

The Texas Christian Advocate.

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THE TEXAS ADVOCATE.

The earnestness manifested on the part of the editor and publishers of the ADVOCATE, in furtherance of the interests of the paper, can but awaken corresponding effort on the part of our preachers and people. Our already faithful editor promises better things for the ensuing year. He says:

1. The Editorial Page shall be stronger, brighter, and more helpful than ever before.
2. The Texas Correspondence shall be closely edited and attractively arranged.
3. The Selections shall be made with great care from an exchange list recently enlarged.
4. The Children's Department shall be kept up to the best standard.
5. The Record of Church and Secular News shall be full and valuable.
6. The Sunday-school Cause, and especially the International Lessons, shall receive due attention.

In carrying out the above plan he confidently claims the aid of the Associate Editors, the Board of Publication and the enthusiastic support of the Publishers.

Our publishers, having done better by us in the past than the terms of agreement require, promise that "nothing shall be left undone" to promote the prosperity of the paper.

Their liberal propositions are made in the face of the fact that "collections for the past year did not pay the year's business out of debt." Their generous propositions were originally made, and are now renewed in the hope that the list of subscribers will be very greatly increased. Such devotion on the part of these public servants to the trust committed to them will not fail to secure the approbation of the church. The field is wide, and the responsibility great, but the service rendered by the ADVOCATE as a conservator of public morals, and its plastic touch in home life, make it a public necessity. From these high considerations of the importance of the ADVOCATE as the promoter of the happiness of our homes, the sanctity of our altars, and the prosperity of our country, should we spread its influence over the State. THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is the peer of any member of the Advocate family, and no paper in our State is more honored and respected for its ability and devotion to the cause of right. Brethren, let us secure for it the circulation that its merits and importance demand. Present its claims from the pulpit and in pastoral visits; try to introduce it into every family of every charge. I would respectfully recommend, that during the present and next month, February and March, a special canvass be made in each pastoral charge to extend the circulation of the ADVOCATE. I doubt not, by prompt and simultaneous effort on the part of the presiding elders and preachers in charge, that before the 1st of April, the good news will be heralded from the ADVOCATE office that an overwhelming increase in subscribers has been secured. With solicitude I await the result.

JNO. H. McLEAN.

President Board of Publication.

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

THE GREATEST AMONG YOU--THE POPE.

JEAN PAUL.

1. The epithet, "Great," associated with the names of many well-known potentates in church and State, was in most cases the offspring of sycophancy and toadyism.

2. In the Christian Church neither intellectual superiority nor extraordinary learning entitle to official elevation. Humility, self-denial and affectionate interest in the well-being of others constitute the only legitimate grounds for ecclesiastical preferment. "He that is greatest among you, shall be your servant."

3. Alas, for a church whose leaders are intellectual Broddingsnagians, but who are mere Lilliputians as producers of the fruits of the spirit.

4. According to Christ's measurement many ecclesiastics in high station have no true title to the same; while many who are

"Little and unknown,
Loved and prized by God alone,"
should be rescued from obscurity.

5. It follows that all of us can be great in the church of our God: great as servants of God's people; great as benefactors of our race; great as friends devoted to the best interests of the human family. Truly great we are if we, like candles, consume ourselves while we illuminate our associates. Of the great head of the church it was said: "The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up."

1. Seniority among the bishops led to the archbishopric; seniority among the multiplied archbishops culminated in popedom. The proverb: "All roads lead to Rome," was in vogue before the Christian era; the sentiment contained therein located the terrestrial head of the church in Rome.

2. Political complications, feuds among the nations, puerility of impetuous potentates, united in gratifying the most

arrogant pretensions of scheming prelates. Many monstrous prerogatives of the papal office were not wrested from an unwilling people, but were actually forced upon the several incumbents of the papal office by favoring circumstances. Even infallibility was not sought but imposed upon them by decree of the church.

3. The papal tenet of infallibility has reference only to matters of scriptural doctrines and church polity. In other matters infallibility is not claimed.

4. While some of the popes have been devout men, most of them have been wily demagogues, unscrupulous tyrants, guided by the Jesuitic motto, that the end justified the means.

5. From a worldly standpoint popery is an wise ecclesiasticism as the human mind is capable of conceiving. It contains all the elements necessary to achieve worldly success. But the Master says: "My kingdom is not of this world."

6. That the pope is Peter's successor as chief ecclesiastic in Rome, is a myth; that he is Christ's representative and God's viceroy on earth, is sacrilege--yes, idolatry.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER AND SELF-DENIAL--APRIL 1-8.

BISHOP C. B. GALLOWAY.

The Board of Missions, in session Nov. 25, 1887, suggested the observance of a week of prayer and self-denial in 1888, and recommended April 1-8 as the time for those conferences, already held, leaving other conferences to select a week best suited to their local circumstances. Several agreed upon the days fixed by the board, two or three adopting another date. On many accounts it is best for the entire connection to adopt the same time. There is inspiration in the thought that more than a million Christians are specially praying the same hour for the same thing, and in concert are coining their self-denials into the currency of God's kingdom. But whatever the date appointed by a conference, let the week be faithfully observed. It will assure spiritual enrichment to the church beyond possible computation, and add needed thousands to our missionary treasury.

The partial observance of the appointment for 1887 yielded about \$27,000, besides stimulating the regular collections and quickening the spiritual life of the connection. If the offerings of each conference had been in proportion to a few that might be mentioned that amount would have been increased by one hundred thousand.

Denying one's self for the Lord demands special grace. There is self-denial that is not of the Lord nor for the Lord. We may deny ourselves for ourselves, and esteem it a Christian virtue. Rigid personal economy may be practiced to further an enterprise, laudable indeed, but not for the Lord. The Master magnifies motive. "For Jesus sake" is at once the true inspiration to duty and the real measure of reward. A suggestive missionary motto for April 1-8, 1888, might be, therefore, "Self-denial for the Son of God." On the preparation for and observance of the appointed week I venture a few observations:

1. The offerings made should not be in lieu of or form a part of the regular missionary assessment. These gifts are special and should be kept separate. If possible "clear the decks" before that week. Every special self-denial will then take special direction. Every dime redeemed will go on a distinct mission of redemption--reduction of "the debt" and enlargement of the work.

2. It is best to make the offerings daily. At the close of each service let the self-denials of the day be cast into the treasury. It will strain our faith to part at one time with the accumulated savings from self of a month or more.

3. The president of the Conference Board of Missions can magnify his office in making preparation for the special service. An early called meeting of his board, some preliminary mass meetings arranged, the issuance of a circular or two, and diligent correspondence with pastors and leading laymen during the two months preceding, will strangely warm his own heart and kindle the zeal of his entire conference.

4. Upon our editors of church papers the success of this appointment mainly depends. Without exception they will be vigilant and diligent in broad-casting the connection with missionary information--learning a lesson from the politicians. I believe it would pay for each editor to adopt missions as a specialty, and make his "red-hot campaign paper" from now until the 8th of April. And then pastors must see that the circulation of these papers shall increase by thousands--that not a Methodist family is unsupplied with an "Advocate," or "Methodist," at least "for the campaign." The substantial and permanent additions to each subscription list by such a policy would be gratifying to publishers and a benediction to the church.

If the week of prayer and self-denial is observed in the spirit of its appointment, by our great connection, after the 8th of April the missionary debt will be a "precious memory," and the candidates for foreign work now waiting to go

will be hurried to the distant fields already white unto harvest. Mighty exigencies are upon us; sublime possibilities are before us! Dr. Allen brings to us stories of apostolic achievement in the East that are thrilling, but the prophetic vision he unfolds is enrapturing. The one strengthens faith, the other is a call to double diligence and more heroic effort. To meet an emergency in the Master's kingdom we ought to be willing to convert our self-indulgences into coin for the Master's use.

AMONG THE ORANGE GROVES.

REV. JAS. YOUNG.

I have now been in Florida over a month; have visited quite a number of towns and cities--Sanford, Orlando and Bostell, in Southern Florida; Leesburg, Ocala and Gainesville, in Middle Florida; Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Fernandina, in North and East Florida, and aim to go West this week as far as Tallahassee and Quincy. To say that I am delighted with the mild climate is putting it truly.

The orange groves are lovely. The lakes are beautiful. I never have seen such a winter before--rather warm some days for comfort. Just think of it! walking around with an umbrella and the thermometer up Northwest at twenty to fifty below zero! I reached Jacksonville on the 12th in time to ride out in the grand procession to the Sub-Tropical Exposition--a big thing and a gala day for Jacksonville. Quite a display of fruits and vegetables. It was quite creditable to the various counties and the State.

I visited Rev. Dr. T. W. Moore, living eighteen miles up the St. John's river. He has a fine grove, sixty acres, with the Navel variety, the best. Oh, how I do enjoy them. St. John's river is the finest body of water I ever saw--about four miles wide and from ten to fifty feet deep; not a snag or obstruction of any sort to navigation. Such lovely residences and villas along its banks. The lands fronting the river are very valuable.

I reached old St. Augustine on the 13th. The St. John's Conference of the Northern Methodist Church was in session. Bishop Malliceau presiding. I found Rev. Bro. Parker, Bible Agent, there. He made a ringing address to the conference. He and I went in part through the new and wonderful hotel, the Ponce de Leon. Just think of it; two million and a half spent in building one hotel. Such splendor; such workmanship. We saw it in daylight and also by the lovely Edison light, while the brass-band from New York, costing \$25,000 for the season I understand, discoursed elegant music. The old city is putting on new style and life. It has improved very much the last year, it is said. This is a lovely little city, right on the ocean, with some 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants.

The temperance work booms in Florida. I have been lecturing over the State a month. Nine fine councils have been organized by me. Large crowds come out at most of the towns and villages. The brethren of the ministry treat me well, and the people are hospitable and kind. I expect to form forty or fifty councils by next May or June, then organize a grand council for Florida. Rev. Dr. Cheney, of Dallas, will take my place, I reckon, as Lecturer, over Texas. I commend him to my friends.

PENSIONERS OR PAUPERS?--THE NEW PLAN DEFENDED.

REV. JOHN R. ALLEN.

I am glad to find our conference claimant's fund has so near to our preachers' hearts that whosoever touches it does so at his peril. Bro. Ashburn and Bro. Edwards, in the ADVOCATE of the 12th instant, so ply your writer with compliments and belabor him and his "new plan" for this fund with arguments and adjectives, that he has hardly been able to recognize himself or the poor child of his brain since. Well, it shows interest in the subject, and it was all done kindly and intelligently, for which, in this day of personal abuse, impugning motives and howling epithets, let us be thankful. This, with one exception: I think it cruel to call a man *idioticus punctum*. But I must come to the defense of my little ranting, which at the commencement of its career has met such strong opposition. Before I proceed to discuss the principles which constitute the differences between us I will try to

CLEAR SOME MISAPPREHENSIONS OUT OF THE WAY.

1. Bro. Ashburn seems to think that the problem is one which only the West has failed to solve. The following statistics will show the Texas conferences nearly abreast with their sisters: The whole church raises only \$262.08 per each superannuated preacher; the Texas conferences raised \$213.30 per each superannuate. These figures are obtained by simply dividing the amount raised by the number of superannuates. The question then is not one in which Texas alone is interested, but the whole church. A hundred years has not perfected the present plan.

2. Bro. A. seems to think that I wish

the Joint Board of Finance to judge as to a man's faithfulness. That would be no part of their work. His continued connection with the conference settles that.

3. Both the brethren say the plan is complicated; one, because it goes into the sixthly, and the other because it puts in the secretary of the board the necessity of keeping two accounts. In the discipline the chapter on Sunday-schools goes to tenths, and that on foreign missions to the eightiethly. Are they therefore complicated? Is not this question as important and as many-sided as either of them? As to the work of the secretary, that can be very readily done in connection with his present duties by simply having four columns opposite each charge and its pastor--one for the amount of the fund assessed, the second that paid, the third for the salary paid, and the fourth for the two per cent. I honestly think that so much of the complexity as exists belongs to the problem and not to the plan; and nothing that does not take knowledge of this inherent complexity will meet the equities of the case.

5. Both seem to think that the two per cent. will interfere with the regular collections. I think not. My reading of human nature is that men help those who help themselves.

Outside, however, of these misapprehensions of meaning and differences of opinion there are radical differences of principle between us. Here the two brethren differ. One believes in the present plan; the other does not. Both, however, differ with the new plan. We differ as to

THE PROPER PLAN OF RAISING THE FUND.

Bro. Edwards wants to make the preachers insure the assessment to his charge, at least to the extent his own claim is met. This is the Texas Conference plan. I object to it in toto. The money paid to a preacher is his, and the church has no more right to lay hands on it than to confiscate the money of any other member. It violates the principle of all giving laid down in the New Testament, where it is to be a free-will offering. This makes it an occupation tax upon the ministry. God forbid that the church should fix such a tax upon her hardest working and poorest paid servants.

Bro. Ashburn, however, is at the other extreme. He objects to the church even asking a small per cent. of his salary from the pastor, leaving the payment to his own free will. He objects to conference insurance societies. Surely he cannot object to the principle "Bear ye one another's burdens;" or "We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak." The whole thing is an effort to have the strong, well, salary-earning pastor help his fallen comrade and his family. This is certainly right in principle. I know it has only been clumsily worked out in practice. The new plan does endeavor to work this right principle into the law of the church instead of leaving it to outside societies. It tries also to adjust the burden more equitably than any outside society case. The society on the death of a member expects the boy on \$100 salary, and the pastor on \$1500, each to contribute \$5 to his family. The plan would require \$2 from the first and \$30 from the second. Yet when they come to draw out they stand on an equal footing. If that is discrimination in favor of our better-to-do preachers, then save me from discrimination! Yet it is equitable, for each is doing the work of the church, and each pays according to ability--"as the Lord hath prospered them."

The two per cent. required from the preachers, if all paid, raised only about one-third the fund, leaving two-thirds to be raised by the regular collection. So it is not "entirely on the ministry" if the preachers take hold of the matter, their example would stimulate the church and lead to increased liberality.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUND.

Bro. Ashburn speaks of a contract between the church and preacher, signed and delivered at the time of reception into full connection, as the basis for the worn-out preachers' claim. In fact the actual contract entered into there covers simply the effective period of a preacher's life, and not the ineffective. The actual basis for a claim on the part of an ineffective preacher is the work he has done, and not the promises he has made. But he is even then paid for this work at the time it was done. Imperfectly it is true, and yet more or less approximating the value of the work. The itinerancy, however, requires certain sacrifices inseparable from it. A man must move, and "three moves equal a burn." Hence the very machinery of the church prevents a gradual accumulation of comforts for old age. Now the church ought in equity to furnish some compensation for this unparalleled sacrifice. Hence the basis for this claim is: 1. The work. 2. The sacrifices incident to the itinerancy. Both of these will be proportioned to length of service; hence the equity of grading the annuities in accordance to time of service. Certainly the brother who has only served the church six years would have some difficulty in proving an equitable claim for more than

\$700 each year for the rest of his life. But if he actually required more the plan in "fifth" provides for him.

He also objects to the fixed nature of the annuities, whether under the head of necessitous cases, or the others. He believes in the patented, adjustable, readily flexible old plan, that leaves the whole thing subject to the caprice of a board each year. It is true he suggests some sensible emendations to the present law, which brings this element of caprice to a minimum. By way of parenthesis I say that in the absence of any more radical plan I am in favor of the proposed amendments. But even these do not get rid of that element, caprice. No claimant can tell what he is going to get. There can be no adjustment of himself to a fixed condition. There is entirely too much flux--it has become distressing. Certainly the most valuable element in income. The present law has absolutely none. The plan is fixed method vs. caprice. This brings us to

PENSIONERS VS. PAUPERS?

I frankly confess that the phrase "gratuity to paupers" was original, and that it voices a possible claimant's principal objection to the present plan. It is not intended to represent the feelings of the church in the premises, but so long as the law remains that the board is to distribute the fund among claimants, "according to their best judgment of their several necessities," its trend is entirely too much in that direction to suit me. So long as in determining the pittance to fall to me, all my private affairs are to be discussed by a board; so long as the matter for discussion is whether I or Smith is most likely to starve in the next twelve months unless assisted, so long shall I feel that way about it. The amendments proposed do no good at this point. They bring in the board of stewards to discuss my means of living in addition, but whence ever the light, the board of finance are the final judges. I would not at all mind saying to the church I had served, in the feebleness of age, "I now need your help." But to have a set of men--men perhaps, who had grown up since my days of work among them, and hence "knew not Joseph"--to sit in deliberation on how much I needed to keep me from starving, I would mind that!

Then these boards have sometimes queer ideas of necessities. I have known them to pass over a widow because she had sons who would see that she did not want. Can the church require that, in the days when they should be getting an education, these mere boys should bear this burden? I have known them again to pass over an orphan boy because a preacher had given him a home, and because they knew the preacher would not let him suffer.

I do not hesitate to say that grading the distribution on mere necessities is wrong in principle and impossible in practice. But Bro. Ashburn doubts the propriety of

AN ANNUITY TO PENSIONERS

where there is no necessity. We have seen that necessity is a variable term. Many a man who if the term means, necessary to keep from actual want, could not conscientiously take anything, would gladly have his meager income supplemented. I will suppose two cases: A. and B. are about the same in ability and receive the same salaries. A. is careless, cannot deny himself, spends everything and never has anything to give. He superannuates after twenty-five years' average work, and becomes a heavy claimant on the fund. B. is economical and self-denying. His salary is not wasted; he has money to give, and gives largely. He superannuates after twenty-five years' average work, and has a small income. According to what rule has the one a claim for a larger amount than the other? According to none that does not debase the claim of each to that of a pauper.

BOSSON PRATHE, TEXAS.

LETTER FROM AN EX-TEXAN.

REV. M. H. WELLS.

You have been bereaved in the death of your noble and useful father. It must be comforting to you to see the many good notices of his life and death in the secular and religious papers of this and other States. The providence bringing me to the field of his sacrifices and achievements, and in the hearing of these blended voices speaking his praises, will help me to feel a brother's woe and loss. In the midst of such recollections only a Texas spring day can bring mortals, and the consciousness of God's hand leading and grace helping, a message came that my ever-honored father had gone from us. His going was so sudden and unexpected that I had to hear all in one word--dead. If I get the facts rightly from intimations in notices you must have had a somewhat similar experience. Conferences over. Endorsements of your brave and wise work during the year, full and emphatic. For two months you had been swinging the circle of your official domain, and hearing the delightful experiences of your noble and true constituency. You had shared so generously the private and public expressions of confidence on the part of the Texas Methodists and others, sharing a common faith in a common

Savior. So little heed had been given to the efforts of some to harm you that you had not been mortified with a single tender of sympathy. All to you and your friends seemed so auspicious and promising that good cheer ruled the hour. Then came the shock. In a small way this writer was feeling the exhilarations of a benign providence when the sad news came of his father's death. These checks and moral brakes mean something. Paul gives a reason why the thorn in his flesh came just at that particular juncture in his religious experience. Jacob had had a fair sky for nearly all the nights of the twenty-one years preceding that memorable night at Peniel. How full of darkness and struggling that night! But thank God, as the morning sun climbed over the hills of Kabor, light celestial gleamed all along from the ford of Jabbok to the end of his earthly journey in the Land of Goshen. Truly has our poet said: "Darkness shows us worlds of light we never saw by day." In this dark hour may God bring to you some special revelations of his face and power, is my humble and ardent wish.

FLORENCE, ALA.

POSTSCRIPT.

BISHOP Wm. H. HICKELBERGER died recently, aged eighty-three. He was the oldest Bishop in the Methodist Church, and for over forty years held the position now made vacant. He had two wives, and at the time of his death his living posterity numbered twenty children, thirty-six grandchildren and fifty-two great-grandchildren.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat: An earnest effort is being made in Mississippi to secure a new constitution for that State, with promise of success. Mississippi is the only Southern State still under a reconstruction constitution. Kentucky is controlled by an organic law dating from before the late war, and therefore containing some absurd and anachronistic provisions which its people are extremely anxious to get rid of; but Mississippi alone is governed by a constitution framed when the carpet-baggers and the negroes controlled its affairs. The Mississippians have grown restive under it. The proposition to hold a convention for the purpose of changing it has been made several times, but for one reason or another it has always hitherto failed. The present effort to secure a new constitution is so much more vigorously success is regarded as quite certain.

The nearest to a solution of the divorce difficulty comes at last from a little German principality, Waldeck. Instead of permitting the marriage of all sorts of people, irrespective of character, it is forbidden any one who is a drunkard to receive a license. The officer to whom application is made has, as one of his duties, to ascertain the character of both parties as to whether one or the other is addicted to getting drunk. A license shall in no case be granted to an individual who has the habit. This is doubtless better than keeping the divorce courts busy under such circumstances. A drunkard is incapable of building a true home, and is always liable to disrupt one already built.

The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis: Every one who knows much about Benjamin Franklin knows that he left, by special bequest, a sum of money, providing for the payment annually to each of the cities of Boston and Philadelphia of \$50, the sum to remain as a trust fund to be applied to the assistance of young married associations in their efforts to secure homes and establish business. This fund now amounts to \$28,000 in Boston; but in Philadelphia, by poor management, only \$75,000 is accumulated, or nearly five times as much for Boston. The period of the trust has now expired, and Boston will use the investment to purchase and lay out a park, to be called the Franklin Park. The vast amount of good done by this bequest should be something of a guide to our present millionaires as to what to do with their money when they die.

The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis: It is a general rule with our scientists, in books of a strictly scientific nature and purport, to avoid all sentimentality. Prof. Langley, in his magnificent work, "The New Astronomy," does not hesitate to touch upon the cosmogony. He says: "The moon then is dead, and if it ever was the home of a rare life race, that race is dead too. I have said that our new astronomy modifies our view of the moral universe, as well as of the physical one; nor do we need a more pregnant instance than in this before us. In these days of decay of old creeds of the eternal, it has been usual to satisfy man's yearning toward it by founding a new religion whose God is humanity, and whose hope lies in the future existence of our own race; in whose collective being the individual, who persecuted, may fancy his aims and purpose perpetuated in an endless process. But alas for hopes looking to this alone. We are here brought to face the solemn fact, that like the individual, though at a little further date, humanity itself may die." Certainly science has a right to speak in this plain manner of the direct and immediate bearing of its investigations. The author of "Our Heredity from God" supplements this view of Prof. Langley thus: "The birth and death of planetary systems is quite as certain as the birth and death of human beings. But we believe that such cycles of order are not mere cycles; but that as out of each historic or biological cycle in our world's history has risen, at the end, a higher order, and so continual progress been secured, from the monad up to man, and from the anthropoid man up to Gladstone and Lincoln, so out of the lapse and rounding up of these world and universe cycles will rise new and higher orders, involving in some way the eternal progress also of the inhabitants. Otherwise the idea of a purpose in evolution is untenable. Evolution will, indeed, be a mere farce. There will really have been no aim, no progress, no right one. But this denies and disarranges with all the facts of natural science, which assert, if they assert anything, that progressive unfolding of a very purposeful sort is the prime law of nature." The discussion is interesting, and it begins to bring the facts of science quite to the necessity of affirming something positive about religious hopes.

Texas Christian Advocate.

Old and Young.

THE NURSERY AT NIGHT.

The day is done, and in their cozy nest The rosy darlings lie in perfect rest...

Anon we see a smile all gently play O'er a sweet face, then slowly die away...

POOR MR. BROWN.

Richard Malcolm Johnston in St. Nicholas. Mr. Templeton resided about four miles from the village, near the great wagon thoroughfare leading eastward to Augusta...

The boy ever afterward looked back to this period, not only with much fondness, but with much gratitude that such had been his first tuition and that it had begun so early.

His mother, more pious than her husband, possessed a lower gift of instruction. She taught mainly by rote and the rules of schools and books...

In those times no railroads were in middle Georgia, and the roads in that region, with its red, stiff soil, were often rough, even in summer time...

Among those who usually stopped with the Templetons was a middle-aged man named Brown. He resided, so he said, near the Savannah river...

Mr. Brown was so uninteresting a companion that it was difficult to hold any conversation with him, even upon the subject of his infirmities.

Baldwin was satisfied, even pleased, and he supposed that the subject was now dismissed. They walked among the apple trees, the elder occasionally pushing a young tree that the March winds had bent...

"Baldwin, suppose you were Mr. Brown," Baldwin shuddered, but only momentarily. "Yes," continued the father, "suppose you were a poor, sickly man, named Mr. Brown. Suppose you, like this one, were to be traveling in order to visit a brother who was well to do..."

They shook hands, a ceremony Mr. Brown omitted with the others, slightly nodding a good-bye to them as he turned to depart.

nodding a good-bye to them as he turned to depart.

Baldwin had been present at several of these leave-takings. After the departure, one day, he asked his father if Mr. Brown had ever paid him for a night's entertainment.

"No, he never has," answered Mr. Templeton.

"Do you believe he ever will, father?" "I do not."

"He is a very poor man, isn't he?" "He must be; and he is sickly besides."

After musing some moments, Baldwin asked: "Well, father, if he is so poor and sickly, what makes you charge him for staying all night? Do you want him to pay you?"

The father looked down upon his son, smiled, and said: "Let us take a walk."

They went into the orchard; for it was in the spring. Walking slowly along, Mr. Templeton said:

"Baldwin, why did you ask if I wanted Mr. Brown to pay for his night's lodging?"

"Because he looks like such a poor man, as you said he was, and sickly too."

"I did, and he shows for himself."

"Well, father, if he is so poor, and sickly besides, I—" but Baldwin could not elaborate the idea that was in his mind.

"You mean to say," suggested Mr. Templeton, "that if you were in my place, such a man as Mr. Brown might stay the night at your house without paying or being asked to pay anything. Is that it?"

Baldwin answered yes.

"Ah, ha! Now, I see my boy, that I ought, before now, to have explained to you my conduct with Mr. Brown. I am glad that you are beginning to notice such things. No, I did not, and never did wish him to pay me anything. He has been coming by to spend a night with us four times a year for several years. He always asks me for his bill, and I always answer that it is a dollar. He never pays, and I never wish him to pay. He always promises to pay, and he probably believes, every time he is here, that perhaps he will be able to pay the next time he comes. At least he hopes so, I doubt not. Now, this hope that he will be less poor some day is a good, a great thing for him. But for that hope, sickly as he is, the probabilities are that he would have died before now; whereas, having that hope makes him feel that he is able to get upon his poor horse and travel about like other persons who are strong and well. And, as you see, he actually does so, not so fast, and not so far as many others; but fast enough, he thinks, and indeed a great distance even for men in good health. This hope, and the exercise he takes, and the change, perhaps, tend to make him forget sometimes that he is poor and sickly. Don't you see what a great thing such a hope is to such a man?"

Baldwin thought he did, and he said so.

"Well," resumed his father, "no person ought to deprive him of it, if he can help it. Now, if you had a house, and Mr. Brown were to come to it and lodge for a night, and on leaving it the next morning were to ask what he must pay, I suppose you would answer, 'Nothing.' Is it not so? Yes. But do you not perceive that such an answer would be showing him that you had noticed how poor he was, that you had not thought that he ever would be in better condition? And so you might weaken this hope which is now such a support to him. I do not say it would, but it might. This is one thing that we should not do if we can avoid it, and at the same time not be guilty of deceit. I never say to Mr. Brown that I believe that he will ever be any other sort of a man than a poor one. That would be wrong, because it would be false. But as I believe that he hopes, and that he may expect, to be in a better way sometime, and as this hope does him good, and, moreover, as I cannot foresee what providence, who gives and who takes away, may do for him before he dies, I simply try to show, when he is under my roof, that I respect him as I respect any other man, who, when he is here, does nothing that is wrong. And I do respect him as much as I respect any man who is not better than he is. When he is about to go away, and asks for his bill, I answer him as I answer others. With one like him this is the best way. It seems to me, in which I can show to him that he has the respect which I feel. Although he does not pay the bill, I have little doubt that he intends and hopes to do so some time or other. He sees that he is satisfied with his promise, and this may serve to make him still more hopeful. Do you see, sir, do you see?" and he laid his hand heavily, yet fondly, on the boy's shoulder.

Baldwin was satisfied, even pleased, and he supposed that the subject was now dismissed. They walked among the apple trees, the elder occasionally pushing a young tree that the March winds had bent...

"Baldwin, suppose you were Mr. Brown," Baldwin shuddered, but only momentarily.

"Yes," continued the father, "suppose you were a poor, sickly man, named Mr. Brown. Suppose you, like this one, were to be traveling in order to visit a brother who was well to do. For the poor, as a general thing, are proud of their wealthy relatives. It is often no matter how they are treated by them, and I rather suspect that this poor man gets little help from his relatives: for I think that I have no-

ted that he is usually more sad on the returning than on the outgoing journey. But suppose you hoped some day to be in as easy fortune as your brother, or at least in better fortune than now. Suppose then that you had spent a night at a gentleman's house, and that, when you were about to proceed on your travels, he were to say to you:

"Mr. Brown, your bill is nothing, sir; you need not pay me anything. You are so poor that I know you cannot afford to pay. You are too sickly to work, and of course there is no probability that you will ever be in better circumstances than you now are. Therefore you need never ask me what your bill is, or let the thought of it trouble you. I never charge such a man as you anything. Come always to my house when you are traveling this way (that is, if you should ever find yourself able to make the trip again) and you will always find a welcome for yourself and your poor horse. But please do not ask to pay what I could not feel, as a conscientious and charitable man, it was right to accept."

"How would that sound in your ears, Mr. Brown?"

Mr. Templeton looked down upon his son's face, and was pleased to notice his indignation against his imaginary host. Then, before the boy could put into words the feeling which was sufficiently shown by his expression, the father resumed:

"But suppose the gentleman was not quite so rude as that—though some good, kind-hearted men talk in just that style, without having any notion of its rudeness. Suppose he were to say nothing about your poverty or your poor health, but you could see that he noticed both, and your torn and soiled clothes, your stiff, slow-moving limbs and the wearing sadness upon your face. Suppose, then, that the fact that he saw all this made you lose a part of the hope you had been indulging for better times to come to you, because it was plain to you that, in his opinion, such a hope was utterly vain."

"Suppose, again, that when you should ask him for his bill, and get for answer that there was none, you were sure that this answer was given because of your poverty, which showed for itself in your every look and action. Once more, suppose when you should promise to pay on your next visit, you were made by the gentleman's manner to feel that he believed not only that you would never pay the bill, but probably would not live to come there any more. What then, Mr. Brown?"

Tears were now in the boy's eyes. When his father saw them, some came into his own. After a pause, he thus concluded:

"You see, dear Baldwin, that although it is our duty to be kind to the poor, yet we should take some pains in learning how to be so. The kindness of some men to the poor tends to make them better, as well as happier. That of others tends to make them evil-disposed and to add to the bitterness of their sufferings. The difference is this: some men have another feeling in addition to pity. This feeling is—Delicacy. Remember that word, my boy, and study it, and try to find out for yourself all that it means."

After a brief pause, during which the boy walked thoughtfully and in silence beside his father, Mr. Templeton said:

"Now, there's another side to this case, Baldwin. I dare say you don't think it exactly right in Mr. Brown to be going more and more into debt, especially to strangers, when the chances seem so little that he can ever pay; or at least you think he might behave as if we were thankful for being so treated. It doesn't look quite honest, eh? Ah! I thought so."

"But we must suppose that he hopes, and even expects, to be able at some time, perhaps far in the future, to pay all he owes. I have not a doubt of this: for poor as he is, and sickly, I think I have seen in him a great deal of the sort of character that makes an upright man. As for thanks, I've come to believe that not always do those feel them the most who are the quickest and the freest to say them. Besides, we must not expect always to find among the poor and the suffering the delicacy that I've just told you about."

"O'ar good Lord, who loves the poor so much, does not demand of them the same delicate sense of propriety as of those in more favored circumstances. He knows how much pain and how much failure of many sorts this would cause. My acquaintance with the Bible, I am ashamed to say, is much less familiar than your mother's. But my recollection is that not many instances of the saying of thanks by the poor occur in it. For example, there is no record that the traveler who had fallen among thieves thanked the good Samaritan who relieved him; and of the ten lepers who were healed, only one, and he a stranger, returned to thank our Savior."

"Yet he did not chide the others, but said merely—'Where are the nine? There are not found that returned to give glory to God save this stranger.'"

"Indeed the good Lord often keeps from his poor the delicacy that would make their lot harder to bear. As for poor Mr. Brown, I am satisfied that he is more thankful than he seems, not only for the very small favors that I have shown him, but for my confidence that he honestly intends and expects to repay me. Come, now; let us go back to your mother."

Mr. Brown did not come again.

Late in the fall they heard that he was dead.

Some weeks after, one of the neighbors on returning from Augusta, whither he had gone with a load of cotton, left at the Templetons' a tiny sleigh, and a shuttle for Mrs. Templeton, and a hickory cane rudely but elaborately wrought. These had been handed to him by one of Mr. Brown's family, who said that on his death bed Mr. Brown had requested that they should be sent with the message that he had always expected to be able some day to repay all the kindness of the family to him; but, that as he was disappointed, he hoped the good Lord would make it up to them in some way.

"My parents shed tears," said Baldwin, many years afterward, "on receiving these bequests, which they kept as long as they lived. I have the three gifts yet."

FOUR FOOLISH PERSONS.

Once a little boy named Herbert sat down and cried on his birthday, because he was afraid he would not have a birthday present. And at that very moment a beautiful horse was going to him as fast as it could! It was of just the right size for a little boy, and it was said to be a very fast horse, too; and Herbert was very fond of riding lively horse.

Once there was a big girl named Nancy. She liked to go to the Central Park, in New York, and look at the lions, tigers, panthers, and other savage animals; but one day, when she was at home a pretty little four-footed creature, not nearly so big as her shoe, ran across the room, and Nancy jumped up on a chair and screamed. The little creature did not wish to harm her, and it ran and hid itself in a hole—but Nancy screamed just the same, till some one came to see who was trying to kill her.

Once there was a little girl who had a lovely doll and a pretty live kitten. One day the pretty kitten lay down on the doll's lap and took a nap. This crushed the doll's fine new dress. Then the little girl was very angry at the kitten for doing this, and she would not give the poor kitten any supper. The kitten cried, but he did not know what he had done. He was only a kitten.

One day a foolish farmer started to take a bag of corn to the mill. As he had strong arms he held the bag so very tightly that he burst a big hole in one corner of the bag, and the corn began to spill out. It spilled out slowly all the way to the mill; but the man did not see it, and he was much puzzled. "My bag grows very light," he said—"and why do so many geese follow me? They cackle for me to give them some of my corn, but I cannot spare any. Geese are the foolishest things I ever did see. Heigh-ho! It's a long way to the mill."

WHAT A LIE COST.

One of Cromwell's daughter Frances' suitors was the Rev. Jeremiah White, her father's chaplain, says the Youth's Companion. Cromwell did not favor the suit. Hearing one day that the chaplain was alone with Frances, he rushed angrily into the room, where he discovered the chaplain on his knees with Frances' hand against his lips.

"What is the meaning of this picture?" he asked.

"May it please your honor," replied the chaplain, "I have a long time courted that young gentlewoman there, my lady's woman, and cannot prevail. I was, therefore, humbly praying her ladyship to intercede for me."

Cromwell well knew that the man was lying, but being very willing to take the lie for the truth, he turned to the maid, saying:

"What is the meaning of this, huzzy? Why refuse the honor Mr. White would do you? He is my friend, and I expect you to treat him as such."

The girl, willing to make the most of her opportunity, replied with a courtesy and blush:

"If Mr. White intends me that honor, I shall not be against him."

"Sayest thou so, lass?" cried Cromwell. "Call Goodwin. The business shall be done before I leave the room."

Goodwin, a clergyman, promptly responded, the two were married then and there, and Cromwell gave the bride a dowry of £500. The result of the chaplain's lie was more than fifty years of wedded unhappiness.

W. ELLIOTT, Sherman, Tex.

PIANOS: BEHR BROS. & CO. DECKER BROS. MASON & HAMLIN. ORGANS: MASON & HAMLIN. W. ELLIOTT. The latter I have made by a reliable factory, and offer Special Inducements to Churches and Clergymen.

W. ELLIOTT, Sherman, Tex.

G. H. SCHOELLKOPF, JOBBER AND MANUFACTURER SADDLERY, LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS. The only exclusive Wholesale Saddlery and Leather House in the State. Solicits orders from the trade, merchants and manufacturers only.

THOS. GOGGAN & BRO., GALVESTON. Largest Piano House in Texas. State Agents for the WEBER, THE POPULAR EMERSON. And other STANDARD PIANOS best adapted to Texas climate.

GUNS. RIFLES. SPORTING GOODS--Every Description. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. I GUARANTEE LOWEST FIGURES IN THE SOUTH.

A Fine Breech-Loading Double-Barrel Shot-Gun for \$10.00, Etc., Etc. A STERT, 206 MAIN STREET, Ft. Worth, Texas.

C. H. EDWARDS. CHICKERING, WEBER, MATHUSEK, PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN, WESTERN COTTAGE, KIMBALL, ORGANS.

The Largest Stock and the Oldest Music House in North Texas. Pianos and Organs sold on easy payments. Bargains in second-hand Pianos.

PASTORS' MEMORANDUM BOOK

PRICE 25 CENTS. Send to SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Dallas.

CHRISTMAS 1887.

Parties wishing to purchase something in the JEWELRY LINE will do well to write to us. We have as fine a line as can be found anywhere.

- Gents' Gold Watches from \$35.00 and upwards. Ladies' Gold Watches from \$23.00 and upwards. Silver Watches, \$10.00 and upwards. Nickel Watches, \$5.50. Gold Lace Pins, \$3.00 and upwards. Plated Lace Pins, 50c and upwards. Gold Earrings, \$1.75 and upwards. Plated Earrings, 50c and upwards. Plain Rings from \$2.00 and upwards. Set Rings, \$1.75 and upwards. Silver Spoons, "Teas." \$5.00 and upwards. Silver Spoons, "Table," \$13.50 and upwards. Good Plated Teaspoons, \$2.00 per set. Best Plated Teaspoons, \$2.75 and upwards. Good Plated Tablespoons, \$4.00 per set. Best Plated Tablespoons, \$5.75 and upwards. Opera Glasses "Lemaire Make," from \$5.00 and upwards.

POCKET KNIVES from 15 cents and upwards, and Fine Line of SCISSORS, warranted to be the BEST STEEL.

Parties wishing to purchase of us, we would inform them that we will send any of our goods by express, and if not satisfactory can be returned to us. Send for our

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

of the above goods, which we will SEND FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

IRION & GIRARDET, S.W. COR. 5TH & MARKET, LOUISVILLE, - KY. A WET HEN. The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Wet Hen, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a non-quit netting, not only feels chilled at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER does not have the first brand, send for descriptive catalogue.

SILVER \$10 WATCH. We send this Solid Silver American Watch (they warranted) by mail, at our risk, on receipt of \$10.00. Illustrated Price Catalogue of "Watches" free to any address. C. P. BARNES & BRO., Jewelers, 622 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

LADIES' JEWELRY. Our Illustrated Catalogue shows prices of Solid Gold and Rolled Plate Ladies' Pins, Par Rings, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, Chains, Bracelets and Watches. We send the catalogue free to any address. C. P. BARNES & BRO., 622 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Silver-Plated Ware. Our New Price Catalogue of best quality Silver Plated Ware is now ready. It shows a variety of new styles of cups, saucers, butter plates, silver stands, pickle stands, tea-tablets, silver and waiters, tea sets, coffee trays, confectionery services, knives, forks, spoons, etc. Price of Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any address. C. P. BARNES & BRO., Jewelers, 622 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

CASH PAID. We pay cash or goods for old gold or silver at its value to melt up. Our New Illustrated Catalogue which we send free to any address, gives full directions for sending it to us. C. P. Barnes & Bro. & Co., 622 Main Street, Louisville, Ky., PAID.

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1888. Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a handsome book of 128 pp., with hundreds of illustrations of colored Platters, and tells all about the BEST GRAIN, FARM and FLOWERS, seeds, Hens, Plants, and valuable New Books on Agriculture and Livestock. Write for it to J. P. BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Novelty in VEGETABLES and FLOWERS, which can be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal for the most complete Catalogue sent to any address. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PATENTS OBTAINED AND SUITS CONDUCTED. KNIGHT BROS., cor. Broadway and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo. Established 1844. DR. DROMGOOLE'S ENGLISH Female Bitters. A Powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator, for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. For sale by all druggists. "Family Medical Advisor" mailed FREE on application to J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Louisville, Ky. MORONEY HARDWARE CO., WHOLESALE HARDWARE. Dealers in IRON, STEEL, NAILS, WAGONS, CARTRIDGE HARDWARE, BOWS, SCALPS, BARS, WIRE, MECHANICAL TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, CUTLERY, No. 622 Main St. and 626 Folsom Avenue, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Texas Christian Advocate. G. W. BRIGGS EDITOR. ASSOCIATE EDITORS: S. FINLEY, D. D., East Texas Conference...

TEXAS CONFERENCE.—H. V. Philpott, D. D., N. F. Law, J. F. Follen. NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.—J. G. Walker, B. Harris, J. B. Dibrell.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer...

TAKE DOWN YOUR FLAG. "I am not a member of any church, nor have I made a profession of religion, but I am the friend of the church and rejoice at its success."

Then take down your flag. This battle between good and evil is a battle to the death. Furthermore, so sharply defined are the issues that there can be no neutral ground.

Let our pulpits ring with this appeal; let prayer be everywhere made that it may reach the heart of the church; and it cannot and will not fail of complete success.

FREQUENT GIVING. We had something to say last week in commendation of a plan which relieved the pastor of the work of raising the annual collections, assigning that duty and responsibility to the stewards.

MAKE YOUR WIFE YOUR BAR-KEEPER. In a recent address at Maysville, Ky., C. T. Campbell, a temperance orator, put the question in a new and forcible way.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES. The death is announced of Rev. Julius N. Glover, a superannuated preacher of the North Alabama Conference. He died at his home near Fayette court-house, Ala., Jan. 11, 1888.

A DRUNKARD'S DINNER. It was given by the leaders of the West. Ed Mission recently established in London by the Wesleyan Conference. Late one night some thirty-four workers having first "sharpened their swords at a prayer-meeting," as one of them put it, went forth supplied with tickets of invitation to dinner on the following night.

Dr. Allen's plan for meeting this crisis is thrilling. He calls for one hundred men who have faith and courage enough

to rush to the front and remove at one brave stroke the barrier that stays the march of a million, and like a true leader he does not say "Go on," but "Follow me!"

"Forward, the Light Brigade!" Was there a man dismayed? Not thro' the soldier knew Some one had blundered. Theirs not to reason why, Theirs but to do and die!

Oh, for one hundred Southern Methodistists who love the Lord Jesus Christ as well as those brave Englishmen loved their country's honor!

One-tenth of the army to which this appeal is made is in Texas. How many men do we propose to furnish?

Mr. Hughes, of the Methodist Times, was called to the chair. Mr. Harvey, one of the workers in the mission, was introduced and said that he was glad that he came among them, chiefly because he was a teetotaler.

A drunkard's dinner? And why not? Were not these people doing Christ's work, and very much in Christ's way?

The statistics of 1887, as reported to the conference, are correct. Methodism in Texas has an American membership of 117,724.

The Mexican papers advertise a series of bull fights, "given by amateurs, to secure money to be devoted to the interior decoration of a parish church."

The stated meeting of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was held Thursday afternoon, January 13, at the office of the secretary, 530 W. Chestnut street, Louisville, Ky.

At Cladera on the night of Jan. 3, the home of Dr. C. D. Oliver, of the North Alabama Conference, was consumed by fire.

The Methodist preachers' meeting of Baltimore adopted resolutions censuring President Cleveland for sending a copy of the Constitution of the United States to Pope Leo, by a vote of 19 to 10.

tables at Wardour Hall a pitiful array of two hundred faces. Some were yet young, but bore evident traces of over-indulgence in drink. Many of the women had the flushed, glazed skin of the habitual drinker, and many of the older people presented countenances scarred, bloated, and disfigured even to loathsomeness.

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At the quarterly conference of First Church, Little Rock, on the 10th inst., Edward W. Winfield, the only son of the late Dr. A. R. Winfield, was licensed to preach.

The quarterly conference of the M. E. Church will meet next May in the city of New York. The committee on entertainment have secured the refusal of the Metropolitan Opera House as an assembly hall.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Methodist Times quotes a statement that P. T. Bartram, once offered Wm. Horley Panthorn \$2,000 a year to accompany him to America and lecture under his direction and supervision.

A letter to the St. Louis Advocate. D. H. A. Bourland says: "Bishop Duncan remarked there was more sunshine in Texas than in any land he had ever seen, and all the Bishops fall in love with our climate, but we have not been able to induce one of them yet to settle within our borders."

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bers of the Baltimore preachers' meeting, as American citizens, enter solemn protest against this new departure of the president in making such marked official recognition of religious hierarchy, claiming also temporal sovereignty.

WHEN will the new hymn book be ready? We do not know. The only recent explanation of the delay that we have seen is from McCoy, of the Alabama Advocate. He suggests that possibly Bishop McIntyre is lining the hymns and Prof. McIntosh is singling for the deletion of all the committee-men.

A STRONG argument has been recently made by Dr. Jas. Freeman Clarke against capital punishment. He would abolish the pardoning power of the executive, which he describes as an anachronism.

In a note to the editor from Nogales, Arizona, Rev. J. F. Corbin says: "Our work goes well. Several others will be received in a short time. But we need more workers and more money. We now have a man here waiting to go on, but we have no money to open a new work, i. e. to buy two or three lamps, make a few benches and a table."

LET us hope that His Holiness has read and inwardly digested the Constitution of the United States which President Cleveland sent him.

THE GENUINE CONFERENCE of the M. E. Church will meet next May in the city of New York. The committee on entertainment have secured the refusal of the Metropolitan Opera House as an assembly hall.

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than at any previous time. He added that loans were being returned more promptly than at any other time heretofore. Grants aggregating several thousand dollars were made to churches at the meeting, and the Board instructed the Secretary, Dr. Morton, to accompany Bishop Hargrove on his proposed trip to the city of Mexico, on a general assembly of missionaries to be held, beginning January 31, and when the Central Mexican Conference of the M. E. Church, South, will be held early in February. Donations were made to one person in Indian Territory, two in Montana, and loans to two parsonages in Colorado.

THE REV. W. B. Shaw, a Baptist minister of Edgemoor, South Carolina, in a state of mental aberration, recently cut his throat with a pocket knife. He was a student of Sanctification, and his enthusiasm on that subject unbalanced his mind.

THE prompt confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Lamarr Justice of the Supreme Court so soon as the question could be brought to a vote, is a severe blow to the petty politicians who have been trying to revive the war feeling in connection with this appointment.

Our State never had a better governor than William Larrabee. Nashville Advocate: The public is weary, if not disgusted, with the Abbott Kelley literature.

THE public is weary, if not disgusted, with the Abbott Kelley literature. Medford Times, London: We say a man dies worth so much. As a matter of fact every man dies an absolute pauper.

THE HOME CONFERENCES. Personal. —Rev. W. F. Clark, pastor of Trinity Church, Dallas, has been confined to his room for several days, but is out again.

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come in from the first—all manner of good things—until the 29th, when they came in force, in shape of a pounding party, with a full supply of every article needed for the day.

DOVER'S DATA. "T. C.," Jan. 23: Christmas and New Years both passed off quietly. We had no preaching as the weather was so bad that the people could not reach this place.

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Texas Christian Advocate.

Congressmen are warmly debating the question as to whether Chaplain Milburn intended to be sarcastic when in his prayer at the opening of the House on Friday he asked Divine help for men who violate the laws of health by over work.

"Now, my dear," said the teacher, "what is memory?" The little girl answered, after a moment's reflection, "It is the thing you forget with."

WILLISTON, FLORIDA, Sept. 7th, 1886. Messrs. A. T. SHALLENBARGER & Co. Rochester, Pa. Gentls: I have tried the bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, sent me, with the most wonderful result; one dose cured a case of two months' standing.

The recent accounts of the great floods in China were not exaggerated. London dispatches say that a populous district of 10,000 square miles was in a single night converted into a raging sea, and that 3,000,000 people, and rendering homeless 3,000,000 more.

Preston's Pectoral Syrup is acknowledged to be the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Bronchitis. It is equally good for Adults and Children. Pleasant to taste, and harmless in its effects.

The number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes in Hindustan in 1886 was 24,841, an increase of nearly 2,000 more than the figure of 1885. The snakes did nine-tenths of the work. Tigers slain 93 and wolves 222.

Victrola, Mo., February 3, 1887. Messrs. Morley Bros., St. Louis, Mo. Gentlemen: I have used your Morley's Two-Bit Cough Syrup, by express to Mexico, Mo. It is giving general satisfaction.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, receives offers daily from newspaper syndicates asking for articles, and the price is said to be offered as high as \$75 per column. Senator Sherman gets "big money" for his articles in the magazines.

Among the people of to-day, there are few indeed, who have not heard of the merits of Prickly Ash Bark and Berberis, as a household remedy. Teas and drinks have been made of them for centuries, and in hundreds of families have formed the sole reliance for medicinal and kitchen purposes.

Of the twelve men, including William Lloyd Garrison, who met in Boston on Jan. 15, fifty-six years ago, to form the Constitution of the Anti-Slavery Society, only one, Oliver Johnson, now survives.

Cure your cough before you are beyond the reach of human care or skill. Morley's Two-Bit Cough Syrup, properly administered, is a certain and reliable remedy for all coughs, croup, and whooping cough.

"Bribery, you are becoming quite bold." "Well, I'm not ashamed of it. You've heard me say that there never was a bald-headed man, have you?" "Can't say that I have." "It's true all the same." "That distinguished you nicely?" "Why?" "You're the first exception to the rule."

Dr. Dromocoole's English Female Bitters act on the female system with unerring certainty, never failing to give relief to married or single ladies suffering from functional derangement or irregularity.

"That young Simkins is a very charming fellow. He was with me all the morning, and was so clever." "What did he say?" "Oh, he didn't say anything, but put it so well."

My wife was suffering over two weeks with a very severe attack of neuralgia which several physicians failed to relieve. I got a bottle of Wonderful Elixir which relieved her in five minutes and soon effected a permanent cure.

Mullin Better than Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Quilian, the leading authority of Great Britain on lung troubles, gives his opinion based upon experience and long practice in consumption that Cod Liver Oil is inferior in consumption to that of Mullin's.

Inquiring Father—What I like to know, you every child, is how your able to be so smart, especially when you are only a small child? Forward Son—I see ain't got no children to support.

As a remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness and Sore Throat, BROWN'S HOARSENESS AND SORE THROAT BALSAM is superior to all other articles used for such ailments. The late REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER said of it: "I have never changed my usual receipt for these ailments, and I have always found it to be the best."

Old Bachelor (looking at new baby)—Er-rather than looking, Jim? Proud Father—Ye-e-s, rather. Old Bachelor (encouragingly)—Still, Jim, if I were in your place I would try and raise it.

The use of a single bottle of Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Restorer will show its efficacy in restoring the natural color of the hair and cleansing the scalp.

Private Tutor to little Johnny Green—Now close your book and tell me the name of the river that Washington crossed under circumstances of peculiar difficulty? Johnny—Why—O, yes; the Styx!

Pond's Extract, for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Burns and all inflammation. Its wonderful curative influence is long maintained. Genuine only in bottles with Wrappers.

Colored Gentleman (rushing)—Allow me to offer you this seat, madam. Colored Lady—Ah! I couldn't think of depriving you of your place. C. G.—Oh! it's no depravity, madam; no depravity, I assure you.

A CARD. "To those who love, and to those who love me not."—Riggs.

DEAR FOLKS: I am just on the eve of perpetrating a book! Don't gasp; it's a live book. It will contain 150 pages; will be bound in paper and sold for 50 cents a copy.

Methodist Episcopal Church South. For Foreign Missions. For Domestic Missions. For Church Extension. For Bible Cause.

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There is a regular stampede of Georgia negroes in the direction of Athens, Atlanta and other cities where the free schools prevail. Many farmers are being deserted by their negroes, and one farmer in Oglethorpe county, who runs forty plows, has not a negro to-day on his farm, the last one having left for Athens.

Among the many expenses that Wall Street brokers have to face every year is the item for flowers with which they brighten and adorn their offices. Winter and summer, sprig and tall, huge bunches of expensive posies are kept on hand in many of the very attractive offices.

A pupil in one of the public schools of this city compiled recently in the following manner with a request to write a composition on "The physiological lecture to which the school had just listened: 'The human body is made up of the head, thorax and abdomen. The thorax contains the heart and lungs, the abdomen contains the bowels, of which there are five—a, e, l, o, u, and sometimes w and y.'

"Mamma," said a beautiful maiden in tender tones at breakfast, "Henry is coming around to-morrow night. Well, what of it?" "Oh, mamma, with ill-concealed disappointment. 'He's been coming every Sunday night for two years.'" "Very true, mamma; but neither of them was here yet." "And a hard, hard, determined look spread over her lovely features an inch and a half thick.

Omaha Dame—Do you know what time it was when you got to last night? Husband: Nearly 1 o'clock, I guess. It was after midnight when I got through balancing my books. Well, well! This is curious! Here's my balance sheet. I must have hung it on this chair and it fell down." "Where are my boots?" "On the hat rack."

The Old Silver Spoon. How fresh in my mind are the days of my sickness. When I was in pain, all fevered and sore; The burning, the nausea, the sinking and weakness; And even the old spoon that my medicine bore.

How low were my fever-burned lips receive it. How naive the stuff that it bore to my tongue. And the pain at my inwards, oh, naught could relieve it. Though tears of disgust from my eyeballs it wrung.

Such is the effect of nauseous, griping medicines which make the sick room a memory of horror. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills, on the contrary, are small, sugar-coated, easy to take, purely vegetable and perfectly effective.

Distinguished Foreigner—Those men across the street seem to be attracting a great deal of attention, American—Yes; the one on the right is Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the great American pugilist. Distinguished Foreigner—And the one on the left? American—that is Mr. Mulrooney, the great English pugilist.

Speaking with a young lady a gentleman mentioned that he had failed to keep abreast of the scientific advance of the age. "For instance," he said, "I don't know at all how the incandescent electric light, which is now used in some buildings and in railway cars, is procured." "O, it is very simple," said the lady. "You just turn a little button over the lamp, and the light appears at once."

"Don't marry him!" "He is such a dicker, inconstant fellow, you will never be happy with him," said Estler's friends when they learned of her engagement to a young man who bore the reputation of being a sad dicker. Estler, however, knew that her lover had good qualities, and was willing to take the risk. In nine cases out of ten it would have proved a mistake; but Estler was an uncommon girl and to every one's surprise Fred made a noble husband.

"Do not buy a piano or organ." "I have written to C. H. Edwards, at Dallas, for prices." "Lap Dusters. From 75c to \$5.00. at PADGITT BROS. Messrs. Armstrong & Sons Lumber Business is among the live enterprises of Dallas.

"Dog Collars." Large assortment at PADGITT BROS. Piano and Organs. On easy payments, at C. H. Edwards, Dallas. Elegant Display. FROM THE ART CENTERS OF THE WORLD! BEAUTY, QUALITY AND QUANTITY.

The Blue Book of Great Britain for 1886 shows that the United States has purchased 1173 horses during that year, which is 16 per cent of the 7228 horses exported from Great Britain during that year, which is 169,045 as against 433,388 in 1885. The total value of all stock exported in 1885 is \$357,078 as against \$47,187 in 1883. The English Livestock Journal says the increase is chiefly in horses, which has saved many a farmer from ruin.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICES. We have Pastors' Memorandum Books at 25 cents. The beginning of the year is a good time to order. Your Sunday-school should keep a correct record. We can send you one for 30 cents.

At the request of a number of preachers we have gotten up a collection card. Size 5x9 1/2 inches. It is worded as follows, and is appropriately ruled. COLLECTION CARD. I hereby agree to contribute during the present conference year, as follows: For Foreign Missions. For Domestic Missions. For Church Extension. For Bible Cause.

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The history of cable rods is somewhat singular. They were first used in San Francisco in 1873, and since then they have been used in Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, New York, Kansas City, Minneapolis, London, Melbourne, and the present month in Edinburgh.

If you are afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, gout or other bodily pain, or if you are afflicted with wrist or ankle, you ought at once to procure a bottle of Sarsaparilla, the greatest cure on earth for pain. It only costs 25 cents a bottle.

"What can you tell me about Esau?" queried the pedagogue. "Esau," responded the youth in the gibberality of one who feels himself for once, on safe ground; "Esau was a writer of fables, who sold his copyright for a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

Conductor (to darkey with his head out of the window)—See here, Sauboo, you pull your head in out of that window mighty quick! Sauboo—Who-wha-wha? do matter, sah! Conductor—You'll knock down a bridge presently, and the company will hold me responsible.

Over \$67,000,000 was invested in new buildings in New York city last year—an increase of near \$9,000,000 over 1886 and \$30,000,000 over 1885.

Special Notices.

J. H. GIBBS, M. D., practice limited to the treatment of the diseases of the

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. Has had many years experience in his practice. Office No. 523 Main St., DALLAS, TEXAS.

J. C. GEBHART, M. D., THE SPECIALIST. Formerly of Hot Springs, Ark. Office, 732 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

DALLAS DENTAL PARLORS. Dr. C. H. Edwards, D. S. Prop'r. 507 7th E. St., DALLAS, TEXAS. Call, write or telephone, and make appointments in order to have time reserved for your work.

DRS. MILAM & BARHAM, DALLAS DENTISTS. Gano Building, 1393 Elm St., DALLAS, TEXAS. None but first-class work solicited. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all dental work done. Refers by permission to editor of this paper.

DR. G. BEAUMONT treats the special diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE. ALSO DISEASES OF FEMALES. OFFICE—700 MAIN ST., DALLAS, TEX.

Dr. A. B. Pope, formerly of New Orleans, late of Galveston. Practice confined to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Office 912 Elm street, Dallas. Office hours from 9 to 1 and 2 to 4.

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Two Letters. Hiers—"Sealskin saccue, Please, dear Jaque." His—"No seal jaquet, Can't stand raquet."

It is a Curious Fact That the body is now more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season. Hence the importance of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now, when it will do you the most good. It is really wonderful for purifying and enriching the blood, creating an appetite, and giving a healthy tone to the whole system.

Gentleman (getting his boots shined)—Isn't your name Teddy McNamara, boy? Bootblack—Is he in private life, I want me perfunctory name. Gentleman—Have you a professional name? Bootblack—Yes, sir, I have one in London, and you've got to have an Etyalayan name, or you can't get no shines.

A sudden change of weather will often bring on a cough. The irritation which induces coughing is quickly subdued by taking Hood's Two-Bit Cough Syrup, a simple and effective cure for all throat troubles.

Head on New Year. "Have a smoke, Simpson?" said his friend, as he passed out a fragrant Havana. "No, thank you, I've sworn off." "Well, put one in your pocket to smoke to-morrow."

Church Notices.

Table with columns for dates and church names: SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—First Round, Port Davis, 2nd Sun in Feb. Del Rio and Brackett at Del Rio, 30th Sun in Feb. CHAPPELL HILL—First Round, Giddings and Burton, Feb 4, 5. Caldwell, etc., Feb 11, 12. Dallas, etc., Feb 18, 19. Houston, etc., Feb 25, 26. Lexington, etc., Mar 3, 4. Austin and Pleasant Hill, Mar 10, 11. Baytown, etc., Mar 17, 18. Cameron, Mar 24, 25. Cameron, Mar 31, April 1. The district meeting will meet at Caldwell, February 11, 6 o'clock. H. V. PHILPOT, P. E.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT—First Round. Texasiana mis. at Shilohville, Feb 4, 5. Kellyville, at 24 Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 31 Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 7th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 14th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 21st Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 28th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 5th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 12th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 19th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 26th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 3rd Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 10th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 17th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 24th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 31st Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 7th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 14th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 21st Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 28th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 5th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 12th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 19th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 26th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 3rd Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 10th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 17th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 24th Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 31st Sun in Feb. Kellyville, at 7th Sun in Feb. 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DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
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Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the boards of the Great Universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in cans.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Texas Christian Advocate.
Publishers' Department.

BUSINESS OFFICE—ROOM NO. 1.
(Second Floor.)
COR. MAIN AND SYCAMORE STS., DALLAS, TEXAS.

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Over the State.

Fires in Texas.
Mr. Blinnson's residence, Ennis, slightly damaged. The burning of the Buckingham theater, Bonham, and previous death of its owner, will probably permanently close that institution. P. J. Hilt's residence, and a railroad repair tool house, burned at Longview. Mr. John C. Jones' boarding house burned at Dallas—Joe M. McKelley being burned to a crisp in the building. Hardy Field's (colored) house near Clarksburg burned, cremating three of his children. Two store houses of Dallas & Son, and the storehouse of Sealey, burned at Aviner.

Business Troubles.
J. Pace, general merchandise, assigned at Willis. W. B. Hardy, liquor dealer, attached at Tyler. White Elephant saloon, attached at Temple. J. T. Kendrick & Co., assigned at Plano. C. F. Gerhart, grocers, assigned at Cuero. A. Jones Taylor & Bro., retail grocers, attached at Waco. Chas. Eppner, furniture, attached at Palestine. "The Colonel," a humorous paper, sold under deed of trust at Fort Worth. J. M. Niblett, groceries and dry goods, attached at Aviner. W. H. Bedford, saloon, attached at Waxahatchie.

Obituary.
Dr. T. M. Paffilo died at Mount Vernon. Thos. Box died at Arlington. Judge Greenleaf Fisk, an old veteran, died at Brownsville. Dr. W. V. Dunklin, formerly of Galveston, died at Harrison, Texas. Miss Sallie M. Field died at Dallas. Jno. T. Allen, ex-State treasurer during the governorship of A. J. Hamilton, died at Austin. He willed property estimated at \$50,000 to \$150,000 to found an industrial school at Austin. H. M. Flower, an estimable young man, died in Dallas, and was buried by the Typographical Union, of which he was a member. W. T. Heard, a leading citizen, died at Cleburne. Edward White, one of the oldest citizens of Navarro county, was buried at Corsicana. Mr. Hughes, a railroad man of Fort Worth, had a big spree, started to the hospital as a consequence, but fell dead on the way. Inez, the little daughter of Mrs. L. F. Dunn, died at Bairo. Major C. W. Helm died at Dallas. Died at Leona, the infant of Geo. Richardson, the son of R. O. Aldrich, and a child of F. Bosher. H. N. Sneed, an old citizen, died at Tyler. Prof. T. L. D. Hoffman, and Dr. H. L. Miller, died at Overton. Mrs. Rebecca Ward, of Marshall, was found dead in her bed. Wm. Bennett died at Belton. Mrs. Ida Johnson Cruise died at Woodville.

Texas Incidents.
The neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Butler, of Brownwood, being attracted by the cries of Mrs. B., found their two-month-old child missing, it having by some means been taken from their bed without their knowledge. The child's dead body was found in the cistern. The cistern being well covered, the only theory advanced is that one of the parents put the child there under the influence of somnambulism. * * * Missa Marshall, colored, of Harrison county, caught fire, and it is thought was fatally burned; her mother in attempting to save the daughter was fatally burned. * * * J. D. Childs was shot and killed by Griff Steele, of Mexico. Both are young attorneys of Mexico. * * * Hilda Love, a colored woman, living near Reagan, in Falls county, fell dead in the woods of heart disease. Her dog led a party in search to where the body was found. * * * The annual reunion of Terry Rangers was had at Austin last week. About fifty of the old command attended, and all had a royal time. * * * There has been filed at Austin the charter of the Corpus Christi and Padre Island Harbor Company, whose stock is stated at \$100,000. The purpose is to construct, own and maintain a harbor by

FRONTIER FRIVOLITIES.
The All Night Dance in Which "Old Virginia Never Tires"
A writer in the American Magazine gives a very felicitous description of a dancing party in the sparsely settled portion of Virginia. "These parties are events of great importance, drawing friends and acquaintances for many miles around. They will come perhaps from distant counties, a day's journey or more, to participate in the festivities. "The method of travel is "on horseback," and as the roads are bad and frequently bridged, the journeying must be accomplished between "sun up" and dark. This would be sufficient reason, if there were no other, for keeping up their merry-making through the entire night, as is the universal custom.

Old and young join in the dancing, which is only suspended for the hearty supper at midnight, and the "sweet supper" as it is called, of cakes, jellies, and tarts, which is furnished just before daybreak. As the sun rises the visitors mount their horses and start on their homeward journey, perhaps of many hours duration. It seems like paying a severe penalty for a few hours enjoyment, but these tough, hardy settlers do not wish physically as easily as our modern, hot-house society plants. In the log-cabin days of the early settlers in the northern states, the all-night dance was a common feature of social life, and old and young, for miles around, were participants. They were a hardy race, perhaps because they enjoyed themselves, took plenty of exercise and but little medicine. They enjoyed a rugged old life, because they found medicine for their simple ailments in nature's remedies, the roots and herbs of nearby fields and forests, which cured them and left no after ill effects. The people of to-day might be more rugged and enjoy life better if they would have recourse to nature's remedies, instead of mineral drugs. With a purpose of giving them a chance to try this course, H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Care have had prepared, from the best recipes, used in real log cabin days, a line of remedies known as Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, comprising a Sarsaparilla, a Hops and Buchu Remedy, a Couch and Consumption Remedy, an Extract for External and Internal Use, Liver Pills, Rose Cream for external, Scapulas for Head and Hair, and a Porous Plaster. They are all vegetable compounds, harmless, and just such remedies as were used by our grandmothers with the best effects.

Miscellaneous.
A fire in the millinery and fancy goods district of Philadelphia, in the neighborhood of Eight and Arch streets, destroyed a number of buildings and stocks, aggregating losses of over \$1,000,000. * * * D. Linn succeeds the crazy Texas, Parsons, as editor of the anarchist paper in Chicago, the Alarm. From uterine by him, he seems no less sane than his predecessor. * * * Congressman Latham says, regarding the searing of federal aid for a big irrigating ditch to be taken from the Rio Grande about 150 miles above the southern boundary of New Mexico, that in his judgment the undertaking would be hopeless, especially at this season of congress, and that those with whom he has talked concur in this opinion. * * * Washington, Dakota and New Mexico territories are likely to become States of the Union at no distant day. * * * A mine explosion at Victoria, B. C., killed 31 white men and 41 Chinamen. * * * The capture of the two Alabama men named Burrows, and a number of their confederates will it be thought put an end to train robbing—one of the Burrows' having been for some years the leader and organizer of this system of robbery. * * * Congressmen Latham says, regarding the searing of federal aid for a big irrigating ditch to be taken from the Rio Grande about 150 miles above the southern boundary of New Mexico, that in his judgment the undertaking would be hopeless, especially at this season of congress, and that those with whom he has talked concur in this opinion. * * * Washington, Dakota and New Mexico territories are likely to become States of the Union at no distant day. * * * A mine explosion at Victoria, B. C., killed 31 white men and 41 Chinamen. * * * The capture of the two Alabama men named Burrows, and a number of their confederates will it be thought put an end to train robbing—one of the Burrows' having been for some years the leader and organizer of this system of robbery.

Getting Rid of the Surplus.
A bill to give the widow of General Logan a pension of \$2,000 a year, passed the Senate. The widow of a private soldier gets \$12.00 a month; the widow of a major general gets \$200. Both of the Texas senators voted against the bill. Mr. Reagan gave his reasons as follows: The Senate should always be glad of an opportunity to honor the memory of gallant soldiers, but it should be careful in doing so not to violate great fundamental principles, or to endanger the very character of the government. The founders of the government had prohibited Congress and the States from conferring patents of nobility, proceeding on the idea that there was to be no privileged class in the United States. For three-quarters of a century that went on, but within the last quarter of the century the principle had been disregarded and Federal judges and military and naval officers had been retired with pensions. All this tended in the direction of a privileged class to be supported by taxes levied on other people. This was sub-American, and not in consonance with the American system of government. It was rather in accordance with the system of Great Britain and other countries where it was the policy to have privileged classes. He would vote for no bill allowing any person to receive pay from the government without rendering service for it. He said this with all respect to the memory of General Logan and with all respect to his excellent widow.

Consumption can be Cured.
Dr. J. S. COMES, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hygieinophosphite to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that stage when cough, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 25 to 35 lbs., and are not now needing any medicine."

General News.
The Sugar Trust.
The great sugar trust works secretly as far as the public is concerned, but enough is made public to show what a gigantic monopoly promises to become. January 30th, the refinery of Moller, Sierck & Co. was ordered closed by the trust, and its employees were notified to seek other work—making the fourth company closed out in New York since the "trust" was organized. A gigantic refinery is to be built in Philadelphia to whip refineries there into the traces who up to date refuse to enter the trust.

Exodus and Speculation.
The Central and South American Immigration Society is the high-sounding title of a scheme inaugurated to enrich a few men at the expense of the ignorant, prejudiced and what will prove great suffering of the negroes of the South. It is ostensibly in the interest of an exodus of negroes to South America. One interested in the movement presents it in the following plausible manner, the falsity and sophistry of which no amount of argument will convince many negroes: "This exodus," he said, "will be effectually pushed, and by May we expect to get our first party on the road. There are no headquarters as yet. The movement is very young, less than one month old so far as active work is concerned. Headquarters will be established probably in New York. We shall have three agents in Cincinnati, one at St. Louis and one at Chicago. We have some of the best people in the country interested, men who are willing to go down into their pockets for the relief of their oppressed brethren. We have colored people in this country pretty well fixed, and they are committed to the work. There is no fixed amount of capital. We hope to accomplish by the exodus, first and foremost, protection. There is no question of politics at the bottom, although it will, of course, have a political bearing. Why do you know that in the last fifteen years 18,000 black people have been killed in the South for their political opinions and nothing has been done in the matter? It is life and death with us primarily. We are tired of having members of Congress upon a voting population that has no representation. There is no remedy, so we propose to pull out. The colored man has developed and made it what it is, and the white laborer could not and cannot do the work that our people do. Southern men will find the difference when they have to use white laborers. We have selected South America for a location because of its climate, adaptability to produce such articles as colored people are used to raising. We have investigated the country and received favorable reports. Our people do not want to come North and West because of climatic conditions, and because prejudice against the black race follows them even there. In South America, as well as in other parts of the world, the color of the skin does not bar a man out of the race for the Eastern points. I cannot speak any more definitely now than to say that a Boston line running to Brazil will carry the passengers at \$14 a head. That certainly is cheap enough. We have agents at work now and we shall get a many emigrants as possible out of Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, while not neglecting Missouri and Kentucky, and if there is not a big emigration before next summer then I miss my guess."

Yale College has received from Alexander Duncan, of London, Eng., a member of the class of 1825, a gift of \$20,000 "to be used for its best interests, as the authorities of the university may determine."

An Old Field Weed.
Many seeing that old field weed, the mullein never occur the seed it is accomplishing in curing lung troubles. It presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein recently for coughs, croup, colds and consumption.

Illness has been pretty thoroughly drained. Enough has been put down in the States to reach around the globe three times, and the estimated cost is not less than \$15,000,000. Yet the amount is considered a good investment.

A young lady, fully competent, desires a situation as Assistant Music Teacher in an Educational Institution, at a moderate salary. Refers to Publishers of the Texas Christian Advocate, Address C. K., Advocate Office, Dallas, Texas.

It is estimated that the sum spent on new buildings in this country last year was \$2,650,000,000, and that the transfers of real estate amounted to \$10,000,000,000.

UNANSWERED LETTERS.
Jan. 24.—E C De Jernett, sub. R. Oden, sub. Jas T Walker, sub. Fred L Allen, sub. T B Graves, sub. J. L. Hendry, sub. J. A Wyatt, sub; correction made, Jas Campbell, sub. J. F. Denton, sub; Advocate will reach you promptly hereafter; we are now "on time."
Jan. 25.—J. W. Horn, sub. C. C. Davis, sub. A. P. Smith, sub. Geo. O. Stovall, sub; 2 cards, G. W. Swofford, sub; 2 cards, E. A. Bailey, sub. S. M. Nettles, sub. W. H. Moss, sub. C. V. Oswalt, sub. W. M. Robbins, sub. Jas Campbell, sub. Geo. A. LeClere, sub. Jno S. Madis, sub. C. A. Evans, sub. Little change, R. F. Dunn, sub. E. W. Alderson, sub. Jno R Steele, sub. Jas. A. King, sub for perpetual list. H. M. Haynie, sub. W. K. Simpson, sub. W. E. Rector, sub. Robt H Simpson, sub, has attention. J. M. McKee, sub.
Jan. 26.—M. J. Moody, sub. Jas M Adams, sub. U. B. Mills, sub. W. S. Sampey, sub. C. F. 87th, sub. E. H. Thomas, sub. G. C. Williams, sub. H. K. Agee, sub. W. S. May, sub. T. C. A. Durr, sub. Stuart Nelson, sub. L. F. Palmer, sub. G. A. Evans, sub. D. C. Thomas, sub. B. T. James, sub. H. B. Henry, sub. F. Perrin, sub. Jas. P. Rogers, sub. Wm Vaughn, sub. A. G. Nolen, sub.
Jan. 27.—P. E. Enckelbier, sub. Wm A Edwards, sub. S. L. Ball, sub. H. P. Strader, sub. J. R. Wages, sub. E. T. Brasher, change made, sub. has attention. D. H. Smith, sub. P. D. Himmitt, sub. G. F. Gassaway sub and change. Horace Bishop, sub; last week's issue sent. J. B. Adair, sub. S. C. Middle, sub. has for attention. C. A. Evans, sub. G. C. Scruggs, sub for perpetual list. Marion Mills, sub on list as you wrote it. A. E. Rector, sub. D. D. Watrice, sub for perpetual list. W. E. Rector, sub. D. H. Graves, sub. Geo. Hinson, sub. Robert Hodgson, sub.
Jan. 28.—J. P. Caldwell, sub; cards sent. C. Davis, sub. W. C. Clark, sub. Right. S. W. Jones, sub. P. Childers, sub. Wm. Hays, sub. D. C. Stark, sub. M. L. Moody, post office address of sub. K. R. F. Dunn, sub. W. F. H. B. Mills, sub. W. S. Sampey, A. D. Taylor, sub. H. K. Rogers, sub. Geo. R. Hughes, sub; on hat price. R. S. Gorsline, sub. W. A. Sampey, sub. W. W. Pinson, sub. N. W. Keith, sub. Only sub. postal are furnished.
Jan. 29.—J. L. Kennedy, sub. N. B. Phillips, sub. M. J. Moody, sub. P. D. Himmitt, sub. C. F. 87th, sub. E. H. Thomas, sub. D. H. Smith, sub. Jno S. Madis, sub. J. M. Shuford, sub. C. H. Brooks, sub. R. Hodgson, sub. W. W. Pinson, sub. C. M. Copeland, sub. W. E. Crowson, sub. R. S. Gorsline, sub. Jas A Kerr, sub. B. A. Thomason, sub. J. W. Reeves, sub. E. T. Bates, sub. W. W. Williams, sub. W. W. Johnson, sub. T. H. Brown, sub. W. W. Holper, sub.

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Hunt's Cure for "Itch."
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Henry Scott, which for thirty years in England and five in America has cured every case where we fail to cure. The formula was given to me by the eminent English Specialist in Diseases of the Stomach, and we will refer you to him if you know your own mind. Address: PRIVATE FORMULA COMPANY, Lehigh, Pa.

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