

Texas Christian Advocate.

An Interesting Letter.

MR. S. W. CAPPS, of St. Louis, Mo., writes, under date of Oct. 25, 1880, to Dr. W. A. ...

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

FOURTH QUARTER—SEVEN-TH LESSON, November 14, 1880.

Gen. xl: 41-57; Joseph, the Wise Ruler; Time—1716 B. C.; Place—Heliopolis, the capital of Lower Egypt.

GOLDEN TEXT. Seeest thou a man diligent in business? He shall stand before kings.—I Proverbs xxii: 29.

We resume in this lesson the history of Joseph. After the incident of the last lesson it is likely he remained two years longer in prison. The fortunate butler failed to remember the favored prisoner when he was in prison, but he did remember them in sorrow. He rather looked on them as fortunate circumstances.

V. 41. "And the name of the second called he Ephraim; for God has caused me to be fruitful in the land of my affliction." "Ephraim;" fruitfulness. His bitter tears of sorrow, shed on his way to Egypt, and his ten years of toil in prison, have yielded him a most bountiful harvest of their opposites. He had sworn in tears and reaped in joy.

V. 42. "And the seven years of plenty, which was in the land of Egypt, was ended." These seven years of plenty had firmly established Joseph as a man of God.

V. 43. "And the seven years of dearth began to come, according to which Joseph had said; and the dearth was in all the lands; but in all the land of Egypt there was bread." The seven years of dearth, more than "the seven years of plenty," consumed the surplus of Joseph as a wise interpreter of future events; "dearth was in all lands;" death was in all adjoining lands; "bread;" wheat.

V. 44. "And when all the land of Egypt was famished, the people cried to Pharaoh for bread; and Pharaoh said unto all the Egyptians, Go unto Joseph, what he saith to you, do." "Famished;" starved; "cried;" clamored; "go unto Joseph;" here is verified what he had promised, that Joseph should have absolute charge.

V. 45. "And the seven years of dearth which were in the land of Egypt, were ended, according to which Joseph had said; and the dearth was in all the lands; but in all the land of Egypt there was bread." The seven years of dearth, more than "the seven years of plenty," consumed the surplus of Joseph as a wise interpreter of future events; "dearth was in all lands;" death was in all adjoining lands; "bread;" wheat.

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Children's Department.

Letter from Uncle John.

SUNSHINE, October 5.—Dear little children: Now sweet little letters have come to hand; Uncle John is always glad when they come. Who will answer little Ellie May's question? Uncle John is glad little G. takes the Advocate, writes for the papers and works in so good a printing office. This is more than many little boys can say, who are but eleven years old; all little boys have not so good a chance to become useful and good. May the good Lord bless little G. and all the good boys. Little Ellie has done well to read all through the Testament this year; her name will now be among the Bible readers, and all that she can now read before New Year's day will go and be counted on the next year. May the Lord bless and give her understanding. Hope to hear again and again from little Eddie and all the little children. Uncle John would have been glad to have been with little Earnest at his camp-meeting where the good Lord blessed so many people. Great is the Lord and greatly to be praised for his loving kindness and tender mercies. We cannot love him too much nor be too grateful. Uncle John hopes that you will all not forget to read some every day in our Bibles, and try and see if we cannot get through by the number; for the number of the number. In vast quantities; "until he left numbering;" until he ceased to keep an account of what he stored away.

V. 47. "And in the seven plentiful years the earth brought forth by handfuls." "The seven plentiful years;" as typified in the seven fat cows and the seven full ears; "by handfuls;" each stalk bore a handful. The Nile, the fertiliser of Egypt during the seven years of plenty, overspread the vast alluvial valley, and the harvests were abundant.

V. 48. "And he gathered up all the food of the seven years which were in the land of Egypt, and laid up the food in the cities; the food of the field which was round about every city laid up in the same. "The food;" the surplus food. It is likely that a special tax was levied for that purpose. He stored this food of wheat in cities near which it was grown. It is supposed that we now have the same species of wheat, the grains being found stored with a mummy of that age.

V. 49. "And Joseph gathered corn as the sand of the sea, very much, until he left numbering; for he could not number it." "As the sand of the sea;" in vast quantities; "until he left numbering;" until he ceased to keep an account of what he stored away.

V. 50. "And unto Joseph were born two sons before the years of famine came; which Aenath the daughter of Potipherah, priest of On, bore unto him." Two sons were born to him during the years of plenty.

V. 51. "And Joseph called the name of the first-born Manasseh; for God, said he, hath made me to forget all my toil, and all my father's house." "Manasseh;" forgetfulness. He did not forget his toil and his father's house, but he did remember them in sorrow. He rather looked on them as fortunate circumstances.

V. 52. "And the name of the second called he Ephraim; for God has caused me to be fruitful in the land of my affliction." "Ephraim;" fruitfulness. His bitter tears of sorrow, shed on his way to Egypt, and his ten years of toil in prison, have yielded him a most bountiful harvest of their opposites. He had sworn in tears and reaped in joy.

V. 53. "And the seven years of plenty, which was in the land of Egypt, was ended." These seven years of plenty had firmly established Joseph as a man of God.

V. 54. "And the seven years of dearth began to come, according to which Joseph had said; and the dearth was in all the lands; but in all the land of Egypt there was bread." The seven years of dearth, more than "the seven years of plenty," consumed the surplus of Joseph as a wise interpreter of future events; "dearth was in all lands;" death was in all adjoining lands; "bread;" wheat.

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"No," said he, "I was brought drunk in your presence on shipboard; you were a passenger; they kicked me aside; you took me to your berth and nursed me till I had slept off my intoxication. You then asked me if I had a mother: I said I had never heard a word from her lips; you told me of yours at the garden gate; and to-day I am a master of one of the finest ships in the world."

"The mother's words on the green hills of Vermont? God be thanked for the mighty power of a single word."

"Why did I not 'dismis' you for wasting my time as you sat and told me all the fallings of your recently dismissed domestic, described minutely all the symptoms of your baby's last illness, and offered me a dish not too highly flavored of the latest gossip?"

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The London Telegraph says: "Some notable deeds of unselfish courage were recently rewarded with the silver medals of that excellent institution, the Royal Humane Society."

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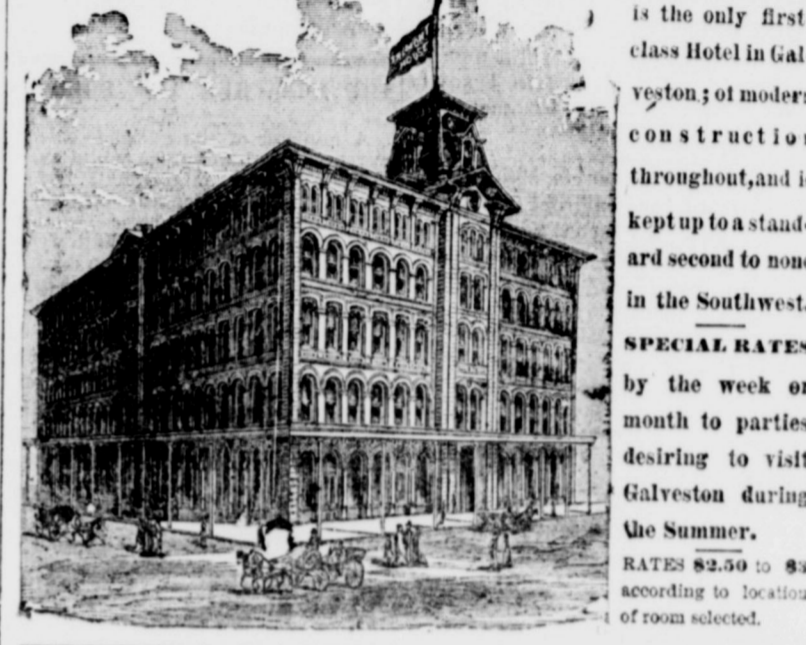
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Texas Christian Advocate

L. S. JOHN, D. D., Editor. Associate Editors: R. S. Plater, H. S. Thrall, J. D. Shaw, S. J. Hawkins, E. S. Smith. PUBLISHERS: SHAW & BAYLOCK.

Propositions under the head of "Business—Circulate the Advocate," are withdrawn. Subscribers received while the propositions were open will, of course, receive the benefit of them.

A LETTER from Rev. Dan. M. Young informs us that he will not start for Vanderbilt until January.

CURRIE, the murderer of Porter, has gone back to Indiana and settled down at his trade in Vincennes. Had he never left his native State, Texas would have saved from a foul reproach. A large proportion of the crime in the South is committed by such recent importations from Northern States.

IN SWEDEN, if a man has been seen drink four times, he is deprived of the right of voting at elections. Such a law would not only reduce the number of voters, but if applied in Texas to politicians, might thin out the ticket very severely.

In Carrollton, Georgia, absolute prohibition has been enforced for the past few years. Since then the annual trade has increased from \$200,000 to \$500,000; and there is not one merchant out of a hundred in that town who would not vote against the sale of liquors on business principles. Sober men make better customers than tipplers and drunkards.

WE met a man reeling along the street the other day. The newsboys and boot-blac were jeered as he passed, but in his drunken stupor he was unconscious of his degradation. Some of his acquaintances laughed and others looked sad. It was a pitiable sight. But this is not all. He was going home. His wife is an intelligent lady, and his sons and daughters are approaching maturity. What a sight they beheld as that husband and father reeled across the threshold of his home.

ONE dollar per hundred for picking cotton. This is what the colored man is receiving from many planters in the South. At this rate a fair picker can make from two and a-half to three and a-half dollars per day. How many of the laborers of the North are paid at this rate? And yet the Northern papers are talking about the oppression the colored man endures. Let them alleviate the sorrows of the white girls who toil in the New England factories at places which the negro of the South would reject with disgust. (See Joseph Cook's lecture on this subject.) Let them hear the cry of the miners of Pennsylvania and redress their wrongs, and then they may, with better grace, look after the laborers of the South.

FREEMAN, the Pocasset child murderer, recently escaped from the Danvers insane asylum and for some days was at large. The presence of a dangerous lunatic causes terror in the community so long as he is unconfined. The people of Danvers breathed easier when it was announced that this lunatic was again within the walls of the asylum. How much easier would men and women and children feel if every temporary lunatic in Texas were in an asylum. We met one on the streets the other day. Men crossed the street to avoid him; mothers when they heard his yell hurried their children indoors, and ladies turned from their course and hastened to a refuge. A wild beast was not more terrible to women and children than that miserable lunatic. He was drunk. Is it not strange that society conspires with the liquor seller to manufacture lunatics? Are we fanatical when we warn the people against placing the patrons of the saloon in office?

THE Smithsonian Institution has received a very curious specimen of the fish kind, recently found on the fishing banks of Gloucester, Massachusetts. Its peculiar and distinguishing feature is the fact that its rapacity leads it to swallow fishes which are twice as large and weigh four times as much as itself. It is enabled to do this from the fact that its mouth is very deeply cleft, its teeth bent, and that its stomach has an elasticity resembling india-rubber.

From the above description, we think that fish would be just the thing for a sign on a drinking saloon and a gambling hell. These rapacious institutions often swallow victims worth forty of the men who deal out the drinks or prosaize over the games. Their consciences are so elastic that their wretched bloated customers—with home, fortune, character, wife and children—can go in the maw of this monster. And yet a great many people think the Advocate has forgotten its mission as a religious journal because it says that a man who by his example will lead young men into the mouth of this rapacious fish is unworthy election to the highest offices in the gift of the people.

At Greensburg, Ind., the 24th, Mr. Jas. Layton was walking on the railroad with his little son, when an extra train came behind them. The father, hearing the noise, turned and seeing the danger, succeeded by desperate efforts in hurrying his boy from the track, but in his effort was overtaken and hurled senseless from the track. He saved his child at the risk of himself. A parent's love is the nearest approach the human heart and life can make to the love Divine.

BISHOP D. S. DOGGETT, D.D.

The entire Methodist connection will share with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, its profound sorrow over the death of Bishop Doggett. For months he had been lying very near the gates of death, but last week his condition was so far improved that his family and the church were looking confidently for his speedy recovery, and indulging the hope that he would be spared many years to the church. But on the morning of the 28th the telegraph bore to the church the intelligence that at 10:30 o'clock, of the 27th, this prince in our Methodist Israel had been called from his field of earthly usefulness. The world is poorer when a good man dies. Bishop Doggett was elevated to the Episcopacy at the General Conference at New Orleans in 1866, and until his last illness has been abundant in labors and usefulness. With rare intellectual endowments and finished culture he was a preacher who had but few peers in the pulpit of the present day. As a presiding officer he was gentle and courteous, though firm, leaving on all the impress of his pure and saintly spirit. But his voice is silent and the church mourns.

THE PREACHER AND POLITICS.

A minister of the gospel is thought to represent the church, while a politician represents the State. As the country is fundamentally opposed to the union of church and State, we think a minister of the gospel is entirely out of his proper element when he mixes in politics further than to cast his ballot like any other citizen.

The above from the Mexia Ledger is a fair statement of the position held by the average newspaper man and politician respecting preachers and politics.

The gambler, the whisky seller, the drunkard, the debauchee can make political harrangues, edit papers, pack conventions, run for office, and receive the suffrages of the people—but the political rights of the preacher are narrowed down to the solitary act of casting his vote for the nominee, chosen often by a convention in which the whisky seller, the whisky drinker and the gambler give the casting vote. Will the Ledger inform us in what political school it graduated into such a degree of political intolerance. If the preacher has the right of suffrage he has every other right of a freeman in this land. If he declines to enter the political arena it is because he believes he is engaged in a higher vocation, and not because he, by joining the church or entering the ministry, forfeited a single prerogative that appertains to his citizenship.

This affected fear of church and State union is usually a very thin veil that hides a deeper feeling of antagonism to Christianity and its teachings. The church may very justly fear contamination from contact with politics, but for men who do not hesitate to employ the drinking saloon for the promotion of party success, and who find in the habits of the drunkard, the gambler or the debauchee, no barrier to the highest political preferment, to express alas! the political world will be defiled or damaged by the presence and influence of Christian and moral men, give very clear proof of the true inwardness of their moral affinities and tendencies. We presume, however, the preacher is expected to be grateful that he is allowed the solitary right of voting for the nominees the politicians may point out, or lose his vote. We have on this, day we write these words, exercised this only political prerogative of a freeman that is allowed us. We have honest political convictions. These convictions are represented by one of the parties into which the nation is divided. We have also moral convictions, and with us moral considerations are supreme. We regard the liquor traffic as the chief cause of the immorality and crime that curses the land, and cannot conscientiously support the patron of the liquor saloon, for any office either in municipality or State. We were informed by a secular paper that some of the nominees of the State ticket were patrons of liquor saloons and that, at the late convention, all except the nominees for Lieut. Governor and Comptroller, violated the Sunday law by patronizing the bar-room on the Sabbath. Referring to this charge the ADVOCATE called for information. The nearest approach to a direct reply is the following from the Mexia Ledger:

The remarks of the ADVOCATE about the violation of the Sunday law at Dallas, by some of the nominees, who, it alleges, took drinks on the Sabbath, are particularly refreshing, when we remember how hard it is to find anybody, anywhere, paying any attention to the local option, bell-punch or Sunday laws.

Beyond being told that as a preacher we had no part nor lot in political affairs, and having such polite epithets as fanatic and lunatic applied to us, this is about all the information we obtained. We acted upon it. We could not do violence to our political convictions by voting for an opposing candidate; nor could we do violence to our moral convictions by voting for men who not only patronize the saloon, but show open disregard for the laws of this Commonwealth. We were therefore deprived of that single right of the freeman which the Ledger would accord the preacher, and were compelled to leave the polls without exercising our franchise according to our own individual judgment and conscience.

We are not alone. There are thousands in the land who felt that their honest moral convictions had been disregarded. The influence of the liquor saloon had been acknowledged and the

voice of the liquor seller was heard and respected, while the convictions and rights of moral and sober citizens have been deliberately ignored. The Ledger and the politicians may sneer, but the moral sentiment of the State is being aroused, and ere another convention is held the demand of moral and sober men will find a voice which party managers will not dare to disregard.

THE LEDGER AGAIN.

The Mexia Ledger on retiring from the discussion with the ADVOCATE makes the following extraordinary statement:

But we close our discussion of this topic by remarking that until the Journal commenced the unwarlike crusade against some of our democratic nominees, we never heard that the ADVOCATE had anything to say about the wrong of taking a drink.

As our readers will recall the fact that the ADVOCATE has been making open and unsparring war on whisky-selling and whisky-drinking for these many years, they can judge how reckless the Ledger can be when speaking of a religious journal. The recent utterances of the ADVOCATE are consistent with its past course, as all its patrons know. We need not make further comment. The Ledger calls on the ADVOCATE to answer the following questions:

1st. If a non-professor of religion should be disqualified as an official of the State because he enters a saloon and takes a drink, should not a professor, who does the same thing, be disqualified from holding membership in a church, and can one who does such a thing justly be considered a Christian?

2d. Is it a fact that a large number of professing Christians are in the habit of taking drinks—some of them in saloons or back rooms of liquor stores?

3d. If it is worse per se to take a drink and pay for it in a saloon licensed by the laws, than to slip in some grocery man's back room and take one on the sly, and at the grocer's cost?

4th. Is it not worse in a professor to take a drink from "old black boss" at home than for a man of the world to take one in a saloon?

We answer: 1st. As we consider the patron of the bar-room, whether a professor or non-professor of religion, unfit for public office because the bar-room is the chief cause of vice and crime in the land, so we believe a member of the church has dishonored his profession and is unworthy of membership in the church if he is guilty of like conduct.

2d. As we never go into saloons, and are innocent of the back rooms of liquor stores, we cannot furnish the Ledger the desired information. If the Ledger man finds any of them there, we have only to say that these delinquent Christians have fallen into bad company.

3d and 4th. These two questions cover the same point. We have only to say that we think a man who drinks on the sly, either in "some grocery man's back room," or from "old black boss," whatever that may be, at home, is fully as bad as the man who drinks openly in a saloon, and that is putting the case very strongly.

We do not see how two bad things make one good one. If church members are as bad as the Ledger asserts, it does not improve the politician. If all are as bad as the Ledger claims; if church members drink on the sly, and candidates drink openly and trample upon the laws of the State with impunity, we are cer ainy in a bad way. A reform is needed. Let every good man answer the call.

A DANGEROUS PIT.

The proprietors of a clay pit in a town in New Jersey had been warned that it was in a dangerous condition, but they paid no attention to the warning, and the other day the whole community turned out to dig the bodies of two of the workmen out of several tons of clay, which had fallen from them from the embankment and crushed out their lives. The citizens are justly indignant. Such criminal recklessness of human life deserves punishment. There are pits in other communities, and casualties occur in them every day more terrible than that which startled the quiet citizens of that New Jersey village. Every day a man dies within their walls, or goes home to die, or dies in the street, and amid horrors that are akin to the woes of the finally lost. Homes and hearts are crushed within their precincts, and characters, happiness and hope are buried beyond the hope of resurrection. The proprietors of these pits have been warned that human happiness and health and life are endangered every day they are kept open; but they meet the warnings with cold and brutal contempt. Society has been warned and yet it conspires to keep them open. A few men endeavor to sound the alarm, but they are branded by the press as fanatics. The religious papers dare to say that the men who by their influence keep open these dangerous pits are unworthy the suffrage of sober and moral men; and the press and the politicians tell them to "stick to their preaching and let politics alone."

Somebody ought to speak out; no one can tell how soon a husband or father, a brother or son, may be buried in that pit. They ought to be closed and those politician who patronizes them ought to be buried so deep that no party or convention can again bring them to life.

We now very seldom see the name of Ingersoll in the secular papers of Texas. This is a good indication. A few months ago laudations of the infidel lecturer or extracts from his lectures were found in nearly every sheet. Is there not improvement in the Texas press?

Abnormally used to tell his pupils that all human diseases sprang from two causes—stiffing and frothing.

THE CIRCUS.

"Do you think there is really any harm in the circus?" The question was asked by a youthful member of the church who had "gone to see the animals," and seeing some older members of the church going into the circus tent, had followed and witnessed the performance.

"What did you see at the circus?" replied his friend. "We can better answer your question when we know what the circus really is."

"Well," said the boy, after recalling those parts of the exhibition that most impressed him, "I saw a woman shot out of a big cannon, or what looked like a cannon, though the noise it made when fired was not much louder than a big fire-cracker; I guess there was a big spring in it that shot the woman out. It sent her, about thirty feet, into a big net; and then I saw her walk a wire rope which was so small I could hardly see it; and she turned somersaults."

"Was she dressed in the costume represented in the newspaper advertisements and in the posters we have seen on the streets?"

"Yes, and I must say I didn't exactly like that."

"Very well," said his friend, "you need not tell what else you saw, or what you heard; we will take that single attraction of the circus. Would you be willing to see your sister or mother make such an exhibition of herself? Would you be willing to see either of them dressed out in that kind of style and putting herself into the postures that woman assumed before that crowd of men and boys?"

The youth's face flushed with indignation and disgust at the suggestion, and he replied: "No, of course I wouldn't; I would rather see them dead."

"Very well; if you would feel disgraced were your mother or sister to put on such an unwomanly garb and make such an unwomanly exhibition of her person, is it the right thing for you to do, to encourage it on the part of some other boy's mother or sister?"

"I see it," said the boy: "I will go no more."

We commend that youth's decision to older persons. Men and boys can look with greedy eyes when a woman or girl makes such unbecoming exhibitions of themselves, and yet would feel utterly disgraced were their mothers, wives, sisters or daughters to put themselves into such costumes and prance through such a performance before a gaping crowd.

The New York Herald of the 24th of October tells a sad story of the brutalizing effects of liquor. A mother, Bridget Maraban, was arrested for cruelty to her children. On one occasion, in a drunken frenzy, she tried to throw her baby out of the sixth story of a tenement house. Her hand was stayed barely in time to save her infant's life. During a rain storm the day of her arrest her two children, Lizzie and Michael, entered a police station and between sobbed told the officer that their mother had driven them from her home. They had walked the streets all day without food or drink. An officer went to the woman's room and found her stretched in a drunken sleep on the floor. The mother was sent to prison for three months and the Sisters of St. Francis took charge of the children. Such a story might make an angel weep, and yet it has been told so often that it sounds commonplace. No stronger proof can be given of the blasting influence of whisky over our moral nature than the sight of a mother so utterly brutalized that she will drive her own children from her home to starve or freeze. And yet when the ADVOCATE said that this vice is so utterly demoralizing that a man who publicly gives aid and comfort, by patronizing the saloons on Sunday, is unfit for offices of honor and trust, it is not only pronounced tantamount by the secular press, but many Christian people are alarmed and beseech us not to run into politics. Well, if this is a political article the politicians, the press and the rest of mankind may make the most of it.

A MANTICATORY of the finest and most delicately perfumed toilet soap in Paris obtains its materials from the washing suds of the different laundries of that city. Instead of being run into sewers, the dirty water is collected into casks and then by a chemical process the fatty matter is extracted from the filthy sud and refined, purified and perfumed, it finds a place in the toilets of princes. Out of the unbecomingly surroundings of this life, the moral character of man, refined and purified, may be made fit for a place in the society of heaven. The alchemy of grace alone can accomplish this result.

Is one of the business centers of Leadville there is a liquor saloon which has on the sign, "The Little Church."

On a recent Sunday Rev. E. A. Padlock, of the congregational church, availed himself of the pious name of the saloon, and held services on the opposite side of the street. He had a blackboard on which he sketched a wine cup, out of which a serpent lifted his angry head and forked tongue, and taking for his text the words: "It biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," preached to the crowds gathered around. Some cursed, but the sharp hits and apt illustrations of the preacher carried the crowd with him, and a number of young men signed the pledge. Our hat is off to Bro. Padlock.

There are 170 colleges in the United States where both sexes are admitted as students.

TEXAS METHODISM.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

F. A. Rosser, Denison, Oct. 29: I am now closing my second year's work on this circuit. During the time we have had 129 accessions to the church. A new church to be dedicated on the first Sunday in November at Preston Bend. It is valued at about \$1000, and paid for. My health is good. This is a kind people; they great head of the church bless and save them.

John W. Horn, Collinsville, Grayson Co., Oct. 27: The church here is in a prosperous condition religiously and financially. We have built one good church house this year, and have raised the subscription for another. All the claims upon this circuit have been fully met, and have gone above the assessments. We shall not need the word "deficient" in making out a report for conference.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

G. D. Wilson, Milan, Sabine Co., Oct. 27: The fourth quarterly conference for Milan circuit convened at Sexton on the 16th inst., presiding elder present and preached with good effect. Finances behind. Official attendance small. We held the meeting in the new church on the 16th. Milan circuit is marching towards the front. All my collections are up.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Z. T. Ross, Cold Springs, San Jacinto county, Oct. 28: Camp-meeting at Cold Springs closed on the 18th inst., continuance eleven days. Result: thirty accessions, and the church greatly revived; the effect of this meeting on the community for good is wonderful; the Baptist brethren and sisters of the community joined us heartily in the work. In fact it was a work to build up the Master's cause; no sect was known. It typified the "church triumphant." Denominational views were neglected by the presence, in spirit, of the Lord of Glory. We failed to get all the ministerial aid looked for, but the good Lord sent as a few of his faithful servants, who labored prayerfully in the Master's cause—Bros. Brooks, Padgett, and Childers, from abroad, and L. G. Morris, preacher in charge, who knew nothing save the cause of our Lord Jesus, and whom "our God will count worthy of his calling, and fulfill in them all the good pleasure of his goodness, and the name of our Lord Jesus Christ be glorified in us, and in him, according to the grace of God." Bro. E. A. Stokeling was with us most of the time, but was too feeble to take an active part in the services. Though feeble in health, he attended the night day services, and sometimes at night. It will not be long before he will have to retire on the list of worn out servants of the Master. Our conference collection during the meeting amounted to forty dollars—Billion-dollar of the year. Our officers had felt gloomy on account of the low spiritual condition of the churches at this place up to the beginning of this meeting, and thought of advising the Bishop and council at the annual conference to send us a "Doctor Tanner," an unnumbered one year, to come and serve this charge; but since our glorious meeting my mind has undergone a considerable change on this subject, and I believe that the faithful messenger of God will be counted worthy of support.

REMEY CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE SENECA FALLS PUMP AND FIRE ENGINE WORKS.

This establishment has just completed a new five story brick building in addition to their bell manufacturing establishment, which now comprises five separate buildings, with 102,000 square feet of floor surface. Their establishment is thoroughly equipped with machinery of modern and improved make, and is one of the largest of its class in the United States. The excellent work done by the engines and hydraulic machines has created a demand on their manufactory requiring its enlargement. Having the practical experience of forty years and all the latest improvements they can guarantee first class workmanship.

The annual pilgrimage to Mecca by devout Moslems is one of the great events of the Oriental and even parts of the African world. It is used to be a tedious journey. The railroad and steamboat help Christianity, but they are utilized too by heathens and non-Christian people for religious purposes. This year some of the pilgrims coming from the extreme East met with a sad end. Nearly a thousand of them (392) were drowned by the foundering of the steamer Jaria in the Red Sea. Although the great day of the pilgrimage comes in December, the pilgrims start on their first journey in mid-summer, and their arrival at Jeddah take place about the middle of March, the date at which the ill-fated steamer was due there. The number that landed at Jeddah in 1876 was 28,779, and in 1877 it reached 42,718, and they came from all parts of the Mohammedan world. The dispersion of the vast multitude, which congregates at Mecca, in the middle of December is an even more serious matter than their coming together, and although the first to start homeward embark from Jeddah about Christmas time, the last are not on their way until the middle of March in the ensuing year. The privations to which the pilgrims are subjected, and the physical weakness of thousands of them, render them an easy prey to epidemic diseases, and especially the Asiatic cholera. In some seasons the mortality numbers in the victims by the ten thousands, and its contagion is spread all over the world by the returning pilgrims. In 1877, when the last notable outbreak of cholera occurred, the deaths in Mecca during December and January were at the rate of 150 per week, and at Jeddah they ran up to 260 per week. Smallpox also breaks out among the pilgrims on some occasions, and makes great havoc in their ranks.—Northern Christian Advocate.

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.

It is claimed that the American sewing machine is the most simple in construction and the most durable machine in the market. It is said to be the only machine that has the self-sewing mechanism; never breaks the threads; never skips stitches, and is light running and easily managed. Their American button-hole machine is said to be a decided success. It runs easily, without noise. A good operator can make 500 button-holes per day on cloth or leather with either silk or thread. Address O. L. Geer, manager, 185 Canal Street, New Orleans.

Sir Henry Bessemer has taken out no less than one hundred and fourteen patents. The freedom of the city of London has just been conferred upon him. Before his steel process was introduced into Sheffield, the entire tonnage of steel was 51,000 tons a year; now it is 380,000 tons.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

There are 19 German Young Men's Christian Associations in the United States.

The King of Congo, Africa, has given a warm welcome to the English Baptist missionaries.

Thirty-five thousand francs have been subscribed for a statue in honor of the reformer Zwingle.

The churches in this country sustain 636 missionaries in the foreign field at a cost of about \$2,500,000 per annum.

The Dutch Reformed Church has a boarding school in South Africa with ninety scholars.

The Mormons send more missionaries out of Utah than Christian churches send into the territory.

The Free Church of Italy reports 15 ordained ministers, 1800 communicants, 255 catechumens, 35 churches and 35 out stations.

There are more than 2000 Hindoo girls being educated in Christian schools. That is a wise movement. Mothers would the characters of the men.

John Bright says the working classes of England attach as little value to the dogmas of Christianity as the upper classes do to the practice of religion.

The per centage of Yale students who have gone into the ministry during the last two years has been 9; Amherst 23 and Oberlin 38.

The American Tract Society last year sent through its correspondents 155,251 volumes. Its grants of publications exceeded 60,000,000 copies.

The Waldenean church in Italy held its recent synod at La Tour. About 80 were present. The statistics show a rapid increase in the past ten years.

The women of Utah (not the Mormon women) have formed a Woman's Anti-Polygamy Society. They are publishing a paper called the Anti-Polygamy Standard.

The opium traffic is the chief obstacle to the work of missions in China. England has a heavy sin to answer for in forcing opium on the Chinese.

The native Christians of the United Presbyterian Church in Egypt gave last year nearly three dollars each in their religious contributions.

Antananarivo, of Madagascar, a city of 100,000 inhabitants, has in it twenty Christian churches. Some will hold 1000 persons, and on Sunday all are filled.

There are over 350 Christian churches in Burma and nine-tenths of the evangelized work is now in the hands of native teachers and preachers.

Bishop McTearle has appointed 36 members of the Kentucky conference to spend from one to three weeks each on the hard mountain circuits assisting the preachers in holding protracted meetings.

Rev. Dr. Enoch Pond, of Bangor Theological Seminary, who has entered his 90th year, retains his physical and intellectual vigor to a remarkable degree.

The German Presbyterian church in New Orleans has become Lutheran. The four Lutheran congregations in New Orleans and Mobile hold a united service to welcome the newcomer into the Lutheran fold.

A colporteur in Japan recently sold a thousand copies of the Scriptures in two weeks, and the Mayor of Yokohama has ordered ten copies to be placed in one of the schools.

The question of dis-establishment will be brought prominently before the next synod of the English Presbyterian church.

An edition of the New Testament for one penny has been issued by Elliot Stock of England. The sales have reached nearly 400,000. The publisher expects to dispose of a million copies in twelve months.

At the General Convention of the Christian or Campbellite as they are usually called, Church at Louisville, Ky., it was claimed that there were 600,000 in the United States.

The bishop of Montpellier will be persecuted for his exercise of power in excommunicating the prefect, while the latter was executing the decrees of the French government against the religious orders.

The new Wesley Hall at Vanderbilt, when completed, will be five stories high, with eighty-four dormitories, six lecture rooms, a chapel twenty-four feet high, large parlor and library rooms, and a dining room thirty-three by sixty-six feet in size.

John Wannamaker, a merchant of Philadelphia, is the superintendent of the largest Presbyterian Sunday-school in the United States. It numbers over two thousand scholars. A man with the executive capacity to govern such a school could fill the gubernatorial chair of his State.

A letter from Cardinal Nina to the Archbishop of Philadelphia, describes the strained circumstances of the Pope, and urges liberal contributions in the shape of Peter's pence.

In the religious notices in New York Sunday morning papers the meetings of spiritualists are included. It is a noticeable fact that a large proportion of the trance lecturers are women.

The Japanese are ready to admit that Christianity is true and Christ is divine, but they insist that the missionaries should reciprocate and acknowledge the Japanese gods as divine and their religion as true.

The First Baptist Church in Brooklyn abandoned the pew-renting system for the envelope plan, and succeeded in raising the income of the church from \$3,500 to \$10,000.

An American and English Bible Revision Committee are said to agree in the proportion of 99 to 100. The work on the New Testament will be finished in November.

A Mexican Presbyterian church was organized Sept. 5th at the ranch of Juan B. Gibson, near Conchos, Colorado. The Presbyterian missions are doing a great work in that country.

M. Eugene Reville, and who is now visiting this country, says of the 40,000 municipal bodies of France, 30,000 desire that the Catholic churches shall be converted into Protestant churches.

There is an increasing demand for more missionaries in almost every field. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society wants an educated young lady for China. The workers in Bombay call for help, and the Methodist work in China needs reinforcements.

The Interior says the most successful pastors are the organizing men who can multiply themselves by all members of the church. That is sensible. No preacher can do all the work of the church, and he will succeed who can command the co-operation of the members.

In southern Armenia a Moslem woman and her daughter had embraced Christianity, and the daughter had married an Armenian. The Moslem had the newly married couple put in prison.

Col. Olcott and Madame Blavatsky, who went to India a year ago, have espoused Buddhism. In an address at a recent Buddhist meeting Col. Olcott said that Buddhism, which is the religion of one-third of the human family, is destined to make conquests in Christian lands and advocated the formation of a Buddhist missionary society. One was organized.

Gov. Wright, of the Indian Territory, has converted Choctaw. After presiding over a political meeting of his people he sometimes calls them to order and preaches a sermon to them.

A movement in favor of the liberation of Polish Catholic priests banished to Siberia some years ago, has been favorably entertained by Count Melikoff. The Polish clergy have urged the Vatican to make, at the same time, a direct appeal to the Russian government to put an end to the existing system of persecution to which the Catholics church has long been subjected.

It is estimated that the projected visit of Dean Stanley to this country is to gather statistics and other information respecting the working of the Episcopal Church separate from the state, which may be useful to Mr. Gladstone. In an approaching movement for the dis-establishment of the Anglican Church.

Rev. Naryan Shishdri, the distinguished Hindu, who has been in attendance on the late Presbyterian General Assembly in this country, was converted thirty-seven years ago, studied eight years for the ministry, and has preached the gospel in various places. He found there two converts; there are now six hundred, and he has secured from the ruling Mohammedan prince a grant of eight hundred acres of land on which he established a Christian colony, calling the place Bethel and his church Zion.

Bishop D. S. Doggett, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, died at his home, in Richmond, Virginia, at 10:30 p. m., October 27th. He had been sick for several months, and several times was at the point of death, but his condition lately has been encouraging, and his sudden death filled his family and friends with surprise and sorrow. He was a man of princely intellectual endowments, which had been diligently cultured and consecrated to his ministerial work. He was widely and justly known throughout the Methodist connection.

Mooly's sermons have been translated into Arabic and are very popular. They are read at Zahath Syria Sunday evenings to interested audiences. The Greek Christians at Jeddah urged their priest to actively help the Protestants. He was willing, but his sudden death prevented him from doing so.

In the English and Scotch Presbyterian churches it is said that the number of licentiates for the ministry are decreasing every year. Many young ministers in the Presbyterian church in Ireland are receiving invitations to England and Scotland.

It is expected that a majority of the one thousand two hundred converts to Christianity among the Chinese of the Pacific slope will return to their native land and bearing with them the Christian faith.

After an unusually long performance by the choir in a church at Ithica, New York, the preacher began his part of the performance by reading a passage of Scripture in which he said, "After the untimely death." Some thought it was a prophec.

The Congregationalist says one of the oldest and ablest Unitarian ministers of Boston when asked, "What do the Unitarians believe?" replied: "They believe that 1800 years ago, in Bethlehem, of Judea, nothing in particular happened."

In the city of New York there are about 266 home missionaries who make about 800,000 visits during the year. Most of them are poor and outcast classes of society. In addition to these, there are hundreds of visitors to the poor representing the different churches and benevolent societies.

SETTING ABOUT STORIES.—More than twenty years ago one of our young friends took a long trip in which he tarried for a night at the pleasant town of S.—. The next day he called on the minister of the place. Having sat a short time, the pastor proposed a walk to the business part of the town. The two friends came to a store with a porch to it. They were soon seated on some boxes or benches. One by one the company increased. Our traveler soon perceived that this was the usual resort of a number of men. The boxes and benches were piled with a good deal of nut with knives. The store or juice of hacco was unpleasant, indeed disgusting. Our traveler soon left, and with painful apprehensions of that company. He heard that the pastor often spent part of his morning there. His studies were neglected. The sick and afflicted among his people were not visited. That pastor has long since made a shipwreck of character and usefulness. The traveler lately sent this message to a young minister who was falling into like habits: "Go stay at home. Mind your book. Pray for work against habits of idleness. Do not sit on boxes about the village.

Texas Christian Advocate.

ONLY BOB.

Casting Bread Upon the Waters.

On the highway of the great city of M— there were towns and villages without number, but at intervals came desolate spots, rocks and sandy heaves, overlooking a beautiful sparkling river, depths of forests which stretched along to an almost unknown distance, long reaches where human homes are few and far between.

One of these lonely recesses was the chosen haunt of a young artist, who was spending the autumn in a neighboring village.

The sun was going down, but still Raymond Morse ignored, putting the finishing touches to a picture that he intended to place on exhibition in one of the great art galleries of the distant city.

The scene before him was an appropriate one for an artist's pencil, for the recess was beautiful enough for the retiring room of the queen of nature. Tremulous, feathery ferns formed a yielding carpet of gold and bronze; the grim rocks that stood on guard by the dimpling river were softened clinging silver moss; all around was displayed the exquisite handiwork of the great nature-painter—that cunning workman—the frost; blood red and royal purple stood out in startling contrast; gold and saffron stood out in superb relief against lush, southern color, and, away and all, rivaling the glory of the earth, was the royally-tinted sunset sky.

The soft summer wind lightly lifted the heavy masses of hair that waved away from the white, uncovered forehead of the artist; his hand moved rapidly; but otherwise, the graceful, firm-set figure was like that of a statue, so intently was he engaged on the object of his attention.

Raymond Morse finished the picture, and was holding it up from him, surveying it with a critical eye, when the sound of a deep-drawn breath close by him, assured Morse that the bold evidence on which he sat, rising round and hoary in the deepening twilight, had another occupant.

Morse glanced furtively over his shoulder, and saw just behind him a boy, ragged and barefoot, looking at the picture with a look of intense longing in his eyes. Seeing that he was discovered, the boy turned away, a cowed look coming into his faded face.

"Hello, youngster, what's your name?" the boy stopped at the corded tones, and glanced covertly at the artist. He saw the eyes glowing with radiant kindness, the nameless charm of the face, and so he came slowly to Morse's side.

"What is your name, my boy?" "I'm only Bob, farmer Rowe's bound boy."

"Well, Robert, tell me what you think of it," and the artist put the picture carefully into the boy's hands. Morse watched the boy as he gazed at the picture.

It was as if some subtle magnetism was at work playing in brightness and beauty over the bronzed features of this wonder of the twilight. Finally the boy gave the picture back, merely remarking:

"I wish I could do like that," but mingled with the hopelessness of the tones was an undercurrent of unconquerable power.

Acted by some influence, Raymond Morse put his hand under Bob's chin and raising the downcast face, gave it a piercing look. Great eyes of purple darkness met his, in whose depths was foreshadowed the power of a latent genius.

Removing the hand he gave the boy a pencil and an unused leaf of his sketch-book.

Bob worked away for a few minutes, then the leaf lay before Morse, sketched with such a fidelity to nature that the artist was astonished.

"When did you learn to draw like this?" he questioned.

"I never learned. It always came handy, and before I found this pencil," it was about an inch in length, "I used to mark on birch bark with coal. I have drawn a great many things that way. But I must hurry back with those cows or old Rowe will give me a beating, and his beatings ain't nothing to laugh at," and the boy shivered.

The artist rose. "I am going to leave Acton to-morrow. If you ever come to the city of M— come and see me. Here is my address," giving Bob a card which the boy hid carefully away.

"Good-bye, sir," and the artist was alone.

"Well, Ray, what does this mean?" "Good morning, Will; find a seat if you can."

to the engraving room in which Morse had procured him a good situation. "He told me to climb," said Robert Ward to himself, "and I will."

It seemed a very little thing to the artist. "I merely give a homeless boy a name and a chance to work," he merrily said, and soon all thought of that little deed of charity faded from his mind.

Two years have passed with their sunshine and storms, their burden of hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, and again we will glance at the actors of our story.

What have these years done for this young engraver? They have given him work, work beloved for its own sake, and well and faithfully performed, and as the result, riches has piled her treasures at the young artist's feet.

There had come the news of his marriage with a beautiful Florentine—then a silence of years, followed by faint rumors, vague reports of calamity darkening his pathway, and finally it was confirmed by one of his acquaintances late returned from Italy.

"Yes, he has been unfortunate in affairs, and his right arm being paralyzed he is, in fact, rather poorly off."

Robert Ward turned away from the gratuity of the traveler with a sharp pain retarding the very pulsations of his heart.

"Oh! it was too hard to believe. That ruined right arm stricken nevertheless at his side; that dear right hand never to take up the loved brush, never to clasp the hand of the one who had toiled so long in order to win his commendation, more prized than he planned for the world. Suffering and want! "Dear friend, at last the time has come when I can repay to some extent your goodness to a homeless, nameless boy," said the young artist to himself.

Night in Florence. The aftermath of the sunset still lingered in the sky, and the murmur of the Arno filled the air. The soft Italian moon poured fourth a flood of silver in through the window of a woman's boudoir, the building that could count its age by centuries and had once been occupied by some aristocratic and wealthy family. It stood in the midst of a large lovely garden, in which thickets of myrtle and cypripediums of cyprus made a solemn gloom.

A gentleman occupied a low seat by the window. He had evidently been reading, or trying to do so, for an old book of conspiracies and assassinations—the black story of ancient Florence—lay at his feet; but now with eyes that saw nothing he was gazing on the sheet of the glossy Arno, with hopeless written in unmistakable characters on his noble face. "Oh God, why has thou afflicted me thus? he groined. "When long he held out that dead weight, gazing at his right arm that hung listless by his side, "may yet become endowed with life and power, that I, who never refused a cry of need, must remain a cripple for want of gold!"

"I am not for myself, but for the sake of Geneva," he said, "I say Verri, the great surgeon, to-day, and I say he can cure my arm, but it will cost \$500."

The wife hid her sorrowful face, for well she knew, that such a sum they could not raise.

"Perhaps it would be better for us, dear," he continued, "if such a useless creature as I lay under those silver ripples, and he pointed to the calm river. "Your family would welcome little Isadore for your sake, and you would be free to travel."

"Raymond!"—it was a cry of the tenderest reproach and love—"have I loved and trusted you so fondly, so long, only to lose you at last? Oh, that I could tell you how it wounds me and you would never talk so again!"

"Forgive me, Geneva, but it cuts me to the heart to see you do menial service—you, the petted child of fortune—"

She took the poor paralyzed hand in hers and kissed it.

Just then a knock sounded at the door. Morse arose, crossed the floor and opened the door. The landlady stood there holding a sealed envelope.

"Pardon me, Mr. Morse, for interrupting you, but here is a letter for you."

He took the letter from her hand, closed the door and hastily opened the envelope. A folded paper fell out. In a moment he was by his wife's side, and almost speechless with amazement, handed her the paper. "She took it. It was a check for twenty thousand dollars."

"What can it mean? It cannot be for us," she said positively.

Morse sought the landlady and questioned her carefully about the letter she had brought him. She told him nothing save that a young man had told her to deliver it to Mr. Morse.

"Well, gentlemen. I presume you cashed the check," said Robert Ward, entering the banking house soon afterward.

"No, sir, we did not," "And why not?" "Impertinently," "Simply because Mr. Morse said that he should not consider the check his own until he knew the name and motive of the donor."

A shade of annoyance passed over Ward's face, but he said nothing.

"I presume you increased this himself," with the means of restoring that helpless arm to its wonted power placed freely at your disposal, yet that proud nature rebels at the thought of assistance from another. I will soon prove to you that it is not the just repayment of a long suffering donor."

A week has passed, and still Raymond Morse was puzzled over the enigma that as yet he had found himself unable to solve.

"A note for you, sir," "He recognized the handwriting of the address at once, for it was precisely like the other."

It contained but a few words: "Mr. Morse—If convenient, will you be so kind as to call on No. 37—street, on Wednesday next."

At the appointed time Raymond Morse called at the place designated. The servant ushered him into a room very luxuriously furnished. At his entrance a gentleman, tall, fair, with dark hair and eyes, and clad in graceful and courtly attire, sitting himself in an easy chair placed at his side. Morse looked at him squarely in the face. Somehow the gaze that met him so frankly moved the artist strangely.

"After conversing for a short time on indifferent subjects, the younger said to the elder artist: "I have not told you what to call me by yet, and I perceive by your looks that you are anxious to know the name of the stranger who sent you that mysterious note, commenced by saying: "To educate young ladies is to let them know all about the ogles, the omelies, the liles, the ties and the misties; but nothing about the ligs, such as sewing, darning, washing, baking, and making pudding."

"But I know of no such obligation," "But if I can prove it?" "If you can prove it I will receive the check."

Robert Ward arose and went to a covered chest, there, as my proof, said he, following Ward to follow him. Morse crossed over to the side of his host, who, drawing aside the curtain, disclosed a picture.

"It represented a beautiful autumn scene. In the background were two persons, a young man striving with a critical eye a picture which he held in his hand, and a boy peering over his shoulder. Under the picture were the words, "Only Bob."

Raymond Morse said nothing, but a mist came over his eyes. At this reached out his hand graspingly toward Robert Ward, who took it in a strong clasp. No words were needed.

A Perpetrated Outrage. Owing to the great popularity of Simmons Liver Regulator and its unparelleled curative power, imitations throughout the country are manufacturing worthless imitations under the shadow of its good name, so garbled as to mislead those who are not on their guard. We most earnestly beg the public health and help us in our task of bringing these unprincipled impostors to the Bar of Justice. Buy no Simmons Liver Regulator unless encased in a White Wrapper having a large red Z in the centre and the signature of J. H. Zedek & Co. on the side. Before you buy, scrutinize the package most carefully for the above signs of genuineness. The remedy to detect fraud is in your own hands. Do not allow some other substitute to be palmed off under a similar sounding name.

On the 28th at Jonesboro, Ga., Tom Betts, colored, killed H. T. Moore, an old white citizen of Clayton county. The dispute was about the proceeds of the sale of cotton.

A Word to Our Readers. When you read of a remedy that will cure all diseases, beware of it; but when you read of a pure vegetable compound which claims to cure only certain parts of the body, and furnishes good proof that it does this, you may try it with the assurance that it will help you. This is just what Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure does. It cures all troubles of the lower portion of the body and none others. It will not help the tooth-ache, ear-ache nor consumption, but it will put you in a vigorous and healthy state where you can enjoy life and appreciate its good things. Try it.

On the 23d of October a typhoon passed over Yokohama, doing considerable damage to buildings at that point and Tokio.

My Good Woman. Why are you so out of spirits, never able to tell folks that you are well? Ten to one it's all caused in the first place by habitual constipation, which no doubt finally caused deranged kidneys and liver. The sure cure for constipation is the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It is also a specific remedy for all kidney and liver diseases. Thousands are cured by it every month. Try it at once.

Mrs. Lincoln, wife of Abraham Lincoln, reached New York from Europe the 28th, and is quite ill at the Clarendon hotel.

Money in It. The best investment is in that which will maintain health. From a letter of Mr. C. W. Eck, No. 12 South Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo., it is learned that the clerk of the Money Order Department at the postoffice in Alton, Illinois, Mr. J. B. Kuhn, suffered for some time with indigestion and all its accompanying evils—a headache, loss of appetite and despondency, and was surely becoming a hypochondriac. He commenced the use of Hanburg Drops and is now well and strong again.

(Valparaiso Ind. Messenger.) An Indiana Sportsman's Experience. One of the finest kennels in the country, and the purest in the West, is owned by Mr. W. H. Holabird—the Sportman's Clothier, of Valparaiso, Indiana. He says: "We use St. Jacob's Oil in our family in preference to all other liniments; I have also tried it in my kennel with wonderful results."

Mr. F. W. Giles, of Topeka, says, "that the best liniment I have used in Kansas is a fact fully demonstrated that I doubt whether one person who has been a resident in the eastern part of the States for fifteen or twenty years can be found who will question it." Formerly only a few persons were using it, but now it is used all over Topeka. Now it can be got everywhere at a depth of from fifteen to twenty-five feet.

There has never been found a person who tried Dobbin's Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia), that did not say at once it was the best soap she ever used. Try it once; you will always use it.

Investigation shows that the blood of a Bengalee contains far fewer red corpuscles than that of the European. The difference in question is believed to be due chiefly, if not wholly, to the circumstances in which the lot of each race, since the inhabitants of swamps and jungles are supposed to be necessarily of lower organization than those of breezy and well cultivated uplands.

Houseship's Acid Phosphate relieves mental and physical exhaustion and gives vigor and renewed strength to the human system when weakened by overwork.

Somebody who appears to know how fashionable schools are managed says: "To educate young ladies is to let them know all about the ogles, the omelies, the liles, the ties and the misties; but nothing about the ligs, such as sewing, darning, washing, baking, and making pudding."

Diphtheria—This most dangerous and prevalent disease is at once arrested by Remo's Pain-Killing Mixture. It cures the throat, relieves the pain, and with few drops, diluted with water, never fails to effect a cure. The great remedy is sold every where.

A Frenchman visiting this country, on being called upon to address a company composed in large part of those whose heads were venerable, and not alone for the want of hair that characterized them, commenced by saying: "I am very embarrassed in addressing so many honored heads" (barron of hair he meant). The compliment was received with a burst of laughter.

Go North, South, East or West, and you will find "Coughs and Colds" at this season of the year. A remedy which never fails to give satisfaction is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

By the late storm the Baptists lost church property and school buildings in Jamaica valued at about \$80,000.

"FEMALE COMPLAINTS" are the results of impure blood. Use "Lindsay's Blood Searcher."

Bishop Gilmore, of Cleveland, has ordered his parishioners not to patronize a picnic, to be given by the Irish Nationals, for the benefit of the Irish Land League.

Many ladies misinterpret their sufferings from "Coughs and Colds" as "Liver Pills." Sold by all druggists.

The unusual heat of the summer in Rome and over application in preparing the encyclical on the Belgian troubles has affected the health of Pope Leo XIII.

My life was saved by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.—E. B. Lakely, Selma, Ala.

Get Out Doors. The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, and aches in the head, indigestion, feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases. It cleanses the blood, restores health, and gives vigor and strength. Try it at once.

There are eight Protestant churches in Florence, Italy. The Methodist Evangelist is about to open a new chapel.

AGENTS WANTED to sell Presidential Campaign Charts, which find ready sale; also for Dr. Naphey's Family Physician and Hill's Manual of Social and Business Form. For terms, call on or address J. W. Strang, publisher, 627 Elm street, Dallas Texas.

EAST INDIAN SNAKES AND WOLVES.—An East India paper says: "One thousand two hundred and sixty-four persons were killed by wild animals, and three thousand five hundred and fifteen by snakes in the Presidency of Bengal last year. In the same period the number of cattle destroyed was upward of twelve thousand. This says a Bombay paper, is a considerable bill of mortalities for one Presidency, but was possible in this, as in all other matters, as is so often asserted, the "minor Presidencies" must admit the superiority of Bengal. Compared with the returns of 1878, the figures quoted from an interesting statement just issued by Mr. Council, the Acting Registrar, show considerable increase. In one respect, however, there was a falling off, namely, in the number of persons killed by wolves—83, against 142 in 1878. Probably wolves are less voracious in Bengal than they used to be, but the shikars, amateur and professional, have not shown more consideration for them formerly. Indeed, the sportsmen have met with greater success than ever, for nearly 500 more were killed than in the previous twelve months. Altogether 5,843 wild animals were destroyed during the past year. From the statistics sent in the Government it appears that 21,102 snakes were killed, against 24,276 in 1878, but the actual number was probably very much larger. The returns relate only to the snakes for the destruction of which rewards were paid. These rewards are only given for cobras, dabaras, and keratis destroyed within the limits of towns, municipalities, and villages in which the Village Chowkidars act in force, and it seems that many persons who destroy venomous snakes, even within the limits for which rewards are given, never ask for the money to which they are entitled. The total amount paid in rewards last year was 28,470,14 rupees."

WHAT WE EAT

AND How it is Prepared ARE IMPORTANT MATTERS.

THE BUCKEYE COOKERY

PRICE, POSTAGE PAID, 81 75.

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A Church Choir Anthem Book FOR 25c.

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3 Choirs and Singing Classes will not forget our three superior books: Voice of the Temple, by L. O. Emerson; Temperance, by W. O. Perkins, and Method for Singing Lessons, (60 cents), by A. N. Johnson.

3 CHORUS will find no better Anthem Book than our new AMERICAN ANTHEM BOOK, (25 cents), by L. O. Emerson; TEMPERANCE ANTHEM BOOK, (25 cents), by W. O. Perkins.

3 TEMPERANCE PEOPLE will be sure to use TEMPERANCE JEWELS, 25 cents, by Tenny and Hoffman; or TEMPERANCE HULL, (25 cents), by Hugg and Serrano; or HULL'S TEMPERANCE GLEE BOOK, 50c.

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THE METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY

OF TEXAS, 46 MAIN STREET, HOUSTON.

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NASAL CATARRH

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potassium and all powerful blood-making blood-cleansing and blood-stimulating elements.

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FARM FOR SALE.

Advertisement for Sarsaparilla, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing its benefits for various ailments like blood impurities, skin diseases, and general weakness.

Texas Christian Advocate

Extensive Concert Use of the Miller Piano. These instruments, which are favorites with the great artists, have during the past week been used in fourteen different concerts.

Noticing Piles—Symptoms and Cure. The symptoms are moist, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, as if from pin worms.

CHURCH NOTICES

GALVESTON DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Velasco, Nov. 6, 7. Columbia, Nov. 13, 14. Magnolia, Nov. 20, 21.

AINESVILLE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Denton, Oct. 30 Sunday in Nov. Recording stewards at 10:00 a.m.

ST. PHUR SPRINGS DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Guller, Oct. 31. Greenville, Nov. 13, 14.

SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Pleasant Grove, at St. John's school house, Nov. 6, 7.

DALLAS DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. McKinney, Nov. 13, 14. Lamar, Nov. 13, 14.

PALESTINE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Larisa, at Larisa, Nov. 6, 7. Palestine, Nov. 13, 14.

FORT WORTH DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Fort Worth, at Fort Worth, Nov. 6, 7. Brethren, please note that the church secretary has the statistics for the Annual Conference at the fourth quarterly conference.

STEVENSVILLE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Children, at Adams, Oct. 31. Will the trustees please be in attendance with full reports?

WACO DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Marvin, in session, Oct. 31. TRUB, STANFORD, P. E.

MARSHALL DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Henderson, Nov. 6, 7. Bellevue, at Bellevue, Nov. 13, 14.

HUNTSMVILLE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Navasota and Milliken, at Milliken, Nov. 6, 7. Madisonville, at Madisonville, Nov. 20, 21.

AUSTIN DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. West Point, Oct. 31. Columbia, at Columbia, Nov. 13, 14.

TEXAS DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Houston, at Frasierville, Nov. 13, 14. Houston, at Frasierville, Nov. 20, 21.

Corpus Christi District.—FIRST ROUND. Beville, Nov. 6, 7. Laguna, Nov. 20, 21.

A Paris merchant, who had been several times robbed by unfaithful cashiers, has invented an infallible test.

GRAY HAIR ARE HONORABLE but their premature appearance is annoying, cleanliness and promptly restoring the youthful color.

Justice Dillard, of the supreme court of North Carolina, may serve as an example of American independence.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS. Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for G. B. RIDGWAY & CO., New York. Send for catalogue and terms.

Obituaries.

The space to be occupied by obituaries is limited for each. The publishers will charge one-third of advertising rates when the notices exceed this space.

THE MILENT HOUSE.

IN MEMORY OF MARK HARRY IRVINE LARGE, who fell sweetly asleep in Jesus on the 8th of October, 1879; aged twenty-seven years. He was Baltimorean and the only and greatly beloved child of Dr. J. Louis and Olivia T. Large.

Living fresh amid the roses, Warm in thy rarest bloom; Tasting with thy dear remembrance, Everything about thy room.

When the sunlight through the window Sends the glory of the skies, How you loved the sunset hour, With its waves of crimson light.

Bathing all the world in leanness, While the stars shine bright above, Holy as the son's devout one, Cloudless as the mother's love.

When the sunlight through the window Sends the glory of the skies, How you loved the sunset hour, With its waves of crimson light.

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band and children to meet her in heaven. Rev. G. Pawledge, local preacher, called and asked her how she felt. She replied that she could not describe feelings, but felt that her sins were forgiven.

KAVANAUGH.—Margaret Lingenfelter was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, July 2, 1805, and married to Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh, April 7, 1827.

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SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS! Send your orders for Vegetable and Flower Seeds to E. BAKER, Seedman and Florist, 11 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.



Those terrible Headaches generated by obstructed secretions and to which ladies are especially subject, can always be relieved and their recurrence prevented, by the use of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER.

MARSDEN'S PECTORAL BALSAM The Greatest Remedy Known

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 fully demonstrated.

PRICE: Large Bottles, One Dollar; Small Bottles, 50 cts.

G. R. FINLAY & CO., NEW ORLEANS, WHOLESALE AGENTS.

JENKINS' ANNIHILATOR A SURE CURE FOR Rheumatism, Gout & Neuralgia.

It will not fail to effect a permanent cure in any ordinary case of either of these diseases, if used according to directions.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. For Sale by all Druggists.

G. R. FINLAY & CO., NEW ORLEANS, WHOLESALE AGENTS.

BEST AND CHEAPEST Artificial Limbs. SATISFACTION IN ALL CASES.

First premium at Texas State Fair 1878, New Orleans, Cincinnati, and wherever exhibited during past ten years.

Still Victorious! Four Years in Use—The Number Tripled Every Year.



It having passed the test of use with unparalleled success, we have the highest testimonials.

RUPTURE Cured without a Surgical Operation.



For a Rupture they can not cure, The Triumph Rupture Cure will cure in a Surgical Operation.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. We deliver Strong Pot Plants, suitable for all climates.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, etc.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Established 1826. Bells for all purposes.

MENEELY & COMPANY, West Troy, N. Y.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, etc.

HENRY McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS WANTED. A NEW, COMPLETE, AUTHENTIC WORK. AGENTS WANTED. A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF TEXAS!

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100 FULL PAGE ENGRAVINGS. Sold only by CANVASSING AGENTS, to whom Liberal Terms and a Large Salary are made known in person.

CRITICISMS. "The book should find a place in every family of the States."

HOW AGENTS WRITE. "I have read the book and I can say that it is one of the best published in our country."

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JOHN W. WICKS, IMPROVED PLANTATION MACHINERY.



Price of Gullet Improved... \$3 75 per Saw. " " " " " " " " 1 25 "

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent for Texas.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD, NEW ORLEANS, OFFERS PIANOS, ORGANS.

AT LOWEST PRICES AND EASIEST TERMS. LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE SOUTHWEST.

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE WORLD-FEIGNED PIANOS OF STEINWAY & SONS.

W. KNABE & CO., A. WEBER, J. & C. FISCHER, and PLEYEL, WOLFF & CO., [Paris]

THE MOST POPULAR ORGANS OF CLOUGH & WARREN and PELOUBET & CO.

Send for your Estimates and Catalogues before you buy elsewhere. I guarantee prices, terms and quality of instruments beyond competition.

EVERYTHING IN THE MUSIC LINE. BRASS BANDS. Supplied with any Instrument at Rock Bottom Prices.

Do not be deceived by drummers, who will play a worthless piano or organ as a first-class instrument.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD, Grunewald's Hall, New Orleans.

BRANCH HOUSE. R. GRUNEWALD, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

\$1000 REWARD. For any case of Locking, Blind, Blood, etc.

PER PILES. For any case of Locking, Blind, Blood, etc.

Seasonable Safeguards. It is well known that hot weather brings sickness, and that few people go through the summer without unpleasant symptoms.

DANGER IN DISGUISE. Summer Pestilence Uncarthing; and Some Timely Advice about How to Avoid it.

CERTAIN VALUABLE FACTS MADE PUBLIC. It is well known that hot weather brings sickness, and that few people go through the summer without unpleasant symptoms.

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It is well known that hot weather brings sickness, and that few people go through the summer without unpleasant symptoms.

The organs of the system, and by their movements the other parts of the body are regulated. The brain controls the life, but the lower part of the body rules the health.

There is one, and only one known vegetable that will absolutely regulate and control the Kidneys and Liver at all times and thus prevent the many dangers of the summer.

It keeps those who intelligently use it in perfect health, and cures those whose secretions are deranged, and for all such complaints in either sex it is infallible.

No remedy in America has ever received such high and enthusiastic commendations.

RECORD THE RECORD. An Editor's Escape. Office of the "INDUSTRIAL ERA," ALBIA, IOWA, May 26, 1880.

To Whom It May Concern: I take great pleasure in making the following statement: I have been afflicted with a disease of the kidneys for the past two years, and have tried numerous remedies with only partial and temporary relief.

A Physician's Testimony. I hereby certify that I have been a practicing physician for twenty-seven years, and for many chronic cases in my practice do recommend Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

A Pastor Made Happy. I have been greatly troubled with my kidneys and liver for over twenty years, and during that entire time I was never free from pain.

An Educational Endorsement. The Rev. C. A. Harvey, D.D., of the Howard University, of Washington, has written the following letter:

Ministerial Gratitude. WHITNEY, N. J., July 2, 1880. MESSRS. H. H. WARNER & CO.:

DEAR SIR:—My wife had been suffering from a severe attack of acute inflammation of the bladder, which occurred in October last, and left a chronic inflammation of the neck of the bladder.

With my thanks, (Rev.) D. Mc GER BARDWELL.

This Great Natural Remedy, which has received so many enthusiastic endorsements and has performed such universal cures in all diseases of the secretory organs, is for sale by Druggists in every part of the world.

Per Bottle. Those who have never tried it should not fail to keep it on hand; those who have tried it and know its merits, would do without it for a moment. It effectually avoids all SUMMER DANGERS, and furnishes the most complete and certain of

Seasonable Safeguards.

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Texas Christian Advocate.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The total registration of New Orleans is 36,191. Trains collided on the Panhandle road at Burgettstown; three men killed. Eighty-seven French semarists reached Barcelona October 31st. Nine land league meetings were held in Ireland on Sunday, Oct. 31. The boiler of the Atlanta (Ga.) flouring mill exploded Oct. 30, killing the engineer and fireman. A dispatch from Copenhagen says one hundred vessels of different sizes have been lost in the recent storm. The socialist have decided to evacuate Hamburg and discontinue their extensive printing arrangements there. Mount Vesuvius is still in active eruption, and streams of lava are flowing down the western side. The official Gazette at Rome has published a summons for the chambers to meet Nov. 15. Gen. Garibaldi suffered greatly during his journey from Genoa to San Domino Daste, and remains very feeble. The federal council at Berlin on the 27th approved the motion for the proclamation of a minor state of siege at Hamburg. Neal Dow denies that he has changed his relation to the prohibition party. He is true to its principles and loyal to the party. Mrs. Hemphill, aged 80 years, and two boys were burned to death in a dwelling, which was destroyed by fire at Bridgewater, Pa., the 29th. The magistrates at Gathburgh and South Africa, are in imminent danger from the natives. Another hurricane and snow storm has passed over Denmark. Railroads are blocked and many wrecks are reported. Princess Olga, the youngest daughter of the king of Greece, died November 1st, at Athens. The latest advices from Kabul do not confirm the rumors of a reign of terror and the assassination of the emir. Fifteen hundred of the leading merchants of Marseilles have signed a protest against the expulsion of the religious congregations. A dispatch from Cape Town to the London Standard says: It is reported that four missionaries have been murdered by the natives. There were but five persons present at the opening of the Prussian Diet and but slight response to the Emperor's address. Advices have been received from Lima that the ministers of England, France and Italy have taken steps to protect neutrals in the event of Chilean occupation. The German government has advised the ports to appoint Advocate Geschen, a German legal official, as arbitrator to the Turkish minister in foreign affairs. Robert F. Johnston, of Detroit, who, for a quarter of a century, has been editor of the Michigan Farmer, died of heart disease. Lord Salisbury, late foreign secretary, speaking at a conservative banquet at Tamworth, said his position in the East is very perilous. The government's course in the East holds us up to the ridicule of Europe. The latest intelligence from Afghanistan leaves no doubt of an outbreak in Kabul. Communication is interrupted which proves the existence of a disturbance, but prevents the actual status being known. The Pope has written to the Archbishop of Paris deploring the decrees against religious communities and their application. The tribunal of Benzers has declared itself incompetent to try the suit of the proprietors of the Franciscan convent against the prefect for the reinstatement of the monks. A French gun boat has been ordered by Vienna to Bulgaria, to protect the French consulate. The populace of that town recently gathered around the consul house, hooting and throwing mud at the French coat of arms. The Pether Lord, in an article supposed to be officially inspired, says: "Unless the British Government gives convincing explanations concerning its Eastern policy, cooperation of Austria-Hungary will be impossible." A Fort Quitman special to Santa Fe, of the 20th, says: A band of thirty Apaches attacked a picket of twelve men, of the 9th cavalry, and killed two. A company of soldiers from Quitman are in pursuit. Advices from Hull, Eng., state that on the 30th a terrific storm prevailed, which wrecked, and fifty vessels were wrecked. The loss of property and of life has been very great. The monumental cotton press in Baltimore was burned Oct. 30. The press cost \$10,000. The light-house on Thimble Shoals was burned the same date. The sugar works at Leavenworth, Kansas, was burned the 29th. Loss, \$75,000. In a recent conversation the Sultan said that he thought the misunderstanding between the Porte and England was transitory, and hoped friendly relations would soon be restored. It is said that consent has been given by the Turkish government for the reunion of Macedonia, Bulgaria and East Roumelia. Riza Pasha has been appointed governor of Albania and charged with arranging the cession of Dulcigno. Gen. Melnikoff is said to have secured the sanction of the Czar to the principle of several administrative reforms. A revision of the press laws will be considered. Rumors of dissensions between Gen. Melnikoff and the council of ministry are unfounded. The Shah of Persia has forbidden the sale of corn to Russian agents. A dispatch from Tehran to the London News says the Kurds are invading Persia with a force of 15,000 men. They are in three divisions. The inhabitants are barricading the streets. Persian troops number 9,000. The steamer Timash, from Galveston, loaded with cotton, on the 29th put into New Orleans with her cargo on fire. On breaking the cargo it was found that two hundred bales were damaged and destroyed. The invasion of Persia by the Kurds is said to be mere travelling raid, and will soon be over. Not a very happy state of things exists in that land, where such visitations may occur at any time. A dispatch to London from Athens under date of the 1st says the Greeks are sending troops and ammunition to the Greek frontier. Unless the Turks retire it is thought war is inevitable.

A Berlin dispatch says 10,000 Russian troops have been concentrated at Khabarooka, on the Russian shore of the Pacific, which suggests preparation for a probable war between Russia and China. Berlin advices, under date of Oct. 31st, say: During the last few days the Berlin police have seized several thousand revolutionary pamphlets, including copies of the Zurich Royal Democrat and London Freiheit. Kings are not always comfortable. Paris advices state that the inhabitants of Dulcigno will resist even the Turkish regulars. They have occupied St. George's bridge over the Bosphorus river to prevent the advance of the regulars. Riza Pasha is making such disposition of his troops as will prevent the Montenegrins from assisting the people of Dulcigno. The village of the Basutos chief, Lerethodi, was stormed and burned the 22d of October. A dispatch from Cape Town says Majistrate Hope and his two clerks were killed while unsuspectingly walking through the streets. A monument has been called out 3000 more colonial troops. A dispatch from Neshed says: Shiek Abdulah, at the head of the Turkish hordes, is advancing on Labriz. They have reached Maragha. They have surrounded the entire population of some Bolaks. The garrison at Labriz is only 1000 strong. Reinforcements of 7000 men, with twenty guns and five Austrian officers, under command of an uncle of the Shah, have been hurriedly sent from Teheran. In the Greek chamber of deputies the Premier Constantinos said: "The policy of the ministry was not to delay preparations for taking possession of territory assigned to Greece by the Berlin conference until Europe should undertake to enforce the decree, but to carry out the decision by their own action. At a weekly meeting of the land league, at Dublin, Justin McCarthy and Frank O'Donnell, both members of the parliament, by letter expressed their desire to join the league. A resolution was passed calling on the Irish people throughout the world, in view of the prosecutions of the league, to answer the coercive measures by resolute organization. It also requested Mr. Davitt to remain in America for the purpose of directing the great responsible movement among the Irish people in the United States. Prince Bismarck's more important social and political reforms are to be submitted to the imperial parliament. The State ministry have approved the measures to be laid before the Prussian Parliament. There is a difference between the clerical and conservatives in the Russian Parliament caused by the non-appearance of the president of the Cologne festivities on religious grounds. This alienated the clericals. A riot took place in Canton, China, the 15th of September. The immediate cause was a fire in the Sander's Catholic cathedral. The priests refused to quell the disturbance and were assaulted with stones and other missiles by the mob. The mission house was attacked. The military were called out and fired on the mob before it dispersed. The Emperor of Germany, in his speech at the opening of the Landtag, expressed his thanks for the popular manifestation of loyalty on the occasion of the celebration of the Cologne Cathedral. The estimates for 1881 promise a surplus which will render fourteen million marks available for the remission of Prussian taxation. The transfer of private railways to the state has benefited their finances and traffic. The Cunard Line Steamship Company has concluded a contract for the construction of three powerful screw steamships for the Atlantic. The largest is to be of steel and will be of 7000 tons and \$5,000 horse power to be called the Aurania. The other two will be called the Patona and Cipholina, and will be of iron, each of 45,000 horse power. They will be built in England of course. The policy of the United States government drives ship building to other lands. As a Republican torch-light procession at New Haven, Connecticut, was passing a corner, some boys on the street threw stones at the procession. This enraged a colored man in the procession and he struck one of the boys in the face with his torch and the boys ran. Several colored men pursued them, and one of them, a negro from Hartford, fired a pistol into the crowd shooting an inoffensive spectator named Peter Sweeney in the groin. He fell, and the negroes beat him brutally, breaking his jaw. The doctor pronounced his injuries fatal, severely. An Irish immigrant, and this outrage does not increase the friendship between the Irish and the colored people of that region. Albert Bray and John Hadley, workmen in Sayreville city pits, near Malvern, N. J., on the 26th of October, were buried alive by the caving in of an embankment. The proprietors of the pit were warned that it was in a dangerous condition, but took no precautions against it. There appears to be but little hope that the Austro-Serbian difficulty will be settled without energetic measures being taken against the principality. The M. Restics, Serbian minister, who tendered his resignation, is endeavoring to prevent the formation of a new cabinet. At a recent meeting he said that the Austrian minister had refused to accept the resignation of Restics. Dervish Pasha has been authorized by the Sultan to arrest Albanian chiefs who are opposed to the transfer of Dulcigno, and to remove from the district those who refuse to become Montenegrin subjects. The religious decrees were enforced, on the 29th, in a number of departments against the Dominicans and Armas, minor orders. The public are indifferent. The remaining non-authorized congregations in Paris have not been disturbed. The thirty-five Indians who escaped when "Victorio's" force was defeated, crossed the Rio Grande the 29th at Ajo Caliente, and attacked a picket belonging to Capt. Baldwin's company of the Tenth cavalry, and killed three men. Dr. Dennis, of the National Board of Health, at New Orleans, writes a letter charging self-hiss and short-sightedness on the Louisiana State Board as the cause of their opposition to his course. He justifies his action in reporting a case of yellow fever on the ground that if it had not been yellow fever the telegraph could have soon corrected the blunder, but if it had really been the fever no human skill or tears could have restored the dead. He claims that if New Orleans has continued in the enjoyment of lucrative commerce she owes it to the protection of the National Board.

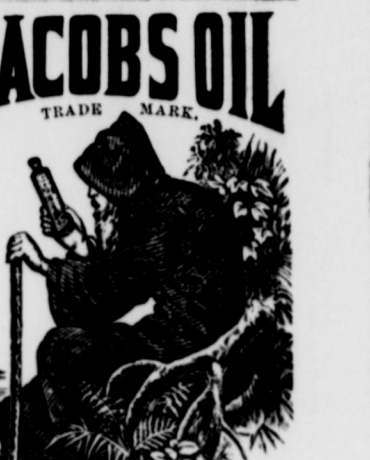
Dervish Pasha, who superceded Riza Pasha, will arrest Albanians heading the party of resistance and send them on board of a Turkish man-of-war. If in answer to the question they refuse to become Montenegrin subjects they will be sent to Scutari. Dervish will have at command 10,000 men. Osman Pasha will occupy Scutari and prevent the departure of Albanians. Montenegrins insure upon surrendering of Dulcigno within three days after consultation of the convention, and will hold the porte responsible for any subsequent Albanian attacks. Czasa, governor of Whyda, on the west coast of Africa, is dead, and the funeral to be celebrated by a big massacre of the natives. The celebration will last four months, during which 200 captive chiefs will be beheaded. That is what the colored men of this country would have been doing had not they and their ancestors been brought into this civilized land through the plantation life in this country. At a meeting at Limerick on Sunday Mr. Parnell said parliament would not reduce the rents, but when the farmers had reduced them parliament would interfere and render the continuation of the agricultural system. It was necessary to adopt a platform which would profit the laborer as well as the farmer. They had got rid of the great proprietors in France, Prussia and Belgium; why not in Ireland? He advised the people to abstain from the rent. Little Blossom ran up, as usual, to kiss and cling, but mamma said: "Take care, Blossom, you'll hurt mamma's nice dress. Keep off, little hands. Yes, I'll give you my new, more have your arms around my neck." The carriage came to the door, and Blossom at the window, with a very thoughtful face, looked and looked after her mother, until she was out of sight. She could not take any longer, nor have your arms around my neck." By and by there was the sound of wheels, and Blossom ran to the window again. Mamma had come home. She heard her room and took off her heavy dress, and lay down with her feet on her comfortable every-day gown. Then Blossom jumped up and down, and clapped her hands, and cried out: "Now you're my old mamma again." "The Youth's Companion." A TRENCH STORY.—It may not be generally understood that in playful marine acrobats, the purpose, the shark possesses an implacable enemy that will permit no intrusion on its fishing grounds. The shark is a voracious fisherman when out on a fishing cruise, one lovely August day, off Swan Beach, New Jersey. It came in the course of a story, which is here given as it was told in the boat. The fishermen were serious and quiet men, watchful and ready; and I noticed that they not only used no profane expressions themselves, but appeared to be annoyed and distressed at the occasional expletives that escaped me under the expiring excitement of losing a fine fish from the hook after hauling it to the surface. Some ten years ago we were drunkers, swearers, wild surfmen and fishermen. We never entered a church, and cared neither for God nor devil. On a fine Sabbath morning in August we were out on our fishing cruise, and this very reef of rocks. With plenty of bait, we looked for four or five hundred weight of sea-bass, flounders, and black fish. At first we pulled them up as fast as our lines touched the bottom; then we had not a single bite. Suddenly we located a very large shark, preparatory to changing our ground. To our astonishment the water was alive with sharks. We commenced pulling up our anchor, when a savage fish rushed to the bow and bit the rope in two. Then he snatched the bait, and several sharks began biting it into pieces. So we were compelled to take in sail, and drift. We were in the midst of a school of sharks two miles long and half a mile broad. They were all of sizes, from six feet long to twelve or fourteen. They swarmed around our boat, and dashed it one-third full of water with their tails. We had to bail, one with his hat, and the other with the bait pail. Every movement some big fellow would put his nose almost on our gunwale, while his yellow tiger eye glared ferociously at the pale faces of the boat. One shark dashed at the boat and seized one of the side planks, and almost shook us out of our seats. Fortunately his teeth broke off, and away he went with bleeding jaw. In a moment he was torn into pieces. Then the school returned to its again. We were in despair, and never expected to see shore again. We could not sail, we could not row, and were drifting out to sea. Finally, Charley said: "Bill, we are in an awful mess. Let us see if God will help us." We knelt down, and I prayed for help, confessed our sins, and promised amendment and repentance. We had hardly finished before we saw a great school of porpoises. They hurried themselves out of water, jumping twenty feet at a bound. Soon we were in the midst of them. The sharks started out to sea, but the porpoises were too quick for them. They bit and tore the sharks fearfully. Sometimes three porpoises would lay hold of one shark, and they jumped out of the water and fell heavily on those tigers of the ocean. The fight continued for miles, and we were saved. We rowed safely to shore, and became professors of religion, gave up swearing, drinking, and all vices. We have respect for porpoises, and believe if they were not so plentiful, the New Jersey shore would swarm with sharks, and then good-bye to fishing and bathing.—Harper's Weekly. There are no insects in horticulture; the law that governs the germinating of a seed, the rooting of a cutting, or the taking of a bud or graft, are the same as they were one thousand years ago, and any one pretending to have any secret knowledge in the matter is either a charlatan or an impostor. Guinea fowls will keep all bugs and insects of every description off garden vines. They will not scratch like other fowls or harm the most delicate plants.

Experiments made at Riga with reference to the spontaneous combustion of various materials, wadding, raw hemp, the waste of silk, woolen cotton spinning, also sponge, as well as the wood dust found in the cabinet-makers' shops, appear to demonstrate the important fact, among others, that small quantities really take fire sooner than large ones. The substances named were saturated with various fluids—oil, turpentine, petroleum, various varnishes, etc. All the fibrous materials took fire when saturated with any of these oils or with mixtures of the same; sponge and wood-lust, on the contrary, proved to be entirely harmless. Combustion ensued most rapidly with 17 grains of wadding and 67 grains of a strong oil varnish, namely, in 37 minutes, while 200 grains of washed cotton waste, of which a portion was saturated with 50 grains of strong oil varnish and the remainder wrapped about it, required a period of well nigh 14 hours. On these materials being placed in a well-sheltered spot and subjected to a heat of 60 degrees in the shade, the oil varnish, but slowly charred; and, as already mentioned, small quantities seemed to take fire sooner than large. Here Housah.—The double column illustrated advertisement, which occupies such a conspicuous place in our display, is certain to attract the attention of our readers, and to arouse curiosity respecting its origin. The motive of the advertisement is rendered the more interesting by the fact that a pair of those ingenious and comfortable modern eye-glasses which are rapidly superseding the old-fashioned, cumbersome spectacles formerly in vogue, and by reference to the letter-press following, are now being advertised as being constructed from their use may be readily understood. We wish to impress upon our friends that these results cannot be overrated. These frequent evils that afflict mankind, and which are deterred from the use of glasses by the fear that their distress will be increased thereby. This is frequently true with common glasses, but Mr. Housah's are specially constructed to counteract this defect, and the results are most beneficial. Experience, having used them for a long period, that the merits upon which this skillful optician has based his claim to pre-eminence are undoubtedly genuine and enduring. The reputation of the inventor is more than local one, for by a judicious system of advertising their fame is fast spreading throughout the country. Call or address to Here, Housah, Crescent City Spectacle Co., 71 St. Charles street, New Orleans. It is said that pencil drawings may be rendered ineffaceable by this simple process: Slightly warm a sheet of ordinary drawing paper, then place it carefully on the surface of a solution of white resin in alcohol, leaving it there long enough to become thoroughly moistened. Afterward dry it in a current of air. Paper prepared in this way has a very smooth surface. In order to fix the drawing the paper is to be submerged for a few minutes. This method may prove useful for the preservation of plans or designs, when the want of time or any other cause will not allow of the draughtsman reproducing them in ink. A simpler plan than the above, however, is to brush the surface of the paper containing the charcoal or pencil sketch a weak solution of white shellac in alcohol. A HARD EGG.—"I had my misgivings, boss," the water said to the land-lord, "when you questioned him about the contract towards the tall gentleman in blue clothes, who sat at third table from the door. 'I had my suspicions when he sat down that he was carrying mosh whisky; but was good for 'im, but he was perfectly quiet and behaved himself. I didn't pay no attention to it until he picked up a baked potato and took it carefully over his egg glass with his left hand, and began to tap the end of de potato with his spoon. He hit it right smart free or four times, and den he took it and happy. 'Yes, he was depressed, sorrowful, sinners' Father has reserved a blessing for thee; and the very blessing which you most need." A Memphis man wanted to kill a muskito on the back of a friend's neck, and without stopping to mention his design, hit the insect a belt, and when his friend got up and brushed the sand out of his mouth and eyes, four men had to hold him while the matter was explained. PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles. DR. R. H. CLARK, 708 N. E. 2nd St., says: "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLE, I use a medicine called KIDNEY WORT, and have never failed to cure it. It is a powerful medicine, and has never failed to cure it. It is a powerful medicine, and has never failed to cure it." C. A. HOGANSON, of Parkville, says: "One package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney trouble." IT HAS WONDERFUL WHY? BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME. Because it cures the system of the poisonous humors that dwell in the Kidney and Urinary diseases, Eruptions, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Rheumatism, Neuritis and Female Disorders. KIDNEY WORT is a dry vegetable compound and is sent by mail weekly. One package will make six cups of medicine. TRY IT NOW! H. W. WELLS, 708 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Liquid Kidney Wort. In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this medicine have now prepared it in a liquid form as well as dry. It is very convenient, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in small bottles. It is a powerful medicine, and is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, \$1 per bottle. LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs, 708 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Care of Clothing. The care of clothing to be easy must be habitual. The hardest part is in forming the habit, and this cannot too early in life be formed. Most children love to make mud pies and play in the dirt generally and give little heed to keeping themselves clean. This is all well enough at times, and they should be indulged in mud pies provided they are dressed for work. But it is "poor-folks" in the last degree to allow a child to play in the dirt with mud clothes on, or to permit a young person to dress inappropriately while at work. It is vastly easier to change a good coat for a poor one than it is to restore to its pristine condition a coat that has been soiled. It is to put on a pair of overalls that it is to sponge thoroughly a pair of pantaloons. But the worst of it is that those who neglect to change the coat and put on the overalls neglect also the sponge and cleaning processes, and let dust gather and spots remain. A clothes brush, a wisp broom, a hand brush, a cake of erasive soap, a vial of alcohol, should form a part of the furnishings of every toilet. After all spots may be taken from the head are brushed with a hand brush dipped in a mixture of equal parts of ammonia, alcohol and water. This will brighten and cleanse. Benzine is useful in removing grease spots. Spots of grease may be removed from the purpose, by moving on them raw starch made into a paste with water. Dust is best removed from velvet with a brush made specially for the purpose. If hats and bonnets are soiled, they should be washed and put away in boxes and covered up, instead of being laid down anywhere, they will last fresh a long time. Shawls and all articles that may be folded, should be folded when taken from the person in the closet, and kept in the use of the ax, and a single man has been known to get out thirty-five ties in one day; yet the average is only ten, while an expert will get out twenty. Most all cross-men also contract for bridge-tenders and resters, as well as telegraph poles. For the chestnut and cedar are mostly used. They bring about one dollar and seventy-five cents a-piece and are mostly in the Tamarac swamps of Michigan and the forests of southern Kentucky and Tennessee. Ohio has over four million acres of woodland; yet the ever increasing demand for railroad purposes alone, if supplied entirely from our forests, would leave us without a single stick to mark the existence of our once dense forests.—Cincinnati Commercial. THE RELIGION OF CHILDREN.—The religion of children is the most spiritual, but it is intensely sincere. When your little boy says: "Ma, I'll feed the calves, or pick up the chips for you; I'll bring in the water," there is more religion in it than many a cold, formal prayer. When your little girl offers to wash the dishes, sweep the kitchen, she means to be good, and be a Christian, and seeks some way to express it. Children join their faith and work together, and we are too apt to underestimate these hopeful signs of a religious life. We think they ought to do these things naturally and willingly, yet we know it is not human nature to be always obliging and accommodating; but, on the contrary, it is natural to be selfish and lazy. So, when a boy of ten who loves fun wants to help the little six-year-old wash his face and comb his hair, kindly puts on his mother's apron and brings his hat and mittens, then takes him by the hand and they start off together on a slow gallop, just fast enough for the little fellow to keep up and enjoy the fun, set it down as a very hopeful sign that the older boy is a Christian, and the little one will be. If we fail to recognize the spirit of the Master in that little boy's conduct, it is because we are blind and cannot see afar off. When a girl who likes to sleep long in the morning, condescends her desire to please herself, and rises early, helps her mother by taking care of the baby and making herself useful, the only true reason for it all, is that she is trying to be a Christian. It is the drawing of a religious life manifesting itself in good work. How important is this point in the child's history, and how careful we ought to be not to cast a stumbling-block in the way. If we fail to see the effort it costs our little ones to do what they are trying to do, and to share with them where we ought to encourage, they soon give up trying to please, and only do what we compel them to do, in a hard, defiant manner, instead of the loving way in which they first set about it. While we are in sympathy with them all they do for us is spontaneous, and gushes out like a fountain of water; but when we push and drive they become sluggish and lose their love, consequently lose their religion; for love is religion and religion is love. Christian parents too often fail to see these beautiful bits of promise, and blast them before they have time to blossom. Perfectly symmetrical Christians.—Mrs. Humes. FORTY STRIPES SAVE ONE.—To explain this singular custom of inflicting forty stripes save one of a few words from Moses we quote the following: "I shall be, if a wicked man brought to the judges for trial be worthy to be beaten, that the judge shall cause him to lie down and to be beaten before his face, according to his fault, by a certain number. Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed; lest, if he should exceed, and beat him above these with many stripes, then thy brother shall seem vile unto thee." Deut. xxv. 2, 3. On this subject, as on most others, the Jews refined, and affected great ceremony. At least the hand accidentally inflicted more than forty stripes, they resolved to stop short at thirty-nine, and to insure exactitude both ways they invented a scourge of thirteen thongs, and with this instrument the culprit was struck three times. By this ingenious method the number of blows were met and the prisoner was secured against excessive punishment. This fully explains the nature and details of Paul's punishment. It is altogether within the probabilities that, if revenue reform ever becomes a clean-cut, thoroughly-discussed question of American politics, the monopolists will have to go to the wall. They are giving themselves away in the present campaign by springing the matter too late for wide and intelligent discussion. Two years from now it may become the one question. If so, the protective tariff goes to the wall. 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But few people comparatively have any idea of the amount of timber used in the construction of a single railroad. We hear that our forests are rapidly disappearing, and we know that material for building and fuel comes at the sacrifice of many leafy monarchs of the forest; yet not only the initiated know that it yearly takes 200,000 acres of forest to supply crossings for the railroads of the United States. It takes 16,000,000 ties to supply the demand on our railroads, for which, on an average, the contractors get 35 cents apiece, making in the aggregate \$5,250,000. In building a new road the contractors figure on 4700 ties to the mile, while it takes 300 ties to the mile to keep a constructed road in repair. Contractors, of course, buy pieces of timber land as near to the proposed line of road as possible, paying for the timber an average of about \$20 per acre, or giving the proprietor of the land ten cents for every pie tie got out. The average of a good piece of timber land is 200 ties to the acre and twelve ties on different roads, but the usual size demanded is eight feet six inches long and eight inches face. White or bur oak is considered the best timber for the purpose, although cherry, maple, ash, and even locust, have been used. The last named were first used on the little Miami railroad, and after a time may be resorted to for the purpose. Railroad men much prefer these heavy cut with an axe to those sawed in the mill, and many contend that the first named will considerably outlast the second. This theory is probably a mistaken fallacy; for the ties have been placed alongside of hewn ties and remained sound twice as long. This business gives employment to an army of choppers who are paid ten cents a-piece for each tie. A continued practice makes the choppers an expert in the use of the ax, and a single man has been known to get out thirty-five ties in one day; yet the average is only ten, while an expert will get out twenty. Most all cross-men also contract for bridge-tenders and resters, as well as telegraph poles. For the chestnut and cedar are mostly used. They bring about one dollar and seventy-five cents a-piece and are mostly in the Tamarac swamps of Michigan and the forests of southern Kentucky and Tennessee. Ohio has over four million acres of woodland; yet the ever increasing demand for railroad purposes alone, if supplied entirely from our forests, would leave us without a single stick to mark the existence of our once dense forests.—Cincinnati Commercial. THE RELIGION OF CHILDREN.—The religion of children is the most spiritual, but it is intensely sincere. 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ABSTINENCE OF CAMELS.—The watering of camels is of great importance, and not generally understood. Surgeon C. Steel states "that the store of water the animal is supposed to be capable of carrying is much exaggerated." I am quite of this opinion, for I could not help observing in the recent Afghan campaign how little attention was paid to the watering of camels, because the idea entertained was that camels could go forever without drinking. Such a false impression was fatal to the poor animals. Camels of the Arabian species can take in five or six gallons of water, which is sufficient for their use for about six days. The Bactrian species can only take in about half that quantity. To insure the supply, camel men traveling with their own camels, pour water down the camels' throats, which the camels understand by instinct to be a necessary precaution, and take in the water willingly. It is misleading to say that a camel can go without water longer than any other animal, for he requires drink daily, like other beasts, if a supply has not been previously administered. Camels have, moreover, a great dislike to drinking cold running water in cold weather, and should be watered from holes or tanks containing still water.—Journal of the United Service, Simla.



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