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THE PRESS.

Among our Exchanges.

The following is the proclamation of Mayor Hillyer, of Atlanta, on the day prohibition went into effect:

In obedience to popular will the bar-rooms were all closed last night with the intention never again to be reopened or tolerated in our much-loved city. It has been charged that you will not be able to live up to the high standard of morality which this step implies. Those who think so do not know one another. In the night of your integrity you have borne with patience the unfounded comments of the unfriended, or of prejudiced men. It now becomes you to prove them in the wrong. You were and are conscious that you acted from principle, and have done what is right. In the purpose to stand by the right the great popular heart of the city does not falter. The decree has gone forth. You have closed up the bar-rooms in Atlanta, and because you love the city, and love one another, and love your children—blessed children—your will is you will in a spirit of forbearance and moderation, and yet with such firmness as becomes you as men, unite to sustain the authorities of the city in the enforcement of the law. Just and healthy public opinion is the safeguard in every community. As those who have differed with you see the good effects, opposition, if there be any, will quiet down and disappear. It is the high destiny of Atlanta to prove to the world that prohibition can be enforced in a large city. She is invited to set upon a hill and her light can not be hid.

Commenting upon this proclamation, the Wesleyan Advocate says:

The end of the beer saloon in Georgia is approaching. Parties are now coming in on the "home stretch" with prohibition many lengths ahead. Atlanta will enforce the act as rigidly as any statute in the code. We do not doubt that two years more will prepare the few remaining wet counties to give up the sale of liquor. All this we steadfastly believe. But let us not mistake a State dry by law for a State dry by the cultivation of sound, rational, religious principles. This is what the church must aim at.

From the Providence Star we take this piece of common sense:

It is as much the duty of the police to enforce the liquor law, as any other law, to arrest a man selling without license, or to minors on Sunday, as to arrest a thief. The police are sworn to enforce all laws.

Prohibition does not seem to be injuring business in North Carolina. The Raleigh Advocate says:

Prohibition does not seem to be injuring the business of Raleigh. In the largest grog shop of the city, which was closed last Thursday, Messrs. W. H. Wetmore and Co. are going to open a large shoe manufactory that will give employment to as many persons as the bar-rooms in the city did. And Mr. A. W. Fraps, the largest liquor dealer we had, is going to open up a large furniture store, in which we wish him great success. We are glad that prohibition has put such a clever old gentleman into such a good line of business. In the end, the liquor-dealers themselves will be more benefited by prohibition than anybody else.

The Times-Democrat, of New Orleans, aligns itself with the right side of this great battle. In a recent editorial it says:

Whatever the city members of the legislature, in part or in whole, may think of this matter of raising the license on liquor sellers, one thing is perfectly patent to every reflecting mind, and that is, it must be either high license or prohibition in this State. The people in this city, as a rule, do not fully appreciate the situation of the people in the country, and the un-checked sale of liquor in the low groggeries at the cross roads everywhere. Almost all the crime and all the trouble between employers and employees are the consequence of this liquor traffic, and the people naturally demand relief.

The Nashville Advocate thus states the one thing needful for the full success of the church during the next quadrennium:

We repeat with solemn emphasis, the one thing most needed is the baptism of the Holy Ghost upon the whole church. That would prepare the whole body for effective co-operation in all the work now being planned; that would lubricate every wheel, and put all its mighty machinery in motion. We want the baptism from on high first of all and most of all. Galvanic excitations, empirical devices, and impassioned appeals may help to tide over the crises that call them forth; but they are usually followed by hurtful reaction, and are utterly inadequate to meet the demands of the work of God.

The Arkansas Methodist tells of a preacher, whom it indorses as "after our own heart":

His people were behind with him nearly \$200 and they started out to raise him a suit of clothes. He said to his people: "I am not able to pay \$200 for a suit of clothes, and I am unwilling for you to give me a suit of clothes when you are owing me \$200." He stopped them and did right. Let the people pay the preacher his salary and let him buy what he needs, and on his own terms.

VIRGINIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Texas and Baltimore—The Early Home of Methodism—The "First Meeting House"—Statistics—Personal of the Conference—Local Preachers—A Giant Evil—A Good Record—Missions—Randolph-Macon—Sink or Swim?—Prof. Tillett—A Criticism—Some "Swearing."

The five Texas conferences and the Baltimore Conference occupy two of the extreme positions of our church. It is probable that, while the generic features of Methodism mark the several bodies, some minor differences appear, due largely to the wide geographical separation. During the General Conference in Richmond I suggested to a member from Texas the writing of a few articles, in which whatever is characteristic of church and social life in the Southwest, should be recorded for the information of dwellers further North and East.

He did not promise to undertake the work, and perhaps did not see that such papers would prove interesting to them. Be this as it may, I make bold to think your readers will be pleased to have some account of their brethren whose territory includes a large part of Maryland, of Virginia and West Virginia, and a very small part of Pennsylvania. Maryland and Virginia were early homes of Methodism—the first "meeting house" in the country having been built in the former State. The soil has proved congenial; and so Methodism continues to thrive in all this region. At the session of the Baltimore Conference, held in this city February, 1886, something more than 12,000 members were reported. March last, the number reported was 35,286.

Fifty years ago there were a few "stations" and many large "circuits." In recent years there has been division and

subdivision of the work, greatly increasing the number of stations and diminishing the size of circuits. We have but few "four-weeks" circuits. The rural charges, for the most part, include four preaching places. This subdivision is not without disadvantages, but it has also compensating benefits. Hereby a more careful pastoral oversight is secured, probably a larger number of persons are brought to Christ, and, beyond doubt, the contributions to benevolent objects are greatly increased.

The conference consists of staid, earnest, faithful men. Not many are conspicuous for eminent talents or flaming oratory, but they have the qualities of good workmen.

There is careful attention to details, and such honesty in the records of the church, that little difficulty is experienced in determining the true condition of any part of the field.

A notable difference between the Baltimore and many other conferences is the comparatively small number of local preachers within the former. At the last session one hundred and seven were reported, against one hundred and eleven the year preceding. It is easy to see that a demand may exist for the service of local preachers in regions sparsely settled—a demand not felt where the people are constantly within reach of the itinerant. But this does not account for the large number found in some of the old conferences.

The earnestness with which brethren of the South and Southwest pressed the amendment to the law relating to the liquor traffic showed that the church, in those sections, is confronted by a giant evil. Intemperance is everywhere a giant evil; but of it as an evil in the church the Baltimore Conference knows comparatively little. There may be such a case; but I do not know any one—not one—a member of the church within the Baltimore Conference who is engaged in the sale of strong drink. But enough of these matters.

Nearly every time I write a letter for our church-press the cause of missions comes before my mind; it is so to day. Particularly, I think we must give more attention to the reasons why missionary work should be pushed with the utmost vigor. Because Christ has commanded us to preach the gospel to every creature? Yes. Because thereby a large number of souls may be saved? Yes. Because it is God's way of penetrating and permeating society and States everywhere with the principles and laws of his gospel? Yes. Because it is the means of establishing the church in every place, whereby its claim and promise of universal dominion are to be made good, and the crowning proof of its divine origin be furnished to a gainsaying world? Yes. If the church does not conquer the world and set up its victorious standards in every place, we may speak of prophecy and miracle, but men will say: Where is the promise that your Christ shall have dominion from sea to sea and from the rivers to the ends of the earth? The church must go forth and conquer or confess that its boast, that it is mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds, is wholly vain.

To every other reason must be added the familiar one: Only by going out can the church maintain its position at home. The individual who in his selfishness concerns himself for his personal safety and happiness, and for this only, puts both in jeopardy. Such a man becomes an unhappy, apprehensive weakling. The church which spends only upon itself that it may have places of worship in which taste and comfort are provided for, and a ministry in its pulpits having the sound of a very pleasant voice as of one that can play well on an instrument; such a church, as it shows a declining love for Christ, will soon show that it has lost its first love. Then the time is not distant when its candlestick will be removed out of its place.

Within the bounds of the Virginia Conference, and controlled by a Board of Trustees chosen from within the Virginia and Baltimore Conferences, is Randolph-Macon College. As it has passed its semi-centennial it is now regarded as old among the many more recently established colleges of the South. Randolph-Macon College is doing well; but needs an adequate endowment in order to higher efficiency. Dr. Bennett, who for years was its faithful president, has been compelled, on account of ill health, to resign. Prof. W. W. Smith has been elected his successor; and Rev. Jno. A. Kern, of the Baltimore Conference, has been chosen to fill the chair of Biblical Literature and Moral Philosophy. For some years the college had a serious struggle, and the question was gravely asked: "Sink or swim?" At last it has been answered, "Swim;" but not being as yet quite out of the floods, it is still pulling for the shore with good hope that it will be reached in safety. The recent commencement showed faithful work in the past year and an encouraging outlook for the future. The address before the Literary Societies, by Prof. W. F. Tillett, was exceptionally strong. His theme, The New South, was discussed with ability and earnestness; and when he indicated to the young men the qualities

which the New South demanded there was such point, fervor and power that I felt it was one of the few addresses I had heard on similar occasions which would probably excite a molding influence upon lives.

When I say it was among the best addresses I have heard on commencement day, the way is open for a word of criticism:

First, his reference to the Old South had a tone of such depreciation—to say nothing more—that if delivered by a man from Maine would have been taken as a wanton offense.

Second, his declaration that Paul, as more learned than other apostles chosen from humbler walks in life, accomplished more than all his collaborators combined, was quite gratuitous. It surely cannot be proved. And withal he seemed to lose sight of the fact that men who had been in training by their Lord through three years could scarcely be regarded as without education for their spiritual work.

Third, the swearing might have been omitted. Once he gave emphasis to his own resolution with "so help me—." Once he gave emphasis to his wish for the young men with a "so help you—."

The address admitted of easy division into two; and, indeed, may have been two united, the lines being so distinct as to indicate that this was possibly the fact. But there was undivided attention to the close, and a wholesome impression left upon the mind and heart of his audience. These matters are far off to Texas. I shall not tax you or your readers further.

SAM'L RODGERS.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THE VALIDITY OF METHODIST EPISCOPACY.

REV. H. ARBHY, D. D.

It is stated recently, by a theologian of high standing, in regard to a recent argument on episcopacy, as follows:

"It establishes beyond doubt the validity of Methodist episcopacy."

How can that be? In all plainness and honesty I ask: *How can that be?* Legal validity is unquestionably meant. And I beg you, Mr. Editor, and your intelligent readers, to pause long enough to inquire. How can an episcopal system be invalid, or illegitimately established? What is legality, or validity, applied to an episcopal system or form of church government? I can see how church law might create a very awkward, or unwise, or injudicious, or inefficient, or worthless, or some other injurious system of ministerial oversight; but if done at all, how could it be illegal?

If Methodist episcopacy can be subjected to a test of legal validity, may not the ordinary pastorate, or missionship, or the presiding eldership, or editorship, or a college professorship, to which a minister might be appointed, be subjected to the same test? How will you prove the "validity" of Methodist class-leaders? or stewards? or Sunday-school teachers? If the one, why not the other? Will any man answer?

I can see how any particular bishop might be an illegal or invalid bishop. He might have procured the office by simony or other illegal means; but if according to the laws of his church, what other test can be applied?

The endorsement of the argument above referred to says the argument is a "historical research." That is, ancient history, well looked into, proves the validity of Methodist episcopacy. Then it proves the validity of high churchism also. I hold that proposition irrefutable.

If mere historic facts which occurred in the government of the church back in or near the apostolic age prove anything about Methodist episcopacy, it must be in pursuance of the principle of *jure divino*; for in the absence of a divine law fixing the character of episcopacy for all time, all such acts prove nothing but simple history. But if these historic acts may be used as the exponent of a church law having application now, it must have been a divine law. And this is the very question, and the only fundamental question in the case. What the law of the church was, is one thing; but whether this was a divine law of universal application, and so giving validity to Methodist episcopacy, is another.

The argument thus endorsed proves too much, in that it finds the validity of Methodist episcopacy in a mythical divine law which all Methodists utterly repudiate. If Methodist episcopacy finds support in a divine law of church government, then the disputed divine law itself is found, and that is exactly all that high churchmen claim, except secondarily, and very reasonably, that the doings of the church in those times prove its particular provision. Hence by the historic acts of the church they prove the provisions of this mythical law in this respect.

I have purposely omitted any mention of any particular book, for the reason that I wish to present to the readers of the ADVOCATE the abstract principle here involved. This I consider of more value to the church than a thousand books. Books are easily made.

The meaning of high churchism is, that Christ framed a law of church government for mankind. This law was of

course not written, for it does not exist in written form; but is supposed to have been delivered to the apostles in the form of oral instructions; and therefore its provisions touching episcopacy, etc., may be gathered from the acts of the churches in those times. Low churchmen hold that the Savior made no new church law, leaving the churches to frame their own church governments in different circumstances as might be thought best.

And now, to find the validity of Methodist episcopacy in the provisions of this disputed law, is to confess the existence of such a divine law, and so yield the only vital point in controversy.

Anti-practical churches find their ministry, whether episcopal or not, in the absence of any divine law fixing the form of government. Episcopacy is undoubtedly found in the church in the apostolic times; and so is ministerial parity; but whether our form of episcopacy is to be found there, is, I think, very questionable. The episcopacy we read about in the New Testament was diocesan; though it is not denied but a more liberal form of ministerial oversight might be found among some of the ancient, oriental churches. But what does this prove? Nothing of consequence.

YAZOO CITY, MISS.

THE MISSIONARY STATUS.

Report No. 10 of the General Conference Committee on Missions.

Your committee have had under consideration the paper signed by Dr. Bennett, and others, and have, in a previous report, made as full answer as was possible to all the questions therein, save the last one. The last item of that paper instructs your committee as follows: "To ascertain, if possible, the causes of discontent in the foreign fields, and to submit to this conference a plan which may cause this feeling entirely to disappear and bring all our missionaries into such harmonious activity as shall secure on the part of our church the greatest results in the present hopeful state of the mission work of the world."

To this item your committee make answer: We find no evidence of trouble of sufficient gravity to require the attention of this General Conference in any of our mission fields, except China, Brazil and the Central Mexican Mission. In two of these missions—viz.: China and Brazil—there have been some dissensions and conflicts of opinion; and in one—the Central Mexican Mission—some trouble in the settlement of the financial accounts between the former superintendent and the Board of Missions. But your committee feels compelled to say in the very outset of this report that the troubles in China and Brazil, though more or less grave in their personal aspects, are in nothing different from the troubles which have often had a beginning in our well-organized conferences at home, and soon disappeared under our admirable system of church government.

As the troubles alluded to are somewhat different in their nature and origin in the three missions named, we present them in the order given above:

CHINA.

In regard to reported troubles in China your committee sought information from Bishop McTear, who has charge of the mission; Dr. D. C. Kelley, Treasurer, and Dr. Haygood. We have also had before us the memorial to this General Conference, signed by all our missionaries in China, with a copy of the letter of instructions sent to the superintendent of the mission by the Secretary of the Board of Missions, and the superintendent's remarks on the memorial attached thereto. Said memorial asks the Board of Missions "to present to the General Conference the necessity of legislation in reference to mission work in the field."

From this "memorial," and from the testimony of the Bishop and officers of the Board, your committee have reached the conclusion that the troubles in the China mission have their root in a misconception of the polity of our church on the part of most of the missionaries in that field. From this root have sprung dissatisfaction with the instructions given the superintendent by episcopal authority through the Secretary of the Board of Missions, and some opposition to the superintendency and also to the superintendent. Thus views adverse to the policy and administration of the superintendent have arisen, and, finding persistent expression in China, and also in this country, in letters to church papers and private individuals, have filled the air with rumors of troubles in the China mission.

Your committee have not been able to discover the slightest evidence that the superintendent has ever transcended his instructions, or that the instructions given to him have been in violation of the fundamental principles of our church in regard to the general superintendency of our bishops. Your committee find no evidence that the conflict of opinion in the mission as to the superintendency, and the powers of the superintendent, and his exercise thereof, has hindered the missionaries in their individual work, although we are well aware that such a conflict cannot long continue without detriment to the mission. Such troubles,

however, are not unknown in the history of our church. They have frequently appeared, and then passed away, leaving the principles of our Episcopal Methodism more firmly rooted in the convictions and love of her ministers and members.

The remedy for the troubles in China, which we regard as temporary, is not, therefore, in the opinion of your committee, to be sought for in special legislation, which, by necessitating the interpretation of new statutes and laws, might pave the way for the establishment in foreign fields of churches differing in polity from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; but in the judicious and firm administration of our present law as contained in the book of Discipline, and fixed in its interpretation by many notable precedents, and lovingly acquiesced in by our ministers at home, and by a conciliatory bearing on the part of the superintendent. We are fully convinced that the regular visits of our bishops, the prospective erection of the China Mission into a conference, and the kind enforcement of the regulation recently adopted by the Board of Missions—to wit: "Requesting all the missionaries to write fully to the secretary on all matters connected with the affairs of the mission, and requiring them in all cases of disagreement in plans to write to him before writing for the press or to private individuals. The violation of such requirement will necessitate the non-employment of any missionary so violating"—will cause the dissensions in our China mission to entirely disappear.

Our work there is well organized, the educational plans are wisely and broadly laid, its medical and hospital departments are fully established and doing a splendid work, its evangelistic department is well arranged for carrying the gospel to city and country, its woman's department is co-ordinated to the work of the Parent Board. Each department is organized on a basis which will admit of indefinite expansion, and all so connected as to be helpful each to all the rest. Under this organization they have in harmonious co-operation all the departments necessary to found a great church and increase its symmetrical growth. Three of the missionaries have recently been sent to Japan to found a mission there, but the others are hard at work while waiting for re-appointments from home and the baptism of the Spirit from above. (The statistics have been given in a former report.)

BRAZIL.

In reference to the Brazil mission the information received by your committee convinces us that the discord there has grown entirely out of personal jarings and collisions between the original superintendent and the other missionaries. These have, in some measure, been quieted already, and we believe that the visit of one of the bishops to that field will have the immediate effect of removing all cause of future dissension. Here is open to us "a great door and effectual," by which we may reform the superstitious Catholic population of South America. The congregations gathered, the churches built, the schools opened are encouraging, and with feeble means the results of twelve years' labor are not to be despised. At Piracicaba the Woman's Board missionaries have a good work of education with sixty-eight pupils and decided influence among the entire people. Brazil, as the most liberal and the most secure in government of all the South American States, has been selected as the point of entrance into that vast region. It should have all the help that our means will allow.

CENTRAL MEXICAN MISSION.

In the Central Mexican Mission, now organized into an annual conference, there is undisturbed harmony among the preachers, and no cause of alienation or discord known to the committee or those who have been examined by it. A settlement of accounts between the Board of Missions and the late superintendent has been going on for some time, which cannot, in the nature of the case, whatever be its final result, affect the practical working of that mission. The titles to our church property in Mexico are being made as perfect as the laws and political condition of that republic will allow, and they are now believed to be secure beyond the reach of any ordinary contingency.

Your committee have learned that there has been in the past no disagreement between the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Missions, but as a measure to avoid in the future all possible misunderstanding and confusion between these two officers and with the missionaries in the field, your committee mention with commendation that they have learned from a member of the board that it is its purpose to clearly define, by-law, the duties of these officers respectively, so as to keep their work separate and distinct the one from the other. And your committee recommend that all correspondence with the missionaries, except on financial matters, be conducted by the Secretary.

It is with the highest pleasure that your committee would also state that there has come to them no hint that there is now anywhere in the field any trouble between the Woman's Missionary Society and our superintendents of missions. In China they are well satisfied with the

superintendency and the superintendent, with the adjustments of their work, and its relation to that of the Board of Missions. So also in Brazil, in the Mexican Border Conference, and in the Indian Mission Conference. They have now no work in the Central Mexican Conference.

In the home conferences receiving help from the board there is no trouble worth speaking of.

Therefore, in response to the memorial from the China Mission, and to the last part of the last item in the paper of Dr. Bennett, your committee are fully convinced that all that this General Conference needs to do is to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bishops be and are hereby requested to put our foreign missions into their annual plan of episcopal visitation, and on their visits to said missions to remain long enough to make their oversight thereof real, intelligent, and effective, according to the Discipline of the church. (Adopted.)

Your committee feel unwilling to close their labors without asking this General Conference to say to the whole church, with great unanimity and confidence:

First. That, after a careful survey of the men and women at work and the plans adopted in our foreign missions, and after a painstaking inquiry into the causes and extent of alleged troubles in some missions, after a very exhaustive inquiry into the character, location, and value of church property in mission fields, and after trying to weigh what cannot be estimated in figures, in the results of four years' work we find no cause for discouragement, no reason for lukewarmness toward this branch of our church's service.

Second. We find our treasury in debt about \$64,000, which will probably be increased by next September to \$100,000; but over against this debt we have in China alone property in the Anglo-Chinese College and its buildings, in the hospital and school at Suchow, in churches and parsonages purchased and built during the quadrennium, all well located and suitable in structure for this purpose, and all absolutely necessary to place our mission there on a solid basis, and enable us to found in that great empire a church capable of intelligent self-government under the blessing of God. Over against this debt we have to place our well-organized work in Brazil, valuable property there, a self-sustaining congregation, and an increasing influence over the people. Over against this little debt we have to set two well-organized and well-manned conferences in the republic of Mexico, with valuable property in the City of Mexico and in many of the States of the republic, with an aggressive ministry already won to our cause. Over against this little debt we have to set the expansion of our work in Florida, Colorado, New Mexico, and the Great West, as set forth in other reports. Who of our one million of members would be willing to give even one of these items in exchange for the liquidation of the debt? If there be such a man among us, let him be ashamed. Yet not one of the enterprises undertaken about the beginning of the quadrennium, and which have placed our mission work on a progressive basis and vantage ground, could have been compassed by the Board of Missions without incurring some debt. Nay, more, it is now quite evident that the effort to do better and larger work for the salvation of the world, while bringing the Board in debt, has contributed no little to that awakened zeal which has given us a steady increase in the contributions to the cause of missions.

The debt! Let this General Conference say to the church that it ought to lift the debt with the little finger of its left hand, while it puts its strong right-arm to the forward movement for the conversion of heathen nations and the salvation of the destitute home populations.

Your committee furthermore ask this General Conference to say to the church that the Woman's Missionary Society, organized eight years ago, has done well—unexpectedly well—in its collections, marvelously well in its administration, magnanimously well in its relation and co-operation with the Parent Board, gloriously well in its achievements in the fields of its operations; wherefore, be it resolved. That the success of the Woman's Missionary Society, organized eight years ago, has demonstrated the wisdom of that movement, and is cause of devout gratitude. What they have done has been in excess of what probably would have been done during the same period by the church at large. Where they have been most successful in their home work, and their zeal has been most actively displayed, there is not only no diminution of the general collections, but rather an increase. That it is therefore every way desirable that our godly women be encouraged to a continuance of their zeal, and that to this end our preachers and people everywhere should co-operate with them as their other duties will allow.

Your committee, in conclusion, would not fail to allude with gratitude and commendation to the expansion and development of juvenile missionary enterprises and organizations among us.

Respectfully submitted,
W. H. POTTER,
Chairman Committee on Missions.

OLD AND YOUNG.

SLEEP. Gently and softly the mother bent Over the baby in sleep's embrace...

HOSPITAL NOTES.

The Chinese drink so generally, so regularly, and so earnestly, that you would scarcely credit some of our hospital tabulated statements...

It was some time before the poor mother could control herself sufficiently to speak; but at last she cried out: 'Oh, Mrs. Haws, God will bless you for this! Yes, take my child; for I know you will do more for it than I can.'

'Well, Mrs. Haws,' said I, 'that's the best sermon I have heard in ten years. You are a good woman!'

'That's a fact,' echoed the other knights of the road. 'Well, I don't know about that. I do not claim to be very good or very religious.'

A BOY HERO.

He was only six years old, little Tommy Brown. His father was a pioneer out in Oregon. (Look on the map, as always, and find Oregon, if you don't know where it is.)

Mr. Brown loaded his wagon, and started back; but a tremendous fall of snow came, and blinded him and blocked his way. The storm continued several days. The forlorn man staggered on as best he could, but it grew colder and colder.

The little creature and the faithful dog waited all day for Mr. Brown to come back. They went to bed, and to sleep, and still the father was not there next morning.

Bro. Putnam engineers the church at this point; or is the helmsman, so to speak, I heard him preach the other night. He had a crowded house, notwithstanding the weather was intensely warm.

Speaking of preaching, I heard another sermon at Cisco. This sermon was not by one in the regular way. True, the party who preached had a license, but it is a license to keep hotel.

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A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Six sturdy lads lay curled up in their beds When the Birthday of Freedom had faded to night, With burns on their fingers and pains in their heads, And scarred like the heroes of many a fight.

degradations, and after he is taken away Mrs. James says: 'Gracious, don't I wish that boy was mine for just a few minutes! How I would blister him! It is strange to me how a mother can be so blind.'

A few days later Mrs. James calls on Mrs. Blake, accompanied by her little son, who puts his feet on the plush-bottomed chairs and who gives his mother a world of annoyance.

'My stars alive, how I do wish that boy was mine for a few minutes. If I wouldn't blister him. It was all I could do to keep my hands off him. It is a mystery to me how a mother can be so short-sighted, Stephen,' addressing her son, 'put on your shoe and don't throw it around that way, you'll break something. Stephen, didn't I speak to you! There! you naughty boy, you have broken a vase. Go out of here, this minute. Broken, Stephen, didn't I speak to you! There, you good for nothing thing, you have cracked the mirror. Never mind, sir, I am not going to bring you a thing from down-town—not a blessed thing. If you don't go out of here this minute I'll whip you, Stephen, Stephen! Never mind; when the rag man comes I'll tell him to take you away.'

LETTER BOX.

Nelsonville. I am nine years old. Papa takes the ADVOCATE and I like to read it. We have preaching once a month.

I will answer Katie Scherfus; The word "heaven" is not mentioned in Obadiah.

How many letters are there in the Bible? JOHN FOSTER.

Black Jack Grove. My father is taking the ADVOCATE, and I like to read the children's letters. I am fourteen years old.

I will answer Lee Canafax's question: The word "fellow-citizens" occurs in the book of Eph. 2d chapter, 19th verse.

R. B. SMITH. Black Jack Grove. I am ten years old. We are always glad when the ADVOCATE comes. I have one brother.

I will answer Leila P. McClure; The word "girl" occurs in Joel iii; and Zechariah viii;.

Where does the word "belief" occur in the Bible? DELLA SMITH.

Nelsonville. Papa takes the ADVOCATE. I like to read the letters. I am eleven years old. I do not go to Sunday-school. We only have preaching once a month.

I will answer Johnnie Elam; The middle book in the Old Testament is "Proverbs."

What two chapters in the Bible are alike. E. G. FOSTER.

Leesville. I am eight years old. Mamma and Brother Willie take the ADVOCATE. I like to read the children's letters. I am in the infant class in the Sunday-school at Leesville. Bro. Downens is our teacher.

I think I can answer Katie Scherfus' question: The word "heaven" does not appear in the book of Jude.

Will some of my little cousins declare the following riddle: "The oldest man that ever lived died before his father did." This is my first letter. Very respectfully, ARTHUR ELMER BALLARD.

Gainesville. I am ten years old. We get the ADVOCATE, and are very much pleased with it. Bro. Worley is our pastor. Brother, sister and I go to Sunday-school. We have one hundred and twenty-five scholars. Miss Nannie Landis is my teacher. We go to the singing in the afternoon. We have over one hundred scholars in our class.

I will answer Willie's question: Noah was five hundred and fifty years old when he died.

I will ask a question: What is it that cannot be tamed? As this is my first, please print it; I want to surprise grandma. MYRTLE CROZIER.

Orange. Dear ADVOCATE, you are a welcome visitor every week. Papa has moved too far for me to go to Sunday-school every Sunday, so I read the ADVOCATE.

I will answer some questions: Noah was nine hundred and fifty years old when he died. Boys and girls are mentioned twice—Zachariah vii; Joel iii; Queen Esther was a cousin of Mordecai's. Ruth was David's great-grandmother. The word "heaven" is not mentioned in the book of Esther, nor 2d and 3d Epistle of John nor Jude.

Who in the Bible fell from his seat and broke his neck? DELONA PARKURST.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE The Great Invention, FOR EASY WASHING, IN HAND OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER. WITHOUT HARM TO FABRIC OR HANDS, and particularly adapted to Warm Climates. No family, rich or poor should be without it.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the bulk trade of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powder.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills are generally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, regulate the liver and regulate the bowels.

The Best Music For Vacation Time at the Mountains, the Seaside, or in the Social Circle. DITSON & CO.'S Music Books are an un-failing source of entertainment.

TUTT'S PILLS 25 YEARS IN USE. The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age! SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER. Loss of appetite, Bowels constive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain after eating, with indigestion to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with inclination to neglect some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluctuating at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headaches, with other ailments, Highly colored urine, and Biliousness.

TUTT'S HAIR OYE. Causes Hair to Grow and Change to a Glossy Black by a single application of this OYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.

W. N. HALDEMAN'S WINTERSMITH'S CHILL CURE. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF JOURNALIST, LOUISVILLE, KY. Dr. Wintersmith, Sir: I realize a pile I have owed you for many years, the value of your remedy prompting me to say, in reply to your request, that I know of your Chill Cure. The private assurance of its efficacy I had, and the good results of its use have been entirely satisfactory.

OPIMUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. Solely at home without pain. Solely at home without pain. Solely at home without pain.

Crawford's Baking Powder, MANUFACTURED BY TEXAS COFFEE, TEA & SPICE CO., Houston, Texas.

Bass' Chicken Cholera Cure. It is warranted to stop the Cholera among Poultry, and increase the Egg production twenty-five per cent. It is indorsed by some of the largest and most intelligent poultry breeders in the Southwest.

150 FINE GOLD WATCHES FURNISHED TO A CLUB OF 150 MEMBERS! Recent large CASH purchases, we were enabled to furnish above-named 150 MEMBERS with better Watches at a less cost than our Competitors could furnish them.

IRON & GIRARDET, Corner 5th and Market Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS! E. VAN WINKLE & CO. MANUFACTURERS, ATLANTA, GA. AND DALLAS, TEXAS. Cotton GINS and PRESSES, Cotton Seed Oil Mills, Cotton Seed Linters, Gape Mills, Saw Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Wind Mills and Castings, Pumps and Tanks.

You will miss a bargain if you buy without seeing us, or writing for our prices and SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. It will cost you only one or two cents to send for Catalogue, with full description of the best Cotton Gin Machinery.

I. G. WHITE, Manager, Dallas, Texas. RUMSEY & CO.'S HYDRAULIC RAM IN OPERATION.

The Great Church LIGHT. FRANK'S Patent Reflectors give the Most Powerful, the Softest, the Cheapest, and the Best Light known for Churches, Stores, Schools, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theaters, Depots, etc.

ORDER YOUR BOOKS AND AT ONCE! Prof. J. P. Pickens, Nashville, Tenn. Wholesale Distributing Depot for the South. San Jones Sermons, paper, 9c; Cloth, \$1.00. Munsey's Sermons, Cloth, \$1.50. Wonders of Prayer, Cloth, \$1.25. Methodist Armor, Cloth, \$1.00. Christian's Secret of a Happy Life, Cloth, \$1.00. Story of the Bible, Cloth, \$1.50. Moody's Works as follows: Cloth, each, 9c. Heaven, Way to God, Secret Power, To the Work, Twelve Secret Sermons, Prevailing Prayer. Per set 6 vols., \$3.00. I can furnish any good book you want. Send the money order or registered letter and I will mail your books at once. Address: Rev. L. L. PICKETT, Danerford, Texas.

THE FARMER'S Most Valuable Friend — IS THE — People's Farm and Stock Cyclopedia. Containing over fifty new features, entirely original, over twelve hundred pages, five hundred and thirty of the most valuable knowledge pertaining to the farm, garden, stock raising, bee-keeping, etc., etc. Selling rapidly. Agents wanted in every county. Send for our SPECIAL TERMS to agents. Address: W. C. SCARFF & CO., Publishers, 729 & 731 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all of either sex to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes awaited the workers absolutely sure. Terms mailed free. JONES & CO., Augusta, Maine.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Sold by ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

Texas Christian Advocate.

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

SUBSCRIPTION. One Year \$2 00 Six Months 1 00 Three Months .50 To Preachers, (half price) 1 00

NEWS SUMMARY.

The open executive session resolution of the United States Senate has come over until the next meeting of that body, but has been made the special order for Dec. 8.

It is reported in New York that Mr. John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has purchased the Mail and Express newspaper, and is only waiting the return of Mr. Cyrus Field, the owner, to complete the sale.

In a contest for furnishing granite for certain Louisiana streets, Virginia granite was given preference, although offered to the city at the same price charged by the agent of New Hampshire granite, viz: 89 25 per ton.

Of all the conventions to be held this summer, the most interesting in many ways will be that of the deaf mutes, which convenes at Berkeley, Cal., next Friday, the 16th instant. Delegates will be present from nearly all the States. Thirty delegates will go from Illinois, which has the largest institution of the kind in the world.

All the poles and wires belonging to the Telephone Company in Evansville, Ind., were cut and pulled down Thursday last by order of the city council. All the instruments were then taken out by the company and shipped to Boston. The step was taken by the council because the company refused to comply with certain city ordinances concerning the workings of the instruments.

A syndicate of California capitalists are secretly putting several millions of dollars into New York real estate. Among the parties interested are Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington and Loyd Tens and Hagin. The syndicate pays cash, refuses to go outside of the city, will not touch seashore or summer resort property, buys only for holding investments, but contemplates buying an eligible property above the Park and erecting four-story brown-stone fronts for renting.

Tuesday last a party of twenty-seven visited Mammoth Cave, Ky., and started out over the long route, and on the way nine of the party, including five ladies, strayed off and were lost in the cave. The rest of the party, headed by the guide, went on, and did not discover that they were missing until they emerged. In the meantime the lights of the lost ones went out, leaving them in total darkness. The ladies became hysterical with fright and two fainted. One or two of the gentlemen wisely tried to find the trail, and came near falling into Echo river. After five hours of great excitement and distress the guide returned in search of the lost ones, and conveyed them safely to the light of the day.

The funeral of Paul Hamilton Hayne, the poet, will take place to-day in Augusta, Ga. The remains have been lying in state in St. Paul's Church, in that city, but at the request of his widow they were not exposed to view. Bishop Beckwith will officiate. The body will be interred in the cemetery is a section donated by the city authorities, who will also have the spot walled, so that a monument may some day be placed over the poet's grave. The grave will be cared for by the society in Augusta which bears his name—the Hayne Circle. James H. Randall, author of "Maryland, My Maryland," will be one of the honorary pall bearers, also Col. Charles C. Jones, the historian of Georgia, a brother of Prof. Joseph Jones, of this city.

A few days ago Gen. Rafael Rodriguez, who was a brigade commander in the last Cuban revolution, left New York for Key West. He had been there in consultation with the Cuban leaders, and it is understood that he bore letters and documents from Gen. Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban forces. A leading Cuban in New York says: "We are only waiting now the wishes of our people in Cuba. If they say fight, fight it is. No expedition will start from the United States, as we respect the laws of this country. I will say this much—everything is in readiness for war and we will move when the word is spoken."

It is reported that the insurgents will sail from Jamaica, San Domingo, Mexico and Turks Island. The home rule party in Cuba is said to be in favor of procuring local government through other means than fighting and bloodshed. Gen. Sikes, in his recent speech at Gettysburg, proposed that there should be a meeting on that battlefield of the survivors of the Army of the Potomac and of the Army of Virginia. The Philadelphia Times thinks that such a proposition should be heartily responded to by those who fought in the gray as well as by those who fought in the blue. The Times adds: "As Gen. Sikes well says, such an event would do more to soften such asperities as time has not yet removed from our memories of the great civil conflict, and we feel assured that there is not a Pennsylvania soldier who would not gladly join in such a meeting. The soldiers of both sides have been the most useful of our citizens in peace. They have been the defenders of law and order in every trial, and they are now united in the maintenance of one flag, one constitution, one country. Let the old warriors of both sides meet next year to celebrate the Fourth of July at Gettysburg."

How the Fourth was Celebrated. The fact that the celebration of the glorious Fourth was divided this year among three days, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, rendered it somewhat less grand in the North than usual. There was more of a picnic celebration than a great patriotic display, more of beer drinking than of fireworks. As a consequence, the list of casualties is much shorter than in previous years. The toy pistol played a very inferior part in the festival, and the mutilated and maimed boys are well below the average. It is impossible, however, for the Fourth to pass without some accidents and casualties. Chicago has the worst record in this respect, with several killed, drowned and injured; but New York leads in the cracker fires, counting some dozen, one of them mounting up to the respectable figure of \$200,000.

All the returns are not yet in, but the net result of the one hundred and tenth celebration of American Independence can be safely put down at half a dozen killed, a hundred or more wounded and a million dollars of property destroyed. Who can doubt the vigor of American patriotism in the face of these immense figures?—Times-Democrat.

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage and Expressage and \$3 Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

CAMP AND PROTRACTED MEETINGS.

Boxville. Please announce through your columns that there will be a camp-meeting at Boxville, commencing on Friday night before the fourth Sunday in July, and will be continued over the first Sunday in August.

Rosston Circuit. Plan of camp-meetings for Rosston circuit: Pleasant Hill and Pella, July 9-18; Forestburg and Hardy, July 30 to August 8; Rosston and Live Oak, August 20-29; Rush Creek and Montague Springs, September 3. All of the above meetings are self-supporting. All ministers and workers that will come and help will be cared for. W. M. SHERWOOD.

Near Caldwell. The camp-meeting at Buffalo, camp-ground will begin Friday before the first Sunday in August. The brethren and friends are requested to meet on Monday before the first Sunday in August. All unsoiled lots are free; no tents. Everybody who desires to do good, or get good, are invited to come, come all, without money and without price.

Groesbeck Circuit. We will protract our meeting at Central Institute from the third quarterly conference, which will embrace the third Saturday and Sunday in this month. We will begin our meeting at Elm Grove the fourth Sunday. Our camp meeting at Willow Springs begins Friday night before the second Sunday in August. The time for Groesbeck undecided. J. D. CROCKETT.

Near Thornton. The camp-meeting one mile and a half northeast of Thornton will begin on Friday, July 30. The missionary celebration of the Little Workers for Jesus, of Aunt Mary's Missionary Band, will be given on Sunday, August 1st; also, a sermon by Dr. James Young on the subject and in the interest of foreign missions. Ministers are invited. Please come; we will take care of you.

Hamilton Circuit. The following are the camp-meetings for Hamilton circuit: Sardis, third Sunday in July; Evergreen, first Sunday in August; Hamilton, second Sunday in August; Round Valley, third Sunday in August; Simpsonville, fourth Sunday in August. The meeting at Sardis will begin Friday night before the Sunday mentioned; all the others will begin on the Sunday mentioned. All unsoiled lots are free; no tents. Everybody who desires to do good, or get good, are invited to come, come all, without money and without price.

Near Geneva. Will hold a big camp-meeting near Geneva, not far from Waco, to begin Friday before the first Sunday in August. Ministers coming to help will be cared for. All unsoiled ground and water free; nothing more. Let all come. F. M. WINBURN.

Grandview Circuit. The camp-meeting for Grandview circuit will meet at Barnesville, Thursday night before the first Sunday in August. Ministers coming to help will be cared for. All unsoiled ground and water free; nothing more. Let all come. F. M. WINBURN.

Near Granbury, Hood County. There will be a self-supporting camp-meeting for Comanche Peak mission held at Lodi, Tex., on the mission grounds, on the second Sunday in August, July 26, 1886.

Oak Branch and Sardis. There will be a camp-meeting at Oak Branch, commencing Friday night before the second Sunday in July; also camp-meeting commencing at Sardis, Friday night before the second Sunday in August. Both on the Waxahatchie circuit, Northwest Texas Conference. B. M. STEPHENS.

Axtell Circuit. The meetings for Axtell circuit will be as follows: Protracted meeting, Elm Ridge, August 1st, beginning on the second Sunday before, Camp-meeting, Brushy Tank, fourth Sunday in July, Thursday night before, Prairie Hill, second Sunday in August, Thursday night before. A. B. TRIMBLE.

Poluxy Circuit. Camp-meetings for Poluxy circuit, Granbury district, at Wesley chapel, Friday night before the fourth Sunday in July, and on the second Sunday in August, at Morgan's mill, commencing Friday before the second Sunday in July. At Marvin, or the Rock Church, commencing Friday night before the third Sunday in October. Your brother in Christ, J. J. HARRIS.

North Texas Conference Notice. To the Preachers in Charge of North Texas Conference: Dear Brethren—You note the request of Rev. J. R. McFerrin, D. D., agent of the Colvin Fund. Will you please send to me the names of the claimants on that fund, as explained in the notice of the Convention, immediately so as I can forward them to him as he requests. Let there be no delaying of this important matter. J. C. WEAVER.

Texas State Sunday-School Association. The eleventh annual convention of the Texas State Sunday-School Association will be held at San Marcos, on August 27, 28, 29, and 30, on the grounds of the Texas Chautauqua. The State Sunday-School Association is a non-denominational in character, and co-operating as it does with the International Sunday-School Association, which embraces the United States, Canada and the British Provinces, it represents the best interests of the Sunday-school cause, and desires the most earnest support of all the Sunday-school workers of the State of Texas. The great work accomplished by the International Sunday-School Association, which plans the series of International Lessons, and leads the thought of the Sunday-school world, demands that support from the State of Texas, which shall be excellent, by no other, and it is desired to impress Sunday-school workers with this fact that the importance of the work may be realized, and that that individual support shall be received, which shall make this year's Convention an interesting and successful one.

The Association has long felt the need of direct and regular correspondence with its friends of the Sunday-school in every county. This is partially due to the fact that in many parts of the State Sunday-school organization is incomplete, and the work necessarily inefficient. Nothing can be a more active factor in remedying this inefficiency than the coming together of representative Sunday-school workers, that they may not only see each other personally, and that each may be fired by new zeal for the work itself, but also, that each may become interested in seeing that his section is not excelled by others.

To this end, the secretary wants the names of all the Sunday-school superintendents, or leading workers, in every county, that he may address them personally and endeavor to secure their active sympathy and co-operation. Through the efforts being made by the San Marcos Sunday-School Assembly and Summer Institute, which aims to be the "Texas Chautauqua," the attractions during August will be numerous, pleasant and profitable, and we hope to help them, and to be helped by them, in bringing a large number of workers together from all parts of the State, and a superintendent will endeavor to be present and see to it that his school sends delegates, and use his influence to persuade others to do likewise.

Special rates of railroad fare have been obtained of 4 cents for the round trip, being 2 cents per mile each way, and any one desirous of attending the convention can obtain an order for a ticket at the special rate by addressing the undersigned at Houston, Texas. These fares will be good, going to San Marcos, from July 15, and going home, to August 31st. This will afford all who may desire to do so an opportunity of having a pleasant vacation at that beautiful spot, and at the same time of attending the exercises of the Texas Chautauqua, which will be continuous and interesting.

Sec'y, Texas State S. S. Association. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

San Saba District.

WANTED—The postoffice address of Rev. F. Moore, formerly of Barksdale, Shaw & Blaylock. July 7.—E. M. Sweet, sub. Jas King, sub. M. S. Hotchkiss, sub. S. W. Miller, sub. M. W. Shearer, sub. J. D. Rogers, sub. Jas. P. Rogers, sub. J. T. Miller, sub. July 8.—Dr. Jas. Laf. Leslie, change made. H. M. Haynie, sub. J. D. Crockett, sub. Hamill, C. Rogers, sub. E. Hightower, sub. July 9.—A. D. DeWitt, sub. F. J. Perrin, sub. Sterling Fisher, sub. T. T. Booth, sub. J. A. Smith, sub. Z. Parker, sub. I. M. Carter, sub. J. T. Morris, sub. Will write to party named. C. R. Carter, sub. W. H. Manning, sub. D. P. Cullen, sub. John H. Reynolds, sub. J. A. Wyatt, sub. J. O. Wallace, sub. July 10.—W. L. Harris, Sr. sub. J. S. Gillett, sub. 3 cards. W. H. Klyce, change made. R. K. Raymond, sub. A. J. Briggs, sub. R. W. Thompson, sub. J. C. Weaver, sub. July 11.—M. Douglas, sub. J. A. Stafford, sub. Sam'l C. Vaughan, sub. J. J. Davis, will discontinue. F. M. Sherwood, sub. C. G. Shutt, sub. T. L. Moody, sub. J. H. Chambliss, sub. Geo. Ward, sub. A. Wallace, sub. July 13.—J. T. Bloothwurf, change will be made.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE. Orphan's Home. Received for orphan's home, San Marcos: Isabella Coleman, Junction City, S. B. J. H. Thomas, Big Springs, S. H. HARRIS, Treasurer.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE. Granbury District. On account of severe drought the Granbury district conference will be held at Glen Ross, August 5, 9, a. m., and not at Breckenridge as hitherto published. The opening sermon will be given by the pastor, at 8:30 o'clock, by Rev. J. G. Putnam. E. A. BAILEY, P. E.

Huntsville District Conference. The district conference will convene at Navasota Sept. 2, 9 a. m. Rev. J. B. Adair will preach the opening sermon Sept. 1, 8 p. m. It is the duty and I hope it will be a privilege to convene, it is best to postpone the time of all the delegates to be present. Bishop Key will preside. The district parsonage will be located by this conference, and we hope each place desiring it will have their application before the committee appointed for that purpose. L. Z. T. MORGAN, P. E.

Granbury District. Owing to the unprecedented drought now prevailing in and about Breckenridge, the place where Granbury district conference is to be held is best postponed to the time of next year, and perhaps it will be best to hold the district conference in a portion of the district not affected by drought, as usual, as possible. E. A. BAILEY, P. E.

Galveston District. I would suggest that each preacher prepare a written report for the district conference. Let each report be in four sections, so that each section can be turned over to its appropriate committee. Sections to be in accordance with the first four specifications of answer 5 in the Discipline, page 54.

Holiness Meeting. By invitation of the pastor and members, the Northwest Texas Holiness Association will hold its next annual meeting with the M. E. Church, South, at Alvarado, Texas, beginning August 12, 1886.

Robinson, Texas. Thing unheard of before; the painter Munkley has made a witty reply. A Vienna gentleman came to see him the other day, and explained that he wanted to have his portrait painted by him; "only," he added, "I cannot afford to pay the prices you now ask. Could you not tell me where I could find some of your pictures, so that I might order a few?" "Certainly," said the painter; "there are two hundred hanging in my native village of Munkley—the houses I painted when I was Michael Lieb, painter and glazier."

When men break their hearts," remarked a cynical French writer, "it is the same as when a lobster breaks one of its claws—another sprouting immediately and growing in its place."

We take pleasure in directing the attention of our best readers who contemplate attending the medical college, to the following hospitals offered at the Memphis (Tennessee) Hospital Medical College. Send for catalogue.

Wanted—A shoe to fit the foot of a mountain; a towel to wipe the face of Nature; a hat to keep the sun off the head of the sailor; a pair of trousers to fit the legs of a giant; a pair of gloves to fit the hands of a giant; a pair of shoes to fit the feet of a giant; a pair of shoes to fit the feet of a giant.

There is nothing that adds so much to the personal beauty as a set of Pearly white teeth and pure, sweet breath. By using MORLEY'S TOOTH AND GUMS are kept in perfect order and a fragrant breath assured. Only 50 cents a box. Liquid and Powder. At all Drug and Fancy Stores.

Let a man say what he may, or proudly per himself on the very ridge-pole and crow near so lustily, there is for him no lasting happiness of such woman is not both cause and effect, beginning and end.

It is a thing of beauty to be a joy forever, the possession of a good thing must give corresponding comfort and as we may not have the power, we can secure the latter in this valuable, Home Sanative Cordial.

I know how easy it is for a man in love to persuade himself that he really is all that his loved one's romantic dreams have pictured him, but I am troubled by the thought that we are entirely honest only to those we hate.

Loss of appetite, headache, constipation, disquieted nervousness, etc., is frequently caused by impaired digestion. Those who thus suffer are strongly advised to use the Home Sanative Cordial.

"Father," said Roldo, "what is meant by the intoxication of wealth?" "Means that money is laid," replied Roldo, "in the gutter."

LADIES, LOOK HERE! No preparation ever discovered has been so successful as MORLEY'S TONIC CORDIAL, the cure of all diseases to which the weaker sex is subject, such as weakness, Debility, Melancholy, Whites, Falling of the Womb, and every form of Nervous Prostration. Only try one bottle and you will be entirely satisfied of the truth of our assertion.

Those Men: "Think I'll run down to Hasting's for a change." "Take the missus?" "I said 'for a change'!"

Save the Chickens. By using Bass, Chicken Cholera Cure. For sale by all druggists.

A wealthy New Yorker had engaged a splendid cottage at Newport, and also a new driver for his horses. The driver was advised to be very particular in his work, and to keep his place. Accordingly when the master visited the Queen Anne stable, the following dialogue ensued: Master: "Well, John, how are the horses?" Coachman: "Fine, sir, quite well, sir, thank you." And how are you?"

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UNANSWERED LETTERS.

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A very unusual accident occurred in a dentist's office in Philadelphia Tuesday last. Just as a lady had taken a seat in the operating chair a terrific explosion occurred, which made a wreck of the room, and from the effects of which the young lady barely escaped with her life. The machine which exploded was a vulcanizer. The report was like the bursting of a cannon and the havoc nearly as great. The dentist had touched a match to the gas stove under the vulcanizer which sat in the open window within a few feet of the operating chair. When the gauge indicated 120 pounds he turned the gas down; but he evidently did not turn it down far enough, and the pressure increasing the explosion followed. The lady will sue the dentist for damages for injuries received and clothing damaged.

The Finest Mechanism. A celebrated surgeon once said that he never stood in the presence of a fine piece of mechanism without a feeling of awe and reverence for the wonderful excellency of the house he lives in. The butterfly is beautiful and attractive in its every detail, and for many wonderful adaptations to its needs; but the human body is as much superior in its delicacy of construction and in its adaptation to the needs of its being as it is as man is superior to the moth in length of days.

When this fine piece of mechanism gets out of repair, what is the best method to restore it to effective action again? It is that the most delicate and perfect mechanism of the human body is a simple plan and follow it? Let us see what the plan is.

The human life blood has made the circuit of the arteries and veins—before re-entering the heart it has started again in the capillaries over the surface of the arteries, and spreads a surface greater in area than the entire exterior covering of the body. Here the air inhaled by the lungs meets it, changing its color to crimson and imparting to it new vitality. A healthy, vigorous man is a man who has a good circulation of the blood.

John C. Lewis, Louisville, Ky. Low prices and square dealing have built up for us the largest trade among the Southern people for any other house on the continent.

Remember that the editors of this paper have expressed their confidence in this house. Don't hesitate to send a TRIAL ORDER. Your money will be returned if not pleased.

3-Button Kid Gloves, 45c. 4-Button Kid Gloves, 60c. Ladies' Thread Gloves, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c. Pure Silk Gloves, 45c. Ladies' Cashmere, heavy quality, 75c. Silk Mitts, with lace tops, 50c. Ladies' Cashmere, extra quality, 60c. Ladies' Cashmere, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c. Ladies' Cashmere, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c. Ladies' Cashmere, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c. Ladies' Cashmere, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c. Ladies' Cashmere, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c.

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