

Texas Christian Advocate.

What Now?

Since the defeat of prohibition before the legislature of our State, the question for serious consideration is: what is the policy best for the friends of temperance? Shall we content ourselves with a great number of speeches and show of petitions which the next legislature may disregard, as they have lately done; or shall we consolidate the public sentiment now in favor of prohibition into solid organization by asking order? In your Mississippi letter, A. Steel thinks a temperance party may not be the best policy for his State; he is on the ground and has a right to his opinion, but in Texas the opponents of prohibition mean work, and temperance men must work or fail. There is too much involved to leave our cause to the uncertain hope of getting a plank in one of the political parties. We must have a broad and strong platform of our own, here we can stand and have room in which to invite others to stand with us. One little plank of an old party will not give us standing room, and the press of other interests may push us off at the critical moment. The moral sentiment in Texas is largely in favor of temperance, and that opinion should at once be formulated into dogmatic creed. Does this sentiment mean a vague moral reform, or is it solid for prohibition. How shall we know each other, with a platform, and who is authorized to give us a platform without party consultation and agreement?

In the next place, we need a distinct organization to prosecute efficiently the canvass of the next two years. The people need facts and figures. These only can correct the misrepresentations and falsehoods which have already been published, and will be forthcoming more abundantly. The liquor advocates must be met also in public discussion by our agents. All this can not well be left to voluntary action of friends, but should be arranged and prosecuted under the direction of our ablest leaders. The work of organization must begin at the ground and build up a State convention. Prohibition clubs can be founded in every voting precinct of the State. When these are in proper working order, a county convention may be held, composed of delegates from the clubs of the county. This convention can elect its committee of managers, and also delegates to a State convention, where the platform of the party can be clearly settled and all the details of a full canvass decided.

From Georgia.—A private letter from Bro. Philpot calls my attention to what he considers a rather unkind assertion in my last letter, which intimates that Bro. P. intended to array the sections against each other. He says that this is not so, and I am sure he is right. I did not think he designed to do so, but I thought his article had a tendency to result in it. I am glad he did not aim to excite resentment to the East and the bishops; and I do beg again to say that if Texas loves us as well as we love Texas, there will never be severance in hearts. I regret that I should have at all intimated my intention to array the sections against each other. I think my statement inconsiderate, and I withdraw it with apology. G. G. SMITH.

A WOMAN'S WORDS.—ROCKDALE, March 21.—Certain persons object to prohibition on the ground that moral suasion is sufficient. I fully realize the importance of moral suasion, and wish there was more of it in the world, but some evils need additional remedies. If ever a cause called for our anxiety, our sympathy, our prayers and our efforts, and all the saving appliances of the gospel, prohibition is the cause. The interests at stake are most momentous in their character. Parental hopes, youthful prospects, and every dear interest of our country and the salvation of immortal souls are at stake. When a man has pledged his wife of his bosom, with tears, that he never will again touch the intoxicating cup, and when in full memory of that pledge and a full vision of poverty, disgrace, and hell before him, he rushes on heaving, repeating again and again the same offense to that man's moral suasion is but a spider's web; it is a hope so often broken, that often it lands him in despair. When we look upon the scenes of sorrow and starvation; of cruelty and death; scenes that no pen or language can describe—we must pray God that it will be banished from our beautiful Lone Star State.—MATTIE C. HENDERSON.

To the Young Preachers. Partners of my youth and callings, sharers of the responsibilities and the vows that are upon me: Has God called us to preach the gospel "in all the world to every creature?" Has he opened all the doors for us, that we may enter with "glad tidings of great joy" to all people? Have we heard the cry "come over and help us?" Has he called us to "preach him among the heathen?" Have we thought of the large portion of the human race that is to be leavened of the world; that is to be saved?

God has called us. We have heard him say "into all the world," to "every creature," we must "go or send." He has opened the gates, and followed it with a bunch the next day. The proceeds, above expenses, amounted to \$100. San Marcos, being on the line of a great railroad, is now in the route of travel for all who choose to come. We have received a visit from Rev. John H. McLean, of Georgetown, who preached and took up a collection in behalf of the institution of which he is the vice-rector and acting agent. He left very much encouraged. He was followed the next week by the great temperance champion, who now spells his name with an e, Young. He delivered several lectures and reorganized the council of the Friends of Temperance, and set it to work again. And now we have in our bustling village another temperance lecturer, Mrs. Parker, who proposes to lecture next week. On Friday night, March 18, the literary society of the female department of the

the history of missions and the success of the gospel among the heathen? Then let us send to our Dr. J. B. McLean, our "Essays on Missions," and he will send, gratis, "Go or Die," "Go or Send," and "Others from which we may gather a great deal of information. Or, if desired, send for some of the larger books, the names and prices of which may be obtained by consulting the catalogue. We cannot afford to be indifferent. We cannot delegate this to our more able and experienced brethren. We must do our own work. There is a class of charges served generally by young men, and if anything is done among the people of those charges the young preachers will have to be the leaders. We can organize societies, circulate missionary literature, and preach often on the subject. In towns where we can hold concerts and if anything is done among the people of those charges the young preachers will have to be the leaders. We can organize societies, circulate missionary literature, and preach often on the subject. In towns where we can hold concerts and if anything is done among the people of those charges the young preachers will have to be the leaders.

The missionary society of Pittsburg Station, M. E. Church, South, is doing a good work, quickening the sense of obligation, disseminating missionary literature, and collecting the amount assessed by the board of missions to this charge. The collectors report a large number of names of persons giving five and ten cents each, as the result of two months work. Each collector is supplied with a book with the printed certificate (you can get the certificate at the publishing house gratis) of appointment. The book is arranged in columns, and has a separate column opposite each name, representing each month of the year, so that the same amounts given in any month can be placed in the column representing that month, and the total can be obtained by adding the amounts in the column. The collectors report round every month and collect the money and announce the missionary meeting. Women make the best collectors. Men would collect five cents or ten cents at a time; they want to make short work of it, get it all at once or none. At the monthly meeting, attend to general business and discuss some subject and read something from "Lectures on Missions," or something else bearing on missions work. Brethren, let us lay to our hands and see if we can not help in preaching the gospel in all the world. I. S. ASHBY.

Stephenville High School. STEPHENVILLE, MARCH 8, 1881.—It will be remembered that at the last session of the Northwest Texas Conference, Bishop Pierce appointed me to the agency of — well, an expectancy called "Stephenville High School." The enterprise amounted to this: There was, in the hands of a private individual, a tract of land, well situated, and school property worth five or six thousand dollars. This party intimated that he would sell said property to the Methodist Church on good terms and at a very low figure. After a short consultation with the presiding elders and some of the leading citizens of the town, I had an article of agreement drawn up in which the subscribing citizens agreed, by the payment of amounts written against their respective names, to purchase the above named property and donate the same to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on condition that said church should agree to put in a competent faculty and maintain a graded high school. Notwithstanding the preliminary engagements in the public mind by former failures to harmonize the community in such an enterprise; on this plan more than two thousand dollars was subscribed before annual conference met. As a member of the committee on education, I presented the matter, which was made subject of special report and was approved by the conference. The object contemplated in my appointment as agent was to complete the work of securing this valuable property to the church. By such a concert of action as had never before been secured in this community on the school question, a payment of \$100 has been made, and the payment of the remaining \$1,900 has been assumed by some of our leading men, and the property might pass at once into the hands of the church unencumbered.

It is now held in trust, the deed of conveyance having been made, until the church, through the authorized agent, can take hold of the matter and fulfill her part of the contract. The provisional board holding the property in trust is so constituted as to represent every interest involved, both of the church and community. The property is now ready to be tendered to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and hope ere long to have in our midst one of the best church schools in our State. In order to this we have every thing necessary, but the faculty, and we know the church is able to supply that. I feel now that the object of my agency has been fully accomplished; I thank God for the success, congratulate the citizens on the assurance of a first-class school in the near future, and the church on the acquisition of one of the very finest stone school buildings in the State of Texas. I have prayed and hoped, worked and waited for the result for more than three years, and now I rejoice greatly in the prospect. The time has come when the whole church must be aroused to the importance of educating the youth of our land under the influence of Christian morality. Through our neglect on this point, we now suffer under the great evil of the heathen law which disgraces our statute book. Let us labor assiduously to build up and sustain our university, conference schools, district high schools, and proceed to the establishment of others wherever necessary, until we shall have a perfect and reliable system of church schools throughout our growing State.

W. R. ROBINSON, Agt. Stephenville High School.

SAN MARCOS, MARCH.—"The church workers," a society of ladies connected with the Methodist Church here, this week gave supper and followed it with a bunch the next day. The proceeds, above expenses, amounted to \$100. San Marcos, being on the line of a great railroad, is now in the route of travel for all who choose to come. We have received a visit from Rev. John H. McLean, of Georgetown, who preached and took up a collection in behalf of the institution of which he is the vice-rector and acting agent. He left very much encouraged. He was followed the next week by the great temperance champion, who now spells his name with an e, Young. He delivered several lectures and reorganized the council of the Friends of Temperance, and set it to work again. And now we have in our bustling village another temperance lecturer, Mrs. Parker, who proposes to lecture next week. On Friday night, March 18, the literary society of the female department of the

feels tired, has a severe headache or loss of appetite, it means that something is the matter with the kidneys which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure alone can help.

Coronal Institute gave an interesting entertainment, consisting of music, recitations, dialogues, and the reading of letters, on Monday evening, the 27th inst. The large audience was highly delighted with the performance of the young ladies. The exercises of the evening were concluded by a most excellent address by Hon. L. W. Moore, of LaGrange, who is here holding District Court. Our second quarterly meeting was held on the 12th and 13th inst. All the services were well attended, and I think profitable. Besides Bro. Joyce, our presiding elder, Bro. Fisher and Misses were present. His old congregation were delighted to hear Bro. Fisher again.—

The United States consul at Manchester, England, suggests and insists upon two things as essential in order to build up an export trade in American manufactures to the great markets now mainly supplied by British manufacturers. For one thing American firms must form foreign partnerships; and for the other thing, American banking facilities must be established at all the trade centers where we seek to produce our goods. In this connection I would suggest that our American partnership system be adapted to the American market, and that our American banks be organized in such a manner as to give our American exporters the very best facilities for the carrying out of their business. The papers of the month mentioned the fact that Miss Latta, of Manchester, City, Iowa, had completed thirty days of self-imposed fast. Miss Latta is a maiden fifty years of age, who has for many years past been an invalid, and has on several occasions fasted one or two days at a time from the belief that her health would be improved by giving her organs a repose. She has also once or twice abstained from speaking for a long time. Despite her strange conduct, she cannot be said to be insane, as she would always converse rationally. Since her fast, she has not spoken a word, nor so far as can be ascertained, spoken an audible word, though her organs of speech are not at all affected or injured. She has been confined to her bed for several years. On February 27, it was noticed that she had eaten some of the morning meal taken to her. This was repeated several times, and at last she informed the attendant that she need not bring her anything further. She soon outlined her purpose by writing on her slate, and in a few days she was able to get up. She has no hope of recovery or relief, and has determined that "I will die." Her relatives and friends remonstrated, with no effect. She has gradually wasted away without any marked change of symptoms, and is now emaciated. None but her most intimate friends are permitted to see her, and very few are admitted to the house. When strangers have been allowed to enter the room, she has shown great excitement, immediately ensuing on their withdrawal. On the morning of the 29th of March, she took up her slate and wrote, "Do you think it would prolong my life to drink freely of cold water?" and handed it to Dr. A. V. Smith. He replied, "If you do not drink you will probably sink into typhoid fever and delirium. If you drink I don't think it will prolong your life." She then drank freely. On the day mentioned, she sat up in bed, and in the afternoon she wrote a few words on her slate, rising partially without assistance. Her pulse on the 27th was quite feeble but regular at 80, she is now 90, and her eyes are bright and clear. She is now able to get up and walk, and is eating and drinking as usual. She is now able to get up and walk, and is eating and drinking as usual. She is now able to get up and walk, and is eating and drinking as usual.

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Texas Christian Advocate.

The Farmer Feareth All. BY CHARLES G. LELAND. My lord rises up from his gate, My lord sweeps along in state. The sage thinks long on many a thing, And the madman thinks on many a thing. The minister harpeth merrily, The sailor plies the foaming sea, The husbandman tills the good red earth, And the soldier wars without a fear. But fall to each what ever befall, The farmer he must feed them all.

Children's Department. Uncle Ike's Correspondence.

WAXAHACHIE, Ellis county, March 26.—Dear Uncle Ike: If you do not want me to write to you, you must quit answering my letters. I did not know it would do a little fellow so much good for a man to pay him some attention. It makes me love the Advocate, just because you say so much and write to our children. We still have the measles, Uncle Ike, Elijah was carried to heaven without dying and his mantle fell on Elisha. I am your little, but very strong, friend.—FOUNTAIN P. L. RAY.

ROCKWELL, Milam county, March 27.—Dear Uncle Ike: I will answer your question, Elijah was I think the man who went to heaven without dying and his mantle fell on Elisha.—ROBT. BAIRD.

FERRIS, Ellis county, March 23.—Dear Uncle Ike: I am a little girl eight years old. I am going to school every day and I love to go, for I have a good teacher, Mr. H. H. H. is our teacher. Brother Davis is such a good preacher, I wish I could hear him every Sunday. I wish to know if you will let me join your Bible class; and as soon as I can read well enough I will commence reading the Bible through. I send my love to all my cousins.—ALICE MILLER.

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ers in the Advocate from the little folks, and thought I would write. I go to the Methodist Sunday school. Mrs. Wash is my teacher. She is always there, and she explains the lessons so that I can understand them. I study my lesson at home, and my teacher at home. Mrs. Dunbar, explains it and reads the lessons to me. Rev. Wm. J. Young is our preacher; he preaches such nice sermons that I like to hear him. Col. Thompson is our Superintendent. We like him, for he is kind. I have four sisters and three brothers. I go to school at home, as we live two miles from the city. We can see the city, because we are on a hill. The trees and flowers are beautiful now.—MATTIE VOTAW.

HOUSTON COUNTY, March 27.—Dear Uncle Ike: If you will permit me to call you that, I am a little country girl 13 years old, and want to join your Bible class. My mother is Mrs. Cruse; the children love him. We have a very nice Sunday-school, and all like our superintendent, Bro. Grisette. We had Bro. Booth on this evening two weeks. I go to school every day. I am studying dictionary, sixth-reader, U. S. history, composition, and arithmetic. We have a very nice school-house and fifty scholars. Our teacher is going to give us a croquet set this summer. I say she is collecting mission money. I am collecting now. Uncle Ike asked me how I went to heaven with my mother. It was Elijah, who went in a chariot of fire, and his mantle fell on Elisha.—WILLIE HESTER.

WESTERVILLE, Harris Co., March 28.—Dear Uncle Ike: I will thirteen years old the thirtieth of April; I want to join your Testament class. There was a good man whose name was Abram and he called his name Abraham. Bro. P. E. Nicholson is our preacher. The children all love him. Uncle Ike as this is my first letter, I hope you will please excuse my mistakes. I will conclude with the best wishes to Uncle Ike, and my little cousins.—ANNE S. GREEN.

KICKAPOO, Anderson county, March 27.—Dear Uncle Ike: I and my sister would like to join your Bible class; I am only thirteen years of age and my sister is eleven; we have no Sunday-school here now, though we may have one before a great while. I see a number of letters from the children; I hope this will not find its way into the wastebasket. Your nephew and niece,—T. O. MOORE, M. A. MOORE.

GARDEN VALLEY, Smith county, March 13.—Dear Uncle Ike: We are little girls, aged nine and ten years, and go to school to a good lady. Our Sunday-school has come out of winter-quarters at Union Chapel. I reorganized the school, and I have a good time at Sunday-school this year, and learn a great deal about the Bible and our Savior. We wish to join your Testament class. We have commenced reading it. We are little Methodists, but we have not joined the church yet, and we are members of the church; Pa takes the Advocate; we love to read it, and especially the letters from you and our little cousins. Methuselah was the oldest man that ever lived and Enoch was his father. We all love the Advocate; may God bless his labors and save us all in heaven.—JIMMIE AND EDITHA MAYNE.

WOODVILLE, Tyler county, March 27th.—Dear Uncle Ike: In our town we have a good Sabbath school. I have been through several editions and have read a good deal in the Testament. My year is just August, but I pray for him every night yet. I will be nine years old in June. We want to join your class. We hope to have a railroad here soon; then I am coming to see Uncle Ike and the Advocate office and see how you print so many nice little letters.—MARY ETTIE JONES.

RISING STAR, Eastland county, March 19.—Dear Uncle Ike: I want to join your Bible class, and promise to read the Bible through. I am a boy; I am thirteen years; I don't belong to the church, but I try to do as near right as I know how. I have never used a bad word in my life, such as cursing, and I love to go to school. I have a little sister in heaven, and I want to go there too, and then I can see little Lala. I have heard Pa say that he has seen shepherds taking their flock across the rivers, and when the sheep would not take the water, they would take up the log and set them down on the other shore. Then the sheep would fearlessly plunge in and go over to their lambs. The Good Shepherd has taken one our lambs across the river, and we are always glad to get the Advocate. We are going to organize a Sunday school next Sunday. We have a prayer meeting once a week; I always go to it. My Brother Andrew is a good man, and I like him very much. My father takes the Advocate and reads all the little children's letters to us. This is my first letter, so please excuse my bad writing.—JOHN THOMAS GREEN.

DAVILLA, Milam county, March 28.—Dear Uncle Ike: I have a good teacher, Mr. H. H. H. is our teacher. Brother Davis is such a good preacher, I wish I could hear him every Sunday. I wish to know if you will let me join your Bible class; and as soon as I can read well enough I will commence reading the Bible through. I send my love to all my cousins.—ALICE MILLER.

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to heaven a good while, and is not tired. Let Robert ask his pa and ma if they are tired yet, and see what they will say. Of course Alice can join the Bible class. If Uncle Ike were to find a little girl away out in the woods trying to find her way home, and Uncle Ike knew the way, do you think he would go right along and not tell her the way home? No indeed! And our Savior loves the little folks better than Uncle Ike or anybody else can. He died for us. May Alice follow the teachings of the good Lord, and meet him in the skies. Uncle Ike want M. B. F. to tell his ma that he not only hopes his letters will make the children better, but is very certain their letters do him good. Always after reading and answering, I like to write to a better man. If the good Lord would send M. B. F. to preach, he must go, and Jesus has promised to go with him to the end of the world. Uncle Ike has a high temper himself and he knows what trouble it must give M. B. F. Getting mad makes us feel ugly, and look ugly, and say and do ugly things. The Lord will help us, if we ask him, to control our tempers. Ella has also found out who it was who went to heaven in the chariot of fire. Elijah had a hard time while on earth. He was so poor that the ravens had to feed him; and then Ahab and Jezebel tried to kill him. He had to live out in the desert a great deal of his time, but God took care of him. He was a faithful preacher, and he called his name Abraham. Bro. P. E. Nicholson is our preacher. The children all love him. Uncle Ike as this is my first letter, I hope you will please excuse my mistakes. I will conclude with the best wishes to Uncle Ike, and my little cousins.—ANNE S. GREEN.

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WAXAHACHIE, March 26th.—Dear Uncle Ike: I have somebody to write for me again. Pa and Ma think it makes children better to correspond with Uncle Ike. I have listened to Ma read your letters to the little folks and I love the best kind. When I get big I think I will write to children. I love to hear Bible stories and I want to be good and go to heaven. I have a high temper and I get too mad sometimes, but I get sorry and ask God to forgive me, and I get better and go for my little cousin.—M. B. F. RAY.

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and you shall see the printers setting up the type and the big presses printing the papers most as fast as you can count. Your name is down, Charles. You are the kind of a boy we want in our Bible class; a boy who is trying to do as near right as he knows how, and who never uses a bad word. Stick to that, Charles, and never be drunk nor gambol when you grow up. Perhaps God took that little sister to heaven to lead you to that land as the shepherd in the beautiful illustration you furnish takes over the river. You are right; Robert Alexander is the answer to Uncle Ike's enigma.

Lizzie's Year. (From the Golden Rule.) "O mamma! did you notice that little fight in the p-w before this morning?" said Lizzie L., as she stood before the glass in her mother's dressing-room, directly on coming in from church. "Such a large mouth, and queer, pug nose, and dark skin. Did you notice her a dreadful little Hottentot?" "What, the quiet child in the pew by herself?" asked Lizzie's mother.

"Yes! didn't you think she was terribly ugly?" "My dear, I am sure I thought nothing of the kind. I observed that she was still and well behaved; that she paid attention to the minister, found the hymns, and in a general proper manner during the entire service. I remember saying to myself, 'that is a well brought up child, and she must have a good and careful mother.'"

"Oh, yes! she behaved well enough," said Lizzie; "but she looked so homely—and—" "Not so very homely, either," said Lizzie's mother. "Her hair, at any rate, was lovely; and her lips, if they were large, were red and rich as a cherry; and I recollect now that when she once looked round at you, her eyes were bright and beautiful."

"Well," said Lizzie, a little beaten from her first position, "she wasn't a bit genteel or stylish in her dress,—quite old-fashioned, with so ash at it." And here Lizzie surveyed her own admiringly in the mirror. "I don't know about that," returned her mother. "I saw nothing that violated any principle of good sense or good taste in her neat plaid dress, and simple felt hat. Nothing gaudy, or tawdry, or showy, or even expensive about her; but all clean, wholesome, and simple, and therefore entirely suitable. I am sorry to believe, Lizzie, that your little head is beginning to be filled with the silly vanities of dress, and that you are already disposed to judge others by this most false and foolish standard."

"Oh, mamma, don't say that! I only like to see things look pretty." "So do I, dear, and so ought every one; but there are a great many ways of looking pretty; and it is much more possible for a child to look so when dressed in plain and simple garments, than when decked out in rich and costly ones; because simplicity is proper and becoming to childhood."

Lizzie made no reply, and her mother went on: "One thing I want to impress on your mind, my child, with more earnestness than ever I have tried to do before, because I perceive in you a growing tendency to criticize and disparage others. Instead of finding faults and laws in the person, manners, and dress of those you meet, I want you should try as honestly and carefully to find something to commend, or at least to speak kindly of. How sorry I should be to know that the people who sat behind us in church this morning had gone home to point out the defects or faults of my little girl's dress, or features, making no mention of what was really pretty or becoming about her."

"But, mamma," said Lizzie, with some hesitation, "you know I am—good looking, and am always fixed nice." "But every one who sees you might not think so. Your features and dress, Lizzie, which to you or me seem comely and agreeable, might strike another differently, and lead to ill-natured remarks. You would not like that, would you?"

"No, indeed, mamma. I should be very much vexed and even angry." "No doubt you would, and with some reason. And therefore, as people cannot see alike any more than look or be alike, it is better to be on the safe side, and instead of finding something to blame or criticize—which one can always do if disposed—discover what there may be to praise, even where there is much that may not please our own taste or fully satisfy our idea of what is suitable or beautiful."

Lizzie looked as if she had never thought much about this subject before; as indeed she had not, any more than a thousand other little girls whose good mothers take great pains to instill useful lessons into their minds, and generous principles of action into their hearts.

"But I didn't say it to her, you know, mamma. She'll never know what I thought about her lips and nose." "I know that, my dear," returned her mother; "but the habit of saying such things is a very bad one, and I don't want you to acquire it. Besides, she did not make her own features or form, and it is still more cruel and hard-hearted to ridicule them than her dress. There are very few faces or features that are perfect, if one chooses to criticize. On the other hand, there are very

few faces that are wholly bad; indeed, I have seldom studied one that had not something redeeming about it. If the features may quite transform the plain face into a beautiful one. So may a cross or sorrowful expression change a beautiful face into an ugly one. Try to remember this, Lizzie, both for the advantage of your own face and to help you in forming a kindly opinion of others. Wouldn't you like to make the experiment for one year and see if you cannot find in every one you may meet, something to commend, instead of something to ridicule or disparage? You must write down the cases where you discover nothing whatever to speak well of; and at the end of a year from this day, if you both live, you must make a report to me. Would you like to?"

Lizzie L.—was, and is, on the whole, a very sweet, and amiable little girl. She rather liked her mother's proposition, and readily accepted it, being by no means sure that she should not get considerable fun out of it.

She is now upon her last month, and makes a daily note of her experiences in the nice gilt-edged diary which was one of her late birthday presents. She says she is not going to read it to anybody till the year is out, not even to her mamma.

NEVER TO LATE TO LEARN.—Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments. Cato, at eighty years of age learned the Greek language.

Beaio was thirty-five years of age when he commenced his studies in light literature; yet he became one of the greatest masters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Plutarch being the other two.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer.

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language, but a few years before his death. Ludovico Monadesco, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs of his own times.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past fifty. Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his fiftieth year.

Dryden, in his sixty-eight year, commenced the translation of the Iliad, that most pleasing production. We could go on and cite thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study, either for a livelihood or amusement, at an advanced age. But everyone familiar with the biography of distinguished men, will recollect individual cases enough to convince them that none but the sick and indolent will ever say: "I am too old to learn."

Don't Take any Chances on Life when Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure will regulate and keep you healthy at all times. Some fifty years ago there was a hospital in Bombay, India, formed by a donation of one hundred thousand dollars, and supported at an expense of sixteen thousand dollars annually. Its beneficiaries were not human beings, but brute creatures, worn out or condemned to be killed—horses, oxen, cows, dogs, cats, monkeys and other animals. Men, women and children were not admitted within sight of its gates. This was the only hospital in the world ever built.

Don't Pour Alcohol on the Fire, and don't take anything that has alcohol in it to help inflamed kidneys. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is purely vegetable, and acts directly upon the kidneys and liver. Exercise necessary to health! "Doctor," said one of our best young men in society, "I'm sorry something the matter with my brain; I know there is. What shall I do about it?" And the doctor calmly but firmly said he guessed it needed a little exercise about as much as anything else, and now the best young man goes around saying the doctor is a fool.

Workingmen. Before you begin your heavy spring before a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Biliousness or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait.—Burlington Hawkeye.

There was a long session of the Ute commission at the interior department Friday morning 25th. The new claim by the Indians that they sold only the mountains and valleys was fully discussed, and it appeared that this view was not generally held by the Utes myself after they had received part of their money under the agreement, and it was due rather to a growing desire to share a sharp bargain than to any misunderstanding on their part.

Because it adds to personal beauty by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair, and is beneficial to the scalp, is why Parrot's Hair Balsam is such a popular dressing. A Natchez telegram of the 20th says: Most farmers are ready to begin planting cotton, but the unpromising weather hinders them. There is every prospect, however, of a large acreage. Labor is abundant and can be had either by day, weekly or monthly wages, or to work upon shares. Much corn has been planted in this vicinity and is growing nicely. The fruit crop is promising, but would be materially shortened by a freeze which is now anticipated.

FACTS. FACTS.

Facts are Stubborn Things, and the Truth is Mighty and will Prevail.

Below we give the unsolicited testimony of a small portion of the great army of sufferers who have been cured by the

PARR ENGLISH PAD,

The only mode of treatment that combines reason and common sense, and which can be relied upon as Absolutely Harmless, Perfectly Reliable, Safe and Efficacious at all times; a sure cure for all malarial or contagious diseases without drugging the system. The wonderful curative power has been well tried and thoroughly tested, and to-day we proudly boast of having received over TWENTY THOUSAND TRUE AND GENUINE CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS. Not one single failure to relieve, no word of complaint has ever been reported to us. We have unhesitatingly and truthfully proclaimed the "Parr English Pad" to be the greatest remedy of the age.

CURE GUARANTEED.

If the Parr English Pad is used as directed by label on each box, we guarantee a cure in every case.

Something Quacks and Impostors Cannot Show.

To convince the Poor Sufferer that we are honest and thoroughly responsible for all statements or promises made by us, we append the following

TESTIMONIALS.

Our space forbids us giving but few of the many thousand testimonials and certificates received by us. We hold a larger number of true genuine certificates than any other Pad company in the world. Read the subjoined list, and if you still doubt, write to any of the parties, and they will gladly substantiate all we say:

Rev. T. W. Anderson, Annona, Texas, June 22, 1880.—Noting the wonderful curative effects of your Pad, I am now convinced that they are all you recommend them to be.

Rev. J. M. Vance, Rockwall, Texas, July 2, 1880.—I can recommend the Pad as a sure cure for cholera.

Rev. S. C. Crum, Glad Water, Texas, May 9, 1880.—I am benefited by the use of your Pad.

Rev. S. H. Terry, Clarksville, Texas, June 15, 1880.—I will do just as you recommend your Pad.

Rev. H. H. Hester, Harpers Mills, Texas.—It has benefited me greatly.

Rev. J. O. Ogilby, Minn. Feb. 27, 1880.—It has proved its merit.

Rev. E. D. Willis, Baraboo, Wis., Feb. 23, 1880.—Have been greatly benefited by the use of the Pad.

Dr. E. B. Dwyer, Cabot, Ark., May 11, 1880.—Every Pad I sell now makes room for the sale of four more.

Edler D. Wood, Frazier, Miss., April 11, 1880.—I have been cured of cholera by the Pad.

Rev. G. H. Hart, Magnet Cove, Ark., June 13, 1880.—It has benefited me very much.

Rev. A. W. Hester, Liberty Church, Ark., June 13, 1880.—I believe it will effect a permanent cure.

Rev. A. B. Hester, Liberty Church, Ark., June 13, 1880.—Your Pad has done me a great deal of good.

Rev. B. H. Hester, Rockwall, Texas, S. C., June 12, 1880.—I have been wearing the Pad for a short time, and it has done me a great deal of good.

Rev. J. E. Spelman, Zion Station, Va., June 13, 1880.—I feel one of the best of men, and I am myself for the price of twenty-six years, and after trying a good many other medicines, I have found the Pad to be the best.

PASTOR'S POCKET RECORD AND FORM BOOK.

Containing ruled pages for Recording Baptisms, Visiting Lists, Funerals Attended, Marriages solemnized, List of Members and Pastoral Visits, New Members, Official Members, Sabbath School Statistics, Salary, Receipts, Sermons Preached, Special Collections, Subscriptions for Periodicals, Cash Accounts, General Summary, and Forms of Service Laid Down in Discipline for

Baptismal Service for Adults, Baptismal Service for Children, Burial Service, Order for Administration of the Lord's Supper, Marriage Services, Reception and Enrollment of Members, Scriptural Selections for Visiting the Sick, Support under Affliction, Terms of Salvation, Sanctified Affliction, Divinely Appointed Affliction and Grounds of Hope. Directions for keeping the Records List of Pastors, Bibles, etc., etc. Nicely bound in Morocco with Tuck flap, price \$1. Sent by mail post-paid.

Every preacher should have a copy. Address orders to ADVOCATE PUBLISHING HOUSE, or LOGAN D. DAMERON, Manager, 213 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

JURGIELEWICZ'S Anti-Rheumatic Mixture

IS THE ONLY Sure and Prompt Remedy FOR Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

It never fails to effect almost instant relief, and in most cases effects a permanent cure. It is the cheapest medicine known; for the patient very seldom has to use more than one bottle to recover his health. Thousands of testimonials of its efficacy may be seen at my place of business.

Beware of Counterfeits. My medicine is put up with a GREEN WRAPPER, and I am the sole proprietor. Any medicine pretended to be mine, and only put up with a different wrapper and claimed to be the property of somebody else, is a worthless counterfeit.

W. L. JURGLEWICZ, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

Cor. of Magazine and Thalia sts., New Orleans. For sale by all leading druggists. Price \$1.50 per bottle.

Texas Christian Advocate. I. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor. Associate Editors: R. S. Finley, H. S. Thrall, J. D. Shaw, E. S. Smith.

SHAW & BLYLOCK, Publishers. We are in receipt of an obituary of Bro. James D. Baskely but no name is appended. The rule demanding the name of the writer with every communication is imperative.

LESTER COOKERY.—The New Orleans Advocate has an interesting article on these new books on cuisine; but suggests that prof. by neither. John the Baptist knew anything of the high modern art—the art of feasting while pretending to fast.

REV. CHAS. JES. PARSONS, D.D., of the Presbyterian Church at Westport, New Hampshire, died recently at the age of sixty. He was preparing a sermon from the text: "Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, when the angel came and he went home. What a blessed rounding up of a noble life. How many will say when they read these words, "Let me die the death of the righteous: let my last end be like his."

In 1870 the New York Evening Post estimated the liquor traffic, including imported liquors and the retail trade, at \$1,075,000,000. At this rate, since 1870, this trade in the United States has amounted to \$15,750,000,000. When we recall the fact that the consumers of liquor paid in ten years this enormous sum for a commodity which so far from being an actual value is a positive loss, we can realize what a vast drain this business is on the prosperity of the country. Were this \$15,750,000,000 divided every decade among the different families of the moderate drinkers and drunkards in the United States, what a vast amount of actual comfort it would represent!

It is estimated that every dollar of revenue from liquor costs the State fifteen dollars. Let tax-payers ponder that fact. Though the cost of the crime that originates in the saloon is the chief burden the honest and sober business men of the land have to bear, yet the liquor-dealers, while imposing this tax on the people, are forever prating about their rights. With what semblance of justice can this class of men claim the right to grow rich at the expense of the rest of the people? The honest tax-payer has rights, and the sooner he asserts them the better for the State.

REV. W. M. II. SEAT.—At the late session of the Baltimore Conference, Bro. Seat was transferred to the West Texas Conference. He will be cordially welcomed by his old friends in Texas. In 1854 he was transferred from Mississippi to Texas and stationed at Gonzales. He subsequently filled Galveston, Austin, Houston, Huntsville, San Antonio and other stations, and one year presiding elder on the Galveston district. At the close of the war while agent of Soles University he took a trip to Europe, and on his return was appointed to work in the Baltimore Conference, in which he has labored for several years.

REV. R. W. KENNON.—In the memoir published recently in the Advocate, Bro. Kennon's appointments in the Texas Conference were not mentioned. In looking over the "minutes" we see that he was readmitted into the Texas Conference in the fall of 1852, and was three consecutive years on the Galveston district; in 1856 and 1857, agent for Soles University; 1858, at Union Chapel; from 1859 to 1862 on the Huntsville district; then four years on the Galveston district; in 1867 and 1868 at Belleville; 1869-70 at Independence; 1871-72 at Burton; 1873, superannuated; 1874, Fayetteville; 1875, Meddale; 1876, Bryan circuit; then at Flatonia; 1880, Zion circuit; and in 1881 appointed again to Independence.

REV. DR. GOODWIN of Illinois has prepared a funeral sermon to be used at the burial of all who have been slain by liquor. It is from the text: "But who slew this man?" A brother of Dr. Goodwin, while crazy with drink, shot his brother who had been his best friend in life. A good man was murdered, the heart of the murderer when the frenzy wore off was overwhelmed with remorse when told of the terrible deed, a large family connection was plunged into the deepest distress, the community was very much shocked—and the liquor dealer still supplies his customers with the cause of temporary insanity. Where does the fanaticism come in? How profound the infatuation of men who will palliate this evil.

WHEREVER the Church of Rome has the control of education there is a marked increase of illiteracy over that of Protestant nations. In the province of Connaught, Ireland, out of 697,166 in Catholic families of five years old and upward there were 307,809 or 51.3 per centum who were returned illiterate. The Roman Catholic Church holds the education of her people under her own control. It is stated by a late writer that in Ireland 90 3/4 per cent. of the schools are under priestly or denominational control. The prison reports show that while the Roman Catholic population of Ireland is about 3 1/2 to one, the Catholic criminals are six to one.

Harrison, Democrat, was elected mayor of Chicago by 2365 majority.

PERILS OF PROCRASTINATE.

In a certain town in one of the Texas Counties the preacher's family drew their supply of water from a large underground cistern, near the corner of the house. The water was excellent and the supply abundant; but one fact occasioned a little anxiety to the good sister. The mouth of the cistern was merely covered with loose planks, which had to be lifted to admit the bucket, as water was needed for house or kitchen. The possibility of one of the children falling in (for that preacher's house, like many others, caused her anxious thought, and she urged her husband to have the cistern properly secured. "Certainly," he said, "I'll get it done." For the father shared another's anxiety. It is singular how difficult it is to make a little job like that add up to a big one. One Sunday that it should have been done Monday, it was not done until the next day, and so it went, until the cistern was so old and so rotten, that he felt like doing only that which was deferred. The next day the cistern was overflowing with water, and the water was so muddy, that it was necessary to use a sieve to get the water into the house. The water was so muddy, that it was necessary to use a sieve to get the water into the house. The water was so muddy, that it was necessary to use a sieve to get the water into the house.

LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCE.

The United Presbyterian, published at Pittsburg, says: A teacher of freedmen in the South, after having seen the habits of a set of blacks in a Northern town, said she would not like to see her pupils come in contact with them. She knew it would be to their disadvantage. Certain it is that wherever the colored people are gathered into towns and settlements in the North, they are in a state of semi-degradation. Nor are they improving. Good people interested in them as they belong to an unfortunate race, and because they are so needy, are yet wholly unable to help them, since they do not know what to do. There is a wisdom needed on the subject which has not yet been attained.

THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

We are indebted to J. P. Philpott of Mexia, Texas, the author of this work, for a copy, which we have read with as much care as pressure of duties will permit. It proposes to present the kingdom of Israel from its inception under Joshua, its first president, in the year of the world 2553, to the second advent of Christ. It is considered in part first as typical, under three heads—and the United States claimed to be the third and last of these heads. In the second part it is considered as anti-typical, and the Confederate States are claimed to be the grand anti-type in its first appearance to the ultimate throne of the Prince of the House of David. The first part consists of the author's interpretation of the prophecy of Obadiah, and the second is his interpretation of the seals, trumpets, and vials. As Armageddon failed to convince us that the United States is Israel restored, we are by no means satisfied with Brother Philpott's application of that wonderful system of prophetic symbols found in the book of Revelations to the Confederate States. Such theories of interpretation are fascinating to many readers who will peruse this contribution with interest. The work is handsomely gotten out by Logan D. Dameron, of St. Louis.

CONSTITUTIONAL BENEVOLENCE COLLECTIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes: For Missions, Church Extension, Tract Cause, Sunday School Union, Freedmen's Aid Society, Board of Education, American Bible Society, Conference Claims, Total Conference Col., and Other Contributions.

FEW MEN WERE BETTER QUALIFIED TO SPEAK...

FEW MEN WERE BETTER QUALIFIED TO SPEAK respecting the training of young men than Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. Over forty years ago he bore the following testimony respecting the influence of novels, even of the higher class, on young men at school: "Childishness in boys, even of good abilities, seems to me to be a growing fault, and I do not know to what to ascribe it, except to the number of exciting books of amusement, like 'Pickwick,' 'Nickelby,' 'Bentley's Magazine,' etc. These completely satisfy all the intellectual appetite of a boy, which is rarely very voracious, and leave them totally palsied, not only for his regular work, which I could well excuse, but for good literature of all sorts, even for history and poetry." If this eminent educator found such books as the above, which are, by common consent, classed among the most objectionable novels of the time, to be doing mischief to the minds of his students, what must be said of the influence of the thousands of novels which are printed every year and circulated by the wagon load?

IS THERE ANYTHING IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS...

IS THERE ANYTHING IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS or its laws to forbid the use in public schools of the 15th and 16th chapters of Gibbon's rise and fall of the Roman Empire? Is there anything to prevent a teacher using Buckle's history of civilization; Draper's Science and Religion; Darwin's works; or Huxley's works? In their anxiety to avoid legislation on religious matters they have excluded the Christian's text book, and left the gap down for the introduction of the Infidel's strongest works. They keep out the Christian's faith and let in the infidel's unbelief.

FACTS FOR FUTURE LAW MAKERS.

When our legislators assemble, let them ponder the following facts: Liquor every year in these United States dooms over two millions of women, who are the wives, the mothers and daughters of drunkards, to poverty and unexpressed sorrow. Shall the voice of these broken-hearted women meet no response from the men chosen to make laws for the benefit of the people?

THE NORTHERN PEOPLE ARE WAKING UP TO THE FACT THAT THE PROBLEM...

THE NORTHERN PEOPLE ARE WAKING UP TO THE FACT THAT THE PROBLEM respecting the colored race which they intended to work out for the admiration of all mankind is somewhat difficult of solution. They have in some of their towns and cities a few hundred colored people and they do not know what to do with them. They make up for their failures and derelictions toward this race at their own doors very comfortably by lecturing the Southern people respecting their duty to these men and brethren who swarm the South by the million. No tribe of African blood in the past century has advanced further and faster from barbarism toward civilization than the negroes on Southern plantations. They were brought in contact with a superior race and as they learned chiefly by imitation, they improved rapidly by the contact. They were brought under religious instruction and the missionary gave proof of the fidelity of Southern christianity to the trust providentially placed at their door. At the commencement of the late war there were not only more negroes in the South who were actual communicants in the different branches of the Christian church than were found in all the missions on the continent of Africa, but they outnumbered all the converts to christianity won by the labors of all the Protestant missionaries of Europe and America at that date throughout the entire world. Northern churches have come in and gathered this fruit of the self-sacrificing labors of the Southern preachers on the plantations of the South; and then, as they parade their numbers before the world, they proudly say: "Behold what we have done for the down-trodden negroes of the South!"

Late May we were standing in the lobby of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the Opera House, Cincinnati, when two colored men approached us with outstretched hands, and to our surprise, hailed us by name. "Where did you ever see me before?" was our very natural inquiry. "Why you looked to preach to us colored folks in Babo's Prairie, Fayette county," said one. "You were our presiding elder," said the other. "When I lived at Columbus, on the Colorado." They gave us their names, the names of their former masters, and our mind ran back to the old camp grounds on Harvey's Creek and Ingram's Prairie, and very soon we were holding class-meeting in that lobby of the Northern General Conference, telling what God had done for us since those days. It has been our privilege to preach to those people on the old time plantation. We have prayed with them at the altar and rejoiced with them when they were shouting happy. We baptized them in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, ministered to them when they knelt at the sacramental altar, and some of those ministers were licensed to exhort or to preach. As we see them still at work, though under the authority of another branch of the Methodist Church, we can say with St. Paul, and we trust with St. Paul's humility—"According to the grace of God which is given unto me; as a wise master-builder I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereupon;" and like the same apostle we may add, "But let every man take heed how he buildeth thereupon." We speak thus only as one of the great body of Southern Methodist preachers, who were toiling with the race before the war. It is a fact well known to the older preachers that the statement made by a presiding elder when representing a young man before the bishop and conference, "He is a first-rate preacher to the negroes," was accepted as one of the most cordial commendations that important official could pronounce. All the Southern preachers, from the youngest circuit preacher to the bishop, were recognized as missionaries to the colored people. A place was provided for them in churches, both in city and country congregations, and stated hours for worship with them came into the plan of every charge. Gradually, as the people in the North wake up to the difficulties and peculiarities of the work among the Africans on this continent, will the wisdom of the policy of the Southern Methodist Church be admitted; and the important work they have accomplished for this race will be recognized by the Christian world.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH RENTS...

NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH RENTS, the poverty of the people and the famine which has prevailed in portions of Ireland, the people of the Emerald Isle have used fifty million dollars worth of whisky the past year. Here is no doubt the chief cause of Ireland's woe. The distillery is more oppressive than the landlord.

ORGANIZE.

The New York Observer recently made a remark which it would be well for the friends of law and order in Texas to consider well. It says: "The greatest obstacle in the way of the triumph of temperance is the want of united effort on the part of its friends." The fact that without organization prohibition was lost only by a very small vote, demonstrates the certainty that success will crown the efforts of temperance men when they organize. Legislators will not dare to trifle with their demands and the popular vote will sweep the saloons from the land. We must organize so as to bring to bear on all the different parties influences which will compel them to nominate honest and sober men for office, and men who will respect the will of the people. In the State of Maine no party dares to oppose the prohibitory law, and the politician who would move for its repeal would by that act dig his political grave. A convention should meet in Texas at an early day embracing men of all parties who are resolved that the rule of liquor in Texas shall end, and who will support no man nor party unless they will represent the expressed will of the people on this issue. Preparatory to this convention, prohibition societies should be formed in towns, cities and country. County conventions should be called and preparations for a vigorous campaign inaugurated. We are dealing with a wily and determined foe and must be both vigilant and active.

THE MINUTES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOR 1880 HAVE JUST BEEN ISSUED.

THE MINUTES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOR 1880 HAVE JUST BEEN ISSUED. There are now ninety-four annual conferences and fifteen missions not organized into conferences; 12,096 itinerant and 12,553 local preachers, and 1,742,952 full members and probationers. The number of Sunday-school scholars and teachers is 1,824,708. There are 17,361 church edifices, valued at \$51,131,306, and 3,844 parsonages, valued at \$8,750,513. Six hundred and forty-six churches and one hundred and fifty-five parsonages were built during the year 1880. The net gain in church members during the year was 42,620. The following tables show sundry contributions for church purposes. The second column shows the increase in these funds over the year 1879:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes: For Missions, Church Extension, Tract Cause, Sunday School Union, Freedmen's Aid Society, Board of Education, American Bible Society, Conference Claims, Total Conference Col., and Other Contributions.

CONSTITUTIONAL BENEVOLENCE COLLECTIONS.

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FEW MEN WERE BETTER QUALIFIED TO SPEAK...

FEW MEN WERE BETTER QUALIFIED TO SPEAK respecting the training of young men than Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. Over forty years ago he bore the following testimony respecting the influence of novels, even of the higher class, on young men at school: "Childishness in boys, even of good abilities, seems to me to be a growing fault, and I do not know to what to ascribe it, except to the number of exciting books of amusement, like 'Pickwick,' 'Nickelby,' 'Bentley's Magazine,' etc. These completely satisfy all the intellectual appetite of a boy, which is rarely very voracious, and leave them totally palsied, not only for his regular work, which I could well excuse, but for good literature of all sorts, even for history and poetry." If this eminent educator found such books as the above, which are, by common consent, classed among the most objectionable novels of the time, to be doing mischief to the minds of his students, what must be said of the influence of the thousands of novels which are printed every year and circulated by the wagon load?

IS THERE ANYTHING IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS...

IS THERE ANYTHING IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS or its laws to forbid the use in public schools of the 15th and 16th chapters of Gibbon's rise and fall of the Roman Empire? Is there anything to prevent a teacher using Buckle's history of civilization; Draper's Science and Religion; Darwin's works; or Huxley's works? In their anxiety to avoid legislation on religious matters they have excluded the Christian's text book, and left the gap down for the introduction of the Infidel's strongest works. They keep out the Christian's faith and let in the infidel's unbelief.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH RENTS...

NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH RENTS, the poverty of the people and the famine which has prevailed in portions of Ireland, the people of the Emerald Isle have used fifty million dollars worth of whisky the past year. Here is no doubt the chief cause of Ireland's woe. The distillery is more oppressive than the landlord.

ORGANIZE.

The New York Observer recently made a remark which it would be well for the friends of law and order in Texas to consider well. It says: "The greatest obstacle in the way of the triumph of temperance is the want of united effort on the part of its friends." The fact that without organization prohibition was lost only by a very small vote, demonstrates the certainty that success will crown the efforts of temperance men when they organize. Legislators will not dare to trifle with their demands and the popular vote will sweep the saloons from the land. We must organize so as to bring to bear on all the different parties influences which will compel them to nominate honest and sober men for office, and men who will respect the will of the people. In the State of Maine no party dares to oppose the prohibitory law, and the politician who would move for its repeal would by that act dig his political grave. A convention should meet in Texas at an early day embracing men of all parties who are resolved that the rule of liquor in Texas shall end, and who will support no man nor party unless they will represent the expressed will of the people on this issue. Preparatory to this convention, prohibition societies should be formed in towns, cities and country. County conventions should be called and preparations for a vigorous campaign inaugurated. We are dealing with a wily and determined foe and must be both vigilant and active.

THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

We are indebted to J. P. Philpott of Mexia, Texas, the author of this work, for a copy, which we have read with as much care as pressure of duties will permit. It proposes to present the kingdom of Israel from its inception under Joshua, its first president, in the year of the world 2553, to the second advent of Christ. It is considered in part first as typical, under three heads—and the United States claimed to be the third and last of these heads. In the second part it is considered as anti-typical, and the Confederate States are claimed to be the grand anti-type in its first appearance to the ultimate throne of the Prince of the House of David. The first part consists of the author's interpretation of the prophecy of Obadiah, and the second is his interpretation of the seals, trumpets, and vials. As Armageddon failed to convince us that the United States is Israel restored, we are by no means satisfied with Brother Philpott's application of that wonderful system of prophetic symbols found in the book of Revelations to the Confederate States. Such theories of interpretation are fascinating to many readers who will peruse this contribution with interest. The work is handsomely gotten out by Logan D. Dameron, of St. Louis.

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became cruel to his family. This after all is but scant justice. How terrible the wrong inflicted upon a home, when the husband and father is transformed into a cruel, unfeeling brute? No amount of money can indemnify that wife and those children for the injury inflicted upon them. Yet the saloons men clamor about their natural rights of which prohibition would rob them. What they style natural right is unnatural wrong. It is a usurpation of a power which greed and gold give to one class of men to wring money out of the bleeding hearts of helpless wives and defenseless children.

Texas Methodism.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

G. W. Owens, Waxabachie, Ellis Co., March 29: Reorganize circuit is all right; class-meetings are a success thus far. We don't think we have the best people in the world, but we think we have as good as any. Farmers are about done planting corn. Marvin College is a success. Pupils are still coming in. The college is now being supplied with apparatus. They have just ordered a telescope which will cost \$1000.

A. P. HIGHTOWER, Ranger, Eastland county, March 28: The second quarterly meeting for Ranger mission is over. Bro. J. K. Lane was with us; preached with power, and discharged his official duties as success thus far, and to the church. This is a new work, but we have some people who were Methodists before they saw Texas, and still they come; and yet there is room. Methodists who are contemplating a move to the west, if they will, a beautiful, picturesque and healthy country, and one where they will meet with a warm welcome, and a hearty shake of the hand—"I am happy to meet you, brother"—we think this is the place for you. The outlook for a revival is encouraging.

R. T. STONE, Springtown, Parker county, March 18: We have built a parsonage at Springtown on the Springtown circuit since conference, and the pastor and his family are occupying it. I will continue to work for our TEXAS ADVOCATE, Sunday school, and the great contest. They that be with us are more than they that be with them.

Geo. W. Riley, Albany, Shackelford county, March 29: We had a heavy and storm yesterday; it prevailed all day; weather quite cold this morning. This writer has no parsonage to live in; doesn't mean to buy one, but we have been pounded at home either for when he is there (in the saddle) with looks and clothing there is no room for a parsonage. But he has been treated in a manner that surpasses all that. One society has already actually paid most of its full assessment for ministerial support for the year, and all the others are following up "on the same line if it takes all summer."

David Crockett, Comanche, Comanche county, March 29: My second quarterly meeting was very successful. Collections for the support of the ministry thirty-five dollars from different societies as follows: Ebenezer, \$1.25; another dollar handed in on Sunday; New Hope, \$5; Cottonwood Springs, \$10; Sand Hill, \$1; Houston Mountain, \$7.25; Salem, \$10.50. Bro. Henry and Coker were with us; each giving us an excellent sermon. Our elder was with us attending his business as usual, baptizing two infants and administering the sacrament Sunday. God manifested his presence with us in our experience meeting Sunday morning and we had rejoicing in the camp of Israel. The house was too small to hold the people and we were compelled to go to the arbor. Hope the next quarterly meeting at Salem, with its new preacher, will find a new house.

John T. Graham, Llano, Llano county, March 28: Reorganize Llano mission from conference at Waco in November last, the writer congratulated himself on having the easiest frontier work of his itinerant life—only five appointments. A plan was soon matured for four two-days meetings in each month and happy results of course anticipated. This arrangement, however, was short-lived. At my first quarterly conference our presiding elder, Rev. C. H. Ellis, proposed to enlarge my work by the addition of territory from Rock-vaire circuit, and also to re-enforce us with Rev. Robert M. Morris from said circuit, as assistant preacher. Brother Ellis, finding the quarterly conference friendly to the change, so ruled; and Llano mission has grown up to twenty-two appointments, served monthly by the preacher in charge and junior preacher. Attendance at church on week days is generally good. Congregations large on Sundays. We believe that God will send prosperity this year. The prospect is good for the creation of two new churches. We had good congregations. We are looking forward for a revival of religion on this mission.

T. T. Booth, Brushy Creek, Williamson county, March 28: We have a great many people here, members of the church, who do not take the Advocate; also, we have no prayer meetings, class meetings or Sunday-schools. So you can see that we need power from on high; have never been so exercised about my work. God save us from hell at last. [You have an important field. The land of Israel, spiritually, was a desolation, but Elijah wrought wonders towards its redemption. We will send you a package of ADVOCATES, which you can place in every home where there is no religious paper, and while you preach the importance of prayer meetings, Sunday-schools and family religion, the ADVOCATE will exert for you. What a blessing a revival of heartfelt religion will be to the people you describe.—Ed.]

J. B. Armstrong, Woods, March 29: Our second quarterly meeting was held at Bellamy's Chapel last Saturday and Sunday; our presiding elder, Bro. Samppey, was with us in power and demonstration of spirit. He acquitted himself nobly, both in the chair and pulpit, the edification of all present. Finances a little behind. Uncle Dick Menifee is working faithfully for the cause of the redeemer.

W. H. Ards, DeBerry, Panoia county, March 21: We are living in this pleasant town of as clever people as can

be found most anywhere. We are living in a rented house, but will soon have a good parsonage, and it paid for. This is one of the most pleasant little circuits I have ever traveled, because it is filled with such clever people. We are working for and expecting a general revival this year. I am trying to place the ADVOCATE in every family circle. Will do my best. Will every Christian pray for us. [A revival of religion always helps the circulation of the Advocate, and the Advocate is at home in a revival. They work well together.—Ed.]

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

J. A. Allison, Leonard, Fannin county, March 28: This is a little railroad station on M. K. & T. railroad, below Denton. I will commence an appointment here next Monday.

I. S. Ashburn, Pittsburg, Camp county, March 29: Our Ladies' Aid Society gave a supper last Friday night, which yielded them sixty-two dollars and ten cents, clear of expenses. This amount has been paid on the old debt and they (the whole women) will undertake the large debt hanging over the parsonage. We have had fears about paying all out of debt this year but are persuaded now that the Pittsburg station, as young as it is, will rise to the place of importance by the success of the year. This society is a success already, and is full of zeal and plans for usefulness. We are proud of the earnest women of our charge.

Mrs. J. Clark Smith, Vice President N. T. W. M. S., Kaufman, Kaufman county, March 29: On the 23rd of March, 3 p. m., we met at the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Missionary Society. Rev. J. Clark Smith presided. A society was organized of fourteen members, one of the members subscribed for the Woman's Missionary Advocate; others will join the society at the next meeting, first Thursday in April.

R. N. Brown, Decatur, Wise county, March 30: This is my third year pastorate of Decatur circuit, and when I was re-elected this people were not an affliction to me, but I hope it will be no burden to the church I try to serve. We are getting along harmoniously, and praying that this may be the most prosperous year of the three in building up the church, and in the conversion of sinners.

Monte J. Gorman, DeBerry, Panoia county, March 28: We had a heavy and storm yesterday; it prevailed all day; weather quite cold this morning. This writer has no parsonage to live in; doesn't mean to buy one, but we have been pounded at home either for when he is there (in the saddle) with looks and clothing there is no room for a parsonage. But he has been treated in a manner that surpasses all that. One society has already actually paid most of its full assessment for ministerial support for the year, and all the others are following up "on the same line if it takes all summer."

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Texas Christian Advocate

[From the Hamilton Herald, BETTIN.]

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature assembled:

O men of this wise Legislature, Just listen a moment, we pray; Don't think we'd abuse your good nature, By what we are saying to-day.

There's a sentiment just now prevailing, Your petitioners very much fear, Will result in unjustly curtailing Our traffic in whisky and beer.

Females are ripping and snorting, Your petitioners are desolate made, And cold water fools are coveting And singing their temperance tunes.

They say we're the source of all evil; That each dirty grog-shop in town Pays a license to work for the devil, In dragging society down.

They say we're destroying the nation; That we're training each boy for a bot; That we plunge him in wild intemperance; Then steal all the money he gets.

True, his money goes into our pockets, And the simplicit's locked in a cell, His name on the criminal docket, His soul on a "license" for-well.

We don't like much to talk of this matter; The fact is, we never can know When a drunken man dies in the gutter, Which way his soul is to go.

True, there's many an orphan and widow, And homes that are desolate made, And over many a heart-stone a shadow, Where the sunshine of gladness once layed.

True, the most of the crimes are committed When whisky has maddened the brain, But if rich, they're tried and acquitted, Because the poor fools were "insane."

And it's true, in our trap on the avenue, Each year there are hundreds that fall; But then, we replenish the revenue, And that will atone for it all.

But the rights that society owes us, We run sellers claim to a man, To traffic all who propose us, And make all the drunkards we can.

And if frail humanity totters, When wars of temperance swell, And the bark at last sinks 'neath the water, That over its "license" is well.

Who dare charge the crime on the seller, Because his mint juleps were fine, If some poor, unfortunate fellow Falls dead at the boozing shrine?

This thing that they call prohibition, Is opposed to the laws of God's sense, The doctrine's a base imposition, And the harm it would do is immense.

The treasury's full to overflowing, With money that we've "punched" in; If you find the whisky from flowing, Receipts will be wretched thin.

But, we dealers were ne'er known to waver, We're puffed as ever you saw, We have justice on our side to favor, And pity of "land in our law."

The landmarks our forefathers planted, Are fast disappearing from sight, And new-fangled statutes are wanted, To rob honest men of their right.

Don't let the thing go to the people, They've vote every corner as a step; If you'd promise to lighten the tax, You'd find there's a force and a beauty In standing on good "license" ground.

Now, noble and wise legislators, Be true to your instincts to-day, And sit down on these vile innovators, Your petitioners ever would pray.

DR. BUCHANAN.

It will be remembered that the papers several months ago published the details of the arrest of Dr. Buchanan, of Philadelphia, on the charge of malpractice and issuing bogus diplomas, with a list of Texas physicians to whom Dr. Buchanan claimed to have issued diplomas. It was after transpired that a number of these held no diploma from him; that their names appeared on his books, but in trifling transactions. Dr. Buchanan, it seems, kept a record of the address of all people with whom he corresponded on any subject. The associate press has lately sent out a telegram that he has made a full exposure, but gave nothing definite. It appears he has surrendered his books, together with a mass of information, liable to stir up a row. His catalogue of addresses contains over 5000 names of people who corresponded with him; and a list of foreign diplomas sold.

He gives the names of wholesale druggists in Philadelphia who have sold his diplomas and names of parties to whom diplomas were sold. He relates how diplomas were signed by the faculty; how in one instance three professors, for five dollars each, signed five hundred diplomas for him, and how for three dollars and fifty cents the diplomas which were to go abroad were certified to by a Spanish consul. In all about ten thousand names are tangled up in his disclosures. He has given the names of many professional abortionists and the means whereby they destroy life. He tells of the tricks of the trade, the quack nostrums that are advertised to cure all diseases, and of the impostors who prey on public credulity. He recites incidents wherein he robbed graves, and how on one Saturday morning he stole five dead bodies from Blockley almshouse.

He figures that fully 20,000 bogus diplomas are current in America, and 40,000 more in Europe. He gives the authorities a lever by which they can uproot every diploma-dealer in America. As a result of the exposure of Buchanan's business, the charters of the American University of Philadelphia, the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, and the Livingston University of America, at Charleston, W. Va., have been annulled, and bills have been introduced in the State legislature to repeal the charters of the Quaker City Business College, the Penn Medical University, the Philadelphia Electro-pathic Institution, and the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

In 1867 Buchanan, in collusion with one Wm. Clark, of Cape May, secured a charter for the American University. It was a college ostensibly designed for the education of colored men. Patronage and financial aid were promised by prominent parties—among these Congressman Wm. D. Kelley and Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist church, North. Buchanan wrote out the charter and paid a member of the Pennsylvania legislature \$400, who rushed the thing through. To protect the college from legislative interference Buchanan says he paid \$50 to each of the 13 members of the education committee of the State legislature in 1871, and \$3000 to the legislative investigating committees of 1872. From the year 1870 every student of the Eclectic college received an American University diploma as well as the Eclectic. When the National Eclectic Medical association was formed in January, 1870, each student got a diploma of that society also. This was done to please the students. They wanted more sail. Fully fifteen thousand diplomas of this university are scattered over Europe. One man, Dr.

Rumler, now in New York, tells me that he sold ten thousand of our diplomas in Germany for Strumman. I have given you a list of sixteen hundred names of persons who were registered by us between 1871 and 1874. These were in addition to the ten thousand. Buchanan also furnished diplomas to an English graduation board which had four hundred names on its lists. Buchanan also issued diplomas upon the recommendation of the Maine Eclectic Society, and upon the recommendation of the president of the Eclectic Society in Boston. Dr. Buchanan's doctor named Munney or Hodgkins, belonging to one of the St. Louis medical colleges, a refugee whom I met last August at the Sulphur Springs at Windsor, Canada, told me that in the past five years three thousand diplomas of the college in which he was a professor had been sold in the west. In his baggage he had eleven foreign diplomas in blank. With the exception of Fields, the dean of the St. Louis Medical, I think all the professors in the American Eclectic and St. Louis Eclectic are our graduates.

Rev. George Sexton, of London, who was prominent in the British Medical Association, to whom I sold diplomas in 1871, is an European agent of Fields. Sexton commenced his career as a missionary, then became a lecturer for Kahn, and now is the agent for the Anthropological University of St. Louis. They have an organization as perfect as the Catholic church. They have penetrated every city of America and Great Britain with their agencies. The Eclectic is not popular and does not sell well, but the university of Anthropology goes off like hot cakes. I have understood I could buy five hundred of his diplomas in bulk at any time. They deal largely. Fully twenty thousand diplomas of this university have been sold in Europe to ministers, doctors and teachers. Buchanan says he bought a diploma last year from W. H. Nicely, dean of the Eclectic College of Cincinnati, and dean of the "Psycho-Eclectic" of the same city. "I was invited the chair of surgery in the Eclectic college of Keokuk, Iowa," says Buchanan, "and they frankly told me how they did business. They made no secret of it. They sell like a grocer's shop. They are several thousand of their diplomas out in the west."

Stranger than Fiction.

The death of Conway, New Hampshire, on March 23d, of Lady Blanche Murphy, recalls the strange and romantic story of the life of this lady, who, while yet young, has been so singularly cut off. She was the eldest daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough. Her mother, Lady Augusta, eldest daughter of the Earl of Erroll, died before Lady Blanche was twenty years of age. She has two brothers, the Viscount Campbell and Lord Edward, one of whom is serving in the British army in India. Her youngest sister is the wife of Henry Bellingham, M.P. The estate of the Earl of Gainsborough is in Rutlandshire, England, where, at Exton Hall, Lady Blanche was born. Her girlhood was devoted to travel and study. She spent some time at school in Italy and France, and learned to speak Italian, French, German, and Spanish. She was familiar, too, with Latin, and a fair knowledge of Greek. The Earl of Gainsborough, once a Protestant, became a Roman Catholic, and at his seat, Exton Hall, he has a private chapel, where services are held each day. It was nearly fifteen years ago a young Irishman, Thomas T. Murphy, was engaged to be married to this lady. The drawing, music and dancing taught by dentists make up in intensity what they lack in high-art esthetics.

Rheumatic Diseases.

These ailments follow from a torpid liver and costive bowels; the skin, however, and kidneys failing in their proper work, an acid poison is formed in the blood, which is the occasion of these acute diseases. Kidney-Wort produces healthy action of all secretory organs, and throws off the rheumatic poison.

A Good Housewife.

The good housewife, when she is giving her home its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear incense of her home are more precious than many flowers, and that their system need cleaning by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and influenza, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters. Consult, N. H. Patent.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for all Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for using. Sent by mail by enclosing a stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERN, 139 Plover's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The Keokuk Gato City states that "Sing on, sweet ayph-like zephyrs, sing, was the healing of a poem handed in to a Colorado editor. He printed it, and the next day an avenging phlegm sent a blizzard that "sang and sung and roughed and sifted, and the back end out of the print shop fitted.

Many persons take medicine for their ailments and as soon as they feel better they disregard all directions and stop taking it. They try it again and again, and finally throw it aside as worthless, when had it been preserved in from the start, a permanent cure would have been effected. Now in taking Praxley's Ash Bitters for all complaints of the Stomach and Bowels, remember to give the medicine chance and don't expect one or two doses to cure you.

Married ladies will find in "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher" just what they need. Try it.

Red light on railway suggest the necessity of stopping, and the temperance folks say they mean about the same thing on a man's nose.

We should not suffer from a Cough, when a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pile will cure. Time, money, comfort, health, all are saved by it.

Your Mind will Grow Strong and Great by what you reject, but by what you cordially accept and believe. Your health will improve, just in proportion as you obey Nature's laws. If your mind is diseased, refresh it with suitable relaxation. If the two organs of your body, the Kidney and Liver, are out of order, restore them by using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The mind can be kept clear by care, and the kidneys and liver by the great remedy above mentioned.

The Quince Modern Ayer tells us that a California saved the life of a woman who had fallen into a river, and was given a nickel for his bravery. He wears it as a scarf pin, and refers to it as the pin-nickel of fame.

I take "Dr. Sells' Cough Syrup," and no one in the city keeps clearer of coughs and colts than I. Druggists sell it. Price 25 cents.

The Portland Evening Post has had a tussle with the possessive case, and got licked. It says: "Lady Eastlake emphasizes the presence of one fine trait in the character of the late historian of Greece's wife."—Portland Advertiser.

Married ladies will find in "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher" just what they need. Try it.

Red light on railway suggest the necessity of stopping, and the temperance folks say they mean about the same thing on a man's nose.

We should not suffer from a Cough, when a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pile will cure. Time, money, comfort, health, all are saved by it.

His text was, "What doest thou here, Elijah?" He divided it into two heads. "First, my brethren," said he, "let us consider what Elijah did here; and, secondly, what he didn't hear."

Pond's Extract, the marvelous vegetable Pain Destroyer, has a career of thirty-five years as a standard medicine. It has made a great reputation. Try it.

When the red rose from the bottle to his nose, it proclaimed ever after the source of all his woes.

ROSEFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE In Consumption, Dyspepsia, Etc. I have used Roseford's Acid Phosphate in several cases of dyspepsia, to my great satisfaction, and also have tried it in two consumption cases where it has done them a service.

J. H. FORESTER, M. D.

When a miller loses the height of the occasion he usually uses floury language.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is, that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime"; but the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

The drawing, music and dancing taught by dentists make up in intensity what they lack in high-art esthetics.

These ailments follow from a torpid liver and costive bowels; the skin, however, and kidneys failing in their proper work, an acid poison is formed in the blood, which is the occasion of these acute diseases. Kidney-Wort produces healthy action of all secretory organs, and throws off the rheumatic poison.

An American gentleman has offered the Free Church of Scotland \$2,500 per annum for five years with which to establish preaching stations in Europe.

Nearly all the ills that afflict mankind can be prevented and cured by keeping the stomach, liver and kidneys in perfect working order. There is no medicine known that will do this as cheaply and surely, and that interferes with your duties as Parker's Ginger Tonic. See advertisement.

A GREAT REVELATION Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Timely Suggestions About Securing It. Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Chas. Craig Before the Metropolitan Scientific Association.

The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal. The spirit of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause in

COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE, while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is specially true of the human body and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangement of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches and that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of PRIVATE HISTORY.

that Gen. Washington was blind to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who "bled him copiously," strange to say, the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died. A number of years ago, however, when again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died. That was the age of medical bleeding.

The speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of this theory, and that the kidneys and liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day who do not know it, but who should know it and attend to them at once, continued:

"Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all created things. It is capable of the greatest results, and it is liable to the greatest disaster. For the slightest cause something may be done to it, and delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and common-sense care restores and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent on a perfect body, it is not strange that simple precautions and care are not exercised? This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to be a counter-attack by nature's experience when it must be faced.

"And here pardon me for relating a little personal experience. In the year 1870 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I came to the aid of a prominent physician. After treating me for some time they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pillow and I

PAINTED REPEATEDLY. My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved; I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back and bowels were being felt. I sought a relief. It was in this critical juncture that a physical longing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medicinal practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two months I became perfectly well and have so continued to this day. I can only say that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be the governors, whose motions regulate the entire system."

"After describing at length the offices of the kidneys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say:

"Having found this great truth, I saw clearly the cause of my recovery. The simple vegetable leaf I had used was a food and restorer to my well-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple and benign influence had purified, strengthened and restored them and saved me from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began in a modest way, to treat those afflicted and best of methods. I found the same

HAPPY RESULTS which I had experienced. Not only this but many, who were not conscious of any physical trouble but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal was the use of this truth, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality in endorsing the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises has become known and popular to the entire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to-day Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the pure remedy that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent.

The doctor then paid some high compliments to American science, and closed his lecture as follows:

"How to restore the health when broken and how to keep the body broken and free from disease must ever be man's highest study. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true state of health to be in the kidneys and liver, all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you, is destined to prove the greatest best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness, as well as those who desire to keep the joys they now possess."

Tremont Hotel

GALVESTON, TEXAS.



Proprietor, THE TREMONT, the only first-class Hotel in Galveston; of modern construction throughout, and is kept up to a standard second to none in the Southwest.

SPECIAL RATES by the week or month to parties desiring to visit Galveston during the Summer. RATES \$2.50 to \$3 according to location of room selected.

HUGH W. MONTGOMERY,

160 COMMON STREET, FRONT OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR, P. O. Box 2316, New Orleans, La.

Sole Agent for the Southwest and Island of Cuba for the Sale of

PINE ISLAND GUANO,

FOR SUGAR CANE, GRAIN, TOBACCO, POTATOES, and all quick growing crops.

Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate,

FOR COTTON, VEGETABLES, STRAWBERRIES, and all Summer and Fall Crops.

Sole Agent for Vigier's Improved French Process

For Disincrusting Steam Boilers.

Removes Scale, Prevents Scale Forming, Prevents Corrosion and "Pitting," Prevents "Foaming," Contains no acid, and guaranteed perfectly harmless. Acts on all waters, whatever their impurities. Any water can be employed, hard water, sea water, or sulphurous water. Saves fuel, repairs and oil and lard, and lessens the danger of Explosions. Can be introduced through feed pipe, safety pipe, or main pipe. Positive action within three or four weeks. All references desired free. Circulars and Price Lists sent free by mail on application.

ALL FEED WATERS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.

M. ESCOBAL, (Late of the firm of G. JAQUET & CO.)

TOBACCO MANUFACTURER

OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS

Has in One, Virginia Extra, America, Victory, Currency, Havana Long Thread, Pride of Louisiana, Pure Perique (course and fine cut), Havana Bicentennial and all kinds of Sunil, Domestic Cigars: Pure Havana, Pure Havana Filler, Connecticut and Pennsylvania Leaf, Importer of Havana Leaf, Picnic, Cigars, Cigarettes, Paper, Ribbed and Wood Pipes, Clay Pipes, etc. Dealer in Fine Cheering Tobacco of all grades and styles, Tobacco Pouches, Bladders, and all goods in this line. Factory, No. 205 Chartres Street; Branch Store, No. 203 Decatur Street. AGENCY, W. R. IRBY, Cor. TCHOUPILOUS AND GRAVIER STREETS.

DEPOT FOR BOYD'S GALVANIC BATTERIES,

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Nervous Debility, Liver Complaints, Paralysis, Hysteria, etc., etc.

FIFTY CENTS EACH.

F. FREDERICKSON, DRUGGIST

130 Canal Street, New Orleans.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR

For this Magnificent Parlor Table Book and Dr. FOOE'S HEALTH MONTHLY FOR ONE YEAR.

The book contains 256 pages, 8 1/2 by 11 1/2 inches; fancy cloth and gilt binding; 25 illustrations and portrait of Shakespeare. It tells in the simplest and most interesting way, a list of fifty other valuable French, English, and American Dictionaries and Stylographic Pens. Given in the Health Monthly, sample copies free.

M. HILL PUBLISHING CO., Box 788, New York City.

THE GALVESTON WEEKLY JOURNAL

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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ON TRIAL FOR THREE MONTHS, 25 CENTS.

In order to get the WEEKLY JOURNAL before the people we will, until further notice, send it to Clubs of FIVE for \$5.00; to Clubs of TEN, \$10.00, with one copy extra to sender of club of ten. Liberal discounts to agents. Write for agencies.

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The JOURNAL bases its claim to public patronage upon these facts: It will be just. It will be clean. It will be newsy. It will be accurate. It will be fearless and aggressive—condemning and exposing corrupt public men and measures without fear. It will be impartial—commending the good of all parties without pay. All friends of morality and clean journalism can conscientiously work for this paper. Send on subscribers and write for agencies. Remit by Money Order Draft or Registered Letter to

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands, without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

J. T. SWERINGEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Brenham, Washington Co. Texas

LOUISIANA Sash, Blind and Door

STEAM FACTORY, 301, 303, 305 and 307 Gravier Street, NEW ORLEANS, ROBERTS & CO., Proprietors.

Sash, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, Flooring, Cellars, Balconies and Stairs, constantly on hand; also a large assortment of Walnut, Mahogany and Cypress Lumber. See New Directory Catalogue for 1880 furnished on application. State what paper you saw this advertisement in.

STEWART SINGER SEWING MACHINE, No. 2 drawers and drop-leaf, complete, at \$24 cash; also a large assortment of victors. C. JAMES, Galveston, Texas.

A. ALLEN & CO., Wholesale Dealers in

MARBLE

Orders Filled Promptly.

GALVESTON, TEXAS

FITTS

A Leading London Physician Established as an Office in New York for the Cure of Epileptic Fits.

[From Ass. Journal of Medicine.] Dr. Ab. Meserole (late of London), who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have a list of over 2000 names of persons who have been cured by him. He has published a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his wonderful cure free to any sufferer who may send his express and P. O. address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Dr. Ab. MESEROLE, No. 50 John St., New York.

To Suffering Women.

MOELLER'S BERLINER TONIC.

An absolute remedy for Female Complaints. A certain cure for Chronic Irregularities. A Powerful Female Tonic and Regulator. Cures all Painful and Periodical Diseases, especially those which Females suffer in this climate, as Headache, Nervous Debility, and Loss of Appetite and Sleep. It is a most valuable remedy, and an

INEVITABLE CURE FOR STERILITY. It stimulates, invigorates and regulates the Female System, Surely, Positively and Miraculously.

Price, \$1.00 Per Bottle.

THOMPSON, GEORGE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Galveston, Texas.

S. R. PERRY,

183 Canal St., New Orleans, La.

General Southern Agent for

DR. GRAY'S

Back Supporting Shoulder-Brace, For Ladies and Children.

\$1.50 EACH, BY MAIL.

E. H. LOTT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

General Land and Collecting Agent, Davilla, Milam Co., Texas.

Texas Christian Advocate.

It is the interest of purchasers to know from whom they make purchases. A charlatan may sell one bill of goods by extravagant commendation, but the same purchaser would not be likely to try him again.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Waco District Conference. The district conference for Waco district, Northwest Texas Annual Conference, will meet at Marlin, Texas, May 26, Thursday, at nine o'clock.

Corpus Christi District—Second Round. Legarto, at Meansville, 3d Sunday in April. Rockport sta, 1st Sunday in May.

San Augustine District—Second Round. Pine Hill, at Glen Fawn, April 16, 17.

Jefferson District—Second Round. Mount Pleasant, at April 16, 17.

Belle Plains District—Second Round. Pecan cir, at Hall's school house, April 16, 17.

Beaumont District—Second Round. Homer cir, at Center, April 16, 17.

San Antonio District—Second Round. Denton cir, at Black Creek, April 16, 17.

Lampasas District—Second Round. Rockvale circuit, April 16, 17.

Texas District—Second Round. Sanders circuit, at Mount Vernon, April 16, 17.

San Marcos District—Second Round. San Marcos station, 3d Sunday in April.

Comanche District—Second Round. Blamert circuit, at 2nd Sunday in April.

Weatherford District—Second Round. Georgetown cir, at Pleasant Grove, April 16, 17.

Gainesville District—Second Round. Decatur cir, at Sand Hill, April 16, 17.

Sherman District—Second Round. Pilot Grove cir, at Hopewell, 3d Sunday in April.

Palmetto District—Second Round. Jacksonville, at Jacksonville, April 16, 17.

Fort Worth District—Second Round. Marys town cir, at Midway, April 16, 17.

Dallas District—Second Round. Honey Creek, 3d Sun in April.

Terrell District—Second Round. Kaufman cir, 3d Sunday in April.

Waxahachie District—Second Round. Ellis cir, 3d Sunday in April.

Stephensville District—Second Round. Jonesboro cir, at Felton, April 16, 17.

Marshall District—Second Round. Henderson sta, April 16, 17.

Austin District—Second Round. Austin sta, April 16, 17.

Huntsville District—Second Round. Huntsville and Montgomery, at Montgomery, April 16, 17.

EASTLAND DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Sunday School, at Eastland, April 23, 24.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Salado cir, at Prairie Dell, 3d Sab in Apr.

CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Legarto, at Meansville, 3d Sunday in April.

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Pine Hill, at Glen Fawn, April 16, 17.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Mount Pleasant, at April 16, 17.

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MARSHALL DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Henderson sta, April 16, 17.

that "He doeth all things well." Sister Riggs was a humble, patient and self-sacrificing Christian, and she came to the brink of the river, and felt its chilly waters, she sent for her little ones, bade them good-bye, gave them a mother's dying blessing, and bade them meet her in heaven; then to her weeping, sorrowing and almost broken-hearted husband, even when the child of death was upon her, she said, "all is well; I have no fears." Thus the Christian dies:

MORELAND.—J. E. Moreland, aged 23 years and six months, and resident of Brazoria county, Texas, died January 14th, 1881, after a short illness of pneumonia.

WILLIAMS.—One by one the army crosses, each triumphantly shouting victory over death and the grave.

YORK.—On the evening of March 21st, while Ella York was standing near the fire the flames caught her clothes, she screamed for help, but before assistance could reach her she was enveloped in flames.

WEATHER.—Little Ethel Weathered was born at Fort Worth, Texas, May 17, 1874, and died at her home, 224 1/2 North Main street, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1891.

CARTER.—Allard T. Carter died at Ferris, Texas, January 14th, 1881. He was born at Henderson, North Carolina, May 10, 1850.

SMITH.—Died, near DeWitt, Burleson county, February 11, Louis R. Smith, aged eight years. He was a promising child loved by all; he was assisting his mother in her duties when he fell.

McKEMIE.—Wm. McKemie, son of Rev. R. McKemie, a blessed memory, was born at Fort Worth, Texas, July 11, 1841.

DUFF.—M. J. Duff was born in Shelby county, Tennessee, September 27th, 1833; he came to Texas with his father in an early day.

CLARK.—Died at her residence in Harrison county, Texas, Mrs. Estelle Clark, wife of J. H. Clark.

BROWN.—Richard Edward, infant son of Rev. Alanson and Catharine E. Brown, died at Gonzales, Texas, March 14th, 1881.

BIGGS.—Died in Gullad, Texas, January 27th, Mrs. Sarah J. Biggs, wife of Rev. W. H. Biggs.

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born May 19, 1878; baptized by R. A. Edleman August 26, 1879, and died in Young county, Texas, March 5, 1881; one of the most horrid deaths of which it is in our power to conceive.

CHALK.—Sister M. E. Chalk, wife of Rev. J. W. Chalk, of the North Texas Conference, was born in White county, Tennessee, November 10, 1828.

MURPHY.—At the second quarterly conference of Cholo county of San Antonio District of the West Texas Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held at San Antonio school house, March 19, 1881.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the great head of the church to remove, by death, from the church militant, to the church triumphant, our beloved Brother Murchison, after a long and remarkably useful life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we deeply lament our loss, we will endeavor to have the submission to the division of our mind that has released our brother from his labor on earth and admitted him to his reward in heaven.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication, with a request that the Nashville Christian Advocate copy the same. Respectfully submitted, JAMES McCANN, N. M. NEWTON, R. D. MCGEE, Committee.

LYNN.—Benjamin Franklin Lynn was born in Hickman county, Tennessee, March 4th, 1804. He united in marriage to Miss Juliette F. Moore, May 18th, 1826; came to Texas in the fall of 1834, settled in what is now Red River county, removed to Limestone county in 1837, and returned to Freestone in 1839.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the church of which he was a member, and with his large circle of relatives, and hereby tender to them our condolences.

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Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication, with a request that the Nashville Christian Advocate copy the same. Respectfully submitted, JAMES McCANN, N. M. NEWTON, R. D. MCGEE, Committee.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the church of which he was a member, and with his large circle of relatives, and hereby tender to them our condolences.

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