man, Dives, was not what some men call a bad man. He was a church member. He no doubt did not think it wrong to have his social gatherings, card clubs and to attend theaters, balls and parties. Seldom, if ever, failed to attend any entertainment that was enjoyable. His object was to get all the good he could out of the world and content himself with it, let it cost what it might in the future. That is what many are doing at the present day. The result: He went to hell. And when he applied for water to cool his tongue, Father Abraham told him of his folly, and he said: "Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, likewise Lazarus evil things; but now he is comforted and thou art tormented." What folly to sacrifice eternal joys for momentary pleasures! But how many are doing that very thing, and they know it!

"How sad our state by nature is!
Our sin how deep it stains!"

W. N. BONNER.

TYLER, TEXAS.

TOBACCO AND REFINEMENT.

PRESIDENT JOHN BACON, D. D., LL. D.

Many sages in various forms of philosophy, many saints in diverse phases of faith, have insisted on the conflict between lower and higher impulses in man, between the flesh and the spirit. We have some additional wisdom as to the best method of stilling this strife, as to the way in which the two sets of powers are to find their union in higher forms of work; but the strife itself remains an early and unavoidable fact in moral and spiritual life. The trio of evil influences in Christianity, is still the world, the flesh, and the devil.

Certainly the use of tobacco belongs on the wrong side of this enduring struggle into which we all enter, singly and collectively. It belongs to the flesh, and smacks, at times, of both the other two. This habit gains ground at the expense of emotional refinement, and spiritual force.

We see this from the very nature of the habit. It has offensively, and strongly, the features of an artificial appetite. In the outset, the organs repel tobacco as sickening and disgusting. When urged repeatedly with it, they pass over to it with an unwholesome election, and replace the first feeling of offence with a querulous demand. It adds to these two features of an unnatural appetite, a third feature, which only familiarity hides from us. The use of tobacco is the turning aside of physical sensibilities from their direct function to an excitation wholly alien to them. It is no part of the office of the nose to receive snuff, or suffer its titillations; or of the gums to be the seat of an irritation made agreeable by habit. It is not the purpose of either mouth or nostril to convey smoke or to be smoked. To put them to this office, is to make the discovery of an abnormal, not to say an abominable, way in which these sensibilities can be played upon. The chewing of tobacco may seem to lie a little closer to the natural office of the organs engaged. Yet the perversion, after all, is the same, as there is in this use no purpose of mastication and nourishment; but the contents of the mouth are carefully to be discharged again, to the no small offence of bystanders. If the use of tobacco does not come under the head of an unnatural and unwholesome perversion of appetite, it is difficult to give an example of such an abuse.

To these considerations are to be added the great annoyances which this habit often gives to others. It passes from its least disagreeable forms by insensible gradations down, very far down, to the coarsest, grossest and most intolerable abuses. It is difficult to understand how a refined man can accept the fellowship of a habit which adds so distinct an element of disgust and offence along the entire line of misery and vice. It is difficult to understand how a good man can be willing to endure this affiliation of sensuous and pernicious appetites; and how a clean man can be willing to unite himself to that great army of expectorants who defile the world in so many ways and places. No matter how carefully the process of refinement proceeds, it still leaves some traces of a disagreeable and truly vulgar kinship. Smoking is the least offensive use of tobacco; but one cannot smoke, and frequent the society of those who do not smoke, without bearing in his clothes the stale odor of disagreeable habit. Much worse than this, he breathes it out in every expiration. The sweet air of heaven is turned by him, each instant, into a malodorous savor of an offering on the altar of appetite. Whether he bears the kiss of affection to those nearest him, or the words of prayer to the Spirit of spirits, both alike are under the immediate suggestion and taint of a physical system penetrated and permeated with tobacco. He himself, in losing the purity of a pure breath, loses the sense of wrong he is doing his own life, and the lives of others; yet he brings that sense afresh to every one who with quicker sensibilities approaches him.

This loss of feeling of offense in an offensive appetite marks an important point in which the habit interferes with refinement and true courtesy. The smoker takes it patiently when a superior power sorts him out and hems him in, in a place set apart to this disagreeable indulgence, as a smoking car—bearing what traces of its low uses! But when he is left to himself, on the street, in a public place, in legislative halls, he assumes at once the precedence of his unkindly habit, and lets his neighbor make what shift he can to avoid the air which he sends forth from the recesses of his mouth, laden with disturbance to eyes, nostrils and lungs. There is scarcely a smoker to be found that does not, at some time, in a careless way, put upon others the discomfort of his habit. How can it be otherwise? He is driven by an exacting demand, whose disagreeable effects are very much hidden from him. The smoker loses the power to see himself as others see him. If those who use tobacco were decidedly in the minority, the habit would be thought to be a strange, outlandish, outrageous perversion of the decorum of life; and in its open indulgence a surprising trespass on good taste and delicate consideration.

I think we shall see this to be so—if we consider the effect the habit of chewing, or smoking, even would have on our estimate of a refined woman. The union is almost an impossibility. Yet there is nothing but the nature of the habit that renders the use of tobacco unfit in a woman. It is superior purity and refinement only that banish it from such a presence.

We have something of this feeling, though unfortunately in a much less degree, in connection with the most noble-minded and venerable men. Veneration is weakened by this indulgence. The very mildest word we can apply to it is that of indulgence, and the earthly appetite carries an earthly odor with it, wherever it extends. Old age casts no glamour over our habits, but leaves them to stand on their own merits. The infirm old man who must needs have his snuff-box, or tobacco-box, or pipe, is a less agreeable inmate of any house than he otherwise would be. His better nature does not ascend heavenward in and by this smoke of sacrifice, but out of it and in spite of it, if at all. Age should purge away the grossness of the flesh, should stand on tiptoe in the physical world, and, like the bursting chrysalis, hold the wings of faith astir. The best that can be said for tobacco under such conditions is that it is the expiring appetite of an expiring body; one not held in subjection by the spirit, but one that has subjected the spirit to itself. The only fortune that remains to such a one is the fortune of escaping from himself. We can conceive of no refining process that fits one as pure gold for a New Jerusalem, that would not quickly at the very outset refine away this habit. The river of life does not flow through a tobacco field.—*S. S. Times.*

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.

We had an interesting occurrence at the Methodist Church this morning. Miss Snow, one of the teachers of our academy, secured, by the aid of her pupils, a communion set, for the use of the church. It was presented to the church through the pastor. The young misses formed a semi-circle, and one of their number, Miss Laura Nobles, made the presentation address, as follows: "To our beloved pastor and the dear brothers and sisters: It is with loving kindness that I, in behalf of our teacher, Miss Snow, and this band of happy schoolmates, present this communion set to the service of our dear Savior, Jesus Christ; and this, his holy church, on earth. With grateful love and happy hearts, we are always ready to do our Master's bidding. Dear Father, help, O! help thy earthly children in all that leads to thee."

The pastor received the set, and in behalf of the church responded:

"My dear young sister: As the pastor of this church, speaking for myself and its membership, I accept this beautiful gift, and tender sincere and grateful thanks to you; to these dear girls associated with you in this presentation; to all, who participated in its purchase; and to Miss Snow, your beloved teacher, whose pious heart prompted this service to the church of Christ.

"I can but admire, not only the gift itself, and the prompting motive; but even more than these, the manner of accomplishing this good work.

Your wise teacher did this so that not only is the church benefited, but you, her young pupils, shared the benefit. She has impressed upon your minds the important lesson that you, in the days of your childhood and early youth can do something for Christ. And well, dear children, may you do this, for, when on earth, he manifested the tenderest affections for children; lovingly he welcomed their approach, and the joyous shouts of the children in the temple as they cried: "Hosanna to the son of David," was music in his ears. Well pleased is he then to hear you say: "With grateful love and happy hearts, we are always ready to do our Master's bidding." These vessels for sacramental use, are both beautiful and precious. Properly are they so; for the best belongs to God. When the tabernacle was set up in the wilderness, the people brought their jewels; their silver and gold; their silk and their fine linen, nothing was esteemed too precious to devote to the service of God. Imitating their worthy example, you have brought your gifts. These shall adorn the sacramental board of the house of God; around them shall gather the obedient disciples of Jesus, and from these now sacred vessels, receive his own appointed emblems of the world's redemption. May you and your teacher oft gather here; and in the sweet by and by drink the wine new in your father's kingdom. Prayer followed by the pastor, invoking God's acceptance of the gift, and his blessing upon the children and their teacher. This was followed by a beautiful and appropriate song elegantly rendered. After the morning sermon, the Lord's Supper was administered, the new vessels being brought into use. —*—

MONTGOMERY, TEX.

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

—T. J. Thomas, (supply for Killeen circuit, Georgetown district): My wife says that the ADVOCATE is the best religious paper edited in Texas. I have five appointments on my work and many good and kind people. I have made about one hundred pastoral visits since conference; have induced some of them to take the ADVOCATE. It is dry, and the people are somewhat discouraged. They had a hail-storm in this section last year that destroyed some of their crops, therefore they have very little money and the preacher has very short rations still. We are happy and are willing to have drouth and poor pay if the people will repent and walk humbly before God. On April 3, 1887, we commenced a warfare on Satin's kingdom at Potter's schoolhouse, Killeen circuit, on North Nolan, Bell county, Texas. Continued seven days. Nine were born into the kingdom of Christ by the power of the Holy Ghost. Five of them were fathers and mothers—have taken Jesus into their homes to help raise their children for usefulness and for heaven, and four of them young men. Many that were cold and backslidden were made to rejoice in a Savior's love. God poured out the Holy Ghost upon us and made us sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus. Bro. McClosky was with us and rendered good service. I organized with nineteen members; we are going to build a house of worship. The one that they now have is very small, about sixteen feet square. If we could have had a larger house so that the people could have gotten ino it, we should have continued the meeting, for it was growing in interest and power all the time. The fire of God's love was kindling from heart to heart and house to house. We found many happy homes in that neighborhood. May God continue to bless the people.

—O. T. Hotchkiss, Caldwell, April 29: I hardly know how to write of the gracious meeting we have been in for three weeks. It seems that we have been in a new world amid new surroundings—certain it is that many, very many, have new ideas of life and new and better conceptions of duty. The battle was long and hotly contested at times, but we claim a glorious victory for the Lord of hosts, and in his name, and now that we stand on the hither side and look back and count the labors and triumphs, my heart is so full of rejoicing and praise that I can scarcely collect myself sufficiently to write calmly about the meeting. We commenced Sunday night, March 27th, and protracted three weeks, holding two services each day, and part of the time three services. Three days after the meeting commenced, Rev. J. R. Nelson, of Northwest Texas Conference, and now in charge of Burnet station, came to my assistance, and for two weeks, night and day, labored most earnestly and faithfully. Of his labors I cannot say too much. Indefatigable, earnest, and of large faith, he seems to live close to the blessed Master, to whose service he has consecrated his life and talents, and he persuades and influences others to expect and work for large results. He preaches a pure gospel, clear, sharp, searching, scriptural, and makes no compromise with sin in or out of the church. His visit to this place has been of untold benefit, and now that he is gone, he is held in loving remembrance, and many prayers follow him back to his own charge. Bro. J. R. Dunn was with us, off and on, during the meeting, and preached two excellent sermons. He is faithful, earnest and acceptable wherever placed, in singing, praying, altar service and preaching. We were always glad to have him come and sorry to see him go. We commenced the meeting in the church, but the congregations were soon too large to find accommodations, so we had to make other arrangements. We sent to Bellville and rented the big tent belonging jointly to that circuit and Chappell Hill station, and pitched it centrally and arranged to seat about five hundred people, and we had them nearly every night. We cannot give the results of the meeting; eternity alone will reveal all the good. This much can be put down as the visible results: A great work among Christians of all denominations, drawing them nearer together in bonds of Christian love and fellowship—a sweeping revival in our church, bringing, I think, every member nearer to God, the spirit of conversion among the irreligious resulting in 135 conversions and 51 accessions to the M. E. Church, South. The number of accessions seems small compared to the number of conversions, but others will join our church, and quite a number will go into other churches. Never in the history of the town has there been such a religious earthquake. The young and old were reached; children were brought to their Savior, and hardened sinners cried for mercy and were saved. But as we find at all such meetings, there were some who continued to say from day to day, "we will not have this man to reign over us." Sad thought! Some for whom we labored hardest and prayed most, are still unsaved, and will, in all probability never have another such a favorable opportunity, but will go down, down to ruin and undue suffering.

—"Observer," Llano: On Tuesday the 12th inst., the corner stone for a Methodist Church was laid according to the Ritual of our Discipline, by the Rev. M. A. Black, presiding elder of San Saba district, West Texas Conference, assisted by Revs. J. M. Shuford of Valley Springs circuit, and D. H. Smith of Honey Creek circuit, at Six Mile, it being eight miles Southwest from the town of Llano, in Llano county, in a growing, and to some extent, a promising community. A beautiful location being selected with a fine view of the surrounding country; the lot being given by Mr. R. Montague, a firm friend of the church and a strong believer in church building, assisted and seconded by Thos. Kinly. The enterprize so far, is due much praise. Much praise will be due those brethren when the house is completed, and the conference board of Church Extension, I trust, will never have cause to regret the aid they have so kindly rendered. At an early hour the audience began to assemble, and by 11 o'clock there was a very respectable gathering, notwithstanding there was a strong wind blowing with every indication of abundance of rain. At 11 o'clock the service was introduced by Rev. J. M. Shuford, by singing hymn No. 782 of our standard hymns, and offering a very earnest and appropriate prayer, after which Rev. M. A. Black delivered a forcible and telling speech, giving an interesting account of the rise and progress of Methodism in America. The speaker dwelt in glowing and eloquent terms on the Methodism of to-day. As he drew an outline of the church now, in contrast with the hundred years ago, we could almost see in our imaginations the teeming thousands of her church houses with their beautiful domes and towering spires pointing heavenward, and almost hear her chiming bells as they summon her millions around her altars to the worship of the living God. And as they joined in sacred song or kneeled in solemn prayers to catch afresh the inspiration of the Holy Spirit; the moving, vitalizing power of our Methodism. Her Sabbath-schools as a mighty army, stood before us preparing for the battle of the Lord, as constantly they were wheeling into line, filling up the ranks of Israel's hosts; with educational interests in full view, until her Vanderbilt, Southwestern and other universities, colleges, academies and high schools stood as great light-houses and watch-towers along the line from Maine to California; from the frozen regions of the North to the ever-blooming flowers of the South—to guide the young mariner on life's tempestous seas; to steer clear of the dangerous rocks of ignorance and the dashing waves of unbelief; it was a telling speech for Methodism; thank God for such speeches and such occasions; may they be oft repeated. After the address, dinner, which had already been prepared by kind hearts and willing hands, and ever constant and loving woman, without whose skill and influence many a noble enterprise would have gone down. Dinner over, the audience assembled at the corner of the foundation, where the vault had been prepared, and hymn No. 293 of our abridged hymn book was read by Rev. J. M. Shuford, and the prayer of consecration being offered, the Scripture lesson was read by Rev. D. H. Smith, the pastor. The following articles were then deposited in the vault by the presiding elder: Holy Bible, our Standard Hymn Book, Book of Discipline, one copy each, of Nashville and TEXAS ADVOCATE, one copy of the Woman's Missionary Advocate, one copy of the Llano Rural, our county paper, which kindly lent its columns to advertise the occasion, one or two catalogues of our schools with cards containing the names of many ladies and gentlemen that were present, and four English coins and one American, after which the parchment was read containing the account of the day's proceedings. The corner stone being carefully placed over the vault, the elder then closed the services of the occasion, by solemnly pronouncing the benediction. Thus closed the services of a day which we hope will be the introduction of many bright and happy days for the church in this place.

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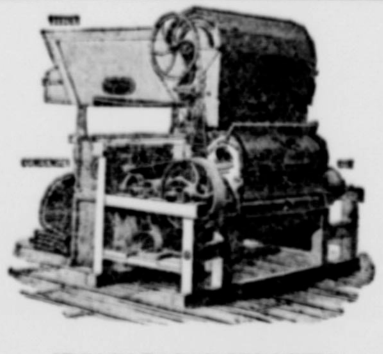

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MODERN COOKING AND MODERN LIVING have brought it on. It comes upon us unawares. The patients have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint, all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in, at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The patient feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow; the kidney secretions become scanty and high colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart and Asthmatic symptoms; the vision becomes impaired, with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-half of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. Shaker Extract of Roots (Seigel's Syrup) changes the ferments of the Digestive organs so as to convert the food we eat into a form that will give nourishment to the feeble body, and good health is the consequnce. The effect of this remedy is simply marvelous. Millions upon millions of bottles have been sold in this country, and the testimonials in favor of its curative powers are overwhelming. Hundreds of so-called diseases under various names are the result of indigestion, and when this one trouble is removed the other diseases vanish, for they are but symptoms of the real malady.

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OLD AND YOUNG.

GRANDMA.

Sidney Dayre, in Our Little Ones.

"When grandma puts her glasses on
And looks at me—just so—
If I have done a naughty thing
She's sure somehow to know.
How is it she can always tell
So very, very, very well?

She says to me: 'Yes, little one,
'Tis written in your eye!'
And if I look the other way,
Or turn and seem to try
To hunt for something on the floor,
She's sure to know it all the more.

If I should put the glasses on
And look in grandma's eyes,
Do you suppose that I shall be
So very, very wise?
Now, what if I should find it true
That grandma had been naughty, too?

But, ah!—what am I thinking of?
To dream that grandma could
Be anything in all her life
But sweet and kind and good!
I'd better try, myself, to be
So good that when she looks at me
With eyes so loving all the day,
I'll never want to turn away."

LETTER FROM JAPAN.

We are indebted to Mrs. Lizzie Kelley Picton, of Galveston, for the following letter from Rev. J. W. Lambuth to his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Park. It contains valuable information concerning our Japan work:

My Dear Daughter Nora.—I returned from Hiroshima yesterday just before daylight, after being away from home just eleven days. Your mother has been very well the whole time, and I have enjoyed excellent health. Walter was with me five days, and I assure you we had no time time to play, and I may say we had no time, or but little time, to rest. Had a Bible class every morning and a prayer-meeting before our breakfast—then came our breakfast—then a few minutes for writing a hasty letter to your dear mother, and then Walter went to one school and I another. Before he came I visited two schools and gave some instruction before noon, and we always had opportunities for bringing in words of truth, and in fact we were asked to do so. In the afternoon we visited many families, and when not visiting families we had many come our mission home to talk with us on various subjects, but more especially on the subject of Christianity. At night I had a Bible reading which continued to increase in numbers every night, and on the last night, Sunday night, we had some fifty persons present. That night Walter was with me; on other nights he went to a school of men and women, where he taught half an hour and then preached more than half an hour, at the request of the teacher and his pupils. On this night (Sunday night) at our home, they came in such numbers we had not seats for them, and so we took down all the screens which opened up our bed room where some ten ladies were seated on chairs and mats, and then the screens to the right of our preaching room had also to be removed to give many of the men places on the mats; and, not having sufficient lights, I had to place candles around among them, for every person in the house had a New Testament, and each took turn in reading a verse, after which I would read the same verse and explain, and then it was interpreted to them. I continued this for nearly or fully an hour, and after this Walter preached about twenty minutes. The people began to come in before we were through our supper, long before seven, for our service would begin at half-past seven, p. m., and last night it was after ten p. m. before they all left us, and they all seemed loath to leave. And now to tell you the best part of all, five persons handed me their names Saturday night and four more on Sunday night, saying they wanted to be Christians, and wanted us to pray for them. Two young ladies, teachers in the government school of a thousand children, had been attending our Bible readings the whole week, and when I asked if any present wished to become Christians and have us pray for them, these two young ladies handed me their names at once, and then three gentlemen, two of them being officers in connection with meteorological observatory. These two young ladies are very ladylike in their manners, and are evidently of good families. On Sunday night two or three officials were present, and three teachers from the Normal school, and these two young ladies, besides others whom we did not know. One official was dressed in fine broadcloth, with his necktie, and seemed very much interested. I could not find out who he was. I know you will praise God with us for this blessed work, and to think that when we closed our services late at night that whole audience of fifty persons kneeled with us in prayer to God. It was indeed inspiring, and we could not help saying to each other (Walter and I) many times that last night, "thank God for this manifestation of his grace and love to these people."

Now, I have not told you half. I want you you yourself to come and see. Your mother wrote you, I believe, how eager the ladies were to learn all about cooking, house-keeping, etc., and how, on the first day I visited Miss Sugeye's school at her father's home, he, Dr. Sugeye, had dinner prepared for us, and to my astonishment had all these ladies to sit at the same table, and we, perfect strangers, had a regular dinner party. Miss Sugeye is a graduate of the Christian school in Osaka. Her father is a doctor in Hiroshima, and is one of our probationers. He was so much interested in Christianity that he sent for his daughter, who was teaching in the Osaka school, and speaks, reads and writes English very well, to come home to work among the women of Hiroshima, and to teach her own brothers. She has opened this school herself, in which she is teaching a class of ladies. She is to enlarge her school, and we have taken a large house where we shall have preaching, and in this her school will be carried on, and it is to be called "Hiroshima Female Institute," or Hiroshima McDonald Female Institute. I know you would enjoy meeting those ladies in Hiroshima. One is the wife of one of the judges, four the wives of doctors, one the daughter of a judge, and all very ladylike. The wife of one doctor speaks German very well. We visited the Sacred Island near Hiroshima, where we all hope to spend two months of the summer, if all goes well. It is a beautiful place, with beautiful groves and hundreds of deer walking about the streets and roads, as tame as dogs. There is not a single dog on the island. It is one of the three celebrated places in Japan. It is just two hour's ride in a jinricksha from the city and one mile in a boat, (about twelve miles in jinricksha). The road is as level as the floor and as hard as stone, and the scenery is magnificent everywhere. I cannot fully describe its beauty.

Now, my dear Nora, I must close. Give much love to the doctor, and accept a great deal for yourself.

From your affectionate father,
J. W. LAMBUTH.

KOBE, JAPAN.

THE BLACKSMITH'S PRAYER.

Sammy Hicks, the good, eccentric English blacksmith, was in the habit of praying for persons by name, with what some would regard as undue familiarity. The late "Billy Dawson," who knew him personally, mentioned in my hearing, for example, that stopping once at the house of ——, in Lancashire, Sammy prayed thus at family worship for the cook, who was exceedingly ugly: "O my Lord, convert Betty ——; she'll look five pound better!" and thus for the brother-in-law of his host: "My Lord, bless—bless—thou knowest—I forget his name—the big fat man that lives at top o' the hill!" Serg't R——, an English Methodist, when in Ireland, related the following. I give it as it was told to me. Sammy and some brethren visited a certain village for the purpose of establishing a prayer-meeting. They secured a room, but it proved too small for the purpose. One day it was proposed that Sammy should go to a nobleman in the neighborhood to solicit aid toward the erection of a chapel. Consenting to the proposal of his brethren, on condition that they would go to their knees and continue in prayer until his return, the simple-minded, zealous man went to seek an interview with the nobleman. With great difficulty Sammy got ushered into his presence, when this scene occurred:

Sammy—"My lord, the people in —— are very wicked; and if they don't get a chapel, they'll go to hell and be damned. Now, I am to ask your lordship to give us a subscription to build a chapel."

Nobleman, eyeing his strange visitor—"Oh, you may go about your business! I have no money for you."

Sammy—"But, my lord, you have plenty of money, if you would like to give it. And you know, my lord, they are praying for my success yonder."

Nobleman—"I'll give you no money."

Sammy—"Well, my lord, you won't hinder me from praying with you?"

Nobleman—"I don't want your prayers."

Sammy—"O, my lord, it wouldn't do to part without prayer." So saying, he fell on his knees, his lordship still in his chair, not a little amused by this time.

Sammy—"O Lord, thou knowest the people in —— are very wicked, and, if we don't get a chapel they'll all go to hell and be damned. Thou knowest that his lordship here has plenty of money if he likes to give it. Now, Lord, give his heart a touch, and let him give us a supscription to build a chapel."

Nobleman—"Did I ever hear such prayers! Well, there's a pound for you. Now go about your business."

Sammy—O Lord, he has got a touch. Now give him another touch, for thou knowest that he could as easily give ten pounds as one pound."

Nobleman—"Well, there are five pounds for you. Will that do?"

Sammy—"Bless the Lord, his heart is growing soft. Now, Lord, touch him again, and let him increase the subscription."

Nobleman—"There are ten pounds for you. Now are you satisfied."

Sammy—"Glory to God! ten pounds will go a great way to build the walls; but, Lord, what will we do for the roof? Thou knowest his lordship here has plenty of timber on the estate, growing and dry. Now touch him again, and let him give us the timber for the roof." This petition was also granted, and Sammy "went on his way rejoicing.".

MY DOG JACK.

St. Nicholas.

One of the officers of the post had ten or a dozen large greyhounds. Notwithstanding its size, the greyhound, when alone, is an arrant coward, unless cornered; then it becomes a dangerous antagonist.

Jack was a coward, too, but he knew by instinct that a single greyhound was even a greater coward than himself; and when one of the hounds would stroll along by the house, it was ludicrous to see the little scamp rush out quivering with excitement, and barking as if he would eat Mr. Greyhound. Invariably, the greyhound would turn tail and run; Jack would follow a few steps and then return with a look in his face which plainly said, "Did you ever see such a coward?" But one day Jack was taking a walk with me on the parade-ground down toward the lake, and some distance from the house. All at once the whole pack of hounds, as if urged by one common impulse to get even with him for the indignities he had heaped upon them singly, started in a body for Jack. At first he did not notice them, but when he did, instead of coming to me for protection, he turned and struck out for home in the usual manner, with his tail between his legs and with the usual accompaniment of howls. How he did run! He was running this time for his life, and he knew it. He looked like a tiny yellow speck as he scampered toward the house. The pack of hounds keeping well together, gained on him at every jump. Twice I thought they had him, and half turned away my head; but, no! he doubled on them and fairly flew in another direction. The hounds could not turn as quickly as he could, and fell over one another in their attempts to do so. As Jack reached the terrace in front of the quarters, he flew into the house through the open door, safe! The door was closed by my wife, who had been watching the desperate race, just as the hounds met in a body over a boy's straw hat that was lying upon the grass before the door. In about two seconds there was nothing left of that hat; it was torn into ribbons before they found out it wasn't Jack, after all! but from that time Jack was not on speaking terms with any of those hounds.

THE SOLDIER'S PET.

During the Crimean war a little cat, reared in his mother's cottage, followed a young French soldier when he left his native village. The lad's heart clung to this small, dumb member of his family, and he gave pussy a seat on his knapsack by day on the march, and a corner of his couch at night. She took her meals on her master's knee, and was a general pet in the company. On the morning that his regiment was first ordered into action, the soldier bade his little cat farewell and left her in charge of a sick comrade. He had marched about a mile from camp when what was his surprise to see Miss Pussy running beside him. He lifted her upon the usual seat, and soon the engagement commenced. Twice did the soldier fall, but the cat clung fast hold. At last a severe wound stretched him bleeding on the field. No sooner did pussy catch sight of the blood flowing from her master, than she seated herself upon his body, and began to lick his wound in the most assiduous manner. Thus she remained for some hours, till the surgeon came up to the young lad and had him carried off to the tent of the wounded. When he recovered consciousness his first question was, "Shall I live?" "Yes, my good fellow," was the surgeon's answer, "thanks to your little cat; for if she had not used her tongue so intelligently you would have been too exhausted by the loss of blood to recover." You may be sure that pussy was well cared for, and, contrary to all regulations, she was allowed to accompany the young soldier to the hospital, where she was regaled with the choicest morsels from his plate, and became a very distinguished character.

SIGNET RINGS.

Great importance was attached to the signet ring, which contained the owners name, and the impression of which was of the same validity as a written signature is among us. Hence the gift of this royal signet ring was a transfer of royal authority to Joseph. Thus Ahasuerus gave his ring to Haman, and the document which Haman signed with it was considered as coming from the king (Esther iii:10-12). The same ring was afterward given to Mordecai, who used it in the same way (Esther viii:2-8-10). The value and importance attached to the signet ring are referred to in Jer. xxii:24, and in Hag. ii:23. Some valuable specimens of ancient signet rings have been found by antiquaries. One of the most remarkable of these is now in the Abbott collection of Egyptian antiquities, in the museum of the New York Historical Society. It is in most excellent preservation and of very high antiquity, bearing the name of Shoofoo, the Suphis of the Greeks, who reigned before the time of Joseph. It was found in a tomb at Gizeh, and is of fine gold, weighing nearly three sovereigns.

A WORD TO BOYS ON LIBRARIES.

Begin in early life to collect libraries of your own. Begin with a single book; and when you find or hear of any first-rate book, obtain it if you can. After a while get another, as you are able, and be sure to read it. Make the best of your books; and in this way, when you are men, you will have good libraries in your heads as well as on your shelves.

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HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

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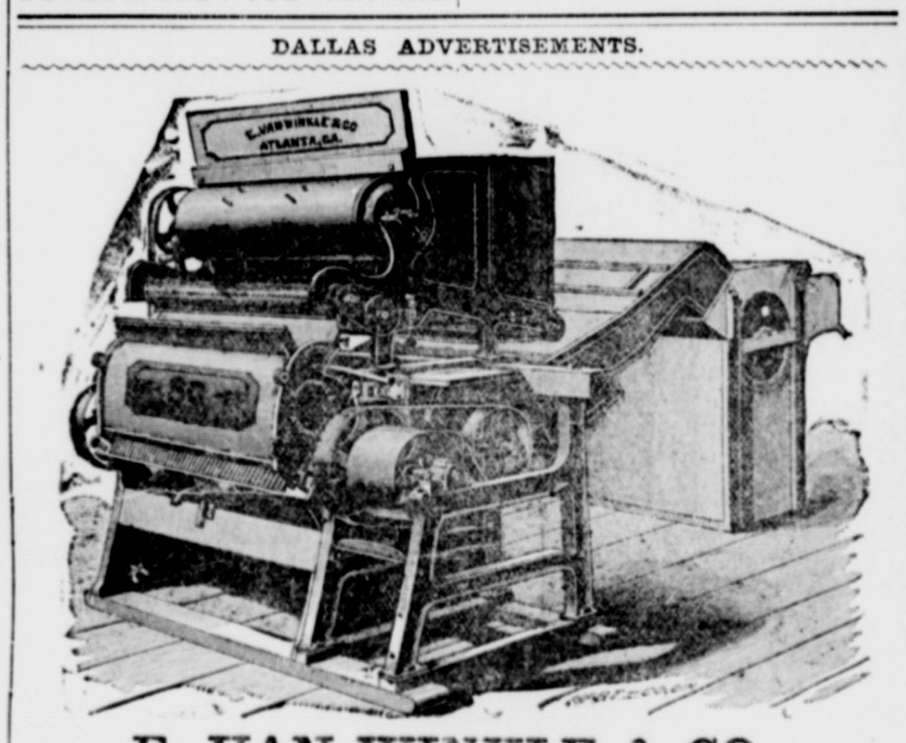

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West Texas Conference, at Luling, Nov. 2—Bishop Duncan.
German Mission Conference, at Grassyville, Nov. 7—Bishop Duncan.
Northwest Texas Conference, at Fort Worth, Nov. 9—Bishop Wilson.
Mexican Border Conference, at Monclova, Mexico, Nov. 10—Bishop Duncan.
North Texas Conference, at Honey Grove, Nov. 21—Bishop Wilson.
Texas Conference, at Houston, Nov. 30—Bishop Duncan.
East Texas Conference, at Marshall, Dec. 2—Bishop Duncan.

CONSCIENCELSS DEMAGOGISM.

In a letter to Col. T. R. Bonner, of Tyler, Bishop Galloway says:

> Yours of the 14th inst., forwarded to me at this point, has just been received and carefully read. By the same mail I received also copies of the Dallas News, containing the article to which you refer. I am certainly annoyed that my name should be used as opposing constitutional prohibition. From the beginning of the movement in Mississippi I have been actively identified with, and for several years past have been the chairman of, the State Prohibition Executive Committee. I have recently issued a little book entitled, "Hand-Book of Prohibition," specially designed for circulation in Mississippi, in which my views are fully set forth. In a recent address to the friends of prohibition in Mississippi, I congratulated them upon the operation of our local option law and urged increased activity that other counties might be redeemed from the curse of the open saloon. I draw no contrast between statutory and constitutional prohibition, and uttered not a word that could be tortured into such a meaning. I have always held that local option was an important, if not necessary, step to constitutional prohibition. I wish for the friends of reform in Texas a grand victory. If other duties allowed, I would gladly spend some time in the State and make my voice heard in behalf of the amendment. Let every Christian citizen stand in his lot and battle for the right.

In a letter just received at this office, the Bishop adds: "Such an unwarranted use of my name is the exhaustion of conscienceless demagogism." It is now in order for Mr. Gibbs to produce his famous circular.

A FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

We have said that the liquor interest has defied the people, and that we are under the necessity of prohibiting it or acknowledging that it is now too strong to be controlled by law. The situation is even more serious than this. The liquor interest has laid its hands upon the election machinery and to a great extent dictates the results. As long as a disease is upon the surface or at the extremities of the body politic it can be carried, but when it touches the circulation it must be thrown off or death ensues. Who doubts that the circulation has been touched in the case in question? It is now difficult for any man in this country to be elected to office without the use of whisky. Whisky buys votes, corrupts office holders, intimidates the people, and drives good men from the primaries and the polls. It has practically disfranchised a large class of our best and most patriotic citizens. Under the convention system if a citizen does not vote at the primaries, he has, practically, no voice in the selection of public officers. The bodies that select the candidates select the officers, for the citizen in voting must choose not from the great body of citizens, but from the candidates selected by the political parties that divide the country. If he pursues any other course his vote is thrown away. Hence, if his vote is to be influential it must be cast at the primaries. But under whisky rule, our best citizens are shut out of the primaries. When not held in the back rooms of saloons or in close proximity to them, the atmosphere is so full of whisky, and the men who are full of or controlled by whisky, make themselves so prominent that the sessions of these bodies are an offense to the self-respecting citizen. Consider for a moment the political condition of one class of citizens—ministers of the gospel. They are being denounced on every hand for taking part in the present contest. And yet it is to them a battle for liberty. As citizens, they own property, pay taxes and serve the commonwealth. In times of war as well as in times of peace they are at the front ready to exhibit the highest self-sacrifice in the service of their country. And yet they are practically disfranchised. Whisky has so captured the whole management of primary elections that from these important gatherings of the people they are entirely shut out. Why should this worthy class of men be denied the highest right of the citizen? Is there no enroachment upon personal liberty here? Consider what would be the effect if the church should take the place of the liquor saloon in politics. Let the church pay taxes until its revenue cannot be dispensed with; let its ministers and leaders capture the primaries and swarm about the ballot box; let our public officers be nominated in prayer-meetings, from which all who do not believe as we do are shut out; and when men talk of reform let the church rise up and defy the government—what would happen? There would be a revolution such as this country has never seen—churches would be burned, blood would flow, until out of strife and carnage liberty was born. And yet if you will substitute saloon for church in the foregoing picture you will have an exact portrait of the present state of the country. This state of affairs cannot and should not any longer be borne. It is not a question of whether a man shall or shall not be at liberty to drink whisky—it is a question of the perpetuity of free institutions, and of the liberty of the citizens. As patriotic citizens we cannot any longer permit this outrage. If whisky is strong enough to rule us, all right—but let us test that strength, and in the battle let us bring to the front all the manhood that is left in us. The fact is, these chains must be broken at any cost. We are not half awake to the mighty meaning of this contest. When we see it as we ought we shall go into the fight with the determination to succeed, no matter how great the sacrifice.

VICTORY CERTAIN!

The Anti-Prohibition Convention is over. About six hundred delegates decorated with "True Blue" badges assembled Wednesday morning in the opera house in this city. Gov. Gibbs called the convention to order. Geo. C. Pendleton was made temporary chairman. Committees were appointed on credentials, permanent organization, platform and address. On the report of the committees, D. C. Giddings was made permanent chairman. A platform was adopted, and the "True Blue" party formally organized by appointing an executive committee and adding the other necessary machinery. We are too near the hour of going to press to give any further account of the proceedings.

We may be mistaken, but it is our firm belief that the temper of this convention has made the success of the amendment certain. We heard the two principal speakers, Col. R. Q. Mills and the Hon. John Hancock. The tone and matter of these speeches amazed us. The News, in reporting Col. Mills' speech, says:

> The issue, as he views it, is a contest between an intrusive, intermeddling, dictatorial and intolerant priesthood and the masses of those who believe or are vitally interested in the fullest individual freedom for each citizen consistent with the like freedom for all other citizens.

Col. Mills was careful to state what priesthood he meant—the Protestant priesthood! He declared that ministers of the gospel were more dangerous to society and government than any other class of citizens. From the time Aaron made the golden calf and said: "These be thy gods, oh, Israel," from the time Judas sold his Master for thirty pieces of silver, down to the present day, preachers had duped and sold the people who trusted them. They had brought more woe, sorrow, loss and ruin to the human family than any other class of men.

As for prohibitionists, he denied their honesty, laughed at their professions of principle, and declared that the whole movement was an insidious, deep-laid and determined effort to destroy the Democratic party. At the top of his voice he exclaimed: "I wish to God I could alienate these prohibitionists!"

Judge Hancock started out in a more conservative way, but soon, caught in the whirlwind that Col. Mills had created, he broke away abruptly and said:

> If every fault has to be corrected by legislation, I do not know where the political body would stop. There certainly would be no pause at the pulpit. I respect the pulpit, and certainly feel no desire to reflect on it; but, when through their arts and cunning, and the ready means of access to trusting women, they have destroyed her and brought wreck and ruin to families, we will damn them!

This, strange to say, was the tone of nearly every speech. We have never heard any class of citizens so bitterly, so brutally abused. As the News says in its morning report, it was "severe, rasping, harsh, and perhaps cruel."

Now one word: Let us keep cool! These speeches will defeat their own end. They have already begun to recoil. Delegates, both Catholic and Protestant, were seen to tear the blue badges from their coats. "We did not come here," said they, "to go into a fight against God and religion." So it will be through all the land. Hence we repeat, keep cool. We have only space at this time to speak this hurried word of caution; look for full reports and full discussion next week.

TERRELL DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

This body concluded its session at Forney on last Saturday night. When we entered the conference room Friday morning, the report on the state of the church had just been made. One item of the report brought before the body the duty of family prayer. The discussion that followed will bear much fruit. The chairman, Rev. W. H. Hughes, exhorted all present who were living in neglect of this means of grace to pledge themselves to faithfully observe it hereafter. What followed was exceedingly touching. There were confessions of unfaithfulness made in tears and with broken voices; there were precious testimonies to the influence of the home altar in reclaiming and keeping the soul; and, better than all, there were earnest pledges on the part of many to erect family altars and be more faithful in future to those that have already been established. All this was work, good and thorough. A district conference that can number among its results a dozen home altars is a success. The mightiest revival possible is a revival of family religion.

Bro. Hughes can congratulate himself on the attendance. It was one of the largest conferences we have seen. There were two sessions each day and preaching at 11 and at 8. Capable committees considered the usual questions and made admirable reports. Sunday-schools, missions and church extension were ably and thoroughly discussed. The district parsonage movement was revived, and steps taken to secure a house at Terrell in the near future. Terrell contributes one-third of the purchase money; the rest can be easily raised by the other charges of this large and prosperous district. Dr. Bourland was present and found a cordial welcome. We trust he will find time to repeat in the ADVOCATE his presentation of a new feature of his work—the sale of University scholarships.

The report on the ADVOCATE was cheering. This district has doubled its list of subscribers in the past four months. The presiding elder has pressed the question at every quarterly meeting, the preachers have made an earnest canvass, the people have seconded these efforts, and the results are most gratifying. We shall publish the report next week, and trust it will form the keynote for the conferences yet to be held.

Among the visitors was Rev. J. K. Street, of Dallas, a preacher of the Universalist faith. He was introduced to the conference, and in the course of some remarks said: "I was for twenty-five years a Methodist preacher." As he took his seat, Bro. Hughes, the chairman, dryly remarked: "It is some comfort to know that at least for twenty-five years of your life you were on the right track." It may be well to say just here that the brother in question is troubling Zion no little by circulating among the people what claims to be a Masonic journal—Street's Monthly. There is some Masonic matter in this periodical, but the burden of its message is the same that was heard in Eden: "Thou shalt not surely die." Every subscriber receives also, by way of *lagniappe*, we suppose, a big bundle of Universalist tracts.

The preaching during conference was earnest and evangelical, with signs following. We learn that the Sunday night service was especially fruitful.

We met during this visit many who belong to the veteran corps in our ADVOCATE army—subscribers who have read the paper from its first issue. Blessings upon the old guard. The paper could not exist without them. We welcome every soldier that enlists, no matter how short his term; but upon the old guard we must lean, for they have stood by the flag through dark days, as well as bright ones.

Forney entertained the conference well. Bro. McWhirter did double duty—he was host and secretary, and was a success in both capacities. The town has local option, and is a center of prohibition influence. The friends of the movement have their armor on, and propose to be in the thick of the fight. They are hopeful, too—the whole atmosphere is full of it. May we all do our duty as well as they are doing theirs.

Sunday morning found us in Bro. Neely's church in Terrell. The brotherly welcome, the neat, homelike audience-room, the large and attentive congregation, and the delightful choir were things to be grateful for. The service was good. We were in the spirit on the Lord's day. Thanks to the pastor and Bro. Bass for many kind attentions.

The next session of this conference will be held at Duck Creek.

UNION SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Against denominational Sunday-schools there is nothing to be said. Baptist Sunday-schools, Presbyterian Sunday-schools, Methodist Sunday-schools, are good, but the Union Sunday-school is an ecclesiastical nuisance that ought to be abated. The better the Union Sunday-school is the worse it is, for dissension and disunion are only averted by latitudinarianism, which is worse than either. To teach truth successfully each church must teach through its own denominational forms and methods. To depart from this rule is to be at sea without a rudder. The Methodist Church loves its neighbors with a pure heart fervently, but it is the trustee and witness of certain truths and methods which it cannot afford to compromise. We can only endorse the school whose officers we control and whose literature we choose.

But we shall never be free from union schools until we are free from union churches. Here is the seat of the disease, and here the remedy should be applied. Bishop Kavanaugh advised the Kentucky Methodists to draw out from union houses and worship under a Methodist tree. That is advice difficult to follow in Texas. What we should do, however, is to draw out and worship in houses built with Methodist money. Our people, no doubt, pray fervently: "Thy kingdom come." If they will consecrate a little of their growing wealth to God, he will answer their prayers. A good house of worship in these days is worth three big revivals. We need all over this country a revival that shall begin in the pocket and end in a harvest of Methodist churches. When we have churches of our own it will not be difficult to have Sunday-schools of our own.

And when we get a church that is ours and a Sunday-school that is ours, let us complete the work by sending to Dr. Cunningham for the literature that is taught therein. Better do without lesson papers and helps than use the cheap and colorless stuff, whose only recommendation is that it is undenominational—and cheap!

THE ANTI-PROHIBITION ARGUMENT.

The following quotation from Thomas Jefferson, was paid for as an advertisement in the Galveston News by the anti-prohibitionists:

> In December 1818, when a bill was pending before Congress for the reduction of duty upon foreign wines he thus wrote to M. de Nueville:
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> "I rejoice as a moralist at the fine prospect of a reduction of the duties on wine by our National Legislature. It is an error to view a tax on that liquor as merely a tax on the rich. It is a prohibition of its use to the middling class of our citizens, and a condemnation of them to the poison of whisky, which is desolating their homes. No nation is druken where wine is cheap; and none sober where the dearness of wine substitutes ardent spirits as the common beverage. It is, in truth, the only antidote to the bane of whisky. Fix but the duty at the rate of other merchandise, and we can drink wine here as cheap as we do grog. And who will not prefer it? Its extended use will carry health and comfort to a much enlarged circle. Every one in easy circumstances (as the bulk of our citizens are) will prefer it to the poison to which they are driven by their government, and the treasury itself will find that a penny apiece from a dozen is more than a groat from a single one. This reformation, however, will require time. Our merchants know intimately nothing of the cheap and good wines to be had in Europe, and particularly in France, Italy and the Grecian Islands." Randall's Life of Thomas Jefferson, chapter XI, page 449.
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> On the 21st of March, 1819, he wrote Dr. Utely a long letter, telling what he ate and drank:
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> "Like my friend the doctor (Rush), I have lived temperately, eating little animal food, and that not as an aliment so much as a condiment for the vegetables which constitutes my principle diet. I double, however, the doctor's glass and a half of wine and even treble it with a friend, but halve its effects by drinking the weak wines only. The ardent wines I cannot drink, nor do I use ardent spirits in any form. Malt liquors and cider are my table drink, and my breakfast, like that also of my friend, is tea and coffee."

Let us analyze this: Mr. Jefferson rejoices "as a moralist"—why? Because of an act that does not condemn the "middling class to the poison of whisky which is desolating their homes." "Every one in easy circumstances will prefer it (wine) to the poison to which they are driven by their government," (whisky.) Now, if we are to compare the relative benefits of wine and whisky, every prohibitionist in Texas will agree with Mr. Jefferson. It must be remembered that Mr. Jefferson was not discussing prohibition—but protective tariff. If he had been asked, for instance, whether it was Democratic to pass a law prohibiting utterly traffic in a "poison" which was "desolating the homes" of the "middling classes," he would have said, "yes, even though to accomplish its purpose, I may have to surrender the weak wines I use at my table." Yes, we think Mr. Jefferson would have put the Democratic brand on any measure which would have saved the people from being poisoned. On the whole, this quotation of the anti-prohibitionists from Mr. Jefferson is not a bad prohibition deliverance. Considering the times in which he lived, and the relatively small progress toward the destruction of the nation then made by the whisky traffic, we think Mr. Jefferson had a very clear and forcible view of the whisky question. Does any one doubt that if Mr. Jefferson could view the present "desolation of homes" with that presented to his vision when he thought of the whisky poison, he would be in the very forefront of any movement to prohibit it by law?

THE LIQOUR TRADE KILLED.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has this to say of prohibition in Kansas: The new law passed by the late Kansas Legislature, which is intended as a backbone to the present prohibitory law, is playing havoc with the liquor trade in Kansas. The Kansas trade is virtually killed. The law makes it necessary for a man desiring to open a drugstore to have twenty-five women signers to the petition, and any person who buys liquor must go before a notary public and make an affidavit as to what use he will make of it and that it is not intended to be drank as a beverage.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

In reply to a letter from the editor of the Dallas Herald, Bishop Galloway writes:

"Yours of the 14th inst. forwarded from Brookhaven, Miss., to this place, has just been received. I make haste to reply and correct a false impression. It is surprising that any one should imagine from any publication, or public or private utterance of mine, I did not subscribe most heartily to the doctrines of statutory and constitutional prohibition. In the opening sentence of the "Declaration of Principles" adopted by the Prohibitionists of Mississippi, (which paper was written by my own hand), these words occur:

> We, the friends of the legal and constitutional suppression of the liquor traffic in the State of Mississippi, in State Convention assembled, etc.

In the article published in the Dallas News I am represented as favoring local option, but opposing prohibition. A circular letter of mine to the friends of prohibition in Mississippi is referred to, in which I am quoted as saying: "Local option has proven a success, whereas teetootal states have seen the law more or less a failure." I enclose you a copy of that address and no such language appears therein. On my return to Mississippi a copy of a little volume I have written, entitled "Hand Book of Prohibition," will be mailed you. It gives my views on this great subject at some length.

I am much interested in the contest now being waged in your State, and do most devoutly pray that the amendment may be carried triumphantly. If other duties allow, I may spend a few weeks in your State during the summer. Let every friend of freedom use his well-directed energies in this hour of splendid opportunity."

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Bishop Galloway suggests a week of prayer and self-denial in behalf of our missions. He says: "My thought is this: Let the Board of Missions adopt it in annual session, designate a week, and have the officers of the Board or other persons appointed to issue a ringing address to the Connection, endorsed by the bishops.

I believe there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Methodist families that would consecrate a lenten week to this great cause—would give their morning beefstaks to save the souls of the heathen. Other luxuries would be denied, and the amount saved devoted to this specific object.' Smokers and tobacco-chewers would use fewer cigars and plugs, and turn the amount thus realized from curtailing the daily supply to the missionary treasury. I would have every nickel stand for some real self-denial. There is inspiration in the thought—a week of self-denial to meet an emergency in the Master's kingdom. And who can calculate the reflex blessing upon each heart? I may be over-sanguine, but the conviction takes hold upon me that if cordially endorsed, unanimously adopted, and enthusiastically urged by the preachers and press, the 'debt' will be a precious memory before the next round of annual conferences." We trust the Board will accept the plan. It will succeed.

BREAD CAST ON THE WATERS.

There lies on our table the following touching note:

> DEAR BRO.: I notice in this week's ADVOCATE reference to a "superanuate" who is in need. No doubt there are many more of the "old veterans" in the same condition. God bless them and help them. "Let me add a little also." Enclosed find $1.00 from a
>
> POOR MAN.
>
> HOUSTON, TEXAS.

It is better to have a tender heart than great riches. This gift is not a little one as the Lord measures it. Oh, how he reversed all our calculations! There were many rich men in Jerusalem, and they gave large gifts. Their names stood high up in the contribution list as kept on earth. But one day the Lord let them see the list as it is kept in Heaven, and a poor widow stood above all.

We had just finished that sentence when our good friend, Dr. Howell, knocked at the door, came in, and introduced Mr. A. W. Clark. He quickly stated his business. Said he: "The Sunday-school of First Church has instructed me, as treasurer, to pay you ten dollars for the needy superanuate referred to in the ADVOCATE last week." So the little purse grows. The Lord's blessing rest upon the Sunday-school which has done this good thing. This, too, is bread cast upon the waters. It will return after many days.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

I WISH to God I could alienate these prohibitionists!—*R. Q. Mills.*

IT would be pleasant for the editor to answer all the calls for work that are coming in, but this is impossible. He has engagements enough to keep him busy until the second Sunday in July, and can make no more until after that time.

IN the proceedings of the Board of Church Extension, we find this resolution, signed: M. H. Neely, H. N. McTyeire: "Resolved, That hereafter churches making application for aid to this board must be represented in writing or through the members of the board, as the sessions of the board to make appropriations will in future be executive." This action is wise and timely.

THE enemy we have got to fight is an intrusive, intermeddling, dictatorial, intolerant, Protestant priesthood!—*R. Q. Mills.*

PUCK has a cartoon representing the Pope on his throne, in the act of blessing a boycotter and a striker, while Carninals Manning and Gibbons are enfolding the objects of the Papal benediction in the skirts of the Papal robes. The cartoon is entitled "A Business Alliance," and Pope Leo XIII is represented as saying, "Bless you, my children—I think we can work together nobly in America."

A GOOD many of the anti-prohibitionists are not so much in favor of the "saloon in politics," as "politics in the saloon."

A GLORIOUS revival has been in progress for some weeks in St. John's Church, Galveston. There have been quite a number of conversions and forty have joined the church to date. The pastor, Rev. J. D. Scott, now proposes begining a revival of another sort; the church building is to be repaired within and without.

ALIENATE them!—*R. Q. Mills.*

STRONG movements toward unity are being made by the Japanese Christians. The mission churches of all the Presbyterian bodies having missions in Japan have united into one "Union Church" and the Japanese Congregationalists are moving toward a union with this body. The three Episcopal missions in Japan have also adopted propositions looking toward uniting all their converts into one church.

THE time will come when they will come into your house looking for "blind tigers" and steal your wife's breastpin!—*R. Q. Mills.*

ROBERT S. MENAMIN, well known to printers and newspaper publishers throughout the United States and Canada, died on the evening of April 20, at his residence, 3811 Spruce street, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, after a short illness. The ADVOCATE chronicles the death of Mr. Menamin as that of an old friend, having had business relations with him since 1866. He was a true man in every relation of life. We extend to the friends and relatives of the deceased our sincere condolence.

EEVRY paper in Kaufman county, and every lawyer except two, are for prohibition.

BISHOP WILSON will be in his place on the meeting of the Bishops in Nashville this week.

THE Nashville Advocate says: We regret that our venerable Book Agent, Dr. J. B. McFerrin, is again prostrated with sickness, and in a critical condition. In addition to a biliary disorder, he has serious pulmonary trouble. On leaving his bedside a little while ago, he said to us: "I am ready to go or stay."

ONE-THIRD of the whole pagan world is now actually under the sway of Protestant rulers. It is a fact of immense import that in lands inhabited by at least 300,000,000 of pagans, among whom Carey could not have set his foot, the Christian missionary may now enter, freely travel, and everywhere proclaim the gospel of Christ, and that he may do this under the sure protection of laws dictated and administered by Protestant powers; while among the other 400,000,000 utterly and hopelessly inaccessible in Carey's day, he enters unchallenged, and pursues his work sheltered by valid treaties whose permanence and extension are made surer with every passing year.

POOR old Reagan! The preachers have made him get down on his knees and recant his anti-prohibition speeches.—*R. Q. Mills.*

"THREE arts for the minister to learn—expression, compression, impression." So speaks the Christian Register. The New York Observer would add "suppression."

THE negro who draws the race line is as culpable as his white fellow-sinner.—*Northwestern Advocate.*

We have been looking for this. The crusade against caste is not for the negro's benefit; it is a campaign measure. The negro must make the issue and keep up the agitation, whether he wants to or not. Why? Because it is necessary to the success of Northern Methodism in the South.

JUDGE ROBERT S. WEST, of Dallas, addressed a good audience this week in Y. M. C. A. hall, on the issue before the people. It was a plain, earnest, forcible speech, well received, and will do good.

THE Wesleyan Methodist Sunday-schools pay rent for the use of the schoolrooms and vestries. Says the London Methodist Times: "The caretaking, the gas, the coal, and other items, are justly charged to the Sunday-school, when it can afford to bear them. Methodist Sunday-schools deem it no hardship, but a great privilege to assist in the work of God, instead of being a perpetual burden on the other departments of the church."

MR. GIBBS introduced a colored brother. In addressing the convention he said: "I wants better whisky, cheaper whisky, and more of it—dat's what I wants!" The laughter and applause was long and loud, led by Col. Mills.

THE holy father has decided not to come to this country in 1887.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

"This country" will not be likely to wear sackcloth and ashes on that account.

IT is stated that Bishop Hargrove contemplates making his future home on Lookout Mountain, overlooking the city of Chattanooga.

DR. H. B. CARROLL, of Waco, addressed a large audience at the opera house in this city last Saturday night. The address was a grand defense of the prohibition crusade, and a bursting bomb in the enemy's camp.

THIS country owes everything to the Catholic Church, and its final success must depend upon the support and influence of that church in which alone is found the essence of truth, morality and justice.—*The New Record.*

And so the Pharisee is among us still, with his: "Lord I thank the that I am not as other men."

THE New York Advocate is authority for following: A drunkard once said: "When I made up my mind that the prohibitory law was going to be enforced in this city my desire for alcohol seemed to pass away, but in two or three months, when the authorities relaxed their vigilance, I found it returning again almost irresistibly."

A law which is openly and constantly disobeyed is a dangerous thing.—*New York Star.*

Not the correct rendering. Officials who permit any law to be openly and constantly violated are dangerous "things," would be more thoroughly republican.

THE New York Sun: It will gratify those who have followed the fortunes of Bishop Taylor's missionary enterprises to learn that his advance guard has reached the goal in the depths of Africa toward which he had so long been struggling. Before his pioneer band of missionaries left this country, the Bishop declared his ambition to plant his stations among the remarkable tribes that Wissman had described. Toward this region along the Upper Kassai and its tributaries his chain of stations from the sea has been steadily lengthening. Next week his new steel steamer will start from England for the Congo to take the newly-discovered water route to the populous street villages of which Wissmann and Kund have informed us. Meanwhile Dr. Harrison, one of the party that Bishop Taylor led up the Congo in July last, has reached Luluaburg, the new station of the Congo State. He is one of the two physicans who have followed the Bishop to Africa, and he is now established among natives who fully justify Wissmann's enthusiastic description. The Balubas are certainly among the most remarkable savages in the world. Sir Francis de Winton, late Administrator-General of the Congo State, says that about fifteen years ago these people underwent a religious and social revolution. Fetichism entirely disappeared. Drunkenness and theft were made crimes punishable with death. All the palm trees in the country were cut down to prevent the making of palm wine. De Winton, who visited them, says they are a kind, gentle, and happy people, and they heartily welcome the white men who are settling among them. Such people as these are well worthy of the heroic efforts Bishop Taylor has been making to reach and benefit them.

TEXAS PERSONALS.

—The postoffice address of Rev. F. T. Mitchell, is Waco, Texas.

—A note from Rev. Horace Bishop, Waco, says: "The presiding elder has appointed Rev. C. K. Millican, junior preacher in the Waco station, and he is here and actively engaged in his work."

—Among the visitors at the ADVOCATE office this week were Rev. C. H. Barker, of Midlothian; Rev. J. W. Chalk, of Wills Point; Rev. John R. Allen, of McKinney, Rev. F. T. Mitchell, of Waco; Rev. B. R. Goodwin, of Wills Point; Rev. E. E. Gallagher, Rev. Saml. Weaver, of Lancaster; A. J. Dennis, Farmers Branch;

Col. G. A. Alford, city; A. M. Dechman, Waxahachie; Rev. W. P. Wilson, Fort Worth; Rev. Sam'l Armstrong, of Dallas; Judge I. N. Oains, of Sherman; Rev. H. A. Bourland, of Georgetown; Rev. A. C. Benson, of Merit; Rev. W. F. Clark, of Embree; Rev. W. H. Moss and son, Rock Hill.

—Nashville Advocate: Rev. W. W. Pinson, late of Tennessee, but now of Texas, seems to be doing the same sort of good work in the latter State that he did in the former. Tennessee and Texas! mother and child. But the child is the bigger, and has just begun to grow.

—Nashville Advocate: A note from the Rev. Jno. H. McLean, dated Memphis, April 22, says: "We of the third section of the Hymn-book Committee are in session here, and progressing satisfactorily with our work. We will be up on Tuesday, and ready to meet the committee on Wednesday April 27."

LETTER FROM DR. HEIDT.

We are in the gloom of a deep sorrow. Two of our most exemplary and promising students have died within a week; one, Edward W. Clark, of Italy, Texas, on the night of the 24th ult.; the other, Henry Menasco, of Pilot Point, Texas, April 30. They were attacked with typhoid fever about the same time, and for several days neither seemed to be seriously ill. Boarding within two doors of each other, they were interested in daily inquiries concerning their cases, until Mr. Clark was seized with congestion of the heart, from which he suddenly died. Both his parents were with him. There was no time for parting words. We find comfort in the statement of his father that he was a Christian from childhood. He was with us only a few months, but long enough to exhibit a manly character, a fine spirit, and devotion to duty. At the time of his death he was eighteen years of age.

Mr. Menasco lingered until last night at 8 o'clock, when in the presence of his father and several friends, he calmly "fell on sleep." His mother reached his bedside two hours after his death. He was conscious to the last moment, and expressed abiding trust in Jesus Christ as his Savior. A reserved, thoughtful, faithful student, his college life was blameless. He entered in September, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of faculty and students. A purer, nobler boy than Henry Menasco has never been among us. He died at nineteen years of age. The bodies of both were taken to their respective homes for interment, an escort of students accompanying them part of the way.

In addition to these sorrowful passages in our recent experiences, we have mingled our tears with those of Bro. Thomas S. Snyder and family over the grave of their little "Myrtle." A frail, delicate child, there was little hope of her reaching mature life, and her early death darkens the light in the home she made happy, and saddens many hearts.

This unusual series of afflictions coming so near together has doubtless excited the fears of our patrons and friends in regard to the health of our community. I beg to assure them that there is no ground for apprehension. I have carefully investigated the matter, inquiring of the physicians and citizens, and can say with authority that the health of Georgetown is remarkably good. There is not a case of typhoid fever in any of our families. No sickness of a serious character prevails among us. Our water facilities have been greatly improved by adding a fine bold spring to our supply, which affords an abundant flow of clear, pure, cool water, as good as can be found in Texas. The sickness and death of these students have deeply affected the entire community, and we trust God will make the occasion a blessing to us all.

JNO. W. HEIDT.

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

NOTES FROM THE WEST.

The first session of the next San Marcos District Conference will be held at Gonzales at 3 p. m. Thursday before the third Sunday in May, instead of Friday, at 9 a. m.

A missionary mass meeting will be held at same district conference Friday night—collection—and addressed by H. S. Thrall and W. H. H. Biggs.

"Children's Day" for Gonzales will be observed Sunday of district conference at 3 p. m. Songs, speeches, collection.

This writer has received two thousand temperance "booms," statistics, arguments, facts, incidents, songs, for gratuitous distribution. Let temperance workers send for them.

Providence permitting, I expect to speak on temperance once a week in various parts of the district from now until the election in August.

A new church has been built at Center Point, Guadalupe county, to take the place of the one blown down last year.

The new church at Kyle is about completed. It is the prettiest small church in the San Marcos district. Joyce is happy over it, even if his meal barrel is empty. It is hoped the bishop may be able to dedicate it ere many weeks.

The drouth prevails to an alarming extent all over the San Marcos district and adjacent country. Thousands of people are now approaching a state of destitution. Meetings to pray for rain are being held in many places.

The quarterly meeting just over at Science Hall, Kyle circuit, was blessed with revival influences. Many penitents at the altar, and the services continued nightly the present week.

Seguin has been visited by a gracious and deep revival, principally under the preaching of Rev. W. B. Godbey and his workers, Stamper and Isom, of Kentucky. Prayer-meeting and an evident quickening preceded the coming of these brethren. The church was organized for work. A forward movement commenced immediately. The doctrine of sanctification was specially stressed and illustrated by the preacher. Godbey's eccentricities were forgotten in the wonderful power of the fiery truth he preached. The word ran and was glorified. The altar for several days was thronged with seekers after a deeper work of the spirit. Penitents poured up with the moving and working church. The whole Sunday-school was blessed, and all the church members without religion were converted. Then the work commenced widening. Hardened sinners bowed and were blessed. No run of the number of conversions was ever kept, but the number was large in comparison with the results of other meetings in Seguin. The attendance of the people was large from the beginning to the close of the meeting, lasting two weeks. The secret of Godbey's success is his earnestness, plainness, the power of the Holy Ghost, and an organized aggressive church. The whole church, old and young, spoke and worked for Christ. The work was powerful, and we believe permanent. Simple songs were sung. The organ got religion and poured forth the praises of God. The church here now is alive and in a spiritual condition in advance of any meeting it has experienced in twenty years. Godbey is harsh, cutting, searching, fearful in denunciation of sin, makes prominent the mourners' bench, and his methods are remarkably successful.

Closing in Seguin these workers for the Lord went to Luling, where everything was in readiness for the work. We spent three days with them there, and the whole church was in a flame when we left, and souls being converted every day. Praise-meetings, prayer-meetings, song service, and stirring up of the church generally on the subject of sanctification, were characteristics of the meeting. From Luling Godbey passed on to Bastrop.

H. G. HORTON.

SEGUIN, TEXAS.

HOUSTON PREACHERS' MEETING.

Wednesday, April 20, the meeting convened at Shearn Chapel with Bro. Follin in the chair. There were present Bros. Green, Timmons, Follin and Hendry.

Bro. Timmons reported three members received into the church and five children baptized since the last meeting. Easter services were interesting and well attended. Sunday-school large and growing steadily. The finances of the school are most promising. Last Sabbath the collection amounted to $11. The weekly collection in the Sunday-school does not fall much short of this sum.

Last Sunday Bro. Timmons began a series of revival services. The attendance is not yet large, though there is considerable interest manifested, and the pastor's heart is encouraged to protract the meeting.

Bro. Green reported his regular services well attended and spiritual interest good. His young men's prayer-meeting is held each Friday evening and is doing great good. Since our last meeting he has received two members by ritual and two have been restored by the Church Conference. Bro. Green is still going on with the work on his new church, and it will now soon be ready for occupation. Last week the good ladies by earnest effort succeeded in raising $135, which is to be expended in furnishing the church. Also, Bro. Green recently succeeded in collecting $100, which is to be spent for the same purpose. Last month his people overpaid his monthly salary. Four children baptized since the last meeting.

Bro. Follin said that since he was with us last, he has filled appointments at Wharton, Richmond, San Felipe, and Matagorda. The quarterly conference on the Wharton charge was held in the town of the same name. Bro. McMahan was at his post. The pastor had already collected and furnished one-fourth each of the assessments for foreign and domestic missions. On the occasion of the quarterly meeting Bro. McMahan's new church was dedicated. It has a seating capacity of 150, and when completed, which will not be long, it will be a nice, comfortable church.

On Wednesday, the 6th instant, Bro. Follin was at Richmond with Bro. Wooten. The whole official board of the charge was in attendance on the quarterly conference. There are two prosperous Sunday-schools on the work. Bro. Wooten's congregations have increased 150 per cent. Attendance on prayer-meetings is large.

The following Saturday Bro. Follin held his quarterly conference at Patterson, on Bro. Evans' charge. The pastor was on hand with a good report. Finances well up. Bro. Evans reported $22 50 collected for foreign missions. On Sunday the congregation was asked for $20 more to foreign missions, and the sum of $26 was collected. The new brick church at Sealy is nearing completion. Since the first quarterly meeting in January last $840 have been expended on the new building. The congregation is already occupying it, and in a few more weeks it will be finished and furnished.

Last Sunday, the 17th inst., the quarterly conference for the Matagorda charge, was held. Bro. Collins, preacher in charge, is making good progress in lines of his work. He reported raised for foreign missions $25, and for domestic, $10. A collection for church extension was lifted on Sunday, and the full assessment was realized.

Bro. Hendry said that he had received one member by letter since the last meeting. Six children have been baptized. Some progress on the several lines of work. Sunday-school is steadily growing.

During the last ten days he has been conducting a revival meeting just outside of the city at a school house known as "Little White Oak." To date fifteen persons have been received into the church, and fourteen more are candidates for membership. He has been assisted by Bro. Green. The meeting continues to grow in interest, and the entire settlement is powerfully moved by the Holy Spirit. A large number have been converted. The brethren expect to organize a church in the neighborhood.

J. L. HENDRY, Sec.

A NEW CHURCH AT WHARTON.

The first Sunday in April found us at Wharton amid scenes where the foundation of Methodism was laid by the veterans who labored forty years ago, and where such names as H. S. Thrall, Jesse Hord, and their contemporaries are still remembered. Yet it remained for our young brother, John McMahan, son of the sainted T. H. McMahan, so well known in connection with the history of Methodism in Galveston, to erect the first Methodist Church ever built in the town. The dedication of this house formed an important part of our second quarterly meeting occasion. The building has been planned and erected within a few months, and so quietly has the work been accomplished, that, while we cannot say it has been done without the sound of "either hammer or ax," yet it has scarcely been known beyond the sound of these busy tools that such an enterprise was on hand. It is a neat frame building, in Gothic style, eligibly located, with seating capacity of 150.

A donation from the extension fund gave the inspiration to what had seemed beyond their reach. Another argument in favor of church extension. This little band deserves great credit for their devotion and self-sacrifice, and he, who never allows such to pass unnoticed, is already sending a return. By the way, how much better if our city congregations, instead of building costly structures, which tend to foster pride and drive away from us the poor, would aid our people in the smaller towns and rural districts in erecting neat and comfortable churches.

Our quarterly meeting services were continued till Tuesday evening, and resulted in the organization of a Methodist Sunday-school of thirty eight members, eleven additions to the church; one adult and one infant baptized, and the erection of several family altars.

I found McMahan in favor with his people, and full of hope and courage.

F.

MISSIONS IN THE TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Article xii of the constitution of the board of missions, page 185 of the Discipline, reads as follows:

"Each annual conference shall organize a board of missions, which shall appoint its own officers and regulate its own affairs and have absolute control of the missions it may establish with the consent of the president of the conference within its own bounds, and of the funds raised for their support."

In accordance with this law, the Texas conference organized its board of missions at Brenham, which appointed its officers, president, secretary and treasurer, who, by resolution of the conference, were constituted an executive committee.

This committee met in Austin in January and made its plans for carrying out the will of the conference, which was published in pamphlet form, and sent out as information on the subject of missions. The secretary was instructed to draw drafts quarterly for the payment of the preachers working under the board of missions, which he accordingly did, ordering the treasurers to pay fifteen per cent of the appropriation made by the board to each mission. The drafts were paid: again in April drafts were drawn for twenty-five per cent. a full quarter, and sent to the preachers. The money is in the treasury, and these drafts are being paid as they come in. The intention of the board is to keep the paper of the board as good as that of any money institution in the State, and to save the credit of the work of missions and of the men who work on them by paying them promptly.

To carry out this plan, the board must have the hearty co-operation of all the preachers and officers of the church.

1. We want the collections taken as directed in our plan in stations once a month and on circuits once a quarter.

2. When these collections are taken we want the money forwarded at once to the treasurer that we may know what we have to depend upon and how to draw our drafts.

For the most part these wants of the board have been met by a hearty response on the part of the preachers of the conference. The money has been coming in all the time, and so far we have been able to meet promptly the demands of the work upon us.

However, from many charges no report and no money has reached the treasury, notwithstanding four months have passed away. It may be that the collections have been taken. If so, then why were not the proceeds forwarded to the treasurer; and if the collections were not taken, then why not? We resolved at Brenham to take the collections before the 6th of March, if I remember correctly.

It is a significant fact that many of the charges that are paid up to date are among the poorest in the conference, and some that have done nothing are among the best we have, so it can't be urged that the collections could not be taken. Brethren, let each one of us take this matter home to his conscience, and never stop till we have done our full duty to the Lord and the church in the matter of missions. I am glad to be able to say that the missions are prospering. The preachers serving missions now make quarterly reports to the secretary, and these reports are most gratifying, and when we take into cosideration the hard fields our brethren are working we feel inclined to give them our warmest sympathy, and say praise the Lord for such self-sacrificing men, and for the fruits of such sacrifice. There are nine men working on missions in our conference. These have received, up to April 1, 1887, the sum of $214, about $24 apiece, or $6 a month. (These are mostly men of families.) This is why the appeal is so strong. In these missions are reported twenty-three conversions and forty-nine additions to our church. On these missions $76 67 has been raised for misions. These figures show that we have good men on our missions, and that they are at work. They also show the necessity of prompt and full payment of their claims. Let every preacher consider himself a committee of one to raise and forward his missionary assessment at once in order that we may feed our brethren while they toil for Jesus in these hard fields.

The foreign missionary assessment must be raised in full, for so we agreed at conference, making the assessment the least to raise. This money as fast as collected ought to be sent direct to W. W. Pinson, treasurer, at Austin, who will receipt for it when the money comes into his hands. Some of the preachers remit direct to the treasurer at Nashville, thereby rendering it very difficult for the two treasurers to keep their accounts, and leaving the officers of the conference board in ignorance of the condition of affairs that they were appointed to look after.

Now, brethren, may we not have your sympathy and help in advancing the interest of our great cause, and will you not all hereafter recognize the very delicate place filled by your brethren, who, as your agents, are determined by God's help to make the Texas Conference a model in the cause of missions. If you will, then press your collections until you have the last dime of your assessments paid up and the treasurer's receipt for it.

On the Austin district we take missionary collections at 11 o'clock on Sunday at the quarterly meetings, and as a result we have paid $407.40 of the $1,275.00 assessed against the district. We expect to raise this money quarterly; first, to educate or people on the subject, and second, to get the money.

C. C. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y B. M.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, weak stomach, night sweats, and the early stages of Consumption, "Golden Medical Discovery" is specific. By druggists.

A CYCLONE.

Friday last, at about 9 o'clock a. m., this place was visited by a cyclone. The whirl seemed to form in the southwestern suburbs of town, was about 150 yards wide, and swept forward in a northeastern course. It was not quite one minute in passing over, during which time for a few seconds it was dark as rayless night. Every awning in front of the northeast brick block was swept away; the roofing scattered promiscuously. Some of it now hangs on a tree thirty feet from the ground. Two iron columns were lifted above and shot down through the roofs of buildings. Trees were uprooted, twisted off. One seed house, 120x12, and a number of outhouses were blown down. Several dwellings were moved on their foundations, and two entirely off the foundation. Our church was moved about one inch, and at the north end inside the ceiling was forced an inch out of place. Some think it damaged $250. I do not hardly think so, as the walls are as true now as when first erected. I notice the Houston Post states the damage at $50 000. I have coversed with those here most capable to estimate the damage done, and the nearest amount named is $2 000. The only living creature hurt was a pig upon which a tree fell. Parties near by say the portion of town swept by the storm during its passage presented the appearance of being enveloped in coal smoke, and the noise made sounded like that of a heavily-loaded freight train in a tunnel. Our yard was filled with debris; the parsonage being in the midst of the storm, but, thanks to a merciful Father, not a shingle was moved.

D. F. FULLER.

BLOSSOM PRAIRIE, TEXAS.

PROHIBITION.

Montgomery County.

Montgomery, April 25: This county is organized for prohibition. Some of the oldest citizens, and sons of veteran sires, are taking the lead. White and colored are in the ranks. Clubs are being formed and steps taken for the thorough canvass of the county. It is reported that one of our attorneys has consented to earn "the wages of righteousness" by taking the stump for Anheuser-Busch Co. I hope, for his sake, that it is not so.

W.

Lee County.

Tanglewood, April 25: We are trying to boom prohibition in this county. We organized a club at Cold Springs (Baptist) Church, with some fifty members, on last Friday, the 22d. There were several very good speeches made, and enthusiasm ran high. Strong arguments were used and strong language avoided. We organized on the one principle of prohibition, so that the worst drunkard could join us, if in favor of prohibition, and would work and vote for it. We have appointed to-night to organize a club at Parks Prairie (Methodist) Church. Most of the members of the church are zealous in the cause. We expect to have a strong club here. We are fortunate in having Dr. A. B. Davis for a leader in this county. The doctor is a staunch member of the Methodist Church, and was a boyhood acquaintance of Bishop Marvin. He is very cautious not to give offense to any one, yet is firm and positive in what he says and does. He is one of the best speakers on the subject I have heard. We were annoyed at Cold Springs by anti-prohibitionists trying to force a speech on us, which was not the first of the kind I have witnessed. Mr. Editor, is it not an evidence of the weakness of any cause that its advocates desire to take advantage of a company gathered together by the other side to speak for their cause.

GEO. B. KILLOUGH.

Houston County.

Crockett, April 24: Houston county is organizing for the fight for prohibition. Good men and true are in the lead in the campaign. Some of the leading men among the colored population are at work on the side of humanity. We think there will be a large majority for prohibition in old Houston county.

LACY BOONE.

Bastrop County.

Please publish the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The legislature of the State of Texas saw fit in its wisdom to submit to a vote of the legal voters of the State, on the 4th day of August, 1887, the question of an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas, so as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State: and,

Whereas, We believe the whisky traffic to be one of the most powerful agents known in foisting on the good people of the country all manner of crime and immorality; and,

Whereas, The whisky men, not only in our State, but largely in other States, are using all the means and appliances in their power to defeat the purpose of prohibition; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Jeddo Farmers' Alliance, of Bastrop county, Texas, that we, as an organization of law-abiding men and women, will use all the lawful and moral means in our power to carry the election in August next for the proposed amendment to the Constitution; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to TEXAS ADVOCATE and Dallas Mercury for publication.

Done at Jeddo, Texas, April 23, 1887.

M. HARRELL, President.

W. W. FINCH, Secretary.

JEDDO ALLIANCE.

McLennan County.

McGregor, April 27: Hon. T. A. Blair, City Attorney of Waco, was with us last night, according to his appointment, to deliver an address to our people on prohibition. His partner in law, Mr. S. L. Samuels, came at the call of "the antis," "to tear him to pieces." Let me assure you that the "tearing" was reversed.

Hon. T. B. Cox, of Waco, opened the meeting with an interesting address of thirty minutes in favor of prohibition. The champion of the anti-prohibitionists of this county then arose and stated that he had come to our town with the understanding that he was to reply to Capt. Blair's speech. The prohibitionists kindly tendered him forty-five minutes time to follow Mr. Cox, but he seemed to be very much disconcerted that he was not permitted to "bring up the rear." The decision of many was that it was fortunate for him that he had his "say" before the logical and overwhelming speech of Mr. Blair was delivered. Several of the "true blues" left the hall as soon as Mr. Blair arose, which was striking proof that there are many men who have fully determined to hear only one side of this question. It is evident that it was one of these true-blues, or a dupe of that party, who gave the alarm of fire near the close of Mr. Blair's speech, which caused much excitement, but, fortunately, it was only momentary.

Those of the enemies of the cause of prohibition who listened to the arguments produced in favor of that measure, were surely favorably impressed. This morning one of our most esteemed citizens was accosted on the street by an "anti" and taunted with the remark: "Prohibitionists will lecture against whisky and then retire from the stand and drink it. Your prohibition speakers of last night, when they went to the hotel, sent to the saloon for two or three pitchers of beer and drank it." As soon as this charge was made by the "antis," our friend hunted up Mr. Blair, who came immediately face to face with those who alleged the charge, and denounced the whole as being an infamous lie, proving by the proprietor of said hotel that he (the proprietor) went to the saloon and got a pitcher of beer, five glasses, at the instance of the anti-prohibition champion, and that said champion tried to induce the prohibition speakers to "take a glass" with him, which they obstinately refused to do. The devil surely overshot the mark in this instance. It is clear to be seen that a decided victory has been gained by all this in favor of morality and temperance. We would be truly glad if all our prohibition speakers would do as those did on last night, "practice what they preach," and "touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing."

F. C. STEPHENSON.

CHURCH EXTENSION ASSESSMENTS.

The following are the assessments for conference year 1887-88:

1.	Alabama Conference	$4 000
2.	Arkansas Conference	1,900
3.	Baltimore Conference	3,600
4	Central Mexican Conference	150
5.	Columbia Conference	250
6.	Denver Conference	350
7.	East Texas Conference	1,325
8.	Florida Conference	900
9.	German Mission Conference	500
10.	Holston Conference	3,100
11.	Illinois Conference	2?0
12.	Indian Mission Conference	375
13.	Kentucky Conference	2,450
14.	Little Rock Conference	1,950
15.	Los Angeles Conference	400
16.	Louisiana Conference	2,100
17.	Louisville Conference	3,650
18.	Memphis Conference	3,275
19.	Mexican Border Conference	250
20.	Mississippi Conference	2,400
21.	Missouri Conference	3,125
22.	Montana Conference	100
23.	North Alabama Conference	3,500
24.	North Carolina Conference	5,225
25.	North Georgia Conference	5,800
26.	North Mississippi Conference	2,650
27.	North Texas Conference	2 200
28.	Northwest Texas Conference	2,500
29.	Pacific Conference	1,000
30.	South Carolina Conference	3,750
31	South Georgia Conference	3,750
32.	Southwest Missouri Conference	1,950
33.	St Louis Conference	1,575
34.	Tennessee Conference	5,450
35.	Texas Conference	1,350
36.	Virginia Conference	5,000
37.	Western Virginia Conference	900
38.	Western Conference	375
39.	West Texas Conference	850
40.	White River Conference	775
	Total	$85,500

CHURCH NOTICES.

Camp-meetings for Waxahachie Circuit, Oak Branch, commencing Friday night, July 8, continuing to the 18th. Also at Sardis, commencing Friday night, Aug. 5, continuing to the 15th. All preachers are invited.

B. M. STEPHENS.

Corpus Christi District Conference.

Members and delegates to the above conference, to convene in Beeville on Thursday, the 19th of May next, who intend to bring their wives or daughters with them, and visitors who wish to be provided for, will please notify me by postal card at once, so that ample accommodations may be provided. Please do not neglect this.

JAS. P. ROGERS.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

San Marcos District Conference.

Will the members of the San Marcos District Conference who expect to bring ladies to the next session of the conference, to be held at Gonzales, May 12-15, please give me notice?

A. C. BIGGS, P. C.

GONZALES, TEXAS.

Bonham District Conference.

To the preachers of Bonham District, North Texas Conference:

Dear Brethren—Please advise me at once as to the number and names of delegates and visitors to our district conference, embracing fifth Sunday in May, and oblige our committee on entertainment.

J. A. STAFFORD.

BONHAM, TEXAS.

Brownwood District Conference.

To the preachers of Brownwood District:

Brethren—Please send me the names of delegates to the District Conference, to be held in Hamilton, June 9. Those who intend to bring their wives please inform me. I want the name of every local preacher in the district. Others who intend to be at the conference let me know.

WM. J. LEMONS, P. C.

HAMILTON, TEXAS.

Northwest Texas Conference.

To the Board of Missions—Dear Brethren:

My attention has been called to an error in my notice of meeting of the board. We agreed to meet on the third Wednesday. I misread the Minutes—third Sunday. Of course I will not presume to change the order of the board. The meeting will be in Waco, not Lorena, and on the third Wednesday, not third Sunday, as advertised.

HORACE BISHOP, Pres.

WACO, TEXAS.

El Paso District Conference

Will convene in James Canon, Lincoln county, N. M., on Thursday evening before the fifth Sunday in May, at 3 o'clock. The nearest railroad depot is Los Cruces, Dona Ana county, 120 miles distant. Conveyance will be furnished all persons who attend the conference to and from depot. Connection with north bound train on A., T. & S. F. Monday, after fourth Sunday.

J. D. S.

ROSWELL, N. M.

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. A good reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore peace and bodily health for many years. Try this peculiar medicine.

Peach trees starving for something withheld are often thought to be hopelessly diseased with the yellows, when they may, by judicious feeding and stimulating, be recuperated and brought into bearing again.

The headquarters in North Texas for Iron Pipe, Sewer Pipe, Well Casing, and Steam Fittings, is at Hetherington & Nason's, 407 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

When corn is ground for feed it should be mixed with coarse fodder, so as to prevent its adhering in a mass in the stomach, and to insure its remastication and insalivation.

Salt in the whitewash will make it stick better.

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Does not get well of itself; it requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Mrs. Bosworth, of Amherst, N. H., after trying many "sure cures" without benefit, found that

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hit the nail on the head and restored her to health. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, &c., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged be of good cheer and try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds, it will cure you if you give it a fair chance. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price $1.00.

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4. Remedies Independent of Legislation.
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8. The License System.
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Now in press and will appear on or about the 1st of June next. Will contain about 400 pages, 12 mo., neatly bound in cloth. Price, $1.25. Address, T. C. JOHNSON & CO., Booksellers, etc., Greenville, Texas.

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Imparts a brilliant TRANSPARENCY to the SKIN
FLESH COLOR
removes all pimples freckles and discolorations, and makes the skin delicately soft

This most exquisite of Toilet Preparations, the virtues of which have caused it to be in [illegible] in all Civilized Countries, stands
PRE-EMINENT FOR PRODUCING A
SOFT AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.
It is acknowledged by thousands of ladies who have used it daily for many years to be the only preparation that does not roughen the skin, burn, chap, or leave black spots in the pores, or other discolorations. All conclude by saying: "It is the best preparation for the skin I have ever used." "It is the only article I can use without making my skin smart and rough." "After having tried every article, I consider your Medicated Complexion Powder the best, and I cannot do without it." Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, or mailed free upon receipt of price, 50cts. per box. Address J. A. POZZONI, St. Louis, Mo.

THE LIFE OF HADDOCK.

AGENTS
WANTED.

WRITTEN BY HIS SON.
That brewer's pistol which in July last fired a bullet into Rev. George C. Haddock's brain will be heard around the world and to the end of time. As the author's [illegible] on "The Life of Haddock" goes to the family of the great temperance martyr, there is no better way in which the friends of reform and of Law and Order and of fair play in America can show respect to the dead hero and sympathy with the bereaved family than by placing his "Life" into tens of thousands of families. The history of such a man is an inspiration to temperance and heroism. The book is finely written and ILLUSTRATED. [illegible]
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WOMAN WANTED SALARY $35 to $50 for our business in her locality. Responsible house. References exchanged. GAY'S M'F'G HOUSE, Franklin Sq., N. Y.

Sunday-School Books

belong to two classes that ought to be kept apart for the convenience of buyers: (1) religious (2) not religious.

One school may want to add to the sort it lacks. Another may want the religious only. We see no reason for mixing them up and leaving the buyer to pick them out laboriously, one by one. We therefore make a primer of two separate lists, religious and secular. Some of the latter have never been thought of as Sunday-school books at all; but they are getting into use because they are useful—there couldn't be a better reason.

We are adding new books to both lists from month to month. Just now we have published a second series of Stories from the Pansy.

By the way, the most popular Sunday-school books of the time are the "Pansy" books, about a hundred of them.

And this suggests another help. We have tried to arrange the books in both these lists in the order of their popularity.

For example: the "Pansy" books are at the top of the list of religious books; and Arthur Gilman's History of the American People is at the top of the secular list.

We make a third list expressly for those who want the largest possible number of live religious books for very little money.

Pansy Primary Library No. 1, thirty books, net	$7.50
Pansy Primary Library No. 2, twenty books, net	5.00
Select Primary Library, thirty-six books, net	6 00
Library No. 9, fifty books, net	25.00
Library No. 10, twelve books, net	5.00
Library No. 11, twenty books, net	10.00
Library No. 12, twenty books, net	5.00

Send for the primer—sent free.
D LOTHROP COMPANY
32 Franklin street
Boston

Texas Christian Advocate.

"If Mr. Garrett has really sold his stock in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the transaction is a most singular metamorphosis," observed the snake editor. "How can a sale be a metamorphosis?" asked the horse editor. "It converts a Garrett into a seller."

If you are suffering from Malaria in any form, ask any druggist who has sold Shallenberger's Antidote what he knows of the medicine. Ignorance in regard to its wonderful power over all malarious disease, is the only possible reason why it is not in universal use, because it never fails to cure, never injures the system, and strikes directly at the *cause* of suffering. Sold by druggists.

Weather Indications in Dakota: Reuben—I guess, Mirandy, we'll have a cyclone afore mornin'. Mirandy (inside)—What makes you think so, Reuben? Reuben—'Cause there goes Deacon Jones' barn over to the south-'ard.

Lawrence & Griffitt's Business College, 910 and 912 Elm St., Dallas, affords as evidence of genuine merit and superiority, the largest and best faculty, the finest equipments, has the largest attendance, gold medals, diplomas and first premiums, of many Texas Fairs, including all those offered to the best business college at the Dallas State Fair and Exposition. Send for their College Journal if you desire to attend the oldest, largest, cheapest and the best.

Mr. Dusenberry (quite inebriated)—My dear, I couldn't go down that toboggan slide. It would take my breath. Mrs. Dusenberry—It wouldn't be a bad thing if it did.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself and superior to all other preparations in strength, economy, and medicinal merit.

"You put your foot in it nicely to-night," said Mrs. Sweetspeech. "How was that?" asked her husband. "When you told Mrs. Fourthly that you were sure her husband would never go the way he sent other people." "Well, what of that?" "Why, her husband is a preacher." "Great Scott! I thought he was a sheriff."

FROM OKLAHOMA.

COOKE CO., TEXAS, Sept. 25, 1886.

Messrs. Morley Bros., St. Louis, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN—Please send us another 6 doz. Wonderful Eight as soon as possible. The 6 doz. you sent a short time since only lasted a few days. All other pain killers and liniments are failures compared with Wonderful Eight, both in sale and effect.

JOEL A. WHEELER.

In the Police Court: Judge—What is your occupation? Prisoner—I'm a poet, your honor. Judge—Here, Mr. Officer, take the prisoner before the grand jury.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

Send for Pamphlet on Female Diseases; mailed free, securely sealed. Dr. J. B. Marchisi, Utica, N. Y.

For some time builders in Germany have resorted to the use of a composition of cork, sand and lime, molded into bricks, for the construction of light partition walls. This is said to exclude sound better than ordinary brick work, while being light and a good non-conductor of heat.

In General Debility, Emaciation, Consumption and Wasting in Children, Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body. Please read: "I tried Scott's Emulsion on a young man whom Physicians at times gave up hope. Since he began using the Emulsion his Cough has ceased, gained flesh and strength, and from all appearance his life will be prolonged many years."—JOHN SULLIVAN, Hospital Stewart, Morganza, Pa.

The only piece of ground possessed by the United States of America, elsewhere than in America itself, is the little plot of land on which the American Legation is built in the town of Tangier. This was given to the American nation by the Sultan of Morocco. The legations in all other countries stand on ground rented, but not owned, by the American government.

A MARVEL

Of successful combination is Morley's Oridonto. It imparts a delicious fragrance to the Breath, Strengthens the Gums, Whitens the Teeth, contains an antiseptic property that positively prevents and arrests decay, and a beautiful Panel Picture is given away with every 50 cent box.

Chairman (of the board)—The master mechanic reports the Deep river bridge unsafe. Directors (without a dissenting voice)—Give it a new coat of paint.

Wanted!

To sell a *Job Lot* of Single and Double Harness, "*very cheap.*"

PADGITT BROS.

Sunday-school Teacher—Now, can any little boy tell me what Easter is celebrated for? Good little boy (eagerly)—Eggs.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

Jumbo was not only the largest elephant a man ever had on his hands, but a veritable bonanza. Mr. Barnum says he was worth $750,000 to his show, but as a compromise he will accept $100,000 of the Grand Trunk railroad for the animal's loss.

SPRING FEVER.

Doctor, what is good for Spring Fever?

Take a bottle of Morley's T-X-S Cordial.

"Why, Doctor, I thought that it was contrary to your code to recommend a Patent Medicine.

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

"Ah! what's this?" exclaimed the intelligent compositor. "Sermons in stones; books in the running brooks?" That can't be right. I have it! He means 'Sermons in books, stones in the running brooks.' That's sense." And that is how the writer found it. And yet he was not happy.

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

Agent (to woman at the door)—Have you one of our patent double back-action catch-'em-quick burglar-alarms in your house, madam? Woman—No, sir. We had one awhile ago, but a burglar broke in one night an' stole 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.

The first Frenchman in the Rhode Island Legislature is Mr. Aram J. Pothier, a popular young man of Woonsocket, who was elected on the Republican ticket.

"Dog Collars."

Large assortment at

PADGITT BROS.

The largest table ever made from a single plank belongs to the Illinois Club of Chicago. The plank is fifteen feet long and six wide, and was cut from a California redwood tree.

Fine Rubber Mounted Single and Double Harness a specialty, at PADGITT BROS.

There was an average of 4.71 railway accidents per day in the United States during the month of February.

Pond's Extract for all Pain, Inflammations is manufactured and bottled by the sole proprietors, *Pond's Extract Co.*, New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label.

M. Floran de Villepigne, of Paris, has devised an instrument called the autographometer, which records automatically the topography and difference of level of all places over which it passes. It is carried about on a light vehicle, and those who wish to use it have nothing to do but to haul it, or have it hauled over the ground of which they desire to obtain a plan.

"Gentle as the Breeze of Evening."

This line of an old hymn is quite appropriate when applying to "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." "I don't like to take pills if I can avoid it," we often hear persons say, "because they constipate me so." Now the "Pellets" never do this. They are so gentle and mild that their effect is almost precisely similar to a natural movement of the bowels, and no unpleasant effects are left behind.

The two principal centers of oyster culture in France are at Arcachon and Auray. The Bay of Arcachon has, since 1854, held a foremost place in oyster breeding. In 1857 there were twenty parts, or district oyster beds; in 1865 the number had increased to 207, with an output of over 10,000,000 oysters. At the present time the little bay, which has a total area of 37,000 acres, has oyster beds covering an area of 15,000 acres, which provide annually about 300,000,000 oysters for consumption. With regard to the oyster beds at Auray, on the coast of Brittany, these, though not so important as those of Arcachon, have still a considerable output, and, from being exhaustive and unproductive when their rehabilitation was first undertaken, have become full to overflowing.

Prematurely Aged

Many a woman is robbed of those charms which the gentler sex value so highly, and made old before her time by functional irregularities. To such the bloom of youth may be restored by the use of a remedy which has stood the test of time and which is to-day acknowledged to be without an equal as a cure for all female weaknesses—Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." By all druggists.

Situation in Bulgaria.

By means of associate and special telegrams it is exceedingly difficult for readers to learn anything definite about foreign complications. Touching the situation in Bulgaria, about which so much is said in the dispatches, the following in the N. Y. Independent, from Geo. Washburne, D. D., president of Robert College, Constantinople, is a comprehensive history:

"In these days the post cannot compete with the telegraph, but, on the other hand, telegraphic news is always fragmentary and often inaccurate. Those who would understand the course of events in the East must have patience to wait and read at leisure the true story of the struggles of the brave Bulgarians for liberty.

Since the abdication of Prince Alexander, Bulgaria has been ruled by a regency. Russia has refused to recognize this government, and has made various attempts to overthrow it. General Kaulbars attempted to create a state of anarchy in the country, but failed. Russia then withdrew all her consuls and broke off official relations with Bulgaria, hoping thus to frighten the people into submission. This failed also. The government was then stronger than ever. She then undertook to induce the Turks to do her work there, but they have taken sides with the Bulgarians. She then proposed to Austria and Germany to allow her to occupy the country for a limited time with an army. They refused. She then organized an attack upon the regency through the Bulgarian officers and others who are her partisans, and who are mostly in her pay, either at Constantinople or in Roumania. These are mostly the men who were concerned in the kidnapping of Prince Alexander last summer, although some others have since joined them, some for money, some out of personal jealousy, and others from an honest conviction that all conflict with Russia is hopeless; that Europe will not defend the independence of Bulgaria, and that she had better make the best terms she can with her irresistible master.

A conspiracy was organized to break out in various places on the anniversary of the signing of the treaty of St. Stephanos, under the immediate direction of the Russian minister at Bucharest. It broke out prematurely at Silistria on the Danube, but failed, with little bloodshed, before the arrival of the troops sent to quell it. The main attack was planned at Rustchuk, the principal Bulgarian city on the Danube, opposite Giurgevo, the port of Bucharest, under the lead of the chief rebel officers in Roumania, who had gained over several officers and about 500 men of the garrison. They rose in the night, surrounded the faithful troops, and occupied the chief place of the city; but the people of the city aroused themselves, attacked the rebels, beat them, and before 4 o'clock in the afternoon restored peace and order. More than a hundred were killed or severely wounded on both sides. The next day the officers who had led the revolt were tried by court-martial, and ten of them were shot. This is the first instance of any severe punishment being inflicted upon those engaged in plotting against the Bulgarian government. I do not know personally any of those who were executed, but several of them were men who distinguished themselves in the last war and who stood high in the estimation of the people. One or two of them, at least, were honest men whose end is to be deeply regretted; but they were in arms against their country, they had deliberately caused the death of a large number of soldiers and citizens, and justice certainly demanded their punishment. Unhappily, most of the genuine traitors waited on the Roumanian side of the river, and thus escaped capture. They claim that they overslept themselves, and missed the first train from Bucharest to Giurgevo. Among these was Bendereff, who was the chief agent of Russia in kidnapping the prince. There was no outbreak at any other place; but had the rebels captured Rustchuk, there might have been trouble at Sofia, where a band of Montenegrins had been hired to assassinate the regents.

So this attempt has also failed, and we are now anxiously waiting to see what Russia will do next, in view of the fact that the people are loyal to their country and ready to defend it with their lives. She has professed to believe that the people were all on her side, and were kept down by a reign of terror. Possibly the Czar does believe this, but those who manage his government know very well that this has never been true.

All Bulgarians, including the Regents, would be only too glad to come to any terms with Russia which would save their independence, but beyond this they will not go unless they are forced. They are not encouraged either by Austria or England to resist Russia any further than is necessary to save their autonomy. On the contrary, both these powers are ready to yield more than the Bulgarians wish, to save Europe from war. The Turks, also, fear a war, and they are doing their best to mediate between Russia and the Bulgarians, but up to this moment Russia has shown no indication to come to any terms. If this ends in war, it will be simply because Russia believes that this is a favorable opportunity to crush Austria and advance toward Constantinople.

Curiously enough, Republican France is using all her influence to aid Russia in her effort to crush Bulgaria and make it a bridge to Constantinople, unmindful of the warning of Thiers as to the fate of Europe when the Czar should plant one foot upon Copenhagen and one upon Constantinople, and equally unmindful of those principles of liberty which she proposes to champion.

France has even taken the lead in accusing the Sofia government of committing "atrocities," a charge which Russia is now officially sustaining. The truth is that the only blood shed in Bulgaria up to this affair at Silistria and Rustchuk was the work of the partisans of Russia in the horrible murders committed at Dubnitza. The government at Sofia has undoubtedly erred on the side of clemency rather than of severity. So far as I can learn there are not twenty political prisoners in Bulgaria to-day. I am very glad that they have erred on this side rather than the other, and that there is no foundation for the charges brought against them by Russia. The executions at Rustchuk were generally regretted; but they were legal, just and necessary. It was quite time for the military officers to be made to understand that they could not revolt and shoot down citizens with impunity.

There seems to be a general impression that we shall have no war this year, and stocks have been rising steadily for two weeks. It may be that the ninetieth birthday of the Emperor William will confirm these hopes, but thus far, from the standpoint of Constantinople, I can see no evidence that the danger has passed. Nothing has been settled. Every cause of war which existed two months ago exists still. Preparations for war are still going on as vigorously as ever, and the relations of Russia with Austria, Turkey, and England are no more friendly. In some directions they are more strained. If the czar feels that he is ready for war this spring, it will come; but no one in Constantinople, so far as I know, can say what his feelings are on this point. Possibly he may express them to-day, on this anniversary of his accession to the throne.

Russia alone of all the powers has nothing to fear from any one. Her vast armaments and other warlike preparations this winter have not resulted from any fear of invasion or attack. She has been threatened by no one. She must have had in view an offensive war—a war of conquest. These preparations still continue. Until they cease there can be no assurance of peace.

Until this question is decided the fate of Bulgaria must remain in doubt. No amount of wisdom or of good-will on its part can settle it.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 14, 1887.

GRAFTING THE FIG.—Saw off the limb and split it through the center. If the limb is two to four inches in diameter, put in two grafts one next to each side or bark. Cut the wedge-like taper about four inches long and halve one or two buds only. The scions should be half an inch, or less, in diameter. When the grafts are both forced into the split there will be a considerable space unoccupied. Fill this space with hot grafting wax hot enough to flow readily. Then with a paddle cover the end of limb around grafts, also ends of grafts and edges of graft and limb. Take a strip of strong muslin, one inch wide and three feet long, and wrap the limb and graft, commencing an inch or two below the lowest extremity of the split, wrapping and drawing the muslin very tight, at the same time waxing each turn of the cloth with the hot wax, using the paddle. When wrapped to the top of the stub, wrap the muslin between and around each scion, waxing carefully and thoroughly. The whole secret is to keep the air excluded from the cut.

Fig bark shrinks very quickly—so quick and so much that the graft has not time to "take" before the bark is drawn away from it and the sap channels are dry. The hot wax is the only perfect way to protect it from the air, and the close and tight wrapping is to prevent shrinking of the bark. In other respects the rules for ordinary grafting hold good.—*A. M. Gass in Rural Californian.*

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.

Of the amount of silver in existence $4,000,000,000 is estimated to be in coin and bullion, $1,200,000,000 in watches, and the remainder in plate, jewelry and ornaments. Of the amount in existence $4,745,000,000 is estimated to have been obtained from North America, $736,000,000 from South America, $63,000,000 from Europe, $47,000,000 from Africa, and $31,000,000 from Asia, including Australia, New Zealand and Oceanica. The amount of the precious metal in existence is estimated to be $13,974,000,000.

Some of the Paris papers announce the death in a little Bavarian village of a Russian peasant who, it is said, drove the sledge in which the First Napoleon traveled from Moscow to the German frontier after the disastrous campaign in Russia. The peasant was ninety-eight years old, and had treasured up as a souvenir of the memorable event in which he had played so useful a part several pieces of money which had been given to him by the Emperor in return for his services.

Louis Seasongood, the Cincinnati millionaire, who is soon to start a bank in New York, tramped through Pennsylania and Ohio with a pack on his back, and began his career in Cincinnati peddling thimbles.

New Departure.

The Revised Edition of Humphreys' Specific Manual, so long and widely known as the Medical Guide of thousands, announces that "Dr. Humphreys has used in his extensive practice for many years 'SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS' which have proved so uniformly curative that he has been induced to put them up in popular form with full directions for use." This strikes us as a particularly wise and commendable act. In this way the learning and experience of a lifetime are not lost but utilized and extended beyond the original design, and additional thousands are made happy by its results, while it secures to the originator a return for his discovery, labor and skill.

The "Prescriptions" are catalogued as for "Chronic Cough", "Lung Diseases or Bronchitis"; for "Chronic Eruptions", "Exzema", "Tetter," "Salt Rheum"; for "Nasal Catarrh", "Diseases of the Kidneys", and of the "Urinary Organs"; for "Convulsions", "Epilepsy" and "St. Vitus Dance", and for "diseases of the Bones and Glands." We do not understand that infallibility is claimed for these several "Prescriptions", but that their use has proved so uniformly successful while the conceded professional skill of the author and the known reputation of the house is a guarantee of good faith. The MANUAL, bound in CLOTH and GOLD, with list of "SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS" sent FREE on application to the Humphreys' Homeo. Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

A SUCCESSFUL FARMER.—It is the lesson of advanced agriculture that success turns upon knowing what you do and how you do it. The successful farmer stands in this position in relation to his farm, his crop, his tools, his labor, his income, and his expenses.

He is smart enough to know that agricultural books and papers, farmers' clubs and gatherings give him the knowledge he must have to work to advantage.

He works no more land than he can fertilize well and cultivate properly.

He does nothing simply because others have done it before him, but he has a good reason for whatever plan he would carry out.

He never uses inferior seed because they are cheaper, but secures the best, and takes plenty of time to get them, that they may be on hand when wanted.

He plans his work beforehand, and to get good help gives two or three dollars a month more than common hands demand, and so saves many a dollar during the year in extra help, in waste, in delay, and in ruined implements.

Cornstalks have much less sweetness in them before they blossom or tassel, as it is usually called. Analysis shows this, and the cow, given her choice of the two, usually confirms the verdict of chemical science. The stalks improve until the ears are fully formed, or begin to harden.

Brooms dipped for a few minutes in boiling suds once a week will last much longer than they otherwise would.

In order to locate the body of a man drowned at Abbeville, Ga., the other day, an old negro took a bundle of fodder and put it in the river where the man first sunk. It floated down about fifty yards and suddenly stopped and commenced to whirl slowly round and round. Here the old negro dived and secured the body. He claims to have recovered four or five other lost bodies by the same means.

From Four to Sixty-Four.

A visitor to a school examination in Athens or Rome on a day in the year A. D. 1 might have heard the question asked by the teacher, "How many elements are there in nature?" and the scholars' answer, as found the books, would have been, "Four—earth, air, fire, and water." That answer was as far as science had reached at that time, but diligent research, prosecuted in the intervening ages, has given to the scholar of to-day a different answer. A visitor to a school in London or Paris or Philadelphia would hear the same question replied to by a modern scholar with "sixty-four!" One of the most interesting discoveries made in modern times by delvers into the mysteries of nature is that of "Compound Oxygen." DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, of Philadelphia, the physicians who have been for years treating their patients with this remedy, are glad to satisfy the curious in regard to it, and will mail free to any applicant a copy of their brochure of nearly 200 pages, entitled, "Compound Oxygen, its Mode of Action and Results."

The annual State Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the State of Mississippi will meet at Columbus May 28 and adjourn May 31. Miss F. E. Willard and Mrs. S. F. Chapin will be present at the convention, which, it is expected, will be more largely attended than any previous meeting of the union held in the State.

Sheep are still declining in numbers in this country. In 1886 there were 48,322,331 assessed, while for 1887 there are returned but 44,759,314, showing a falling-off of 3,563,017 in one year. The average value, however, increased from $1 91 to $2 01 per head.

We Tell You Positively

that Simmons Liver Regulator will rid you of dyspepsia, purify your system, enable you to sleep well, prevent malarial diseases and give you a brisk and vigorous feeling. It acts directly on the liver and kidneys, cleansing, purifying, invigorating and fortifying the system against disease. It will break up chills and fever and prevent their return—yet entirely free from calomel or quinine.

Female Customer—Say, Mr. Schlausenheiser, these cookies have coriander seeds in them. I don't like coriander seeds. Baker—Vell, mein grazious, you gan ead aroundt them auf you don't like um.

Count Von Moltke is the oldest member of the German Reichstag, though twenty-four of his colleagues are more than seventy years old.

Thin hair thickened, baldness cured, and gray hair made to return to its youthful color by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

A man went home intoxicated. His wife said: "So you've had another glass!" "Glass?" said he. "Wonderful word. Take off *g* and it is you."

"Yes," she replied, "and then take off *l* and it is you."

ALL BROKE UP.

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

Dallas, Texas.

Gontran to His Doctor—You attended my uncle; he died and I inherited his fortune. I owe you a great deal, indeed. Doctor (thinking he saw a chance to increase his bill)—And your wife? Oh, I had forgotten. You cured her—so we're quits.

Dr. B. A. Pope,

formerly of New Orleans, late of Galveston.

Practice confined to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Office 912 Elm street, Dallas

Office hours from 9 to 1 and 2 to 4.

New lot French Prunes,
Pitted Plums,
Pitted Cherries,
Evaporated Apricots,
Evaporated Blackberries,
Evaporated Raspberries,
Evaporated California Grapes,
Evaporated Peaches,
at MOMAND'S.

Just received, 4 000 lbs. California Strained Honey at MOMAND'S,
812 Elm st.

Summer Covers and Fly Nets from 50c to $10.00. PADGITT BROS.

Lap Dusters.

From 75c to $5.00, at

PADGITT BROS.

Pianos and Organs

On easy payments, at C. H. Edwards', Dallas.

The Wheelock Pianos

Are universally admired. For sale by C. H. Edwards, 733 & 735 Main st., Dallas.

Durkee's Salad Dressing,
Snider's Catsup,
Lea & Perrin's Sauce,
at MOMAND'S.

The Chickering Piano

At C. H. Edwards', 733 & 735 Main st., Dallas, Texas.

Whips.

Coach, Buggy and Riding, from 15c to $15.00

PADGITT BROS.

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

Dallas agents for Drinell, Hayward & Co.'s celebrated roast Coffee—Mocha, Java, etc.

MOMAND, the Grocer.

Do Not Buy a Piano or Organ

Till you have written to C. H. Edwards, at Dallas, for prices.

The Society of Friends report 75,000 members in this country.

CHURCH NOTICES.

TERRELL DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Wills Point	May 7, 8
Duck Creek	May 14 15
Kaufman	May 21, 22
Mesquite	May 28, 29
Farmersville	June 4, 5
Rockwall	June 11, 12
Sigo	June 18, 19
Kemp	June 25, 26
Terrell	July 2, 3
Allen	July 9, 10
Foster	July 16, 17
Roberts	July 23, 24
Forney	July 30, 31
Crandall's	Aug 6, 7
Elmore	Aug 13, 14

W. H. HUGHES, P. E.

SAN SABA DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Comanche cir	4th Sun in May
Blanco cir	5th Sun in May
Blufton mis	2d Sun in June
Honey Creek cir	3d Sun in June
Perdinales cir	4th Sun in June
Llano cir	1st Sun in July
San Saba sta	2d Sun in July
San Saba cir	Tues after 2d Sun in July
San Saba mis	3d Sun in July
Rich'and mis	3d Sun in July
Round Mountain and Rockvale	4th Sun in July
Valley Springs cir	5th Sun in July
Johnson City mis	1st Sun in Aug

The District Conference will meet at Llano Thursday at 9 o'clock a. m., before the first Sunday in July. The opening sermon will be preached Wednesday night by Bro. I. K. Waller. Hope every member of the District Conference will be on hand. Recording stewards must have the journals of the quarterly conferences present.

M. A. BLACK, P. E.

SAN ANGELO DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Bandera cir	1st Sun in May
Kerrville cir	2d Sun in May

A. J. POTTER, P. E.

Crawford's Baking Powder,

MANUFACTURED BY

TEXAS COFFEE, TEA & SPICE CO.,

Houston, Texas.

This Powder is the BEST IN EVERY RESPECT now on the Texas Market. Ask your Grocer for it and don't pay a double price for an inferior brand.

EL PASO DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

The following list are the appointments I expect to fill, but are not all quarterly meetings. The services at each place will continue until the time to meet following appointments. Let all of the pastors work to these appointments and have their respective congregations ready and earnestly praying for a revival, and we may expect a sweeping outpouring of divine power and a rich harvest as a result of our united efforts.

Nogal	April 27, 28
White Oaks	May 2-8
Ruidoso	May 14 15
James Canon	May 21, 22

District conference will meet at James Canon, May 27, at 9 o'clock a. m. It is hoped that all of the organized charges will be represented. Conveyance will be furnished from Las Cruces, N. M., to the seat of the conference.

Let the pastors see that their work is well in hand by that time; and that the district stewards have ready the quarterly conference records. A full attendance of the officials is very much desired at the quarterly conferences on this round.

J. D. SCOGGINS, P. E.

STEPHENVILLE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND

Gatesville sta	April 28
Clifton cir, at Salem	April 30, May 1
Stephenville cir, at Lingleville	May 7, 8
Martin's Gap	May 11
Meridian and Walnut Springs	May 14, 15

The Stephenville district conference will convene at Green's Creek, eight miles southwest of Stephenville, July 27, 1887.

Let every member of this conference make it a point to be present at its opening service

F. C. STEPHENSON, P. E

SAN MARCOS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

San Marcos	1st Sun in May

District conference will commence on Friday, at 9 a. m., before the 3d Sun in May, at Gonzales. Bishop Key expects to preside.

H. G. HORTON, P. E.

BONHAM DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Ladonia and Mt. Carmel	May 1
Commerce cir	May 7, 8
Ben Franklin cir	May 14, 15
Gober cir	May 21, 22

The district conference will be held at Bonham, commencing May 26, at 10 a. m., and embracing the fifth Sunday in May.

JOHN R. ALLEN, P. E.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Maryville cir	April 30, May 1
Aubrey cir	May 7, 8
Decatur cir	May 14, 15
Aurora mis	May 21, 22
Mountain Springs cir	May 28, 29
Denton cir	June 4, 5
Hickory Creek mis	June 11, 12

District conference will be held at Denton, commencing June 16, at 9 a. m.

M. C. BLACKBURN, P. E.

WACO DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

East Waco, at West	April 30, May 1
Bosqueville, at Greenwood	May 7, 8
Waco, at Lorena	May 14, 15
Corsicana	May 21, 22
Dresden	May 28, 29
Corsicana	June 4, 5

District conference will convene at Lorena, Wednesday, May 11, at 8:30 a. m.

E. L. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

SAN SABA DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

San Saba mis	Wednesday after 4th Sun in April
Richland mis	1st Sun in May
San Saba cir	2d Sun in May
Johnson City mis	3d Sun in May
Perdinales cir	Wednesday after 3rd Sunday in May.

M. A. BLACK, P. E.

PARIS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Woodland cir	1st Sun in May
Emberson cir	2d Sun in May
Clarksville sta	3d Sun in May
Paris sta	4th Sun in May

Delegates to the District Conference will be elected this round. Let all the official members be present. A word to the stewards: Try to make a good report this quarter, so your preacher can make a good financial report at District Conference.

The District Conference will convene at Clarksville on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock a. m., before the third Sunday in June.

Rev. D. F. Fuller will preach the opening sermon.

J. C. WEAVER, P. E.

MONTAGUE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Henrietta	April 30, May 1
Red River	May 7, 8

W. F. EASTERLING, P. E.

DALLAS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Keller cir, at Oak Grove	1st Sun in May
Lebanon cir, at Willow Springs	2d Sun in May
Grapevine cir, at ——,	3d Sun in May
Lewisville at ——,	4th Sun in May
Cochran and Caruth, at Caruth	5th Sun in May

R. M. POWERS, P. E.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Gordonsville cir, at Gordonsville,	April 30, May 1
Van Alstyne cir, at ——,	May 7, 8
Sherman cir, at ——,	May 14, 15
Denison cir, at ——,	May 21, 22
District conference, at Denison	May 25-29

In stations the quarterly conference will convene on Friday night before the date fixed above. Wherever practical, pastors will please arrange for and announce religious services for Saturday morning and night.

W. M. SHELTON, P. E.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Nolan River	April 30, May 1
Fort Worth cir	May 7, 8
Abbott	May 21, 22
Arlington	May 28, 29

The district conference will convene at Arlington and will embrace five days, from Friday to Tuesday, May 27-31. Since the Discipline directs that, "at these conferences prominence shall be given to religious exercises, such as preaching, prayer-meetings, love-feasts and the administration of the sacraments," let every pastor in the district come and remain until adjournment. The conference has been made to embrace a Sabbath in order that our law may be more fully carried out. Do not forget the quarterly conference records.

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

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Laredo and San Diego mis, at Laredo	May 7-8
Corpus Christi mis, at Rockport	May 14-15
Stockdale mis, at Nockenut	June 4, 5

District conference will embrace 4th Sunday in May, beginning Thursday night before, at Beeville, Bishop Key presiding, unless providentially hindered.

ALANSON BROWN, P. E.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Mt. Pleasant cir, at Bridge's Chapel,	1st Sun in May
Belden cir, at Dalton	2d Sun in May
Coffeeville cir, at Asbury Chapel	3d Sun in May
Gilmer cir, at Marvin's Chapel	4th Sun in May

S. J. HAWKINS, P. E.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Burkeville cir, at Spear's Chapel,	April 30, May 1
Jasper mis, at Peachtree	May 7, 8
Jasper sta, at Peachtree	May 7, 8
Homer cir, at Stanley Creek	May 14, 15
Moscow cir	May 21, 22
Livingston cir	May 28, 29
Liberty cir	June 4, 5

R. M. SPROULE, P E.

GALVESTON DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Galveston, St. Johns	Wednesday, April 27
Bolivar, at High Island	April 29, May 1
Galveston, St James	Wednesday, May 4
Cold Springs, at Shepard	May 7, 8
Galveston, West End	Wednesday, May 11
Alvin, at Sandy Point	May 14, 15
Velasco, at Liverpool	May 21, 22
Houston, Washington St	Wednesday, May 25
Cedar Bayou, at White's	May 28, 29
Houston, Shearn Church	Wednesday, June 1

Delegates to district conference to be elected on this round.

J. F. FOLLIN, P. E.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Flatonia	May 1, 2
Eagle Lake	May 7, 8
LaGrange	May 14, 15
Columbus	May 21, 22
Weimar	May 28, 29
West Point	June 4, 5
Winchester	June 4, 5
Cedar Creek	June 4, 5
Bastrop	June 11, 12
Webberville	June 18 19

The District Conference will meet at Columbus on July 20, at 9 a. m.

C. C. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

CALVERT DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Durango cir, at Jena	April 30, May 1
Franklin cir, at Henry Prairie	May 7, 8
Centreville cir, at Evans Chapel	May 14, 15
Jewett cir, at Red Land	May 21, 22
Kosse cir, at Wane's Chapel	May 28, 29
Buffalo cir, at Eagle Lake	June 11, 12
Oakwood mis at Butler	June 18, 19
Fairfield cir, at Fairfield	June 25, 26
Headville mis, at Glass Schoolhouse	July 2, 3

The Calvert district conference will meet at Hearne, at 9 a m., Thursday, June 2.

Bishop Key has conditionally promised to be present.

There will be held at every quarterly meeting on the second round a missionary mass meeting at some hour judged best for the work. The following is a programme:

1. Singing and prayer.
2. The Duty of the Church to Foreign Missions
3. Song
4. The Best Method for the Individual Member to meet his Missionary Obligations.
5. Song.
6. The Missions and Missionaries of the M. E. Church, South.

The pastors will please prepare themselves to deliver an address on one or more of the above topics

J. B. SEARS, P. E.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Grapeland cir, at Antrem	April 30, May 1
Mt. Vernon, at Prairie View	May 7, 8
Kickapoo, at Pace's Chapel	May 14, 15
Palestine sta	May 21, 22
Jacksonville cir	May 28, 29
Rusk, at Atoy	June 4, 5
Palestine cir, at Parker's Chapel	June 11, 12

JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Leonard cir, at Orange Grove	April 30 May 1
Lone Oak cir, at Pilgrim's Rest	May 7, 8
Riley Springs mis, at ——,	May 11
Cooper cir, at Banister	May 14, 15
Winsboro cir, at ——,	May 21, 22
Quitman cir, at ——,	May 28, 29
Leesburg, cir at ——,	June 1
Pittsburg sta	June 4, 5

District conference will meet in Sulphur Springs, June 7-9.

Commencement of Central College will be June 5. All members are invited to attend commencement exercises.

W. L. CLIFTON, P. E.

VICTORIA DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Boxville cir, at Finney's Chapel	May 1
Edna cir, at ——	May 7-8
Yorktown cir, at Rockey	May 14-15
Middletown cir, at Mission Valley	May 21-22

Let us have prayer meeting service at each appointment on Friday night preceding quarterly conference

District conference will be held at Waelder, May 26, commencing at 10 a m., and will continue over the fifth Sabbath

ROBT. J. DEETS, P. E.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Marshall sta, at Marshall	April 30, May 1
Marshall mis, at Grover	May 7, 8
Henderson cir, at New Salem	May 14, 15
Henderson sta at Henderson	May 21, 22
Church Hill cir	May 28, 29

Delegates to district conference will be elected on this round. Please select men that will attend.

R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

BROWNWOOD DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Mt. Vale	May 25
Goldthwaite mis, at Blanket	May 26
Indian Creek cir	May 28, 29
Thrifty mis	June 2

I may change time of district conference after the bishops' meeting at Nashville.

W. T. MELUGIN, P. E.

TYLER DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Tyler cir, at Pleasant Grove	April 30
Canton cir, at Canton	May 7-8
Malakoff cir, at Union	May 14-15
Athens cir	May 21-22
Larrissa cir	May 28-29
Tyler sta, at Tyler	June 11-12
Edom cir	June 18-19

District Conference will be held at Athens June 24, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.

U. B. PHILIPS, P. E.

GRANBURY DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Eastland mis, at Ranger	Thursday, May 5
Desdemona mis, at Nash Creek	2d Sun in May
Cisco sta	Thursday, May 12
Breckenridge mis	3d Sun in May
Throckmorton mis	4th Sun in May

E. A. BAILEY, P. E.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

San Antonio, Travis Park	1st Sun in May
Boerne	2d Sun in May

Delegates to district conference will be elected.

B. HARRIS, P. E.

SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Pine Hill cir, Lockley	April 30, May 1
Carthage cir, Concord	May 6
Center and Tenneha	May 7, 8
Shelbyville cir, Carrol's Chapel	May 9
Sexton cir, Mt. Nebo	May 14, 15
Melrose cir, Fairview	May 17
Beckville	May 21, 22
Buena Vista, New Prospect	May 24
Linn Flat	May 28, 29

District Conference at Sexton, Sabine county, on July 14 17.

W. B. PATTERSON, P. E.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Lampasas cir, at Hopewell	April 30, May 1
Belton sta	May 7, 8
Georgetown sta	May 14, 15
Corn Hill cir, at Circleville	May 21, 22

On this round I shall present the claims of the district parsonage. Brethren, help us.

Georgetown district conference will meet at Burnet, May 26, at 9 o'clock a m.

JAMES MACKEY, P. E.

WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Wesley and Rush, at Wesley	April 30, May 1
Italy cir, at Rankin's Chapel	May 7, 8
Waxahachie cir, at Mt. Peak	May 14, 15
Ennis cir, at Bristol	May 21, 22
Reagor cir, at Ebenezer	May 28, 29
Red Oak, at ——,	June 4, 5
Rice and Chatfield, at Session's school house,	June 11, 12

R. C. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Millsap cir	April 30, May 1
Vineyard City cir	May 7, 8
Farmer cir	May 14, 15
Vernon cir	May 21, 22
Seymour	May 28-30
Mobeetie	June 4, 5

District Conference will meet at Seymour, May 26-29.

JEROME HARALSON, P. E.

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Caldwell	April 28
Deanville	April 30, May 1
Giddings and Burton	May 7, 8
Rockdale	May 10, 11
Lexington	May 14, 15
Cameron	May 21, 22
Cameron cir	May 25
Davilla	May 27, 28
Maysfield	May 31

District Conference at Cameron May 19, unless otherwise ordered, to suit Bishop Key's plan of travel.

H. V. PHILPOTT, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Montgomery cir, at Bear Bend	April 30, May 1
Waverly mis, at Danville	May 7
Willis sta	May 8, 9
Bryan cir, at Alexander	May 14, 15
Huntsville cir, at Martha Chapel	May 21, 22
Anderson cir, at Fairview	May 28, 29
Millican and Wellborn, at Wellborn	June 4, 5
Spring Creek cir, at Hockley	June 11, 12
Madisonville cir, at Ellwood	June 18, 19
Iola cir, at ——,	June 25, 26
Bedias mis, at ——,	July 2, 3

Owing to a change in my residence, I have had to make it longer between the quarterly meetings on some circuits than I desired. Delegates to district conference will be elected this round.

I hope the brethren will not forget our educational day, April 24.

I have located the district parsonage in Bryan. The details I will explain to each charge. In the meantime I want all the cash I can get for it. Be ready for it.

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

ABILENE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Sipe Springs, at Bear Springs	1st Sun in May
Belle Plain and Baird	2d Sun in May
Albany sta	3d Sun in May
Anson	4th Sun in May
Sweetwater	5th Sun in May
Dickens	1st Sun in June

J. FRED COX, P. E.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

DYSPEPSIA

Up to a few weeks ago I considered myself the champion Dyspeptic of America. During the years that I have been afflicted I have tried almost everything claimed to be a specific for Dyspepsia in the hope of finding something that would afford permanent relief. I had about made up my mind to abandon all medicines when I noticed an endorsement of SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR by a prominent Georgian, a jurist whom I knew, and concluded to try its effects in my case. I have used but two bottles, and am satisfied that I have struck the right thing at last. I felt its beneficial effects almost immediately. Unlike all other preparations of a similar kind, no special instructions are required as to what one shall or shall not eat. This fact alone ought to commend it to all troubled with Dyspepsia.

J. N. HOLMES,
Vineland, N. J.

CONSTIPATION

TO Secure a Regular Habit of Body without changing the Diet or Disorganizing the System, take

Simmons Liver Regulator

ONLY GENUINE MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia.

HUMPHREYS'
Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics for
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CHART ON ROLLERS, and Book Sent Free.
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HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC
SPECIFIC No. 28
In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for
Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,
and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

STADIGER'S AURANTII

Most of the diseases which afflict mankind are originally caused by a disordered condition of the LIVER. For all complaints of this kind, such as Torpidity of the Liver, Biliousness, Nervous Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Irregularity of the Bowels, Constipation, Flatulency, Eructations and Burning of the Stomach (sometimes called Heartburn), Miasma, Malaria, Bloody Flux, Chills and Fever, Breakbone Fever, Exhaustion before or after Fevers, Chronic Diarrhœa, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Foul Breath, Irregularities incidental to Females, Bearing-down Pains, Backache, &c., &c., STADIGER'S AURANTII is invaluable. It is not a panacea for all diseases, but will CURE all diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH and BOWELS. It changes the complexion from a waxy yellow tinge, to a ruddy, healthy color. It entirely removes low, gloomy spirits. It is one of the BEST ALTERATIVES and PURIFIERS OF THE BLOOD, and is A VALUABLE TONIC.

STADIGER'S AURANTII
For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.00 per bottle.

C. F. STADIGER, Proprietor,
140 SO. FRONT ST., Philadelphia.

HIRES IMPROVED ROOT BEER 25 CENTS PACKAGE
Makes Five Gallons of a delicious, sparkling temperance beverage. Strengthens and purifies the blood. Its purity and delicacy commend it to all. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; Resolvent, $1; Soap, 25 cents. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Hands Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

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Write for catalogue, which gives a full description of these legs, with numerous certificates from persons using them.

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J. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary and Business Manager.

DEVOTIONAL.

THE SAFEST PLACE IN BATTLE.

Rev. Dwight Williams.

Not in the rear
To stand and cower with servile fear;
But forward, where the guns are mounted,
And cost of life is never counted;
When duty prompts to splendid valor,
And danger brings the cheek no pallor;
There safest, why?
Ah, safety lies in victory.

Keep near the flag!
Halt not, nor in the vanguard lag;
An enemy, become thy master,
Will give pursuit and bring disaster;
The captive's doom is one of sorrow
With gloomy prospect of the morrow;
The foe in sight,
There stand and push the gallant fight.

'Tis hand to hand
That brings the triumph proud and grand;
Skulk not beyond the rifle's distance,
Stand in the ranks with strong resistance;
Stand where the drum-beat is the hardest;
If only duty thou regardest
Thy chance is best,
And loyal stars shall crown thy breast.

Earth's coward wrongs
Are overcome with "forward" songs;
Go nearest to the cross, and wait thee,
Though evil men should scorn and hate thee,
For he who hangs there, world-derided,
Shall Satan's kingdom see divided;
And thou shalt hear
His welcome, "Faithful one, come near!"

Stand near thy chief,
For he is king beyond his grief;
Come up, O timid soul, nor falter,
Come boldly up where smokes the altar;
Thy fullest sacrifice be yielded,
And find thyself forever shielded
Beneath his wing,
For whom was made thy offering.

PECULIAR MEANS.

Nothing is more remarkable in the Bible than to see how God, as if to teach us to trust in nothing and in none but himself, selects means that seem the worst fitted to accomplish his ends. Does he choose an embassador to Pharaoh? it is a man of stammering tongue. Are the streams of Jericho to be sweetened? salt is cast into the spring. Are the eyes of the blind to be opened? they are rubbed with clay. Are the battlements of a city to be thrown down? the means employed is, not the blast of a mine, but the breath of a trumpet. Is a rock to be riven? the lightning is left to sleep above and the earthquake with its throes to sleep below, while a rod is used which is more likely to be shivered on the rock than to shiver it. Are men to be converted by preaching, and won from sensual delights to a faith whose symbol is the cross and whose crown is to be won among the fires of martyrdom? leaving schools and halls and colleges, God summons his preachers from the shores of Galilee; the helm of church is intrusted to hands that had never steered aught but a fishing-boat, and by the mouth of one who had been its bitterest persecutor, Christ pleaded his cause before the philosophers of Athens and in the palaces of Rome.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

Despair not; God can help thee. Presume not; God can humble thee.

Daily ought we to renew our purposes and to stir up ourselves to greater fervor and say, "Help me, my God, in this my good purpose and in thy holy service, and grant that I may now this day begin perfectly."

The substance of the quaint prayer of old Thomas Fuller was: "Lord, grant me one suit, which is this: Deny me all suits which are bad for me. * * Rather let me fast than have quails given me with intent that I should be choked in eating them."

The pious John Newton said: "I was once in a large company where very severe things were spoken of Mr. W., when one person seasonably observed, that though the Lord was pleased to effect conversion or edification by a variety of means, he had never known anybody convinced of error by what was said behind his back. This was about thirteen years ago, and it has been on my mind as a useful hint ever since."

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife 'twixt truth or falsehood, for the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand and the sheep upon the right;
And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light.

MARRIAGES.

FRICK—MOORE—At the residence of the brides mother, in Crockett, April 5, 1887, by Rev. B. R. Bolton, Rev. A. J. Frick, of East Texas Conference, and Miss Katie Moore.

CARTER—ROCHELLE—In the town of Richmond, Texas, April 24, 1887, by Rev. W. Wootton, Mr. Henry P. Carter and Miss Eda Rochelle—both of Richmond, Texas.

FERGUSON—DOOLEN—At church, in Vernon, Texas, April 3, 1887, by Rev. J. T. Hosmer, Mr. S. P. Ferguson and Miss O. M. Doolen.

WATTERSON—MOORE—At the residence of the bride's mother, near Live Oaks, Bastrop county, Texas, April 14, 1887, by Rev. E. G. Hocutt, Mr. Charles C. Watterson and Miss Elvira Moore—both of Bastrop county, Texas.

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.

DAVIS.—Bessie May, child of O. J. and Mildred Davis, was born May 11, 1886, and died Feb. 25, 1887, aged nine months and fourteen days. The light of this home has grown strangely dark, the joyous prattle is hushed, and the sweet spirit has gone up to join the company of infants that "compose the family above." Over there she is waiting for the loved ones. God grant they may meet her an unbroken family.

FRED. L. ALLEN.

HILL.—William Levi, infant son of Levi and E. E. Hill, of Geneva, Texas, was born Aug. 10, 1886; died March 30, 1887, aged seven months and nineteen days. I suppose all children are "good" in the eyes of their parents, but "Willie Lee" seemed to be an exceptionally bright little boy; but he has gone to be and to live in a purer atmosphere than this sinful world. The good Lord sustain you, my brother and sister, and gather you up to be with your child forever.

L. C. ELLIS.

SEXTON, TEXAS.

COCHRAN.—A. B. Cochran was born in North Carolina in 1828; emigrated west with his father when young; settled in Angelina county. He served his country faithfully during the last war. He professed religion, and was baptized during the war, and after the surrender he joined the M. E. Church, South, and lived a consistent member of the same until March 4; he fell asleep in Jesus. Bro. Cochran was loved by all who knew him. He leaves a widow, seven children, an aged father and a host of friends to mourn his loss.

J. W. TINNIN.

LUFKIN, TEXAS.

SKEEN.—Mattie Viola Skeen, daughter of Mollie and Lewis C. Skeen, was born Aug. 21, 1885 and died March 16, 1887. Little Mattie Viola was baptized by Rev. J. C. Weaver last summer. Her sickness was short—only four days. Her physicians did all they could to save her, but in vain. She is gone—gone to her Savior, who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me." May God bind up the broken-hearted parents and the heart of her dear old grandmother, who loved her so dearly. Remember if she cannot come to you that you can go to her. She is with the many children who have gone before.

E. G. R.

PARKER.—The subject of this notice, Mrs. Cynthia Alice Parker, nee Lewis, was born June 14, 1862; married to G. W. Parker Jan. 2, 1882, and died at her home near Thompson's Chapel, in Milam county, Texas, April 2, 1887. She had been a professor of religion about eight years, and died in the triumphs of faith and without fear, leaving behind her husband and four children, besides her aged mother and other relatives. But all have the assurance that she has gone to a better world, and should strive to meet her there, being assured that their loss is her gain.

GEO. B. KILLOUGH.

BLACKWOOD.—Whereas, An All-wise Father has seen fit to remove from us our brother, member of our class, and superintendent of our Sunday-school, Henry A. Blackwood:

Resolved, 1. That, while we mourn the loss of one so young in Christian life, yet so willing and ready to assume and discharge the responsible trust committed to him, we rejoice to believe that our brother was ready to exchange from trust and duty to rest and enjoyment with the saved.

Resolved, 2. That we extend to his bereaved wife, parents, brothers and sisters our heartfelt sympathy, and trust the God of all grace may bless this dispensation to all our good.

S. F. BOND,
A. M. STEVENS, } Committee.
J. B. WHITE,

FOREST GLADE CLASS, MEXIA CIRCUIT, TEX.

HOLTZCLAW.—Alice Holtzclaw, wife of S. H. Holtzclaw, was born Dec. 18, 1861. Professed religion and joined the Methodist E. Church, South, at the age of thirteen, in which she lived until death, which occurred November 15, 1886, at her home near Walton Church, Panola county, Texas. She had been confined to her bed for sixty days before her death. She died in the triumph of a living faith. She told her husband and mother just before her death that her way was clear, and just before she died called her husband to the bed trying to show him the angels that had come after her; then quietly telling all good-by, exorting them to live right and meet her in heaven, fell on sleep in Jesus. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

J. M. SMITH.

DANIELS.—Aunt Olive Daniels was born in Tennessee August 3, 1815. Came to Texas in 1846. Her own children do not know how long she has been a member of the Methodist E. Church, South. Ever faithful her seat in church was always filled. She attended church on the second Sunday in March, subscribing liberally to foreign missions. She attended again at night and was assisted to her home, or to the home of W. H. Birdsong, her son-in-law, and took her bed, from which she never arose. Many people knew "Aunt Ollie" only to love her. Many tears were shed when the news went abroad, "Aunt Ollie" is dead. Last Sunday her seat was vacant, and many sad hearts were in the church. It is useless to say anything in her behalf. No one doubted her religion. No one doubts her being in heaven. God help those who knew her to follow in her footsteps, which will lead nowhere but to God and heaven. Her body lies near Ladonia, Texas, but she is in heaven.

E. G. ROBERTS.

PYE.—Sister E. J. Pye has ceased to work and live. Her maiden name was Polly. Born March 1, 1815, in Morgan county, Georgia. With her relatives, she moved to Mississippi; then to Arkansas; then back to Mississippi, and lastly, to Texas Dec. 15, 1839. She was married twice; first, to A. P. McBeth, Aug. 3, 1837, who died Sept., 1853; second, to Edward Pye, about 1863, who also died some years since. Our sister professed religion and joined the Methodist Church very early in life, and lived a consistent member till death, which took place at her home in Sexton, March 19, 1887; aged seventy-two years and eighteen days. Much might be truthfully said of her exemplary life, but, it sufficeth to say, she lived and died a good woman. One said, "Sexton has lost its best friend." The Lord sanctify her death to the salvation of her living, sorrowing relatives and friends, is the prayer of

L. C. ELLIS, Pastor.

SEXTON, TEXAS.

CROUCH.—Sister Louisa Crouch was born Jan. 16, 1826, was married to I. N. Crouch Sep. 10, 1846, and died Jan. 26, 1887. Sister Crouch was converted in middle life and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and lived a faithful member of the same until God said, it is enough; thou hast been faithful while on earth, come and receive a crown. She lived to see her children converted, and in the church of her choice. What a comfort it must have been to her when she found she must leave them. She suffered much but bore it with patience and resignation. She grew worse so suddenly that she left no dying testimony, but those that live well die well. Her husband and children have the comforting assurance that she has exchanged earth for glory. May the bereaved ones feel that one more chord binds them to heaven, and that bright home is a little nearer since she has gone there.

FRED. L. ALLEN.

McDANIEL.—Died, near Union Church, Limestone county, Texas, little Susie Gabrilla McDaniel, after an illness of twenty-five days of severe suffering. She was born Oct. 17, 1881, and died April 11, 1887. She was a member of our missionary band of Little Workers; she was very anxious to go to the meetings and put in her nickel. When first taken sick, she told her mamma that it would do her no good to belong to the band now, that she was sick and could not go. Said she: "I can't pray, I don't know how." Her mother told her that she would teach her how to pray when she got well, but God has taken her to himself; away from father and mother, away from the missionary band. She has gone to join her little brother Willie R. L., who preceded her to heaven on the 29th of June, 1886, where they are now watching and waiting, and beckoning papa and mamma and loved ones to come on.

AUNT MARY REEVES.

THORNTON, TEXAS.

RIDDLE.—Sister Riddle was born in Indiana, June 6, 1846; came to Texas with her parents in 1856; was married to Thos. B. Riddle, in Tarrant county, Texas, 1864; died March 9, 1887. Sister Riddle professed religion Aug. 12, 1881, and joined the Methodist Church at Cottonwood, West Fork mission, where her membership remained till up to the time of her death, and then was transferred to the church triumphant. Sister Riddle lived a consistent and happy Christian, not only blessing her home and shedding happiness, life and joy in the hearts and lives of her husband and children, but a blessing to the neighborhood and the church. Her nature was loving, her words were winning, her devotion to Christ were cheering. Her death brought sadness to many hearts, but more especially to them of her own household. We greatly sympathize with the bereaved husband and motherless children, and pray the Lord's blessing upon them. Brother and Sister Riddle were in the Indian Nation at the time of her death.

*

McGOWAN.—Joseph Benjamin McGowan was born in Drew county, Ark., Nov. 13, 1867. His father and mother moved to Texas and settled in Coryell county in the winter of 1868. During a meeting held by Rev. C. Rowland last August, Bennie was born into the spiritual kingdom of God, and united with the M. E. Church, South. On the 23d of January, 1887, while standing before the glass dressing, he was accidentally shot by Daniel Craver, who was handling a pistol. From the wound received, he died on the 28th of January. After the accident, Bennie was rational to the last moment of his life. He told his father, mother, and other relatives not to grieve; that he was going to heaven to be forever at rest, and that when their time came to go, he would "come and bear them away on snowy wings." He called his teacher and schoolmates to his bedside and bade them good-bye, requesting them to promise that they would endeavor to meet him in heaven. One after another, he gave each and every one a parting kiss of Christian affection, and then God took him. How important the language of Jesus, "Ye know not the day nor the hour in which the Son of Man cometh." "Be ye therefore also ready." Thank God, Bennie was ready. He told his mother as soon as she reached him after he was shot that he would die, and begged her not to be troubled, that he was then ready to go.

F. C. STEPHENSON.

WILLISON.—Mrs S. C. Willison was born in Mississippi. While young she moved with her parents to Arkansas. She was converted at the age of sixteen and joined the M. E. Church, South. While living in Arkansas she was united in marriage to Bro. F. T. Willison, a pious good man and a member of the Methodist Church. Soon after marriage they moved to Texas, united with the church and settled on a piece of land in the southern part of Kauffman county, in the bounds of Kemp mission, where they were laboring hard to pay for their home when death came. She left a husband and six children, and a kind, Christian mother. Her neighbors say she was a true companion, a kind mother, a good neighbor. She died July 25, 1886. Her son, J. M. Willison, aged fifteen years, a bright boy, with promise of a long life, on Thursday, March 17, 1887, was taken sick and lived only six days. I attended his bedside during his short sickness. Sometimes he was conscious, but at times was not. His grandmother, who seemed to be deeply interested for him, asked him if he wanted me to pray for him. He said that he did. I read a chapter and prayed in all the earnestness of my soul that God would break to him the bread of eternal life. We have some evidence that God saved him, for God never turns away an inquiring soul. I was called to preach the funeral of the boy and his mother all at the same time. The funeral was attended by many friends. To the bereaved we will say, we all have to pass through these trials. May God help you to bear up and look forward to the time when you shall be permitted to strike hands where parting will be no more.

B. H. KIPER.

DODD.—Died, at Red Rock, Texas, April 17, 1887, Etta, the baby daughter of B. F. and Sallie Dodd, aged four years. Saturday evening she was out in the street pulling her little wagon, when she came too near a horse which kicked her. She was taken into the house and a physician immediately called, but all that medical skill, loving parents and kind friends could do, could not save her. She died Sunday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock. Oh! how sad such a death! How sad, none but the stricken parents can know. For a loving child, around whom the heart-strings cling with a love stronger than death, to be snatched away when least expected, seems almost too hard to bear. But little Etta is in heaven, where sickness, sorrow and trouble are unknown; and where the angels sing sweet songs of joy, unmixed with sorrow. We all join in heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family, and may God in his mercy, comfort them in this great trial.

"Another hand is beckoning us,
Another call is given,
And glows once more with angel steps
The path which reaches heaven.

No paling of the cheek of bloom
Forewarned us of decay;
No shadow from the silent land
Fell 'round little Etta's way.

The light of her young life went down
As sinks behind the hill
The glory of a setting star—
Clear, suddenly, and still.

Fold her, O Father! in thine arms,
And let her henceforth be,
A messenger of love between
Our human hearts and Thee."

GENEVA HOCUTT.

WALKER.—Sanders Walker was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, May 11, 1818; his parents emigrated to Tennessee in 1825; thence to Texas in 1835. Soon after he reached the State he joined the forces struggling for the freedom of Texas. He was in the battles at Grass Valley, Concepcion, and at the siege of the Alamo. After this, until the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas, he was under the immediate command of Gen. Sam Houston. In 1839 he was commissioned first lieutenant in a company of rangers for the protection of the infant republic against the depredations of the Indians. He was married to Lucretia Middleton in 1841, by whom he had three children, two of whom still live. In 1846 he settled near Springfield, Limestone county. Here he lost his first wife in March, 1864. Was married to Miss Mary Stearns in October, 1864; she died in July, 1868. He was married the third time to Miss A. C. Henderson Jan. 7, 1869, who still lives to mourn his loss. Bro. Walker professed religion in 1855, and joined the M. E. Church, South, at Springfield, and lived connected with same class for thirty-two years, and died on the place where he first settled in 1846, on April 3, 1887. In the death of Bro. Walker another one of the Texas veterans is gone. He was an earnest, upright, prompt citizen, ever on the side of the right. Temperate, diligent, prudent, he succeeded. As a churchman, while he never brought reproach on the cause of Christ, yet, like many of the early settlers in our new States, he was not impressed with the importance of personal and active participation in Christ's work through his church, and consequently was not as spiritual and useful as he should have been; yet those who were nearest him believe he held communion with God, was ready, passed away in peace, and rests with the good in the paradise of God.

JOHN S. McCARVER.

THORNTON.—Died, on the evening of March 4, 1887, near Centerview, Sabine county, Texas, little Mahala E. Thornton, daughter of J. S. and M. M. Thornton. Mahala was born March 1, 1877, and departed this life March 4, 1887, being ten years and four days of age; her death was accidental, and very heart-rending. She was in the field where her mother was working. Her mother left her to nurse the baby, which was asleep, and went to another part of the field. On her return to the children, while yet about twenty yards distant, a large oak limb burned off of an oak thirty-five or forty feet distant, and falling, struck on the small end, and breaking, pitched forward and stuck in the ground the second time, and about ten feet of the largest part of the limb going in the same direction, reached where the little girl was sitting with the baby in her arms. On hearing the crash, the little girl started to her feet, and was in a stooping position when the end of the limb struck the right side of her head, crushing her skull, breaking her right arm and leg and causing instant death. The news soon spread from house to house, and by nightfall quite a number had gathered to the scene of distress, each ready to render such aid and comfort to the bereaved family as was in their power. She leaves a devoted father and mother, three sisters and two little brothers to mourn her loss. The hearts of many friends and relatives beat in sympathy for the bereaved family. But, cheer up, kind friends. Remember that all the works of the Lord are wonderful, and all that is done by him is founded on wisdom, goodness and mercy. Let us try to so live that when we are called from time to eternity that we may be able to sit down in the Paradise of God with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and be happily reunited with those loved ones that have gone on before, there to dwell in peace forever in the presence of him who died that we might live.

A. FRIEND.

HEMPHILL, TEXAS.

HERON.—On the morning of April 11, 1887, at 1 o'clock, Mrs. Mary J. Heron, after a long and suffering illness, passed into eternal life. Sister Heron was born near Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 16, 1840. She was converted in early life, and became a member of the Presbyterian Church, when she lived a faithful, consistent member until her death, which occurred at her sister's home, Mrs. Amanda Collier, five miles northeast of Waxahachie. She espoused the cause of Christ in early life, and as years crowned her with maturity, so did she increase in the blessed faith; and so did she live in piety. To be pious, plainly, truly holy, was her great aim through life, and amid every change around her, under all circumstances, whether of affliction or joy, misfortune or success, she ever made it her chief object to worship and adore her God. In every sphere of life was that meek, gentle, amiable, Christian disposition. None could be in her presence and fail to feel that entire absence of every impurity of thought, every tendency to wrong, everything that leads to thoughtlessness or carelessness which seemed to pervade the air around her. Her last illness was severe. She tossed upon her restless pillow for several days, enduring with patience her suffering, surrounded by faithful watchers; among them was an only daughter, a sweet, spiritual young girl just budding into womanhood. This lovely girl anticipated every wish of her blessed mother, and hung around her bed like the blessed angels of heaven and displayed the deep anxiety welling up from a warm heart. The sweet spirit that has soared before you to heaven, looks down upon you, Miss Gracie, and thanks you for so many acts of kindness. How fortunate she was to spend her last days with her sister, where everything was done to soothe her dying hours. As we stood around the grave and looked into the face of this only daughter who so much needed the care and council of her mother, I thought what a strange Providence—but for that Christian faith that converts all these things into triumph, and above all, a witness of God's fidelity.

JAS. A. WALKUP.

RESOLVE TO BE SOMEBODY.

Having a purpose in life is the difference between success and failure. And the measure of success depends largely upon the time of life when the purpose took possession of the soul. Do not think you can wait until you are of age before you can decide to be somebody. How easy to detect strong purposes by the earnest faces of their possessors! This is the force which overcomes. You cannot so surround the life with disadvantage as to stifle it.

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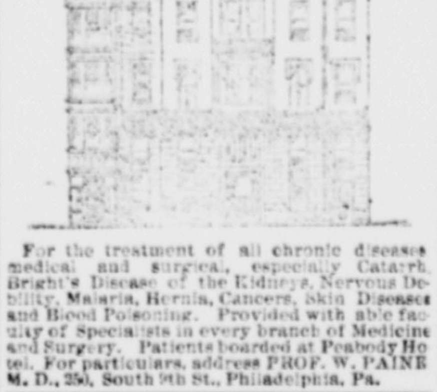

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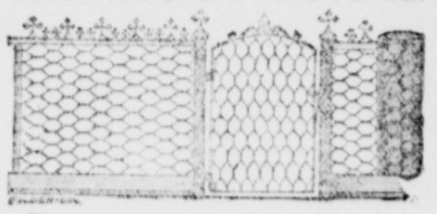

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Texas Christian Advocate.

WHY THE DELAY.

The ADVOCATE has made the change from Galveston to Dallas without missing an issue, but delay in the mailing, and as a consequence in the reception of papers is to be expected, until engine and presses are in good working order. For some weeks the press work has been done by other firms in the city, and hence every issue in April was delayed from two to three days. The press room is now in shape, and next week the paper will resume its regular day of publication. Subscribers who fail to receive the paper regularly hereafter will confer a favor by reporting such delay promptly at this office.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Government Pets

The Apaches new home at Mt. Vernon, Alabama, embraces 2162 acres of forest land, well watered. Three hundred and fifty-four Indians have been taken there.

A New Way to Get a Library.

At an anniversary celebration of the I. O. O. F. at New York the price of admission was a book. By this means and the contributions of publishers, 25,000 volumes were accumulated.

Military Incident.

April 29th, during a military display at Clinton, N. C., the horse of Col. Wm. Jones, in command, became unmanageable, and dashed wildly into a group of other officers. Col. Jones had his drawn sword in the right hand, and as he was thrown forward from his horse the weapon passed through the body of Capt. H. A. James, from back to breast.

A Train Robbed.

A Tucson (Arizona) special of April 28 gives the particulars of the robbery of the express and mail cars on a west-bound Southern Pacific overland train. The robbers were a party of masked men, who first stopped the train, then uncoupled the express and mail cars and ran them away from the passenger coaches. The booty obtained was between $5000 and $7000.

Prehistoric Statue.

A Washington (D. C.) telegram of May 1, says: Within a short time the United States steamer Galena, Commander Chester, is expected to arrive at Washington, having on board the prehostoric statue secured from Easter Island by the Mohican, and recently transferred to the Galena at Aspinwall. This piece of work, by an unknown race, is destined for the Smithsonian Institute, although the final place of deposit will undoubtedly be made under the roof of the National Musenm, where so much valuable matter is being constantly received.

Enormous Irish Emigration.

LONDON, May 2.—The weekly press generally comment on the enormous inrease of emigrants leaving Queenstown, Dover, London Hull, Bristol, Liverpool, Cardiff, Glasgow and other British ports for Canada, the United States and Australia. An overwhelming majority are going to the States. Over wide areas in the south of Ireland the entire able-bodied population are either leaving or preparing to leave. The aggregate emigration threatens to be the largest ever recorded in the history of Ireland. The Irish leaders are taking energetic measures to assist the emigrants.

A Nihilist Killed

A telegram from Tampa, Fla., April 27, says: For several years the island near Fort Myers had for a resident Gustave Schukar, a fugitive nihilist, who made an admission which leaves no doubt that he was implicated in the plot which ended in the murder of the father of the present czar. Upon his arrival in the State Schukar took possession of the island with the owner's consent, built a hut and prevented all persons from landing. Last week Thomas Russell purchased the island, tried to persuade Schukar to leave it. Schukar threatened to kill any one who attempted to dispossess him. During the parley young Russell snatched up a rifle, which was discharged, killing Schukar instantly. It is rumored that papers making important Nihilistic revelations are among Schukar's effects.

National Debt Statement.

The reduction in the public debt in April amounted to $13,653,098, and for the ten months of the present fiscal year $83,965,923. The national debt to-day, less cash in the treasury, is $1,305,170,319, and of this amount $1,094,678,712 is interest bearing debt. This interest bearing debt is made up in round numbers of $738,000,000 four per cent bonds, $250,000,000 of four and a half per cent, $28,000,000 three per cent, $64,000,000 Pacific railroad bonds and $14,000,000 two per cent navy pension fund. Net cash in the treasury to-day is $34,886,038, or about $13,000,000 more than on April 1. The gold coin and gold bullion fund balance in the treasury to-day is $180,902,430, or about $1,000,000 less than a month ago. The silver fund balance has decreased $10,000,000 during the month, and now amounts to $72,220,318. The store of standard silver dollars has increased nearly $4,000,000.

Personal Liberty Items.

Dr. W. T. Northup, a prominent physician of Haverhill, Ohio, was, April 28, waylaid and killed by Thomas McCoy, a saloon keeper, aided by a brother and two of his sons. Dr. Northup's offense consisted in his being an ardent advocate of prohibition.

The Illinois legislature has passed a law prohibiting base ball playing on Sunday.

April 28, at McKinney, Powers Jackson shot Ed Finley at the Elm saloon.

Coughanor, a saloon man of Farmersville, was shot April 27 by H. Pendleton.

Emanuel Diaz is a Mexican tamale seller of Dallas. In the enjoyment of that personal liberty for which Hon. Barney Gibbs is now chief sponsor, Diaz became intoxicated May 3, and attempted to force all passers-by to purchase the stuff he deals in. M. J. Mulligan and J. W. Handman (countrymen), also under the influence of Mr. Gibbs' personal liberty decoctions, passed the tamale vendor, a dispute arose, and a fight followed. Mr. Mulligan received a fatal stab, a bystander a severe blow on the head, and the personal liberty of both the Mexican and Handman were abridged by a lodgment in jail.

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 railroad 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.

FOOD FRAUDS.

The Shameful Use of Lime and Alum in Cheap Baking Powders.

Many food frauds, such as chicory coffee or watered milk, although they are a swindle in a commercial sense, are often tolerated because they do not particularly affect the health of the consumer; but when an article like baking powder, that enters largely into the food of every family, and is relied upon for the preparation of almost every meal, is so made as to carry highly injurious, if not rankly poisonous elements into the bread, the entire community is endangered, and it is the duty of the press to denounce the practice in the most emphatic terms

Among the important discoveries by the food analysts is that by Prof. Mott, the U. S. Government Chemist, of large amounts of lime and alum in the cheap baking powders. These are, one the most dangerous, and the other the most useless adulterant yet found in the low-grade, inferior baking powders. It is a startling fact that of the many brands of baking powders so far analyzed, none of them, with the single exception of the Royal Baking Powder, was found free from both lime and alum. The chief service of lime is to add weight. It is true that lime, when subjected to heat, gives off a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, but a quick-lime is left—a caustic so powerful that it is used by tanners to eat the hair from hides of animals, and in dissecting rooms to more quickly rot the flesh from the bones of dead subjects. A small quantity of dry lime upon the tongue, or in the eye, produces painful effects; how much more serious must these effects be on the delicate membranes of the stomach, intestines and kidneys, more particularly of infants and children, and especially when the lime is taken into the system day after day, and with almost every meal. This is said by physicians to be one of the causes of indigestion, dyspepsia, and those painful diseases of the kidneys now so prevalent. Instances of the most serious affections of the latter organs from drinking lime water found in some sections are noted in every medical journal.

Adulteration with lime is quite as much to be dreaded as with alum, which has heretofore received the most emphatic condemnation from every food analyst, physician and chemist, for the reason that, while alum is probably partially dissolved and passed off in gas by the heat of baking, it is impossible to destroy or change the nature of the lime in any degree, so that the entire amount in the baking powder passes, with all its injurious properties, into the stomach. When we state that the chemists have found twelve per cent., or one-eighth of the entire weight of some samples of baking powder analyzed, to be lime, the wickedness of the adulteration will be apparent

Pure baking powders are one of the chief aids to the cook in preparing perfect and wholesome food. While those are to be obtained of well-established reputation, like the Royal, of whose purity there has never been a question, it is proper to avoid all others.

Over the State.

Baird, Texas is overrun with tramps.

Terrell is to have a live stock show May 4th.

S. A. Hammerly, an old resident of Dallas, died May 1.

J. L. Russell, a prominent merchant of Canton, Texas, died April 28th.

Except the dome, the new Texas State house will soon be under a roof.

W. C. Morgan, aged seventy-one, an old resident of Alvarado, died last week.

The Galveston artesian well furnishes a supply of 300,000 gallons of water per day.

Rev. J. D. Daniel, of Bryan, becomes the editor and proprietor of the Bryan Blade.

The Medical Association, in session at Austin, adjourned to meet next year at Galveston.

Mrs. Clark, an old lady living near Farmersville, was killed by a freight train April 30.

General rains throughout the State has given a healthy impetus to all departments of business.

The North Texas Public School Superintendents' Association will meet in Denton May 7.

Col. R. M. McClung, of the Board of Managers of the Terrell insane asylum, died last week.

Rev. R. E. Cooper, a Presbyterian evangelists, died at Fort Worth, April 26th, of heart disease.

There were 4,000 persons in Erath county, who were beneficiaries of the drouth relief fund.

May 2.—Dr. Altman, of Giddings, died of heart disease. Mrs. Ellen Herring, an estimable lady, died at Winona.

Early wheat will not make a full crop; later wheat will make an average crop; oats a full crop; other crops are promising.

A broom factory at Marshall, with a capacity of one hundred dozen brooms a week, affords a broom-corn market for surrounding farmers.

At Sulphur Springs, May 6th, there is to be a grand union picnic—participated in by Sunday-schools, day-schools, alliance, and citizens generally.

A storm at Walnut Springs on the night of April 29 destroyed the Methodist Church, and did considerable damage to a number of other buildings.

A mass-meeting of about 150 anti-prohibitionists met in Dallas April 30. Its proceedings consisted of the adoption of five motions, all made by Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Barnett Gibbs,

Col. J. C. McCoy, of Dallas, one among the oldest and most prominent Masons in Texas, died April 30. He was buried on Tuesday following by the Grand Commandery of Texas.

The City National Bank of Dallas has just increased its paid in capital from $250,000 to $325,000; and its surplus from $50,000 to $75,000. It is certainly a live and substantial institution.

The citizens of Decatur, in mass-meeting, appointed a committee to secure more railroads to that point—especially a branch of the G. C. & S. F., from Gainesville, via Decatur, southwest.

Judge Cearnal, of Bryan, dropped dead of heart disease, while working in his garden, April 27th. He was sixty-seven years old, and had been a citizen of Brazos county since 1866.

A negro woman in Grayson county, having been convicted of insanity, her husband is wroth. He avers she is not insane, but under a "spell put upon her by a voudoo doctor in the Red river bottom."

A mortgage, covering twenty-one closely written pages for $45,000,000 from the M. K. & T. railroad to the Mercantile Trust Company, was recorded in Ellis county, last week. The mortgage is to secure bonds issued for railroad construction.

Henry Wallace, of Sherman, was drowned in a tank on the fruit farm of the Messers Kerr, April 28th. He, with two companions, five or six years old, was playing in the water—each bantering the others to wade in—when the little fellow got beyond his depth and was drowned.

The Texas Medical Association which met in Austin, April 28th, listened patiently to Dr. Wooten while he reviewed what he termed the "phenomenal action of the Legislature" in reference to the State University. Whether it will result in the doctors testing their curative skill upon political ills, remains to be seen.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Texas for the week ending April 26: William R. Berry, Salado, cotton or hay press; J. W. Boyd, Aurora, signal lantern; H. A. Corday, Brenham, toy racecourse; A. Dunbar, Campbell, hyperdermic syringe; G. J. Furgerson, Greenville, car coupling; W. D. Goodman and F. Tuttle, Paris, harness saddle; E. P. Stiles, Austin, dental chair.

Postmaster Cochran of Dallas, furnishes the Galveston News a tabulated statement of postoffice business which is very suggestive. During the months of January, February and March of 1887, the total number of letters and packages delivered and collected, were 2,173 754; same period 1886, 1,768,163; excess 1887, 404,591. During the month of March, 1885, these items reached 478,443; in 1886, 615,169; in 1887, 749,704 Nothing could more conclusively prove the healthy and rapid growth of Dallas.

A special telegram from Bonham, April 27th, says: Yesterday evening about 4 o'clock the residence of J. T. Hale, twelve miles south of this city, in the Alex Leslie neighborhood, was consumed by fire and three children of Mr. Hale burned to death. The oldest child, aged six years, was sick, and the mother had gone to a neighbor's to get some oil for it. When she returned the house was almost consumed, and the charred remains of her children were seen in the front room, where she had left them. Mr. Hale was in a field some distance from the house.

Mr. W. M. Robinson, an old citizen of Galveston, died at his home in that city April 28th, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He served through the late war as a member of the immortal Hood's brigade. He was a brave soldier, a true friend, a genial companion. For several years Mr. Robinson conducted at Galveston the largest stationery and book business in the State. During the past three years he had been connected with the printing and publishing house of W. A. Shaw & Co., late of Galveston, and now of Dallas.

Y. C T. U.

The annual convention of the Womans' Christian Temperance Union, of Louisiana, met at Shreveport April 29th. Among others, Mrs. Chapin was present.

UNANSWERED LETTERS

April 27—Albert Little, sub. B T Hayes, sub. I S Ashburn, sub. S H Brewer, sub. W M Robbins, sub. A J Frick, sub. Lacy Boone, sub. S N Barker, sub. W Vaughan, sub. J T Gillett; will have attention. R M Shelton, subs. D D Warlick, sub. J P Mussett, sub. W L Griffith, sub. B H Passmore, sub. A T Culberison, sub. G Powledge, sub. W G Connor, sub. J T Hosmer, sub. Eli Ray, sub. J R Wages, sub. W M Wainright, sub. Jno H Reynolds, sub. E F Boone, sub. J L Murray, subs. J C Russell, sub. W J Joyce; will have attention. Jno T Bludworth, subs. T B Graves, sub. J L Hendry, subs. C L Ballard, subs.

April 28—H T Hart, sub. I N Crutchfield, subs. A Davis, sub. J H Wiseman, sub. D C Strange, sub. G W Graves, sub. W A Gilleland, sub. Sam'l Morriss, subs. G C Hardy, sub C J Sherwood, subs. J W Lively, sub. C J Oxley; sub will have attention. G W Swofford, sub. J A Smith, sub. Geo Ward, subs. C R Carter, sub. J F Sullivan, sub. W W Hopper, sub. P C Archer, sub.

April 29—H V Philpott, sub. S W Miller, subs. J A Wyatt, subs. G J Leath, sub. A E Rector, sub. L M Fowler, sub. J L Dawson, sub. A L P Green, subs. M Donegan, sub. E F Boone, sub; O K. O M Addison, sub. J W Timmins; sub discontinued. H W Hawkins, subs. G R Hughes; will have attention. W H Kiyce, subs. M H Wells; will correct. J T H Miller; O K. I K Waller, sub; will make correction.

April 30—T A Biles, sub. J A Wyatt, sub. E G Duval, sub. J J Davis, sub. H S Angin, subs. Fred L Allen, sub. G Powledge, sub. J M Bourland, sub. J C Carter, subs. C C Williams, subs. H K Agee, sub. J S Murphy, Jr, subs. B A Thomasson, sub. I Kingsbury, sub.

May 2—E R Large, sub. G W Graves, sub. P B Sims, sub. L D Coggin, sub. D J Martin, subs. Wm Sproule, subs; 2 cards. Geo Hinson, sub. G Powledge, sub. J M Mills, subs. G D Wilson, sub. J W Horn, subs. Robt J Deets, sub. Wm Monk, sub Jas Campbell; change made. S C Riddle, sub. Chas N Riggan, sub. Thos Duncan, sub. G E Parsons, sub. W M Robbins, subs. W H Ardis, subs. L G Rogers, subs. M L Moody; will discontinue. L M White, sub.

May 3—M L Moody; change made. W J Bludworth, subs. C I McWhirter, sub. J C Mickle, sub. J L Angell, subs. E N Evans, sub.

Nine Years Experience.

Medicine has for so many years, and by so many people, been tried without effect, in treating Chronic Ailments, that the public welcome a new method of curing by electric medical appliances. They are especially effectual in Malaria, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. There is no Company that has been able to utilize electricity so fully and satisfactorily as the Electric Pad Mfg Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y. See their large advertisement in another part of the paper.

The dome for the Lick Observatory is well under way in San Francisco. It is seventy feet in diameter, will weigh ninety tons, and is to be revolved with a pressure of 155 pounds. The cost of the dome is $56,800.

Messrs. Armstrong & Evans Lumber Business is among the live enterprises of Dallas. They deal in Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Mouldings. Their stock of all kinds of Building Materials is complete. Prompt attention to all orders, insuring accuracy and quick delivery.

Flannels should be washed in hot soapsuds and rinsed in hot water containing soap enough to soften it a little.

A carpet sweeper is invaluable in a dining room where small children eat, but should never be used for general sweeping.

When the burners of lamps become clogged with char, boil them in strong soapsuds.

A Proclamation!

Dr. I. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says:—"A year ago I had bilious fever: Tutt's Pills were so highly recommended that I used them. Never did medicine have a happier effect. After a practice of a quarter of a century, I proclaim them the best

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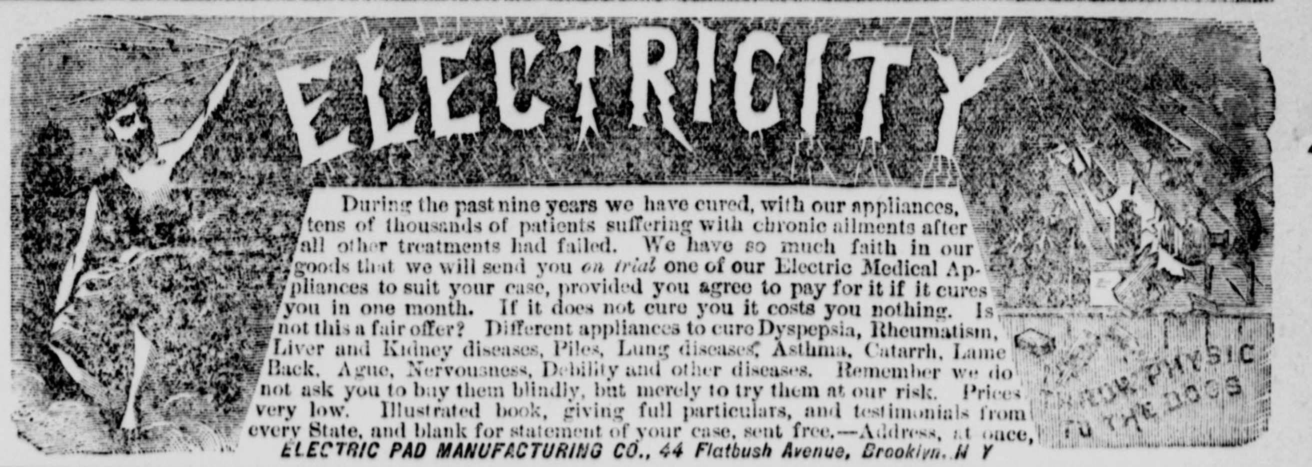

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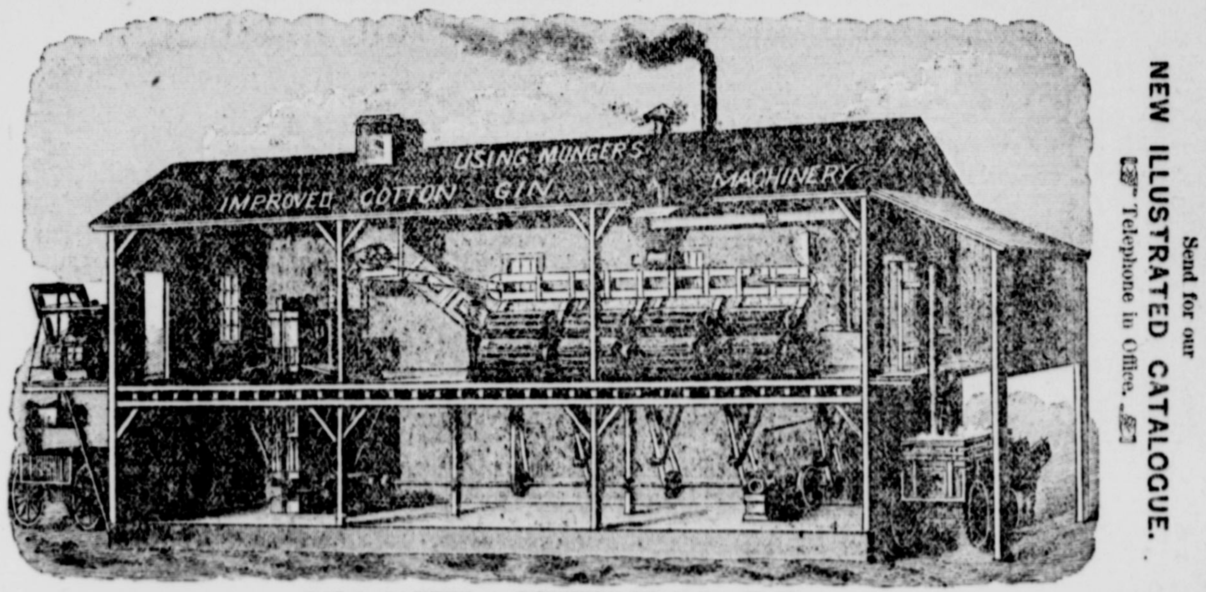

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