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LETTER FROM GEORGIA.

REV. W. F. LOVEJOY.

When I have been away from home, as I have been the present summer, for many weeks, right glad am I to look into the bright, smiling face of the ADVOCATE. By the way, the solid look of the editorial page seems to be a reflection of what is reported of the advordupois of its stalwart editor.

Since my last talk with your readers so many things have happened and in such rapid succession that simply to record everything of interest would fill much more space than you can give to this communication. One who attends and has charge of a camp meeting has little time left for correspondence of any sort, or, for that matter, for any other kind of work. I know of no kind of legitimate routine work that is so wearing to mind and body as camp-meeting work. I had four weeks of this sort of work and responsibility on my hands in August. If I could have been assured beforehand that four weeks spent in that kind of work would yield as large returns to souls and the church as the same amount of effort expended in four weeks of ordinary protracted meetings, I would have gone into the campaign with high hope. Much good was done, of course; but I felt and still believe that so much more might have been done with protracted meetings in the churches.

The wear and tear of moving to the camp-ground, the expense incurred, the danger to health, besides the opportunity which the church furnishes for dissipation, together with the large amount of evil attending camp-meeting occasions, have not only raised a question in my mind as to whether it is best to continue this species of meeting, but have forced me to the conclusion that whatever place camp-meetings may have filled in other years and under other circumstances as forces for the promotion of morality and religion, the time has come when it is unwise longer to continue them in existence except in rare instances. It is not a question as to whether any good is done, but it is a question of policy. Can more good be done in some other way? The strongest reason urged by some for their continuance—namely, it furnishes an opportunity for old friends to meet, and for the people generally to come together and become acquainted—is the chief reason for breaking them up. To turn a religious meeting into a social occasion is making a mockery of divine worship. And yet, whether intended or not, most of our camp-meetings are little better than social gatherings.

The church papers report meager gatherings this year. In a few cases large numbers have been converted and taken into the church. It is unusual for any man seventy years old to join the church, partly because there are not many men seventy years old; but it is more unusual for a rich old man to join the church. The fact is stated here, not to parade what the world might call a big "catch," but to magnify the grace of God that can save a man who for seventy years has been saturated with the money spirit. The other day Mr. Phinizy, of Athens, one of the richest men in Georgia, joined the church. It was out in the country, near his home. The preacher in charge of the circuit is a humble, holy man. He preaches earnestly, for he preaches the realities of God's spiritual kingdom with the wisdom that comes from above. Not the wisdom of men, but the power of the Holy Ghost has reached the heart of this old man.

The September flood in Augusta and in the Savannah valley was the highest of this century, and the most disastrous. It is estimated that two million dollars were washed away, and heavy loss is coming to the city every day by the standing still of the factories. Your readers may not know that four large factories, besides several other mills of various kinds, are run by water brought to them by a canal seven miles long. About one mile of the bank of the canal next to the river was washed away. To repair this break will take till the first of January, it is thought. Meanwhile some fifteen thousand people are deprived of the regular means of support. There will in the nature of things be much suffering. The more fortunate of the city are draining their purses to relieve the suffering. Our churches are badly crippled. The water filled the basement of one, and came up in another to the depth of three feet. Old St. Johns, for the first time in its history, was reached by the flood, and the water stood eighteen inches deep on the floor of the auditorium. The loss to the church buildings and furniture is not great, but the private members suffered heavily. Our church will lose not less than two hundred thousand dollars. But there is no disposition to despond. Our people are meeting the emergency with all the cheerfulness and faith of Christian men and women. The city will soon resume its wonted appearance of activity and prosperity. In the meantime Congress will be asked for an appropriation to construct a dyke of some sort for the protection of the city.

ATLANTA, GA.

"THE MORAL STATE OF INFANTS WAS THE QUESTION."

REV. M. ARBY, D. D.

I copy the above from one of a number of letters lately received from Texas preachers requesting me to write some articles in this paper touching that subject. The writer says that the subject for discussion not long since at a preachers' meeting, where a dozen or more preachers participated, and 'there were scarcely any two that agreed.' Again he says: "Please tell us what depravity is."

As to the moral state of very young infants I know of no better categorical answer than to say, Innocence. I consider them "as innocent as a new-born baby." If older children is meant, it would be necessary to point out the particular infant differentiation from others and from adults, and then I would have a task that I would most certainly be unable to perform. And as to what depravity is, I would go, as I have just now done myself, to Webster's Dictionary, and not being quite satisfied there, I go to Cabb's Synonyms for further explanation.

I do not say this in any captious spirit, but to make room to remark that in my judgment much of our theology is too much hampered with metaphysical disquisition. We often hamper a subject with unnecessary verbiage. A spyglass is not needed to examine a thing that lies just before your face. It is a disadvantage.

The moral character of a very young child, personally considered, is about the same as it was before he was born; and that I presume was much like the meaning of a sheet of written paper. I do not see how morals can be predicated of either. When I say a young child is innocent, I mean what a jury would mean in a case of criminal prosecution, when they ascertain that the accused did no crime, but the wrong with which he is charged. A young child has committed no wrong. And if the same could be said of a man, then I would consider him innocent. I know of no reason why words should not have the same meaning in discussing religious subjects as in other cases. Depravity is not a biblical term, I believe. It may be said that the reason why an infant has done no wrong is because of a lack of power, because he could not. That may be so, but the experiment was never tried; so, how do you know it? It may be said that the very thoughts of the infant's heart are evil and that continually. How is that known? Who has conversed with a young child on moral subjects in order to learn the character of his thoughts? The truth is, we know very little about the moral character of "state" of young children, if indeed there is properly such a thing. Are they not all, young or old, depraved and corrupt?

Technical terms are often misunderstood. An unborn or new-born child I understand to be in a negative condition as to personal blameworthiness. Personally he has committed no sin, and hence I call that particular child innocent, and hence at that period he is not punishable. But what nature will hereafter do with him in the absence of a Christy regeneration, is another question. A young tiger is as innocent and as harmless as a young dove as to that individual animal; and yet a tiger, as such, is the most vicious of all animals. The bitter orange tree an inch high is as innocent as the sweet orange of the same age. They have neither borne fruit. The character of both is latent—negative. Just so of a young child. The gardener cannot tell the difference between the two young orange trees until they begin to ripen into fruitfulness. So what is latent, undeveloped or yet to be corruption? Or who cares what technical name any one gives it? The name must be technical; and for my part I do not feel much concern about the mere etymology. The real is far more important than the imagined or the fictitious.

What a child is at birth and what he may, or is likely, or is certain to become as moral character sets in and grows, are different things. At birth a child's character is negative, if such an expression may be allowed, and he remains in that non-characteristic condition for a time, different in different children. He, in this period, does no positive good or evil. He may well be presumed to be incapable of either. From the first, or as soon as conscious life fairly sets in, every child is invested with a most remarkable trait of character, which it seems to me is hardly moral but more intellectual, and perhaps might as well be called insincere; but no matter for the name, the thing is plain, and is as distinctively peculiar and important as it is heedlessly and uniformly disregarded.

This trait is a clear, conscious amenability to law. The youngest child knows, feels and plainly admits, by unmistakable actions, that he is a subject of government, though he will by no means readily answer the demands of the law. That is another matter. But his recognition of a government *de facto* is unmistakable. To me it is amazing that in the study of childhood and human nature this great psychological fact is so much

overlooked. The child not only knows the law, but the lawgiver. If permitted, the child a week old will refuse to obey, and the more he is permitted or suffered to disobey, the more he will do so until disobedience soon becomes a habit, and this habit strengthens more and more with most remarkable rapidity.

But while a child has personally committed no wrong act, no matter what may be the cause, there is something in him, give it what name you will—the name is not important, so that we all understand it—something which, if let alone, will most certainly soon develop into the highest conceivable criminality.

This great unknown something is called by a variety of names. Most commonly it is called nature, or more technically it is, in religious language, called original sin—inbred sin—corruption, depravity or sin. These are the popular names of this great, terrible unknown. Of the thing itself we know nothing—absolutely nothing. All we know about it is by its sad effects. It is in and forms a part of every human being, from long before his birth until death, religion or no religion, conversion or no conversion, sanctification, "second blessing" or fourth blessing; no living human is free from it. In very young children it is latent; possibly somewhat like that which the chemist calls "latent heat" in a bar of cold iron. But natural evolution soon brings it to the surface.

Now, the great business of life is to war against this great unknown. And, as a matter of fact, this is the struggle of life—the whole life—from end to end, with no respect of persons, the most saintly as well as the most vicious. Religion teaches us, not to begin this struggle, not that we ought to do so, but how to conduct it. No human person is a friend. I suppose that irreligious people struggle against this treasure quite as much as the most pious. The difference is, that the one uses his own weapons, he feels self-strength, and imagines himself capable of contending with all outward foes, and, disregarding the thousand admonitions administered to him every day, that a full half of all his foes reside within him, and, refusing to accept proffered help, he is helpless.

The other man that you call a Christian is in the very same predicament, but is prudent enough to listen to this outside offer of friendly aid, and seeing the reasonableness of his theory, and his own feebleness in such a warfare, accepts the offer. But this volunteer Savior does not, as many suppose, do all the fighting. He will do all that you lack, and no more. Or, throw this natural feebleness into the allegorical form of inebriety: He will divide with you. How much will he require the worldly man to pay? The last cent he has. Suppose he has but one cent? Invest it. That is exactly enough. The man with a million has exactly enough, and not a dime to spare. Accounting to several ability is the rule.

Call the religious man "converted" or "sanctified," give him "perfect love," "Christian perfection," or "second blessing," or discuss as you may about casting out all fear, or sin in believers—marginal the higher technicalities as you may. The man who leaves the rank and file of this army of fighters—tries to get into some office to be relieved from fatigue duty, is not working out his salvation. While Christ works in you, and for you, he works only with you.

This Great Unknown—let us call it corruption—a word with a dozen meanings, may be understood differently by different persons, but it is an unceasing warfare with the world either single handed or with an ally who is mighty to save. Here the little child and the venerable Christian are on the same footing. I do not know how it comes that we, in religious matters, divide mankind into two different classes, infants and adults, with two different laws, one for each. Civil law makes that division and marks the precise dividing line. A person is an infant until he reaches twenty-one years. But this division of ours, with no line of demarcation, is not so easily handled. While the Bible adapts itself to children of all ages and adults of all conditions, it does not have a separate law for each. A child of four or five years may have all the theological knowledge necessary to Christian fellowship among adult people.

A doctor of divinity told me the other day that his little boy of perhaps four or five years said to him, "Pa, I want to join the church." After exchanging a few words with him, he asked him, just as he would a grown person, as to his sense of religious responsibility and perhaps might as well be called insincere; but no matter for the name, the thing is plain, and is as distinctively peculiar and important as it is heedlessly and uniformly disregarded.

This arbitrary division of infants and adults gives us trouble. It raises the question of "infant baptism," a thing I am not able to see in the Bible. Christian Baptism pertains not to classes of persons, these or those, but to human people solidly and without restriction. If neglected anywhere or by anybody, it is like

the neglect of any other Christian duty.

It seems to me that the questionable toleration of non-church membership in children is without a good reason. I do not see, subjectively, a reason for the churchship of parents that does not apply with equal force to all the children as children. We would hardly exclude children because they would not be useful workers in the church, such as stewards, Sunday-school teachers, and the like. If any particular child should not be enrolled in the church, the pastor ought to be able to assign the reason in that case. But to exclude him because he is a child is to suppose him guilty of childhood!

With some further remarks in the near future, I will close for the present, and refer those interested to Christian Cyclopedia; S. M. Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn. Price, 75c.

GULF VIEW, MISS.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

MRS. C. C. ARMSTRONG.

On reaching Elgin we found Bro. Haynie had prepared the way for the quarterly meeting by holding prayer-meetings in the morning and preaching at night for a week previous. So the attention of the town was called to the fact, and there was a good attendance and interest throughout. The church building had undergone such a metamorphosis that we did not recognize it. It is surely quite a creditable church now for the size of the town. We hope the parsonage may be made to correspond with the average residence of the place, and every parsonage should; and that seems to be the work laid off for next year. When the preacher is comfortably housed there a missionary auxiliary will be the next work in order, for there are ladies in the Elgin church who have fervent desires to work for God and humanity. I was told a ladies' prayer-meeting had been kept up there on Saturday afternoons for nine years. A consecrated young girl, Miss Lillie Jones, has just gone from this church to the Laredo Seminary in the double capacity of pupil and teacher. We trust God may call her to give her life to the missionary work, and that she may respond and be useful in the great movement for the world's redemption. Bro. Haynie's people love him, and we trust he may lead them on to the heights of consecration he has gained. We had a pleasant visit with his kind family, including our sweet little namesake, "Hollie," also with other families, who endeared themselves to us. Before leaving Austin we received an invitation to "take a rest" at the hospitable country residence of Dr. Hill, of Hill Prairie. A "rest" at the Hill mansion means a whole upper story, consisting of four large rooms, a hall and verandah to yourself, besides the freedom of all the rest of the house; to get up when you please; sleep all you want through the day, and retire at your inclination; plenty of books and papers, including a daily, to read; the best of conversationists to entertain you when you want to talk, and "little Ben" to play with when you want to play. Besides all this, to feel that you are welcome just as long as you wish to stay. We have been especially thankful to have this asylum this week, for Mr. Armstrong has been at the point of getting down with pneumonia and is unable to go on to his appointed quarterly meeting.

This country home of the Hills is historic. Fifty-one years ago the venerable mother, who's ill abides with her son in a calm old age, came here a bride from her home in Georgia. For awhile they had to live in a fort in Bastrop, for the Indians were still here. Then a little log house was erected, mostly by the young husband's own hands. All the furniture was made in the same way. The bedstead was built in a corner by putting the front rail through a crack of the house at one end and nailing a leg to the other end. The back rail was either a log of the house or was nailed to it—my memory fails at this point. Three chairs were presented the young couple by an old settler, and some stools made. A flat trunk served as table. Some dishes and cooking utensils had been purchased at New Orleans. Sister Hill says she was prouder when she got fixed up in this home than years later when she took possession of the fine large house where she has dwelt for thirty years. Doubtless his memory will ever be dearest, for in that humble abode she first reigned as queen of a home, and in it her little ones came, grew and gladdened her heart. From this the children, save one, have gone, and from this the companion of her life was borne out four years ago to the family graveyard near by. But with her "old age is a time of peace," and no murmur of happier days or joys forever down, is ever heard. She says they were not settled here long till the Methodist preachers came, and it has ever been their home. Father Haynie was the first. After that they had a young preacher given to them to board and care for. Bishop Morris drove up one day with young Josiah Whipple, and, stopping, told him he thought that "large live oak

in the yard would be a good place for him to study; he was tired of hauling his trunk around and would just leave him here." So the primitive home of the Hills became that of the young preacher, who afterward rewarded their generosity by taking on himself the care of Brother Hill's widowed sister "for better or for worse." Young preachers will do such things occasionally. I asked Sister Hill if she ever had any frights from Indians. She said, "Oh yes, often," but her worst was one evening, when she was alone in her cabin, except her little daughter. She was not thinking of any such thing, when suddenly a large painted and armed Indian stood in her doorway. Seeing she was frightened, though she sat still and said nothing, he said, "Boboloh," which she knew meant "friend." He then asked her for watermelon. She told him she had none. Then he asked for whiskey, to which she made the same reply, and to which he replied he suggested: "May be you lie?" When assured not, he asked for bread and milk, which he got, and went away. When he was gone, she was astonished to see that in her fright she had sat there and pulled all the "tuks" out of a little dress that was lying by, and had the trouble of putting them in again for her spell of "absent-mindedness." She relates another story, showing the beauty of having a suitable form of prayer ready for every occasion. One day her husband was tiding with some other men, one of whom was a hired hand, mounted on a mule, when suddenly some Indians sprang off and fired at them. The horses sprang off, but the mule with the poor man on his back, got entangled in some bushes, and stopped. So the frightened man took himself to prayer, an effort which was wisdom itself. One instant he would cry out: "Now I lay me down to sleep;" then he would beat the mule—then he would "lay him down to sleep," then "lay on" to the mule again. He got away with his scalp all safe, and I dare say he always held that the best way out of danger was to work and pray. My letter grows so long I will close by saying to you, Brother Editor, that I advise you to make the acquaintance of a member of the Hill family not yet mentioned. For all of the ladies inclined to literary pursuits in your broad State, I know of no clearer, deeper thinker, or more lucid writer than the wife of Dr. A. M. Hill, though she hides herself behind a "non de plume."

HILL'S PRAIRIE.

LETTER FROM THE PAMHANDLE.

DEAR SIR,

The Lord's work is going on up here in the Panhandle country with the same measured assurance of a successful future. There is no cause for disappointment in any of the church work. Bro. Mills is well pleased with the outlook for the future of this new country, and says: "If immigration comes in another year as it has this, one man cannot begin to handle the work." People from every quarter of the globe are coming here, many of them moral, others inclined to be wild altogether—men who wish beyond everything else to further their worldly fortunes—still men of enterprise and downright good grit, but who have very little time or inclination to attend church, much less build church houses. They need coaxing and to have instilled into them a desire for higher things. If there were a house of worship here no doubt the church would soon become strong enough to maintain itself. The Church Extension Board at Louisville donated money for a church in Vernon. There the church was more than able to build their own house. Here the people are not so unable as unwilling. The members are not strong enough themselves; besides they have just been taxed to build an Episcopal Methodist Church and a large schoolhouse, and people who do not care particularly for church anyway do not care so much whether we build or not. This is a splendid field for mission work, and the other denominations are not slow to take advantage of it. I hope the Board of Missions for the M. E. Church, South, will see it in this light and not be the last to give the assistance their preachers so urgently need. Bro. Mills preached his last sermon for this conference year on last Sunday, and will leave soon for conference at Weatherford, where, no doubt, he will meet hundreds of my old friends, among them Bros. Vaughan, Armstrong, etc.

The death of Brother Hawkins was a sad surprise to me. Oft in my childhood days I have listened to his sweet teaching. I can see him yet as he appeared then, slim, eloquent and earnest. My dear old father loved him as a young man, respected and honored him as a preacher and an elder in the church. My father, who is in his eighty-fourth year, and had chosen Brother Hawkins from among all his friends as the one who was to outlive him and finally preach his funeral sermon, was himself taken very ill this summer, and the dear old man who had been preaching to the people of Texas for fifty-three years, was visited by Brother Cox, of Fort Worth, and Brother Barcus, of Alvarado, who

administered the sacrament to him, sang with him; and how happy the grand old man became thinking of the wonders and beauties of the life beyond the river. I will never forget the tone and expression his face wore as he asked Bro. Cox: "When did you see Bro. Hawkins, and is he well?" Even then Bro. Hawkins must have been kneeling before the Savior's throne, freed from all care and sorrow, his youth renewed like the eagle's, his heart so full of new life, happiness and love that it could contain no more; his ears listening to the voice of Jesus as he gladly said: Enter thou into the joys of the Lord. No wonder Henry Ward Beecher said: "Weep no mourning to my funeral. Shed no tears for me, but bring flowers and a happy heart. Rejoice that I have put off mortality for immortality."

The next day after this question, the old man received the notice of the death of Bro. Hawkins—one more sorrow, one more care, added to his burden—another link in the chain of immortal love to draw his thoughts and longings to the bright land of Lode, where his friend had gone. Another evidence of the frailty of all human aims and hopes, another assurance that there's nothing true but heaven. How earnestly we should pray and strive and seek to lay up treasures in the bright world to come. How little matters, after all, that we accomplish in this earth life if the future life is secured from all danger and loss. The Savior says, "So strive that ye enter in at the straight and narrow gate." Does not this indicate that there is something worth a struggle, that it is better to strive rather than not to enter in at all? Let all your efforts be directed toward this one object. "So strive that ye enter in." So that when the call that bids you come home shall sound in your ears, you will be like Bryant's Thanatopsis:

Thou shalt not like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed
By an undimmed transparent grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

—In an editorial the Nashville American says: There is no more refined community than this and among the most refined are many of San Jones' hearers. When these refined Christian people, the women especially, continue to go and listen and approve, we forbear to re-

* * * * *
Often the multitude is moved to tears—every phase of the audience seems to be in sympathy with him, and in my becoming greatly moved by his words. His power to address an audience is without a parallel, at least in modern times.

Many people believe Mr. Jones ought to be rebuked by the press for some of his sayings, but we forbear and upon the ground that this strange man, judging by results, is a better judge of what ought to be said than most would be. The following are some of Mr. Jones' utterances in his sermons on Sunday:

God can make as fine a dress parade in Nashville Sunday morning as any town on earth. Talk about San Jones being vulgar; it is vulgar for you, sister, to wear your silks and satins to church, and while the women with God by having all the women worshiping your dress, and the other half trying to worship God.

Some of you are driving to church in fine rigs, and in bed you will have to walk everywhere you go. I don't believe any woman dressed who will go to church in a \$300 dress and a \$1000 turnout, while poor women never have a dress to go to preaching in.

If fine clothes were the ultimatum of religion, it would be the nearest bush, and if your dresses and your finery were to be the way to get up your souls and send them to church in a fine carriage.

I have no objection to a noble man's having money; I can begette it to a pig. If I have money I can ride on God's best Pullman vestibule sleeping car through to glory. I would like to see you women sweep into glory in your satins, but the devil would catch you and burn it off in two minutes. If the Lord would make you wear in heaven the clothes that you have given in this world, you would not go calling for a few weeks what you got there.

You may call me a rascal and might prove I am, but when it comes to taking me for a fool, you are left right now.

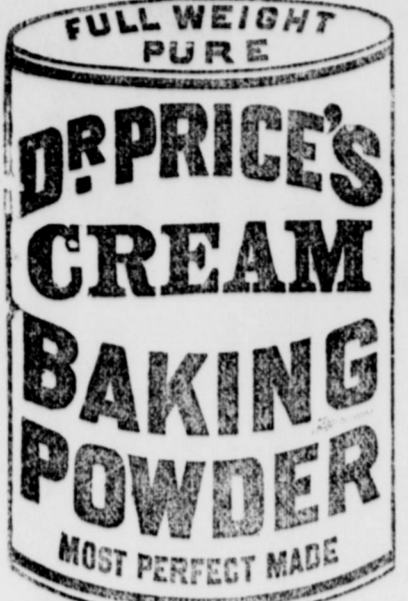
Like the little old steamboat on the Coosa river, the churches in Nashville can't blow and run at the same time, and take it all out in blowing.

You could raise \$3000 to entertain Cleveland two hours, but couldn't raise that much for a service of God lasting thirty days.

I have tried to preach to everybody to-day except liberal-minded people; there are none of them here.

—According to the Michigan Advocate, they have at present just a little too much woman suffrage in Boston. The Michigan Advocate says: The law of Massachusetts permits women to vote for school inspectors. The current debate over the text book matter between the Protestants and the Catholics has resulted in an unusual number of female registrations. The Protestant women first started in, and for some days registered in large numbers. This meant that inspectors would be elected who would see that the text book containing the objectionable reference to Roman indulgences should be retained in the schools. This roused the Catholics, the bishops and the priests. They gave orders to the female members of their flocks to turn out en masse and register. The command was obeyed. The result is that more than 25,000 ladies' votes will be polled at the approaching election. And the notable thing about it is that in Boston, the old time center of Protestantism, the votes of Roman Catholic women will greatly outnumber those of the Protestants, and in all probability the Roman inspectors will be triumphant. It might be well for our friends who advocate female suffrage upon the ground that it would be of immense advantage to temperance, morality and Protestant Christianity, to put a peg in just here.

—The advocates of high license, as the best method of decreasing the saloon traffic and influence, have for some months been pointing to the city of Philadelphia as an illustration of the good effects of the system. The number of saloons has been greatly reduced, we have been told, and the consumption of liquor proportionately decreased. A correspondent of the New York Herald was lately detailed to investigate these reports. Of the beer business he writes: "In this city there are 120 breweries, and of these twenty-five are big concerns. A canvass of a dozen or so of them brought out the fact, upon comparison of statements, that the lager-beer brewing business has increased twenty per cent. since the high license law went into operation." This is in harmony with the history of every other high license experiment of which we have knowledge. It is always so.—Michigan Advocate.



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General News.

Receivers Appointed. Last Saturday Judge Brewer of the United States District Court appointed H. A. Cross, of Emporia, Kan., and George Eddy, of Leavenworth, Mo., receivers of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company.

Political Literature. The output of political matter is now prodigious. From each party's national headquarters in New York trucks carry away from twenty to thirty mail sacks full of tracts. Express wagons convey away bundles of leaflets and booklets of clerks wrapped in ten to fifteen minutes a day for the people.

Long Session of Congress. The present session of congress has equaled in length the longest session known in our legislative history. The long session of the thirty-first congress, now over thirty-five years ago, did not end until the 26th of Sept.

Not Desist in Politics. To the question, "is it not a fact that you were offered the appointment of the commissarieship of the department of labor?" General Hester of Wisconsin Powder of the Knights of Labor replied: "Yes, the Republican party through some of its leaders, and I am told at the instigation of Mr. Blair himself offered me that position in 1884, provided I would say a word for them. Two weeks after the nomination of Harrison I was offered the post of which Col. Wright now holds in Washington, by a man, who came direct from Republican headquarters. I would pull the Knights of Labor off their feet in Indiana. This, of course, was to be my reward in case Harrison were elected. I am not entering into political deals, and while I thank the man for his kindness and intentions, I have declined to even consider his proposition."

"Love thy neighbor." You never do this if you allow your neighbor to suffer with this, Tetton, Ringworm, etc., without advising him to use Hing's Cure. Cure guaranteed.

The Pickett Monument. October 5th the unveiling of the monument to the memory of Gen. G. O. Pickett, by the Pickett Division Association, took place with great pomp. The ceremonies were held at Fort Fisher, near Jacksonville, Florida. The oration was delivered by Major Taylor Scott.

Republican Tariff Bill. The tariff bill introduced into the U. S. Senate and known as the Republican tariff bill, makes it apparent that this party depends largely upon a sectional fight—a solid North against a solid South. The bill reduces the tariff about forty millions. It takes more than two-thirds of the revenue from Southern industries, sugar and rice, while the Northern States, though they receive the smallest cut, are not taxed as much as the South.

Obituary. DIED—J. W. Duke, (aged eighty-five, and one of the oldest Macons in the country), at Dallas, Texas, on the 10th inst. at 11:30 o'clock. He was born in the town of Pleasanton, Va., on the 15th of March, 1803. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of the Macon Chapter of the Grand Old Lodge of the Grand United Order of the Eastern Star, No. 1000, of Dallas, Texas.

Scientific Opinion on Murderer. A Chicago doctor, in discussing the recent Whitechapel murders on the hypothesis that the murderer is a cannibal pure and simple, says: "The Whitechapel murders are clearly the work of a lunatic of the sane type, a man of a sane mind, but with a perverted type, fortunately rare in Anglo-Saxon lands, but not infrequently met with in Russia, Germany, Holland and France. In the latter there is a record of the animal passions of the lower cannibalistic savage race. Cannibalism is shown in a thirst for blood, and these animal passions come to the surface when the checks imposed by the civilities of civilization are removed either by disease or by the defects inherited from defective parents."

Gov. Ross at Abilene. Pressing business of State prevented Gov. Ross attending the Abilene fair—which was a big success by the way—but the Governor was there in a good long practical letter. We extract the following, as of general interest: I desire to impress upon you in a respectful manner the necessity of your cooperation in a few practical matters which I deem of interest to you people, and chief among these is the necessity while the lands are still in the hands of the State, to develop them in the most judicious and profitable manner upon the best line.

Annexation of Canada. A special from Ottawa (Can) says: "Mr. Sherman's statement on the relations of the United States with Canada is accepted by statesmen and public men generally, irrespective of party, throughout the Dominion as an intimation that leading Republicans have decided that Canada must be annexed or fought for for independent nation. It is expected that annexation efforts will be started shortly through Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces. Leading Imperial Federation managers, who are resolved to push the immediate extension of the league to fight the annexationists. The question of annexation is coming rapidly to the front and showing out of sight the proposal of a commercial union and unreserved reciprocity. An annexation campaign this fall is in progress for a meeting of parliament in January is now considered inevitable. Erasmus Wynnan makes public the letters he wrote to Mr. Sherman and the latter's reply to him. Mr. Wynnan says that while the scheme for the annexation of Canada was a bold and masterly policy from the financial point of view, he was thoroughly convinced that it would fail, because the people of Canada would not accept it. It would be strongly opposed, and many would prefer to remain independent. Mr. Sherman's reply was as follows—under date of October 3: Your note of the 30th is received. Your opinions are certainly entitled to great weight and will receive my respectful consideration. My own opinion has been for many years that a political union between the United States and Canada was inadvisable, and the statesmen and patriots ought to be brought to it about powerfully so as to promote the interests of both countries. As to a commercial union, I see no practical way to bring it about. We will have ample time to think of this as the subject matter will not again be brought up in the Senate until next session."

Do Not Think for a Moment that tartrah will in time wear out. The theory is false. Men try to believe it because it would be pleasant if true, but, as all know, do not let an acute attack of gold in the head remain unshared. It is liable to develop into catarrh. You can prevent the attack of the gold and avoid all chance of catarrh by using Dr. Lee's Catarrh Remedy. It already afflicts itself of this troublesome disease speedily by the same means. At all druggists.

How Mr. Gould Got the Cotton Belt. Details of the deal by which the Missouri Pacific obtained control of the Missouri and Louisiana railroads, through the efforts of the Missouri and Louisiana railroads, are given in the following: "It seems that the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas—The Cotton Belt—is a popularly called—needed some \$20,000,000 to pay its debts, and that it was not at all clear that the money would be forthcoming. On was a man, like in coming to market, and, although the company had a few thousand cotton bales, yet owing to the lack of sufficient rolling stock and the poor condition of the part of the line the company was not able to get any advantage of the situation. On the 15th of track south of Brinkley, Ark. to amend, the light iron had not been replaced, and this part of the line was not in shape for a heavy business. Then the Shreveport branch and most of the Texas branches were badly in need of repair; in fact, they had to have it, as the rolling stock was being repaired, and also land embracing the site of the town of Brinkley. It was a very bad situation, and the Missouri Pacific was forced to raise the money to meet the demand. The Missouri Pacific was forced to raise the money to meet the demand. The Missouri Pacific was forced to raise the money to meet the demand.

Texas Incidents. Congressman Silas Hare has received at Washington, from a friend in Dallas, a son of a Texas rabbit, which is quite a curiosity. It is in the form of a rabbit foot set in two gold bands, on which were engraved the donor's name. The rabbit was shot by Hare's son, who is now in the present was the first of the kind. The rabbit was shot by Hare's son, who is now in the present was the first of the kind. The rabbit was shot by Hare's son, who is now in the present was the first of the kind.

Robert DeBatt Smyth, who died in California, has bequeathed to a league of land on the north bank of the Red River of the Colorado river, in Russell county, and also land embracing the site of the town of Brinkley. It was a very bad situation, and the Missouri Pacific was forced to raise the money to meet the demand.

Here is an item from Amarillo, Texas, which may or may not be true, with the usual disclaimer: "It is very seldom a genuine prairie schooner is seen, but such a thing was seen here last Friday. A gentleman rigged up a back with a shoulder of mutton, salt, attached chains, and a lever to the front wheels of the back to start it and started from Washburne to Amarillo for a cruise over the prairie. The vehicle slid off at the rate of 40 miles an hour, struck the soil and the gentleman came from Washburne to Amarillo, a distance of sixteen miles, in one hour and forty minutes. The vehicle was a very heavy one, appearing moving over the prairie by sail and attracted a great deal of attention. Excelsior has recognized the Merchants' and Farmers' Union and the Merchants' friends buried at 9 o'clock at night. Being

penitent, his bones will return to dust in America. The colored people's State Fair opened creditably in Marshall the past week. Sulphur Springs has closed a contract for a coal mine in thirty days, and an oil mill attached is also hired at. The Alliance safe at Longview was robbed of \$250. The fair at Alvord scored a big success. The report that a case of yellow fever was in Paris, Texas, is denied by every physician in the place.

A Divar Who Saw Enough. Recently the Pacific Coast Steamship Company employed Victor Huxton, a professional diver, at \$150 per day to go down and examine the machinery of the steamer City of Chester, which was sunk in the waters of the Golden Gate last August by a collision with the Oceanic. The diver located the vessel in fifty fathoms of water, cut to two as if by an immense saw. While looking into the sternage the first thing that met his eyes was the form of a man standing with a distorted face, the tongue hanging from his mouth. The body was swollen to twice its natural size. Going a little farther aft, he saw another victim of that wreck on his knees grasping a third man round the waist. The diver returned to the surface and reported his discovery to the officers, but nothing could induce him to return to the wreck.

Gained 15 Pounds. "I have been a great sufferer from Torpid Liver and Dyspepsia. Every thing I ate disagreed with me until I began taking Tute's Pills."

Texas Casualties. W. B. Ward, of Hillsboro, has had badly bitten by a mule. Several of the fingers on his left hand were broken.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to purify your blood and give you strength.

Texas Casualties. J. Robert Ransome, a reporter of the Clear Lake, Young an indigent young man, were out on the Brazos hunting deer, and as Mr. Ransome was descending from his horse with a loaded shotgun in his left hand, the gun was discharged, and the contents, consisting of sixteen bullets, passed through the palm of the left hand, and the man was killed.

A fire in Waco broke out in E. J. Smith's store, 621 Austin Avenue, and burned down eight buildings to the west of the building, involving losses of about \$5,000; well covered by insurance. The furniture store of J. A. Kekley, San Angelo, destroyed; loss \$10,000, well covered by insurance.

Alber Worrell had an arm so badly used by lightning he was obliged to have it amputated. He was on the way to the Houston hospital, died on the car en route.

Mrs. W. A. L. Knox, wife of Mr. Knox, of Farm and Ranch, was struck on the head by a log falling from the third story of a building in course of construction at Dallas, and knocked unconscious. For a time consciousness of the brain was feared, but the lady is now out of danger—owing her life to the fact that the blow was a glancing one.

A section named Joe Leman, contracted fever at Paris, Texas, as a consequence of a spree, and died at the poor farm.

Wm. Duffy, an old man, suicided at Houston, was run over by a train.

Infantile Skin & Scalp Diseases Cured by CUTICURA Remedies.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torturing itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the face, neck, chest and arms, from infancy to old age.

Advertisement for Logan, Evans & Smith, The Great Shoe House of Texas. Includes text: "BUY SHOES OF LOGAN, EVANS & SMITH THE GREAT SHOE HOUSE OF TEXAS." and "BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE LOUISVILLE, KY."

Advertisement for Royal Baking Powder. Includes image of the product and text: "ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness."

Advertisement for Grand Hotel. Includes text: "GRAND HOTEL Cor. Waterford & Bank Sts. FORT WORTH, TEXAS. MRS. WOODWARD & BENNETT, Proprietors. The Best Sleeping Rooms in the City. Table Unexcelled."

Advertisement for Joseph Gillotts Steel Pens. Includes text: "JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION 1878. Nos. 303-404-170-604. THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS"

Advertisement for Sanger Brothers. Includes text: "SANGER BROTHERS. Special Sale of Children's Suits. Last Monday, Oct. 8, we put on sale in our Suit Department FOUR SPECIAL VALUES, for the purpose of calling attention to the choicest, most select and prettiest stock of Children's and Misses' Suits over offered in the city or elsewhere."

Advertisement for Sanger Brothers. Includes text: "SANGER BROTHERS. W. C. Pfaeffle, Wholesale and Retail. Watches, Diamonds, Clocks and Jewels. SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE. SPECTACLES. Fine Watchwork and Engraving. 605 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas."

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LOG CABINS are not recommended as model habitations for modern people. But Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and Warner's "Tippecanoe" are the simple but effective compounds which enabled the rugged pioneers to maintain health, and can be safely recommended to all.

The most readable book that has appeared since the publication of the "Georgia Scenes."

TEXAS CHARACTERS AND ELSE. BY GULLIVER. With an Introduction by GILDEROY.

Second edition revised and enlarged. Price, in paper cover, 50 cents; in cloth, 75 cents.

ENDORSEMENTS. DR. WINFIELD: It bears California sketches. Dr. JOHN S. EDWARDS: I have read the book with a keen relish. Dr. GULLIVER: I have read the book with a keen relish. Dr. GULLIVER: I have read the book with a keen relish.

R. E. GARNETT. Manufacturer of CISTERNS. Write for Revised Price-List.

BARNES & BRO.'S "EXTRA" GOLD PENS. No. 4 Pen, \$1.25 each. No. 5, \$1.50 each. No. 6 Pen, \$2.00 each. No. 7 Pen, \$2.25 each. No. 8 Pen, \$2.50 each. No. 7, Falcon Pen, \$2.50 each.

Send a Pocket Holder for either of the above Pens for fifty cents more, or a Desk Holder for seventy-five cents more. We send any of the above goods by mail, on receipt of price, at our risk, if ten cents is added to pay freight.

W. T. JOYNT, JR., Proprietor. Address: No. 1111, Dallas, Texas.

GARRINGTON COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. GAINESVILLE, TEXAS. Here we give a thorough business training. No short-cut system. We train our students for the best methods of doing business.

Granbury College. FIFTEENTH SESSION. For Males and Females. REASONABLE RATES. GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS. HEALTHFUL LOCALITY.

SCIENCE HILL. An English and Classical School for Girls. Located on the banks of the Brazos River. Established in 1825 by Mrs. Julia A. T. via.

WARD'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. This school, for twenty years the leading institution of the South for practical education and social culture of young ladies, has just closed one of its most successful years.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR OF THE ALAMO CITY. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. IF YOU BUY OUR GROCERIES. Buy our Groceries. Buy our Groceries. Buy our Groceries.

Missions.

HOME MISSION FIELDS.

New York has a population of over one million of souls, and this number is constantly on the increase. Ninety-three thousand Protestants are found in that number—say one-third of whom are nominal Christians. Methodism numbers only thirteen thousand, leaving nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand souls in the metropolis of America who are not members of our church.

THE SPIRIT WORKS AMONG ALL PEOPLE.—GOD KNOWS HIS MEN. It is true that the Holy Ghost was not signified in his office in the Old Testament, and was only prophesied of as a future blessing, but while he was not preached to the people, if we may judge of the preaching by the writings of the preachers or prophets, he was busy at work among them, as we see from the New Testament writers.

The Holy Ghost is still working wonders wherever the gospel is preached, so much so that none but the spiritually blind fail to discern his presence in all gospel lands.

One of the most interesting features of the wisdom and work of the Spirit is his being ready for all emergencies. Whenever a man is needed he somehow comes around. God's choice of a man generally, if not always, differs from that of men.

Mr. Calvert wrote his article in this year, 1888. After giving many evidences of the good Christian character of the F. J. Jan, he says: "With only nine missionaries we have 3505 native preachers; 56 ordained, who take full part in the work of the ministry with the English missionary, 47 catechists, 983 head preachers, with 1919 ordinary local or lay preachers. There are 1268 chapels and other preaching places; 28 English and 27,097 full native church members.

Another constellation was, under God's providence, formed in England just two centuries after this, and began the most remarkable revival since the days of the apostles. I speak of Mr. Wesley and his eminent and faithful followers, each one of whom was peculiarly adapted to his own line of work.

laborer with us. He could make sails, splice a rope, pull an car, sail a schooner, floor a house, put in windows, make a door and fit it in. He became a teacher in our schools, and a good local preacher. The people felt that he loved them, and the best of our converts were cheerfully ready to settle down and work with him, so that we had a good staff of earnest and cheap workers in our printing and book-binding establishment.

The following facts, taken from an article in the Missionary Review of the World, written by James Calvert, will point out to us the same kind of facts and blessings that made many of the men above mentioned so famous and praiseworthy. I consider the great missionary interest in the churches and colleges, and the wonderful demonstrations of the power of the gospel, among the most wonderful things of our age.

The Fiji Islands are about 1200 miles north of New Zealand. The story of the inhabitants is the same old and unpleasant story of degradation. Mr. Calvert says: "Cannibalism was a recognized institution among them and practiced to a frightful extent."

"The vital, experimental and practical truths of God's word were explained, applied and enforced. Christ, the living Savior of all, especially of them that believe, to the saving of the soul, was shown to be all in all, able and willing to save to the uttermost all who came to him. The divine personal spirit, in all his glorious energy and saving power, was prominently set forth, and he was ever present, convicting of sin, of righteousness and of judgment.

"The spirit in which they endured trials, persecutions and loss, and their steadfast aim with all kindness to disregard to any one by any effort or sacrifice, proved the truth, depth and excellence of the religion they experienced, enjoyed and practiced."

As in many other instances, the Fijians manifested a great desire to have other peoples share the great blessing that had done them so much good. On one occasion an appeal was made to some students to hazard their health and lives among the dangerous people and in the unhealthy climate of New Guinea, where F. J. Jan teachers had already been sacrificed. Fifteen were called for; forty volunteered! Eighteen were chosen and sent forth."

Mr. Calvert writes his article in this year, 1888. After giving many evidences of the good Christian character of the F. J. Jan, he says: "With only nine missionaries we have 3505 native preachers; 56 ordained, who take full part in the work of the ministry with the English missionary, 47 catechists, 983 head preachers, with 1919 ordinary local or lay preachers. There are 1268 chapels and other preaching places; 28 English and 27,097 full native church members.

As in other countries, the missionaries had to construct a literature for them, and in this case the printing press was brought into use early in the history of the mission. The following is a striking evidence of God's care for his work. Mr. Calvert says: "When our printer failed in this far-off out-of-the-way place we were in great difficulty, as a new edition of the New Testament and other books were urgently required. We ordered a man from London who could rough it, be content with the poor fare and small pay and hard work we were accustomed to, but such a man was not found. Then it came to pass that a French canon, an infidel, who was wrecked on an American vessel, was thoroughly awakened, and sought and found mercy and saving grace. He was completely reformed, and wished for employment with us. I taught him printing, which he quickly learned; and just then, when we were in deepest need, he became a most efficient

laborer with us. He could make sails, splice a rope, pull an car, sail a schooner, floor a house, put in windows, make a door and fit it in. He became a teacher in our schools, and a good local preacher. The people felt that he loved them, and the best of our converts were cheerfully ready to settle down and work with him, so that we had a good staff of earnest and cheap workers in our printing and book-binding establishment.

DALLAS, TEXAS. A. C. BENSON.

V. M. B.

Vanderbilt Missionary Brotherhood.

Two meetings were held at Vanderbilt University, Sept. 21st and 22nd, 1888, for the organization of the proposed Vanderbilt Missionary Brotherhood. At these meetings were present Granville Goodloe, of the South Carolina Conference; R. W. Egan, of the Memphis Conference; W. R. Sims, of the Mississippi Conference; E. K. Danton and J. T. Carter, of the Tennessee Conference; Marvin West, of the North Alabama Conference; E. W. Winfield, of the Little Rock Conference, and John J. Tigert, of the Louisville Conference. These brethren are not all ministers, and it is expected that a large portion of the membership of the brotherhood will be made up of laymen. It was counted a happy omen, however, that in these preliminary meetings seven annual conferences of our church were represented. On motion of John J. Tigert, Granville Goodloe was called to the chair and the temporary organization was completed by the election of John J. Tigert as Secretary. The following constitution was read in both meetings, carefully considered in both meetings article by article, and unanimously adopted:

CONSTITUTION OF THE VANDERBILT MISSIONARY BROTHERHOOD.

Article I. Name and Object.

This Association shall be known as the Vanderbilt Missionary Brotherhood. Its objects shall be to arouse missionary interest and to diffuse missionary information among its members, and to contribute to the support of representatives of Vanderbilt University in the foreign missionary work.

Article II. Membership.

Section 1. All matriculates of Vanderbilt University, whether alumni, ex-students, or present students, shall be eligible to active membership in this Association.

Section 2. Any member of the faculties or Board of Trust of Vanderbilt University, and any minister of the gospel or friend of missions shall be eligible to the position of Advisory Patron of the Vanderbilt Missionary Brotherhood.

Article III. Officers and their duties.

Section 1. The officers shall consist of a President, not more than one Vice-President for each department of the University, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be chosen by ballot, without nomination, at the annual meeting, by the active members, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected and installed.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the President to preside in all meetings of the Brotherhood and to exercise such functions as commonly attach to this office. In the absence of the President, a Vice-President shall discharge the duties of his office. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the Brotherhood and conduct all its correspondence, except as much as devolves on the Treasurer. The Treasurer shall be the custodian of the funds of the Brotherhood and shall conduct its financial correspondence.

Article II. Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall consist of all officers, five active members, and three Advisory Patrons, any five of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The President of the Brotherhood shall also be President of the Executive Committee. In the absence of the President and all Vice-Presidents, the committee shall elect a temporary chairman. The five active members and the three Advisory Patrons shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting. The committee shall meet on the call of the President or any three members of it.

Article V. Obligation and Privileges of Members.

Section 1. Every active member shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of not less

than \$5 annually on the 1st day of January.

Section 2. An Advisory Patron shall be constituted by the payment of not less than the annual membership fee. A Life Advisory Patron shall be constituted by the payment of not less than \$50.

Section 3. All active members shall be entitled to seats and votes in all meetings of the Brotherhood, and shall be eligible to all offices. Advisory Patrons shall be entitled to all privileges of active members, except voting and holding office.

VI. Meetings.

The annual meeting of the Brotherhood shall be held at the University during commencement week, at the call of Executive Committee.

Article VII. Amendments.

This constitution may be amended by the vote of three-fourths of the members present at an annual meeting after twenty-four hours' notice of the intended amendment.

Under this constitution, the following officers were chosen: Granville Goodloe, President; E. J. Crockett, (Academic Department); W. B. Palmore, (Bible Department); and C. L. Thornburg, (Ecological Department), Vice-Presidents. J. T. Tigert, Secretary; W. R. Sims, Treasurer; E. K. Danton, J. E. Harrison, H. N. McCrete Jr., E. W. Winfield and Marvin West, members of the Executive Committee.

The following is an alphabetical list of "charter" members: E. J. Crockett, J. P. Carey, E. K. Danton, J. E. Egan, R. W. Egan, G. Goodloe, J. E. Harrison, H. B. Johnson, H. N. McCrete, Jr., W. B. Palmore, Lewis Powell, J. D. Spitt, W. R. Sims, J. S. Suman, C. L. Thornburg, J. J. Tigert, Marvin West, E. W. Winfield. Total, 18.

The alumni, ex-students, and present students of Vanderbilt University are cordially invited to become members of the Brotherhood at once. Send names to the Secretary or Treasurer at Vanderbilt University. Fees are not due until January 1, 1889, but any who choose to remit now may do so, as some funds are necessary for contingent expenses.

This publication is made by order of Executive Committee.

JOHN J. TIGERT, Secretary V. M. B.

VANDERBILT, SEPT. 21, 1888.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO AND NOW.

A letter asking for certain historical information in regard to our missions has required me to make some examination of the old records of the Board. My attention was arrested by the discovery that in the Annual Report for the year 1873-3 the Secretary in making a general recapitulation of our missions and work, forgot to include our only foreign mission—the China mission. Looking through the report, a short letter, dated Feb. 10, 1873, written by J. W. Lambuth, was accompanied by comment, is found. In this letter the following sentences occur: coming from the least complaining of missionaries, they mean all that is written: "We have some books and tracts ready for the press, but no funds. The funds received up to the present time have not been sufficient to meet the expenses of the mission by some three months. We have been looking forward to the coming of each mail for relief."

Looking through the Treasurer's report, which is a simple copy from his day-book—no account being kept with conferences on the side of receipts, and no account kept with missions on the side of expenditures, we find that from March, 1872, to the date of his letter, Lambuth had received only \$2,089.65 to support the mission. As the present Treasurer became that year a member of the Board, the discovery inclined him to look farther into the work of the Board from 1872 to 1888.

The annual report for 1883-4 adds nothing to the China mission, our only foreign mission, but makes mention of the beginning of work in the City of Mexico.

In 1885, when the writer became Associate Secretary, Dr. McFerrin became Constitutional Secretary, requested him to take charge of all correspondence and secretarial work for China and Mexico. The China mission had at that date only two missionaries, R. V. J. W. Lambuth and Rev. Y. J. Allen, the latter of whom was in the employment of the Chinese government, and received his salary from that source. The Mexican work had Rev. Joel T. Daves in the City of Mexico, with one church; A. H. Sutherland in charge of Mexican Border work of the West Texas Conference. This was the sum total of our foreign missionary undertaking. At the close of the year the Associate Secretary was able to report A. P. Parker added to the China mission. This had been done through the co-operation of E. R. Herdrix, then Treasurer of the Missouri Conference Board of Missions; after much correspondence and concert of effort, the Missouri Conference undertook Bro. Parker's support for a time, and China received her first recruit since 1856. A man of great value to the work, strong, devoted and thoroughly reliable, he has become a most excellent Chinese scholar, the first man on this roll in the mission.

This year Brazil was added to the list of our foreign missions. A letter had

come from Rev. J. E. Newman, asking that our church enter that field. After full correspondence, the Rev. J. J. Ransom gave his consent to go without any appropriation for salary. Dr. McFerrin, true to his constitutional conservatism, doubted our ability to undertake this new field. The Secretary and Associate had been now for months in daily contact, and had grown very intimate in all their relations. The Associate got all the facts, found the man ready to go, and kept the matter constantly before his senior. After days of consultation the Secretary at length consented that he would offer the resolution which gave birth to the Brazil Mission. When he did so, however, he required the Associate Secretary and the missionary both to reaffirm their promise previously made, that there should be no salary chargeable to the Board for that year.

The Annual Report for this year mentions the first time women's missionary societies. Those mentioned are: B. Imbrie, Nashville, and Warren, Ark. The Associate Secretary had bestowed much personal effort in Nashville, and gave a good deal of time to correspondence with other points to create this new source of aid to our work. The Secretary, with many men of prominence in the church, looked upon the movement as full of danger, and for years held back their approval. Later from almost all of them women's work has come to meet hearty approval and encouragement.

For the first time in the history of the Board the Treasurer's report for this year shows an attempt to keep accounts with conferences. For the first time his report is accompanied with the report of an auditing committee. The appropriations to the missions in detail are for the first time given to the church in this annual report.

Figures, better and more conclusively than words, will be able to tell the tale of progress. Appended is a table showing the condition of the work of the Board fifteen years ago and now. The Treasurer confesses great pleasure in the growth which has marked these years of his connection with the Board.

The table shows that fifteen years ago almost all of our work was in the United States; it also shows that the extension of our foreign work has not decreased our work in the United States. The home work is not only more vigorously prosecuted, but much of the work then counted as mission work has now become self-supporting, so that the last figures do not give the full results of this work. Let the reader remember that this does not measure the extent of our home missions; each conference has its own missions within its own bounds, which exceed those under the care of the Parent Board.

Table with columns: FOREIGN, 1873, 1888. Rows: Members of... W. B. M. Missionaries... Native preachers... Churches... Value of churches... Parsonages... Value of parsonages... Total value church property... Collections in missions... Collections in whole church... Paid to foreign missions...

Table with columns: HOME WORK (UNDER CARE OF PARENT BOARD), 1873, 1888. Rows: Missionaries... Members... Churches... Value of churches... Parsonages... Value of parsonages... Total value church property... Collections in missions... Collections in whole church... Paid to home missions...

So far as my knowledge extends no other church in the land has made the same relative progress in the same time. Our church has nothing comparable to it in any other fifteen years of our history; no other department of our church work equals this in comparative growth during these years. It is believed that the story told by these figures will be received with devout thanksgiving by the whole church.—Missionary Reporter.

ART DEALERS. Largest stock of Art Materials in St. Louis. Prices lower than any other dealer. Illustrated Catalogue of Art Materials sent on application. GLOVER & FINKENAUER, 202 & 204 N. 10th St., St. Louis.

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Texas Christian Advocate.

About the Lesson.

LESSON III, SUNDAY, OCT. 21.
THE STONES OF MEMORIAL.
(Joshua, iv:1-14)

LESSON SURROUNDINGS

After the passage of the host of Israel across the Jordan on dry ground, Joshua was commanded to provide stones for a memorial (Josh. iv:1-14); the carrying out of this command is narrated (vs. 5-8), as is also the erection of a similar monument in the place where the ark had stood still in the bed of the Jordan.

The place is, first, in the bed of the river, then at Gilgal, "on the east border of Jericho" (v:19); according to Josephus, ten stadia (about one and a half miles) east of the city. The site has been fairly identified with a collection of mounds known to the natives as *Jil Jiljoal* (practically the Arabic form of the Hebrew Gilgal), one of which (*Tell Jiljoal*) was described by Z. Chokke in 1866 (See *Memories of the Survey of Western Palestine*, pp. 173-184).

The time was "the tenth day of the first month," in the forty-first year after the exodus.—*Sunday School Times.*

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

The priests . . . stood in the midst of Jordan, until everything was finished that the Lord commanded (v:10). Standing firm until a thing is finished is quite an important way of taking hold to begin a thing; but it is not so attractive a service. Taking the lead in going down into the river-bed in order to encourage the people to follow, was more in accordance with the priestly tastes than standing there in the river-bed until all the people had passed that point and more fairly on the other side. But the priests were as true in the one service as in the other. It is pleasant to have a part in starting a new church in a growing community, than it is to stand firm in a church which is gradually dying out through the changes of population in its neighborhood; but the latter work may be more important than the former. It is always more agreeable to go ahead where others ought to follow, than to wait behind while others pass on before. But the true man of God will be ready to stand and wait, when that is his duty, as to go ahead when it is his duty to do that.

On that day the Lord magnified Joshua in the sight of all Israel; and they feared him as they feared Moses, all the days of his life. (v. 14) "What has thou that thou didst not receive?" Even popular favor is a gift of God. No man can win and hold the confidence of his fellows except by God's blessing. God does not lead the community to have an abiding confidence in any man who has not a measure of those qualities which are worthy of respect; but even with a large measure of those qualities no man can be sure of being loved and trusted by others without the blessing of God on his effort to deserve their confidence. Let every man in any sphere of influence or of effort be mindful of this truth. Only as he is used and honored of God can his best efforts have recognition and practical efficiency. And let him who finds favor with others realize that that favor is a gift from God, to be used for God, and to be accounted for to God.

When . . . the soles of the priests' feet were lifted up unto the dry ground, . . . the waters of Jordan returned unto their place, . . . as a stream. (v. 18) God's providences are always just in time. If God tells one of his children to cross a river where there is neither bridge nor ford, he will see to it that the water is dried up at the very minute when the feet of his child touch the water's bank; and not until that child's feet are in the line of duty, on the thither shore, shall those waters come back to their old channel again, even though that child of God be a day, or a month, or a year in the necessary passage. The waters may threaten before they are dried up or as they come rushing back into their bed again; but in their starting and in their saying from the footpath of God's child, they shall be on the instant of his need. This is as true now as it was in the days of Joshua. Our life is minute by minute, and step by step; and so are God's provisions for our life. We need have no anxiety for another minute or another step than the presence in our path of duty.

Those twelve stones, which they took out of Jordan, did Joshua set up in Gilgal (v:20). As a rule, men are readier to pray for help in time of danger than to praise for help which was given in danger. The hour of prayer for protection at night is more likely to be borne in mind than the hour of morning praise for protection through the night. Yet who can doubt that God is as well pleased with grateful praise as with earnest supplicating prayer. There is a place in our hearts, not only for the altar of burnt offering, but also for the altar of incense. Memorials of God's goodness ought to be erected by us after every fresh manifestation of God's love toward us.

When your children shall ask their fathers in time to come, saying, "What mean these stones?" then ye shall let your children know (vs. 21, 22). Children like to ask questions. Parents ought to like to answer them. But parents tire of answering questions sooner than children tire of asking them. Here is a divine command to parents to

answer their children's proper questions. The principle of this injunction is of very wide and far-reaching application. One thing that children are in this world for is to ask questions. A child has indeed been called "an animated interrogation point." One thing that parents and teachers are in this world for is to answer children's questions. If the children are ready to do their part, so far, see to it that you are ready to do yours.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

Old and Young.

THEY TELL ME, JACK, YOU'RE GROWING OLD.

JOHN M. R. CHARDSON.

I.
"They tell me, Jack, you're growing old,
Your hair hath turned quite gray;
'Twas raven black, and mine was gold,
When barfoot we did play."

"Tis only some star dust God's dropped on my head,
As nearer His home of youth fadeless I tread.

II.
"Your frame, they say, is bent with years,
Your steps are halting, slow;
My heart with grief, mine eyes with tears,
Are filled these things to know."

My heart is as faithful, untarnished and true
As when in my boyhood I pledged it to you.

III.
"Your cheeks, they tell, are pale with care,
And dim your once bright eye;
Your brows seemed by Time's plowshare—
Why is it we must die?"

My spirit is cheerful and hopeful, and bright,
And seeketh that "Better Land" where is no night.

IV.
Why care, then, if raven hair turneth to gray,
If limbs and if senses and frame do decay?
No matter if from the eye flasheth no light;
For God is My Refuge, my Help, my Delight.

V.
"E'en down to gray hairs," is the promise of old,
"I'll tenderly care for the Sheep of My fold;
My Rod and My Staff shall them guide and defend
And lead by still waters where joy hath no end."

VI.
The Savior's my Shepherd, my Fortress, my Rock;
Just back to His promise: "Fear not, little Fleece!"
I go to prepare you a place, that with Me,
My Father and Angels, you ever may be.

VII.
"To him that o'ercometh, I'll give a new name,
And unto the Tree of Life make sure his claim;
My love and My wisdom to range and explore,
Shall be his delightful employ evermore."

VIII.
Then why should we startle and wish not to die?
Why tremble when falleth a limb or an eye?
Our flesh but encumbers our minds in this state;
What glories, when freed from its bonds, us await!

IX.
Then let us press onward and no evil dread,
O'er death, hell, and grave full hath triumphed our head;
And if we walk with Him, in intercourse sweet,
All gates will fly open at sound of our feet.

X.
Praise God, hallelujah! Praise Him in the Lamb!
Praise Father, and Spirit, and Son, the I Am!
Praise Him, all ye Angels in heaven above!
Praise Him, all ye creatures that live by His love!

DANSBOROUGH, TEXAS.

THE STORY OF A HORSESHOE.

Mrs. Brush in Our Dumb Animals.
When painted horse-shoes first came in fashion, little Miss M. was so carried away with the work that she was often seen picking her way about through the shabbiest streets in town.

One day she walked into Mr. Timothy Fisherty's shop. The blacksmith paused in his work and asked:
"Well, miss, what can I do for you? Do you want your horse shod?"
"No; I only want to buy old horse-shoes."

He found some smooth ones and dried them neatly, but refused to take any money for them.

"But I'd rather pay for them; they are certainly worth something, and I have troubles you to file them," said Molly.
"Well, I'll tell you, miss, we'll settle it this way: You'll paint me a shoe, and we'll call it square."

Molly agreed to do it. A little wreath of May flowers trailed over the golden shoe; a dainty blue ribbon was passed through the nail-holes and tied in a handsome bow at the top. The word "Gluck" was painted on it in German text. Molly presented it to Mr. Fisherty.

Next evening Timothy Fisherty put his dinky face in his cottage door with this inquiry:

"Is there a young lady within by the name of Rosie, who would like a present as would bring good luck to her?"

"I would," cried his sick daughter, Rosie, the light coming into her pretty, pale face. Timothy laid a parcel down and carefully washed his begrimed hands. He next untied the pink cord, while Margaret, his wife, and Rosie looked on.

"A gold horse-shoe!" Rosie was dazzled by it, with its blue ribbon fluttering around it. "What is it?" she asked.

"It's a horse-shoe, and it was painted for me by a very fine young lady, and give to me for you! It's to be put over the door, and the word on it means 'good luck' in Dutch," said Timothy confidently.

"If our room was cleaner, I'd like to have it put over the door, like the young lady's," said Rosie to her mother the next day.

"I'll make it cleaner, then, my dear"

lin!" But the trouble is, it wont stay so."

Margaret went to work, however, and scoured and scrubbed so thoroughly that Rosie hardly knew the room when she was brought back from the small bedroom to her big rocking-chair.

There was a sort of holiday air about the place. Margaret arrayed herself in her "alpacky," and then set the tea-kettle on the shining stove.

"Mother," said Rosie, "why can't we get down the sugar-bowl with the flowers on it, and the plates with the whole edges to ten, that was given to you for you were married—from the top shelf?"
"And so we will, Rosie," And Margaret set the table, and drew it out from the wall where it stood during their careless meals.

When Timothy came, he stood still in utter surprise on his own threshold.
"If I'm invited to this party," he said, "I'll scrub meself up a bit in honor of it. Have ye any soft-soap about, Margaret, to take the smut off my hand?"
And he put on a paper-collar and wet his hair until it lay down smooth on his head.

"Hullo! hullo! There's the good old horse-shoe over the door!" he cried.
Rosie laughed, and said:
"We fixed up so as to have things nice enough for the horse-shoe. O, I wish we could look this way always."

"An' so we will, dear, if father'll dress us as fine every night, an' come home to us," said Margaret.

The evening was a merry one, and Timothy was overcome with joy. The next evening the room looked the same, and again Timothy washed himself. After tea he brought out a new corn-popper and plenty of corn, and he and Margaret and Rosie popped and eat the pretty white kernels as long as they could, and then they drank a great deal of cold water—a very great deal.

Other nights they made molasses candy, and other evenings they told stories. Margaret soon saw that these pleasant evenings at home were helping Timothy to be a better man. She kept her rooms bright and clean after that, and Rosie grew stronger and happier every day.

If every painted horse-shoe brings the good fortune which Rosie's did, there will be a vast deal of good luck in the homes of the United States of America.

FOR GIRLS—SOME PRETTY BAGS AND CASES.

Our Youth.
On a ten-inch-wide strip of fine cream-colored sew bands of ribbon of whatever shade you prefer. Put the bands as far apart as the width of the ribbon, both on the back and front of the bag. At the bottom leave about two inches of the scrim plain and finish off the ends of the ribbon bands by turning them over to form a point and attaching little silk tassels of the same color. Sew lace around the top of the bag and run in long draw-strings to hang over the arm. Ornament the plain strip of the scrim between the bands of ribbon with fancy stitches in embroidery-silk of a contrasting color. For instance, let the ribbon be apple-green and the embroidery-silk pink. Let the tassels be of the same shade of green as the ribbon and the draw-strings both pink and apple-green.

A beautiful bag made from a design in *Dansborough's Monthly* is before me now. It is a "party-bag," and the materials of which it is composed are white moire antique sash ribbon, gold-colored sash ribbon, gilt fringe and gold-colored sash ribbon. This charming bag, which makes a beautiful gift for a bride, is made of two pieces of watered sash ribbon from twelve to eighteen inches in width and forty to sixty inches in length, according as you prefer. The two outer pieces are to be lined with the gold-colored sash silk, or twisted India silk, if preferred, and then joined neatly, leaving an opening at one side in which to place whatever articles the bag may contain. The long straight bag is then gathered or shirred across the middle. And a bow of two widths of gold-colored sash ribbon is fastened over the shirring. A bow of the narrower ribbon is placed on one of the lower corners on each side of the bag. Both ends of the bag are ornamented with gilt fringes, and when not in use as a bag this article of fancy work makes a very pretty decoration when hung over the back of a chair or on the corner of an easel.

One of our fashion magazines gives an illustration and description of a very dainty sash-bag intended to ornament the dressing-table. It is a small round cushion about four inches long and six inches in circumference filled with cotton perfumed with heliotrope or violet sash powder, and placed in a cover of cream-colored or white satin. This covering is about eight inches long, hemmed at the ends and trimmed with fine narrow lace. The overhanging lengths of the covering are gathered close to the ends of the cushion. This satin cover may be embroidered in gold cord or have as spray of forget-me-nots painted upon it.
A pretty bag is made of a piece of ordinary striped bed-ticking and a small quantity of black satin. Outline the stripes of the ticking with gold, silver, or iridescent tinsel cord, and fill in the white stripes and the spaces between the cord with different kinds of fancy stitches in colored embroidered silks. The lower half of the bag is made of the ticking and the upper half of the black satin. Take a strip of the ticking about six inches wide and nine inches long. Fold the strip over and sew both sides together, thus making the lower part of the bag you are to make four and one-half

inches deep. Make the upper half by sewing together the ends of a strip of satin which is twelve inches long and six wide. Join the two halves of the bag and cover the seam with a row of fancy stitches. Turn over the top of the bag to the inside to the depth of an inch and a half, and run in a couple of draw-strings of any color you prefer. Ornament the bottom of the completed bag with the sequins of different colors which may be obtained at any fancy store. Exceedingly pretty handkerchief, glove, and photograph cases are made of the ordinary bed-ticking ornamented with tinsel cord and embroidery-silk, lined with silk or satin and tied with ribbon.

Large cushions are arranged to hang at the side or stand at the back of the bureau or dressing-table. They are sometimes more convenient than the common flat cushion, and may be made very handsome. Choose any size you please. A good size is made of heavy unbleached muslin or drilling six and one-half inches wide by seven and one-half inches long. Fill it with bran packed closely. For the outside of the cushion make a case of silk, satin, or figured India silk of the same width of the cushion, but about three inches longer. Trim the ends with white or cream-colored lace, place the cushion inside and tie the cover closely about it with a cord or run in a draw-string. Fasten a ribbon over the shirring and tie in a large bow. If the cushion is to be hung up sew a loop of ribbon at the back and place a smaller bow at the top.

A very pretty design for a handkerchief case is made of stripes of pink and pale green ribbon arranged to form an open fan. Do not fold the ribbon, but arrange the strips on a lining overlapping each other. The strips of ribbon are then tacked down to the lining, which is usually a thickness or two of wadding laid smoothly on a piece of crinoline. The case is then lined with soft pink silk or satin and edged with a fall of delicate white lace, and a bow of pink ribbon is placed where the handle is supposed to join the fan.

LITTLE CASABIANCA.

Madge was a little girl who was always faithful to any charge given her, and as she was a quiet, gentle child, she was very little care to her mother.

One day when she was playing in the front yard before her father's house, a colored woman came with a basket of clothes she had washed.

"Madge," said Mrs. Barclay, "go upstairs with old auntie and stay there until I come. I will be up in a few no moments and will then count the pieces." Madge went with the woman at once. But Mrs. Barclay could not follow as she promised, for a lady had called to see her and she had to go into the parlor. It was over an hour before the visitor left, and then Mrs. Barclay had forgotten all about the clothes that had been brought home. As she was very busy, she did not miss Madge.

But she missed her at supper time and wondered where she could possibly be. She sent the nurse out to look for her, but she could not be found.
"Perhaps she had fallen asleep in the house somewhere," said Mrs. Barclay; and he went from room to room looking for her. When he opened the door of the room in the third story to which the clothes had been taken, there he found Madge quietly sitting in a chair.

"Why Madge," he said, "what are you doing here in the dark? Have you been asleep?"

"No, papa," she answered, "I have been waiting for mamma. She told me she wanted me to stay here until she came."
"And you have been here three hours? Oh, Madge, why didn't you come down?" cried her mother, who had run upstairs when she heard her child's voice.

"Because you told me to stay here until you came," repeated Madge. "And you have often said that I must obey you without questions; for you know best."

Her father laughed and called her his little Casabianca, and he put her on his shoulder and carried her down stairs.

And after supper he told her the story of the boy who lost his life rather than disobey his father's command.

And for a long time Madge was called little Casabianca by the family who did not forget that she had sat for three hours alone, and in the dark, rather than disobey the charge she had received from her mother.

THE BOY.

Rev. A. E. Winslip, in *Golden Rule*.

Much has been said and written about mothers who neither nurse nor care for their own children, but turn them over to the mercy of a foreign nurse, whose ignorance, superstition and lack of culture make her care a poor substitute for a mother's love. Rousseau started the revolutionary war in France, more than a century since, by attacking this then universal evil of the nation of fashion. Experience teaches that this is no worse than the other extreme, of fondling, caressing and petting so persistently as to leave no whim ungratified. A sunstroke may be more agreeable in its approach than a blizzard, but it leaves one in an infinitely worse condition, in proportion to its severity, provided he lives through it. So the coddling, humoring, indulging method is, in its early stages, more agreeable than the neglectful way, but the permanent harm is infinitely greater, and the method more cruel, as judged by its consequences.

The same principle holds good through all the years of moral training. There is

no excuse for neglect, for denying the lad the best privileges of the home, for forcing him to rough it, but he will stand a better chance of making a man of robust character than his next-door neighbor who is shielded, nestled, swaddled by every indulgence away from all robust companionship. A young man is entitled to, and should have, the heartiest companionship with father and mother, but he will make more of a man if they keep him at a distance than he will if they allow him to "run all over them," to be so familiar as to pay a premium upon impudence, for familiarity nowhere breeds contempt more surely than in the home, with a lad from fourteen to seventeen.

At six years of age, when a child falls and hurts himself, he stops to see if anybody will hear him if he cries; if he thinks not, he will simply hold his breath a second, and end it with a—
"m—"; if an older sister is about he will cry out lustily for a minute in order to impress her with the extent of his suffering, and will then hustle off heroically to his play; but if his mother is within sound of his voice, he will give up play, will cry lustily, and find his delight in her anxiety. Which is the better discipline for the child? Can there be any question about it? Harm and only harm can come to him from the cultivation of a spirit that cries for the sake of coddling. The responsibility that rests upon the parent who soothes a child in his accidents that he may not think of his pain is greater than is suspected. It were far better for him to feel the sting for a moment, and settle it with his own feelings with no one near to pay a premium upon his crying. There is an education with mischief that is not to be despised. Rousseau says: "He who best knows how to bear the good and evil fortunes of this life is the best educated." This is an education that is not to be found in books, and is not to be learned so far as he is over petted. "Teach the child to bear the blows of fate; to brave both wealth and wretchedness" by leaving him to face pain without murmuring for his mother's weak caresses. The attitude of the mother toward the boy in his misfortunes at six will largely determine his attitude toward fortune, good and bad, from sixteen to sixty.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

From Theodore Roosevelt's illustrated paper on "Frontier Types," in the *October Century*, we quote the following description of one of his trappers, a French Canadian: "Once or twice he showed a curious reluctance about allowing a man to approach him suddenly, were so odd that I felt some curiosity to learn his history. It turned out that he had been through a rather uneasy experience the winter before. He and another man had gone into a remote basin, or inclosed valley, in the heart of the mountains, where game was very plentiful; indeed, it was so abundant that they decided to pass the winter there. Accordingly they put up a log cabin, working hard, and merely killing enough meat for their immediate use. Just as it was finished winter set in with remendous snowstorms. Going out to hunt, in the first lull, they found, to their consternation, that every head of

game had left the valley. Not an animal was to be found therein; they had abandoned it for their winter haunts. The outlook for the two adventurers was appalling. They were afraid of trying to break out through the deep snow-drifts, and starvation stared them in the face as they staid. The man that I met had his dog with him. They put themselves on very short commons, so as to use up their flour as slowly as possible, and hunted unweariedly, but saw nothing. Soon a violent quarrel broke out between them. The other man, a fierce, sullen fellow, insisted that the dog should be killed, but the owner was exceedingly attached to it, and refused. For a couple of weeks they spoke no words to each other, though cooped in the little narrow pen of logs. Then one night the owner of the dog was wakened by the animal crying out; the other man had tried to kill it with his knife, but failed. The provisions were now almost exhausted, and the two men were glaring at each other with the rage of maddened, ravening hunger. Neither dared to sleep, for fear that the other would kill him. Then the one who owned the dog at last spoke, and proposed that, to give each a chance for his life, they should separate. He would take half of the handful of flour that was left and start off to try to get home; the other should stay where he was; and if he tried to follow the first, he was warned that he would be shot without mercy. A like fate was to be the portion of the wanderer if driven to return to the hut. The arrangement was agreed to and the two men separated, neither daring to turn his back while they were within rifle-shot of each other. For two days the one who went off toiled on with weary weakness through the snow-drifts. Late on the second afternoon, as he looked back from a high ridge, he saw in the far distance a black speck against the snow, coming along on his trail. His companion was dogging his footsteps. Immediately he followed his own trail back a little and lay in ambush. At dusk his companion came stealthily up, rifle in hand, peering cautiously ahead, his drawn face showing the starved, eager ferocity of a wild beast, and the man he was hunting shot him down exactly as if he had been one. Leaving the body where it fell, the wanderer continued his journey, the dog staggering painfully behind him. The next evening he baked his last cake and divided it with the dog. In the morning with his belt drawn still tighter round his skeleton body, he once more set out, with apparently only a few hours of dull misery between him and death. At noon he crossed the track of a huge timber wolf; instantly the dog gave tongue, and, rallying its strength, ran along the trail. The man struggled after. At last his strength gave out and he sat down to die; but while sitting still, slowly stiffening with the cold, he heard the dog baying in the woods. Shaking off his mortal numbness, he crawled toward the sound, and found the wolf over the body of a deer that he had just killed, and keeping the dog from it. As the approach of the now assailed wolf sullenly drew off, and man and dog tore the raw deer flesh with hideous eagerness. It made them very sick for the next twenty-four hours; but, lying by the carcass for two or three days, they recovered strength."

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Texan Christian Advocate

BOOK TABLE.

"Celebrities and Less" (European and American...) by R. A. Young, Southern Methodist Publishing House, 212 E. 11th St., Dallas, Tex.

"The Century Magazine" for October, 1888. The frontispiece of the number is a portrait of the late Emma L. Zalus, the Jewish girl who was the subject of the study of the general personality of this most interesting woman.

"How did you manage to capture such a handsome wife, Mr. Tucker, with only a few dollars?" "I just put my best leg and tuck her."

"We Point With Pride" To the "Gloss name at home," where the Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is prepared, there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold than of all other medicines, and has been the best of sales since it first came out in the year 1833. It is not only a perfect purgative, but it is also a perfect blood purifier.

Consumption, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. These disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. The one supplying strength and health, the other giving nerve and acting as a stimulant to the digestive and excretory system.

Mr. J. J. Jones thinks it is lucky we are not cut up with it, because it would be such a dreadful work to have on fifty pairs of coats every time we wished to take a walk.

School of Miscellaneous Books, either new or second hand, in various quantities and at lowest prices, at Miller's Book Store, No. 149 Lamar street.

Miss Bradford is just bringing out a novel entitled "The Fatal Fall." Wonder if the scene will be laid in front of a pawnshop?

Ask some friend about Pond's Extract for Hair. Try it for any I. Blemishes or eruptions. Ask your druggist for the genuine. Refuse imitations.

A western man has named his racing horse Bud Fox. He has observed that a bad egg can't be beaten.

LOG CABINS do not appear strongly to modern notions of social life; they have had their day. But Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and "Tippencoon" are as effective to-day as when the rugged health of the hardy pioneers was maintained by them.

My little four-year-old Mabel came to me the other morning to button her apron—which is inconspicuously fastened behind for some unknown reason—and thoughtfully remarked: "If I could get behind myself I could do it."

While living in Eastern Texas, my wife suffered with chills for several months, and after trying several doctors and a host of so-called "cures," without effect, I moved my family to this coast, where my wife continued to suffer with the same complaint for several months. Her health was such that she was unable to do any of her usual household duties, and she was nearly blind from the first day's use of it. Her health began to improve after using two bottles, and she is now perfectly well. She has not had a chill for eleven months and is in better health than she had been for years. I will not give any of my neighbors in this and Lamar county.

A conductor peeked his head in the door of a car and called out to the station "Say, your young man up there is weeping. He says he can't see his wife, and you know I don't care if he can't see his wife."

A Boon to Wives. Having used Mother's Friend, I would not be without it. It is a boon to wives who know how much it has done for the health of their children.

There is no use crying over spilt milk. It may be three parts water. What is more attractive than a pretty face with a fresh, bright complexion? For its use Puzos's is the best.

Mr. J. J. Jones thinks it is lucky we are not cut up with it, because it would be such a dreadful work to have on fifty pairs of coats every time we wished to take a walk.

Special Notices. J. H. GIBBS, M. D., practice limited to the treatment of the diseases of the EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. A western man has named his racing horse Bud Fox. He has observed that a bad egg can't be beaten.

Church Notices. An old physician, retired from practice, having been placed in his hands by an Eastern Missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all chronic and lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure of Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested his wonderful cure in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and by his former success, he has prepared this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by address with stamp, stating this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Nassau Street, New York.

Little Emily—Do you live in Texas, Mr. Watkins? O! Mr. Watkins—Certainly, dear. Little Emily—Well, you are a very nice fellow, and I thought I would tell you. She has a very nice little dog, and she is very much pleased with it. He barked until nearly every night.

SAN MARCOS DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. San Marcos, Oct. 18, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Lockhart, Oct. 19, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Gonzales, Oct. 20, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. H. G. HORTON, P. E.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Weatherford, Oct. 18, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Clarendon, Oct. 19, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Whitsett, Oct. 20, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Weatherford, Oct. 21, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. J. HARRISON, P. E.

ALBANY DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Albany, Oct. 18, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Belle Plaine and Laird, Oct. 19, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Snyder, Oct. 20, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Albany, Oct. 21, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. J. A. WALSH, P. E.

MONTAGUE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Montague, Oct. 18, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Montague, Oct. 19, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Montague, Oct. 20, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Montague, Oct. 21, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. J. HARRISON, P. E.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Georgetown, Oct. 18, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Georgetown, Oct. 19, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Georgetown, Oct. 20, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Georgetown, Oct. 21, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. J. HARRISON, P. E.

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Chappell Hill, Oct. 18, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Chappell Hill, Oct. 19, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Chappell Hill, Oct. 20, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Chappell Hill, Oct. 21, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. J. HARRISON, P. E.

DALLAS DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Dallas, Oct. 18, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Dallas, Oct. 19, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Dallas, Oct. 20, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Dallas, Oct. 21, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. J. HARRISON, P. E.

WACO DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Waco, Oct. 18, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Waco, Oct. 19, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Waco, Oct. 20, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Waco, Oct. 21, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. J. HARRISON, P. E.

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. San Augustine, Oct. 18, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. San Augustine, Oct. 19, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. San Augustine, Oct. 20, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. San Augustine, Oct. 21, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. J. HARRISON, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Huntsville, Oct. 18, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Huntsville, Oct. 19, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Huntsville, Oct. 20, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. Huntsville, Oct. 21, 1888. 4th Sun in Oct. J. HARRISON, P. E.

1000 AGENTS WANTED. A lady or gentleman canvasser and collector for advertisement in our "Cotton Pickers" Daily Account Book, wanted in every town of 100 inhabitants in the Cotton Belt of the United States. Send in 10 cents in silver or stamps for agents' outfit. 25 per day made. P. D. GOTT & HOGAN, Publishers, Dallas, Texas.

W. H. HOWELL & BRO., Wholesale and Retail DRUGGISTS. 37 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEX. HENRY LINDENMEYER, Paper Ware House. NO. 15 & 17 BEEKMAN ST. BRANCH STORES: 5 EAST HOUSTON ST. P. O. BOX 2805. NEW YORK.

Mark Twain's New Book. Every body reads Mark Twain's books. Millions of them have been sold. It is the best book now out, and is having a tremendous sale. Our latest account book is sold in three hours. Our invention is sold in 30 minutes. We want agents in every city and town. Write for terms and address. TRK DALLAS PUBLISHING CO., Dallas, Texas.

PLAIN SET RINGS. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. DIAMONDS. SILVER AND PLATED WARE. OFFERS AND FIELD GLASSES. POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, &c. Our Illustrated Catalogue will be sent free to any one sending us their address.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. McShane Bell Foundry. Finest Grade of Bells. Cast Iron, Brass, and Copper. Send for Catalogue.

TOMPKINS Machinery and Implement Co. TAKE AGENTS FOR THE Ludlow Disk Pulverizer and Seeder. DEDERICK STEAM AND HORSE POWER HAY PRESS. SKINNER ENGINES AND BOILERS. HALL AND WINSHIP COTTON GINS. WINSHIP COTTON PRESSES. COLEMAN COTTON PRESSES AND CORN MILLS. TURNBOLL WAGONS. HAY BAILING TIES, HAY RAKES, HAY FICKERS AND DRAGS. SHAFTING, BELTING, PULLEYS, ETC.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED TO supply FIFTY MILLIONS people with THE LIFE OF BEN HARRISON BEN HUR. The author of "The Life of Ben Harrison" and "The Life of Ben Hur" is now offering a special inducement to agents. Send for terms and address.

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND Our Safe Family Doctor. A Safe and Reliable Remedy in all Cases. A Complete Family Medicine. Perfect Substitute for Calomel. The Greatest Remedy for Bilious Diseases.

MALAMENADICATION AND LIVER REGULATOR. The most effective preparation known for removing bile from the system, and restoring the normal action of the liver and the kidneys. It has a rapid and salutary effect upon the system. It renovates it and restores it to a healthy vigor. It increases the appetite and aids in the digestion and assimilation of the food. It can be given with PERFECT SAFETY to children or adults of any age in all cases where there is a derangement of the system.

TOWER'S SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat. PASTOR'S MEMORANDUM BOOK 25 CTS. SHAW & BAYLOCK. 25 CTS.

Radway's Pills!

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, to say the least, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Cerebral Indigestion, Biliousness, Pains in Extremities of the Bowels, Stomach, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

A LEASE OF LIFE.
MIAMI, FLA., Oct. 13, '88.
Dr. Radway:—I have much to say in regard to your pills. I have taken them with great benefit, and would recommend them in all cases. I have had them for some time, and they have given me a new lease of life. Whenever symptoms of a deranged system arise, your pills quickly bring about a cure. GIVE A TRIAL.

What a Physician Says of Radway's Pills.
I am using your R. R. Pills for all my ailments, and have recommended them to all my patients, and see a great many of them. I have them on hand always, and so do all my own family, and expect to, in preference of all other purgatives.

DR. A. C. MILLER, Doraville, Ga. D. 3893 P. S. 2.

Dr. Radway's Pills are a cure for this complaint. The colds, sore throats, and coughs, and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the acidity of the system to contract disease.

Radway's Pills and Dyspepsia.
NEW YORK, N. Y., February 27, 1887.
Dr. Radway:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia for about four months. I tried two different doctors without any permanent benefit. I saw your Ad., and two weeks ago bought a box of your Pills and commenced using them. Your Pills have done me more good than all the doctors' medicine that I have taken, so I am sure of a cure.

THOMAS MCCULLI, JR.

DR. RADWAY:—OMAHA, NEB., July 29, 1887.
For over three years I have been troubled with dyspepsia, and found no relief until I commenced using your medicines, and they have now effected a cure.

THOMAS MCCULLI, JR.
211 N. 23rd St., Omaha, Neb.

We send our New Illustrated Catalogue of Gold and Silver Medicines and Remedies, together with a list of our Agents, and give us your address. It is free of charge, and if you will send us a few cents for postage, we will send you our full catalogue, and will also send you a few of our medicines free of charge. Write for our catalogue.

C. P. BARNES & CO.,
622 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky.



CARTERS LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Headache, jaundice, Catarrh of the Liver, Biliousness, Constipation, Stomach Disorders, and all ailments of the Liver and Stomach.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to biliousness of the stomach. Biliousness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing the Sick Headache, yet Carters' Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

ACHES

In the back or many lives that throbs where we want our great balm. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carters' Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable, and are gentle on the stomach. In cases of severe cases, five or six pills will cure them. In such cases, five or six pills will cure them. In such cases, five or six pills will cure them.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

FOR CUTS, SCRATCHES, SORES.

BRADFIELD'S GEMMA REGULATOR

MONTHLY SICKNESS.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.

Our Home Physician

MUSTANG LINIMENT

Devotional.

THE LOVE OF GOD.
Like a cradle rocking, rocking,
Silent, peaceful, to and fro,
Like a mother's sweet looks dropping
On the little face below,
Hangs the green earth, swinging, turning,
Jarless, noiseless, safe, and slow;
Falls the light of God's face bending
Down and watching us below.

And as feeble babes that suffer,
Toss and cry, and will not rest,
Are the ones the tender mother
Holds the closest, loves the best;
So when we are weak and wretched,
By our sins weighed down, distressed,
Then it is that God's great patience
Holds us closest, loves us best.

Oh, at heart of God! whose loving
Cannot hinder be or crossed,
Will not weary, will not even
In our death itself be lost—
Love divine, of such great loving,
Only mortals know the cost—
Cost of love, which all love passivg,
Gave a Son to save the lost.

NEW EVERY MORNING.

There are a great many mercies that are "new every morning." One of them is the benefit of yesterday's experience. This life is but a training school, and each day brings its precious lessons. Experience is a pretty rough teacher; but that is an incorrigible disciple who is not the wiser for the hammering which every day gives him. If yesterday led us astray, then we are fools if we take the same track again. The mischief with bad habits is that they thoughtlessly put them on again every morning, just as we put on our clothes. If they are ever to be broken off, it must be by fixing a time for it, and resolutely taking them by the throat. Suppose, my friend, that to-morrow morning you make a new departure and stop all bad practice, at whatever cost of self-denial or self-suffering. For example an eminent minister said to me lately: "Hard smoking was killing me, but one morning I stopped it and saved my life." That is a bright morning in every life, on which God's schoolmaster whips a sinful habit out of us, and puts us into a new line of conduct. A day when we advance in the divine life and grow in grace, if we are resolved to start every day on the same old beaten tracks, and re-negotiate the same blunders, and let our same old besetting sins cling fast to us!

In the next place, new opportunities are given to us every morning. The beautiful morning glories which opened under my window yesterday are all withered away. So went some precious opportunities to serve my Lord and Savior; they will never bloom again. But there are fresh flowers that opened with this morning's sun; even so do other Master give us new opportunities to serve him and to do good to our fellow-men. Here lies a generic difference between profitable and unprofitable servants of Christ. The one class are all ways looking out for opportunities to do a kind act, to gain an influence, to win a soul to Jesus. Two rich biographies have lately been published—Lionel Shafesbury's in England, and William E. Dugdale's in America—which illustrate grandly the glowing piety of two Christians who grasped every day's opportunities to strike a stroke for Christ. Harlan Page was another such worker; he never talked with a person fifteen minutes without saying something to profit that person's soul. Our days are very much what we choose to make them; the happy days are those in which we improve the golden occasions. And the most terrible specter that can haunt us is the ghost of a lost opportunity. That is what will make hell so unendurable to those who flung away Christ's offers and the time for repentance.

Let us take a more cheerful view of our topic, and rejoice that with new duties come new supplies of grace every morning. We cannot live on yesterday's meals. As the children of Israel gained the manna fresh every morning, so must we look upward for a fresh stock of "rations" for the day's march. The early hour is the hour for prayer and for feeding on the Word. That glorious Baptist Christian, Garrett Noel Bleeker, was a model for all business men; he never ventured into the toils and temptations of the day without putting on his armor, in his closet; and on his knees. At noon-day he used to go home for a few more quiet moments with his Master. Such piety has a green leaf to old age; it is full of sap and flourishing. One reason for laying in a daily supply of graces, that we never know what the day may bring forth in the way of sudden temptations. The most dangerous temptations are the unforeseen. They come down on us often, through the fog, as the steamer "Celtic" ran down upon her sister ship. Unless watchfulness is on the lookout, and grace at the helm, we get terrible blows; some Christians have been stove in, and nothing but sovereign mercy kept them afloat. Look at the two cases of Joseph and David, upon whom the same temptation was suddenly sprung. The one was prepared for it, and flung it from him; the other seems to have been assailed when unarmed, and he went down into the dust. Now God offers us his strength equal to the day. There is no surplus to draw on; we must live by the day, and just as Christ teaches us to pray for "daily bread," so must we draw on God for grace that shall be new every morning. The word "every" has its significance.

Sufficient to each day are the duties to be done and the trials to be endured. God never built a Christian strong enough to carry to-day's duties and tomorrow's anxieties piled on the top of them. When to-morrow comes it will bring God with it; don't worry. Some days in our lives are extraordinary by reason of their events—birth days, wedding days, or those on which the chief occurrences of life have blazed. But the vast majority of them are common-places; and it is just out of such commonplace threads we have got to weave the fabric of a Christian character to be carried up and exhibited before the throne of Judgment.

Let us then make a fresh start every morning in the path that God makes out. He who stood on the Easter morn'g, waiting to meet his disciples, stands at every day-dawn ready to take us by the hand and lead us through the unforeseen trials, temptations and duties, the joys and sorrows that lie before. The last morning is not a great way off from any of us. But all when it comes, what a gloriously new morning it will be if it reveals the splendor of the New Jerusalem and the sight of the King in His a reality!

—Theodore L. Custer, D. D. in Examiner

Marriages.

HUGHES-BALL.—At the residence of the bride's father, Capt. F. R. Ball, at Plano, Texas, October 1888, by Rev. D. J. Martin, M. C. of Grace, of Grapevine, Texas, and Miss Allietta Ball.

MILLER-WORK.—At Aledo, Texas, Oct. 7, 1888, by Rev. C. S. Ford, Mr. Eugene W. Miller and Miss Gussie Work.

WYATT-SWEAT.—At the residence of the bride's father, J. R. Stewart, at Pipe Springs, Sept. 2, 1888, by Rev. R. M. P. (Raymond), Mr. J. G. Wyatt and Miss Jennie Stewart.

WILKES-BRANNON.—At Mr. Adams Hotel, Dallas, Texas, by Rev. M. M. Glass, M. D., D. of Wilkes, of Hockley, Texas, and Miss Sallie Brannon, of Dallas county.

WYATT-SWEAT.—At the residence of the bride's father, J. R. Stewart, at Pipe Springs, Sept. 2, 1888, by Rev. R. M. P. (Raymond), Mr. J. G. Wyatt and Miss Jennie Stewart.

NEAL-MILLER.—At the residence of the bride's father, six miles west of Lumberton, Oct. 1, 1888, by Rev. J. E. B. B. (Brooks), Mr. D. W. Neal and Miss E. J. Miller.

MERRILL-LANIGAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Dallas, Oct. 18, 1888, by Rev. R. M. P. (Raymond), Mr. J. H. Merrill and Miss L. A. Lanigan.

Obituaries.

The space allotted obituaries, twenty to twenty-five lines, or about 100 words. The privilege is granted to those who have a personal knowledge of the deceased, to insert notices in full or in part, without charge. Notices must be accompanied by a receipt from the printer, and must be in the hands of the printer at the rate of ONE CENT per word. Money should accompany all orders.

POETRY CAN IN NO CASE BE INSERTED. Extra copies of paper containing obituaries can be procured if ordered when manuscript is sent. Price five cents per copy.

REYNOLDS.—Died, Charles E. Reynolds, son of J. C. and J. E. Reynolds, born June 18, 1862; died Aug. 18, 1888. Little Edith is a beautiful girl, and she is a very dear child. Her mother is a most devoted and loving mother. Her father is a most devoted and loving father. Her friends are all very dear to her.

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NORTHINGTON.—Resolution adopted by the quarterly conference, Atson mission, Sept. 26, 1888. Since our last meeting, death has claimed one of our most honored and loved members, Bro. Mentor Northington, whose work with us was so exemplary and whose presence an exhortation and a blessing to all who were privileged to know him. He was a most devoted and loving father. His friends are all very dear to him.

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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 best of the Medical Universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Alum, or any other injurious ingredients. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

TEXAS BUSINESS COLLEGE, (TEMPORARY CAPITOL), AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Has the finest school-room facilities in the South, and a larger attendance than any school of its age in the State. Short-hand, Typewriting, Penmanship and Calligraphy, by specialists. Book-keeping, by the best of the profession. Telegraph Department in charge of a practical Western Union operator. Three Scholastic Societies to be given away. For circulars and specimen of penmanship, address: L. M. W. D. N. Principal.

Publishers' Department.

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

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All subscriptions are discontinued at date of expiration, except in cases where we are authorized to continue and send bills; such names are placed upon our "perpetual" list. The date on labels gives the time of expiration. Know in time to prevent losing an issue, as back numbers cannot always be furnished.

All ministers in active work in the M. E. Church, South, in Texas, are agents and will receive and accept for subscriptions.

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ONE YEAR.....\$2 00 SIX MONTHS.....1 00 THREE MONTHS.....50c TO PREACHERS (half price).....1 00

Entered at the Postoffice, at Dallas, Texas, as Second Class matter.

General News.

Obituary—Texas. DIED.—J. L. Trapp, at Cleburne; he will be remembered to his wife, and to her daughter to the superintendent of the M. E. Church, south, Mrs. J. H. Rogers, at Hereford, Dr. A. V. ...

Perhaps a Mithatlonism. A Columbia, S. C. telegram says: "A peculiar phenomenon has been discovered in Lawrence county, in this State. On the side of a steep hill a section of land about two acres in extent has apparently dropped about four feet below the surface of the surrounding land. The sunken ground is covered with bushes, which are twisted and twisted considerably. Near the edge of the fall of the mass is a large crack extending toward the center, from which water and sand issues. This water has a milky sediment, and runs down a trench some fifty feet below it, destroying all the vegetation it comes in contact with. A strong sulphurous odor pervades the air of the vicinity. The truth of this story is vouched for by the Lawrenceville Advertiser, the local newspaper. The people of that section, and especially the farmers, are very much excited over the phenomenon."

Of Old Times. Col. B. J. Chambers, of Cleburne, being in Dallas, was of course interviewed by the irrepressible reporter: Mr. Chambers surveyed the territory on which Dallas now stands in 1841, when it was a part of the Republic of Texas. He said that the territory west of the Trinity River being then a part of Robertson county. In these days what is now Dallas county was, he says, a wilderness, the nearest settlement to it being Marlin, where the hunters-the festive cowboy had not yet put in an appearance-got their supplies of liquor and other necessaries. Then where mills and factories now stand was the cover of the wild deer and the wild man, and the prairies were browsed by countless herds of buffalo. Suddenly, in an instant upon the sudden change of scene from a wilderness to a metropolis, said it seemed to him as if the lamp of Aladdin had been at work. Of the climatic characteristics of north Texas when he was laying the first chain that ever made measurement of what is now Dallas he had but an imperfect comprehension. Beyond the fact in 1844 or 1846 there came a rain that deluged the country.

"Love thy neighbor." You never do this if you allow your neighbor to suffer with itch, Tetter, Kingworm, etc., without advising him to use Hunt's Cure. Cure guaranteed.

A Fearful Railroad Disaster. A Wilkesbarre (Pa.) telegram of Oct. 11th gives the details of a fearful railroad disaster on the Lehigh Valley road. There were seventy-eight excursion cars from Wilkesbarre to Hazleton, the number of passengers being about 5500. All sections were crowded to suffocation, furnishing the conditions for a terrible loss of life in case of a wreck.

Miscellaneous. A special from Nogales, Ariz., says: "The last remnant of Chief Geronimo's band of renegade Apache Indians has been captured in the Sierra Madre mountains in Sonora, Mexico. They were four, backs, two squares and two boys. They have been taken to Hermosilla. The leader of the band was one Elias A. Mexico, and one of the roughest characters in the southwest."

A cabman from Heidelberg, Germany, announces the dangerous illness there of Bonanza Millionaire Flood.

Use the Great Specific for "cold in the head" and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

"DOCTORING OLD TIME." A Striking Picture—A Revival of Old Time Simplicitics.

In one of Harper's issues is given a very fine illustration of "Doctoring Old Time." It represents a typical old-timer, with his bellows blowing the dust from an ancient clock, with its cords and weights heavily encrusted with rust. The old-timer is appreciated only as a rare relic. The suggestive name "Doctoring Old Time" brings to our mind another version of the title, used for another purpose—"Old Time Doctoring." We learn, through a reliable source, that one of the enterprising proprietors of medicine firms of the country, has been for years investigating the formulas and medical preparations used in the past. He has been endeavoring to get before, with a view of ascertaining why people in our great-grandfathers' time enjoyed a health and physical vigor so seldom found in the present generation. He now thinks they have secured the secret or secrets. They find that the prevailing opinion that then existed, that "Nature has a remedy for every existing disorder," was true, and acting under this belief, our grandfathers used the common herbs and plants. Continued trespass upon the forest, has made these herbs less abundant and has driven them further from civilization, until they have been discarded, as remedial agents, because of the difficulty of obtaining them. H. H. Warner, proprietor of Warner's safe and founder of the Warner observatory, Boston, Mass., has been pressing investigations in this direction into the annals of old family histories, until he has secured some very valuable formulas from which his firm is now preparing medicines, to be sold by all druggists.

They will, we learn, be known under the general title of "Warner's Log Cabin Remedies." Among these are: "Log Cabin Sarsaparilla," for the blood and liver; "Log Cabin Bile Beans" for stomach and bowels; "Log Cabin Hair Tonic," "Log Cabin Extract," for internal and external use, and an old and valuable discovery for external use, "Log Cabin Ointment." Among the list is also a "Log Cabin Plaster," and a "Log Cabin Liniment."

From the number of remedies, it will be seen that they do not propose to cure all diseases with one preparation. It is believed by many that with these remedies a new era is opening upon suffering humanity, and that the effects of doctoring with poisonous drugs, and those of herbs, as compounded under the title of "Warner's Log Cabin Remedies," will be greatly reduced. The fact that they come in the form of proprietary medicines, yet they will be none the less welcome, for suffering humanity will be glad to get any medicine that will cure them. He has great confidence in any remedies put up by the firm of which H. H. Warner is the proprietor. He has been a student of the effects of doctoring with poisonous drugs. Few realize the injurious effects following the prescriptions of many modern physicians.

It is believed that the new medicines will become more pronounced in coming generations. Therefore we can only wish the old-fashioned new remedies the best success.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE NOTICES.

The Committee and Class of the Fourth Year of the Northwest Texas Conference will please meet at the Methodist Church at Weatherford, Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, Nov. 13, 1888. J. K. LANE, Chairman.

Class First Year Northwest Texas Conference will meet at Methodist Church, Weatherford, Nov. 13, 9 o'clock, a. m. G. W. GRAYES, Chairman. J. T. L. ANNIS, Committee.

Preaching elders will please send me, at once, the names of delegates and others coming up from their districts, who are entitled to certificates in full. Preachers' wives, daughters and others, not members of the conference expecting to come, will greatly favor us by giving early notice. B. R. BOLTON.

The class of the second year will please meet the committee at the Methodist Church in Victoria, Nov. 6, 1888. M. A. BLACK, Chairman. A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary.

To the presiding elders of Northwest Texas Conference, at Victoria, Nov. 6, 1888. These of you have not sent me a list of your lay delegates please do so at once, as I desire to prepare my conference roll. Give post-office address of each one. P. P. HAYES, Secretary.

As very few of the brethren have responded to our first notice, it is reasonable to suppose they did not see it. Hence this second. It is very important for us to know who are coming for, as well as their peculiar qualifications to make the most provision for all legitimate claims on our hospitality. Those coming by private conveyance will please early notice. We shall also be notified at once as to the coming of women, children and visitors, and any member of the conference who knows that they will not come, will do us by notice of the same. Be considerate, brethren. Those who have entered an annual conference know how important these suggestions are. Will the presiding elders hasten to give us the names of delegates and applicants for admission and for ordination. W. R. D. STOCKTON, WEATHERFORD, TEXAS.

Be Sure To Get Hood's Sarsaparilla

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar remedy, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation, curative power superior to any other article. A Boston lady who knew what she wanted, and whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer. I told him I would not buy anything, but he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was. I had taken it, and was satisfied with it, and did not want any other."

When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable, suffering a great deal with dyspepsia, and a swelling of the feet. I could hardly stand. I looked, and had for some time, like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mrs. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. H. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar. CHRISTMAS EXERCISES FREE. On receipt of three cents in stamps I will send FREE a copy of two new concert Exercises, besides other valuable hints for Christmas Celebrations. Send now and take time to select the best. Address: E. S. OLIGIVE, Publisher, 57 Rose Street, New York.

FORT WORTH Business College Established 1875. Fine Catalogue and College Journal, free. Address F. P. PERUZZI.

West Texas Conference. To all who expect entertainment at our approaching annual conference to be held at Victoria, Texas, November 7, 1888: Will the presiding elders please furnish me with the names of delegates, local preachers coming up for ordination; preachers coming up for admission on trial, and all others entitled to entertainment from their districts. Preachers who intend bringing their wives or daughters must give me due notice. Brethren, be prompt in this; it will save me much trouble and you a hotel bill. I. T. MORRIS.

Texas Conference. The presiding elders of the Texas Conference will please send to Rev. P. H. Crumpler, Lumbville, Texas: First, the names of all applicants for admission on trial. Second, the names of all local preachers who will be present at the annual conference for ordination. All the members of the conference who expect to bring their wives and all who expect to come by private conveyance will please notify us by the 30th. If they will attend to this at once they will aid us very much in our work. We will give notice in due time in reference to the place of reporting, the railroad and places for the meeting of each committee. I. T. MORRIS, P. H. CRUMPLER.

North Texas Conference. To the Class of the Fourth Year in the North Texas Conference: The class of the fourth year in the North Texas Conference will please meet the committee at the M. E. Church, North, in the city of Denison, Texas, at 3 o'clock, on Monday evening, 19th of November. Brethren, let us all meet at 2 o'clock sharp, and get through with the examination by Tuesday night, so that we will be ready for business when the conference convenes Wednesday morning. W. W. HOUNSER, Chairman.

Commerce, Texas. Conference Claims. Whereas, The Joint Board of the Texas Conference find it difficult to obtain the necessary information to an intelligent distribution of the conference fund, as well as to know who are the legal claimants in this fund; therefore, be it Resolved, That the Joint Board be, and is hereby authorized, to prepare a suitable form of questions to be answered, and such blanks to be filled by the applicants as shall bring the necessary information to the board before or during the session of our conference—Page 34, Minutes, 1887.

The blanks are now in the hands of Rev. J. D. Scott, pastor of St. John's Church, Galveston, Texas. Brethren, please write for them at once, and fill them out and return them to the Board of Finance, at Huntsville, M. E. Church, South, 7 p. m., Nov. 20, 1888, so that we may be properly organized for business. G. H. PHAIR.

Stranger (inspiring cattle at Chicago stock yards)—Horrible! Horrible! These cattle nearly all have lumps in their jaws! And some of them are actually chewing those lumps! Stock Yards Employee—Yes, sir, them's their lumps. N-er had much to do with them, but I placed in the hands of the S-I. I am the expert sent from Pittsburgh to see what kind of cattle you slaughter here.

For Old and Young. Tutt's Liver Pills act as kindly on the system of the aged as they do on the young, and as upon the vigorous man.



Give tone to the weak stomach, bowels, and nerves. It is a powerful purgative, and its strengthening qualities are wonderful, causing them to perform their functions as in youth. Sold Everywhere. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

GRAND PREPARATIONS FOR THIS WEEK.

anticipating the increased crowds coming into the city, have just received, and placed on sale last Monday, Oct. 15, immense lines of wonderful bargains in seasonable goods.

Elegant Dress Pushes Fresh Announcement.

We exhibit the most elegant material and choicest line of colors in Pushes of every description ever shown in this city.

19-inch Molekin Push, in thirty-five different shades, comprising all the newest tints in Roseda. Old Blue, Watercress Green, Old Rose, Boreal, Old Olive, Old Green, Royal Garnet, etc., at \$1.05 per yard, worth \$1.40.

22-inch Brocade Velvet, 25c a yard in all shades.

18-inch Black Brocade Velvet, 75c per yard.

For the coming week we will exhibit all the latest novelties in black and colored Silks. The assortment is very large. Our black Gros Grain Silk at 75c, 85c, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.35, up to \$2.00 per yard, are exceptional values. Specialties for this week will be: 22-inch Heavy Gros Grain Silk, black, at \$1.30, worth \$1.65. 21-inch black Armure, all Silk, at \$1.10, for two days only.

The new weaves "Peau de Soie," in all the leading shades, 22 inches wide, \$1.55 per yard, real value \$2.25. Handsome line of Fancy Brocades for evening wear, in changeable effects in Gold, Silver, Copper, Steel, etc.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 166 Wall St., New York.

GRAND NATIONAL AWARD of 16,600 francs. QUINA-ROCHE LAROCHE'S TONIC

a Stimulating Restorative, CONTAINING PERUVIAN BARK, IRON, AND PURE CATALAN WINE, the Great FRENCH REMEDY Endorsed by the Hospitals for PREVENTION and CURE of DYSPESIA, MALARIA, FEVER and AGUE, NEURALGIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, GASTRALGIA, POORNESS OF THE BLOOD, and RETARDED CONVALESCENCE.

This wonderful invigorating tonic, powerful in its effects, is easily administered, assimilates thoroughly and quickly with the gastric juices, without changing the action of the stomach. 22 Rue Drouot, Paris. E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents for U. S., 30 North William Street, N. Y.

W. C. Pfaeffle, Wholesale and Retail Watches, Diamonds, Clocks and JEWELRY.

SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE. SPECTACLES. Fine Watchwork and Engraving. 605 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

SAINGER BROTHERS

Importation of Millinery. This season is by far the largest and choicest ever offered by us, showing many novelties not found elsewhere.

All our Pattern Round Hats and Bonnets are works of art, and with those of our own creation make a selection unsurpassed. Choice goods. Reasonable prices.

Art Squares and Rugs

Oriental Rugs, Wilton Rugs, Smyrna Rugs, Rugs from the cheapest to the most expensive.

We are showing the most complete and elaborate assortment in the city, representing all that is new and desirable, including the most original novelties and choice selections.

As a special bargain we offer for this week Smyrna Rugs, Sixty inches, at \$3.50, worth \$5.

In Art Squares we are showing a very large variety in Felt and Ingrain.

For this week we offer a lot of Ingrain Art Squares, 33x, at \$6.00; good value at \$9.00.

SAINGER BROTHERS