

Christian Advocate

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SHAW & BAYLOCK, Publishers. JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE--R. S. Finley, D. Moore, John Adams. SOUTH TEXAS CONFERENCE--S. J. Hawkins, W. H. Hughes, W. F. Eastling.

As the Wesleyan Methodists have no general conference, its annual conference is both a legislative and an executive body, subject to restrictions.

Last year the West Indian societies of the English Wesleyans raised \$210,000, or nearly five dollars per member. When it is remembered that these members are chiefly artisans, laborers and domestic servants, we will appreciate their liberality.

SEVEN years ago the Bengalee Methodist Episcopal Church was organized under Dr. Thornburn. It has now 33 members and 53 probationers, a Sunday-school with 90 pupils, and a day school with 120. The mission work multiplies itself every year.

It is a violation of the laws of the State for a man to get drunk and disturb the peace. The police officer who arrests the drunken brawler has discharged his duty. It is also a violation of the law for a saloonist to keep his doors open, sell liquor and make men drunk on Sunday. The police officer who fails to enforce the law against the saloonist is unfaithful to his oath of office.

THE New Orleans Advocate, which by the way is one of our most highly appreciated religious exchanges, makes the following clever notice of the TEXAS ADVOCATE: "With the last issue the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE entered upon the thirtieth year of its history. Dr. John, the vigorous and versatile editor, makes it the occasion for saying some timely and racy things on the ADVOCATE specially, and religious journalism generally."

How many of the police of Galveston, and some other towns in Texas, who are sworn to enforce the laws of the State, violated the law by drinking in open saloons on Sunday? A man before a grand jury is not required to criminate himself, but if the police who are paid to enforce the law were compelled to "tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," how many of them would have a true bill pinned over the badges of their office?

Why is it that the secular papers, which are so ready to vindicate the demand of the saloons that their doors shall be opened on Sunday, have so little to say about the "Working Men's Sunday Rest Association." While the saloons of St. Louis are seeking to break down the law, the working men of that city are uniting in the effort to sustain it. Shall liquor rule rough shod over the rights of the workingmen?

Bad blood often shows itself in boils and other ugly eruptions on the surface of the body. Those forty-three arrests reported in the Galveston police station last Sunday are simply an "unwholesome breaking out on the surface of society, revealing the degeneracy of moral sentiment among the people. Society is in a bad state when the laws are openly violated, and the sworn officers of the law refuse to enforce their mandate, and the press lends its support to this lawlessness.

"The police made a haul on the notorious negro dive, the Soup and Bully, and arrested fifteen men and women for vagrancy." So says the News, of last Monday, respecting the doings of the police on Sunday. A notorious negro man and woman were walked off to the lock-up; but elegant drinking saloons on Market street, and the beer gardens on the beach were allowed to ply their trade from early morn away past the hours of dewy eve, till after midnight Sunday night.

A MISERABLE "negro dive" where depraved men and women disturb a whole neighborhood with their drunken orgies, is a nuisance which demands abatement. The police performs its duty when these dens are broken up. The saloon where the laboring men spend the wages of the week in their Sunday carousals, and well-appointed beer saloons where young men and young women sip their lager, and are being trained to a life of debauchery, is one of the greatest curses that now infest the land. Society, in self-defense, must quarantine against both the nuisance and the curse.

There were forty-three arrests recorded at the station at eleven o'clock last night. We find the above item in last Monday's Galveston News. As we were returning from church on Sunday morning, we met a police officer leading a staggering nation toward the jail. More arrests are made on Sunday than any other day in the week. We need not travel far to find the reason. The saloons are open in bold defiance of the laws of the State, and over two score of arrests are the consequence. The Galveston News, the leading daily of the State, sustains the saloons in their defiance of law, and is therefore responsible to a large extent for those disturbances of the peace that compel the police to make these arrests.

THE NEWS AND MISSIONS.

We commend the following uncalled for yet characteristic ding along the movements of evangelized Christianity, which appears in the Galveston News, of Sept. 29, to the attention of all its readers who regard the Bible as the Word of God, and accept Jesus Christ as the Savior of all mankind. Under the head of "A Dark Spot and a Needed Example" the News, ens an editorial with these words:

It would be interesting to know how much money the good people of Texas contributed to missionary societies lately for the conversion of the heathen in foreign lands. It is a fact, however, that the money of Texas finds its way to other shores to be used for the judgment of missionaries may do in evangelizing heathenism. It is a fact, however, that the money of Texas finds its way to other shores to be used for the judgment of missionaries may do in evangelizing heathenism.

Then follows an account of the operations of this lawyer in his efforts to defend his clients, by defaming the character of these unhappy girls. If all the News has to say about this case be true, will that paper inform us what occasion there was to cast, in such a connection, this uncalled for imputation on the missionary movements of the Christian church. The News well knows that the spirit and letter of the teachings of Christianity are opposed to these crimes and vices which it condemns. These dark deeds are not the offspring of Christian effort, but are the legitimate progeny of the saloons, the gambling hell and of Sabbath desecration, which have ever found in that paper a willing apologist. After appearing as the champion of law saloons in their open defiance of law; after having exerted its influence in breaking down the Sabbath we have inherited from our fathers, thus neutralizing the labor of the Christian churches for the elevation of the morals of the people; after persistently ridiculing the movements of temperance men to restrain the power of the saloon, which creates four-fifths of the crime in the land--this effort to lecture the Christian churches for assumed neglect of their duty, comes with very ill grace from that paper.

The Christian churches have not neglected Hill county or any other portion of Texas. Since the settlement of that region, preachers of various branches of the church have been faithfully at work, Sunday-schools have been organized, and all the agencies of evangelized Christianity have been in operation to restrain vice and promote morality among both the old and the young. If in the midst of these influences for good the saloon has been doing its terrible work; if gambling halls have debauched the morals of young men, and if a lawless spirit has been developed among the people, it is not the pulpit, but that portion of the press which has vindicated the saloons in their lawlessness that must be held accountable for this state of affairs. It is entirely too late for the News to shuffle off this load of responsibility on the churches. The Greeks are at its own door. The churches and the ministers have been resisting all these evil agencies in the land while the News and other sheets of kindred spirit have rendered them aid and comfort.

Again, will the News account for the fact that the people who pay missionary money to send the gospel abroad are precisely the people who are paying nearly all the money and performing nearly all the work for the suppression of "savagery at home." They are the men who are building churches and supporting the ministry in their own communities. These same men are the most active and liberal of all the people in the land in building school-houses and colleges, and universities for the elevation and advancement of our home civilization. These men who send out money, as the News sneeringly states it, for the purpose of "corraling barbarians in the fold of Christ," are, as a rule, the most active in the Sunday-school work, seeking to bring the boys and girls of the land under the moral and refining influences of Christianity. If the News will take the trouble to look into this matter it will find it an invariable rule that those Texans whose money "finds its way to other shores to be used as the judgment of missionaries may direct," are always aligned with the great moral reforms of the age. They may never patronize the saloons, they may never stake money at the gaming table; but they reverence the Sabbath, and are doing all they can to rescue the miserable inebriate and his miserable family from their awful doom. They are foremost in all the deeds of benevolence that distinguish the civilization of the age, and yet, while answering the demands of the church and society at home, they hear and obey the command of their Master, and aid in sending the gospel to the benighted nations of the earth.

The News designed that ding as a reflection, perhaps, only on the missionaries of whom it speaks with such contempt; but it is no less an impeachment of the wisdom and compassion of that Savior who, fresh from Calvary and the tomb, gave to his church that commission to bear the news of his redemption to all the nations of the world. Were the News capable of comprehending the spirit of those

men of whom it speaks so lightly, it would recognize in them a spirit of moral heroism which this world seldom beholds. They are men who, like Saint Paul, "count not their lives dear unto themselves" while they are bearing to dying men the message of redeeming love. They are not dreamy visionaries, but are men and women of culture, of intellect, who are as capable of estimating the refinements of home and society in a civilized land; and yet home and kindred, ease and fortune are cheerfully surrendered that they may bear into the darkened homes of heathenism that gospel that has made our land the foremost among the nations of the earth. If the News would read up the story of cheerful self-sacrifice which attends the lives of these noble Christian heroes, and could see the wonderful transformation in heathen lands Christianity has wrought through the labors of these devoted men, it would apprehend how ungenerous and how unfounded are its reflections on men of whom this world, much as it esteems its own greatness, is not worthy.

COMMENTING on the statement made before the Senate Committee on Labor and Education that \$900,000,000 is expended by the laboring men in the United States every year in the United States, the St. Louis Republican says: "The remedy for the evil is not so clear. Prohibition will not cure it; for prohibition has been tried, and has failed. There is as much money expended for drink in prohibition States as in others." By such assertions the leading secular papers have been for years misleading the public mind upon this question. Prohibition has not failed in Maine, which for years has had a prohibitory law, and so popular is it with the citizens of that State that no party organization dares to attempt to defeat the will of the people by seeking its abrogation. Although bad men in Maine seek to evade the law, and often succeed, yet, according to the testimony of the leading men of the State--men holding the highest official positions--the law has been a success, and the liquor trade in Maine is not one-fourth as large, and some say not one-tenth, as before the enactment of the prohibitory law. Among those who bear this testimony are governors who have held office since the law was put in force; United States senators and members of the House of Representatives; men who filled the office of Attorney General; judges on the supreme bench; mayors of cities and towns, and prosecuting attorneys. These are men living in the State and called by their official duties to enforce the law, and are of all men the best qualified to furnish the facts.

It is a significant fact that while repeating the assertion that prohibition has been a failure, the secular papers are careful to withhold the testimony of those men who, living in Maine and marking the operation of the law, are prepared to testify in favor of its remarkable success. Are these secular papers published in the interest of the liquor trade?

Many papers in Texas are pronouncing in plain English against the reckless use of the revolver in our State. The Brenham Banner says: "The promiscuous carrying of pistols is an unmitigated evil;" and the San Antonio Express says: "The line on the revolver must be drawn tighter." The recent murder of young Fly at Honolulu City, by Ward, who was crazy with liquor, is the special occasion of many of these denunciations of the pistol. The men were friends. They stood beside each other at the bar, and as they turned to the door the cue drew his revolver, and, without cause or warning, poured the leaden messengers of death into the body of his comrade. All good citizens will join these journals in their denunciations of the revolver. A man who carries one in defiance of law has declared war against society, and should be dealt with as its enemy. Pistols are made to shed human blood. The man who buys one is arming himself against his fellow-man. Society, which allows the practice, must share the guilt of the red-handed murderer who, with malice aforethought, has armed himself for the bloody deed.

But while condemning the pistol and its deadly practice, these papers are singularly silent respecting the saloons from whence these reckless men draw their murderous inspiration. They demand that the law against carrying concealed weapons shall be enforced, and insist that no peace officer should be allowed to carry a deadly weapon when he is drunk; but they offer no protest against the trade that transforms quiet citizens into madmen, more dangerous to their best friends than the Comanches who once raided our western frontier. Drunken men are dangerous with or without the pistol. Four-fifths of the affrays and murders in the land are committed under the influence of liquor. Had Ward been sober to one imagines that young Fly would have been shot down without warning. It was the liquor that fired his brain and prompted the bloody deed. The saloons furnished the liquor, and society that licenses the saloon is an accessory to every murder that is committed under the inspiration of the liquor they sell.

We were once seated in a railroad car when a man entered wild with intoxication. He crowded himself into a seat beside a lady who was terrified by his reckless manner and rude outbursts. A gentleman near by, to relieve the lady, rose and offered his seat to the intoxicated man, who was infuriated by the act, and as he rose to his feet he run his hand into his hip pocket. Just then a friend of the drunken man, who had heard his voice in another car, entered with the conductor in the rear of the drunken man, pinioned his arms, forced him into the caboose where he was disarmed and locked up. We heard his friend say to the gentleman who had interposed to protect the lady, "You had no idea of your danger. He is a pistol shot, and had his hand on his quick when I grasped his arm. He is a gentleman when sober, but the most dangerous man I ever knew when drunk." In nearly every town in Texas there are men who are "gentlemen" quiet and clever men, when sober, but when drunk their best friends watch them as they do their deadliest enemy. With open saloons and men, made maniacs by the liquor they drink, the lives of good citizens are constantly endangered. Nearly every town in Texas has had its bloody tragedy in which the saloon has been the theater, whisky the inspiration, and men frenzied by liquor the actors. If the law has the right to suppress the six-shooter, it has an equal right to suppress the saloon. The bloody work of the revolver will never cease so long as the saloon fills society with men made reckless by the liquor they supply. If the legislature has the right to say that an officer who gets drunk shall not carry a pistol, it has the right to say no citizen shall get drunk, make himself a dangerous mad man, and endanger the lives of every man he may chance to encounter. How many men must be shot down by men crazy with liquor; how many men must wake up from their drunken stupor to find their hands red with the blood of their friends; how many wives must look on the gory forms of their husbands murdered in drunken brawls, and how many mothers must look into the faces of their sons through the bars of the prison, where they have been

brought by whisky bought in the saloons, before society will realize its danger and quarantine against the evil?

Now there are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow citizens with the saints, and of the household of God, etc.--Eph. ii:19. Q. Did those faithful men and holy prophets, who died in faith, belong to the household of faith, the household of God? A. They did. A. And are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief cornerstone, in whom all the building fitly framed together groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord," etc.--Eph. ii:20, 21.

THE Roman Catholic Church claims 500,000 members in Tonquin, which France is seeking now to control. NEW ENGLAND once claimed a population entirely Puritan. The Catholics now claim in New England a population of 1,000,000. INDIAN YOUTH claims the gospel is dying out, yet in the islands of the Pacific there has been an increase of communicants since 1880 from 68,000 to 340,000. THE Northwest Indiana Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assessed \$15,000 for Asbury University. The church is waking up everywhere to the importance of Christian education.

A FLOWER mission is added to the other benevolent organizations of Mr. Spurgeon's church in London. Flowers are placed by kind hands at the bedside of hospital patients and given to the poor of London's crowded population. TWENTY-FIVE years ago the Poor Slaves of St. Francis arrived in this country. They then numbered 54 sisters. They have now 256 sisters, 71 novices, and a number of postulants. Rome looks a long way ahead. She is encircling herself on the western continent.

In many fields in this great country farmers are sowing grain. It will be there during the long winter in some regions covered with snow. So will their teachers. The seed they plant this season will grow the coming spring, though another hand may gather the harvest. EASTERN papers are commending the governors of Missouri and Kansas for arresting prize fights in their States. If these eastern papers would cease their columns of the long details of brutal prize fights, dog fights and other demoralizing matter, the world would be better off. SOMETIMES newspaper men, in their efforts to say something smart, succeed in saying something sacrilegious. This is what the Chicago Times accomplished when it placed the words "The Lord's Supper" at the head of an account of an entertainment given in that city in honor of Chief Justice Coleidge.

WE HAVE on our table the Price Current and Shipping List, published in Galveston. It gives the Galveston, New Orleans, New York, Liverpool and Havre cotton markets, the office price current and shipping list, with the general market. Its report of the vessels in the port of Galveston is a specialty, and is valuable to merchants in our cities and interior towns. DR. NEVINS, a missionary in China, made a tour to Shantung of one thousand miles in a wheelbarrow of his own construction, drawn by a mule. St. Paul did much of his mission work on foot. When railroads, telegraphs and telephones have brought the ends of the earth together, the conversion of the nations will not be distant.

THE Church of England Zenana Mission is three years old, yet it has in India 25 stations, 60 Zenana missionaries, 29 assistant Zenana missionaries, 83 Bible women and 150 native assistants--in all a band of 331 workers. As soon as an open door was found for women in heathen lands how gladly the hearts of Christian women responded to the call.

WE FIND the following in a late number of the New York Christian Advocate: "The Bible Christians in Hungary have so far had no success in their efforts to convert the heathen. More than 150,000 are in the hands of the heathen. The Bible Christians in Hungary have so far had no success in their efforts to convert the heathen. More than 150,000 are in the hands of the heathen. The Bible Christians in Hungary have so far had no success in their efforts to convert the heathen. More than 150,000 are in the hands of the heathen."

From such facts thoughtful people will draw their conclusions respecting the real spirit of Roman Catholics when it can control the secular arm. In this land they would close every withdrawing Sunday trails. It also adopted resolutions opposing Sunday trains to camp-meetings and all traffic on camp-grounds on Sunday not absolutely necessary. The conference appointed a committee to attend each camp-meeting to report, with the understanding that if Sabbath observance does not cease the church will prohibit the holding of camp-meetings. Asbury circuit, Tennessee Conference, Rev. W. G. Hensley pastor, reports revivals resulting in 125 conversions. In Chatham county the pastor, K. R. Plummer, reports 70 conversions and 67 conversions. The Raleigh Advocate gives a number of revival notices aggregating 369 conversions. Revival news, with conversions and accessions to the Baltimore, Win-

chester, Roanoke and Lewisburg districts, appear in the last number of the Episcopal Methodist.

The Missouri Conference, which closed its sixty-seventh session the 17th, reported as follows: Local preachers, 135; members, 26,537; decrease, 526; adult baptisms, 1113; decrease, 3; infant baptisms, 318; decrease, 88; Sunday-schools, 255; decrease, 3; officers and churches, 1978; increase, 62; used for domestic missions, \$37,855; increase, \$107,800; foreign, \$20,505; increase, \$109,900; church extension, \$2,011; church building and repairs, \$41,771; increase, \$274,800; support of our ministry, \$59,411; increase, \$479,255. Six were admitted on trial, one was readmitted. The following were received by transfer: J. T. Bolling, from West Virginia Conference; J. S. Frazier, from St. Louis Conference; Dr. W. G. Miller, from St. Louis Conference; W. H. Younger, from T. W. W. Conference; from the West Virginia Conference, by death, Cyrus Dorsett, B. H. Spencer. Transferred: C. S. Quibby, transferred to Columbia Conference; R. H. G. Keenan, to S. W. Missouri Conference; W. J. Jackson, to Denver Conference; W. Penn, to Kansas; J. R. Taylor, Florida; G. M. Edwards, Northwest Texas. The conference adopted a paper recognizing the security of ministers to man the work, and recommended prayer to the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers. From that session there were six transfers to other conferences. The committee to whom was referred the subject of temperance, presented the following report on the adoption of this conference:

Resolved 1. That we are gratified to know that there is an increasing interest in our church in regard to the great evil of intemperance, which now threatens the best interests of society and civil government, and the destruction of the happiness and comfort of the homes of our most devoted members. We are also gratified to know that we are not alone in this regard, but that the many evils of intemperance which now threaten the best interests of society and civil government, and the destruction of the happiness and comfort of the homes of our most devoted members. We are also gratified to know that we are not alone in this regard, but that the many evils of intemperance which now threaten the best interests of society and civil government, and the destruction of the happiness and comfort of the homes of our most devoted members.

Resolved 2. That, as ministers of the gospel, we will preach and lecture more frequently upon the subject of temperance, and that we will solemnly impress our people among whom we labor to pray for God's help in this godly work. In regard to the Sabbath the following was adopted: Whereas, there is a detrimed track being made from many quarters in Missouri against the sanctity of the Sabbath day; and, whereas, we recognize this as not only an assault upon the sanctity of the Sabbath, but also a destruction of the very foundations of society, and utterly subversive of the goals of our civilization; therefore, Resolved: That we pledge ourselves as a conference, to resist these attacks with all the moral force at our command; that we will preach at least one sermon at each appointment, during the year, on the observance of the Sabbath, and that we will enforce the prohibitions of our discipline bearing on this subject.

The District Centenary Committee of the Missouri Conference selected W. M. Rush, D. D., to preach the centenary sermon in 1884, with Rev. C. I. Vandeverter, his alternate. The last Sunday in May, 1884, was designated as the day for special centenary services throughout the bounds of the conference, and the first Sunday in June as children's centenary day. It was also resolved to endeavor to raise \$200,000 for the enlarged endowment of Central College and library, and for the erection of additional buildings.

Southern Methodist Personal. The Richmond Advocate of Sept. 27, says: "Dr. Leo Rosser came to this city last week, and went over to Manchester to aid Bro. Howell at one of the new chapels. He goes to Pungentown the first Sunday in October. He is in fine health, and as vigorous as he was thirty-five years ago." Bishop J. C. Granbery will leave Richmond on the 8th day of October for his fall and winter conferences. His first begins at Huntington (the West Virginia city) on October 10. He is to hold five, and the last on the White River, Ark. sas, December 12th. He is in fine health. So says the Richmond Advocate.

Rev. Dr. W. P. Harrison, our Book Editor, has another book in press, entitled "The Living Christ, the Life of Light of Man." The friends of the author will await its appearance with great interest.

The proposed monument to the memory of Rev. Fountain E. Pitts has been completed and erected over his grave in Mt. Vernon, Kentucky, Nashville. He was fifty years a Methodist preacher, able and eloquent. Dr. Morris, of the Louisville Conference, has been transferred to the Denver, and stationed at Denver City. The Alabama Advocate says: "It is reported that Rev. R. T. Nabors is called and will go to serve the Vanderbilt University. He is a native of Alabama from the North Alabama Conference, but congratulated the conference on having secured his services; for no man in the church can do the work he will there take in hand, in a better style or with better results."

The Southern Advocate says: "We have been informed that Mrs. Kogler, the wife of our missionary to Brazil, is on the way, with her children, on a visit to South Carolina. We are pained to hear of the feebleness of Sister Kogler's health, which on the occasion of her return to the States. We see that Dr. Haygood delivered an address; the cornerstone laying of a new Methodist church, at Fremont, Ohio. Ex-President Hayes subscribed one fourth of the \$20,000 necessary to build it. Bishop Pierce passed through Nashville on his way to the Indian Mission Conference. The Advocate says: "On Sunday morning he preached to a crowded audience at the Tulip Street church. The sermon was one of great impressiveness and power, his voice rang out clear and strong, and the vigor of his eloquence astonished as well as gratified his hearers."

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN METHODIST PRESS. Ambition for Pines. (From the Southern Methodist.) Ambition for a prominent place, for honor and popularity is not seemly for a minister of the gospel, nor should the idea of especial honor be attached to any particular station or work in the church. Ministers should not seek honor one of another, but that honor which comes from God only--the honor of his approval and of eternal salvation to every servant who is content with his sphere, and faithful in it.

Our Elder Brother. (From the Central Methodist.) Ancient history speaks of two brothers, one of whom, found guilty of a heinous crime, was condemned to death, and about to be led forth to execution; the other, paroled and having had signified himself in the service of his country, and had lost a limb in obtaining an illustrious victory for the State. Just as the sentence of condemnation was pronounced upon the unhappy brother, he heard the name of the other brother raised in a loud voice in view of all. The judges were arrested, the execution and pardon of the guilty one for the sake of the sufferings of his heroic brother. So may not our elder brother, as he appears in our nature before the throne, silently and eloquently plead for us by the very scars he bears?

Spiritual Health. (From the Southern Methodist.) A bright and sunny life is the natural outgrowth from trust in God, and the very joyfulness of it recommends the religion of Jesus to citizens, or the world never gives such lives as these; but on the contrary, exhibit the gloom of grief, the struggle for peace, the desire to excel in show, the indulgence which wraps and parades the nature and make it rigid and mean. No home can be happy where Christ does not abide, and if secret sin dwells in the heart, it will only see that that which is in Him, since He is the Life. Seek Christ, read and understand what He says, and how to find the cure. Let the soul be free from sin, and you will only obey the laws of spiritual health which are to be found in the Sacred Scriptures. The touch of faith will cure you now, and the life of faith will give you health and strength and heavenly bliss.

Death and Life. (From the Alabama Advocate.) Just as in a planted grain of corn disintegration of the particles begins and goes on to explosion, as in a dining room process the mysterious power of another life starts up and from the disintegrating atoms of the once firm and compact grain appropriate the elements of its new being vigor, and this new life is bestowed to be considered the thing of value, because out of it are to come beauty and strength; just so it is with the death of the righteous--with this difference, however, that the dying man may fully understand the nature and result of the change taking place in the complexity of his being, and the grain of corn cannot. He may know it is the putting off of the natural body, and the putting on of the spiritual; that it is the first step to the acquisition of the kingdom of incorruption; that it is the substitution of a diabolic of spiritual activity imposed by a body fitted for locomotion against a rapid as light; that it is the "alation from the shadows, types and dim visions in realms of realities where all things are seen with unclouded vision."

Profanity. (From the St. Louis Advocate.) It is as difficult to be accounted for as it is painful to act, the coarse and unbecoming language and the vulgar profanity that is so often heard among men and even small boys on the streets of our city, and the assumption of most other cities, is no better. People who may richer fear God nor regard man might yet have a little self-respect and common sense, and would manifest it by exhibiting a little respect for the feelings of others, and for the delicacies and proprieties of social life. A man must be very low down in the scale of morals and moral sensibility to become an habitual and regular casual swearer, must place a very low estimate on the dignity and worthiness of human nature, must be very deficient of those finer and gentler sensibilities that enter into the elements of true manliness. To swear is no mark of wisdom, of politeness, of refinement, or good breeding; but it is direct and positive evidence of the contrary of all these. No true gentleman ever swears. No man that has a proper sense of his own dignity and character ever swears. It is unworthy of, and altogether beneath him. The practice is followed by the low, the coarse and the vulgar, and by following it they become more and more debased.

SOUTHERN METHODISM. Over 350 conversions have been reported at the camp-meeting held in Florida this year. In the North Georgia Conference there has been an advance in the department of church work. This has been especially manifest in the work of missions. China is in the field of which the sympathies of this conference strongly turn. Young J. A. Pitts is a vigorous and able worker, and has been favored with gracious revivals.

A late number of the Holston Methodist reports 122 accessions to the church and 271 conversions. The Richmond Advocate brings accounts of gracious revivals. At Sharon there were nearly four score conversions.

The Kentucky Conference, which met at Cynthiana, Sept. 12, Bishop Keener presiding, took strong ground respecting Sabbath observance. It endorsed the action of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad in withdrawing Sunday trails. It also adopted resolutions opposing Sunday trains to camp-meetings and all traffic on camp-grounds on Sunday not absolutely necessary. The conference appointed a committee to attend each camp-meeting to report, with the understanding that if Sabbath observance does not cease the church will prohibit the holding of camp-meetings.

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CASTORIA for Infants and Children. What gives their children more cheerfulness? This Castoria. When babies fret and cry by torturing their bowels, this Castoria.

CENTRAU LINIMENT—an absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c. The most Powerful and Penetrating Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy known to man.

McFerrin vs. McFerrin. "A Plain Statement of Facts." The Rev. J. B. McFerrin, by agent, has printed a personal and unflattering article in the Christian Advocate, and is sending it abroad from our publishing house, with the assistance of its employees.

Last year he used his official position to injure my business by excluding me from the advertising columns of our church paper. He goes further, and summons to his aid the resources of a "look concern," dedicated to "the circulation of a pure literature." In an attempt to destroy my private character, he has the traits of a saint or a sinner? It would seem the "old In-dian missionary" was converted to the savage instincts of his audience. The living church recently reproved him for a flagrant offense, but "Pariah handerich his heart." Will not good men agree to see this old preacher eager to revive the flames of strife? How must the Christian sentiment of the church be shocked while he is circulating the article, and sending it abroad from our publishing house, with the assistance of its employees.

How far is it from the mind of Jesus to forbid time and silence to hide over the hot by-gones? Why should he call up this vexing ghost and the disturbing past? He has riches, honors, and a fat sinecure. What more could he desire? "Yet all this availeth me nothing so long as I see Mordecai the Jew sitting at the king's gate." Who says, in his reverence, "Amen." The author of the sportive paper on "Fetters" must be "hunted like a partridge in the mountains." Would vanity be implacable. It will abuse the king's seal, profane a sacred trust, and the abhorrent purpose of private vengeance.

In answer to Dr. McFerrin's "plain statement of facts" I shall make a straightforward narration which, I think, when applied to his "facts," will be an acid to his "facts," and will be unpurged. During last summer I made an arrangement for four editorial contributors, putting their names at the head of the Richmond Christian Advocate. I printed the following list and forwarded it to the Nashville Advocate: The attention of Methodists.

The Richmond Christian Advocate is published weekly, conducted by Rev. John J. Lafferty, D. D., Editor-in-Chief, Bishop John C. Granbery, Rev. Atticus G. Haygood, D. D., A. L. Simpson, L. D., and Rev. Samuel Rodgers, D. D.—offered to ministers and laymen for trial for six months at \$1.00. A copy of the engraving of the College of Bishops, Southern Methodist Church, just issued, forwarded three (each worth 25 cts.) A. G. Haygood, D. D., Richmond, Va. The Nashville Advocate did not give it a place. The other papers inserted it. This advertisement I had before the book committee, as refused admission in our chief paper by Dr. McFerrin, and as growing as the business manager told me of "unfriendly feeling to various myself and paper."

Late in October I made out a new advertisement and sent it to the Nashville Advocate, hoping better luck for it. It is published in the Richmond Christian Advocate, established 1832, conducted by Rev. John J. Lafferty, D. D., Editor-in-Chief, Bishop John C. Granbery, Rev. Atticus G. Haygood, D. D., A. L. Simpson, L. D., and Rev. Samuel Rodgers, D. D.—offered to ministers and laymen for trial for six months at \$1.00. The new engraving of the present College of Bishops is awarded free to each subscriber. And accompanied by the following card: "I have just received a copy of your issue of Oct. 25th, 1883. Rev. J. B. McFerrin, Agent-Deputy: Please insert as a religious notice, for two months, at the below rate, and I will thank you for prominent place. Yours truly, J. J. LAFFERTY."

Before sending the second advertisement Dr. Rodgers, of Baltimore, had made an arrangement with his home paper, his name had been taken down from the list, and a notice was put in the second advertisement. This explains why in "one paper three editorial contributors are mentioned; in the other, four." I may add that in the first advertisement the engraving of the Bishops is spoken of as "just issued." That phrase was not suited so late a day as Oct. 25th, so the wording in the second advertisement is the "new engraving," etc. Dr. McFerrin is parading these two copies side by side to discredit the which my brethren. He wishes his readers to believe that there was but one bona fide advertisement, viz.: the short one. Had he examined the files of other Advocates he would have found the longer one, sent to them when I forwarded it to Nashville. Fortunately, I need no collateral evidence, other than the one which I have given. Before the Book Committee, in last May, he made in writing this statement:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 5, 1883. To the Book Committee:—Some time last summer or autumn the Rev. J. J. Lafferty, editor and publisher of the Richmond Christian Advocate, sent an advertisement to the business manager of this house for insertion in the Christian Advocate. Mr. Palmer, the business manager, submitted the advertisement to me, and asked me if he should insert it in the columns of the paper. I said no; that Dr. Lafferty had made in his columns several "assaults" upon the publishing house, and that I could not afford to lend our columns to one who had shown

so much hostility to the establishment. (Signed) J. B. McFERRIN, Book Agent.

1. Mark you, he admits there was an advertisement sent by me to the "business manager." The advertisement he is circulating is directed to "Rev. J. B. McFerrin, by agent," and could be the one he is describing before the Book Committee? 2. The advertisement he is circulating came to him with a note from me. He says: "Dr. Lafferty (in that note) made no allusion to the Christian Advocate, or any other of the publications of the House. He merely requests that the paper be inserted in something."

3. He says, in the document he is circulating, that the October paper refused to take up a "complaint" in my favor. He admits that "an advertisement" was received, and that "Mr. Palmer, the business manager, submitted the advertisement to me." It is an awkward shift. In both the complexion and suggestion of an afterthought. Is it not strange he did not put in that "complaint" plea before the Book Committee? It is hard to believe there was such ignorance of the House of the technical terms of publishers as to make a two-months' "ad" for a "complaint" notice. And so the Doctor contradicts himself all along. He admits he never had a letter from him that would cut up by the roots another "fact." The readers of the Richmond Christian Advocate know that other "facts" are the logs of Memphis, "blame" in both feet, and the Virginia Conference endorse and eulogize (see Minutes of last session) a journal so perverse and hostile to any interest of the church as Dr. McFerrin charges on the Richmond Christian Advocate. He presently does not want any editorial of the paper in press.

Here I rest my defense. I do not claim equal zeal for the House with the agent. A professional gentleman, of a half century's experience, such devotion, who like Mr. McFerrin, never drew a salary, but "died with his dearer pay in his hand." The man whose pall is under the ad-dresser ought to carry the cover. The factor current and shipping list has been revised after a temporary suspension during the summer months, the eighty-seven number appearing on the 20th instant. It makes a specialty of the tonnage in port, and vessels up and sailed for this port, besides giving a correct report of the cotton, money and general markets. The Price Current and Shipping List is indispensable to the interior merchant and shipper who wishes to keep thoroughly posted in the commerce and shipping of the country generally. It is published by a practical printer and business man, E. F. Baldwin, Galveston.

Probably the fastest train in America is the Montreal Express on the Canada Atlantic Railway, which leaves Colton Station at 5:35 and reaches Ottawa, a distance of 78.4 miles, in just two hours and a half. Never interrupt any conversation with a hacking cough; it creates a bad impression. Better invest a quarter of a dollar in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and cure it.

Will Encourage Immigration. The mineral counties of Alabama are urged to send a strong delegation to the next legislature to favor immigration. This is recommended as the surest method of attaining something in that direction.

The Bryant and Stratton Business College. This old and successful institution fits young men for real life by qualifying them for business and telegraph operators. For circulars address W. M. CARRETER, PRES.

All in Taste. Throughout the Empire of Morocco there are villages where the old members of the adult population follow professionally the pursuit of fattening young turkeys for the markets of Barbary. The Moors, like the Turks, give a decided preference to "moonface" wares over lean ones, and are more solicitous as to the number of pounds which their birds of fattening bring for the market than the number of chickens they possess. The fattening process begins when the girl is at 12 years old. Stiff maize porridge, kneaded up with grease, is daily fed to her in the form of boluses. If she declines to take them, they are crammed down her throat.

"This Washer is very simple in construction, yet it is the best we have ever known. We speak of it with confidence when we say this. It is only the woman's friend, for with it the hard work of washing-day almost disappears. Every housekeeper knows that ordinary modes of washing are apt to wear the clothing. With the Robbins Washer there is absolutely no wear at all, even to the most delicate lace fabric. We have known of its Washer for several years, but we had no idea that it was such a prize worth her in the form of boluses. If she declines to take them, they are crammed down her throat.

A cruel attempt was made recently at Niagara to send a horse over the American Falls. The animal was old and decrepit, and his tormentors had little difficulty in pushing him into the rapids. Strange to say, although he was floated down to within a short distance of the abyss, he managed, by a series of desperate plunges, to gain the shore, breaking one of his legs however, in his struggle for life.

DR. G. P. HALL, Oculist and Aurist. OFFICE—TREMONT HOTEL, Galveston, Texas. "Why, South, with a dreadful state of intoxication you are in." "This a dreadful state 'intoxication'! Just oughter see me 'tho'ner night. This's only a Ter'tory."

A New Find. The finding of a great belt of phosphates in North Carolina is announced in a communication to Bradstreet's. The deposit has been traced a distance of nine miles, and an observer believes they extend a distance of 30 to 40 miles on each side of the northeast branch of the Cape Fear river.

Fast Sailings. The steamship Alaska, of the Gulf Line, has just been in her own record, and made the fastest western passage across the Atlantic. Her actual running time from Queenston to Sandy Hook was 6 days 21 hours and 49 minutes. Her quickest eastward run was made in 6 days 18 hours and 37 minutes. This swift steamship has ever accomplished on her recent trips, when she scored, by her patent log, 4.3 miles. The Oregon, the Gulf's new steamship, which is expected on this side of the water in a few weeks, was built to beat the Alaska, and it is confidently expected that she will do it.

The New Stamps. No foundation in truth appears for the recently current report that the American Bank Note Company could not manufacture the new 2-cent postage stamps rapidly enough to meet the requisitions of the Postoffice Department. On the contrary, the company claims that it has responded to every demand on the very day it was made. Postage stamps are being manufactured at the rate of 10,000,000, 20,000,000 and even 30,000,000 stamps each, the total number of 4-cent stamps being called for, and which has been made for 10,000,000; and at the same time more than 20,000,000 stamps of other denominations were issued.

A New Life Preserver. There is now on exhibition at the American Exposition in Boston a patent life-saving mattress, which is said to be as perfect a thing in its way as any ever devised. On the 10th of this month one of these mattresses was thrown into the whirlpool at Narragansett, at the point where the late Capt. Webb met his death. A large number of people were present. The mattress remained in the whirlpool just one hour, in plain sight. It was not sucked down, turned over or caught in the whole hour. Suddenly it shot out of the whirlpool, and commenced rapidly to report good news. When it was found it was found to be intact, save a slight discoloration of the ticking.

For Choral Societies. Noel. 2d. Sacred Christmas Oratorio. (Cantata for Soprano, Contralto, Tenor, and Bass.) By G. F. BAKER. The Prophet's Song. Cantata for Soprano, Contralto, Tenor, and Bass. By G. F. BAKER. The Shepherd's Song. Cantata for Soprano, Contralto, Tenor, and Bass. By G. F. BAKER. The Child's Song. Cantata for Soprano, Contralto, Tenor, and Bass. By G. F. BAKER. The Shepherd's Song. Cantata for Soprano, Contralto, Tenor, and Bass. By G. F. BAKER. The Child's Song. Cantata for Soprano, Contralto, Tenor, and Bass. By G. F. BAKER.

Preston's Pectoral Syrup. This medicine is justly appreciated by all who have had an opportunity of using it. It is a cough, cold, and croup remedy, and is highly recommended. A single trial will satisfy the most skeptical. Price, 25 cents.

PRESTON'S COU-LIVER OIL AND PROSPER LIFE. 50 Per Cent. Pure Cod-Liver Oil. This Cod-Liver Oil is made from the fresh fish and guaranteed. Combined with freshly prepared Phos. Line to the most perfect and highly recommended for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and general debility. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists.

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A Word by Season. To the Advocate. An old reader of the ADVOCATE said to me a short time ago: "You have four or five papers to make, do you not? One for foreign, and one for domestic missions; one for the bishops and one for conference chairman." Well, here is ten dollars; two and a half for each paper. That is, if you will be so good as to send them to the congregation. I wish just here to call the attention of the pastors of the churches to the salutary influence of the Advocate on its readers, and to the who read religious periodicals in building churches and parsonages, pay the preacher, support his labors, help the poor, and give to advance all other objects of the good of the church. But men who read no church literature, with a few exceptions, if they give or pay at all, may be justly ranked in the "two-bit" or "four-bit" class, and who else gives anything to the church? It is the duty of the pastor to see that the Advocate is sent to every member of the church, and that the good element of society is doing to make the best use of it. The Advocate is a great preacher and useful teacher on moral and religious topics. It is a great help in planting good seed that will yield a harvest of soul to himself as well as to others.—A. A. GRAVES, Editor, Sept. 17, 1883.

Our Difficulties. (By Rev. E. S. Ott, of Nashville, Tenn.) The one great cause of church troubles is in having many unworthy members. Some ministers have more aptness in gathering members than others. After a year or two the roll is called, the result is, many have to be dropped. In this regard, the church is in a sad state. I think, also, another great trouble is in not being able to get our members to read our church paper. How few subscribe for any paper at all. They even do not read back of the discipline. How long is this to continue, how can we expect anything but delinquency? The question is, where is the remedy? It lies in the next generation, and is one of the great questions for the Sunday schools—the children must be instructed. This has been the trouble for fifty years, and how much longer I do not know. Our papers are well edited, but much of their work is lost just in this way. Then when the members do not read, they report good work, let them say what is the difference between members who take the Advocate and those who do not? They can answer this question if they will. At this time the greatest obstacle to the church is in having many unworthy members, and in not being able to get our members to read our church paper. Nobly can climb over him.

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Jewish Leap Year. This is Jewish leap year, and is remarkable for containing 13 months and 355 days. The lateness of the Jewish calendar this fall is attributed to the peculiar and exceptional character of the year, for ordinarily the New Year celebration occurs prior to the middle of September, while this year—5643

according to the ancient reckoning—the holiday does not occur until the 1st day of October, not less than 15 days subsequent to the date of its usual happening, and what is still more remarkable, 28 days later in the Jewish calendar than last year's occurrence of the same festival, for that year contained but 355 days.

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Texas Christian Advocate.

"Does it pay," asks a correspondent, "for a minister to take a three-months' vacation?"

What was in it? "My case is just here," said a citizen to a lawyer.

"I am gaining," writes a lady who is using the Compound Orange Treatment.

Some of the merchants of Philadelphia develop an amount of business enterprise that does much to repair that city of the charge of being behind the age.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

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"I think the goose has the advantage of you," said the landlady to an expert boarder, who was carving.

The Mechanism of Man. Man is nothing more than a fine piece of mechanism and as such he must expect to get out of order occasionally.

It was on the piazza of the Grand Union, Saratoga, "How beautifully that woman sings," said one woman to another, who was in gorgeous attire and blazing with diamonds.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands an Ecodia medicine, a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Acute and Chronic, all forms of Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, and all other Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Asthma and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested the wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his fellow-sufferers.

Modern Song of the Shirt: "Rip, rip, rip, hand gusset and seam, Rip, rip, rip, collar and cuff, sewing machine." Philadelphia News.

Beauty that transitory flower, can only be held by using Doan's medicine, which cures the disease of the kidneys.

Dr. A. C. Fernald, Boston, Mass., says: "I have used it in cases of impaired nerve function, with beneficial results, especially in cases where the system is affected by the toxic action of tobacco."

It has been thought for a long time that photographs could not be taken successfully by artificial light.

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The craze on electrical study is beginning to bear fruit: "Are you the conductor?" asked a lad on an excursion train.

Purify the blood and regulate the bowels, if you would have health. There is no remedy equal to the PINKETTS for this purpose.

Law Professor—What constitutes burglary? Student—There must be a breaking. Professor—Then if a man enters your door and takes five dollars from your vest-pocket in the hall, would that be burglary? Student—Yes, sir, because that would break me.

The increasing popularity of HOME SANATIVE CORDIAL is strong evidence in favor of its medicinal virtues and those who are suffering from malarial effects are earnestly requested to try them.

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WEATHERFORD DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Weatherford met at Wade's chapel, Oct 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

TEXAS DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Yorktown, at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

MONTAIGNE DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Montaigne met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

WACO DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Waco met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

BELLE PLAINS DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Albany met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Waxahachie met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Georgetown met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

PORT WORTH DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Port Worth met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

EASTLAND DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Eastland met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. San Antonio met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

STEPHENVILLE DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Stephenville met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

FALES DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Fales met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Beaumont met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

ADIN DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Adin met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Huntsville met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

SAN MARCOS DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. San Marcos met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

FALESTINE DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Falestine met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Jefferson met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST--FOURTH ROUND. Sulphur Springs met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

SAN SABA DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. San Saba met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

SHERMAN DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Sherman met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

TERRELL DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Terrell met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

BROWNWOOD DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Brownwood met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

GALVESTON DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Galveston met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

DALLAS DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Dallas met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

MARSHALL DISTRICT--FOURTH ROUND. Marshall met at... October 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1883.

HOME

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Houston and Texas Central Railway

The only line running through the Central and West portions of the State of Texas. Passenger Express Trains run daily from Houston to Galveston and Houston to Austin.

THE SHORTEST LINE THROUGH TEXAS AND KANSAS CITY. Houston and Texas Central Railway.

Through Texas from or to any point in the Great Basin or Continent of Europe via the Houston and Texas Central Railway.

Special inducements to emigrants and people desiring to settle in the State.

For information as to the rates of passage and freight, routes, etc., apply in person or by letter to E. D. TRACY, General Agent.

WORTH SENDING FOR. Dr. H. Schenck's Great Kidney and Bladder Cure.

COLLINS' AXES! Ullman, Lewis & Co., of Galveston, will have large stocks of the GENUINE COLLINS' AXES.

THE BIBLE! You can make from \$5 to \$10 per day by circulating the Bible.

CONSUMPTION. All diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest including the Eye, Ear and Heart.

DETROIT THROAT & LUNG INSTITUTE, 253 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. A powerful medicine for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

THE BEST THING EVER MADE! A powerful medicine for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

THE PERFECT NUMBER. A powerful medicine for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

A GOOD BOOK IS A MISSIONARY! There is no estimating its influence for good.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS. A powerful medicine for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE. Best in the World! 917 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

PENSIONS for any disability, also for Widows, Children, Parents, etc.

DR. J. C. SIMMONS' GREAT KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

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Are certainly the best. Also, organs of all kinds, cheap, for cash, on payments, or rental. Also, organs of all kinds, cheap, for cash, on payments, or rental.

Stained Glass. Ecclesiastical and Domestic. French Silvering & Ornamental

Texas Christian Advocate. Secular Department.

Any party wishing to buy a Piano or Organ will do well before purchasing elsewhere, to write to Thos. Goggin & Bro., Galveston, Texas, for prices. They sell cheap for cash or on monthly payments. They are State Agents for Emerson and Steinway Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin Organs.

Bradshaw announces his purpose again to claim his seat.

The arctic expedition of Prof. Nordenskiöld reached Gottenburg Sept. 27. Snow fell at St. Paul, Minn., and at Cheboygan, Mich., the 28th.

The attendance at the State fair at Chicago, Sept. 28th, was estimated at 25,000.

Gen. Castellar, the new Captain-General of Cuba, reached Havana, Sept. 28th.

There were 180 business failures reported in New York for the week ending Sept. 28th.

The public lands sold in Dakota this year aggregate twenty-seven times the acreage of Rhode Island.

Anti-Jewish outrages in West Hungary are reported. Several houses occupied by Jews have been burned.

The official report of the late earthquake in Ichna states that 1,990 persons were killed and 384 injured.

The Irish Nationalists of New York have subscribed \$10,000 to a fund for the defense of O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey.

It is said that C. G. Franklyn, of the Cunard steamship line, has paid \$1,500,000 for a ranch in Greer county, Texas.

At Hermosillo, on the Pacific-Mexican coast, the yellow fever is prevailing. There are cases in three-fourths of the houses.

The recent earthquake at Java caused the sea at Colombo, Ceylon, to recede fifteen feet. It rose and fell violently for half an hour, and then became quiet.

It is said that of the 31 marriages between titled Germans and American girls, all but one have resulted in divorce, abandonment, divorce, or some other disaster.

French newspapers are much offended with King Alfonso, of Spain, since he accepted the colonelcy of the Uhlans at Strasburg. They are convinced that he is henceforth an ally of Germany.

There is more trouble in Afghanistan. The report reached Simla, India, Sept. 29, that the Ghilzais had an engagement with 8,000 Afghan troops and routed them. The Emir has sent reinforcements from Kabul.

Thirty young Sioux Indians, from the Standing Rock Agency, reached Chicago Sept. 30, and were taken to the Fee Hanville Catholic Training School where they will be taught the manual arts. Among them is a son of Sitting Bull.

The boiler of the propeller Colorado exploded about six miles from Buffalo the night of the 29th. The boiler earned a somersault and landed fully fifty feet in the stern of the boat. Two were killed and a number were wounded. The vessel is a total wreck.

A party of seven Indians, including Running Antelope and a son of Spotted Tail, reached Chicago the 30th, in charge of Indian Agent Noel, on their way to Washington. They want the government to give them farms and agricultural implements. They refuse to sleep in a hotel, and were camped in Lincoln park.

Mr. Joseph Medell, of the Chicago Tribune, tells the senate committee that the money spent by the wage-earning class for whisky and tobacco is the chief cause of their trouble and discontent. He claims that they squander for these luxuries \$600,000,000 per annum. This in ten years would build a comfortable home for every family in the land.

The National Cotton Planter's Association will hold its annual convention November 21st, in Vicksburg. The governors of cotton manufacturing States, as well as governors of cotton growing States, are requested to appoint two delegates from each county of their respective States. All cotton exchanges are invited. Plans looking to the success of the cotton centennial exposition, to be held in New Orleans next year, will be discussed.

An explosion at the California Powder Works, near San Francisco, September 30, mangled horribly 40 out of 112 Chinese who were on the working force.

The steamer Newbern reached San Francisco Sept. 29 from Guaymas, Mexico, with five yellow fever cases on board. The vessel is in quarantine. Since the arrival of the steamer the second officer died.

Another case of yellow fever was reported at Pensacola about the 27th of September, and some people stamped. The large majority of the people deny that it is yellow fever and remain in their homes.

Harry Donnelly, a bar-keeper, and a man named Deen were brought to Kansas City from Coolidge, where the recent attempt to rob the train occurred. The evidence against them is strong.

The funeral of Col. George Knapp, of the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 30, was said to be the largest ever seen in that city. Rev. Drs. Fulton and Schnyder, Episcopal ministers, officiated.

Augusta, Sept. 25.—Score another victory for local option. Prohibition was carried last Tuesday by two majorities in precinct No. 2, Houston county. Away with whisky, medicated bitters at men who made their brag that they would buy enough votes to defeat prohibition. Hurrah for Augusta and prohibition.—W. W. Davis.

Drummers.—There are said to be about 60,000 drummers in this country, including men who run around selling on commission. Some of them get \$10,000 a year and expenses; quite a number get from \$3500 to \$5000 a year, and the average salary is about \$1500 and expenses, which average \$6 a day.

Official Average.—John M. Clark, for thirty years sheriff of Boston, says that too many arrests are made. The public has no conception of the amount of money that is spent through the failure of grand juries to indict in about a third of the cases presented—of the number of persons imprisoned on mere suspicion.

Oil on Stormy Waters.—The N. O. Times-Democrat says: The cod fishermen of the Banks will hereafter endeavor to go to sea provided with a liberal allowance of oil with which to calm troubled waters. There is no doubt about its efficacy. The plan was tried by many vessels of the Gloucester fleet during the recent heavy gales, and probably saved many of them from being badly damaged, if not entirely wrecked by the terrible seas. The effect is almost magical, as the oil dripping into the water prevents the sea from breaking, and the vessel is enabled to ride safely on the waves.

Effects of the Cyclone.—Captain Davis, from San Domingo, who reached New York Sept. 28, says that at least 1900 sailors must have perished within a distance of 80 miles south of Santo Domingo City. It will take years of labor and an immense amount of money to repair the damage caused by the storm. Great destitution among the poorer classes must surely follow, as nearly all the plantain trees in fruit, on which they depend in a great measure for food, are blown down. On half of the villages along the coast are destroyed. Among the buildings destroyed at Anaco were the factory of Capt. Harly, of Boston, who sustains losses to the amount of at least \$30,000.

Schools North and South.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Ocean Grove, N. J., furnishes some figures to support his assertion that there is a much better condition of Southern colleges and private schools than is generally supposed. He makes the following brief comparisons between a few Northern and Southern cities:

Table with 3 columns: Cities, Population, Private Schools. Rows include Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Detroit, Louisville, Providence, Richmond, Cambridge, Nashville, Milwaukee, Charleston.

It is expected that when the cars which cross Brooklyn Bridge begin to run regularly and all obstacles are overcome there will be a daily traffic of 50,000. At present the cars are greatly overcrowded and will continue to be so until better accommodations have been provided.

Southern Development.—The spirit of developing every possible resource of the South comes out again in the investigations which sugar culture is daily receiving. By improved machinery, cane is now made to yield rarely, if not fully, every drop of juice. The sorgum is receiving the attention of a sugar-producing product; watermelons were tried with considerable success, and now the prickly pear, much sweeter than the watermelon, is found to be very rich in saccharine matter.

The nihilists of Russia have issued a circular demanding that the government should stop the cruel treatment of prisoners, especially of women, and enjoying caution upon nihilists in view of recent arrests.

On the 1st Dr. Janway, who is attending Gen. Hancock, announced his patient better. He says: "I know of no kinder, gentler, and more successful medicine than the one I wish the wound to close, but I heal from the bottom."

The removal of the remains of one hundred and seven North Carolina Confederate soldiers from the Arlington cemetery to Raleigh, N. C., has been undertaken by the Woman's Memorial Association of North Carolina. The work was to begin Oct. 1.

Advices from Madrid of October 2d state that an immense crowd welcomed Alfonso on his return. The insults offered him in Paris have aroused the national pride, and no doubt have added to his popularity among his people. Alfonso expresses his high appreciation of the courtesy shown him by President Grevy, but says that "Spain would long remember that behind the king was the nation the populace of Paris were hissing."

The Chinese Question.—Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court, San Francisco, sitting in banc with Judge Sawyer, rendered a final decision September 24 in respect to the rights claimed by Chinese born in Hong Kong to land in the United States. He ruled that the fact of a Chinaman being born in Hong Kong does not constitute him a British subject. He enlarged on the fact that Congress never intended to disregard the requirements of a treaty with a foreign government. An act of Congress, he said, must be construed according to its plain intent, and must be so enforced by the courts. In respect to the Restriction act no consideration was deemed necessary to the position of other governments regarding the Chinese within their borders. Its object was to exclude Chinese laborers from coming from any part of the world. It was known that Hong Kong would pour Chinese laborers into our country every year unless covered by the Restriction act. The first section of the act declares that from and after ninety days of its passage until the expiration of ten years the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, without any limitation as to the coun-

tries from which they might come, is suspended. During such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come, or having come, to remain in the United States. The twelfth section declares that any Chinese person found unlawfully within the United States shall be removed therefrom by direction of the President to the country from whence he came—not necessary to China, but to the country he came from. Judge Field concluded that all the provisions of the Restriction act were consistent with each other, and that the full purpose of the law, to exclude Chinese laborers from the United States, would be defeated by any other construction.

Important.—When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage express and carriage hire, and stop at GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. 450 elegant rooms, fitted up at cost of one million dollars. Reduced to \$1 and upward per day. Elevators, Billiard, Billiard, Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can give better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

MARRIED.—HARRELL—WRIGHT.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Rusk county, Texas, Sept. 23d, 1883, by Rev. Geo. A. LeClere, Jas. A. Harrell and Miss Mollie E. Wright.

HUNT—MILLER.—Sept. 16th, 1883, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. A. Wyatt, Mr. John Hunt to Miss Annie Miller, both of Lamar county, Texas.

BAUGIN—WILLIAMS.—Sept. 19th, 1883, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. A. Wyatt, Mr. William A. Baugin to Miss Ellen Williams, both of Fannin county, Texas.

HEGON—BAUGH.—Sept. 20th, 1883, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. A. Wyatt, Mr. John P. Hegon to Miss Anna L. Baugin, both of Lamar county, Texas.

YORK—WEATHERY.—On the 23d of Sept., at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. M. N. Weatherly, of Brown county, Texas, by Rev. Daniel Morgan, Mr. S. York, of Big Valley, Lampasas county, Texas, and Miss Kate Weatherly.

JOHNSON—WILLIAMS.—At the residence of the bride's father, near Oenaville, by Rev. J. D. Crockett, Mr. J. B. Johnson to Miss Clara Williams, Sept. 11th, 1883.

PAINE—REDDEN.—Sept. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. Redden, by the Rev. W. R. D. Stocker, Dr. C. F. Paine, of Comanche, to Miss S. C. Redden, of DeLeon Comanche county, Texas.

HITTELY—BROWN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James near Sparta, Bell county, Texas, by the Rev. W. L. Harris, Mr. C. D. Whitley, of Bell county, Texas, to Miss F. E. Simpson.

BIRDSELL—MILVE.—Sept. 26, 1883, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. A. Wyatt, Mr. Birdsell to Miss Mattie Milve—all of Fannin county, Texas.

SMON—SELF.—At the residence of Mr. M. Self, of Stamps Springs, Clay county, by Rev. L. N. Crutcher, Mr. C. S. Simon and Miss M. M. Self, Sept. 11th, 1883.

BELLE—HARRIS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Sept. 29, 1883, by Rev. P. O. Tunnell, Dr. B. F. Bell and Miss Georgia A. Berbee, all of Smith county, Texas.

GALBRETH—WEAVER.—At the residence of the bride's father, Sept. 23, 1883, by Rev. J. A. Wyatt, Mr. E. A. Galbreth and Miss S. A. Weaver, all of Smith county, Texas.

SUGART—RICH.—On Sept. 5, 1883, at the residence of the bride's father, in Travis county, Texas, by Rev. John T. Graham, Mr. J. O. B. Sigaart and Miss Lucy Rich.

LARSON—WATSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Sept. 29, 1883, by Rev. T. P. Smith, Mr. J. D. Larson and Miss Mattie Watson, of LeFlore county, Texas.

BALLOVE—MILLICAN.—At the church in Brazoria, at 11:30 a. m., Sept. 27, 1883, by Rev. J. A. Murray, Mr. John A. Ballove and Miss Lillian Millican.

Unmarried Letters.—September 27.—J. T. Stanley, subs. A. Little, subs. C. Rowland, subs. F. M. Sherwood, subs. J. D. Crockett, subs. W. I. Griffith, subs. J. A. Duncan, ch. W. H. Stephenson, subs. Samuel Morris, subs. (Julius), J. L. Angler, subs. J. F. Archer, subs. J. S. Smith, subs. R. A. Durham, subs. G. B. Kilgough, ad. changed. B. A. Thomason, subs. Geo. H. Phair, subs. W. T. Thornberry, subs. A. R. Rouser, subs. Jessant L. Smith, subs. R. W. W. Lively, subs. S. D. Wadhill, subs. Sam'l C. Vaughan, subs. J. B. McPherson, subs. Samuel Weaver, subs. M. H. Porter, subs. W. G. Nelson, subs. T. F. Dimmitt, subs. I. Kingsbury, subs. S. E. R. Barcus, subs. Geo. H. Phair, subs. F. L. Allen, subs. F. S. Jackson, subs. W. J. Phillips, subs. J. S. Tunnell, subs. W. R. McDow, subs. S. C. McCarver, subs. W. H. LeFevre, subs.

Sept. 26.—Alex. F. Cox, subs. A. C. Biggs, subs. C. H. Smith, subs. J. B. McPherson, subs. J. R. Carter, blanks sent. W. A. Shook, subs. C. R. Shepard, subs. James Laf. Leslie, subs. blanks sent. J. A. W. Murray, subs. J. S. Davis, subs. J. T. Hall, subs. E. G. Hocutt, subs. C. R. Shepard, subs. J. A. Duncan, subs.

Yearning for Home.—The German colony planted in Asuncion, Paraguay, about a year ago has proved a failure. The colonists are disappointed and disgusted, and long to return to the fatherland. The colony is broken up, and most of the colonists are in a destitute condition. The project was started by two Jew-baiters, Foster and Quistorp, who are denounced as swindlers by their victims.

A Drink Map of Oxford, England, has just been issued, from which it appears that the inhabitants of that classic town must drink fully as much as the brood up, and most of the colonists are in a destitute condition. The project was started by two Jew-baiters, Foster and Quistorp, who are denounced as swindlers by their victims.

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A Valuable Child Tonic. Read this Testimony. ANNA, ABBY, MAY 18, 1881. Messrs. R. A. Robinson & Co.

Gentlemen—Some time ago I sent an order for a Fever and Ague remedy to Van Buren, Ark. Not having in stock the article ordered, the Druggist sent me Hughes' Tonic, and told me in reply that he would guarantee it to cure the Chills. As I had a little boy who was suffering with Chills for a long time, and I had tried two Doctors and they couldn't break the Chills for more than a week at a time, I tried one bottle of Hughes' Tonic on him. He had only two chills after he began to take it, and he didn't use more than half of the bottle before it cured him, and he is now sound and well. Since that time I have been selling Hughes' Tonic, and can safely recommend it to all. Please send me one dozen bottles and oblige, Yours truly, J. M. SPENCER.

Prepared by R. A. Robinson & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Louisville, Ky. For sale by Thompson & Ohmsted and J. J. Schott & Co., Galveston, and by Druggists generally. Retail at \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5.

LARGE SURPLUS.—It is said at Washington that the surplus revenue for the fiscal year will probably justify the department in issuing \$15 for \$45,000,000 more of the 3 per cent. The calls will average a little over \$6,000,000 a month through the winter and spring. It is also said that the treasury will pay out about \$15,000,000 in the department of the interior during the remainder of the fiscal year.

BISHOP PIERCE'S LETTERS.—We are glad to hear that the letters of Bishop Pierce, on Revival needed are selling well in Texas. These eight letters of the senior Bishop of our church, published in tract form, contain the ripe judgment of one of the most evangelical men of this age on the need of a revival of religion. The tract is written in plain, simple, and convincing language. It will be sent postpaid to any address for 5 cents single copy; 50 cents per dozen, or \$2.50 per hundred, by J. W. Burke & Co., or Rev. W. H. Potter, Macon, Ga.

Telephonic.—Telephonic communication between Jacksonville, Florida, and Charleston, South Carolina, a distance of 278 miles, and between Jacksonville and Savannah, Georgia, 173 miles, has been established. It is said that at first it was difficult to hear the operator at Charleston, but finally the words came as distinctly as though spoken through an air tube. The telegraph office at Savannah is clear and distinct.

Malarial poison is often one of the stems by which the system is broken down. At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Elmer Morgan, Mr. S. York, of Big Valley, Lampasas county, Texas, and Miss Kate Weatherly.

An eminent physician, Dr. Taylor, of St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I have used Schenck's Sassafras Pills in an obstinate case of dyspepsia. The Tablets benefit my patients." Sold by E. L. Caseton & Co., Galveston. Price 25 and 50 cents.

"It not deplete the system, but imparts the vigor," so writes a physician of Acker's Blood Purifier. For Rheumatism, Scrofula, Biliousness, etc. Sold by E. L. Caseton & Co., Galveston.

"Nerve" said the young man in the blood leads to the formation of tubercles, and the first time he went to a barber's to get shaved.

Exchange and Coin. Bank Commercial. Bank Sterling six days... 4 1/2 New York sight... 4 1/2 New Orleans sight... 4 1/2

Quotations for Spots-Galveston. This Year's Last Last Low Ordinary... 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2

Live Stock Quotations-Galveston. Receipts. Cows... 100 Steep... 100 Hogs... 100

Quotations—Grass-fed cattle, 1 lb, choice, grass-fed, 21c; grass-fed, 20c; two-year olds, per head, \$14 00; 1800 lbs; yearlings, per head, \$12 00; 1600 lbs; calves, per head, \$10 00; 1400 lbs; calves, per head, \$8 00; 1200 lbs; calves, per head, \$6 00; 1000 lbs; calves, per head, \$4 00.

Cotton Freights. STEAM—Cotton to Liverpool direct, 2 1/2; via New York, 11-32; to Bremen, 13-22; to Havre, 13-22; to New York, 50c per 100 pounds.

PREPARED BY R. A. ROBINSON & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE MAJORITY OF THE ILLS OF THE HUMAN BODY arise from a derangement of the Liver, affecting both stomach and bowels. In order to effect a cure, it is necessary to remove the cause. Irregular and Sluggish action of the Bowels, Headache, Sickiness at the Stomach, Pain in the Back and Loins, etc., indicate that the Liver is at fault, and that nature requires assistance to enable this organ to throw off impurities.

Stimulate the Liver, and it is especially compensated for this purpose. They are mild in their action and effective as a cure; are pleasant to the taste and taken easily by both children and adults. Taken according to directions, they are a safe and pleasant cure for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Constipation, Disordered Kidneys, etc., etc. A Blood Purifier they are superior to any other medicine; cleansing the system thoroughly, and imparting new life and energy to the invalid. It is a Blood Purifier, and not an intoxicating beverage.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR PRICELY ASH BITTERS, and take no other. PRICE, \$1.00 per Bottle. FRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.

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DR. J. H. SCHENCK, AND HIS CLAIM THAT Consumption CAN BE CURED BY HIS PULMONIC SYRUP, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

Of interest to all who have Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, or are in any other way threatened with Consumption.

The proprietor of these medicines conscientiously offers them to the public as the only safe, reliable and certain remedies for Pulmonary Consumption. He recommends them, with equal confidence, as almost a specific for those morbid conditions of the body which, if neglected, are apt to terminate in dangerous or fatal diseases of the lungs. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are generally regarded as forerunners of Consumption, and when these diseases manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

In order to understand how these medicines effect a cure, which are ascribed to their efficacy, it is necessary to have some acquaintance with the peculiarities of the disease. Pulmonary Consumption (Pneumonia Pulmonalis) is characterized by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, and purulent expectoration. The disease has always been the greatest scourge of the human race, and it has destroyed more lives than famine, sword, and pestilence. An English writer, some years ago, computed that out of a population of 1,000,000 in the Isle of Great Britain, 35,000 annually die of Consumption. The same fatality attends the disease in this country. One principal cause of the great mortality which attends Pulmonary Consumption is the false theory that it is incurable. This mistaken notion has led to the neglect of the disease in its early stages, and the result is that when the disease becomes manifest, and when they are hopeless of a cure, they resign themselves to what they suppose to be their inevitable fate, and die without making any effort to prolong their lives. Our doctors are too timid, they shrink from the use of the powerful remedies which the disease demands, and they are content with the mere palliation of the disease, and the result is that the patient dies of the disease.

Pulmonary Consumption is, in most cases, complicated with disorders of the liver and stomach. Before the attack of Consumption, the patient has usually experienced some change in the condition of the blood, which has become degraded in quality, and endowed with a lower degree of vitality. This change is caused by the imperfect action of the liver, for one of the offices of that organ is to strain and purify the blood. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver more promptly and effectually than any other medicine. Hence they are often prescribed by men in the first stages of Consumption, and in many of the cases when the liver is diseased, and the patient is unable to take any other medicine. Hence they are often prescribed by men in the first stages of Consumption, and in many of the cases when the liver is diseased, and the patient is unable to take any other medicine.

It is not to be expected that the patient will be cured of Consumption by the use of these pills alone. The patient must also be careful to take a course of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, in addition to the other remedies.

The consumption of Bronchial Consumption is indicated by an cough and expectoration of viscid and purulent, or a whitish frothy matter. At first the symptoms resemble those of an ordinary cold or catarrh, the expectoration being tough, thick and opaque, but not yellow, containing some greenish mucus, which sink in water. As the disease advances the cough increases, and the sputum becomes more and more viscid, resembling pus or matter, and often slightly streaked with blood. At first the pulse becomes slightly accelerated, and towards evening; and the heat of the surface of the body varies in the course of the day, being sometimes above and sometimes below the natural standard. Facial sweats occur in the head and breast at night. The patient is generally considerably increased, the appetite is highly excited, and the sleep is restless and interrupted. A sense of soreness in the chest, with an occasional transient stitch in the side, occurs in the majority of instances, but there is very rarely any fixed pain in the chest. The cough is usually severe, but entirely on the left side of the chest in the morning, at which time the patient is usually sitting up in bed, and is attended with a feeling of tightness in the breast.

If the disease continues unchecked in its course the expectoration becomes purulent and extremely copious. The weight and emaciation increase rapidly; the difficulty of breathing becomes more and more distressing. The pulse is now generally very frequent, being seldom under 120 per minute. In the early part of the day the face is usually pale, but a deep flush of one or both cheeks commonly observed towards the evening. The tongue comes clear, and in many instances it assumes an alarming appearance, and is redder than in health. There are generally profuse and exhausting night sweats in this advanced stage of the disease, and the digestive organs are so affected that the patient is unable to take any food, and the patient is unable to take any food, and the patient is unable to take any food.

In many cases the Pulmonic Syrup alone will cure this form of Consumption, but when the bowels are constipated, the liver torpid, and a want of tone exists in the digestive organs, the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are necessary, the former to stimulate and invigorate the organs of digestion, and the latter to regulate the liver and bowels.

The complication of gastric and hepatic disease with Pulmonary or Bronchial Consumption is of frequent occurrence; and, as this complication produces certain phenomena in addition to the usual consumptive symptoms, some physicians have supposed that this is a distinct disease, which they call Dyspeptic Consumption. However, in some cases of this kind the lungs or bronchial tubes are only sympathetically affected, the primary disorder being confined to the stomach or liver. But the transition from this disease to real Consumption is sometimes very easy and rapid; and for this reason the premonitory symptoms about to be described should meet with prompt attention. All disorders of the stomach and liver produce more

or less of that debility and abnormal condition of the blood which we have noticed as the precursor of Consumption.

"Dyspeptic Consumption" usually begins to manifest itself by a general weakness of the system and the common phenomena of indigestion, frequently accompanied with constipation, and other symptoms of pulmonary disease. But very often in such circumstances, if the tone of the stomach can be restored and the system strengthened, the whole train of symptoms disappear, and the patient is restored to health. For such cases as these, our Sea Weed Tonic is particularly designed, as the reader may judge from the account of its medicinal properties given above.

When Dyspeptic Consumption originates in