

Texas Christian Advocate.
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WILL ALL HELP.

From the tone of letters received daily the ADVOCATE has never been so acceptable to its readers as now. Its enlargement, the new and clear type with which it is printed, the large amount and great variety of its reading matter, render it acceptable to all classes, while the reduction in price to \$2 brings it within the reach of all. The war it is waging on vice in all its forms commands the support of all good men, and its advocacy of the Sunday law meets an endorsement far more general and emphatic than its warmest friend had anticipated.

While all agree that the ADVOCATE merits the support of the entire church, and should be in every Methodist household; yet there are thousands in the land who withhold from it their patronage. We have been long convinced that merit alone will not command circulation for a religious paper. Its claims must be presented to the people. It may be ample in size and admirable in the matter it contains, but the attention of the people must be called to its claims. Will our brethren accept kindly this suggestion? To place the ADVOCATE in every Methodist home will require effort. The enlargement of the ADVOCATE is permanent. It will appear in the enlarged size, eight pages, or in the present size, twelve or sixteen pages. Its enlargement justifies a vigorous effort to place it in every Methodist home. Many of the agents are at work. Others who are also the friends of the paper do little or nothing. We appreciate kind words, but we want the paper to accomplish its mission. To do so its circulation must be extended. Are we asking too much when we call for the co-operation of every preacher in the State? All we ask is a presentation of the claims of the ADVOCATE in every Methodist household. Will our brethren aid us in this effort? Fifteen thousand subscribers before conference is the point we wish to attain.

ABOUT REPORTS.

We must again request, if a report of a district conference is furnished the ADVOCATE for publication, that the duty be assigned some particular person, who can furnish the facts in clear and compact style. We have had three and four reports of the same conference. They give the same facts. To publish all will weary the readers as well as occupy more space than we can spare. We can publish but one report. When one comes from the Secretary that is considered official and has the preference. If the secretary is slow and a fair report comes in, that of the secretary will be left out. Had we published all the reports as they have reached us, we would have space for nothing else. Please understand us: We want the reports. They furnish important church news; but one report may give all the facts. Telling the same story too often, even a good one, renders it monotonous.

It will be seen that Rev. W. L. Andrews denies the statement of the *Waco Telegraph* respecting Hon. W. W. Lang's opposition to the Sunday law. We take pleasure in making the correction. In their anxiety to make the impression that this law is opposed by the people some of the papers do not adhere very closely to matters of fact. The promptness with which parties and the friends of candidates set themselves right on the question is a good indication. They reveal the fact that the moral sentiment of the people is aroused and that parties and politicians are adjusting their sails to gather the freshening gale.

STONE POINT, Van Zandt Co., July 20.—The ADVOCATE of the 17th publishes the camp-meeting to be held at Edgewood, but gives the wrong date. Instead of August 27, it should have been August 20, including the fourth Sunday in August. Please correct through the ADVOCATE.—G. A. LECLERE.

CROCKETT SHUTT, Osceola, Hill Co., July 21: Mill creek camp-meeting closed. The results: about forty conversions; a church organized with twenty-seven members; three hundred and forty-eight dollars raised to build a church; sixteen dollars raised for conference and missionary funds. The people happy and praising God. To God be all the glory.

HENRY T. HILL, Blanco, Blanco Co., July 20: The business of the first session of Mason district conference is over; meeting still going on. Moral atmosphere very cool. Members of the church waking up to the fact that they are citizens of the State and have duties as such. Hope no saloon man or infidel will be elected.

JOHN B. DENTON, Columbia, Brazoria Co., July 21: Religion is *status quo*, especially *status*. The devil is active and aggressive, killing many more with mean whisky and mining many more with that and other instrumentalities.

TYPE-WRITER MUSINGS.

AN IDEAL PICTURE.—Let the reader picture to himself a neat little cottage, embowered in shade trees, grounds ornamented with beautiful flowers and shrubs; a well cultivated kitchen garden; fowl yard; a gentle cow, and other things conducive to home comforts. This is the itinerant's rest. The venerable occupants have spent a score or two of years in the regular ministerial service. The infirmities incident to age have fallen upon them, and now their brethren say, "Well done, you have borne the burden and the heat of the day; your evening is drawing on; step out of the ranks, and from your delightful retreat watch the progress of the battle." He is content; the same church authority that thrust him into the vineyard to work, now releases him from its obligation. Though not in the active work, this honored and honorable couple enjoy the love and esteem of hundreds to whom his ministry was a benediction. How happy they are, enjoying "the gay remembrance of a life well spent," watching and waiting for the Master's summons to a higher and more delightful abode. Alas! that this should be an ideal picture! Why may it not be realized.

"What a pity!" In reading Finney's life of Marvin and trying to form an estimate of the character and life work of the good Bishop, we have often, often, in thought, exclaimed: What a pity Enoch Marvin did not have the advantages of an early and thorough mental training! He was a great and good man. What might he have been had his boyhood and youth been spent amid the classic halls and in the companionship of scholars? What genius and enterprise he displayed in rising to the position he so well filled without these early advantages.

Rev. Dr. Douglass, late fraternal messenger from Canada to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was, on the first ballot, elected one of the delegates from the Canada Conference to the Ecumenical Conference of Methodism to be held at City Road Chapel, London, in August 1881.

We see it stated that Dr. Redford's History of the Organization of the M. E. Church, South, has been omitted from the course of study for undergraduates. In the opinion of this type-writer, it was a mistake putting it in the course.

Notwithstanding a difference of opinion as to the authority of our Bishops in appointing our representatives to the Ecumenical Conference, it is presumed the church will cheerfully acquiesce in the appointments which may be made. The Bishops, looking over the entire field of labor, will doubtless select representatives of the regular itinerant work, of our educational, missionary and publishing departments—able men, representing all the great interests of the church, and so distributed that each geographical section shall have a representation. Our delegates there should be the peers of any in that great representative body of Christian men.

In reading the account of commencement with which our periodicals are pretty well filled, we gain the impression that our collegiate institutions have had an exceptionally prosperous year. Many examinations are reported as very thorough. We copy the following notice of Old Kentucky, in our sister State of Louisiana:

The examinations show evidences of careful and conscientious and successful teaching, and an improved standard of scholarship. Of the ninety-nine students enrolled, some eighty were present at the commencement exercises. Fourteen young men are preparing for the ministry, and receive gratifications. Forty-seven are professing Christians and members of the church. It was remarked that a vein of piety ran through all the exercises. Not only the orations of the students, but also the addresses of the distinguished gentlemen invited to address the students. They were all full of the Bible.

A QUESTION.

Will the Editor of the Advocate Answer it?

When a circuit fails to pay a preacher a support when he devotes his whole time to the work of the circuit, is he to be blamed for going into secular business in connection with his circuit work to keep out of debt? TAYLOR.

If the preacher has Elijah's faith, God will honor it, even if the birds of the air must become the messengers of supply. With the solemn call which sets the preacher apart for his one work, we would not dare to advise him to turn aside. Before he takes that step he had better be clear in his mind that God, who called him to preach, has given him a discharge. At the same time, the brief story our brother tells us moves us profoundly. In a private letter he says: "You know I cannot talk money for myself. I will not bring reproach upon the ministry by going in debt; and yet I and my family have had to sit down to the table with nothing but bread and syrup to eat, and I cannot see that the condition of the church in Texas can demand this of any man." The last clause reveals the bitterness that is in our brother's cup. When the church

is struggling itself with deep poverty, he would gladly share its lot; but he is in the midst of a prosperous people, and he feels keenly their neglect. We know this brother. He is faithful to the work assigned him. He could do well in wolly pursuits; but he feels that he should be a man of one work. We shall not give this brother's name nor the conference to which he belongs. Perhaps some board of stewards may trace him up by examining their account with their preacher. Perhaps another, besides the brother, is suffering silently while the church abounds in plenty. How can you expect your preacher will preach with a free heart when you hold him over the edge of starvation. Hold up his hands.

EDUCATIONAL.

The prosperity of our educational institutions is one of the cheering signs of our civilization. All men recognize the education of their sons and daughters as being equally binding with their obligation to feed and clothe them. Institutions of learning of all grades furnish facilities for education to every earnest student. A young man who has secured the rudiments of an English education need not abandon the pursuit of knowledge until he has passed through our highest schools. By reference to the advertisement of Dr. Mood it will be seen that for eighty to one hundred dollars all the expenses of a term of five months in the *Southwestern University* can be covered. The Southwestern is located at Georgetown, on the International railroad; is accessible by rail from all parts of the State. The health of the location has been established by the experience of citizens and students for years. The curriculum is as comprehensive as the first institutions in the United States; its faculty is carefully chosen, and its administration admirable. Two hundred and seventeen students from all parts of the State were in attendance last year.

The *Young Ladies' School*, at Georgetown, is under the direction of the Curators and Trustees of the University. This school enables parents to educate sons and daughters in the same community. Families who move to Georgetown are thus assured the advantages of thorough culture for their children without sending them from home. Facilities in the *Young Ladies' School* for the entire course of study in male colleges have been provided. The buildings, furniture and instruments of music, are new and ample. For catalogue or other particulars, address, Rev. F. A. Mood, D. D., Regent.

The *Alta Vista Institute*, under the charge of Mrs. H. M. Kirby, Austin, Texas, offers rare facilities for the education of young ladies. The house is new and commodious, and has been specially designed for young ladies, possessing every modern feature, with an abundance of light and thorough ventilation. An able faculty has been secured, and the most approved methods of instruction will be pursued. Address Mrs. H. M. Kirby, Austin, Texas.

Whitworth Female College, Brookhaven, Mississippi, is among the most popular female colleges east of the Mississippi. The last term it had 150 boarders and nearly 200 pupils. The houses have been enlarged, the grounds improved, and an extensive and able faculty employed. For catalogue, address Rev. H. F. Johnson, D. D., President.

Hollins Institute, Botetourt Springs, Virginia, has secured a well established reputation for its healthful location, the scholarship of its faculty and the regard for comfort and improvement of the students on the part of the instructors. We refer readers to the advertisement. Address, Chas. L. Cooke, superintendent, Botetourt Springs, Va.

Science Hill is among the most popular female colleges in Kentucky. Its course of instruction is broad, its faculty competent, its prices reasonable and its location healthy and comfortable. For catalogue, apply to Foster & Jordan, Shelbyville, Ky.

Stuart's Female School, Shelbyville, Ky., was founded forty years ago. Its location is healthy, and it has able faculty and admirable discipline; offers great advantages to students. See advertisement.

Menphis Conference Female Institute. This school having had a prosperous career for thirty-four years still affords superior advantages to students. Its location, faculty, apparatus, library, furniture, furnish special claims on the attention of parents and guardians, who are in search of a first-class female school. For information address Rev. J. W. Waterspoon, Jackson, Tennessee.

R. M. Leaton, Leesville, Gonzales Co., July 19: Camp-meeting at Bird school-house took away my congregation at Rancho, yesterday. Attended a good prayer-meeting at night, at Leesville. The class leader reports the church getting on all right. One conversion in the prayer-meeting since it started; they are going to get up a big meeting here. Some want to build a church in town and some want to build an arbor about a mile below town, on the creek. We have a good Sunday-school.

W. A. Sampsey, Center, Shelby Co., July 13: The San Augustine conference closed its business Saturday last. Traveling preachers all present. Every pastoral charge represented by laymen with one exception. The session was harmonious and prosperous. On Sunday, after preaching a missionary sermon, \$150 in cash and subscription was raised for foreign missions. The religious services still in progress. Two accessions and three conversions up to date. The church is being enlivened, and sinners are being awakened. The district, as a whole, is moving upward. A district conference properly managed has a tendency to unify and develop a district.

J. B. Boulden, Nelsonville, Austin County: Rev. A. L. P. Green begins a camp-meeting at Travis, five miles northeast of here next Friday, the 17th. Everybody is invited. Mrs. Tison, wife of Rev. J. G. Tison, died here the 1st instant.

The Bell Punch and Sunday Laws.

The Galveston News of the 11th inst., containing the "address" of Hon. J. D. Sayers at Houston on the 9th, was forwarded to me by some unknown friend. A decent respect for the friend sending me the paper impels me to give my reasons for dissenting from Maj. Sayers' views on these great questions. Before I do so I will say I have learned to esteem Maj. Sayers, from having met him at our Masonic Grand Lodge, for many years, and if anything I shall say may seem to have an edge, it is not that I love the Majorless, but religion and morality more.

We notice in this paper his views on the bell punch laws. He says: "Of all the laws that have ever been enacted in Texas, that which provides that a man shall assess his own taxes is the worst and most complete failure." This means that the "bar owner" assesses his own taxes by the bell punch; this may do for a stump speech, but will not do for law. The law assesses the amount of taxes on each drink, and the bar owner registers the amount of drinks by the bell punch, but this is hard on the "bar owner;" but why did not the Major tell us about the telegraph companies? They are assessed by law on each message sent over their lines, and they are required to render a statement of the number of messages and half-rate messages sent, under oath. Revised Statutes, page 676.

Why did not the Major complain of the oppression of the telegraph companies? If the bar owner assesses his own taxes, so do the said companies. But there is no sympathy asked for the telegraph companies, while there is for the bar owner. Why is this? The telegraph is a moral and a beneficial institution, but the bar is an immoral and degrading institution. On which side ought the sympathies of a moral man to be?

But he says the bell-punch law is a failure, will he let most Groves and then we shall see. There is before me a pamphlet called "Brass Tacks," which reached me by mail from an unknown source, only bearing the Galveston post-mark; and it is opposed to Gov. Roberts and his policy about the same points against him, that are made in this address. It says that "the bell-punch, though only partially observed, has paid the State almost as much as did formerly all occupation taxes together." The bar owner is a failure, is it a failure? If this be true it pays well, if a man will go to hell on the whisky line, let him pay full fare and not dead-head his way over it. He says: "Why should this man or that man be compelled to tell the public, on the open face of this clock-like imitation, the amount of money he takes in every day? Why impose this system of espionage upon any class of our citizens?" It may be that the Major has been studying the open face of this clock-like imitation, but my opinion is that the "public" cannot know by seeing it, how much the "bar-owner" has taken in on any one day. But this "espionage" he thinks *unbecomingly* in the case of the bar owner, but failed to express an opinion as to the telegraph owners who are taxed for each message sent over their lines; nor yet did he mention the railroad companies—those great civilizers and benefactors of our country. All railroad companies in Texas are required by law to report their entire business by the 20th of October, annually, to the comptroller of public accounts, under a penalty of one thousand dollars. These companies must disclose their capital stock; their debts, amount and nature of them; the number of miles run by their trains; amount of freights, and everything belonging to their business; but there is no complaint of espionage made for them. It is only the poor "bar owner" who excites sympathy in this address. But railroad and telegraph companies elicit no sympathy; they are not "bar-owners." Moreover, the railroad companies usually pay for those they kill; bar-owners do not.

Again, this address says that we are going to tax them by the drink which we cannot take their word for it—have them tell the tax-gatherer how many drinks they have sold? The reason is obvious, for some "bar-owners" have little more regard for their word where money is concerned than some of our men have for their oath of office; and it might be convenient for them to forget the number of drinks sold. But the bell of the "clock-like" imitator tells the "public," who are looking upon its "open face," who are not interested or not; and some one of that "public" may possibly be on a grand jury and have a conscience, and make trouble to the bar-owner if he does not register the drink.

Now, if I do not propose to repeal, but to amend this bell-punch law by requiring every officer in our State to wear a bell-punch strapped on him in front, and that the oath of office be so amended as to require him to turn the crank every time he takes a drink of spirits or beer, I have seen some officers who would require two—one in front and one in the rear, so that when he was down you could read his moral character without turning him over. I will now give my attention to the Sunday law. Maj. Sayers said: "A law which has been denounced by a Democratic convention as un-Democratic; a law which has been declared as being contrary to the genius and liberty of a free people by the Democratic party in convention assembled—I think that, too, should share the same fate as the bell-punch law, and that the old law as it stood before should be re-enacted in its place."

Here the Major has reached bottom at last, but it is a radical Republican bottom. In favor of the Democratic, which he esteemed so much. The Sunday law in force at the time of the enactment of our present laws, which he would repeal, is on page 62, acts of 1871, full session, and was approved by a rational governor, December 20, 1871. These are the laws which he says he would re-enact, and there is no substantial difference between them except as to the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, which our present law does not allow on Sunday—but which the former law allowed until 9 o'clock a. m. and after 4 o'clock p. m. of each Sunday. Now the Major says he is in favor of this law, but how about the "genius and liberty of a free people," which he would restrain from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. every Sunday? If that be

right, how could it be wrong to restrain that "genius and liberty" the whole day? The major did not tell us of the time, place and circumstances of that Democratic convention which so denounced the Sunday law, nor yet what per cent. of whisky and beer entered into its composition; but I can refer him to what a Democratic legislative did: on the 16th of December, 1863, it gave Texas the first Sunday law she ever had; a Democratic legislature, on the 13th of November, 1866, amended the Sunday law of 1863, and made it much more stringent than the former law, and more so than our present law. On December 2, 1871, a Republican legislature repealed the Democratic Sunday law of 1866, and gave us the laws of 1877, leaving out several items embraced in the repealed law. Another Democratic legislature adopted the revised code of our present laws, March 17, 1879. Now, Major, what about the Democracy in the Sunday laws? Where were you and your convention which declared the Sunday law to be un-Democratic, while Democratic legislatures were making these laws? Had not such conventions better keep up with the history of the State? The address says further, "Although as much as one thousand dollars at one time has been offered by this State to lawyers in order to secure a conviction for the infraction of the bell-punch and Sunday laws, yet in ninety-nine out of every hundred cases the juries have failed to find for the State." This is a deplorable state of morals, when these juries were on oath, too, but possibly the facts of the violation of these laws were not proved to them; if they were, Oakes Ames would have made a better use of the money to ensure the conviction desired; he would have given it to the jury. Perhaps they desired to be paid—not to commit perjury, but to do their duty and keep from it.

The Major says, in closing his address, that they should put on the platform of the Democratic convention, and its State ticket, such men as oppose the bell-punch and Sunday laws, and they will succeed. This is precisely the issue I wish them to make; we want the candidates to declare themselves openly on one side of the other of this great moral question, that moral and religious men may know for whom to vote, and if any candidates declare against these moral laws, then we will know that we must seek candidates elsewhere; and we will combine with and support the moral element, without regard to party politics. Let moral men come to the front, be they Greenback, Republican, or any other party that will give us moral men and a moral government, and we will give them our support. If the Major has represented the Democratic party in this attack upon the Sunday law, then it has gone back on itself. I regret it, for I was raised and educated in that party, and have always supported it by my vote; but if this be its teachings now, I must regretfully shake hands with the party, for I will not knowingly vote for any immoral man, whatever his party may be. Morality is above party politics; it is, indeed, the true politics, the science of government and of everything that is noble in government. But I do not believe the Major represented the Democratic party in this attack upon the Sunday law. It was that party that made this law, and I have faith in the party yet that I will sustain this law against the combined force of "bar-owners" and foreign barbarism and their demoralizing tendencies, whatever politicians or politicians may say against it.

The Major says that it men are placed on the Democratic ticket who oppose these laws immigration will flow into our country. Does the Major not know that there are thousands of emigrants who will not come to Texas on account of what they regard as its immoral element in our society, even with the moral laws we have? Then how can such emigrants, who seek moral society, be induced to come by repealing these laws? Did the address apply to our American people and their moral sensibilities, or was it designed to reach "beyond seas" to what was once the Roman provinces of Rhætia, Dacia and Pannonia? We want emigrants of whatever nationality they may be, but we want moral emigrants, moral citizens and moral laws to protect them.

I am glad that the Major admits there is a "Maker" whom he desires that every one should worship as he thinks fit, because there are some politicians who seem to think that man "grew up" from something, but they could never tell what. The Major, however, is not one of this class, for on this point I can "vouch" for him, but the *Shas* referred to reminds me of the man with whom I was once conversing, concerning his brother who had joined the Presbyterian Church. Said he: I thought he had joined the Episcopal Church. But, said I, do you not know that the minister was a Presbyterian? Yes, said he, I knew that; but I thought he joined the Episcopal Church! That man thought that a minister could take members, not only into his own church, but that he could also take members into any and every church there was on earth, and that all you had to do was to go to a minister, tell him the church you desired to join, and you thereby became a member. This does not apply to Major Sayers, but it does apply to some of the class to which I have referred.—C. L. SPENCER.

Suffrage of the Moral Element of Texas.

In a late number of the ADVOCATE a brother asks some advice which involves a question of vital interest to Texas just now. "Will you tell us who to vote for? We do not wish to vote for any man who drinks whisky, gambles, breaks the Sabbath, is profane, is a libertine or is dishonest." The editor answers truly: "If he and his neighbors vote according to the above rule, they will place good men in office;" that is, if a majority vote according to that rule. It is of the greatest moment to Texas at this time to put good as well as wise men in office. The very genius of immorality is concentrating its forces and allies to obtain the sanction of law and the protection of those who rule, while the eyes of the civilized world are opened to see the result. But how, we ask, can the inquiring brother and his neighbors vote according to the ed-

itor's advice, under our present convention system of nominating candidates for office? That method is surely a trespass against freedom of the ballot—a caricature of *American freedom*. If they vote at all, they must vote for the men the conventions may place before them—whether he be moral or immoral. To get the nomination of the Democratic Convention is almost a surety of election. It is, doubtless, the right and the duty of the moral element of Texas to look into the morals of those who are set to rule, and to give public example for the rising generation. It is said that a certain man has made a good governor. But what are his habits of visiting drinking saloons, giving aid to that which has cost the State thousands of dollars more than his economical schemes have saved it, to say nothing of life and property of many of its citizens? What, indeed, is the value of a few thousand dollars to Texas when contrasted with the ruin of her sons, the peace of society, the desolation of her homes and her honor in the sight of the world?

We met an intelligent gentleman in the street this morning and inquired: Who do you think is most likely to get the Democratic nomination for Governor? He readily replied: "We then inquired: Is he a temperate man? and we received a negative reply. Has Texas no moral men competent to sit in her chair of state? In shame on it! I see a remedy. Let all the moral element of Texas go to the primary conventions, and instruct the delegates to the district and State conventions to vote for no man whose moral record is not clear.—H. A. GRAVENS.

Sunday Law.

The following report was adopted July 17 by the Georgetown district conference, assembled at Salado, Bell county, Texas, and the secretary was requested to furnish the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE a copy for publication: "Our Committee on Temperance and Sunday Law make the following report on the Sunday law: We have watched with interest and anxiety the contest between right and wrong in our State, and that anxiety has bordered on excitement as we have seen cold-blooded infidelity attempt to lay its hand upon the throat of religious liberty in the repeal of the Sunday law. Our beloved Southern Methodism being born of an opposition to religious interference in politics, we could not if we would, and would not if we could, speak here upon any of the political issues of the day. But our legal rights and Christian obligations are not to be ignored by us nor trampled upon by the enemies of Christ; therefore

Resolved, 1st, That we hail with joy the good sense and sound morals manifested by the 16th legislature in the passage of the Sunday law.

2d, That we call upon all moral people, and especially do we ask for and expect the hearty co-operation of all members of all churches, to help us in opposing in every lawful way all office-seekers who persist in going out to their spheres as politicians, and meddling with the religious institutions of the country. JOHN C. S. BAIRD, Chairman of Com.

S. G. SANDERS, Secretary Dist. Con.

Waxahachie, a beautiful little city nestling among the prairie hills of Ellis county, noted for health and refinement, is the seat of Marvin College, General L. M. Lewis, President. Parents will guard their children from their interest to send their children to Waxahachie. Board only \$10 per month. Arrangements had better be made by the 20th of August for board, as quite a number have already entered their names, and extra arrangements may have to be made to accommodate all who come.

S. W. Johnson: Resolutions passed by the third quarterly conference for Grovesville, Texas, held at the district, Northwest Texas Conference, convened at Oakdale, July 10, 1880:

Resolved, 1. That we pledge ourselves not to vote, knowingly, for any man for any office of honor or trust who is a habitually drunk-driver, or given to drunkenness.

Resolved, 2. That we heartily endorse the Sunday law passed by the Sixteenth Legislature, and bid it God speed.

Resolved, 3. That we endorse the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE in its defense of said law, and ask that these resolutions be published in the columns of the ADVOCATE.

Unanimously adopted by the conference and by all the spectators present.—M. H. Cullum, Dallas, Dallas Co., July 13: Dallas district conference closed yesterday; large attendance; every charge represented; all the interests of the church were carefully looked into by our Bro. Hughes, presiding elder, and the investigations showed a healthy, hopeful state of things. The town of Grapevine received us cordially, and entertained the conference handsomely. May God bless them with a gracious revival and with every good thing. Resolutions commendatory of the ADVOCATE were passed. Next session of conference at Lewisville, Denton county.

G. F. Parks, Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches Co., July 14: Religion is at a low ebb here. Brother J. M. Bond is doing faithful preaching. He is full of zeal and energy. He has no congregations and is highly appreciated, hoping and praying for better times this fall. God bless the ADVOCATE and its noble defense of morality and pure religion.

N. W. Keith, Nacogdoches Co., July 14: Third quarterly meeting is over; presiding elder absent. Rev. H. S. Thrall and Rev. M. Shockey assisted in the meeting. There was considerable revival influence; five additions to the church and sixteen children baptized.

WANTED, ministers and others to sell "Illustrated Lord's Prayer" in colors. Also marriage certificates and "Belshazzar's Feast." Three specimens by mail prepaid, \$1.00. Illustrated prayer and marriage certificate, 14x20; Belshazzar's Feast, 8x24; all colored. Address Rev. Leonard Ames, 448, Twelfth street, Louisville, Kentucky.

The cheapest place to get a first-class education is at Marvin College; board, fuel, lights \$10 per month.

Texas Christian Advocate.

Table with 3 columns: Rate, Length, and Price. Includes rates for one-half inch, one inch, two inches, three inches, four inches, six inches, and one column.

PARIS DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND. Paris circuit, 4th Sunday in Sept. Paris circuit, 1st Sunday in Sept.

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Helena cir. Aug 14, 15. Beeville cir. Aug 21, 22.

WACO, McLennan Co., July 23.—The Union Grove camp meeting will embrace the fourth Sunday in August and continue till the fifth.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND. Rockdale, at Lebanon, Aug. 7, 8. Milano, at Gause, Aug. 14, 15.

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND. Independence and Burton, at Burton, July 31, Aug. 1.

Why Will You Pine Away and Die? Send at once a bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator. This preparation is the result of the life-long study and experience of one of the most successful practitioners who ever lived in the South.

POSTAL CARDS. BOLIVIER, Denton Co., July 22.—We are having first-class crops of corn and cotton this year.

WESTERVILLE, Harris Co., July 26.—Health of this region is good. Having rain every day. No worms on the cotton, but had in cattle and sheep.

TEXAS, Jackson County, July 20.—We have had fine rains, and the crops are excellent. Some sickness in the county. We have room for a large immigration.

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People will make more cotton than can be gathered.—L. H. GUSTAVUS, Guadalupe County, July 23.—Sham H. Fennell, an old and prominent citizen, died last night.

WAXAHACHE, Ellis Co., July 26.—Weather warm; rain falling in spots; health good; crops very fine; people are on netties about saving their cotton; so much cotton made labor cannot be secured to save it.

PALO PINTO, July 20.—Crops in this county are good excepting wheat and oats. The cars have crossed the bayou (?) on the T. P. R. A sad affair occurred in our town yesterday.

WACO, McLennan County, July 23.—We had a fine rain here day before yesterday, and every one seems to be happy and contented. Corn and cotton is as fine as ever saw. No cotton worms as yet.

LEWISVILLE, Gonzales Co., July 22.—The weather is exceedingly warm and sultry. Perhaps it is the warmest day of the season. We are working late in the field.

FRANKSVILLE, Grimes County, July 16.—The following nominations were made by the Democratic county convention at Anderson Saturday: County Judge, G. Moorling; County Attorney, D. H. District Clerk, E. F. Kelly.

COOPERS SPRINGS, San Jacinto Co., July 23.—The following are the officers installed last night for San Jacinto Lodge Knights of Honor: L. S. McKicken, Dictator; P. W. Herbert, Vice-Dictator; H. E. Lee, Assistant Dictator; P. Matson, Guide; I. Z. T. Morris, Chaplain; G. B. Byrd, Financial Reporter; G. W. McKellar, Reporter; F. J. Rangert, Guardian; C. P. Altea, Sentinel; D. L. Jagers, Treasurer.

DAVILLA, Milam Co., July 20.—I have just returned from Salado. Forward crops looking fine; late crops needing rain badly. Very dry; partial showers in some sections; none here yet. County convention met here today; have not learned the result.

KELLYVILLE, Marion Co., July 21.—Our country is being favored with an abundance of rain, which was much needed. Corn crop is thereby secured, and cotton prospects ditto. Health good for the season. We have a quiet, peaceable citizenship; cheap lands; good water; good schools, and a very desirable country for industrialists, orderly people. Our lands produce well when well cultivated, and are not visited by long droughts.

BUENA VISTA, July 21.—There has been three cutting affrays among the negroes near this place. Two seriously injured and one stabbed to the heart. At this rate Kansas immigration will be lessened this year. Crops are as fine as the county has known for many years.

ADDALE, Erath Co., July 20.—The above is the name of a pleasant community situated on the North Bosque, five miles northwest from Stephenville, the county site. Here is good land, good timber, good water, and as good citizens as can be found in any other State.

GHEAT, Cherokee Co., July 21.—This is a very good farming country. Average land will produce about twenty bushels of corn, or about one-half bale of cotton per acre. Range for cattle inferior. Hogs do well. Wheat has been successfully grown here, but since the war it has been displaced by cotton.

SOUTH GABRIEL, Burnet Co., July 22.—Fine rain this morning; prospects for a good cotton crop secured. Country candidates in abundance. We think this way of candidates attending camp-meetings for the purpose of electioneering is wrong. We attended the Cumberland meeting on last Sabbath; there was a large turnout. The people all want the Sunday law and bell-ringer.

until we can get something better. Hancock and English all right.—W. FULTON, Aransas Co., July 22.—Live Oak Point (as this town is often termed) was at one time a very flourishing place.

MESQUITE, Dallas Co., July 20.—On the night of June 14th, some thief stole a pair of bay horses from me; one dark bay, fifteen and a half hands high, rather short mane, branded D. P. on left shoulder; the other fourteen and a half hands high, branded S. on left shoulder, light bay, white nose and legs.

THE superior advantages offered by Marvin College are attracting the attention of parents. Board in the new brick boarding house, under the care of Rev. Chas. E. Brown, presiding elder of Waxahatche district, can be had for \$10 per month, including fuel and lights.

T. S. WATERMAN.—There are few luxuries in our climate more grateful to the taste and more healthful than soda water. A pure article is of the first importance.

STEVENSVILLE, Erath Co., July 22.—The advertisement in the ADVOCATE led to the recovery of my horse. The thief, Ben Crabtree, has board in next to the best building in this place.

THE importation of food products into Great Britain continues to be heavy. Live animals, fresh and salt beef, butter, wheat, barley, oats and corn were received in larger supply during January to April, inclusive, than in 1879.

CARLETON—SHAFER.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Masterville, Texas, on July 18, at 10 o'clock, A. M., was solemnized the marriage of Miss MARY E. SHAFER, of McLennan County, Texas, to JOHN MARTIN, of Erath County, Texas.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Made from Grape Cream Tartar—No other preparation of tartar which has been so extensively used in the past. Can be eaten by dyspeptic without fear of the ill results from heavy indigestion. Sold only in cans, by all grocers.

STUART'S FEMALE COLLEGE. Founded forty years ago. Healthy location. Able faculty. First and systematic course. Best advantages at lowest rates. Before deciding on a school, send for catalogue. Address: W. H. STUART, Principal.

Houston & Texas Central Railway AND CONNECTIONS. The only line running through the central and best portions of the State of Texas. Passenger and express trains and fast daily freight lines between Texas and Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.

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EXTRACT the Great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. For Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Asthma, Lamboago, Stomach, Diarrhoea, Headache, Dysentery, Toothache, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Sore Gums, Sore Lips, Sore Tongue, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Sore Gums, Sore Lips, Sore Tongue.

Physicians. Destroyed! Immediately relieves pain in any place where it can be applied internally or externally. For cuts, bruises, sprains, lacerations, it is the very best remedy known.

Vegetable. Its harmless nature in any case no matter how applied or taken. It never irritates the system. It is sold in bottles with "Pain Destroyer" on outside wrapper. Send for it and you will never be without it a single day.

14 West 14th St., New York. THE SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY. Founded in 1840. Offers a complete Literary, Classical, Scientific and Commercial course.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1880. Two hundred and seventeen were in attendance in all departments the last session. For catalogue or other particulars address: Rev. F. A. MOOD, D.D., Regent.

Young Ladies' School. GEORGETOWN, TEXAS. This institution is conducted under the direction of the Trustees of the Southwestern University as a District School.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1880. For catalogue or other particulars address: Rev. F. A. MOOD, D.D., Regent.

Memphis Conference FEMALE INSTITUTE. JACKSON, TENNESSEE. HAS BEEN PROSPEROUS FOR THIRTY years, and at it affords the best advantage of Female (Collegiate) Education.

SCIENCE HILL. Founded by Mrs. Julia A. Tevis. Begins its 4th Annual Session September 1, 1880. Course of instruction is broad, including Ancient and Modern Languages, and Higher Mathematics.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Established 1826. Bells for all purposes. Warranted satisfactory and durable.

"A FUTURE LIFE." BY D. R. MANALLY, D. D., ST. LOUIS. The Advocate Publishing House—1880. The author's preference to the above reads as follows:

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Educate!! Educate!! WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE, BROOKHAVEN, MISS. Had last term over 125 BARDERS—nearly 300 PUPILS. Thorough courses in Science, Art, the Languages and Music.

ALTA VISTA INSTITUTE. A Boarding School for Young Ladies. MRS. H. M. KIRBY, Principal. The Thirtieth Annual Session will begin on the 1st of September, 1880, and close on the 5th day of June, 1881, a session of forty weeks.

PROF. W. PAINE, M. D. MEDICAL AUTHOR AND TEACHER. FEMALE HOTEL. PROFESSOR IN LEADING MEDICAL COLLEGES FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.

CATARRH is the forerunner of Consumption, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Female Diseases, Nervous Debility and Premature Death. CATARRH may be cured by a running of discharge from the front or back portion of the nose.

CATARRH is produced by specific GERMS or PARASITES lodging on the parts when debilitated by cold or other causes. Catarrh of the stomach, bowels, Liver, Bladder, Kidneys and Uterus is also very common, producing indigestion, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, or Diarrhoea, HEADACHE, and RHEUMATISM.

PROF. PAINE has discovered a VAPOR that as positively cures and kills those parasites as well as pushes down the CATARRH VAPOR. He has a still called the LIVER RESTORER, which kills the disease in the stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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Hollin's Institute. Col. Geo. P. Taylor, President Board Trustees. Chas. L. Cooke, Superintendent. Mrs. E. S. Childs, Associate Principal.

W. C. Richardson, Director of Vocal and Instrumental Music. H. L. Pauli, Piano and German Language. Miss Julia Forcher, Piano and Singing.

Young ladies are graduated in: 1. Single Departments, 2. The Literary Course, 3. The Scientific Course, 4. The Classical Course, 5. The Full Course of Music.

Arrangements are made to meet the wants of all, and the facilities afforded are equal to any ever enjoyed in the South. Apply to the Superintendent for circulars, etc.

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BLOOD IS LIFE! ELECTRICITY Is the Principle of Life BY WEARING Boyd's Miniature Battery

SEND FOR CIRCULARS TO F. FREDERICKSON, DRUGGIST, 130 Canal Street, New Orleans. By enclosing 50 cents, a Battery will be returned, freight paid.

SAMUEL L. BOYD, Dry Goods & Notions, 90, 92 Common Street, 103, 105, 107 Gravier Street, New Orleans.

ALL goods sold at prices guaranteed against any market in America. Doing the largest business done South, we are enabled to give Inducements not to be Excelled or Equalled Anywhere.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FREIGHT RATES. ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE. J. W. ROSE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Victoria Phaetons, Doctors' Phaetons, Side Spring Buggies, Heavy Concord Buggies, Drummers' Omnibuses, Rockaway Spring Wagons, AMBULANCES, OMNIBUSES, HEARSE, ETC., ETC.

We have on hand the largest stock of home-made Buggies in Texas, which we are selling at reduced prices. We also make to order, on the shortest notice, any style of vehicle. Also dealers in Harness, Whips, Buses, Children's Carriages, at lowest prices. Livery teams particularly so. Repairing in all branches, Blacksmithing, Woodworking, Painting and Trimming done in a workmanlike manner at lowest cash prices. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Texas Christian Advocate.

IMPORTANT TO LAND OWNERS.

Foster & Harral, the oldest Land Agents in Houston, Texas, has perfected a system of paying taxes for non-resident owners, on lands in every city and county in Texas, for a mere nominal fee. Try them.

"THE LIFE AND LABORS OF BISHOP MARVIN," by Rev. T. M. Finney, is now ready. Price, 25 cts. We are also the publishers of "THE EAST BY WAY OF THE WEST," also "BISHOP MARVIN'S MEMOIRS." These are the last two books from the pen of the late Bishop Marvin. Price, \$2 each. The Bishop's family receives royalty on each copy of any of these works.

J. H. CHAMBERS, St. Louis, Mo.

Remedy from Liver Pads.

Rev. J. G. Gury, Pike county Missouri, writes a friend, stating that he has become a strong convert to the use of Liver Pads for all diseases of the Kidney, Liver, spleen, etc., especially to cure chills and Fever, Malaria, Dyspepsia, etc. This great Absorption Remedy, Dr. Chapin's Liver Pad, is now worn by thousands of people everywhere, both to prevent and cure diseases. Parties wanting one can get them by sending one dollar to N. J. Alexander, Druggist, Austin, Texas, or to Chapin Liver Pad Co., No. 611 N. Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

It is the interest of purchasers to know from whom they make purchases. A charlatan may sell one bill of goods by extravagant commendation, but the same purchaser would not be likely to try him again. A large and handsome advertisement of H. Dudley Coleman, No. 12 Union street, New Orleans, La., appears elsewhere. This firm is an old and well established enterprise. They have for a number of years appeared in this paper. Their goods have always been found reliable. What they promise they perform.

Extensive Concert Use of the Miller Pianos.

These instruments, which are favorites with the great artists, have during the past week been used in fourteen different concerts. Among them were concerts in Boston, Melrose and Cambridgeport, the Remenyi concerts in Providence, R. I., Hartford, Conn., Northampton, Mass., at the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra concert at Music Hall Friday evening, and a grand concert at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Pa. During the months of October and November of this season, they will be used in more than one hundred concerts, which certainly places the Henry F. Miller pianos in the front rank of the leading concert instruments-- Boston Morning Journal. ALFRED FREEMAN, State Agent, Dallas, Texas.

"Swayne's Ointment and Pills."

THE GREATEST REMEDY THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN.

Curing the most inveterate cases of skin diseases, such as Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, urber's Itch, Sores, all crusty, scaly itching, eruptions, and that distressing complaint, itching Piles. As a blood purifier and liver purifier, Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills are excellent. Cure Scurvy and Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, ward off Malarial fevers, cleansing the system and bowels of all impurities, restoring to healthy activity every part of the human body. Price 25 cents a box, 50 cents a dozen. Can be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Address letters, Dr. Swayne & Co., No. 230 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Sold by all leading druggists. Thompson, Schott & Co., Galveston, wholesale agents Morley Bros., Austin.

OBELISKS.

The Egyptian obelisk has arrived in New York. The following excerpt will be interesting at this juncture:

For nearly two thousand years two obelisks--one of which has just arrived in New York, while the other was placed about two years ago on the Thames embankment, London--stand on the shores of the Levant, near Alexandria. These great monoliths, nearly 70 feet high, are of rose-colored syenite. Egyptologists tell us that they were taken from the quarries at Syene by skilled workmen of antiquity and conveyed thence to Karnak and Heliopolis. They say that canals were dug from the Nile to the quarries, and that the obelisks were thus transported on flat-bottomed boats to the river, and thence to their destination. Sharpe says that the weighty masses were placed in an erect position by cutting a groove in the pedestal in which the lower edge of the monolith might turn as if on a hinge, the top of the obelisk being elevated by means of a mound of earth, the size of which was continually increased, till the stone stood securely erect. From Heliopolis, where they stood before the temple of the Setting Sun, they were transported to Alexandria, during the reign of Thibertes. They are popularly called "Cleopatra's Needles," owing to the incorrect tradition that they were taken to Alexandria during the reign of that Egyptian queen, while research has shown that they were not removed till some fifty years after. Other similar monoliths still stand in Egypt, or have been removed to Rome, Arles and Paris. A great deal of controversy has raged among the learned as to their meaning, but no absolute certainty as to their import has yet been reached. Nevertheless, a study of the hieroglyphics with which the needles are covered seems to show that the obelisks were intended to celebrate the greatness, magnificence and glory of the monarch in whose reign they were executed. On the obelisk that is now in London appears the name of Theodorus III., the date of whose reign is some thirty-three hundred years ago. Lieut. Commander Goringe, who has so successfully conducted the lowering and removal of the obelisk to this country, says that the American obelisk presents altogether a much better appearance than the stone now on the Thames embankment. The hieroglyphics on two of the faces are nicely preserved, but on the other two faces they are more or less injured by the action of particles of sand driven against these faces by the desert winds. The first steps towards bringing the obelisk to New York were taken in October, 1877, when information reached the Hon. Wm. H. Hurlbert, then of the New York World, through Mr. Dixon, who was then transplanting London the prostrate obelisk of Alexandria, that Ismail Pasha, then Khedive of Egypt, had intimated to him his wish to present to the United States a standing obelisk of Alexandria. A sent article in the World's Weekly says several years before the editor of the World, being in Egypt, had been fired by the Khedive in person of the

lively interest he took in the formation throughout the civilized world of museums and collections of Egyptian art, and of the particular gentleness it gave him to know that a beginning, at least, had been made in the formation of such museums and collections in America. The Khedive took at once an enlightened and practical view of the subject. He had been struck by the absence of the American flag from the great parade of the ships of all nations through the Suez canal, and he was firmly convinced that the prosperity of Egypt would be advanced by everything which would tend, directly or remotely, to develop more extended relations, commercial and social, between that country and the great Republic of the West. He commented rather sarcastically, too, upon the disposition of certain European nations to monopolize not only the control of the resources of Egypt but the study of Egyptian art and Egyptian archaeology, and he stated with some emphasis that whatever he could do in any way to bring Egypt and America more closely together, he would always be found not only ready but anxious to do. Upon receiving Mr. Dixon's communication, the editor of the World set about the work securing the funds wherewith the Khedive's generous offer could be carried into effect. The city authorities and a part of the press received the project with satisfaction and encouraging words. One or two citizens made offers through the papers to contribute liberally towards a public subscription to raise money to secure the monument. The project, however, was too important to be left at the mercy of a protracted financial negotiation through the press by the public in general, and Mr. Hurlbert therefore called upon a wealthy gentleman, said to be Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, who promptly agreed to defray the estimated expense of taking the obelisk down and bringing it to the new world. The cost was estimated at \$75,000. Mr. Everts, the Secretary of State, took up the project with great zeal and satisfaction, and at once directed Mr. Farman, consul-general of the United States to Egypt, to take the necessary steps for securing the obelisk from the Khedive. The negotiations went on under very trying circumstances. The Khedive was in the midst of his monetary troubles, and the French and English agents around him, who were exerting the utmost power of their respective governments to reduce Egypt to the condition of a European dependency, tried to persuade him to revoke the proffer he had made. Jealous of the gift made to the United States, the agents threw every obstacle in the way of consummating the transfer. While the negotiations were in progress the Khedive abdicated his throne and Consul-General Farman at once sought and obtained an audience with his son and successor, Tewfik Pasha, who fully coincided with his father's desires in the matter and at once confirmed the grant, presenting the monument to the city of New York. The American consul general at once apprised Secretary Everts of the success of his efforts, and then plans for carrying out the work of removal were speedily matured. Mr. Dixon, the English obelisk mover, had lost his obelisk in a storm at sea, and his troubles, growing out of a suit for salvage brought against him by the parties who rescued the monolith, indisposed him for further enterprises of the sort. While the American movers in the enterprise were looking around for some one else, Lieutenant-Commander H. H. Goringe, in command of the United States steamer Gettysburg, returned home from a long cruise in the waters of the Levant. He had taken a lively interest in the project, and while in Alexandria had made a special study of the position of the standing obelisk with reference to the conditions under which its removal must be conducted. He satisfied the Secretary of State that he had mastered the question of the removal, and the Secretary referred him with the strongest recommendations to the editor of the World. After a careful examination of his plans the work of removal was formally committed to him. He at once set about the construction of some new and ingenious machinery, devised by himself for taking down and shipping the monolith, and very early in the month of May he returned to Alexandria. The engineering difficulties before him were not the worst of the obstacles which beset him. The consummation of the enterprise was opposed by the great majority of European residents in Egypt, and every influence they could bring to bear was exerted to defeat it. The Russian representatives and the Greek community were the only European influence in Egypt which were not exerted against the American officer and his work. His patience, tact, and firmness, however, triumphed over all difficulties, and the work of removing the obelisk from its site and shipping it for its long voyage was successfully carried through. For the purpose of transporting the obelisk, Lieut. Commander Goringe bought the English steamer Desouk, which he altered to suit his purposes. In this vessel he sailed for New York from Alexandria on Saturday, June 13, with Cleopatra's Needle in the hold. Much interest was added to the novel and difficult work of lowering the obelisk by the discovery in its foundations of certain emblems which have been claimed by some distinguished members of the Masonic fraternity to belong to their order. About ten feet of the obelisk was below the ground, and its total length was found to be 81 feet 2 1/2 inches. Its estimated weight is 106 tons. Great fears were entertained that the immense shaft would break in two in the process of lowering, and the resources of engineering were drawn upon to insure the safe accomplishment of the work. The first thing done was to incase the monolith in a casing made of two-inch oak planking, bound at intervals of three feet with strong iron bands. This done, the obelisk was guyed at the top from four points, like the mast of a vessel, so that there was no possibility of its falling over. A pit was dug all around the obelisk, and from the obelisk down to the sea a canal forty feet wide and sixteen feet deep was excavated. In this canal a float was constructed on which the obelisk was to be placed and towed down to Alexandria, distant by the sea some three or four miles. After completing the excavations, Commander Goringe built two solid masonry buttresses on two opposite

sides of the obelisk. The enormous steel trunnions were then firmly bolted by steel bands to the obelisk, a few feet below its centre of gravity. Taken trunnions rested on steel frames, which were in turn supported by the masonry buttresses. The obelisk then rested on a gigantic cannon, elevated to such a degree as to be perpendicular. It was feared that the great weight of the ends might break the obelisk in the middle, when swinging into a horizontal position. Steel ropes were therefore fastened to the two ends and passed over props projecting at right angles from the centre of gravity of the obelisk. A pile of timber was raised at one end of the float for the purpose of catching and supporting the top end of the obelisk. When all was in readiness the monolith was pulled over into a horizontal position and then rested on its trunnions and the timber pile. Another pile was then raised to support its base, after which all the machinery was removed, and the stone was gradually lowered to the float by removing the timbers one by one. It was taken into the steamer through a large hole cut in the vessel just above the water line. The Desouk left Gibraltar for New York on June 15th, and as safety rather than speed was desired, the steamer made only one hundred miles a day, being passed by two steamers from the same port on the way. A pleasant and uneventful voyage is reported.

If You are Sick, Read

The Kidney Wort advertisement in another column, and it will explain to you the rational method of getting well. Kidney Wort will save you more doctors' bills than any other medicine known. Acting with specific energy on the kidneys and liver, it cures the worst diseases caused by their derangement. Use it at once.

A SPARKING term: Father and mother.

HORSPOON'S ACID PHOSPHATE makes a delicious drink with water and sugar only, and is superior to lime juice or lemon for making "lemonade," or to alcoholic drinks.

An exchange says that Kalliock is a baptist, who is immersed in politics.

PARENTS, Guardians, do you wish to place your children under good moral influence to educate them? If so send them to Glen, L. M. Lyman, at Marine College; board, fuel, lights \$10 per month.

LARGE numbers of dead fish were found floating in the Great South Bay, Long Island sound, during the past week. An examination of a number of the fish showed that they had swallowed potato bugs which had been killed by Paris green.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just affirmed the principle asserted in old State decisions, that a man traveling on Sunday, except to and from church, can not recover damages for injuries received on the highway owing to defective bridges or roads.

Spring--Purify the Blood. "Dr. Swayne's Panacea," the great alterative and blood purifier, and the most reliable remedy for--

Scalds, ulcers and white swelling. Malaria, or wasting of flesh, dropsy. Disordered sore throat, hip joint complaint. Dark blotches or freckles on the face. Obstruction of the bowels, constipation. Weakness and debilitated system. Boils, yellow skin, pimples on the face. Mercurial diseases, ulcerated sores. In short the most loathsome diseases which have put every other medicine at defiance for more than a quarter of a century, have been perfectly removed by this great vegetable panacea. In cases of eruption of the skin, on any part covering the system, by making use of "Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment," to rub on, will hasten and cure the most obstinate eruptive disease, no matter of what kind, and all its scabrous symptoms, and address all letters to Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Thompson, Schott & Co., wholesale agents, Galveston.

Obitaries.

[The space to be occupied by obituaries is limited to twenty lines for each. The publishers will charge one-third of advertising rates when the notices exceed this space. Family notices of births, marriages, deaths, etc., twelve lines in length. Where long notices are desired, the publishers will not be held responsible for their publication. When instructions do not accompany obituaries to charge for excess space, they will be published as long as space is available, and we are expected to condense to proper limit. Writers will be better pleased with their productions if they will do their own condensing.]

Mrs. Jane Jane May was the wife of Bro. S. W. May, an abolitionist in the M. E. Church, South, of Prairie Spring church. She was born in Sumner county, Texas, October 3, 1818. She embraced religion when a girl and joined the Methodist Church. Her husband was a prominent member of our church. About ten years ago they moved to Van Zandt county, where she remained the same faithful Christian until the 21st of June last, when she died a most happy and triumphant death, leaving one sweet baby, husband, relatives and many friends to mourn their loss. -C. H. SMITH.

BRYAN--Celia Bryan was born in Marion county, Arkansas, February 27, 1855, and departed this life May 28, 1880. She was married to W. A. Bryan, June 17, 1875. About nine years ago she joined the M. E. Church, South, and lived the life of a Christian until the messenger came. She was conscious of the approach of death. She gave directions concerning her children--three in number--requesting her husband to bring one that had not been baptized back to the writer, who had dedicated others in baptism before. She sent a message to her mother and friends to meet her in heaven. She was a devoted and faithful Christian, and exhorted him to seek his power. -F. WEAVER.

F. C. -The little babe, Ada, of which I spoke in the above, departed this life June 29, 1880, aged a month and 25 days. I was in time to bring it about an hour before its spirit was borne away on angel pinions to the glory world. -F. W.

WOMEN--Mrs. Sarah L. Roberts, daughter of William Adams Clark, was born in Clark county, Georgia, in 1805. She received a fair education for those times. She professed religion when she was young and joined the Methodist Church. She was married to Mr. John G. Roberts February 27th, 1823. She was no ordinary woman. Wonderfully intelligent, like Paul, she was not ashamed to tell her experience, where and when she was converted, like Paul, she was converted in 1829, her husband was converted, it is claimed, near Jefferson, and this spring came to Jefferson. She was a faithful church member, a devoted and earnest worker. She always had something to do for her Master's cause. Her death was unexpected. She made up her mind to die on a Friday night, June 12th, she was taken with pains in her limbs. Remedies seemed to relieve her a little. On Saturday night, from which she never recovered, she breathed her last. She died at 7 o'clock, and was buried in her diary as J. P. Dixon, Glenn, Anthony, R. Lane, and many others of her nation in Georgia, furnished. Lands in Northern Texas a specialty. Land paper free. Office: Alamo Hotel, Denton, Texas. -D. M. PEARSON.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS! Send your orders for Vegetable and Flower seeds to E. BAKER, Seedman and Florist, 11 CAMP ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA. Catalogue and Garden Manual free to any address.

MARSDEN'S PECTORAL BALM The Greatest Remedy Known For Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

No family should be without a supply of this standard medicine, the merits of which in the treatment of Pulmonary affections have been testified by thousands who have been rescued by its timely use from the clutches of disease. PRICE: Large Bottle, One Dollar; Small Bottle, 50 cts. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST. Artificial Limbs. SATISFACTION IN ALL CASES. First premium at Texas State Fair 1878. New Orleans, Cincinnati, and wherever a libel during past ten years. Write for special terms. References in your papers. CHAS. M. EVANS, Manufacturer, 112 West 4th Street, CINCINNATI, Ohio.

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Texas Christian Advocate.

Sunday School.

Prepared for the ADVOCATE.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

BY R. M. MOORE.

THIRD QUARTER--FIFTH LESSON.

AUG. 8, 1880.

Gen. XIII: 1-18.--Abram and Lot; Time 1918, B. C.; Places: Egypt, Canaan and Sodom.

GOLDEN TEXT.

And Abram said to Lot, let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen: for we be brethren.

Egypt at this period was under the shepherd kings and far advanced in its civilization. The Phoenicians had built Tyre and Sidon and planted their colonies on the shores of the "great sea"; and Greece herself had been colonized, and the dynasty of Chaldea established 400 years before by Nimrod. We left Abram in our last lesson in Egypt, where his faith faltered. He was reproved by Pharaoh for his deceit, and commanded to depart from Egypt with Sarai, his wife, and all that he had. Back in Canaan again we find him at his Bethel and altar, calling on the name of the Lord. Blessed of Heaven, he increased in riches, and so also had Lot, his nephew, who up to this date had been with him, sharing in all of Abram's honors and prosperity. But now, owing to the increase of their substance, it became apparent "that they could not dwell together" any longer peaceably. Here the dignity of Abram lifted him into a higher life--a life serene, high above strife, superior to gains. He, the leader and center of all their success, offers his nephew his choice of the whole land for the pasturage of his cattle. He did not remind Lot that the whole land had been given to him and his seed by the most high God, and that Lot was only a stranger. Lot takes his choice and separates from Abram. And so Lot pitches his tent towards Sodom, and Abram returns to the plain of Mamre, "and built there an altar unto the Lord."

Y. 1. "And Abram went up out of Egypt, he and his wife, and all that he had, and Lot with him, into the south. In the last lesson Abram was in Egypt, on account of the famine. "Into the south" southern Palestine was so called in that day. See Josh. x: 40 and xi: 16.

V. 2. "And Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver and in gold." Cattle, silver and gold are valuable possessions at this day.

V. 3. "And he went on his journeys from the south even to Bethel, unto the place where his tent had been at the beginning, between Bethel and Hai." "Went on his journeys" perhaps sojourning at each camp a short time. "Bethel" house of God, where he had sojourned before; "between Bethel and Hai" a hill country.

V. 4. "Unto the place of the altar which he had made there at the first; and there Abram called on the name of the Lord." He continues his homeward march until he reaches the spot where God revealed himself to him, and where he had built a church and erected an altar to commemorate that event.

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Lot's first move was only "towards Sodom." Four of these cities were consumed by fire from heaven.

V. 13. "But the men of Sodom were wicked, and sinners before the Lord, exceedingly." Lot chose, as a business man of the world would, a place in which to make money, regardless of its social and religious surroundings.

V. 14. "And the Lord said unto Abram, after that Lot was separated from him, lift up now thine eyes, and look from the place where thou art northward, and southward, and eastward, and westward." Abram had humbled himself and he is exalted. God directs him to examine the land that Lot had rejected.

V. 15. "For all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed forever." God had before assured him that he would bless him, and that on account of this blessing, he would be a blessing to all, and that he would give the land to him and his seed; and now he assures him that it is to be his and the inheritance of his seed "forever."

V. 16. "And I will make thy seed as the dust of the earth, so that if a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered." While this promise covers all the blood relations of Abram, it also includes all his spiritual children.

V. 17. "Arise, walk through the land in the length of it, and in the breadth of it, for I will give it unto thee." This is a command for Abram to examine his possessions. He had settled at Bethel and he had actually seen but a small portion of his goodly inheritance.

V. 18. "Then Abram removed his tent and came and dwelt in the plain of Mamre, which is in Hebron, and built there an altar unto the Lord." Lot had pitched his tent towards Sodom, and now Abram pitches his in the plain of Mamre, or the plain of Oaks--afterwards Hebron--but he "built there an altar unto the Lord." Where he goes he takes his religion.

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An authentic table of the number of banks throughout the United States, with details of their liabilities and resources from 1830 to 1880, has just been issued from official sources at Washington. The table is in effect a resume of the history of American banking for half a century past. It divides itself into two epochs. The first begins with the rise in financial power and political influence of the old United States bank at Philadelphia, goes through with the downfall of that institution and ends with the advent of the civil war. The second begins with the substantial destruction of the State bank system and the foundation of the Chase national banking system. Considering this table in decades, we find that in 1830 there were 204 banks, with a capital stated in round numbers of \$118,000,000, with a circulation of \$51,000,000, with deposits of \$58,000,000, and real estate resources, \$40,000,000. In 1840 the number of banks had increased to 333,000,000 of capital, \$88,000,000 of circulation, \$120,000,000 of deposits, \$35,000,000 of specie, and \$26,000,000 of real estate. In 1850 we find a decrease in the number of banks to 824, in capital to \$140,000,000, in deposits to \$100,000,000, accompanied by an increase of circulation to \$118,000,000, of specie to \$45,000,000, but with a reduction in real estate to \$21,000,000. In 1860, after ten years, the number of banks had nearly doubled, so that they stood at 1,597, with \$427,000,000 of capital, \$156,000,000 of circulation, \$271,000,000 of deposits, \$90,000,000 of specie, and \$28,000,000 of real estate. Within the ensuing ten years, ending in 1870, the number of banks fluctuated seriously, falling at one time to 1,406, and rising at another to 1,645, with corresponding changes in all of the other particulars which we have outlined. Since 1870 the number of banks has steadily increased until it stands this year at 2,049, representing a capital of \$454,000,000, and with \$60,000,000 less of circulation and \$16,000,000 less of specie than the 1,595 banks of 1870. This year, however, shows an enormous growth of real estate resources to \$707,000,000, being \$110,000,000 more than in 1870, nearly \$500,000,000 more than in 1860, \$658,000,000 more than in 1850, and \$700,000,000 more than when the half century began. During this whole period the total of our banking liabilities and resources has risen from \$270,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000. This development of American banking, ending in a corresponding development of American trade and industry, a development much more than proportionate to the approximated estimate which Gen. Walker, the superintendent of the census, has given us within a few days past, of our increase in population from 23,000,000 in 1850 to 48,000,000 in 1880, the telegraph and the steam engine explain the disproportion.

THE ARMY REGISTER OF 1845.--Humble Positions of Naves Since Become Famous the World Over.--Mr. D. B. Wharton, of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad ticket office, had in his possession yesterday a discolored and faded copy of the "Official Register" of 1845, published by order of the Secretary of War, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate, December 13, 1815, and resolutions of the House, February 1, 1830, and February 16, 1843. The relic is the property of Mr. Wharton's father, who himself, and two brothers were in the army at the date of its issue, preceding the Mexican War, and all of whom participated in that contest. There were then eight regiments of infantry, five of artillery, and two of cavalry. These were the cavalry was designated. These with a small general staff and an engineers' corps composed all the United States army. Winfield Scott was the Major General in command of the army. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan was Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry, so obscure that his name was printed "Geo. C. McClellan." In the same regiment Don Carlos Buell was also a Second Lieutenant. The Fourth Infantry contained two regiments of Kentucky, who made their names memorable in the civil war, on opposite sides--Generals Longstreet and Ulysses S. Grant. Longstreet had then been in the service two years, while Grant had quitted West Virginia a year previous, and was attached to the army as a supernumerary, with the pay and rank of Second Lieutenant. William T. Sherman, present General of the army, was First Lieutenant in the Third Artillery, as was Gen. D. G. Ord, Robert E. Lee was Captain of Engineers, as was George W. Cullum, while under them in the same corps were Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard--who has since dropped the "P" from his name--Gen. M. C. Meigs, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, and Gen. W. H. Halleck, the last two being ranked as Second Lieutenants. In the topographical corps were Joseph E. Johnston, First Lieutenant, and John A. Macomb, who reflected as a general on opposite sides. Gen. A. C. Argur was a lieutenant in the Second Infantry, in which Simon B. Buckner and Gen. R. S. Canby, who was assassinated by the Modocs several years ago, were second lieutenants. Gen. Abe Bond, of Kentucky, the well-known turfman of to-day, was then a second lieutenant of the First Dragoons, of which regiment Wm. J. Hardee, author of "Hardee's Tactics," and one of the hardest fighters of the Confederacy, was captain. General John Sedgwick was first lieutenant of the Second Artillery. The Sixth Infantry roster, however, contains more of interest than any other. Of that regiment the Colonel was Zachary Taylor, who now sleeps quietly just outside this city, after having been gallantly through all the glories and rigors of the war with Mexico, and occupied the presidential chair. In that regiment Frederick T. Dent, brother-in-law of Grant, was a second lieutenant, and in the list of second lieutenants was Winfield S. Hancock, who had just graduated from West Point with Grant. --Courier Journal.

FAST MAIL SERVICE.--The fast mail service established a few months ago between New York, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans. May we not hope with the completion of the Texas and New Orleans Railroad by September, that the fast mail service will be extended to Galveston? Certainly, Texas has some rights that Uncle Sam ought to respect. --Galveston Journal.

JO. WENK, Successor to J. B. Barton,

It being the interest of all to get the best value for their money, we take pleasure in introducing to you

Keeps' Celebrated Dress Shirt, Open front or open back

Texas Christian Advocate.

WITHERED LEAVES.

BY MARY HUNT M'CALEB.

These little brown and withered leaves Are very dear to me, In memory of a friend who lies Asleep beyond the sea.

So cold and still--yet flowers spring To life above his breast; There must be something strangely sweet In this unbroken rest!

This dreamless slumber undisturbed By throbbing pulse or breath; The pallid gateway into life, And yet we call it death!

Ah! no! not death; each mortal germ Bears an immortal bloom. That blossoms into perfect life Beyond the silent tomb.

The fragrance that these withered leaves Have lost forever here, Borne upward by the summer's breath, Lives in a higher sphere.

'Tis so when from our hearts the fair Immortal part has fled; We lie throughout all coming years Asleep, but never dead.

GALVESTON, 1880.

SAFE FROM THE FEVER.

Very naturally, people not posted as to the facts, consider Galveston more exposed to the yellow fever than any other point in the State. They suppose that its location on the coast, and its commerce with all portions of the world, especially with ports located in the tropical belt, render it especially liable to this terrible epidemic. These facts and their force we admit, yet these facts which demonstrate that Galveston is less exposed to the visitations of the yellow scourge than many places along the railroad lines. Its security is found in the fact that being surrounded by water it is accessible only by public conveyance, and hence can be securely quarantined. Other towns may place officers on every train, or if no other means will avail, can tear up the track; but there may be a hundred streets or byways that they may be entered by pedestrians or by private conveyance, along with the epidemic may be introduced. Men who have guarded camps, or stood as sentinels around beleaguered towns, know how difficult it is to prevent ingress into a town or city when parties are resolute in their purpose to enter. Patrols must pace every thoroughfare by day and night to insure perfect safety. A tramp, fleeing from an infected district, may enter under cover of the night; or a man, long separated from his family or business, may enter in a private conveyance and plant the fatal germ in his own family and spread it among his neighbors.

Galveston can be reached only by rail, steamer or sail. A bay three miles wide separates it from mainland, and a level coast intersected by bayous, and with but few settlements upon it, extends fifty miles into the interior. The tramp attempting to walk the bridge can be stopped at the draw; the trains can be guarded, and vessels from high seas can be arrested at the quarantine, and unless their papers are clear, can be turned back to the Gulf, or detained at the station until all danger is past. The fever may enter our State, but with proper precautions it will never come by way of Galveston.

Attacked by a Shark.

Mr. J. E. Mason was attacked by a shark while bathing in the Gulf Wednesday morning. Being a good swimmer, he is the habit of venturing out to what is called the third bar. It may be explained that between the second and third bar the water is at least ten feet deep for a distance of thirty or forty feet, while on either bar a man can wade about. On this occasion the shark made for Mr. Mason while he was standing on the third bar, but, fortunately, he saw it before it came within reach. As it neared him it made a deliberate and somewhat graceful turn upon its back and displayed a very open countenance. Retreat from a shark in the water is never advisable under such circumstances, and Mr. Mason decided upon giving the fellow a blow, dealing him a heavy blow in the stomach with his fist. The fish instantly made for deep water and was soon out of sight. The shark was at least eight feet long and had fins like the rubber of a small boat. It was dark colored on the back and light underneath. Mr. Mason has been a frequent bather in the beach for years, and has before had experience with sharks. He gives it as his opinion that a man can frighten them away, and that they never venture inside the third bar. No one should venture out beyond the second bar.

Just as some boys were drawing the body of Wilson Leonard, a colored boy, who had fallen into a mill pond at St. Michaels, Maryland, out of the water, a colored man came up and said: "Put dat boy back in de water; you had no right to git him out till a jury comes. Dat is de law and you must 'bey it." Although the lad was kicking vigorously, but covered with mud, he was put back to await legal investigation. After awhile the boys concluded to wait no longer, but life had then fled.

"Goons at half price," said the sign. "How much is that tea-pot?" asked the old lady who had been attracted by the announcement. "Fifty cents, mum." "I guess I'll take it, then," she said, throwing down a quarter. The dealer let her have the teapot, but took in his sign before another customer came in.

A Tennessee man accidentally shot a dog, and in trying to explain to the owner how it occurred, accidentally shot him. A coroner thought he ought to explain how he shot the man, but couldn't get a jury that was willing to listen to the explanation; they were shy of him.

She said: "I am going to the post-office, John; shall I enquire for you?" "Well, yes, if you have a mind to; but I don't think you'll find me there."

AMERICAN girls are not mercenary. All are anxious to give themselves away.

GROWING OLD.—It is a solemn thought connected with middle life, that life's last business is begun in earnest; and it is then, midway between the cradle and the grave, that a man begins to marvel that he let the days of his youth go by so half enjoyed. It is the pensive autumn feeling; it is the sensation of half sadness that we experience when the longest day of the year is past, and every day that follows is shorter, and the light fainter, and the feeble shadows tell that nature is hastening with gigantic footsteps to her winter grave. How many with a pang upon his youth. When the first gray hairs become visible, when the unwelcome truth fastens itself upon the mind that a man is no longer going up hill, but down, and that the sun is always westering, he looks back on things behind. When we were children we thought as children. But now there lies before us manhood, with its earnest work, and then old age, and then the grave, and then home. There is a second youth for many, better and holier than his first, if he will look on and not look back.—F. W. Robertson.

ELECTRIC PHOTOGRAPHY.—The idea of photographing by electric light has long been entertained and many efforts made towards its accomplishment. The trouble has been that so intense a light, emanating from a small point, produced intense and disagreeable black shadows. Mr. Van der Weyle has devised a process which is being used in London and Paris with great success; and it has become quite the fashion in Paris for parties of ladies and gentlemen to resort to photographic studios after dinner or before the opera, for the purpose of sitting for photographs. The light used is that of the voltaic arc, the lamp being placed in a huge conical reflector, suspended by a system of pulleys, levers and counter-weights so that it may be readily adjusted or moved about. The reflector is made of opaque porcelain, lined with paper or stucco, which is tinted blue. The carbon pencils, between which the voltaic arc is formed, are placed almost at right angles to each other. The light has normally a power equal to about 300 or 400 Carcel lamps, but it can be made more powerful by increasing the speed of the Gramme machine. The light of the voltaic arc is twice reflected. A small reflector placed in front of the lamp, throws the light upon the interior surface of the large reflector, whence it is thrown in any direction, according to the will of the operator. The carbons are adjusted by means of screws, so that the maximum effect of the current may be realized, and flickering and variation in the light avoided. The pictures thus produced are said to be equal in every way to those produced by sunlight.

BABE RAM CHURCHER ROSE, general conference lay delegate from India, is in great demand among the churches of the west, for lectures on the manners and customs of his countrymen, as well as on the state and prospects of our missionary work in India.

A decrease of 1,023 members was reported to the conference of the Irish Wesleyan Church, at its recent session. The whole number of members is 24,463. It was stated that 386 members emigrated during the year, and that, despite the decrease, the congregations were never in a more satisfactory condition.

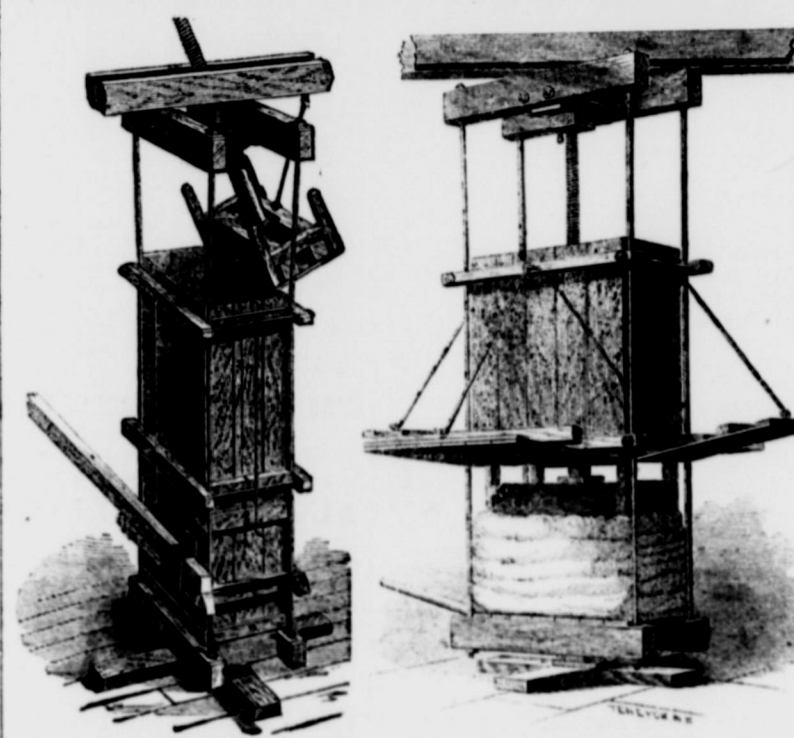
The tenets of every preacher's commission limit him to the one work of preaching the gospel of Christ. This he is bound to do whether men will hear or forbear. He has no right to do anything else, and is pronounced "accursed" if he ventures to "preach any other gospel." He is not called to provide hearers for himself by resorting to the arts of the demagogue or the rhetorician, and catering to the low tastes and preferences of men. He is not responsible for the results of his preaching or for the number of his hearers. He is only responsible for being personally imbued with the spirit of the gospel, and for preaching it in all fulness to his life and in his pulpit. If he is conscious that he preaches and lives "a whole gospel," he may confidently expect fruit, and has a right to exonerate himself from all blame if men refuse to hear.—Exchange.

THE "ROLL BENGOI TAGGER."—These are little Johnny's observations on the "Roll Bengoi Tagger," as communicated to the San Francisco Argonaut: "One time there was a man who had a tagger, and the tagger it was a sho, and the man he took the money for to git into. The man he had a big paper nailed onto the tagger's den, and the paper it said, 'The Roll Bengoi Tagger,' sometimes called the Monnerk of the Jungle. Hands off, No Techni the Tagger.' The monnerk of the jungle it was always a layin down with its nose 'twix its paws, and the fokes which had paid for to get in they was mad cos it wadent work and roar like dissent thunder. But the sho man he said: 'That's of rite when I git the new cage done, but this is the same cage which the ofel feller broke out of in Oregon, time he et up the seventeen men and their families.' Then the fokes they would of stand back and took in wispers while the tagger slept. But one day a feller which was drunk he tuk to punchin the tagger with the method of his mother, which stam-ped the audience wild, and the winnin fokes stood onto chairs and hollered like it was a mouse, but the drunken chap he kept a jobbin the monnerk of the jungle 'crowd. Pretty soon the monnerk it belovled offle and riggle, but the feller kep a pokin like he was fireman to a steam engh. Bimeby the monnerk it jumped onto its hine feet and shuck itself out of its skin and roled up its sleefs and spit onto its hands, and spoke up and said: 'I be am if I cant just whollip the piggreen stuff in out of the gum-dasted gadoot which has been a proddin this ere tagger!' And the audience they was a stonish!"

We hear of a man who has made a fortune by attending to his own business! This is authentic. But then he had few competitors. Some females have just been arrested in Kentucky for the manufacture of illicit whiskey. This is the first recorded instance of a woman keeping still. In some respects the gentler sex far surpass us. No man, for instance, can deliver a lecture with a dozen pins in his mouth.

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