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## PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.—NO. 1.

H. S. T.

EN ROUTE FOR TEXAS—1842.

In 1837-38 I was a student, studying for the Methodist ministry. I was then a reader of the *New York Christian Advocate*. The letters of Dr. Ruter, published in that periodical, induced me to choose Texas as the field for my ministerial labors. In March, 1840, I left college and started out as an itinerant, and was received on trial at the ensuing session of the Ohio Conference. Having traveled two full years, in 1842 I was received into full connection, ordained deacon, and, at my own solicitation, transferred to Texas. After Bishop Morris had handed me my transfer Rev. L. Fowler arrived at the session of conference, at Hamilton, Ohio, calling for volunteers for Texas. A number of brethren volunteered, and as they were mostly young men, Rev. Daniel Poe was appointed to take charge of the company and conduct them to the new Republic. Bro. Poe had been in Texas some business for his brother, who had been an officer in the Texas army, and had died at Matagorda. Bro. Poe, soon after the adjournment of conference, announced in the *Western Christian Advocate* that the missionaries for Texas would rendezvous at Cincinnati at a certain time and start for their distant field of labor. I was in Cincinnati waiting for the yellow fever to abate before starting. Learning that there had been frost in New Orleans, I took passage on a fine steamer, the first of the season that started for New Orleans, not waiting for my colleagues. From a boy I had taken care of myself, and I thought I could find my way to Texas without a pilot. Another reason why I went in advance was that I might not be in a crowd when I started into the interior of Texas to attend the conference, which was to meet at Bastrop, well knowing that one can obtain transportation much better than a crowd of ten or a dozen.

I had letters to persons in New Orleans, and the day I reached the city I dined with Rev. Wm. Curtis. Mr. Curtis has a daughter, Mrs. Nichols, now residing on Avenue C., in San Antonio. I also formed the acquaintance of Thomas K. Price, who gave me a letter to his brother, living in Galveston. During my stay in New Orleans I heard Dr. William Winans preach in the Poydras Street Church, and I had the pleasure of preaching in the same church, on a week night.

Then it was reported that Galveston was blockaded by a Mexican fleet, and I was advised not to attempt to reach the city. The brethren who came with Bro. Fowler and Poe a few days afterward were induced by the same report to enter Texas via Red river. I consulted the agent of the steamship company and learned that, notwithstanding the report of a blockade, the Neptune, an elegant, new steamer that was much faster than any Mexican vessel, would sail for Galveston, and I purchased a ticket. Capt. Rollins was commander. Her consort, the New York, was commanded by Capt. Wright. Though Commodore Morgan had, as early as 1835, sent one of his ships to Texas, it was not until he had built these new vessels that he obtained a monopoly of the New Orleans and Texas trade.

At daylight, Sunday morning, November 2d, we were in sight of the Texas coast, about the mouth of the Sabine river. It was a beautiful sight to me, seascas as I was—albeit, it is naked, sandy beach, with scarcely a tree or shrub visible. As we were still a little nervous about a blockade all eyes were turned and looking toward Galveston with a spy-glass, to see if there were ships of war lying off the harbor. To our great gratification, the coast was clear, and about 12 o'clock noon we made the harbor.

In the course of the afternoon I hunted up Bro. Price's house—Tonic Price, I believe he was called. The house was on the eastern portion of the island, and stood on pillars some eight or ten feet high. The sight of this made me a little nervous, as I was told the island was occasionally swept by storms, and the house was set up to be above high water. By invitation I preached that night in the parlor of Judge John B. Jones' house on Market street. Ryland Chapel had been completed, but was still in the hands of the builder. Dr. Summers was absent collecting money for this church, and the carpenter had locked it up, or rather had nailed up the doors. Bros. E. S. Wood, J. L. Briggs, J. W. Rice, and others, wishing to hear preaching, prized open the doors, and I preached the first sermon in Ryland Chapel on Wednesday night, November 23, 1842. I shall have occasion to mention some of these Galveston acquaintances in future numbers, if Providence permit. Before closing this article I wish to mention one of those whose acquaintance and friendship I then formed.

I met John C. Watrous, who was then an inmate of the family, and I believe a law-partner of Judge Jones. At the annexation of Texas Mr. Watrous was appointed Judge of the Federal Court, the duties of which were onerous, delicate and difficult. Many persons, during the Republic, had brought their slaves to Texas,

leaving unpaid debts in the older States. Now these parties were sued in the United States Court. The Judge decided against the persons thus sued. These parties were numerous and influential, and the Judge became unpopular. The Legislature of Texas passed a resolution requesting his removal or impeachment. So bitter was the feeling against him that the United States House of Representatives passed a resolution for his impeachment, and he was brought before the Senate for trial. There the prosecution failed to convict.

I formed a warm friendship for Judge Watrous. While I was stationed in Galveston he was a regular attendant, not only on the preaching, but at our prayer and class-meetings; and was for one year superintendent of the Ryland Chapel Sunday-school. I had many conversations with him during and after the pendency of his trials, or the troubles which led to the trial. He told me his conscience was clear; further, that he never took his seat in court that he did not lift up his heart to God for divine light and guidance. In one of the latest interviews I ever had with the Judge, he reminded me that in every important case in which he had been charged with malfeasance in office, the Supreme Court had affirmed the correctness of his decisions. As I make no pretensions to a knowledge of law, I can give no opinion of Judge Watrous' legal abilities; but I ever found him a genial, pleasant companion, and regarded him as a Christian gentleman.

My memorandum of that period states that Galveston then had a population of about three thousand souls. During the preceding month a severe storm had visited the place, and the dismantled hulks of shipwrecked vessels were lying high and dry on the island. Probably no such severe gale has swept over the city since that time.

## A TEXAN ABROAD.

REV. H. M. WELLS.

What a big mercy is a vacation! What a luxury to a tired preacher! Thanks to and blessings upon the head of the inventor. Now and then they come my way. Years have passed since the last, and the angels may not know when another respite would have come but for the good providence of being the pastor of Weatherford station, Northwest Texas Conference. Perhaps a charge never more willingly and cheerfully conferred a privilege. It is not every crowd into which you may cast your lot that has the good sense to know when a preacher has done his whole duty, and the good conscience to provide a rest and shade for his weary mind and tired frame. There is an awfully exacting side to Methodist nature. It is sometimes mighty hard to please in the quality and quantity of service. But how it tends to put one in a good humor with human beings when he strikes a clever crowd like the Weatherford Methodists. It is an oasis in the itinerant desert. Waco is built much on the same pattern. For a vacation and a thousand other favors they are remembered. Our present flock will win a place in that special catalogue. It is so refreshing to find an appreciative majority, and come upon a spot in the earth where the croakers are so outnumbered and out-abused that they have been obliged to subsist. Well, all I mean by this rather long paragraph is: to be a faithful witness for a faithful people. "The motion before the house" now is to make this vacation matter a little more certain and universal. Plenty of deserving preachers in Texas. About the best investment "for time and eternity" a people can make in this line is to vote and provide for a frequent vacation to the pastor who spends his toil and sweat in the cultivation of the Master's vineyard. If the preacher's life is of any value it will thus be prolonged and made, while going, more effective. The good wife and children who have served faithfully in their places as much deserve all the possible comfort to be conferred by such a rest and change. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Never before in life has change and rest seemed so gracious to die. And it is not altogether owing to the fact that I had been on a campaign of thirteen weeks, holding two and three services a day. Heretofore the absence of a stiff south breeze and other Texan peculiarities kind of worried me, and discounted offered enjoyment. This time, after passing the pincies of Eastern Texas, the dread of suffocation ceased. Arkansas was traversed in the cool, quiet night season. Of course I could not find an objection to so good a State as Arkansas. Besides I want no spot with Dr. Winfield. He thinks, you know, that it is a good enough State for anybody to live and die in. Let him alone. From Memphis East and North the dense foliage and quiet atmosphere pleased the eye and refreshed the body. Now and then there is a compactness about the atmosphere which excites complaint, but these spells are short-lived. For some time in our section of Texas the thermometer has lingered in the neighborhood of one hundred degrees. Imagine the relief on reaching a section where it has been possible to force the mercury down to sixty-three degrees. Of course it is not that

low all the while during "dog days," but for the sake of change and variety has thus accommodated us of late. The government has a signal station in this city and the scientific and obliging professor in charge keeps us posted. And it is accurate. I am not repeating a report from some old farmer who has a sort of weather gauge. We can know three times a day not only our temperature, but how Texas is faring. The frequent and heavy rains in all the Eastern States have contributed much towards keeping the atmosphere cool and moist. Not a day of suffering from drought to date. The crops are about as abundant as possible to wasted land and slender cultivation. Much of the land is well-nigh exhausted, and the average "free nigger" is not making much reputation for push and enterprise. They represent the working force of much of the country, and lounge and yawn to extravagance. Could the Georgia system of "intense farming" be introduced into these impoverished regions, much valuable land might be rescued. Hundreds and thousands of acres are so level as to be susceptible of redemption. But while farmers and merchants give polite attention to such suggestions, no one seems inclined to take hold. This country has too many attractions to be abandoned and Texas can't furnish room for everybody. Something must turn up. There will come a population with the requisite skill and enterprise to its rescue. The mineral deposits found in the mountain ranges is attracting much attention and will become a source of large revenue.

To a Western man the religious status of this country is not encouraging. For purposes of easy grace and glory I would prefer taking my chances in the far West. Having worshiped in the country, town and city, I have had opportunity to mark the methods and spirit of the preachers and people. They seem stiff and formal. Preachers, as a rule, read their sermons and congregational singing is about gone, and praying is done in a stately and dignified way. Kneeling has become unpopular. Religion in the home after the manner of other days is scarce. In one large congregation the pastor could only find one member who held family prayers. Reports of pastors at a district conference attended indicated that one in every hundred of the membership had family worship. Not a class-meeting has been held during the year on the district. But twice was such a thing mentioned and then to note the absence of so great a help to living religion. Not a word was uttered, from "Mr. President" down, deploring this state of things or exhorting to better things. I came away impressed that by common consent this is a death without a hope of resurrection. And this under the very shadow of our Publishing House and in easy reach of the deus supposed to descend from our ecclesiastical headquarters. If Dr. Fitzgerald turns class-meeting missionary, commend this region to his tender mercy. No doubt but there is room and a mission for Sam Jones in these moral wastes. God made no mistake in thrusting him out. This is not written to condemn, but to reform. This world needs an earnest gospel, and such God has provided. The people don't need abuse, but revival of primitive piety. God is not without witness. Here and there may be found a man or woman to respond to the higher demands of spiritual life. For one thing I thank God and take courage: the strength and vehemence of the temperance sentiment. It is, so far as I have heard expression, the dominant question of this country. At the district conference named, the pastor's report might show a lack of personal and family religion, but he read good things touching prohibition. He might read other items in a low and hesitating voice, but would warm and "loom" when he struck this temperance item. May be this will prove the harbinger of a better day for the church in these lands. So far my association with people and preachers has been pleasant and instructive. I have found plenty of work and a gratifying appreciation of an earnest and plain message.

FLORENCE, ALA.

## THE HON. R. Q. MILLS ON PROHIBITION.

REV. H. ARBET.

"We confess to disappointment." This is a remark of the editor in the issue of Aug. 22, in the course of a most clear, profound argument in reply to remarks attributed to Col. Mills, of Texas, on prohibition. I, too, am disappointed, but not exactly at that point. My personal acquaintance with Col. Mills, and the high regard I have for him personally, as well as for his statesman-like course in Congress, gives me disappointment that he should utter such unstatesman-like sentiments as those attributed to him; though, unlike the editor, I confess I was not disappointed at the failure of my congressional friend to bring forward some new arguments in support of the position that prohibition is a radical invasion of the rights and liberties of free men. There are, and can be, no such arguments.

Col. Mills proves too much. Prohibition—that is, the prohibition of whisky—

introduces no new principle of legislation. Laws of that class are plentiful on the statute books of Texas and every other State, and are notoriously necessary for the well-being and public good of every civilized people. Col. Mills has voted for laws of that class, in Congress, on all occasions. The question of applying such laws to the sale and making of whisky is another question—one of mere expediency.

No laws are more common than prohibitory laws. The only question is, What shall be prohibited? and to what extent? There is no State in the United States without laws prohibitory of whisky and all such drinks; but some of us, without asking for the introduction of any new principle of legislation, think it best for the public good that the laws restrictive of the whisky traffic be made more restrictive. I know of nobody that wants absolute or entire prohibition. No such law was ever made in America. And indeed, entire prohibition would not introduce a new class of legislation practically; it would only intensify restrictive or prohibitory laws to the utmost. Unlimited restriction or regulation may certainly proceed to practical prohibition. No body wants absolute prohibition. We want the whisky traffic so regulated and restricted that it be confined to legitimate pharmaceutical and medicinal purposes. To that a constitutional objection would be clearly impossible. It is open to expedient objection only.

"I assailed the principle of prohibition as an invasion of the right of personal self-government."—Mr. Mills. What a blunder! It is impossible he can do so. He is himself prohibited from exercising his self-government in making a fence on his own land, at a certain place, where he might want to pasture his horse. And he submits to the prohibition without complaint. The State wants the land for highway or some other public good. The Colonel cannot drink coffee for breakfast until he pays the prohibitory penalty. And if the government can tax it three cents a pound, it is only a question of expediency whether it shall not be taxed three hundred cents. Mr. Mills, on his return home, is prohibited from landing at Galveston. He cannot go ashore nor land his goods. This prohibition is absolute for a time. And yet he makes the unconditional assertion that the very principle of prohibition is an invasion of the right of self-government!

If by this he means that laws are made to govern people, then the statement is a mere truism, and if he denies the right of a State to enact prohibitory laws, then he takes half the laws from the code of every State. If he means that whisky is an exception to the general subjects of laws, he has failed to show the exception. Nobody is opposed to all kinds of prohibition. Then the question of the extent of whisky prohibition is a question of mere expediency. On this question, which is the only one in issue, I offer a very few words.

In Maine, in Kansas, Iowa, in Texas,—I suppose certainly in Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Ohio, and almost if not quite everywhere, we have laws applying to certain towns, counties or districts, which under certain conditions prohibit the unlimited sale of whisky, confining it to medicinal or mechanical purposes and the like. Now how do the people—the democratic, republican free people of this free land—like these prohibitory laws after one, two, five, ten or forty years' experience? I ask Col. Mills, or anybody else, "what the people say about this restricted 'protection' which we are told is so anomalous? And I press my friend for an answer. The answer is not doubtful. There is not a man, woman or child over twelve years in the land, who does not know that the people everywhere, nineteen in twenty, forty-nine in fifty, hail these laws as a great deliverance from heavy burdens, from onerous taxes and from social disorder almost unbearable. The people breathe more freely, household contentment is increased a hundred fold, criminal courts are almost out of employment, debauchery, blood and private distress are lessened almost to "prohibition," and general relief is the glad welcome everywhere. In the thousands of instances where the people have experienced this relief, even for a twelvemonth, an instance cannot be found where one person in twenty, or forty, would be willing to return to the sloughs of whisky rule. Such is the result of experience.

It is amazing to hear Congressman Mills hold that laws are solely and exclusive for the regulation and enforcement of individual relations between citizen and citizen. The doctrine is wild and fanatical. No statesman, no court of judicature, no civil officer, ever heard of such a doctrine. Civil government does not consist solely in the enforcement of individual obligations. The doctrine is new and alarming. Individual obligation relates, first, foremost and highest to the State, to the country, to the community, to the commonwealth, and then to the individual neighbor.

Mr. Mills' zeal for whisky, or for something else, ran away with his judgment, breaking traces and scattering harness

everywhere in wild confusion. But this is by no means peculiar to Mr. Mills; it is the character of whisky eloquence everywhere and always.

YAZOO CITY, MISS., AUGUST, 1885.

## "LET US HAVE PEACE."

DON FREDERICO.

A few days since I took up a copy of "The Seventh Annual Report of the Woman's Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South." Many things were discovered that cheered my heart. It has done wonderfully well, and demonstrated the wisdom of the General Conference in making provision for such an organization. One thing, however, was discovered which was as painful as it was astounding. To the uninitiated, that part of the report beginning with the fiftieth and ending with the fifty-seventh page, furnishes a historical statement full of strange things. In the first place: The Bishop in charge of the Central Mexican Mission approves the action of the Woman's Board in establishing just such a school and mission as they did establish at San Luis Potosi. In the second place: The Board of Missions also approved the step, as is shown by the adoption of the resolution offered by Drs. Duncan and Kelley. In the third place: The Superintendent of the Mexican Mission did not recognize the action for nearly two years; and then when he found that the Woman's Board proposed to manage their own affairs, he withdrew his support and co-operation; and, further, in his conduct toward Miss Gilbert, he lost sight of the true import of that significant word found in the language of his adopted country, *et cetera*. So it seems to me.

For one, I must say that I felt mortified and confused when my eye fell on that account and I thought how widely circulated it would be. I have thought it over and over and over again, and with the full indorsement of the young ladies by Bishop Keener, and of the movement by him and the Board, I fail to discover a justifiable or even palliating reason for the conduct of any of the parties who placed themselves in the way of this work. Harmony in our missionary work is absolutely essential to success. Differences of opinion may, indeed, exist, but should never be suffered to grow into disruption; for disruption works failure as a legitimate result. Hence it is here claimed that, with the above expressed conditions, there was no ground for the after action of the parties in the matter. Why should a superintendent and a presiding elder be allowed to set up their private judgment, or rather, as it appears, their personal feelings, against the implied order of the proper authorities of the church in this matter?

In conclusion, I move that the woman's Missionary Society be secured in their titles to the property for which they have paid their money.

TEXAS, AUG. 18, 1885.

## CENTRAL MEXICAN AND WOMAN'S MISSION.

REV. JOSEPH SORWOOD.

My record as a friend of "Woman's Work for Woman" is at least a fair one. The ladies of Platonía, Chappell Hill, Weimar, San Marcos, and other Texas towns, will bear witness that, during the year that I was a superannuate (1882), the only year that I have lived among Americans since the organization of the Woman's Missionary Society, I spent much time and my best energies in behalf of their work. Miss Rebecca Toland, Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Buford, representatives of the Woman's Board, and the citizens of Laredo, Corpus Christi, Conception, and all other places where I have lived and labored as a missionary, will also testify that I have never spared time or means to forward the interests of this work, and to secure the comfort of the noble and devout young women of the Woman's Missionary Society who have been placed under my protection, as a representative of the Parent Board.

In Central Mexico I had but little to do with the woman's work, except so far as my wife was for some time connected with it. I am not ignorant, however, of any of its operations. Hence, I feel called upon to say a few words upon the subject, which is just now being discussed throughout the bounds of the church. I make this reference to myself and my co-operation with woman's work so that those to whom I am a stranger may know that mine are not the views and expressions of a biased mind. If my mind is biased at all it is towards the woman's side of this question.

Perhaps the public is not aware of the fact that the Woman's Board reached the conclusions, to which publicity has been given, without writing a letter of inquiry, as far as I know, to any of its old and tried friends in the field. To us who know the facts and circumstances connected with the work in San Luis Potosi, Bishop Keener's letter to Mrs. Hayes, published in *Woman's Missionary Advocate* of July, page 7, has great significance. Its language is measured and prudent, but very expressive. I would not presume to offer a word in justification of a Bishop whose characteristic justice, prudence and piety are so well known; but I will say to those who de-

sire light on the subject, that he acted upon the evidence from both sides.

In the secretary's brief she states a few facts, some of which need correcting and others explanation. They are numbered from one to six, and I shall notice them briefly by number without quoting:

1. Miss Gilbert, the first representative of the Woman's Board, reached the City of Mexico, if I remember correctly, Dec. 23, 1882, and I reached there with my family Jan. 5, 1883. During the first few months she was undecided about where to settle and begin work, wishing to learn something of the language, customs, etc., and of the prospects for her peculiar work in the various sections of the country before making up her mind as to locality. After visiting Toluca and collecting all the information she could about this place, Cuernavaca, Orizaba, and others, and communicating with Mrs. McGavock, she decided to locate in the City of Mexico. Dr. Patterson at once set about finding a suitable house, and found several to which he called her attention. She wrote to the Woman's Board, but the high price of the property, and numerous other difficulties peculiar to this country, and the long delay in Nashville in deciding which house to accept and also in remitting the money, kept the matter pending until the visit of Bishop Keener and Dr. Kelley to this field in the beginning of 1884. In order to settle the question of location advisedly, Bishop Keener, at the suggestion of Dr. Kelley and Misses Gilbert and Jones, called a meeting of the presiding elders and the young ladies for the purpose of discussing the various places in nomination. A whole afternoon was spent in speech-making by the presiding elders and superintendents, each trying to show the superior advantages of his respective choice. Dr. Patterson and Bro. Aguilar advocated the city of Mexico; Bro. Carter, Oaxaca; Bro. Watkins, Guadalajara; Bro. Grimes, San Luis Potosi; Bro. MacDonell, Leon, and this writer Toluca. When it was decided by the authorities to locate the school in San Luis Potosi, all were disappointed except the young ladies and Bro. Grimes. Some time prior to this decision, and after Miss Gilbert had decided to begin work in the City of Mexico, Dr. Patterson tendered her the school vacated by Miss Charlotte Halaran. This she accepted. Later, however, she left the school. In February, 1884, she and Miss Jones left for San Luis; and Dr. Patterson very soon visited them there and purchased a house for them in a remarkably short time, considering the lethargy of this people in such matters. Where,

Continued on Eighth P. g.

### THE PULMONO-INHALER!

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Cures Catarrh and Croup. It is a most reliable remedy for all kinds of Catarrh of the Throat, Larynx, and Bronchitis, and for all kinds of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. It is a most reliable remedy for all kinds of Catarrh of the Throat, Larynx, and Bronchitis, and for all kinds of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

### CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION.

Dr. J. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

It is a most reliable remedy for all kinds of Catarrh of the Throat, Larynx, and Bronchitis, and for all kinds of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

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DR. R. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says he has used ROSADALIS in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends ROSADALIS to all persons suffering with diseased blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefited by the use of ROSADALIS that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

### Fleming Brothers.

It affords me pleasure to assure you that after using Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS for more than twenty years in my family, I regard them as being superior to any I have ever used or have seen used. I have not had them constantly and had to try others, and I have tried a good variety, but I have never had any to act so promptly, profitably and nicely as McLANE'S. I have used them on myself, wife and children, with the most gratifying results. For children, having used them on my own with such ease and happy effect, I would recommend them to one and all. These pills do the work—do it promptly, do it well, and leave no ill effects behind.

As a bile remover, as a liver corrector, as a foreshore preparatory system for quinine, there is no pill or medicine equal to Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. I expect to use them as long as I live, if they continue as good as they have been in the past.

Yours Truly,  
R. H. GILES.

Pastor of M. E. Church, South, Myers' Station, Tampa District, Florida Conference.

P. S.—I am now using your Vermifuge, and I am highly pleased with it. It is death on worms.

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Look for the signatures of C. McLANE and Fleming Brothers.

Texas Christian Advocate.

"THE LARGEST INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY CONSISTENT WITH PUBLIC SAFETY."

The above is the proposition that the anti-prohibition advocates seem disposed to have the discussion narrowed down to. I should prefer to change one word, the last, to "good" instead of "safety"—the largest individual liberty consistent with the public good, or welfare. However, upon the ground that nothing that causes, directly or indirectly, more harm than good is "consistent with public safety," the proposition may as well stand as it is for the sake of argument.

Comparisons have been so often made in counties and towns where local option has been in force, showing that the criminal courts and jail have been almost free of subjects, and the cost reduced four and five hundred per cent., that the statement that it is so is as far as I need go. But if some are still so poorly informed as to need the proof, it can be had for the asking.

It is a poor argument to say that if it is prohibited in one locality it will be brought in from some other. It is asserted that if local option prevails in one county, it is brought in clandestinely from some other. If it is prohibited in one State it is secured from another. This is only an argument in favor of general prohibition. Prohibit it everywhere, then where is it to be procured from? And let me say here that the prohibitionists do not mean to stop short of prohibition in all the States.

The State government became convinced that "public safety" required that the carrying of concealed weapons should be prohibited. Many argued that the temperate use of the six-shooter did no harm. It frequently happened that a good man often needed a six-shooter, and when he did need it he needed it bad. Public sentiment condemned it, not for its temperate use, but for its intemperate use, and the pistol had to go.

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Public sentiment condemned it, not for its temperate use, but for its intemperate use, and the pistol had to go. The man who made his living by manufacturing these deadly implements suffered in his trade, but the public safety demanded it and the law was enacted.

Public sentiment seems now to be crystallizing into the belief that public safety demands that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks shall be prohibited, that it stands within the proposition, "the largest individual liberty consistent with public safety." If I read the signs of the times aright, this question is going to be settled very soon, and against whisky. Politicians may make it a party issue. There is no reason why it should be made a party issue; it is a question of public weal; "the greatest good of the greatest number," and if this is admitted the whole argument is at an end. These proposals alone we find public safety. These proposals need only to be stated; argument would not make the propositions any stronger; they are self-evident.

I said that politicians may make a party issue out of this question. Of one thing I am convinced, and that is, that very many good party men, of both political parties, regard the question of prohibition paramount to the matter of party name, and the man who carries the party to stand in the way, is doomed to defeat. There is no more reason why the Democratic party should espouse the cause of the liquor dealers, on the ground that prohibition is a blow at the liberties of the individual, than it would have been to espouse the cause of the six-shooter, for the same reason. Had man only used his weapon for self-defense, and for the protection of his property and family, no law would have been formulated to prevent men from making walking arsenals of themselves. When the use of the pistol became a menace to public safety, it was deemed inconsistent with public safety. So long as a man makes a beer keg or whisky barrel of his belly and harms no one but himself, perhaps we might strain a point, and say he has the right. But it may be argued, contra, that the government has a valid interest in every individual, and should protect a man against self-abuse even.

The Constitution of the United States gives a man the right to bear arms, but not the right to destroy the peace and well-being of society. Governments should insure "the largest individual liberty consistent with public safety," but it does not carry with it the right of the individual to sow the seeds of vice and immorality all over the land.

If it is admitted that habitual drunkenness disqualifies a man for the proper discharge of the duties of citizenship, the government, to whom he owes that duty, certainly should have the power to destroy the cause. If the government finds that crime is the offspring of a certain traffic, and that the execution of the laws against such crimes costs more than the revenue derived from the tax upon such traffic, financial acumen would dictate the prohibition of such traffic. This can be determined approximately.

GALVESTON, AUG. 27.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS—NOTES OF TRAVEL.

On the second of last month a party of ladies—some of us members of the Woman's Board of Missions and some visitors—met in Marshall en route to Knoxville, Tennessee, where the seventh annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions of the M. E. Church, South, was to be held.

The weather was pleasant and bright, the members of our little party agreeable and congenial, and we started on our way with hearts full of interest in a common cause, which had thus called us forth from our homes.

Leaving Marshall and Texarkana behind us, we entered the State of Arkansas about night-fall, arriving in Little Rock about midnight, where we changed cars for Memphis. We reached Memphis without delay next morning about eight o'clock, crossing the Mississippi, the Father of Waters, in safety by means of the massive steam ferry-boat, which carried the heavy trains across with greatest ease. Here we remained for a short time to make the necessary connection, meanwhile refreshing ourselves with breakfast—then onward for the remainder of the day through the lovely Tennessee valley. As we whirled along during the day charming pictures of green fields, the "silvery sheen" of the Tennessee river, which we crossed at three different points, and undulating hills, which at times rose almost to the dignity of mountains, greeted us on every hand. Our route carried us through the northern part of Alabama; and as we passed through the town of Decatur my eyes scanned with increased interest each object presented to my view, while memory carried me back to the days when this place had been my home. As the car made the curve at the bridge and we passed over the massive iron structure across the river, I looked back to catch a parting glimpse of the town along the banks, and my thoughts ran swiftly back over the intervening years to the days when my childish feet had wandered in sport with my brothers along those banks, and for a brief moment,

it was as though I were back again in my boyhood's years had been all a dream. "Unto my heart it did seem 'drear' Womanhood's years had been all a dream. It was unfortunate for our little party that we passed through Chattanooga, Tennessee, after night; and some of us, who had at other times viewed the lovely scenery lying at the base of Lookout Mountain, could but regret that this time the shadows of night hid all the charming scene and the grand mountain from our view.

In a few hours afterward we were in Knoxville, and, although arriving at the unseasonable hour of two o'clock a. m., we found a committee awaiting the arrival of delegates to the annual meeting. We were kindly taken in charge, and were soon snugly domiciled in our respective homes.

The annual meeting opened on Thursday, the fifth of the month, at 8 o'clock p. m., in the handsome Methodist church on Church street. The altar was beautifully decorated with flowers, and a large audience gathered to greet the opening services of this annual meeting of golly women who had gathered from every section of the South to do honor to the grand missionary cause of our church. The organ pealed forth in glad unison with the choir in appropriate music for the occasion, and our honored president, Mrs. Hayes, conducted the opening services of the evening. An address of welcome was then delivered by Mrs. McClung, president of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Holston Conference, responded to by Mrs. McHenry, of Nashville.

The evening was then devoted to hearing an address on the missionary work in China, by Rev. C. F. Reid, who with his family is now on a visit to his native land after several years absence as missionary in China. His address gave us many new ideas of the missionary work in China, and of the home life, habits, and customs of the native inhabitants of that vast empire; and we felt that it was indeed a privilege to hear him.

On Friday morning at nine o'clock the first business session of the Board was held. After appropriate opening exercises, the annual address of Mrs. Hayes, President of the Board, was read and was listened to with marked attention and appreciation by those present. Then came the able report of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. McGavock, whose face the members were indeed glad to see, ill health having prevented her being present at the last annual meeting.

The report of the Treasurer of the Board was next read by the treasurer, Mrs. R. W. Brown. From her report we learned that the total amount of money collected since our last annual meeting is \$32,452.12.

From the report of the Corresponding Secretary we learned that the Board now has under its charge 1947 auxiliary societies, with a total membership of 43,696.

The business session continued day after day, finally closing on Thursday at noon, it having been decided that the next annual meeting of the Board would be held in Augusta, Ga. It is needless to give the details of each day's sessions, as the minutes appear in full in the Woman's Missionary Advocate, and will also be given in the bound copies of the annual reports, which will soon be ready for distribution among the various auxiliary societies.

Two of our missionaries were with us—our pioneer missionary, Miss Lochie Rankin, who is now on her first visit home after an absence of seven years in China, and Miss Blanche Gilbert, from China, and Miss Blanche Gilbert, from China, and their presence at the daily sessions, their words of advice and information regarding the work in their respective fields of labor were prized and appreciated.

To Miss Lochie Rankin belongs the distinction of being the first missionary employed and sent out by the Woman's Board of Missions. In her the Board has found all that an earnest, matured, Christian teacher can supply in the children rendered among the benighted children of China. Our earnest prayer for her is that she may be spared to return in due time to her appointed post, renewed in health, strengthened in mind and heart for the sacred duties which await her in that distant land.

On Sabbath day we had the privilege of hearing an excellent sermon from Dr. Cunningham, the Sunday-school editor, followed in the afternoon by a missionary mass-meeting of the Sunday-schools of the M. E. Church of the city.

The annual meeting of the Board in Knoxville will ever be gratefully remembered by its members because of the warm hospitality extended them and the untold efforts made to render their visit pleasant. Mrs. McClung, President of the Holston Conference Society, gave a practical demonstration of the sincerity of her words of welcome uttered on the occasion, by throwing open her spacious house to the delegates on Tuesday night, when elegant refreshments were served, and the parlors were thronged with resident friends who came at her invitation to personally greet the members of the Board.

An excursion in carriages was also given the delegates to "Grand Home," two miles from the city. This is a fine country seat and farm, the property of Mr. Dickerson, of Knoxville, and takes its name from a lovely little island in the bend of the river near by it, and taken as a whole, this country home is indeed one of the fairest domains found within the limits of the State of Tennessee.

On Friday, after the adjournment on Thursday, most of the delegates and visitors dispersed to return to their homes, each feeling that the annual meeting in Knoxville had been indeed pleasant and profitable.

But I turned my steps toward the rising sun instead of toward my western home in the "Lone Star State," and here I find myself, this Sunday day, sitting by a window within view of some of the highest peaks of the Alleghany Mountains, while the air comes in mild and soft as the breath of spring. Spending the days here with father and mother, sister and brother, I await the coming of my husband who is expected in a few days to join us here, to take a short respite from the labors, the heat and the mosquitoes of our Texas home and to rest for a time beneath the roof of his childhood's home.

With a thankful heart to God for the kind providence which has guided and guarded us, I close with loving regards to all the dear sisters of the Woman's Missionary Society in Texas—praying that the coming year may be a prosperous one for us in our work.

FLORENCE E. HOWELL, Cor. Sec. W. M. S., North Texas Conference, WAYNESVILLE, N. C., July, 1885.

SAN SABA DISTRICT—SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

In accordance with the provisions of the constitution adopted by the San Saba District Sunday-school Convention at its late session, a Sunday-school convention is to be held in each pastoral charge in the district at the call of the vice-presidents. The following named persons are the vice-presidents of the respective charges in which they live: E. M. Shelley, A. Duggan, J. K. Rector, Andy Buehler, Jas. P. Day, J. W. DeHay, Ben Henton, W. T. Melton, J. W. Hunter, A. Reese, Nathan Galloway, Wesley Pew, L. D. Coran. I suggest that each of these brethren call a Sunday-school convention in their pastoral charge on or before the fourth Sunday in October next. We earnestly solicit the co-operation of the ministry of our church, both traveling and local, in this well-timed movement.

W. D. YETT, President District Conference, DOUBLE HORN, AUG. 12.

W. M. S.—WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT.

By order of Mrs. B. F. Marchbanks, Vice-President of this district, a meeting of the auxiliaries convened at Waxahachie during the district conference. At the first meeting on Saturday, July 11th, only the auxiliaries of Waxahachie and Ennis responded to the call. We learned that the others which had been organized throughout the district had disbanded or were dead. This is a source of regret and great disappointment to us. It seems to be a difficult matter to keep up an interest in this missionary work, especially in small places and in the country. The matter was discussed at this meeting, and the difficulty of farmers' wives to attend the monthly meetings urged as a reason for the failure of so many societies. If a lively interest in the missionary work could be maintained by the people in rural districts we think the obstacles could be overcome. But how can this be attained? Wish we could receive suggestions on this point. Waxahachie and Ennis auxiliaries seem to be alive with zeal and interest in the cause. A most excellent report from both were read, also from the "Golden Rule" and "Ennis Workers," with music by the "Golden Rule" society of Waxahachie. Sunday, at 8 o'clock, Bro. Bourland preached a very fine missionary sermon for us, at which time our efficient and much-loved Vice-President was made a life member. Altogether, the meeting was one of pleasure and profit to all present, we trust—at least we can speak for the Ennis visitors, and also truthfully add that Waxahachie people know how to entertain their guests.

MRS. T. S. BROWN.

EASTLAND DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

This body met at Ranger, Eastland county, Texas, July 15, 1885, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., Rev. A. K. Miller, presiding elder, in the chair. Out of the thirteen charges comprising the district there were representatives from twelve of them. The various matters of church interest inquired into on such occasions were brought before the conference and each made the subject of investigation and report by a competent committee, indicating the district to be in good condition, and showing hopeful signs of progress. Three days and a half were given to conference business, interspersed with frequent religious service, and a half day to the Sunday-school interest. The sermons and speeches were most excellent, and a remarkable spirit of love and harmony pervaded. A good revival was in progress when the conference adjourned, some of the brethren remaining to assist the pastor, Rev. J. J. Davis, from whom, no doubt, a good report will be heard. A probable change of district lines, rendering Ranger an unsuitable place for the district parsonage, and the growing need of a place of worship there being imperative, the conference, on proper recommendation, resolved to sell the present unfinished district parsonage located at that place and invest the proceeds in a house of worship. D. S. Switzer, Rev. J. M. Lane, B. R. Millam and J. R. Brown were elected delegates to the annual conference. M. Davis and J. B. McClosky were elected alternates. Breckenridge, Stephens county, was chosen as the place of the next district conference.

As some of the reports were ordered published in the ADVOCATE, your readers are liable to hear from us further.

OSCAR A. ADDISON, Sec.

REPORT ON LOCAL PREACHERS' WORK. To the President and Members of the Eastland District Conference: Dear Brethren—We, your committee, to whom was referred the interests of the local preachers' work, beg leave to submit the following:

We learn from the pastors and from the local preachers present that there are thirty-five local ministers within the bounds of Eastland district. What a

power in the church might these be if they were all faithful, efficient and zealous! We are glad to note the fact that nearly all are in sympathy with the pastor and work in harmony with them. Many are doing the work of faithful men. Of the thirty-five reported, nine are present and twenty-six are absent. Most of these are excusable for being absent, so we learn. Of the thirty-five preachers, twenty-two are reported as efficient, five as inefficient from the infirmities of age, etc., and eight are inefficient without excuse. We are pained to make this last statement. In view of the general interests of the church, and in view of rendering the local ministry more efficient, we offer the following resolutions:

Resolved 1. That we recommend that the local preachers pursue the course of study required by our discipline and apply for orders, with a view to increasing their usefulness.

2. That we request the pastors and presiding elder of the district to inquire after any brethren who may be inefficient without excuse and try to induce them to mind their ways. If they do not mind, we ask that they be not continued longer a burden upon the church and reproach to the local ranks.

3. That we extend our sympathies to aged and afflicted brethren, and pray God's blessings may attend them in their declining years, and that the gospel which they have so faithfully preached may comfort them to the end of life.

W. J. MOORE, Local Elder, Ch'm. T. M. PRICK, Local Elder, B. R. BROWN, Layman, T. L. KIZZIAH, Layman, D. C. STRANGE, Itinerant, O. M. ADDISON, Itinerant, Committee.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The ninth session met at Whitney, Hill county, July 16, 1885. Rev. W. R. D. Stockton, presiding elder, presiding. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. A. A. Allison. The discourse was spiritual and powerful, and a blessing to the church. The attendance u on the conference was good. Three pastors were absent, but their charges were reported. The presiding officer showed fine ability in the chair and in the pulpit. The itinerant and local ministry evinced spiritual-mindedness, brotherly kindness, and power in public and private. The business of the session was done through appropriate committees and their reports show the district to be in an active and aggressive attitude—watchful and hopeful to bring in many precious souls during the coming months of the year, erect several churches, provide parsonages, confirm believers, and, by the blessings of God and the liberality of the people, measure up well in all our financial reports at the close of the year's work. Many points of interest brought out by the conference reports led to a difference of opinion, and these interests were discussed and sifted so that the best plans of operation were developed to lead to greater success by intelligent co-operation. Family altars, due attendance upon the social meetings of Methodism, large congregations waiting upon the public ministry throughout the district, and the pledged support of the membership and ministry, local and itinerant, all forewarn, by the aid of the Holy Spirit, glorious results in the near future. The cause of education, Sunday-schools, and a wider circulation of our own literature, periodical and book, received due consideration at the hands of the conference; and from the intelligent manner in which these vital interests were presented and discussed by the members, in the presence of so many influential friends, it is believed our people throughout the limits of the district will be more diligent in the use of these arms of power in developing the resources of the church, and wisely and successfully building up Methodist Christianity in this noble region of the country. We have unbounded incentives and success fully inspiring to dig deep, sow plentifully, cultivate these precious fields, and reap a glorious harvest for our Emmanuel. But neglect and inefficiency on our part would curse us and blight the country. There were reported to date 214 conversions (85 among the children), 321 accessions to the church, 2485 attending our Sunday-schools and 89 infants baptized. Delegates to the annual conference: N. J. King, T. W. Hollingsworth, O. S. Kennedy, T. G. Cansler, Alternates: W. O. Menefee, W. W. Treadwell, H. H. Freeman, O. T. Plummer. Whitney was blessed of the Lord with a gracious revival of religion. Her generosity to the conference was unexcelled. It is a clever community. She cordially invited us to return a year hence, but Cleburne was selected at which to hold the next session. H. M. GLASS, Sec.

VICTORIA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

On the 23d of July, at 9 o'clock a. m., the Victoria district conference convened at Victoria, the presiding elder, Rev. J. T. Gillett, in the chair. Eighteen delegates were present. All the preachers present except two. The business of the conference was performed by the appointment of committees on Spiritual State of the Church, Sunday-schools and Education, Missions, Finance and Quarterly Conference Records. In regard to the spiritual state of the church I quote the language of committee: There has been a spirit of revival throughout the entire district, and we are emboldened by these signs of spiritual advancement to trust that what has already been achieved is but an earnest of a pentecostal baptism of the Divine favor that will yet bless the entire district. We rejoice that there is a marked increase in attendance on the social meetings of the church and regard this fact as an omen for good.

The report of Committee on Sunday-schools developed a vigorous and healthy condition of this important institution, and yet the statistics plainly show that the field is white unto the harvest.

Report of Committee on Finance discloses the fact that only about forty percent of the preachers' salaries have been paid and that the other collections are in a backward state. The very unusual condition of the country, coupled with the local cause of financial distress, are offered as an explanation for the financial deficiency thus far. The outlook, based upon the promising crop, gives strong promise, however, that by the time the annual conference meets the finances of the district will be fully up.

Report of Committee on Quarterly Conference Records: The committee examined the records with the closest scrutiny, and I am satisfied that their labors will be crowned with a marked improvement in the records in the future.

The report of Committee on Missions showed that while there had been a general advance movement all along the lines, there still remained much to be done before the missions could be reported self-sustaining.

Rev. Geo. Hinson, of Corpus Christi district, and Rev. Stevenson, of San Antonio district, greeted us with their presence and were invited to seats in the conference. The presiding elder introduced Bro. Hinson, who addressed the conference on the subject of establishing a district high school at some central point within the two districts. On motion the chair was authorized to appoint a committee consisting of two clerical and two lay members to confer with a similar committee from the Corpus Christi district, as touching this vital interest. The committee appointed are: Clerical—W. H. H. Biggs, J. W. Stovall; laymen—G. O. Anderson, J. H. Anderson. A special committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the grief of this conference in the loss of J. W. DeVilbiss, O. A. Fisher, W. H. Seat and J. F. Cook. Said committee reported and the resolution was ordered spread on the minutes of the conference.

The conference proceeded to the election of delegates to the ensuing annual conference, resulting in the election of the following brethren: J. H. Anderson, C. M. Allen, Geo. Menifee and Rankin. Alternates, W. Tarkington, Floyd.

Cleburne was selected as the seat of the next district conference.

The preaching and all the religious services of the session were deeply spiritual and edifying. The usual resolution of thanks to the good citizens of Victoria for their kindness and hospitality was adopted by a rising vote of the conference.

I cannot close without reporting a gracious revival at our little town of Moulton, conducted by the Rev. T. J. Thomasson, of the M. E. Church, and Rev. S. G. Deekard, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, resulting in thirty-one conversions and as many additions—sixteen to the M. E. Church and fifteen to the Presbyterian. Such a gracious visitation of divine providence has not been experienced in this community for years, for all of which we feel profoundly grateful. J. H. ANDERSON, Sec.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT CONFERENCE—SUPPLEMENT.

The following was adopted by the conference without debate: WHEREAS, By direction of the General Conference, there will be submitted to the annual conferences during the present year the question of the change of the name of our church from "Methodist Episcopal Church, South," to "Methodist Episcopal Church in America"; and, WHEREAS, We deem said change inexpedient and not advisable under the circumstances; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this district conference that said change of name ought not to be made.

Resolved, further, That the delegates from the district be advised to vote against said change at our next session of the annual conference, to be held at Paris, Texas. E. S. WILLIAMS, J. E. WALKER.

The following are the delegates to the annual conference: W. T. Barrow, Rev. R. A. Morris, John A. Coppedge and A. C. Tisdale. The alternates are W. A. Kelsey, Rev. J. M. Green, J. F. Taylor and H. C. Proctor. E. S. WILLIAMS, Sec.

A Prominent Minister Writes. Dr. H. Mozley—Dear Sir: After ten years of great suffering from indigestion or dyspepsia, with great nervous prostration and biliousness, disordered kidneys and constipation, during which time I used all known remedies, and exhausted the skill of many eminent physicians, and continued to grow worse, I have been cured by your Lemon Elixir, and am now a well man. Rev. C. C. DAVIS, Elder M. E. Church, South, No. 28 Tattall street, Atlanta, Ga.

Hon. John I. Martin, office opposite Four Courts, St. Louis, Mo., writes: Lemon Elixir has no equal for the diseases for which it is recommended. Myself and family have used it for two years and recommended it to our friends.

O. F. Richmond, Druggist, Neosho Rapids, Kansas, writes: Lemon Elixir is the only medicine I ever sold or used that does more good and cures more diseases than is claimed for it.

J. B. Wilkerson, Druggist, Augusta, Ark., writes: Lemon Elixir is effecting the most wonderful cures. There is nothing like it for the diseases for which it is recommended. Lemon Elixir prepared by H. MOZLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. For sale by all wholesale druggists.

HENRY LINDENMEYER, PAPER, WAREHOUSE, Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman St., NEW YORK.

R. R. R. Radway's Ready Relief.

A Cure for All SUMMER COMPLAINTS. A teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CHAMPS, SPASMS, COLIC, STOMACH, NERVOUS, BRUISES, HEARTBURN, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, COLIC, FLATULENCY AND ALL INTERNAL PAINS.

MALARIA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever, Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLA RESOLVENT. The Great Blood Purifier, FOR THE CURE OF ALL CHRONIC DISEASES. Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, White Swellings, Tumors, Pimples, Bores, Eruptions of the Face, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc. Sold by all Druggists. One dollar a bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS. Purely Vegetable, Perfectly Tasteless, for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, etc. Free the system from diseases and prevent protracted and dangerous ailments by toning up the internal secretions to healthy action. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, N. Y.

Frightful Case of a Colored Man. I contracted a fearful case of blood poison in 1885. I was treated by some of the best physicians in Atlanta. They used the old remedies of Mercury and Potash, which brought on rheumatism and made my digestive organs weak. Every joint in me was swollen and full of pain. When I was given up to die my physicians thought me dead, and a friend told me of the virtues of Swift's Specific. When I commenced taking S. S. S. the physician said I could not live two weeks under the treatment. He commenced to give me the medicine strictly according to directions, which I continued for several months. I took nothing else, and commenced to improve from the very first. Soon the rheumatism left me, my appetite became all right, and the ulcers, which the doctor said were the most frightful he had ever seen, began to heal, and by the first of October, 1885, I was as well as usual again. I am stronger now than I ever was before, and weigh more. S. S. S. has saved me from an early grave. LEM McLENDON.

Lem McLendon has been in the employ of the Chess-Carley Company for some years, and I know the above statements to be true. At the time he began taking S. S. S. he was in a horrible condition. I regard his cure almost miraculous. W. B. CHOSY, Manager, Chess-Carley Co., Atlanta Division, Atlanta, Ga., April 18, 1885.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y. 137 W. 23d St.

GOLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF-TONIC.

Is pronounced by scores of physicians, and thousands of people who have used it, to be the best known remedy for Debility, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Flesh, Lung Complaints, Female Weakness, Gastric Irritability, Nervousness, Malarial Fever and many other diseases where tonics are required—differing essentially from all other Beef Foods and Tonics.

This great Invigorator consists of the purest of the finest food—beef—boiled in water, and the process—done together with iron, quinine, and roots and herbs known for their tonic and health-giving properties—into a rich, nutritious building material for both nerve and muscle. An analysis by the eminent chemist, ALBERT HILLS, B.A., M.D., F.R.S., of London, England; and also an endorsement by the celebrated physician, Professor SIR THOMAS SWINN, F.R.S., F.R.C.P., of London, are labeled on each bottle.

It has wrought such remarkable cures of the ailments which afflict common humanity that it is now being called "Remedy for Millions." REMEMBER THE NAME! GOLDEN'S Liquid Beef Tonic. Sold by leading wholesale druggists and retailed by druggists generally. Price, \$1 per bottle; 6 for \$5.

THE TREATMENT OF Cancers, Malignant Tumors, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Etc., A SPECIALTY. DR. A. H. WILSON.

Having given his earnest attention to the study of the origin, nature, classification and treatment of the above diseases according to the established rules of surgery, believes that he is prepared to treat them more successfully than has ever before been done. Office at the Avenue Hotel LAMPASAS, TEXAS, which has been recently opened by E. D. Ennis for the accommodation of the poor. Pleasant rooms and first-class board at \$5.00 per week.

LOST OR STOLEN. One bay horse branded M A on shoulder—about six years old—counted brand M A. One light sorrel horse branded C W O on shoulder—about four years old. I will give a liberal reward for any information leading to their recovery. Wm. WALKER, OENAVILLE, TEXAS, July 21, 1885.

H. KEMPNER, Pres., N. W. REKES, Cashier, F. LAMMERS, Vice-Pres. ISLAND CITY SAVINGS BANK. A General Banking Business Transacted. GALVESTON, TEXAS. Collections Receive Special Attention.

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WOMAN WANTED. A lady for our business in long locality. Responsible for our business in long changed. GAY & BROS., 14 Barclay St., N. Y.

BROWNWOOD DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Brownwood district conference of the Northwest Texas Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, convened at Center City, July 22, at 3 o'clock p. m., Rev. J. K. Lane, presiding elder, in the chair. The attendance was good. The usual committees were appointed and the work of the conference was soon in hand. It was evident, from the reports, that our progress is greatly hindered from the want of church-houses. We are divided and weakened by undertaking to preach and organize in every public school-house. It was the opinion of the conference that the authorities would greatly assist our work by prohibiting the use of these houses. The spiritual state of the church was reported good. A good number of conversions was reported.

Financially the district is behind. Reports showed one-third of assessments for preachers and one-fourth of the conference assessments paid. Our educational institutions were remembered and highly commended. The Committee on Education submitted to the conference a proposition from Coggin Bros., of Brownwood, looking to the establishing of a district college at Brownwood. The proposition was accepted. The above institution is to be known as Coggin College. The board of trustees appointed are: John F. Neil, E. L. Brewer, Chas. Rogan, J. A. Mohler, R. H. Overall, H. A. Thomson, S. R. Switzer, J. C. S. Baird, A. L. Gribble and J. K. Lane. This new enterprise is taken hold of in a way that insures success.

It was resolved by the conference that steps be immediately taken to build a district parsonage. A committee was appointed, with the presiding elder as chairman. Two hundred dollars was raised in the conference for the above building.

Delegates elected to the annual conference are: S. R. Switzer, J. A. Mohler, W. H. Belcher, W. L. Radney.

The conference adjourned Saturday evening to meet in its next session at Comanche.

By order of the Conference. C. W. DANIEL.

TEMPERANCE FINANCES.

THE prohibition of the liquor traffic promises a greater saving of money for the masses of the people than all other reforms. The yearly drink bill of the nation is 900 millions of dollars. The excessive taxation consequent upon this foolish outlay is 700 million of dollars more, making in all 1,600 million dollars a year as the financial loss from brewing and distilling. Texas contains 1-25 of the population of our country and therefore suffers 1-25 of this loss, or 64 million dollars per year. The various temperance organizations of Texas are each, as best they can, trying to save the 64 millions. Let us consider what a valuable acquisition this sum will be every year.

Use one-fourth of this in railroads at \$25,000 per mile, and you could build each year in Texas 8,000 miles. One-eighth of it would build each year 4000 school houses worth \$2000 each. Another eighth will pay 800 teachers, each \$1000 per annum, and furnish instruction to 300,000 pupils. One-fourth of 64 million will open 8 million acres of land for cultivation at an expense of \$80 per acre. The new crop on 8 million acres would bless merchants, mechanics and road-builders. Still one-fourth of the Texas Drink Outlay is on hand. Take one-half of this and you can build 4000 churches, each worth \$2000, in destitute places, and the other half will pay 8000 pastors the salary of \$1000 per year to save sinners, and encourage virtue in our beloved State.

This is practical patriotism. To secure such a saving of 64 millions of dollars, for the advancement of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, education and religion, is one of the most sensible ways of serving the commonwealth. This is the aim of the Prohibitionist. How many of the 400,000 voters of this State are capable of understanding the above figures? Let us suppose that only 100 thousands are sufficiently intelligent to discern the losses and gains involved in this question. Let us suppose that they were willing to give one cent a week to secure prohibition in the State. That sum would exceed \$50,000 for the entire yearly support of educating public sentiment to prohibition, a sum at least five times larger than all our societies have hitherto expended. Brother, sister, don't give one cent a week, give a nickel a week and make the Prohibition fund in Texas at least \$250,000 a year, and in 1887 you will vanquish the traffic, and be looking about for another reform to advance.

The United Friends of Temperance, the Good Templars, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Band of Hope, and the Prohibition party, are each making great personal sacrifices to advance the prosperity of two millions of Texans. How many of these two millions will join in this patriotic movement?

The societies need money for temperance tracts, for lectures, for temperance music and choirs, and for scattering temperance newspapers broadcast.

Reader, now you have an opportunity to serve the commonwealth of Texas by contributing to the funds of our temperance organizations.

Treasurer's Department of the W. C. T. U. of Texas. WAXAHACHE, TEXAS, July 20th.—To members of W. C. T. U. and other friends of our cause.

We need at present \$500 to meet the demands of the work. We will forward our finance leaflet, containing the items of our present yearly expenditure, to all who will apply for it. Finance leaflets will be sent to all Unions that finance them. Collectors, cards, signed by the treasurer, are furnished to trustworthy persons who are willing to solicit funds for State work. Collectors names, with amounts collected, will be printed in the Annual Report. We look to the piety, patriotism and financial integrity of our people to sustain our work for Prohibition.

All communications on this topic, should be addressed to Mrs. S. E. BUCHANAN, Treas. W. C. T. U. Waxahachie, Texas.

Prayer. Prayer is as much the instinct of my nature as a Christian's. It is a duty enjoined by the command of God. It is my language of worship as a man; of dependence as a creature; of submission as a subject; of confession as a sinner; of thankfulness as a recipient of mercies; of supplication as a needy being.—T. Edwards.

THE CHILDREN.

Little Sermons on Little Texts. NUMBER THIRTY-SEVEN.

"I Can't."

Stop! Don't say that again. "I can't" ought never to be heard from a boy's lips. Once the habit fastens itself on him he is good for nothing. A boy that is perpetually whining "I can't" is unfit to live among civilized folks. The best you can do for him is to shave his head all but a scalp tuft, give him a blanket and a piece of dried beef, and send him out among the Indians. A civilized boy has no business to say "I can't." It is a civilized boy's business to try, and if he fails to try again. "I can't" nine times out of ten means not inability, but laziness. "I can't learn this lesson;" "I can't work this example;" "I can't untie this shoe-string;" "I can't leave off this bad habit." How do you know you "can't"? If you have any pluck at all, you will never talk that way. Such language is never heard on a real brave boy's lips. "But," you may ask, "are there not many things that children can't do?" Yes, a great many things. But you can try to do them all. There are some things you ought not to do. When called upon to do that which is not right, you are to say, "I must not do this." But when called upon to do that which is not wrong, you should say not, "I can't," but "I can try." "I can try" fits a brave boy's lips. "I can try" is a giant that, if you will let him, will throttle that horrible little ogre "I can't." The boy that says "I can try" is the brave and good boy who will by-and-by make the brave and good man.

Words to Young Converts. MRS. MARTHA WINTERMUTE.

During all the years of my religious life I have not failed to see the glimmer of the "Star of Bethlehem," which arose upon my soul in childhood; although I have at times fallen into a backslidden state, wherein I was beset by doubts and temptations. There was in that early experience a positive change in my heart; an affection and tender sympathy was born for the Savior, which has remained, although the consciousness of my union with him has been disturbed by doubts. And I must not omit to say, there was a time when I was tempted to disbelieve in the divine Savior. I did not know then how many stumble at the "rock of offense," but an affliction that overwhelmed my soul brought me to realize that Jesus is the only comforter, and my prayers that had been blindly winged to God, independent of his precious name, were answered in his own sweet words of love: "Let not your heart be troubled, ye believe in God, believe also in me." Then was I brought to a joyful and sudden restoration of confidence and hope in him. Then was I sure in that quickening of the Spirit, that my early experience was no delusion; it was the same touch, the same dear Savior's love. I have sometimes spoken of blessings as great blessings—have set upon memorial stones—I have my Bethel and Ebenezer, yet these came not unsought, and have not been reached without weary journeyings between. These are especial feasts for the hungry and thirsty soul in which Jesus enters, and we vividly realize his hallowed presence. As we progress, the love of Jesus is disclosed more and more fully to our understanding, and is the source of our peace and transport. This delightful knowledge of God is to be realized by every Christian, in the future; by degrees we shall see him as he is.

A dear young Christian, who is anxious to progress in her experience, ask, "Do you seek for special blessings?" Yes; and have been enabled to overcome especial sins in that way. And I remember once, while thus seeking, the Savior's face seemed veiled by clouds, which almost caused despair. Finally I could not refrain from expressing my feelings in the congregation. When, in tears, I asked the prayers of his people, they took up the words of the poet:

"But shall I therefore let Him go, And basely to the tempter yield? No, in the strength of Jesus, no! I never will give up my shield."

From that hour the light began to radiate my mind, and gradually filled my soul to overflowing.

I have received great help and strength by conversing with Christians who have entered more fully into the blessing of Christ than myself. "Then they that loved the Lord spake often one to another." These words reveal a blessed truth, and also a tender and lively attribute of the mind of our Lord. "He hearkened and heard it." He is not far from us with his love and care, and next to his love is our love for each other. I have been tempted to be silent in regard to these wonderful and mysterious things of God. Yet my interest in dear friends and anxiety for their blessing has called forth many precious seasons of converse touching these hallowed spiritual gifts and experience of grace, and my union with him is always strengthened by such union with brothers and sisters.

An especial interest and prayer for others should be cultivated rather than constant thought and anxiety for ourselves. Would we be Christ-like? He gave himself for others. The high places in spiritual life are reached as was Calvary, through surrender and sacrifice of self. Yet one word to the doubting young Christian: Whereas I was once tossed about by anxious fear and doubt concerning my own experience and the truth of revealed religion, I have now a clearer vision, and an undisturbed consciousness of the truth which storms do not affect. "Therefore will not I fear, though the earth be removed, and the mountains be carried in the midst of the sea, though the sea roar and be troubled, and the mountains shake with the swelling thereof."

Aunt Patience's Writing-Desk.

My Dear Nephews and Nieces—There is one great difference between boys that I wish you would explain to me. The boys will go out to play together; one comes in daubed from head to foot with mud, the other with scarcely a trace of it anywhere on his clothes. One boy goes through the carpenter's shop and brings out a long train of shavings, and has sawdust well scattered into his hair; the other brushes the tips of his fingers a little, and not an indication of the carpenter's bench is anywhere about him. And as for paint, it is almost beyond me to express my feelings on that subject. I am sure some boys have paint on the inside of their clothes—there is no room on the outside for any more; and I know a post-mortem examination would show the inside of the stomach well bespattered, and the brain thoroughly daubed! And this peculiarity is not wholly confined to boys. There are some girls who can go

to the kitchen and "help the cook or the laundress," and come out looking almost as fresh as they went in, while others will have little bits of dough stuck into their hair, and flour dusted all over them, or soap and water on the parts of their clothing and their bodies where it is not wanted, and the rest left in and slight from their last employment in the mud. There is a very expressive word which applies to these unfortunate children, and many sometimes be used for grown-up people; they are "mussy." They are the people who spill their food on their clothes, mark the spot where they sit at the table with various colors, from the yellow of their egg to the red of their berries, on the cloth, and seem to be playing haro-and-hounds with the crumbs, so many do they scatter. This, I am persuaded, is a misfortune, not a fault. A misfortune, you know, is something which comes to one unasked, and which cannot be prevented; and the "mussy" boys and girls and people will all say, if you call them to account for the disorder of their clothing, "I couldn't help it!" Things do themselves. The long train of ink-spots which suddenly appeared on Katie's dress was not put there by Bob or Katie, who were having a scuffle in the library, but "came there themselves." Of course it was Katie's misfortune, and not at all her fault. It was the fault of the splinters on the fence, if it was anybody's fault, that Harry's new trousers and jacket had a half-dozen ugly tears in them the first week they were worn, and not Harry's fault at all in choosing that ragged place to squeeze through and climb over. The large cake of mud which attached itself to Johnnie's shoe and clung to it all the way up two flights of stairs and into his auntie's room was a very naughty cake of mud. Of course Johnnie could not help its coming with him if he wanted to come. Johnnie is a very weak little boy, and if a small cake of mud insists upon coming with him, Johnnie is not yet wise and strong enough to prevent it.

I do want to know what can be done to help these unfortunate boys and girls who are the victims of the dust and the mud and the paint and the sawdust. I think we ought to send some missionaries to teach the paint-pots, the nails, the dust, and the mud, so that they will not behave so very badly. It is positively cruel for them, just for their own pleasure of getting on to boys' clothes and faces and hands, to cause them so much trouble and unhappiness. Jack was kept at home from a lovely sail on the river the other day because it was the last of his every day clothes that the whitewash brush spattered all over when Patrick was marking out the tennis court, and his new suit would not do at all for Jack to wear his best clothes on the river, knowing that if he did there would be no chance for his getting to church or Sunday-school the next day. Jack thinks the whitewash treated him very cruelly, and was very unfair, because Charlie, who was with him all the time, was not spattered at all. Alice has come into the country this year with the same shade hat that she wore last year, while the wind and the rain and the dog, and I do not know how many other things, have in that time conspired to use up two or three pieces for some of her little companions. You can't persuade me that it is because Alice has taken her hat in out of the rain, and has kept it away from the dogs, for her playmates themselves tell me, everyone of them, that they have been just as careful as she has. Trixie's hat, that spent a night outdoors on the lawn lately, must have gone up stairs and got out of the scuttle window, and then climbed down the side of the house, to do it, for Trixie is sure she hung it up in its place when she came in from play in the evening, and all the blinds and doors were locked very soon after. Now I submit to you that that hat which will do such a thing is a very badly disposed hat, and Trixie is not to be blamed if her hat is out of shape, and ought not to be required to wear so shabby a thing when it was not her fault; ought she? Won't you boys and girls get together and talk this matter over, and let me know as quickly as you can what I can do to help these poor, abused people? It is too bad they have to be scolded and punished just because grease and water, berries, and eggs, and mud, and dust, and all the other things that are old enough, and ought to be wise enough, to know better, will persist in putting themselves where the boys and girls are so unwilling to have them.—Christian Union.

Lost Willie.

A poor boy employed in Scotland to keep sheep was overtaken on the hills by a severe snowstorm. Long and bravely he kept up, and tried to drive his flock towards home by taking note of the landmarks he knew. All in vain; the snow fell fast, and before night all his trails and paths were lost, and the poor Willie found himself alone in the hills with his sheep. As the night wore on the fatal drowsiness began to creep over him, beyond power to resist, and without a scrap of shelter, he laid himself down among his sheep to sleep and die, for he was sure he would never wake on earth. With a smothered prayer for help he fell asleep, and as he lay there more sheep came and huddled around him. Strange, indeed, as it may seem, the warmth from their bodies kept him from being frozen to death. A party from home went in search of him, and they found him surrounded by a dozen old sheep, whose instincts had saved his life. In keeping themselves warm they had kept warmth and life in him. And he lived many years to tell this anecdote of his boyhood's peril when lost on the wild northern hillside.

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Texas Christian Advocate.

REV. G. W. BRIGGS, EDITOR. ASSOCIATE EDITORS: REV. R. S. FINLEY, D. D., East Tex. Conference...

SENATOR COKE'S ATTACK ON FREE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

"I was free-born!" So said Paul to the captain of the Roman garrison at Jerusalem who had ordered him scourged. Paul was a Christian minister, but he was also a Roman citizen, and appealed to what he knew would protect him. That it did protect him the sequel shows: "And the chief captain was afraid, after he knew that he was a Roman." But we are concerned just now not so much with what occurred nearly two thousand years ago, under the iron sway of the Caesars, as with something which has transpired recently in the free State of Texas.

A few weeks ago a citizen of McLennan county, the pastor of the First Baptist Church of the city of Waco, in the exercise of the democratic right of free speech, made a public address in which he defended the principle of local option. Senator Coke, at a barbecue in Padgett's Park, on Friday, Aug. 28, replied. A report of his speech will be found in the Galveston News of Aug. 30, from which it appears that the Senator replied by proscription. He called upon the people to scourge every preacher in the State of Texas out of politics. He said: "If your preachers go into politics, scourge them back."

If there is a Christian minister in the State of Texas the free blood in whose veins does not leap at this insult, he deserves to be unfrocked. If there is a free citizen in the State who does not resent such outrageous intolerance, he does not deserve his liberty. Senator Coke's advice, if carried out, would practically disfranchise every preacher in the State of Texas. Every liquor-seller, every bartender, every faro-dealer can exercise the right of free-speech, but if those men who have given themselves to the service of their fellowmen in the office and work of the ministry dare to express an opinion as to the effect of political measures upon the welfare of society, the cry is: "Scourge them back!" Preachers of the gospel, then, have no rights as citizens that anybody is bound in conscience to respect. Notwithstanding the hue and cry about "personal liberty," there is, then, one class of men in Texas who, on account of their religious belief and calling, are to be "scourged out of politics." If Senator Coke speaks the mind of the party which he undertakes to represent, then the more than two thousand Protestant Christian ministers of Texas had as well look in some other direction for protection in the rights and privileges of citizenship.

But the Senator did not speak the mind of the party. The truth of the matter is, he was stung by defeat into unparadonable intolerance. A minister of the gospel had met his arguments, pierced his bubbles, exposed his sophistries, and routed him in debate. He had no reply. The stereotyped personal-liberty-no-sumptuary-law-pro-whisky speech had been made and met, and the Senator could not invent another. There was nothing left but to disfranchise his opponent—to read him not only out of the Democratic party, but out of American citizenship. "Scourge them back!" but if he had spoken his feelings truly it would have been: "Take him off!" "Scourge them back!" And for what reason? Certainly Christian ministers need not shrink from a comparison with politicians in the intelligent understanding and patriotic use of their citizenship and in the extent of their public services. They serve the State in time of peace and help to fight its battles in times of war. In the last war they lived and labored among the men as chaplains, and hundreds, on both sides, shouldered their muskets and stood in the fore-front of the fight. But, be their services great or small, what they have done and suffered for the commonwealth has at least the merit of being disinterested. They have nothing whatever to gain from the State, and ask nothing. To say that in the exercise of their rights as citizens they menace the democratic principle of separation of church and State, is to lay down a proposition too ridiculous to deserve a serious answer; to say that they desire a State religion, is to be guilty of dense and unparadonable ignorance. After his "scourge them back," Senator Coke, in the next breath, says: "Our forefathers were driven to this country seeking freedom of conscience against the persecution of State religion, and shall we now combine church and State?" And who, pray, were these "forefathers"? They were Protestant Christian ministers and their people, driven forth, not by earthly want, or by the greed of gold, or by the lust of adventure, but by the hope of finding a land where "no person professing to believe in Jesus Christ should be in any way troubled or discontinued for his or her religion, or in the free exercise thereof." Protestant Christianity is the bulwark of this principle of separation of church and State. Protestant Christian ministers have fought this battle from the first, and their chief opponents have been politicians who were eager enough to draw about the crumbling foundations of tyranny "the awful circle of our solemn church." It was to escape from just such politicians that Winthrop, Hooker, Cotton and Roger

Williams "turned to the New World to redress the balance of the Old." The constitution of the evangelical churches of America is as democratic as the constitution of the United States, and there is not one among them that would not spurn an overture from the State. Let Senator Coke enter the field to-morrow to bring about the reunion of church and State, and he will be met by an invincible army of Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists, whose record on that question is centuries old. We say deliberately, and with no fear of contradiction, that there is not an evangelical Protestant preacher in the State of Texas that would not shoulder his musket, if need be, and shed his blood in defense of this very principle of the separation of church and State. And yet listen: "Scourge them back," " Shall we now combine church and State?"

If by "preachers" the Senator had meant Catholic priests, his words would have been, to some extent, pardonable. There is but one church in America that can threaten the perpetuity of the separation of church and State, and that is the Roman Catholic. The Roman Catholic clergy of America are chiefly Jesuits, educated at the Propaganda in Rome, or the Jesuit college near Washington City. To a man they support the Vatican Decree of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope; a decree rejected thus far by the Catholic courts of Europe. The courts of Spain, Portugal, Bavaria, Italy and Austria do not look upon the Vatican Decree as binding. They do not recognize the Pope as a temporal sovereign, and have no thought of re-establishing his rule over the Papal States. It is this, no doubt, which has caused the rejection of Minister Kelley by the courts of Humbert and Francis Joseph. Minister Kelley took part in the protest of American Catholics when the king of Italy entered Rome, and no doubt at that time at least supported the Vatican Decree. Irish and American bishops and archbishops now denounce the Catholic court of Austria and call upon the American Government to resent the fancied insult. If politicians would cease to lead blindly by the whisky oligarchy and "the Catholic vote," and look with clear eyes about them, they would see that the Catholic Church is striving to make of the American government a catspaw to pull its own chestnuts out of the fire. Here is a fair chance for a crusade against the encroachment of the church. Will these astute politicians see it? No, the men who are misrepresenting the rank and file of the Democratic party fondle Romanism as they fondle rum. Only a few months ago in the State of New York the notorious Jesuit Freedom of Worship Bill came very near being passed by the votes of Democratic assemblymen. The bill gives power to Romish priests to enter any and all the charitable institutions of the State, Protestant, Catholic or non-sectarian, and to set up their form of worship, whether they are wanted or not, and compels the managers of such institutions to furnish for such worship all needed facilities. It is the most flagrant attack on the separation of church and State ever made in America, and while the bill was pending a prominent Jesuit priest said openly in New York city: "The Democratic politicians dare not refuse us; we get what we ask, and shall ask for more." Yes, the Catholic Church can get what it demands; Jesuit priests can throw the caucus room at will; but when Protestant ministers, born and reared under free institutions, patriotic and law-abiding, dare as American citizens to leave the pulpit and express their sentiments before the people, the people are called upon to "scourge them back." It is the most undemocratic and intolerant utterance ever heard from the stump in this or any other free State. Give us a few more leaders like Senator Coke and in a little while if an American preacher, not born in Ireland, educated in Rome and in sympathy with whisky, dares to approach the polls to deposit his ballot, the cry will be, "scourge him back." Senator Coke, however, has undertaken the most difficult task, as well as given expression to the most unfortunate utterance, of his life. He will find no helpers in his work of proscription. Nor will he silence any preacher who deserves his freedom. The distinguished minister and patriotic citizen, whom, since the Senator could not answer, he sought to proscribe, has his appeal, and when the sequel comes to be written it will be as of old: "And he was also afraid after he knew that he was a Roman."

THE GIFT OF PEACE. "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you. Not as the world giveth give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." So spake our Lord, and it is the beauty and glory of his words that they cannot be confined to Judea. His life is a zone girding the sympathies of time. His gaze was into all the future; his words for all who should know change, trouble and perplexity. In seeking the meaning of this legacy there is no need of rigid analysis. There are two ways of knowing things: the way of science and the way of feeling—of intuition. The scientist turns a sunbeam upon the spectroscope and tells you presently every thread, however subtly woven into its cloth of gold. We are not sure, however, but that the sunbeam better fulfilled its mission that day, when, stealing through the window and falling in soft beauty upon the cottage floor, it moved the heart of a little child to bend and kiss it. In the one case it

was a thing of wonder to the mind, in the other it took up its abode in the heart, a "thing of beauty," and "a joy forever." Analysis is good, but let us see to it that we do not kill the life and power of our Lord's words by our theological processes. Let us then open the windows and doors of hearts that these words may float in, bringing with them all their blessed and tender meanings.

We may be sure that this legacy of our Lord will mean for us very much what it meant for the disciples. It certainly did not mean for them peace with the world. The mob would gather presently, and it would howl itself hoarse. Other voices in time would take up the cry, and the members of that little band would not find rest until they found it in their graves. Nor can it mean this for us. There is and can be no peace between the friends and enemies of Christ. As an evangelical church we have a battle with the world. There is wrong and sin to oppose, and there is the truth to defend. There can be no peace between the church and the world until the kingdoms of the world are the kingdoms of God and his Christ.

It certainly does mean for us peace among ourselves. Whatever battle we may have with the world, we have no battle with each other. "Behold how good and pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." We are not an association of persons who choose to call each other brother; we are brethren—one in a common love, a common life, a common labor.

It means for us, also, peace in the individual soul. After all, that is the only true peace. Each soul makes the world in which it dwells. We make and unmake our world in a single day. The universe is the direct counterpart and the express image of the soul that dwells in it. And herein is Christianity wiser than all other systems: that it begins with the soul. And this is the peace which is the prerogative gift of Christ; a peace which he is ready to breathe through the upper chambers of every Christian soul. Having this, you will want nothing. Trust will expel care and love thrust fear away. God will go with you. You will be haunted forever by the eternal mind. Such a state is the end of life and the beginning of heaven. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"SCOURGE THEM BACK!" or, in other words, "Take him off!" THE Wesleyan Advocate quotes from this paper an article on cholera and says: "Keep clean, drink pure water, eat wholesome, well cooked food, and then if you have cholera, as you may, you will likely get well."

WHAT to do with a man who has routed you in debate—"Scourge him back!" We have had to condense greatly the 36 revival reports which appear in this issue. We like to give the names of the brethren who go to the assistance of each other in this work, but have been unable to do so this week.

SENATOR COKE'S policy would disfranchise two thousand Texas Democrats. We have credited the work of the associate editors up to and including the present issue, save the article "At The Wrong End," August 22, which was written by Rev. E. S. Smith. The telling paragraphs on prohibition which appeared in that issue were also from his pen.

WHAT a blessing that Senator Coke is not the government, but merely—Senator Coke!

ARCHDEACON FARAR expects to reach Niagara, by way of Quebec, on the 18th of September, and will visit Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, New Haven and New York. He will make an address before the Johns Hopkins University, and give three lectures in New York city.

EVIDENTLY Senator Coke's next proposition will be to put the preachers in bonnets and frocks.

THE Scotch Christian Leader says: "Not only do the American churches seem to have a larger proportion of much older men in their pulpits than those of Britain, one cannot help being also struck with the numerous cases in which American ministers continue in active service long after they have passed the allotted span."

HAS it come to pass that the only way a Texas preacher can secure his rights as a citizen is to leave the church and open a liquor shop?

THE closing exercises of the twelfth Chautauqua Assembly were held on Monday, Aug. 24. Addresses were made by Chancellor Vincent, of the Chautauqua University and Superintendent of the Assembly; Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, President of the Assembly and University, and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of New York.

WHEN Senator Coke locates the reservation for his disfranchised preachers, the next question will be, how to keep them on the reservation.

NEW YORK Advocate: We have noticed that in the last few years Church of England and Protestant Episcopal clergymen have to some extent exchanged parishes. We have not heard of any exchanges between the Methodist pastors of England and America. Is it not possible to have, with suitable safeguards, some exchanges between the English Wesleyans and ourselves? Some grand results might follow if representative

men of these communions could for a month or two exchange pulpits. We have men of whom our English brethren need have no fear, and we Americans have never been afraid of seeing Englishmen in our pulpits.

STRANGE that when Beecher stumped his precinct for Cleveland nobody said "Scourge him back!"

MCLENNAN COUNTY, on Aug. 31st, voted against local option. All of which proves nothing against the principle. The most prominent Democrats in the State, led by Senator Coke, supported by the whisky men and any amount of money, achieved a temporary triumph. The result is not astonishing, and the end is not yet.

THE district conference reports which appear in this issue we received promptly but could not publish until now.

"EVERY person shall be at liberty to speak, write or publish his opinions on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that privilege." So reads section 3 of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Texas. Senator Coke would move to amend by adding: "Unless that person should be a preacher, in which case if he attempts to express a political opinion, scourge him back!"

WILL not somebody do Senator Coke the kindness to inform him that the days of slavery are over?

We learn from a New York exchange that there are signs of the total break-up of the Salvation Army in this country. Something has taken away the measure of sympathy which was freely given at first. The opinion expressed when their work first opened in this country—that the churches could and soon would do all the work the Army proposed to do—is still held. No organization outside the church is called for when the church is alive.

ANY preacher who will get drunk and be denounced Senator Coke will at once invest with the right of free speech.

REV. MR. BRIDWELL credits us with the suggestion of "tar and feathers" for the Methodist preachers in Mexico. In justice to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE we are obliged to decline the compliment. The Advocate made the suggestion. Give credit to whom credit is due.—Texas Monitor.

IT is a sufficient reply to quote an extract from the Monitor's columns. In bemoaning the invasion of Mexico by ignorant Baptist and Methodist preachers, the Monitor said:

Moreover we are not sorry to have an occasion to make a mild suggestion to our neighbors across the border and call their attention to tar and feathers.

IF Senator Coke were absolute ruler of Texas, there would be forthwith about two thousand disfranchised preachers.

BISHOP HUNTINGTON says that "the public worship of Almighty God, including prayer, praise, confession of sin, and the reading of his revelation is a far higher and holier function than preaching." The Independent replies: "As we read the Scriptures, this is not true. Paul began his directions about the conduct of religious meetings with the words: 'Follow after love; yet desire earnestly spiritual gifts, but rather that ye may prophesy.' He put preaching at the head of gospel services."

SENATOR COKE'S new plank for the next Democratic platform: "If preachers go into politics, scourge them back!" We are grateful for the kind words and admire the frank, honest and fraternal spirit in the following from Zion's Herald, Boston:

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE balances our criticism of a contributor who desired to add the term "North" to the M. E. Church, by quoting the statements of the papers in reference to the unchristian treatment of colored people in some of our Atlantic summer resorts. We have read these statements in the Independent and in other papers with surprise and indignation. The spirit of caste is no less hateful and unchristian in the North than in the South, and there is much less apology for it in the former. We heartily acknowledge the generous words of our very able Texan contributor in quoting an editorial from Zion's Herald.

STRANGE that when Rev. Dr. Smoot, of Austin, preached against prohibition not a soul was heard to say, "Scourge him back!"

THE Waco Examiner says that the training of a minister unfits him to form a correct judgment on the local option question. Hear it: A liberal education; close study of the best thoughts of the wisest men of all times; continual contact with men; association with every rank of society from the highest to the lowest; constant activity of body and mind; all this unfits a man to form a judgment as to the wants of society and the welfare of the body politic! Then let him renounce the pulpit, part his hair in the middle and edit a county newspaper.

NEW ORLEANS Advocate: Senator Coke, of Texas, is reported in the press dispatches to have publicly declared himself an anti-Prohibitionist, and announced his purpose to resist the spirit of temperance reform by legal methods. The senator is an able and eloquent man. On the floor of the upper chamber at Washington he stands the peer of the greatest. But if any Methodist preacher in the State of Texas is not more than a match for the statesman on this issue, he ought to be unfrocked and sent to a school of the prophets. There is no argument on the other side—only a drink. The senator has assumed this position as a politician, and not on his convictions as a citizen. He fears the results of the agitation to his party, and in his fright has spoken much foolishness. If the party will stay its hands, Prohibitionists will do it no harm, but much good. But if it is dominated by liquor—if political "slates" are fixed up

in bar rooms or dictated by the rum power—it had as well go into liquidation. The senator has made a mistake for which he will have to repent.

H. S. T., in St. Louis Advocate: Since the sessions of our last conferences death has made serious inroads in our ministerial ranks. The first to leave us was Dr. Mood; then followed in quick succession, Bros. O. A. Fisher, Wm. H. Seat, J. W. DeVilbiss and John F. Cook, of the West Texas Conference. The latter was a son of the celebrated Valentine Cook, of Kentucky. In June M. H. Cullum, a superannuated member of the North Texas Conference died near Dallas; and about the same time W. R. McDow, of the East Texas Conference, died at Jasper. July 12th, James P. Stevenson died near Breckenridge. He had preached in Texas as early as 1833, and his father, Rev. Wm. Stevenson, at a much earlier period. But Henry Stevenson, not related to either, was, unquestionably, the first Methodist to preach in the province of Texas. July 28th, Rev. J. M. Bohmfalk, pastor of the German Church at Belleville, died. He was a promising young preacher, son-in-law of our veteran missionary to the Germans, Rev. Frederick Vordenbaumen.

THE New Orleans and Alabama Advocates are requested to copy the obituary of Rev. John H. Stone, which appears in another column.

REV. NEILL BROWN. We are called to mourn the loss of our loved pastor. Rev. Neill Brown, after a long and painful illness, entered into rest, Saturday, August 22. He bore his suffering with the fortitude of a Christian. His remains will rest near Malakoff. Rev. Thomas Rees, of Rice and Chatfield circuit, will conduct the funeral service. Earth has lost and heaven gained one of the best of men. His bereaved children and friends have our sympathies and prayers. J. W. TODD. MALAKOFF, TEXAS, AUG. 23.

REVIVALS. Bell's Chapel. Rev. B. T. Pearson, Ovilla, Aug. 27: We are having a glorious revival at Bell's chapel. Results: Twenty-four conversions and twenty accessions. Allen. Rev. L. L. Naugle, Nickelville, Aug. 26: We closed a meeting at Allen last Sunday night. The church was greatly revived. Thirteen conversions, eight accessions. Hawkins' Chapel. Rev. J. F. Hosmer, Farmer, Aug. 13: Our camp-meeting at Hawkins' Chapel continued eleven days. Seven conversions and seven accessions to the church. Wesley Chapel. Rev. L. P. Davis, Headville, Aug. 17: Our meeting at Wesley chapel was good. The church greatly revived, and we think, lasting good done. One accession. Chapman's School-House. Rev. J. M. Bond, Italy, Ellis county, Aug. 28: Our protracted meeting at Chapman's school-house closed last night; thirteen conversions, fourteen accessions to the church. Chappell Hill. Rev. N. Frank Law, Chappell Hill, Aug. 27: Meeting closed last night; fifteen were added to the church; the revival was deep and widespread. As a church the spiritual condition is better than for many years. Bonham. Rev. J. B. Denton, Bonham, Aug. 26: I will be compelled to close my meeting on account of the rain. Twenty-five or thirty penitents at the altar, and I think there have been twenty-four conversions and reclaimations. Sherman Circuit. Rev. T. L. Miller, Sherman, Aug. 25: Just closed at Cedar, the annual camp-meeting for Sherman circuit with encouraging results: Twenty accessions, twenty-two conversions, and seventeen children received by baptism. Barsola. Rev. J. C. Calhoun, Forest, Aug. 25: Just meeting closed at Barsola to go and visit my father in Camp Wood. Bro. J. C. Hardy is still carrying on the meeting. Expect to hear of many conversions ere the meeting closes. Cottonwood Camp-Meeting. Rev. J. P. Wood, Putnam, Callahan county, Aug. 27: Our camp-meeting at Cottonwood embraced the third and fourth Sundays in this month. Results: Twenty-one accessions to the church and a general revival of the church. Church Hill Circuit. Rev. J. L. Fidelity, Harmony Hill, Aug. 25: We have just closed an eight days' meeting at Harmony Hill, on Church Hill circuit. Results: Thirty-four additions to the church, the church wonderfully and graciously revived. Moore's Chapel. Rev. C. H. Maloy, Pack Saddle, Aug. 24: I have just closed a nine days' camp-meeting at Moore's Chapel with good results; thirty conversions, fifteen accessions; eight children baptized; four promised to enter a family altar; about thirty-five weeping penitents left at the altar. Stradtown. Rev. J. M. Holt, Caddo Mills, Hunt county, Aug. 27: Rev. T. C. Eason closed a protracted meeting at Stradtown last Sunday night. There were four baptized by affusion during the meeting. We do not know how many conversions. The church was most wonderfully strengthened. Seymour Mission. Rev. J. M. Baker, Seymour, Baylor county, Aug. 24: We are in the midst of a glorious revival at Seymour. Twenty-two have joined the M. E. Church, South; four infants baptized and still the good work goes on. Pray for us, brethren; we missionaries need your prayers and sympathies. Durango. Rev. H. Jones, Durango, Aug. 24: Third quarterly meeting over; it was held in connection with a camp-meeting; the Lord was with us. Bro. Allen, presiding elder, preached us three good sermons. Seventeen converted to date. The meeting is still going on. Three infants and two adults baptized. Hines' Chapel. Rev. S. B. Ellis, Ennis, Aug. 20: Our meeting at Hines' chapel closed last Tuesday night, resulting in ninety-three conversions and fifty odd accessions to the church. My ill health prevented me from regular attendance, but the meeting went on under the direction of Bro. J. A. Pace, a local elder. Todd's Well. Rev. T. B. Lane, P.O. Grove, Aug. 17: We closed a union meeting at Todd's Well yesterday, which was held in connection with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Visible results: Twenty-four conversions, eighteen accessions to the Methodist, and eight to the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Webberville. Rev. M. H. Porter, Webberville, Aug. 29: The Lord is graciously blessing us on the Webberville circuit. Bro. Swafford, a local preacher, and other brethren protracted the camp-meeting a few days after J. W. Whipple and I left. Results: Ten more conversions, making twenty-five in all, four accessions to the church and more to follow. Last Sunday

night (Aug. 23) Bro. Swafford and I closed a meeting, six miles from Webberville, conducted by him eight or ten days. Results: Fourteen conversions and a time of spiritual refreshing from the presence of the Lord. I received the fourteen converts into the church and baptized eleven by pouring.

Rural Flat. Rev. G. D. Wilson, Waco, Polk county, Aug. 28: The protracted meeting at Rural Flat resulted in fifteen conversions and twelve additions to the church. At Concord there were five or six professions and six accessions to our church. At both places backsliders were reclaimed and members were revived.

Cartersville. Rev. R. M. Morris, Cartersville, Aug. 26: We are in the midst of a glorious revival at Goshen; commenced last Friday night, and up to the present there have been forty or forty-five conversions. The rain interfered with our meeting last night. But unless it continues to rain we will go on until Sunday night.

Savoy, Bells and Virginia Point. Rev. John H. Reynolds, Bells, Aug. 24: Our meeting closed at Savoy with sixty conversions. The whole of the Sabbath we commenced at Bells and closed with forty-five conversions. We commenced at Virginia Point the 23rd. Am praying for a gracious revival at that place.

Near Seale. Rev. J. R. Taylor, Seale, Robertson county, Aug. 29: We have just closed a protracted meeting at Tacker's. Results, about fifteen conversions and ten accessions. Thanks to Bro. Lumpkins, of the Baptist Church, for two sermons. The church was considerably revived. Some took up the cross of praying in public who had not done so before.

Mexia. Rev. J. H. Collard, Mexia, Aug. 29: At our camp-meeting there were sixty-nine conversions. Since that time we have had twenty-one. This makes one hundred and twenty-four in all, and ninety accessions. I have been to a great many other meetings held by the brethren, and in the last two weeks have procured three hundred persons happily converted.

Prairie View. Rev. A. J. Frick, Hatfield, Aug. 22: Brother Brasher and I have just closed a second protracted meeting at Prairie View. Glorious results. Church revived, what number of accessions, thirty-five. Old men, who have been skeptics, joined and became greatly interested. About fifteen of my Sunday-school scholars joined—some not more than eleven years old.

Thompson's Chapel and Pleasant Hill. Rev. W. W. Graham, Rockdale, Aug. 25: We have recently held two protracted meetings—one at Thompson's Chapel and the other at Pleasant Hill. Results: twenty-three accessions to the church, many of whom were heads of families. What a pity they had not served their apprenticeship as laborers in the vineyard years ago.

Village Creek Circuit. Rev. Jacob F. Carl, Handley, Aug. 24: Village Creek circuit is prospering. Since conference we have had forty-two conversions and a large number of accessions. We are still praying and working for greater things from the Lord. Our waterworks, including the dam, is now completed, and the water is approaching and we are getting ready.

Center Point. Rev. R. T. Purser, Tanglewood, Aug. 25: Our camp-meeting at Center Point closed yesterday, the 24th inst. Visible results: Twenty-one conversions and ten accessions. Bro. E. Church, South; backsliders reclaimed. The third quarterly meeting for the Lexington circuit was held in connection with the camp-meeting. Bro. J. T. Moore, Jr., presiding elder, was present and wide awake.

Near Dublin. Rev. Geo. W. Riley, Dublin, Aug. 24: Our camp-meeting one mile east of town closed last night after nine days' continuance. The Missionary Baptist Church, whose members and ministers helped liberally, were present and will share largely in the increase of membership. A glorious revival cheers the gladdened hearts of all the saints. One hundred and seventy-four souls profess faith with God.

Crysal Falls. Rev. J. D. Crockett, Breckenridge, Aug. 25: We closed our meeting at Crysal Falls last night, resulting in sixty-six conversions and forty-three accessions to our church, and seventy-five to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. About fifteen of the hardest cases were converted and brought in the church. Since taking charge of the work we have had one hundred conversions and one hundred and five accessions.

Brownborough. Rev. J. M. Shuford, Center Point, Aug. 24: Our meeting closed at Brownborough last night with seventeen conversions, eighteen accessions; the church greatly revived. Quite a number of the heads of families pledged themselves to hold family prayers. Baptized ten children and three adults. Raised \$63.38 for missions and about \$30 to build a church at that place. It is very much needed and they seem determined to build.

Kopperl. Rev. D. C. Strange, Kopperl, Aug. 28: The camp-meeting at Kopperl begun Aug. 13 and continued until the 21st, including nine days, resulting in thirty conversions and thirty additions to the Methodist Church. The young people of the church obligated themselves to the daily study of the Word of God. We sang prayer. Many heads of families vowed to go home and erect a family altar and offer sacrifice of prayer and praise thereon.

Homeer Circuit. Rev. J. C. Calhoun, Homeer: Our protracted meeting, which embraced the third quarterly conference, closed after eight days' work. Bro. LeClere was in a working spirit and preached us three soul-winning sermons; and, on account of a sick season, he was absent on Monday's train. We cannot estimate the numbers converted. The community is alive to Christ. Forty-two added to the church and others will join.

White Rock. Rev. J. P. Davis, Hendville, Aug. 24: Our meeting closed last night at White Rock. We had a grand time. Nine conversions and twelve additions, and thirteen children baptized. The church greatly revived, and many shouts and praises unto the Lord. Some that was not doing their duty went to work. Church in good working order. Twenty dollars was subscribed for a new altar and some camp-meeting with all in full. Praise be unto God!

Laverna. Rev. Felix A. Knox, Laverna circuit, Aug. 27: Meeting at Uxville, embracing 14th, closed in ten days. Bro. E. E. Baker, of the M. E. Church, presiding elder, was present and preached us two days of meeting. It was up stream all the way. Had a good meeting, however, with seven conversions and two accessions, and leave twenty-five penitents unconverted. Commence a meeting at Union school-house to-night. Although much needed, we are not overburdened with work, and we are going on with all in full. I take courage and go on.

Melissa, White's Grove and Stiff's Chapel. Rev. K. P. Dickson, McKinney, Aug. 24: We have held three meetings, which resulted as follows: At Melissa, three conversions and seven accessions; at White's Grove, eleven conversions, nine accessions; at Illinois, eighteen conversions and ten accessions; at Stiff's chapel, eighteen accessions by restoration, certificates, etc.; at Union school-house, six accessions. We had previously received five at White's Grove, making fourteen. Two meetings yet to hold.

Blanco Circuit. Rev. W. L. Griffith, Blanco, Aug. 26: Our camp-meeting at Fuleher Spring lasted ten days. We had a season of refreshing, and three conversions after formerly closing the meeting. We had twenty-five accessions to the church, twenty-two of whom were received in time to participate in the commemoration. We raised a collection on conference claims, church extension, etc., which amounted to \$13.75 cash and \$59.00 on subscriptions. We enjoy preachers' reports from all parts of the field. May the Lord bless the work of Zion throughout Texas.

SAN ANGELO MISSION. The third quarterly meeting for this mission was held at Shreveport, Aug. 24. The presiding elder, Bro. Stevenson, was present, and conducted the business of the quarterly meeting with ability, and preached with more than his wonted power. The meeting was protracted through the following week, closed



LITERARY.

The Church and the Lord's Supper. This tractate of sixteen pages, from the Southern Methodist Publishing House at Nashville, Tenn., is invaluable. The origin of the church is established, and the right to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper put beyond cavil. The elucidation of the text: 1 Cor. x:16, 17, is clear, convincing and overwhelming. There is no escape from the author's conclusions. Dr. Ford has done the cause of truth a great service, and added much to the wealth of our religious literature. This "tractate" ought to be read by all who wish to know the truth. Send your orders to our Publishing House at Nashville, Tenn., or to the author, Rev. H. M. Ford, D. D., Bowling Green, Ky. They retail ready at ten cents per copy. We understand the author has many more "tracts" on various theological and religious subjects ready for publication. Let us have them. The author is a lucid and profound writer, with an easy style, and, in our view, strictly orthodox.

A SUPER-NATURAL OF N. W. T. CONF.

Gen. Grant's Book. The first edition of the "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant" is 150,000 copies. The publishers say they may add 50,000 copies to it. A second edition is already made necessary by the large number of subscriptions received. The presses will be set to work upon it just as soon as the first edition is completed, which will be in about three weeks. The second edition will be quite as large as the first. The first volume of the first edition will not be delivered until December. The second volume will be ready in March. Orders for the book have been coming in very steadily at the average of 5000 a day. The South is doing its share of the ordering. Already 300,000 sets of two volumes have been ordered. This does not include foreign orders. The book will be translated into French, German, Spanish and Italian. The entire manuscript for both volumes was in the publisher's hands on Friday, before Gen. Grant died. Mr. Webster took the galley proofs of the last fifty pages to Mr. McCreager on that day and showed them to the General. The manuscript brings the story down to the end of the war and not to the day of the General's death, as reported. Mrs. Grant is to receive 15 per cent of the profit on the book in America and 55 per cent on that abroad.

The husband of Princess Beatrice cannot speak English, and she will have to give him a piece of her mind in Dutch.

Rejoicings Down South. The United States Revenue Collector's Office, informed an editor of the Daily Freeman of this city, that for seven years he suffered terribly from rheumatism in his ankle, which most of the time was swollen to two or three times its natural size, and was so painful that he could not put his foot to the ground. After trying everything he could think of without obtaining relief, he at ten o'clock one morning applied St. Jacob's Oil, and shortly thereafter obtained two further applications. At three o'clock that afternoon the pain was gone; the swelling also disappeared, and the cure was as permanent as it was quick.

The house fly dies an average of three miles per day. He can't be biting babies and bald heads all the time, you know.

We take pleasure in recommending to our readers an article which has in the last five years done more than anything we recall at present, to relieve the hardest of human work of much of its toil and drudgery. We refer to France's 'Lyle's Positive Compound'. The immense consumption of this article is sufficient proof of its utility, and experience has taught us that it is far superior to soap. We are not given to exaggeration; many of these new ideas, but a fair trial will convince the most skeptical of the merits of 'Lyle's Positive Compound'. The inventor of the Gisting gun is still living and able to be about, and nothing worries him so much as the fact that the world is at peace.

MEDICINA MEXICANA MARAVILLOSA. Compound Extract of Roots and Berries found in the forests of Mexico and long used by the knowing Mexicans and Spaniards as an infallible cure for all diseases of the blood and every nerve or nature, down to the common pleurisy. It is undoubtedly the Most Potent and Purest of the Ages. Write to MEXICANA MEDICINA COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO., for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, free.

Sam Uley shot Jacob Smith in Oregon for asking him for a chunk of tobacco. It was easier for Sam to shoot than to feel in his pocket.

Editorial Expression. Mr. J. E. Ellis, editor of the Paris News-Boy, writes: "I have given Bass & Bro's Chinking Chinkera Cure a thorough trial. It is certainly a sure preventive, but will also cure cholera that are sick, if they are not almost dead. I have tried many other preventives and cures for cholera among cholera, but this is the only one that ever gave me any satisfaction. I have recommended it to my friends, and a certain preventive of cholera among troops."

A New York court has decided that a bankrupt is a public nuisance, and that his name should be suppressed if it takes all the law in the country.

After having tested the effects of Darby's Fluid in my own house during the epidemic of typhoid in Plymouth, I can endorse the statement made by the manufacturer, Dr. J. W. Darby, that it is a sure preventive, but will also cure cholera that are sick, if they are not almost dead. I have tried many other preventives and cures for cholera among cholera, but this is the only one that ever gave me any satisfaction. I have recommended it to my friends, and a certain preventive of cholera among troops."

Maud S. has lowered her record a trifle, but she's not so big a great deal better than that to catch the boy who steps on a hot iron in a blacksmith shop.

For delinquency, for purity and improvement of the complexion, nothing equals Puzos's Powder.

It is turning the thing about when Mississippi treats sets a bear-trap in a mison patch and wakes up to find a white man caught in it's jaws.

There are spots in Siberia which have never thawed out since the world was made. Most of the potatoes served in the restaurants were grown there.

If there is life in the bulbs, Parker's Hair Balsam will promote a new growth of hair. It costs but little to try it.

"Time works wonders," said a young man of twenty-seven, when he returned home, and found his elder sister only eighteen.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. German Corn Remover Kills Corns Instantly.

What Sporting Men Rely On. When Lewis R. Redmond, the South Carolina moonshiner, cornered, after eight years of eluding the government officials, was asked to surrender, he exclaimed: "Never to men who fire at my back!" Before he was taken, five bullets had gone clear through him, but strange to relate, he got well, in the hands of a rude backwoods nurse.

By the way, if Garfield had been in the hands of a backwoods nurse, he might have died. A heap of volunteer testimony against the infallibility of the physicians has been accumulating of late, and people are encouraged to do their own doctoring more and more. It is cheaper and quite as certain.

Before Detective Curtin of Buffalo caught Tom Ballard he "covered" him with his revolver. Tom saw the police and tumbled! Joe Goss was "covered" a few weeks ago and he tumbled, and so did Dan Mack. Death "fetched" em' with that dreadful swamping kidney disease. But they should have been lively and drawn first. They could easily have dislambd the monster had they covered him with that dead shot-at-arms' safe cure, which, drawn promptly, always takes the prey. It is doubtless true that sporting men dread this enemy more than any mischance of their profession, and promptly carry it, and why they as a rule are so partial to that celebrated "dead shot."

Redmond was right. No man should surrender who is not backed in the back. He should "draw," face about and proceed to the defence, for such attacks, so common among all classes, will fetter a man every time unless "covered" by that wonderfully successful "dead shot." - Sportsman's Nets.

St. Paul Herald: "She's not my set," said the old hen, as she chased a strange chicken out of the yard.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS. Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Morsus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaints, Colic, Griping Pains, Cramps, etc.

These diseases are more or less caused by an unhealthy action of the liver. The discharges are principally blood mixed with mucus, showing an absence of bile, for when bile appears the disease is curd. His shows necessity of a cathartic or laxative to clear the viscous mucus excretions. In the various forms of diarrhoea disorders the evacuations are characterized in a greater or less degree by an excess of bile. A few doses of the Hepatone will correct the biliary secretions and assist nature in removing the irritating and acrid condition of the bile.

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Rejoicings Down South. The United States Revenue Collector's Office, informed an editor of the Daily Freeman of this city, that for seven years he suffered terribly from rheumatism in his ankle, which most of the time was swollen to two or three times its natural size, and was so painful that he could not put his foot to the ground. After trying everything he could think of without obtaining relief, he at ten o'clock one morning applied St. Jacob's Oil, and shortly thereafter obtained two further applications. At three o'clock that afternoon the pain was gone; the swelling also disappeared, and the cure was as permanent as it was quick.

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A Deeply Interesting Narrative. The name of Rev. John H. Chandler is honored one in the literature and labor of the Baptist denomination. He is a native of New York, and for forty years' devoted to missionary work in Burma and Siam; a work in which his accomplishments are recorded in his own hands. He has been a long period. For most of the time his residence was at Bangkok, in Siam, the capital of the Kingdom of Siam. He was appointed to the king and his court, as translator of important documents. In 1859 he was appointed to the post of Consul-General for Siam, and had to reside in the United States at the end of the year. What Mr. Chandler's condition was at the time given in his own words, as related to a gentleman who called upon him recently at his home in a London, New Jersey:

"I was ailing, and the breaking down of health, and neither Mr. nor Mrs. Chandler escaped. In 1852 their condition became so serious that they returned to their native country for medical treatment. They went back to Siam in 1852, intending to stay for six years, but both soon grew weak, and had to return to the United States at the end of the year. What Mr. Chandler's condition was at the time given in his own words, as related to a gentleman who called upon him recently at his home in a London, New Jersey: 'I was ailing, and the breaking down of health, and neither Mr. nor Mrs. Chandler escaped. In 1852 their condition became so serious that they returned to their native country for medical treatment. They went back to Siam in 1852, intending to stay for six years, but both soon grew weak, and had to return to the United States at the end of the year. 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Pentecostal Power.

The power of Pentecost is not yet exhausted. It is well that the church should avail itself of the best human acquisitions. Let every thing that is true be consecrated to the service of God.

Living to Ourselves.

We find that the true bond of union among men, the remedy against that feeling of loneliness and separation to which men are so easily led by the self-worship of their own nature, is the sense of their being united to Christ, and so living into the Lord.

Thoughts by the Way.

Believers only can decipher the shorthand of God's providence. The innocence of the intention abates nothing of the mischief of the example.

Thoughts by the Way.

The sinner is the devil's mill, always grinding, and Satan is careful ever to keep the hopper full. Consider the mortality, mutability, and inconstancy of all things under the sun.

bird hoppeth from tree to tree, so do the hours and riches of this world pass from man to man.

Usually the eyes of the Christian should be directed forward; it is foolish to try to live on past experience; it is very dangerous, if not a fatal habit, to judge ourselves to be safe because of something that we felt or did twenty years ago.

Ort in stillst shade reclining. In desolation unreprising, Meek souls there are who little dream Their daily strife's an angle's theme: Ah! but the rod they take so calm Shall prove to them a party's palm.

Oh, heaven without my Saviour Would be no heaven to me; Dim were the walls of Jasper, Rayless the crystal sea.

His gold earth's darkest valleys With light and joy and peace; What then must be the radiance When night and death shall cease?

Our vital union with Christ is a very old truth, yet it is one that is ever new—a surprise to the believer as he goes on and tries it. To many of us, doubtless, it has been a new discovery long after other truths were grasped.

OBITUARIES. COFFEYVILLE, AUG. 18. MARTIN.—Mrs. Leanna Martin, nee Payne, wife of Dr. G. W. Martin, was born Sept. 4, 1828, and died July 31, 1895.

MCCUTCHEAN.—Died, in Brazoria county, Texas, July 16, 1895, J. D. McCutcheon, Bro. McCutcheon was an outstanding member of the church.

HUGHES.—John Coleman Hughes was born November 18, 1825, at the last embarke, near the town of Willis, in Montgomery county, Texas.

KEAS.—W. R. Keas, son of A. E. and Permelia Keas, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, June 17, 1854.

WOODWARD.—Sister Nancy Woodward, wife of J. B. Woodward, died at her residence in Madison county, Kentucky, on the 20th of August, 1895.

FREDSON.—R. H. Fredson, son of J. and Nannie Fredson, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on the 31st of August, 1895.

FRICK.—Mary Ann Frick died the death of the righteous July 18, 1895, she was born in Lexington county, South Carolina, 1851.

BECKHAM.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock, our dear friend, the late Mrs. Beckham, died at her home in the city of Dallas.

and would cause our hearts to swell with sympathy singing "Birds" in her soft, child-like tones, and in her eyes when she sang, "A Flower from Mother's Grave." She would sing very near all our Sunday-school songs, and repeat all the golden texts.

NEWBERRY.—Wm. Newberry was born in North Carolina, May 2, 1860, and departed this life in Coffeyville, I. psur county, Texas, Aug. 1, 1895.

MARTIN.—Mrs. Leanna Martin, nee Payne, wife of Dr. G. W. Martin, was born Sept. 4, 1828, and died July 31, 1895.

MCCUTCHEAN.—Died, in Brazoria county, Texas, July 16, 1895, J. D. McCutcheon, Bro. McCutcheon was an outstanding member of the church.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

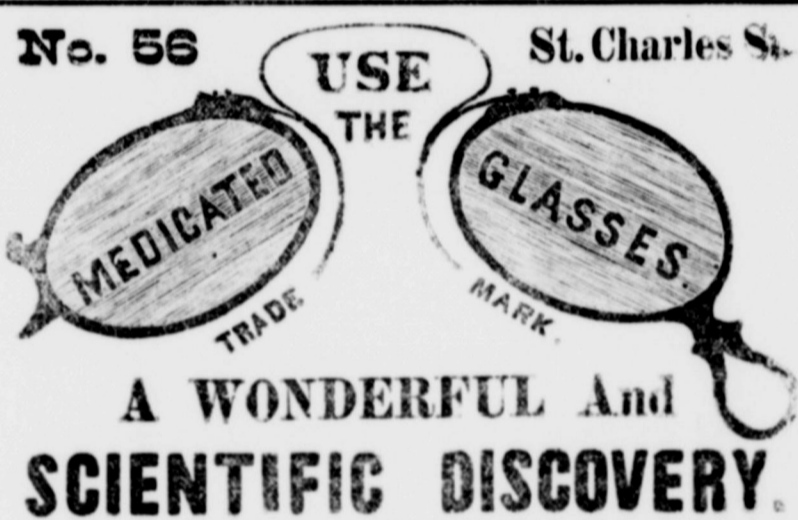
Employed promptly, in cases of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, and Influenza, prevents their becoming serious, and speedily restores to health those who are thus affected.

Cures Incipient Consumption.

Consumption is the blighting plague of our nation. In its silent march through the land, it is stealing away from our homes thousands of the brightest and best of their inmates.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., (Analytical Chemists), Lowell, Mass. For sale by all Druggists.



These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when you use them.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. THE MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame with ROUSAR, Medicated None Genuine Unless Stamped.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for ordering a perfect fit.

A. ANSELL. Successor to H. C. Housah. Address all Letters to A. ANSELL, 56 St. Charles Street.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES of these outstanding LINENS. REVERSIBLE CUFFS AND COLLARS.

Just Beats Them All! A positive EXTERMINATOR for Red and Cutting Ants and Prairie Dogs can be found in the "RED ANT EXTERMINATOR" Manufactured and sold by W. L. TUCKER, Druggist and Pharmacist, Waco, Texas.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. For all Brain and Nerve Diseases.

BEST TRUSS EVER USED! Improved Elastic Truss. For all cases of Hernia.

BECKERS' KIDNEY BEER. A Tonic and Purifier. For all cases of Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

International Great Northern RAILROAD! QUICK TIME. SOLID TRAINS. FIRST-CLASS EQUIPMENT.

No change of cars of any description between Galveston and St. Louis, and only one change between Galveston and all the principal cities in the North and East.

Two Express Trains Daily, each way, offering passengers "WHITE OX" ROUTE, via Texas and the Missouri Pacific Railway.

Fullman Palace Sleeping Cars attached to all through trains. For tickets or information apply to J. S. MACNAMARA, Ticket Agent, Galveston.

H. P. RICHIE, Passenger Agent, Houston, Texas. B. W. MCCULLOUGH, Ass't G. P. A., Galveston, Texas. W. H. NEWMAN, Traffic Manager, Galveston, Tex.

Texas Christian Advocate.

SUBSCRIPTION. ONE YEAR \$2.00 SIX MONTHS \$1.00 THREE MONTHS \$0.50 TO PREACHERS, (half price) 1.00

Entered at the Postoffice at Galveston, Texas as second-class matter.

Continued from First Page.

then, are the two years to which the Secretary refers? I cannot find them.

2. The answer to specification 1, sufficiently answers this charge.

3. On February 23, 1884, Dr. Patterson paid Miss Blanche Gilbert, salary for quarter ending March 31 of same year, in Mexican currency, \$219.85—this amount being equal to \$187.50 American exchange at 17 per cent. premium. On same day he made a similar payment to Miss Mattie B. Jones. This money they had not received sooner because they had requested him to keep it for them until they called for it, as they did not need it. Furthermore, through Dr. Patterson's influence, they received a free pass over the Mexican National railroad to the point where they took the diligence to the place of their destination. As they left Mexico on or about the 25th of same month, specification 3 falls to the ground.

4. As stated above, Bro. Grimes was greatly delighted at having the work of the Woman's Board established in his district, and I have never seen a brother show greater or gentler care for a sister than he did for those young lady missionaries, while packing their trunks and helping them to get off to his and their common work.

5. Dr. Patterson has always given more attention to work in the field than to report-making. It must not be forgotten that every true missionary has more work than he can do, and more to spend in report-making, sometimes, to be as bread taken from the mouth of the hungry. Dr. Patterson is, and has always been, ready to make any change in the deeds to property that the Board may desire. But, although the representatives of the Board have for some time been seeking information on the subject from high legal authorities here, they have not yet decided just what mode will be best for securing their property in Mexico. Hence the delay in that matter.

6. The local source of hindrance to the work in Central Mexico could not well be removed by the Bishop, nor by the Parent Board, because he is neither a member of an annual conference nor an appointee of any Board of Missions. In conclusion, I must say that during the year that Mrs. Norwood had charge of the work of the Woman's Board of Missions in Toluca, she found the superintendent a true friend to that work, and a faithful and wise counselor. The Rev. J. W. Grimes is an earnest and enthusiastic advocate of "Woman's Work for Woman," and is fully awake to its importance in this particular field.

TOLUCA, MEXICO, AUGUST 5, 1885. NEWS IN BRIEF. City. The strike on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway line has not as yet been settled. A general discussion, in Galveston on Sunday, the local military were called out by the sheriff and a riot and bloodshed were a time imminent. Matters, however, are usually arranged on both sides to submit disputed issues to arbitration.

State. Melancon county defeated local option, Aug. 31, by a large majority. The Prohibitionists of Ellis county met in convention at the court-house on the 29th, and among other business unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. That since the local option law went into effect on the 4th day of October, 1884, said law has been found to be defective and as fully carried into effect as other criminal laws upon our statute books.

2. That many efforts have been made by the opponents of local option to render the law odious and ineffectual, but such wicked and unwarranted attacks on the law have failed, and have demonstrated that local prohibition does prohibit in Ellis county.

3. That the great body of our people have been benefited by the enactment of local option morally, socially and financially, and we are in the suppression of crime; socially, in promoting a more elevated and refined state of society; financially, in saving a large outlay of money, hereafter expected for intoxicating and demoralizing drinks; that our people have thus saved not less than \$100,000 in money.

4. That we repel with honest indignation all and every insinuation and declaration, whether made orally, by private letters, correspondence, or in any other manner, which tend to and comments to the effect that local option is a failure in Ellis county; that we recognize all such attacks as a reflection on our civil officers and law-abiding citizens.

5. That we believe our officers have been efficient and faithful in the discharge of their official trusts in regard to local option, and we hereby commend them for the same.

6. That we believe all attempts made by public men and politicians to reach honest men out of the Democratic or any other party on account of allegiance to prohibition are unjust and unbecoming to the party, and to injure the general and moral good of our country.

7. That we believe the local option law, which honestly opposed local option at the election last year, who having witnessed its beneficial effects, are now in favor of the law, and will aid in maintaining the same. To all of such we give a cordial welcome.

8. Whereas at the last term of our Commissioners Court petitions were prepared by Anti-Prohibitionists asking an election on prohibition as to the town of Waxhaite and Ellis, to the exclusion of the county; and whereas the county people have been petitioned to the expense of the courts, the salaries of county officers, build court-houses and jails, and sustain the county government generally, support to a large extent the business interests of the towns, and are interested in and affected by the moral and social influences of prohibition; therefore, resolved, that they are equally interested with the towns in these matters, and have a right to a choice in all measures which affect the general interests of the county.

9. That whereas circulating and false reports have been circulated about the State of Texas concerning the enforcement of the local option law in Ellis county, the Galveston News, the Dallas Herald, the Austin Statesman and the Ellis county papers, be and are hereby requested to publish these resolutions.

W. H. BARKER, E. F. YEAGER, J. M. CARSON, J. D. WORKS, Committee.

Per T. M. DICKMAN, Correspondent.

National. The Chief of Bureau of Statistics reports the total value of exports of domestic cattle and hogs, and of beef, pork and lard product as follows: July, 1885, \$5,480,000; July, 1884, \$10,278,000; seven months ended July 31, 1885, \$35,954,417.00; Beef and pork products for nine months ended July 31, 1885, \$65,570,590. Dairy products for three months ended July 31, 1885, \$1,031,710; for three months ended July 31, 1884, \$5,204,600. Total values of exports of products from the United States as follows: July, 1885, \$8,714,905; July, 1884, \$13,717,754; seven months ended July 31, 1885, \$30,548,131.

Young or middle-aged man suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature baldness, or any other ailment of the head should send in stamps for illustrated book offering sure means of cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A cyclone visited Charleston, S. C., and vicinity, on August 23d, the most destructive on record in that State. Wharves, railroad tracks, trees, ships and small craft were destroyed to a value unknown. The storm reached a velocity of eighty miles an hour when the wind gauge was destroyed. The loss of property will amount to millions.

The South American Commission has prepared for Congress a report of their investigations touching the Argentine Republic, and make a strong plea for the American Government to take steps to control that trade of which it now enjoys comparative immunity. In round numbers the area of the republic covers 1,200,000 square miles. The northern limit lies under tropical skies. In the central region there are vast plains, where feed, as the president informed us, over 500,000 head of sheep and from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 head of cattle, in addition to droves of horses of uncounted numbers. One owner has over 60,000 acres that he is about to slaughter for his hides and grease. The report gives in detail the products of the country; says lots of wheat and flour are being exported; that a portion of the land seems to have a capacity for the production of the two grains of the world—at least, of Europe and western hemisphere—and that there are also, along the western portion of the republic, mines of silver of unknown value. Some beetles and insects touching the Argentine Republic are greatly diversified, but that it never becomes so cold as to make it necessary to feed stock. Sheep-raising has increased 32 per cent since 1870, and is steadily in the hands of British subjects. There has been no increase in the herds of cattle.

There are 2800 miles of railroad built and many thousands miles more projected. Foreign colonies have been encouraged for many years, and Italy has sent a great number of immigrants into the country than any other nation. They are so numerous that they could take possession of the government if they so wished in fact, it was only because they would do so, that the government fosters education, contributing \$4,000,000 toward it this year. There are twenty-two normal schools taught by American ladies according to our system, and these ladies are praised very highly. There are also two universities and fourteen national colleges and a school of mines and agriculture.

A large number of dudes collected at an exposed corner last Sabbath, where the wind was high and caused cold. Each liter was selling was speedily cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Inquiring Child: "Pa, what is the difference between sitting up and sitting down?" Pa (with perfect confidence in his ability to explain): "Why, my child, when you sit up, you sit up and he sits himself, he sits down, and when he doesn't go to bed and sits down, he sits up." Inquiring Child: "But, pa, if he sits, how can he sit without sitting down; and, if he sits down, how can he sit up?"

Rheumatism and the Gout, cease their twinges, if the affected part is daily washed with Sulphur Soap, which banishes pain and renders the joints and muscles supple and elastic. It is at the same time a very effective clarifier and beautifier of the skin.

Allen's Sulphur Soap banishes and beautifies, 25c. Germantown Remedy kills and cures, 25c. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye—Black & Brown, 50c. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute, 25c.

George (who had been inveigled into the restaurant by his pretty girl) said to the waiter what this ice cream is made of? (Chair) scraping her dish: "No, George." George: "It is made of skin milk, oleomargarine, corn starch, gelatin and a good deal of sugar." "Indeed. What a delightful mixture it is!"

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures when every other so-called remedy fails.

"And so you have received a divorce from that vagabond husband of yours, Mrs. Smith?" "Yes, I am glad to say that I have. I feel you feel quite overpowered when you heard the decision of the judge?" "Not exactly. I felt sort of unmanned, so to speak."

To Preachers and Their Parishioners. The "Founders and Pioneers of Methodism in this State" is a new book, five thousand dollars, is given free by any preacher sending his name and the yearly subscription of a dollar to the Richmond, Christian Advocate. Let your names be on the list. The paper for a year, the Picture, and Sam Jones' "Sermons and Sayings." The General Conference meets in Richmond, Va., Sept. 10th. The Advocate of that city will have special interest to distant readers.

At a cheap restaurant: "Will you give me a twenty-five cent dinner, sir, or a thirty-five cent one?" "What is the difference between the two?" "Ten cents, sir."

NOW, if you or any of your family are suffering with chills, Remittent or Intermittent Fever, Aching of the Bones, Dizziness, Irritability, Nervousness, Jaundice, Biliousness, or any other symptom of malarial fever, we earnestly solicit you to try MORLEY'S TONIC. It acts as a tonic, and if used according to directions we know the result will be success.

We are gratified to learn that Lord Dufferin has arranged to hold a dinner at ARZA in November next, and that the chiefs of all the tribes and nations of the interior will be present. If a dinner is anything like the American one, his lordship will no doubt receive the assistance of all those chiefs in his attempt to hold it.

Take it With You. For sea-sickness, malaria, or the effects of a change of climate, food or water, there is nothing so beneficial as Parker's Tonic.

The New York Ledger thinks that American girls are more beautiful than they were fifteen or twenty years ago. We should say that this is entirely true of girls who were born fifteen or twenty years ago.

A WONDERFUL RUM! MORLEY'S TONIC is a wonderful tonic, and is the only one of its kind. It is a tonic, and is the only one of its kind. It is a tonic, and is the only one of its kind.

Honorius, Emperor of Rome, died tired at the end of a favorite hunt. Then it was that the court doctor was hurriedly called, and the dying monarch of his fellow-men by exclaiming: "Hence these tears."

When you visit Galveston call in at Dealey & Son's Tea and Coffee Store. You will be treated kindly whether you purchase or not.

A report of a baseball game says: "Larkin knocked Felt, the new pitcher, out over the field." This must have been an agreed change for the umpire. It is a long time that has no turn in it.

M. P. Hennessy, hardware and sole agent for Grand St. Louis, Texas, the Dallas Herald, the Austin Statesman and the Ellis county papers, be and are hereby requested to publish these resolutions.

Commercial. FINANCIAL. GALVESTON, AUGUST 31, 1885. Official quotations at the Cotton Exchange.

Buying. Selling. Sterling, six days, 4.90 4.90 New York sight, 4 1/2 4 1/2 New Orleans sight, 4 1/2 4 1/2 American remittance, 4 1/2 4 1/2

EXCHANGE AT NEW YORK. [Telegram to Cotton Exchange.] Sterling—Bank, 3 days, 4.85 4.85 Bank, 60 days, 4.80 4.80 Commercial, 60 days, 4.80 4.80 Brown Bros. & Co., 3 days, 4.85 4.85 Brown Bros. & Co., 60 days, 4.80 4.80 France—Bank, 3 days, 4.80 4.80 Bank, 60 days, 4.80 4.80 Commercial, 60 days, 4.80 4.80

EXCHANGE AT NEW ORLEANS. [Telegram to Cotton Exchange.] Sterling—Bank, 60 days, 4.42 4.42 Commercial, 60 days, 4.42 4.42 France—Commercial, 60 days, 4.42 4.42 New York Sight—Bank, 4.42 4.42 Commercial, 4.42 4.42

COTTON. GALVESTON SPOT MARKET. CLASS. This day. Satur. Last Year. Ordinary, 8 8 8 11-16 Good Ordinary, 9 9 9 10-16 Low Middling, 9 9 9 10-16 Middling, 9 9 9 10-16 High Middling, 9 9 9 10-16 Middling Fair, 9 9 9 10-16

Galveston Live Stock Market. RECEIPTS. Cows, Calves, Sheep, Hogs. This day, 10, 12, 14, 1600 This week, 30, 35, 40, 4500 Last week, 25, 30, 35, 4000 Stock in pens, 27, 32, 37, 4200

Quotations—Grass-fed cattle, choice, 2 3/4 @ 2 5/4; grass-fed 2 1/4, common 2 1/4; 2-year-olds, according to brands, grazing, per head, \$5 00 to \$9 00; spring calves, per pound, 3 3/4 @ 3 1/2; Mutton choice, per pound, gross, 24 1/2 @ 24; mutton common, per pound, 20 1/2 @ 20; remarks—Market fairly supplied.

The General Market. Quotations represent wholesale prices. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged. AXLE-GRASSE—00000 per dozen boxes, as to quality.

BAKING AND TIRRS—Standard, 2 1/2 @ 2 1/4; Baking and Tirs—Standard, 2 1/2 @ 2 1/4; Baking and Tirs—Standard, 2 1/2 @ 2 1/4; Baking and Tirs—Standard, 2 1/2 @ 2 1/4.

BROWN AND HORNS—Bones, clean and dry, \$1 1/2 per ton delivered on track. Horns, fresh stock, each, 50c; steers, 25c; cows, 15c; calves, 10c.

BUTTER—Kansas, 1200; Western, 1800; Texas, 2000; California, 2200; New York, 2400; Pennsylvania, 2600; Vermont, 2800; New Jersey, 3000; Maryland, 3200; Delaware, 3400; Virginia, 3600; North Carolina, 3800; South Carolina, 4000; Georgia, 4200; Florida, 4400; Louisiana, 4600; Mississippi, 4800; Alabama, 5000; Georgia, 5200; Florida, 5400; Louisiana, 5600; Mississippi, 5800; Alabama, 6000; Georgia, 6200; Florida, 6400; Louisiana, 6600; Mississippi, 6800; Alabama, 7000; Georgia, 7200; Florida, 7400; Louisiana, 7600; Mississippi, 7800; Alabama, 8000; Georgia, 8200; Florida, 8400; Louisiana, 8600; Mississippi, 8800; Alabama, 9000; Georgia, 9200; Florida, 9400; Louisiana, 9600; Mississippi, 9800; Alabama, 10000; Georgia, 10200; Florida, 10400; Louisiana, 10600; Mississippi, 10800; Alabama, 11000; Georgia, 11200; Florida, 11400; Louisiana, 11600; Mississippi, 11800; Alabama, 12000; Georgia, 12200; Florida, 12400; Louisiana, 12600; Mississippi, 12800; Alabama, 13000; Georgia, 13200; Florida, 13400; 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