

Texas Christian Advocate.

A WALK ABOUT ZION.

REV. A. C. LITTLEPAGE.

Acknowledging your kind invitation to the Symposium, I declined attendance because I had nothing to say on either phase of the subject as presented; but there are some things which ought to be said, and, while I am afraid somebody will pitch into me if I say them, nevertheless my conscience is involved and I must show my opinion, even if I stand alone.

It does seem to me that we are raising a "stench in the nostrils" of the Almighty, and are becoming "a smoke in his nose." Instead of being an invincible host, taking the world for Christ as we should, and as our fathers were and did, we present the pitiable spectacle of an immense hospital of worn-out and disabled soldiers, without sufficient rations, cut off from our base of supplies, maneuvering for some strategic advantage of somebody, or something, that we may feed up a little better, especially our old soldiers and their dependents. Now, this is a sad state of affairs and reflects very seriously on the honor of the Master, or our corps of his army, or whatever fraction of it the M. E. Church, South, may compose.

Jesus said: "There is no man that hath left house or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands for my sake, or the gospel's, but he shall receive an hundred-fold now in this time, and in the world to come eternal life."

Again he said: "When I sent you without purse, and scrip, and shoes, lacked ye anything?" and they said: "Nothing." Long before that the promise was: "Your bread and water shall be sure." And David gave as his experience of that faithfulness which "reacheth unto the clouds," "I have been young and now am old. Yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread?"

Another brother would add dignity to his ambassadorship, or provide for a rainy day, or something else, which God understands, if he does not, and so takes charge of a paper, as editor, and the station, or circuit, or district, with all the tremendous interests involved in the official character of him who represents the court of heaven, charged with negotiating a peace between the Sovereign of the universe and ten thousand subordinates powers in open rebellion against him. But he turns aside; and for what? "O, tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Ashkelon," to enable "the King of Glory" to support one of his chief officers and his family. As one told me once, "It is not a question of duty with me at all, but a question of bread."

There is another class, difficult to classify or describe. They are as rapacious as the grave; they can never have enough; to attempt to fill their necessities is like pouring soapuds into a sink-hole—a useless task. I heard of one—in the dream-like past, of course—who was eloquent—preached a fine sermon—but ran in debt on a good salary. He did not wish to leave his "nice charge" at the expiration of the first year, but his advisory board frankly told him they could not suffer their preacher to go in debt, for if there is anything an average board of stewards likes in a preacher, it is common sense and honesty. A compromise was effected—the stewards paid his debts, and he promised to live within his income. What was their surprise, at the close of the year, to find the salary absorbed and their preacher several hundred dollars in debt. But the honor of the church was involved, and the brethren rallied again, informing the bishop and his cabinet that there must be a change, gave their preacher money to settle his accounts, with specific instructions to do so, and prepare for the inevitable move. Of course he did it—only he didn't—but instead gave a royal dinner, including the best cigars, to his clerical friends, the whole costing sixty dollars—and that taken from the funds furnished to pay his honest debts before leaving the station. Well, what was the last report on this case? Of course he was transferred to another conference, where these things were not known, with the hope of mending his habits. Alas! that hope should seldom end in full fruition. I think it is more in harmony with Divine procedure to make a new man altogether than to spend any more time on such a stick as this. I don't believe Bishop Paul would have transferred him. Peter would, I think, have said: "Thy cigars and dinner periah with thee because thou hast no common sense; thou hast no part or lot in this ministry anywhere." This cap is made on reported demand; if it fits nobody it can remain in stock. It hasn't cost much, but most of my goods are made from personal measurement. Here is another "warranted to fit." A zealous, heroic preacher of indomitable energy, full of faith and fire in the course of human events, marries a rich and pious widow, and can pursue the warfare at his own charges. After that, instead of teaching the people the relation of money to the work of the Master by precept and example, he excuses the church from its duty of supporting him, generously as he feels, in many cases making no charge for most valuable service rendered as presiding elder, while that of the preacher in charge is not what it should, and would have been, had the claims of God on the people's money been scripturally and consistently enforced. The result is a large membership with sensibilities converted, and their money left in the service of the devil, or of avarice, which amounts to about the same thing in the long run. They suffer the enemy to construe that

who, it seems to me, never were reconciled, or they never would have been in this fix; and that fact, I undertake to say, explains the whole business. Instead of standing on their high commission as ambassadors of Christ, with the resources of the Infinite pledged for their protection and support, one "fearful and unbelieving" soul buys a cavalo of Spanish ponies to help Almighty God take care of him, should he get old and helpless—kindling a fire in his youth to scorch his wings—while the strength of succeeding years is expended in adding fuel to the flame, which reduces a flying evangel, with the everlasting gospel to preach, to a helpless, crawling worm of the dust.

Another, of like faith, for like reasons, buys a farm and plows all week; then calls it preaching on Sundays. But which is the drier, the dust of his farm in midsummer or his pulpit, which shares the curse of his field? It would be difficult to determine. Never did Bishop Pierce make a truer statement than when he said: "Flesh and blood are sad counselors in the work of God. To consult them, is to betray the Master." But when a preacher undertakes to do his work and the Lord's, too, it doesn't take him long to wear out.

Another is ambitious, although this same want of faith heals his ambition; and having early advantages, or reaching the honors through "Brush College," takes a school, is president, or professor, out-ranks his brethren, forces the consideration of the Bishop, who, yielding to a cunning stroke of policy, appoints the professor to the station as preacher in charge, and when disciplinary limitations embarrass this literary institution, the capable and very superior professor relieves the situation by consenting to serve the church for the time being as presiding elder, as well as president, rather than see these important interests suffer for the next four years—provided nothing better offers—and by that time the station will perhaps be vacant.

One of the chief glories of Methodism is its flexibility; but one of its chief curses, the flexibility of some of the men who run it sometimes.

Another brother would add dignity to his ambassadorship, or provide for a rainy day, or something else, which God understands, if he does not, and so takes charge of a paper, as editor, and the station, or circuit, or district, with all the tremendous interests involved in the official character of him who represents the court of heaven, charged with negotiating a peace between the Sovereign of the universe and ten thousand subordinates powers in open rebellion against him. But he turns aside; and for what? "O, tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Ashkelon," to enable "the King of Glory" to support one of his chief officers and his family. As one told me once, "It is not a question of duty with me at all, but a question of bread."

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beautiful couplet in our grand altar him.

"Here, Lord, I give myself away. The all that I can do."

"But let there be a distinct understanding that I must keep my money to run my business. There is going to be a boom in the land, or the cotton or cattle interest, and I will need every dollar. As for the preachers, they are about as well off as I am; most of them at least have their own homes, ranches, or something else." It is from sowing like this that much of our superannuates, wants are gathered. Another, the representative of a class is earnest, faithful, successful, reaches positions of eminence in the church, is well and widely read, appreciates his ability. God is faithful to his promises, and a good degree of wealth has legitimately gathered about this brother's store. In time he comes to appreciate that too, invests as wisely as he can, and the best paying charges, lying near his swelling interests, naturally belongs to him. Others having the interests of the church at heart, think differently; complications arise, and some feeling; a sort of independence asserts itself, and having enough sore throat, or something else to superannuate on, he goes to practicing medicine, dentistry, merchandise, farming, one or more, or all of these, for when the devil does make a fool of a man there is no telling to what extent he will drive his victims; and when the poor fellow is busted, his relation is changed and his name henceforth stands on the "roll of honor."

Another case: A strong man, intellectually and morally, fine preacher, stands at the head of his profession, thinks our genial clime, may improve his throat, is no drug on our hands; is able to take care of himself; "has thirty thousand dollars in his own right." Of course we give him the best appointments we have, until he becomes ashamed of it, or can do better even than that, or maybe his throat is no better, and he superannuates; is not a claimant, but one of the best friends the needy have, full of gushing sympathy and the milk of human kindness. The truth is, this element is so largely developed in our conference that it is almost impossible to locate an unworthy, worthless man, for cause. There are so many in sympathy with him, they present him in the light of "the bottom dog," sail into the fight at conference in his defense, expending bronchial force enough to run a camp-meeting "quite a while," preventing the effective force from keeping their ranks clean and pure as "the regulations require."

"Be ye clean that bear the vessels of the Lord." I wish our General Conference would provide that none but effective men should speak or vote on the constituency of the effective force. A church that is run on sympathy will soon run to ruin. God is just, as well as merciful. If a prophet turns aside and eats bread contrary to instructions, God will stand by and see a lion rend him. Paul thought good to write: "Demas hath forsaken me, having loved the present world," and Jesus said: "He that loveth his life shall lose it, and he that hateth his life in this world shall keep it unto life eternal." But if courageous and true when tried, a den of lions cannot harm him, or a furnace of fire scorch his garments unless perchance it please God he should glorify him in that way, and if so: "It is the Lord: let him do what seemeth him good," he will bring no reproach on the faithfulness of his Master. I like the spirit which breathes in the resolution of the young preacher when God is proving him for his work. "Wife, if we starve to death, let them think we died of typhoid fever." Such as that can't be hurt—God would send an angel to minister to such regard for his honor, if need be, before hurt should come to his servant.

But somebody is ready to say, "Young man, you had better jull the beam out of your own eye before you go jobbing around at the notes in the eyes of your brethren." That is exactly what I have been trying to do for a good many years. One end of this ugly beam rose up in my eyes, blinding as a catarrh, when I stood as a candidate for deacons' orders before Bishop Pierce, in 1858, and could not see my way clear to give my name for service in the mission field if needed. I have been ashamed of it ever since. My excuse was want of capacity for such work; but the ground of excuse was want of "the single eye" which God's work requires and which fills the whole body full of light and, as a headlight, illumines the pathway of God's servant to the grave and to glory—if he will only keep his eye-single. If he doesn't—if he gets scared, distrusts God, let the devil quote and construe the Scripture, "He that provideth not for his own household has denied the faith and is worse than an infidel," and goes about providing for "Bettie and the children" to the neglect of his high vocation and in contempt of his solemn vow to "draw all his thoughts that way"—he may expect premature superannuation, ruin, and death, if indeed, as is likely to be the case, he is not betrayed into lying to his younger brethren, turning them aside "for bread" to their destruction. It would be poor compensation for mutual unfaithfulness for their bones to lay together in the sepulcher of the dead, while the truth goes marching on, as both predicted. Now, if C. C., or any other ambassador of Jesus Christ, is afraid of coming to grief, or the "roll of honor," let him "cleanse himself from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God," steering clear of all side issues and interests, sticking to his ambassadorship in the conquering faith of the gospel, and in the spirit of Jesus, and he may have good hope, through grace, that he will—

"His body with his charge lay down, And cease at once to work and live."

If I am threatened with the "roll of honor," my reply is, "Naked came I into the world and naked, if God please,

I can leave it;" but I cannot reproach my maker with unfaithfulness to me, or contribute to an evil report of this good heritage our fathers told to clear.

Let the young men who are entering our ministry "know assuredly" that "God hath not forsaken his people." He is still our shepherd. We shall not want. He still prepares a table before us in the presence of our enemies. Let us not make the impression on their minds that we have reversed the Lord's order: "He called men from the receipt of customs and the catching of fish to preach the gospel and catch men."

Now, if we are short in customs loaves and fishes, let us not charge God foolishly, but trust him, though he slay us, and that we may have some reasonable and scriptural ground for our confidence, let us, preachers and people, "bring all the tithes into the storehouse" honestly, according to instructions, confessing our sins in that we have said, "Is it vain to serve God, and what profit is it that we have kept his ordinance?" Then would our "barns be filled with plenty;" "there would be no complaining in our streets;" our superannuates would "still bring forth fruit in old age," and all nations would call us blessed, and we would bless all nations out of the bounty wherewith God would bless us. O! we would "be a delightful land." I am not without sympathy and the tenderest regard for our old men, their wives and little ones, and in the future, as in the past, will seek to do them good and relieve their wants, however they came to suffer, and would commend to them the aspiration of the Psalmist, "Whom have I in heaven but thee, and there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee. My flesh and my heart faileth, but God is the strength of my heart and my portion forever."

Remembering the proverb, and desiring safety, I took one of our old men into my councils, a superannuated, indeed, one of the clearest-headed theologians we have, whose record is as clear as his theology. Approving this article most heartily, insists on its publication, believing it will do good, as it strikes at the root of the evil; then said, with the emphasis of a steward soon to give his account, "I have been preaching about fifty years, have never sought distinction, never had a large salary, never tried to make a dollar outside of my quarters, never left a pastoral charge owing any man a dollar, and have always been cared for, as any man will be who trusts in God and does his duty. And if I had my life to live over again I might improve on it, of course, but I would spend it as a Methodist preacher, under the conviction that no preacher is worth a cent whose ministry is not accompanied by the Holy Ghost." O! how Robert Alexander emphasized the importance of this on his dying bed, saying, as only he could say in dying, "We ought never to preach without His power resting upon us." The Lord pour upon us all the Holy Ghost for the office and work of the ministry, and for the patient waiting for the Master when our work is done.

CARRINGTON, TEXAS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Below I give a copy of the constitution of an organization of a brotherhood which I propose to present to the next annual conference. But in the meantime I will attend to receiving memberships, and we can act in case of the death of any member before conference. If the brethren will send me their names I will act as secretary and treasurer until then, and we can organize fully at the next annual conference. We have already lost three members of our conference. If we could raise as much as \$5 from each traveling preacher, and \$1 from 400 or 500 laymen, it would greatly help their families. So I hope the brethren will send me their names. They can pay the entrance fee (50 cents) at conference. This constitution and by-laws, of course, will be subject to the brotherhood's amendment at conference. Having examined the constitution of similar organizations in several annual conferences, I have selected this as the simplest, and yet extensive enough, for our purpose. Let every preacher send his own name and the names of as many of his laymen as he can secure.

MARLIN, TEXAS.

CONSTITUTION.

Article I.—This association shall be called the Texas Annual Conference Brotherhood.

Article II.—The officers of this association shall be a president, a vice-president, and a secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected, and who, together, shall constitute a Board of Trustees, for the investment and application of all funds that may come into their hands.

Article III.—An annual meeting of the Brotherhood shall be held during the session of the conference, at such time and place as may be designated by the president; at which meeting the officers of the Brotherhood shall be elected.

Article IV.—Beneficiary membership in the Brotherhood shall be restricted to the traveling preachers of the Texas Annual Conference, who shall pay an entrance fee of fifty cents. Any person may become a non-

beneficiary member without paying an entrance fee.

Article V.—On the death of a beneficiary, each surviving beneficiary member shall pay into the treasury the sum of \$5, and non-beneficiary members the sum of \$1—to be paid into the treasury within thirty days from the date of the notice of the death of a member.

After deducting the expense of collecting and disbursing the mortuary benefit, the remainder shall be paid to the person or persons designated in the certificate of membership. In case the deceased member did not direct how his mortuary benefit should be applied, it shall be paid to his widow; but if there be no widow, then it shall be divided among his minor children and any adult child needing aid. But if there be none of these, it shall revert to the Brotherhood for investment.

Article VI.—Any funds coming into the Brotherhood in any way (mortuary assessments excepted) shall be invested by the trustees, and the interest so-ly used as a supplementary fund to increase the mortuary benefit.

Article VII.—A beneficiary member who shall fail to pay any assessment due, as aforesaid, within thirty days from date of notice, shall forfeit his membership in the Brotherhood, but may be reinstated by a vote at the next annual meeting on the payment of his arrearages.

The by-laws I will present to the Brotherhood (if enough send their names) at conference. If each preacher will clip this out and study it, he may be able to make some valuable suggestions at the meeting.

Think how much help you can be to a brother preacher's family if he should be called home. If we can get the Brotherhood to a point it ought to be in our conference. Out of a membership of 14,005 how many would gladly give a dollar if they had the opportunity presented to them in a tangible form?

SAM JONES.

REV. W. W. HENDERSON.

I am sorry that I was providentially prevented attending the meeting held by Bro. Jones at Fort Worth, except one day. I did not feel like I was neglecting my sheep, neither going to a theater; but, knowing his mighty work, through the press and others who had been with Bro. J. in his work, I felt like, yes, I believed, that association with such a man of God, and attendance upon the means of grace where so many were benefited, that no one could go, with a good purpose of heart, without receiving his part of the dispensed blessing. I want, above all things, to be an humble believer in God's blessed Word. He says: "Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend."—Prov. xxvii:17. Therefore I do not believe that "the devil laughs when he can get a man to leave the sheep and go and watch some other shepherd herd his," unless it be a case in which a shepherd is so perfected in the work that there is nothing more for him to learn in ways, means, measures or methods of caring for his sheep; and I very much doubt that ever any man (even Bro. Jones himself), got so perfect in that line that he could not become more efficient by advising with and studying carefully the ways, means, measures and methods used by others, especially those who were most successful and won a thousand to our one, to become subject to the Great Shepherd. Now, it occurs to me that, after our blessed Lord had ended the twelve and seventy with power from on high to preach and work, yet they felt the need of hearing him again and again; also numbers of the apostles were often attending upon the preaching of the Word by others of their brethren, also a custom in all ages to hear and learn of each other, not because they had no flocks to care for. Nor do I believe "the devil laughed" at such; but he has been defeated a thousandfold more by such movements on the part of the shepherds. Then, again, I believe I should be true to my Master's cause should I not do all in my power to help others in their hard battles to conquer sin and Satan in the land. So it was not all the purpose to hear, but also to help Sam Jones, that rallied the ministers of God to the meetings held by him. But some one may say, what did you do? I went there praying; I stayed there praying; I returned praying and praising God for such a man as Sam Jones, and the wonderful success God gives him. Our Bro. Gulliver may, as he says, have "felt like he was going to a theater;" and he may doubt that God uses Sam Jones' hard sayings, anecdotes, etc., for good, or that they are profitable in bringing the people to Christ; but I fail to see through his spectacles, but I look through this, i. e., the works of God prove his existence, etc. So the very fact that Sam Jones' peculiarities in expression, etc., draws such multitudes and aways them for good and to God is, to my mind, enough to convince the considerate and carefully observing ones that God does use or indorse these means in assisting this great man to accomplish his will in the earth. You strip him of these and beyond a doubt you have greatly shorn him of his success. Yet you say it is the gospel that saves. So it is. I believe it. I receive it, so it is medicine that relieves and heals men, women and chil-

dren of diseases. Yet doctors have resorted to many ways, means and methods of administering it—some easy, pleasant and agreeable, another hard, unpleasant, disagreeable and unreasonable to those who have not the experience. Yet the patient is always glad when the desired effect is had, however rough the means used. Even so it is "the gospel, which is the power of God unto salvation," etc.; but the administrator is unfortunate, to say the least of it, (if not unscriptural), who knows and indorses only the smooth, the easy, the pleasant, the popular, the aesthetic way of applying this remedy. I dare say that you will as easily find the child complain of the mother who bore it as to find the convert under Bro. Jones' means and methods complain of any way or effort he makes to bring them into the light of the gospel of the Son of God and its saving power—the effect had. Who can complain or object to the methods or means used.



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DEPARTMENT OF North Texas Female College

AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, (SHERMAN, TEXAS.)

Edited by Members of the Senior Class. EDITORS FOR APRIL: ANNIE RUTLEDGE, TIEUX THOMPSON.

An Examination Paper.—Logic. I hereby pledge my word of honor that I will neither give nor receive any assistance on this examination.—CORA BOYD-STURN.

- Questions. 1. Define logic, perception. 2. Define sensation, consciousness. 3. Define attention, and tell of its usefulness to us. 4. Define comparison and abstraction. Give example of each. 5. What do we mean by association of ideas? 6. Give the main principles of association, and an example of each. 7. Define abstract and concrete terms. Example of each. 8. Define genus and species. Example of each. 9. Define intuitive evidence, and name principal kinds of intuitive evidence and sources of intuitive belief. 10. Define reasoning, and explain difference between probable and demonstrative reasoning.

Optional. What is inductive reasoning? Upon what is it founded?

Answers. 1. Logic directs the intellectual powers to the investigation of truth and the communication of it to others. It teaches us of the powers and operations of the mind, various kinds of terms and propositions, their modifications and essential parts. Also, how truths are discovered and their fallacies detected.

Perception is the first state of affection of the human mind. By this we gain all our knowledge of the qualities of the material objects which surround us. 2. Sensation is that change produced in the mind by the impression of an object on one of the organs of sense.

Consciousness is that notice which the mind takes of its own operations and modes of existence. By this we gain our knowledge of the successive changes which our minds undergo. 3. Attention expresses the immediate direction of our mind to a subject. It is useful to us in several manners. First, the distinctness of our notions depend upon attention; second, it helps us in the correctness of our judgment; and third, it aids us in the improvement of intellectual powers. Attention is essential to memory that, without some degree of it, we would be unable to recall a single thought after it had passed through the mind.

4. Comparison is the act of contemplating two objects with reference to each other. Thus, when we see iron heavier than lead, we compare these two substances with respect to the degrees in which they possess the qualities of weight and hardness. Abstraction, literally, means separating into parts; but as a mental operation, it denotes a partial consideration of anything, the act of separating from it one or more of the properties or circumstances of an object apart from the rest. For example, we may speak of the length of a bridge without regarding its width or construction.

5. By association of ideas is meant that connection, when we see iron heavier than lead, we compare these two substances with respect to the degrees in which they possess the qualities of weight and hardness. Abstraction, literally, means separating into parts; but as a mental operation, it denotes a partial consideration of anything, the act of separating from it one or more of the properties or circumstances of an object apart from the rest. For example, we may speak of the length of a bridge without regarding its width or construction.

6. The main principles of association are: First, resemblance. For example, the voice, gesture or countenance of one person often reminds us of another person. Second, opposition, or contrast. For example, heat reminds us of cold. Third, contiguity. For example, on passing some familiar spot many interesting events come before our minds, and many circumstances with the event—as the persons we were with, the time it took place, etc. And fourth, the principle of cause and effect. For example, we are instantly reminded of the pain it causes.

7. An abstract term is one representing some object or quality, without intimating the subject in which it is found. For example, roundness, hardness, and the like. A concrete term is one in which the subject and attribute in which it is found. For example, statesman denotes directly the person, and indirectly the attribute which distinguishes him.

8. Species denotes that class including only individuals. It is formed by applying a name to that property, or collection of properties, which are found to agree. Thus, man is a species, since it can be applied to several individuals agreeing in respect to an erect figure and the faculty of speech and reason. Genus denotes that class including several species. For example, the animal is a genus, since it includes the species of man, horse, and many others.

9. Intuitive evidence is that evidence which we have knowledge of at infancy and gain without being taught. The principle kinds of intuitive evidence are, the evidence of sense, of consciousness, of memory, and of axioms, or general principles. The first source of intuitive belief is the testimony of the external senses, hearing, seeing, touching, smelling and tasting. Consciousness is another source of intuitive belief. Reasoning is a process by which we gain our knowledge of unknown truths from those already known or admitted. Probable and demonstrative reasoning differ—first, in regard to their subjects. The subjects employed in demonstrative reasoning are entirely independent of each other, and they are subject to no change. While, in moral reasoning, the subjects are dependent upon each other, and are subject to change. They differ, second, in that 'tis necessary to reason only on one side of a demonstration, for if any proposition be demonstrated to be true, whatever can be offered as proof on the opposite side must be mere fallacy. But in cases of moral reasoning, there are frequently arguments of weight on both sides; and, therefore, in order to judge correctly, we must consider each side of the question.

Moral reasoning is that employed in subjects connected directly or indirectly with moral conduct. And Demonstrative reasoning is that by which we find the relations subsisting in it, as in geometry and arithmetic. Optional. Inductive reasoning is the first kind of moral reasoning, by which we infer general truths from particular facts that have fallen under our observation. It is founded on the fact that nature is governed by uniform laws; that things will happen in the future as we have seen them happen in the past.

About the Lesson.

LESSON V., SUNDAY, MAY 4.

THE RULER'S DAUGHTER.

"Fear not; believe only, and she shall be made whole." (Verse 59.) (MEMORY VERSES 54, 56.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

- 1. What is the subject of the lesson? The ruler's daughter. 2. What is the Golden Text? "Fear not; believe only, and she shall be made whole." 3. Who came to Jesus? A man named Jairus, a ruler of the synagogue. 4. What did he do? "He fell down at Jesus' feet, and besought him that he would come into his house." 5. Why? For he had an only daughter, and she lay a-dying. 6. Who thronged Jesus? The people. 7. Who touched him and was healed as he went along? An afflicted woman. 8. What news did Jairus hear? One from his house told him his little girl was dead. 9. What did Jesus say? "Fear not; believe only." 10. What were they doing in the house? Weeping, and bewailing the child. 11. What did Jesus say? "Weep not; she is not dead, but sleepeth." 12. Did they believe him? No; they laughed him to scorn. 13. What did he do? He put them all out of the house. 14. What did he then do? He took the little girl by the hand and raised her up. 15. Was she well? Yes; her spirit came to her again, and she arose straightway. 16. What did he command them to do? To give her meat. 17. What is said of her parents? They were astonished. 18. What did Jesus tell them? Not to tell anybody of what he had done.—Illustrated Lesson Paper.

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

Interesting Events.—The parable of the sower introduced a long discourse in parables, delivered partly from a boat and partly in a house. In the evening, our Lord desired to depart to the other side of the Sea of Galilee, probably to obtain rest after the laborious day. According to Matthew (Matt. viii:22-23), certain persons wished to follow him. Luke, however, inserts a similar incident later (Luke ix:57-62). A storm arose as the boat was crossing the lake, our Lord being asleep. Awakened by the terrified disciples, he calmed the storm. Arriving at the other side, in the country of the Gadarenes, or Gerasenes, a demoniac met them (Matthew says "two"). A legion of demons from the demoniac was permitted to enter and destroy a herd of swine. The people besought our Lord to depart from the country, but the healed man, wishing to follow him, was sent home (Luke viii:22-39). Returning to the west side, Levi (Matthew) made a feast, during which the disciples mentioned to him Luke xv:30-32 was spoken. "While he spake these things" (Matt. ix:18 Jairus came.

Place.—Evidently Capernaum, as appears from Matthew ix:1. First in the house of Levi, and then in that of Jairus. Time.—A day or two after the last lesson, in the autumn of A. U. C. 781: that is A. D. 28.

Persons.—Jairus; Jesus and a multitude following him; Peter, John and James; the mother of the sick girl; the hired mourners in the house; the maiden who was raised.

Incidents.—Jairus comes, asking the Lord to come and heal his sick daughter; they go (on the way, a poor woman is healed by touching the tassel of our Lord's garment); a message comes that the child is dead; our Lord says, "Fear not; the three disciples enter the house with him; he says the girl is sleeping; the mourners laugh him to scorn; he is raised; our Lord bids them give her food, and enjoins silence about the miracle.

Parallels Passages.—Matt. ix:18, 19, 23-26; Mark v:22-24, 28-43.

LESSON SUMMARY.

Jesus has power to help us according to our need and our faith. It is never for us to say that there is no hope, as we turn to him with our burden of grief or anxiety. "Fear not; only believe," is his word of counsel and encouragement to us, who prostrate ourselves in helplessness at his feet. This is the teaching of this lesson—a teaching that cannot be impressed on us too firmly or too often.

Not death itself can stand in the way of our Savior's help for us, as we commit ourselves and our dear ones to his loving confidence. If it were best for us, he could raise our dead to life, or could keep us and ours from death. If, indeed, that which we long for is not for our good, he will give us something better than our longings. At this point we ought never to doubt. Whatever is our trouble, our burden, or our desire, as we come to him trustfully, his words to us are always the same, "Fear not; only believe."

ADDED POINTS.

A strong man shows his strength in refusing to depend on it when the emergency is beyond his strength. It is not courage, but folly, that leads a man to defy dangers which he cannot conquer. It is not timidity, but wisdom, that prompts a man to drop on his knees in recognition of a power that is above humanity. It is easy for us to look at present difficulties as insurmountable. But there is not one of us who has not had reason to know that that which seems to be an impassable barrier may yet be wholly swept away. The chief mission of faith is, indeed, in giving cheer beyond all that is to be seen.

Even the blessed Savior would take by the hand those toward whom he was moved in tenderness. There is a measure of sympathy possible through that agency that cannot be reached without it. The more we know of the power and the love of Jesus, the more we shall be astonished. If we have not had cause to wonder at what he is doing, we have lacked both sight and faith.—Sunday School Times.

Old and Young.

A DUTCH LULLABY.

Wynken, Blynken, and Nod one night Sailed off in a wooden shoe— Sailed on a river of misty light Into a sea of dew. "Are you going to bed and do you wish?" The old man asked the three. "We have come to fish for the herring-fish That live in this beautiful sea; Nets of gold and gold have we," Said Wynken, Blynken, and Nod.

The old moon laughed and sang a song As they rocked in the wooden shoe, And the wind that sped them all night long Ruffled the waves of dew; The little stars were the herring-fish That lived in the beautiful sea. "Now cast your nets wherever you wish, But never afear are we," So cried the stars to the fishermen three, Wynken, Blynken, and Nod.

Wynken and Blynken are two eyes, and Nod is a little head. And the wooden shoe that sailed the skies Is a weaver's spindle-bed; So shut your eyes while mother sings Of wonderful sights that be; And sleep, my dears, and still apparent, As you rock on the misty sea; Where the old shoe rocked the fishermen three.—Wynken, Blynken, and Nod.

AS WE HAVE OPPORTUNITY. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Maynard had returned from church service. Their walk home was more than usually quiet. By this I mean that they were voluntarily silent; each thinking in preference to talking. Lunch over they became more chatty. "A penny for your thoughts," said Mr. Maynard, as they sat in their comfortable rockers before a glowing grate.

"Take care of the pennies, and the pounds will—and so forth," replied Mrs. Maynard. "Very like our thoughts are flowing in the same channel, so let's express them. The Christian's faith, I think, is our own calm and even triumphant. In our own small experience we may find the promise just as satisfactory and supporting, if only we do abide under the shadow of the Almighty. External circumstances may wholly change our condition in ten minutes, but that is of his loving heart as much as any other change, and even if trials thicken around us, no evil can really befall us. Nothing can essentially harm us while God is our protector. Whatever the present may bring us, we know that all things shall work together for good to those who love him. Yes, all things, my dear friend, for when we are weaker and our strength is all sufficient. In the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength. As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people from henceforth even forever." Dr. Reynolds laid the book down, and he said, "I will heartily pray for every one of his children, and he care for all our wants tenderly than the fondest mother can care for her weak child. And then came the thought that in troubled times or hours of weariness, our spiritual vision is often obscured and we can only see in the Lord and find patiently for him, knowing that he will bring us out of the clouds that surround us."

"Oh! that is for me," said Mrs. Eastman. "He doesn't expect me to see through the heavy clouds, but to wait until they have passed away." "Yes, we are to be satisfied that God is leading us, placing us, leaving us here or there, removing us, doing with us and ours just what he knows is to bring about in his own time and way."

The two friends sat hand in hand for a few moments, the Comforter had been doing his work. "This cheering thought came to me for courage," said Mrs. Eastman, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help." And Mrs. Maynard added, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." "God reward you for bringing me such comfort. It has rested me much." "And blessed me as much." Mrs. Maynard's report must be very brief. On his way to the hospital he met a young man who evidently recognized him, but whom he did not know. He was prompted to speak, and found that the young man, after a pleasant introduction, was not only willing but glad to have religious conversation; glad that any one cared enough for his soul to speak in this way. "I do not forget my home teachings, but here at a great distance, you are the first to press home the subject of personal salvation, and my mother shall know of your thoughtful kindness, sir. I am sure she will ask God to bless you."

"I'll try. And you?" "I'll do the same. Some one in the convalescent ward in Warren Hospital may receive the message kindly, unless a door is open before I reach the place." And it was. But we must not anticipate. At this moment's decision, as if conscious of the serious importance attaching to their intended effort, this little work for the Master, they knelt together for a word of prayer that God's blessing would attend them, and his strength be added to their weakness.

As they were leaving the house a few minutes later Alice remarked, "These lines come to my mind as a help, although I can not tell who wrote them." Mrs. Maynard found her way to the bedroom in a family in which sickness had long been a visitant, but had now left them. What wonder that the mother, wearied by her long watching and anxiety should be depending and reckless! "Excuse me," said Mrs. Maynard, "for perhaps intruding on your Sabbath rest. But I have seen you in so many of the past days and weeks of your work and worry, that I took the liberty of coming again now that the cloud has passed away. And I do hope this precious seventh day of rest is just that to you now, when it is so much needed." "I am not at all," replied Mrs. Eastman. "I need a friend like you or the dear mother gone, always so patient with my impatience, to remind me again and again." "Of what, let me ask?" "Of all my blessings. For since the

children have been spared, and you know we could scarcely hope that they would survive the terrible fever, I am so stupid or ungrateful that God seems fast away from me. And the tired mother cried like a grieving child.

Mrs. Maynard arose from the sofa, threw off her wrap, removed her bonnet, and said quietly, "that's right, and now I'm the mother for a while. Do just as I say to please me, you know." She drew down the curtain down to rest, brought a fresh pillow, covered her head with the sofa Afghan, and smoothing her hair from the forehead with a magnetic touch, only asked "who is it with the children?" "Their father and Aunt Martha who insisted on my having them just before you came in. She will do everything for their comfort."

"That is good. Comfort expresses so much that no other word does. As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you, and ye shall be comforted in Jerusalem. Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people, saith your Lord, your Father, and he shall give you another Comforter that he may abide with you for ever. The Comforter which is the Holy Ghost, the Father will send in my name, 'Blessed be God the Father of mercies, and the Father of all comfort, who comforteth us in all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them who are in any trouble—'

Mrs. Eastman did not fall asleep as a younger woman might have done. But she did yield to the gentle influence that soothed her, and looking up into the quiet face said, "You are a comfort and it must be that you've sent here to say these very words. Why I've read them many times, but lately I've been trying to do all myself, perhaps."

"Yes, you have been carrying a heavy burden, and I felt impressed to come and bring you a dear friend, I tell you, come and bring soothing thoughts, we may be sure they are the choice of the great Comforter. Sometimes a sweet promise is freshly brought to mind, and it comes as the voice of the unseen, but always present edified brother. Let me see to keep a watchful eye over the things given us to-day. From the grand old text that has been the foundation of many well-wrought sermons, Dr. Reynolds gave us many rich thoughts. 'God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will we not fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea.' He said that in all times when persecutions or trying times had come to God's people, he had always made this promise good. In perils by land or by sea, in seasons of great confusion or in times when the Christian's faith, I think, is our own calm and even triumphant. In our own small experience we may find the promise just as satisfactory and supporting, if only we do abide under the shadow of the Almighty. External circumstances may wholly change our condition in ten minutes, but that is of his loving heart as much as any other change, and even if trials thicken around us, no evil can really befall us. Nothing can essentially harm us while God is our protector. Whatever the present may bring us, we know that all things shall work together for good to those who love him. Yes, all things, my dear friend, for when we are weaker and our strength is all sufficient. In the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength. As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people from henceforth even forever." Dr. Reynolds laid the book down, and he said, "I will heartily pray for every one of his children, and he care for all our wants tenderly than the fondest mother can care for her weak child. And then came the thought that in troubled times or hours of weariness, our spiritual vision is often obscured and we can only see in the Lord and find patiently for him, knowing that he will bring us out of the clouds that surround us."

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except a boy who was watching a flock of geese. The king went up to him and said: "Listen, my boy, you can go and fetch me a book which I have left lying on a bench in the park, and you shall have a florin for your trouble."

The lad, who did not know the king, looked at the gentleman with much mistrust. A florin for so small a service seemed to him to be so large an offer as to be a hoax.

"I am not the simpleton you take me for," said he turning away. "What makes you think that I take you for a simpleton?" asked the king, smiling, pleased with the open manner of the lad.

"Because you offer me a florin for such a trifling service," replied the boy; "money is not earned so easily. The people down there," he added, pointing his finger to the distant palace, "take us for fools, and I know you are one of them."

"Well, what if I am?" said the king. "Come, here's half a florin in advance! Now go and fetch me the book." The boy's eyes sparkled when he held the money in his hand, for he did not get much more than that for looking after the geese for the whole year; but still he hesitated.

"Well," asked the king, "why don't you go?" "I'll watch them till you come back again," said the boy.

"Yes," said he, "I will—but I dare not. If the farmers heard that I left the geese they would dismiss me, and I should lose my daily bread."

"Crack it once!" ordered the boy. The king tried it, but it would not crack at all. "That's just what I thought!" exclaimed the boy. "The schoolmaster thinks he can take care of geese, and can't even crack a whip!"

Then he took the whip out of the king's hand and showed him how to crack it. His majesty could scarcely repress his laughter. He tried all he could to learn how to crack it, and when he had succeeded the boy enjoined him to use it at the right moment, and then ran away. Now the king could laugh as much as he liked.

"GRANDMA'S SCHOOLMISTRESS. "No, grandma," said Jennie, decidedly, "you are quite wrong. Uncle Tom's Cabin was not published first in book form, it appeared as a serial."

"Well, well," said grandma, with a sigh "perhaps you are right. I make a good many blunders now-a-days." In half an hour, however, she had recovered her spirits, and began to tell a visitor how she saw General Washington in Portsmouth after the revolutionary war.

"Why, grandma," interrupted Jennie, "it wasn't Washington. It was Lafayette. You always told us so."

"Perhaps it was," said grandma, "perhaps it was. My memory is going fast. I begin to notice it as I never did before."

"Then mamma, who had all the time been making Jennie telegraphic signals with eyes and brows, asked her to go to her room for a moment. There she followed her, and gave her, as Jennie afterward said, "such a talking to," as she had never received in her life, not even when she painted a monogram on the baby's arm."

"You seem to have taken upon yourself the office of grandma's schoolmistress," she concluded. "You have been both impertinent and cruel."

"Perhaps I ought to have said, 'I beg your pardon, when I corrected her,' said Jennie, between her sobs, "but I was in a hurry to speak."

"You should not have spoken at all. You are very kind to grandma. You pick up her stitches, thread her needle, and do her errands patiently, but still it is through you that she is every day reminded of her age and weakness. You correct her when she makes a mistake, you express your surprise when she forgets."

"But I can't bear to have her make mistakes before people!" cried poor Jennie. "The record of a long and honorable life is not to be injured by a few lapses of memory at its close," said her mother, still indignantly. "Little daughter, learn to be humble, as well as kindly in your treatment of the old."

Jennie dearly loved her grandmother, and she was broken-hearted at the thought of having failed in tenderness toward her. The lesson did not need to be repeated, and one day grandma said to her lovingly "My little girl, you grow pleasanter to live with every day. You are like the little girls I used to know when I was a child, loving, yet respectful and child-like."—Youth's Companion.

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All remittances should be made by draft, postal money order, or express money order, express or registered letters. MONEY FORWARDED IN ANY OTHER WAY IS AT THE SENDERS RISK.

DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

Table listing district conferences with dates: Cleburne district, at Granbury, May 1; Paris district, at Paris, June 5; Fort Worth district, at Texas, June 12; Brownsville district, at Brownsville, June 19; Waco district, at Waco, June 19; Castro district, at Caston, June 25; Cameron district, at Cameron, June 25; Sulphur district, at Cooper, June 26; Marshall district, at Overton, June 26; Jefferson district, at Hillsburg, June 26; San Augustine district, at Center, June 26; Palestine district, at Jacksonville, June 26; Brownwood district, at Brownwood, June 26; Waco district, at Oak Cliff, July 2; Caldwell district, at Denton, July 2; Tyler district, at Canton, July 2; Sherman district, at Whiteside, July 2; Beaumont district, at Colmesneil, July 2; Montague district, at Whitsett, July 16.

CHRIST WITH THE SAMARITANS.

The two days of Christ with the Samaritans were precious days. That sojourn with the people extremely hostile to his own people is to be remembered as one of the specially precious incidents in the life of the God-man.

It was especially precious to our Lord, because the work he came to do was being accomplished. The greatest of all joys to him was in saving souls.

There is no joy that comes to the minister of the gospel or the Christian like that which responds to the joy of a newborn soul with whom he has passed, in sympathy, through all the preliminary stages of salvation.

The record of that incident in the life of our Lord is precious to us because it is a great comfort and encouragement. The woman at the well said the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans.

And when, through the faith of the woman, he had prepared the way, he gladly entered upon the door and brought salvation to Samaria.

The same Jesus is ready to reveal himself to every anxious, truly inquiring heart, and to enter every open door to the heathen.

THE CHRIST HIMSELF THE GREATEST MIRACLE.

In Judea and at Jerusalem, where the Savior wrought some of his most wonderful miracles, there were some of the most uncompromising unbelievers in him. He spent two days at Samaria, where the inhabitants were uncompromising in their religious prejudices against the Jews.

Jew, but they believed him to be their Savior. He did not go to them on Mount Gerazim, the only place where they supposed God would meet them, but they heard his word, and said he was the Savior of the world. They heard his word and felt his presence, and knew that he was the Messiah. Many people were doubtless convinced by the miracles of Christ, but the strongest believers in him were those who went about with him and enjoyed his company and friendship.

We propose this test to the great skeptics of the present day, viz: Let any one of them choose twelve of their countrymen, and associate with them daily for any length of time, and make them believe that he is God, and we will admit that there is at least a probability that the Christ is a myth.

It is true that Judas Iscariot betrayed him, but he allowed but a few hours to pass before he confessed his guilt and the innocence of the one he betrayed. The confession of Judas is among the strongest testimonies to the truth of all that is claimed for Jesus of Nazareth, and the Christ of the gospels is the greatest miracle of the ages.

Has the moravian been to see you? If not, he will come if you live on a railroad. When he comes he will find out all about you if you answer his questions, and the next neighbor he goes to see he will entertain by peddling it out in small gossip.

We acknowledge with thanks an invitation to attend the Southern Educational Association and Exposition at Morehead, N. C., July 1-5. If it be right to do a thing at all, it is right to do it well and sufficiently.

Who, on entering almost any church of our larger towns, during service, will not exclaim: "Where are the men?" The average congregation is made up almost exclusively of women, the men usually numbering about one in ten.

We think the men a little more zealous in these parts. We know of but one class of preachers who preach the raven doctrine of support, and they do not practice it, for they support themselves. They do not preach for money, but do not object to a few old clothes now and then.

The last count of the presbyteries which have voted for a revision of the Confession of Faith, shows a goodly majority in favor of revision, though not quite two-thirds. It is contended by some that a two-thirds majority is necessary to make the change; but others contend that only a majority is necessary, and the weights of argument and the documents seem to be with the latter.

When the Lord Jesus Christ sent out the disciples to preach the gospel he did not send them like Elijah into a wilderness to be fed by the ravens, but he sent them without money and without scrip. Why? Because, said he, "The laborer is worthy of his meat." They were not to

go prepared to support themselves, because their services were worthy of a support from those served. The command was, if, when they went to a house or city, they were not received (entertained—supported) to shake off the dust from their feet and go somewhere else.

The Westminster Confession is largely admitted to be the best comprehensive symbol that ever was given; but it has some things in it, emphatically pointed out by others, which "neither we nor our fathers were able to bear."

A venerable old man was for years a constant attendant at church and a supporter of the preaching of the gospel. He would constantly come three miles, and when the roads were bad, on horseback, at the age of more than sixty, and was almost constantly on the lines indicated.

The New York Voice got hold of a letter on the method of conducting an anti-prohibition campaign. It purports to be written from Dallas to somebody in Nebraska, and it will be deemed the work of an able campaigner.

The Voice has never published anything more important or interesting than the letter below. It is written by a member of one of the most important committees appointed by the liquor dealers in their recent contest against the prohibitory amendment in Texas.

In the choice and appointment of church officers, I happen to know that the Confession has been to many pastors a similar embarrassment, as it has to this writer. Again and again good men have been chosen by the church who would have served it better, but who were unable to subscribe to the Confession of Faith.

Central Methodist: Those who think great changes will be made in the Discipline by the approaching General Conference will find the mistake when that body adjourns. It is one thing to suggest a change in a newspaper article, but another and very different thing to pass such changes through the hands of the "non-concurs," and act upon its meaning.

Wesleyan Advocate: For long our mind has inclined to no election of new bishops at the coming General Conference; but in view of the death of Bishop McTeir and some enlargement of the field of episcopal supervision, and much that might be done in the limits of the old field of work, we have concluded to err, if it be an error, on the side of progress and efficiency.

Dr. Rankin, in Raleigh Advocate: What about some accessions to our College of Bishops? The papers and their correspondents are saying but little on this subject. Yet it is an important one. Since our last General Conference one of our bishops has died. One of the present number is far advanced in life.

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present, Bishop Key is the only exception to the rule. The result is that our bishops, living far away from some of their flock's labor, do not fully understand the conditions and needs of the church in distant localities as they should.

Summary of business of the Publishing House of the M. E. Church, South, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1890: Sales from merchandise department, \$197,043.43; sales from Christian Advocate department, \$42,125.20; sales from Sunday-school periodical department, \$104,426.57; sales from Quarterly Review department, \$237.33; sales from M. E. Home sources, rent, job, and contract work, \$38,117.86; total business from all departments, \$384,040.42.

Bro. Boyd, of Willis Point; Adams, of Forney, and Parrott, of Garland, looked in on this week. The Rev. Wm. Hay made us a pleasant call this week. He is in the city assisting his son, preacher in charge of Floyd Street Church, in a protracted meeting.

Rev. C. C. Armstrong was in to see us this week. He reports a fine program for the Chautauqua at Georgetown. Says the best talent of the country has been engaged for the occasion.

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and do every thing quietly. I send you some papers given me by L. Uterant-Governor Gibbs, of Dallas, Texas. Read them, they will give you an idea of how we worked here.

We got a few influential men to take hold they called a few others together, one from each county, and they signed a call to the people, asking them to send delegates to a convention. It was a big success. Leading men came forward and took hold. Governor Barney Gibbs laid the plans and worked the scheme, and by the way if he could be induced to go over to your State and assist you in a like thing, it would save you lots of money and you would be sure to attain success.

The committee appointed at the last session of the General Conference "to negotiate for railroad rates and hotel fare," in the plan adopted for its entertainment, has performed that service, owing to the effort and sparing no pains to fulfill the commission entrusted to it.

The session will be held in the main audience room of the Centenary Church, located at the corner of Sixth and Pine streets, and will be opened on May 7, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Entertainment has been provided at hotels, within convenient distance of the conference room, at reduced rates, and by private hospitality. Delegates will each receive notice, before leaving home, of routes and rates of travel and of the location of their home in St. Louis, with directions how to reach it on arrival.

Arrangements for transportation have been made with nearly all the railroads within the bounds of the connection, and with all most need.

Attention is called to the fact that in most cases a rate of one fare for the round trip has been secured, especially from territory from which the larger number of delegates is expected.

Where rates are named as being applicable on the certificate plan, the passenger pays full fare in going to the meeting, and receives a certificate receipt therefor from the ticket agent, by which a limited tariff fare (if rate is named) one and one-third fare for the round trip.

The Texas and Pacific Railway will make an open rate of one fare for the round trip on round trip excursion tickets to be sold May 31, 4th and 5th, good for return within thirty days from date of sale.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas, International and Great North-east, St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas, and St. Louis and San Francisco Railways will make the same rate, but have not advised us as yet as to their dates of sale and limits.

We are notified that we can obtain board at from \$1.50 to \$2 per diem—i. e., \$55 or \$60 per month—at good hotels in St. Louis, and we are informed that we were assessed so many dollars "that we were the cost of both transportation and board at \$42 (per session), and to aid weak conferees." And then we are coolly told "it is ordered that the amount of deficiency shall be deducted from the sum estimated for the delegates from said conference."

tioned at Nashville, or some central place, at less expense of travel to the delegations and no greater draught upon the hospitality of the church and community.

This honored member of the Texas Conference and pastor of the Fairfield circuit was found dead in his bed, in the parsonage at Fairfield, on Sunday morning, 13th inst. A light was seen in his room as late as 10 o'clock Saturday night, about which time it is supposed he retired.

The letter was carefully written, proper and clear, lying upon the table ready to be mailed. In the letter he gave no premonition of death, but showed deep depression of spirit because of his recent bereavement in the death of his wife, who had died but a week before, and to whom he had been married, as he said in his letter, "but eighteen days."

My acquaintance with Bro. Porter dates back to the time when I joined the Texas Conference, 1875. From the very first his action toward me was of a drawing nature, and I learned to love him very much. Now that he has gone to his reward, I feel that I have buried more than a friend—a brother beloved.

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Texas Christian Advocate.

First Cabinet Officer—Well, how's biz? Second Cabinet Officer—In—far, only fair...

The Standard.—I regard Hood's Sassafras as having passed above the grade of what are commonly called patent or proprietary medicines...

The secrets of large yields always and everywhere are rich soil, good seed and thorough tillage.

For Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Spasms of the Wind-pipe, known as crowing disease and indeed for all pulmonary ailments most common among the little people...

The farmer who makes his own pork and beef puts an other bond on health and pays himself for so doing.

Moisten a handkerchief with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment and inhale for wakefulness.

Rust and rot do more for the implement maker in winter than wear and tear do in summer.

In order that the system should be strong, active and healthy, the blood should be rich and pure. Cascarine regulates the liver, which keeps the blood pure and healthy.

In making men out of boys and women out of girls, consider that the character of the material has something to do with how to cut to the best advantage.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for above named disease.

Miss Slocum—I don't see how you keep your sailing canoe from tipping over. Canoeist (modestly)—I began with a bicycle.

The only reliable vegetable substitute for calomel, which acts on the liver, kidneys and stomach, and best anti-bilious purgative...

What is it, do you suppose, that keeps the moon in place and prevents it from falling? asked Araminta. "I think it must be the beams," said Charley, softly.

A cough or cold, if not promptly attended to, may result in an incurable lung disease. For all diseases of the throat, breast and lungs...

The first time a man is praised for a thing he did not do he feels ashamed, but the second time he is praised he begins to feel that maybe he did it after all.

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Asthma, Catarrh, and diseases of the Bronchial Tubes, no better remedy can be found than "HAWK'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

Mr. Sold at the Piano Warehouses—This one is the one for me. It has the strongest and softest legs of the whole lot.

The Youth's Companion wants to know why "Paul's Estate is like Time," and truly answers, "Because it heels many a wound."

An item on etiquette says: "Do not smack your lips at the dinner table." It might be added that it is not deign to smack other's lips there, either.

"The ballot is the vital force in a republic, and it is the freeman's best weapon for defense." But health is the vital force of a perfect physical condition.

Smith—I notice that Robinson had an article in the paper this morning. Jones—Indeed! I didn't see it. What was it? Smith—His spring overcoat. He was taking it to the tailor to be pressed and cleaned.

We are often deceived in the age of people having beautiful and luxuriant hair, not knowing that they use Hall's Hair Renewer to keep gray hairs away.

Miss Gushere—How torturing, how fearful the thought must be for a great sinner to know she has lost her voice. Mr. Prachere—It's much more torturing when she doesn't know it.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA. T. F. Barnhart, M. D., of Claiborne Parish, La., writes: "Permit me to say to the public that I have tried Wonderful Eight in my practice and find it to be a good medicine in influenza and pneumonia."

Mr. Bashful—I do so love Boston bread, you know. Miss Waiting (sneering her chance)—Now, do you know, I am Boston bred.

How frequently we see beautiful girls only a short time after marriage look faded and worn. This is due to some female disorder, which Dr. Bromberg's Female Bitters, a powerful uterine tonic, would speedily correct.

Brown—So she refused you, did she? Jones (hopelessly)—Oh, no, not absolutely; she told me she couldn't now, but if I'd come back when she was a widow, she might entertain a proposition.

Says the Southern Medical World: "Mother's Friend" is growing in favor throughout the south and is highly recommended by physicians.

Guest to hotel-keeper who is filling bottles from a barrel (to what kind of wine is that, Mr. Rheinberger? Hotel-keeper—Well, dot depends upon what labels I put on those bottles, and it's

THE GRIPPE. DALLAS, ARK., Feb. 10, 1890. The Grippe has struck our town and we have sold out of Morley's Two-Bit Cough Syrup, which is a sure cure. Please send us some more at once.

Hotel Clerk—Very sorry, sir, but I can't let your trunk go until your bill is paid. Stranger—You can't? Why, I'm a city official of Chicago. Hotel Clerk—Must have the cash. Stranger—Well, I haven't any money with me, but I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you a street car franchise.

The man with a complaint thinks of everything else but that others tire of hearing of his complaint.

Neuralgic Persons.—And those troubled with nervousness resulting from overwork will be relieved by taking Brown's Iron Bitters. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Weeping Spouse—I shall erect a monument to you, dearest, when you are gone. I shall have a long, husband's engraving on the bottom of the column. Dying Advertiser—Good heavens, Pauline, that will never do! Top of column, eighth page, next reading matter—or—I refuse to die!

Tourists.—Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness.

Sandwich—Jones is certainly a very enterprising man. He leaves no stone unturned to attract custom! Danks—Yes, but I think he makes a mistake in advertising spring chickens all the year round.

LA GRIPPE, OR INFLUENZA. KEOKUK, Mo., Feb. 17, 1890. My customers are using Morley's Two-Bit Cough Syrup for La Grippe. It soon stops the fever and cures every case.

"This fine farm," said Cumso, as he showed a friend around the suburbs, "is a sort of no man's land." "Why, it looks as though it had an owner." "So it has; but the owner is a widow."

"Have you heard about this movement to prohibit the sale of liquor in the District?" "Yes, I hear," said the Representative from the House of Representatives.

"No knife used in curing RUPTURE OR PILES. No detention from business. NO CURE NO PAY and no pain until cured. Permanently located in Dallas for the last five years, and have cured more cases of rupture and various rectal troubles than any other physicians in the southwest."

OFFICE—Middleton Building, Cor. Main and Ervay Sts., opp. P. O., Dallas, Tex.

P. CHEANEY, D. D. S., DALLAS DENTAL PARLORS, 707, 711 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEX.

Specialty—Preservation of the natural teeth.

Church Notices.

WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Ennis sta. at Ennis, May 17, 18. Dresden cir. at Dresden, May 17, 18.

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Suburban Resident—Yes; I want a useful man about my country place. Can you milk? Applicant—Yes, sir. Which side of a cow do you sit on when milking? Will, sir. Or inner milked by one cow, and she wuz a kicker, sort; and, bedad, a good deal at the time. Or was on both sides av her, sor.

Father—My son, you must not dispute with your mother in that way. Boy—But she is in the wrong. Father—That makes no difference, and you might as well learn, my child, once for all, that when a lady says a thing is so it is so, even if it isn't so.

Mrs. Goodwin—John, dear, I wish you wouldn't give dinner parties to your friends on Sunday. Mrs. Parsons says her husband wouldn't think of doing such a thing. Mr. Goodwin—No, I suppose not. The old curmudgeon makes it a rule never to give anything to anybody. No wonder he keeps the Sabbath.

Over the Garden Wall.—"Ha! Carpentering, Jones?" "Yes, I'm building a hen-coop." "What! Are you going to keep hens?" "I am." "I thought you always hated hens." "So I have and do hate 'em, but my neighbor, Smith, swears he'll have a prettier garden than mine, and I'm bound he sha'n't."

She—Indeed, it's not an easy thing for a girl to get a husband. He—Why, a pretty girl can make her choice of four out of the fifty men she meets. She—But it's the fifth that she wants.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY. Size, 9x12 inches. \$4.00. 1635 pages. ORIGINAL EDITION—UNABRIDGED.

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DR. HARTMAN'S LECTURE

ON BLOOD IMPURITIES. Is Your Blood Out of Order This Spring?

It May be Due to Digestion—It May be Due to Stagnant Liver—It May be Due to Constitutional Taint.

Read and See Which Your Case Is—Plain, Practical, Wholesome, Timely Counsel.

It is a matter of common belief and experience that spring time is a season that brings certain derangements of body dependent upon blood impurities. This belief is an old one, and much has been written to defend and explain it.

The fact is that there are three distinct sources of blood contamination, and each demand a different remedy. The blood is composed of digested food, the secretions of certain glands of the body and accidental foreign material, including specific poisons.

For this condition Pe-ru-na is a never-failing remedy. It cleanses the blood by digestion, and gives tone to the whole system by increasing the nutritive value of the food.

The second source of blood impurities, which is next in frequency to digestive disturbances, is derangements of the liver, kidneys, and glands of the bowels.

The third source of blood impurities which is becoming more and more common, and for which the foregoing treatment is not applicable, is specific blood poisons or constitutional taints.

Next the great Smeaton was called. He raised a cone from the solid rock upon which it was built, and riveted it to the rocks as the oak is fastened to the earth by its roots.

It is reckless folly, simply because one's blood is out of order, to rush to the nearest drug-store and buy the first medicine recommended as a blood purifier, without stopping to consider what might be the origin of the difficulty.

trial of them has convinced me they are the best that can be procured. Other tonics, after a short popularity, are heard no more of. But Pe-ru-na has made a continual growth in its long history of usefulness, and has honestly won the highest rank as a reliable remedy.

Devotional.

THE POWER OF HOLY LIVING. O the power of holy living! Who can estimate its worth? Life and beauty ever giving.

THE POWER OF THE PRINTED BIBLE.

While we bring these proofs of the power of the Bible as an evangelizing agency in lands that have been covered with a dark pall of ignorance and superstition, we must remember that that power is still greater in lands where for centuries it has been molding the thoughts of the people.

One would traverse a broad field who should show that the Bible has done for the English-speaking race. It must suffice for us to recall the tribute paid to the beauty and power of its diction by one who could not withhold his commendation nor forget the fascination which it had for him in his childhood.

The famous Edestone light-house, off the coast of Cornwall, England, was first built in a fanciful way by the learned and eccentric Winstanley. On its sides he put various and beautiful inscriptions.

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Marriages.

SYNCO-VINSON—Married, by Rev. F. M. Winton, at the residence of Mrs. J. A. Synco and Mrs. Frankie Vinson. HINKLE-RINKER—At the residence of Mr. W. B. Church, Galveston, Texas, April 19, 1890, Mr. R. H. Hinkle and Miss Nellie J. Rinker, Rev. Seth Ward officiating.

Obituaries.

The space allowed obituaries, to occupy five lines; or about 120 to 150 words. The privilege reserved of condensing all obituary notices. Parties desiring such notices to appear in full as written, should remit money to cover excess of space, at the rate of ONE CENT per word. Money should accompany all orders.

ROBERTS—Martha Vivian Roberts, daughter of R. J. H. and Mrs. M. J. Roberts, was born in Dublin, Texas, Sept. 18, 1857, and departed this life in Galveston, Texas, March 8, 1890.

HUBBERT—Died, at Marble Falls, Texas, Feb. 19, 1890, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Hubbert, the fourth tenth father that died, Feb. 19, 1890, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Hubbert.

COLLINS—Reuben H., son of J. H. Collins, died at his father's home, near Gray, Texas, April 12, 1890. He was born May 4, 1856. He was near four years of age when he was stricken with a severe stroke of Bro. Collins and family, but by the abundant grace of our blessed Lord sustain in their affliction, and the prayers of the dear members of the family, he recovered.

TUCKER—Died, Julia Winkler Tucker, infant daughter of J. M. and Mary Tucker, was born Feb. 2, 1890, and died April 14, 1890, aged three months and twelve days.

BURRIS—Died, at Benvenue, Little Ada, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Burris, was born in Benvenue, Texas, and died at her father's home, at this sad dispensation of God's providence, for your darling little Ada is safe in heaven, and we trust she will meet her dear mother there.

WILLIAMS—Thomas J. Williams, Sr., was born in Arkansas, Nov. 17, 1807; moved to Texas in 1820; was soundly and happily converted in 1842. He was a member of the Baptist church, and a member of one of our churches.

IRIE—Died, Feb. 17, 1890, John Irie, aged two years and six months, son of John Irie, of Garza, Texas, and grandson of John Irie, of Garza, Texas.

DEW—Mrs. Ida Dew, wife of Miller P. Dew, of Gatesville, died April 19, 1890. She was born in 1810, and was a member of the Baptist church.

BAKER—Susan Baker, formerly Miss Jacobson, of Hutto, Texas, died in Taylor, Texas, April 11, 1890. She was born in 1810, and was a member of the Baptist church.

McKENNEY—Sister Anna Ellen McKenney (nee Brown) was born in Nacogdoches county, Mississippi, Jan. 23, 1825. She came with her parents to Houston county, Texas, in 1850 or 1856.

NEEL—Ida V. Neel (nee Gibson) was born Dec. 26, 1820, and died Dec. 17, 1890. Ida professed religion in early life and joined the M. E. church.

WILSON—Mrs. Matie Annell Wilson, born June 28, 1825, died Dec. 12, 1890. Matie was a good girl, affectionate and kind-hearted. She agreed to leave her parents' home when she was sixteen years of age.

GIBSON—Lilla Bell Gibson, born June 28, 1827, died Dec. 12, 1890. Lilla was a good girl, affectionate and kind-hearted. She agreed to leave her parents' home when she was sixteen years of age.

LONG—Thomas C. Long was born June 16, 1850, in Bedford county, Texas; was educated in the Methodist school in early life; was married to Miss Abigail Shockey in 1870 in Cherokee county, Texas; they had one son and one daughter, seven or eight years; then moved to the home of his father, but he died at the residence of his son-in-law, eight miles south of Lufkin, Texas, on the 14th of April, 1890. He died in great peace. The writer visited him a few days before he died, and he was very kind and thoughtful. A devoted wife and several children (all grown) were left to mourn, but thank God they will have to "grieve" those who have no hope.

DAVIS—Sister Susan Davis (nee Daniels), consort of Uncle Jack Davis, was a native Georgian; died in the city of Dallas, Texas, on the 12th of March, 1890, at the residence of her son, Mr. J. H. Davis, in the city of Dallas, Texas.

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McKENNEY—The subject of this brief notice, Bro. H. McKenney, was born in Nacogdoches county, Georgia; died in the faith at the home of Bro. J. A. Irick, March 22, 1890, professed religion when about twelve years of age, joined the Baptist church, South; was a man of solid piety, true to the church, and a special friend to the preacher. He held some office in the church for about thirty years, and was very zealous in the discharge of his duties; therefore, he is.

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DANGER SIGNAL.

The New York "Herald," Sept. 21st, 1889, says: "To endorse a counterfeit medicine is to injure the manufacturer and the buyer, and the buyers will soon drop away from the counterfeited medicine that they find worthless. Manufacturers of counterfeit articles fail because they have not the experience and apparatus of the large manufacturer to produce the same curative results. The large manufacturers have the utmost incentive, while they are protected, to make their medicine perfect and curative as possible."

Continual use has made Simons Liver Regulator widely popular. In order to make money from the great reputation gained by this remedy unscrupulous adventurers have gotten up cheap counterfeits, dangerous to health, and stick on these frauds a name closely resembling the genuine, to deceive the unwary into buying their inferior goods.

None genuine except with the Z Stamp in red, on front of Wrapper, and the Seal and Signature of J. H. Zeilin & Co. on the side.

ESTLEY PIANOS AND ORGANS. Always the Best. Now better than ever. Over 550-000 in use. Fully Warranted. Estley & Camp, 918 & 918 Olive Street, ST. LOUIS.

"The International Route." I. & G. N. R. R. THE DIRECT LINE TO HOUSTON, GALVESTON, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO, LARDO, and all points in South and Southwest Texas. Short Line to the Republic of Mexico, via San Antonio and Laredo.

Table with columns for destinations: HOUSTON, GALVESTON, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO, LARDO, and all points in South and Southwest Texas. Includes train names and schedules.

WALLEY'S SALINE Aperient. A PLEASANT, EFFERVESCENT, SPARKLING LAXATIVE. Prepared in accordance with an analysis of the waters of the Celebrated Baden-Baden Springs of Germany.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Constipation, Stiff Headache, Acid Stomach, Bloatingness, Dyspepsia. PRICE 50 CENTS OF ALL DRUGGISTS. J. P. DRUGGISTS & CO., Louisville, Ky.

M. K. & T. MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY. TO ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST THROUGH TRAINS CARRY Pullman Sleepers Between Points in TEXAS and Chicago, St. Louis.

THE TEXAS Pacific Railway. The great popular route between the EAST and the WEST. The Short Line to NEW ORLEANS and all points in LOUISIANA, TEXAS, OLD and NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA and OREGON.

PIANOS UNIVERSITY. They teach the World! Send for Catalogue of the ALAMO CITY. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS. Plain gold 10-14 gold Engagement and Wedding Rings set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, pearls, diamonds, turquoise, cat's eyes, and other settings.

ORGANS. Send for Catalogue of the ALAMO CITY. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

FOR SALE. Holstein Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Office: 807 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICES
CREAM
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POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

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 heads of the Great Universities at the St. Louis, Boston, and Philadelphia. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER CO.
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Fischer Pianos.
 OVER 75,000 MANUFACTURED.
Will A. Watkin & Co.,
 707 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

SCOTT'S
EMULSION
DOES CURE
CONSUMPTION
 In its First Stages.
 Be sure you get the genuine.

Notice.
 DEAR SIR: The advertisement of Akron, Colorado, and determined to visit that city. I met at the depot, Charles Brock, of Umana Park, Illinois. The secretary of the Board of Trade also met me there, and was very kind—he got a pair of bronchitis and drove us over the town and to Rock Springs. There we saw the granite, red sandstone and other fine building stone, a so limestone, only needing the application of heat to make it into the finest kind. They have a fine quantity of cement and also clay, brick clay, limestone, sandstone, and other materials. They have indications of silver and coal, but we did not inspect them. We were shown the little town of Akron, which is a beautiful city. They are beautifully located on the edge of town, covered with a rich prairie grass, here and there a few trees just coming into bloom. We visited the public school and found them taught by bright ladies from face to face, with the latest methods, as well furnished with maps, charts and school desks as the best grammar school in Boston. The children sung for us. As we listened to their beautiful little songs home and school-day memories came back to us. There are about 150 people in Akron, and they number among them some of the most hospitable people we ever met. Everybody was ready to take us by the hand and make us welcome. We do not think the lot, being given away, very valuable now, but as they did not cost us anything, we by the hand and do not expect them to be very valuable. Akron is going to grow and be a good sized city. The lots there are valuable. My brother has got a lot we would take our chances with the big hearted Akron people. I got two lots for my two sons and one for my wife's cousin. My brother has got a lot for himself, his son-in-law and for his two neighbors, who he was sure would all come out and settle here. Why shouldn't everybody have real estate in the West where fortunes are so rapidly made in the increase of values? It seemed to rain that evening and has rained steadily for twenty-four hours. LEWIST, P.

The amanuensis seconds his employer's efforts by making a minute of his remarks.

In order to better human conditions, it is wiser to build up than to tear down. Kidney complaints are dangerous, and can only be avoided by keeping the system in perfect order by the use of Cascarene.

When a man is under a cloud, the silver lining is generally on the other side.

Catarhal deafness is relieved by using Johnson's Anodyne Liniment as directed. Try it.

No one should be so a raid of doing wrong as not to do anything.

It is concealed by the members of the Farmers' Alliance, Grange and Wheel, that as a class they are subject to diseases of the liver, resulting in chills, fever, inertia and concomitant ills. Cascarene obviates all such attacks.

C. H. EDWARDS,
PIANOS and ORGANS.
 Chickering, Mason & Hamlin, Decker, Western Cottage, Wholesack, Kimball, Metushack, Bridgeport.
 Low Prices. Easy Terms.
 Write for Catalogue.
C. H. EDWARDS,
 251 and 253 Main Street, DALLAS, TEXAS

WHY DO MOTHERS
 GROWING CHILDREN?
 IT IS BECAUSE OF LACK OF
GOODSENSE
 CORSET WAISTS,
 HUNDREDS NOW IN USE,
 ARE DOING THEM
 GREAT HARM.
 They are
 Tight-Fastened
 Corsets—They
 Bind the
 Chest—They
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Obituary—Texas.
 Major B. F. Dunn, at La Grange. Annie Putney, at Columbus. John M. Davis, Paris. Mrs. Bettie Beck, Houston. Rufus Pearce, Haskell. Mrs. C. R. McMullen, Gatesville. J. M. Parks, Gatesville. Mrs. J. P. Drew, Gatesville. Miss Lula Maxwell, Temple. J. C. Heggie, at Marshall. H. C. Howser, postmaster at Richardson. C. O. Bingham, at Galveston. Mrs. Jacob Grove, Denison. John Dipiero, Texarkana. Herman E. Cabanis, Houston. Spencer Orand, Waco. Mrs. Dora France, Denton. Miss Mattie L. Henry, Plano. Miss Florence Taylor, Plano. Mr. R. C. Sinnott, near Weatherford. Moses Tucker, Weatherford. Mrs. A. B. Morris, Clarmond. Mrs. J. P. Alexander, Kemp. Red Clark, near Tyler. I. T. Timmons, Albert Estes, near Waxahachie. Mrs. L. Bruce, Bruceville. Mrs. M. E. McDermitt, Dallas. Andy Ray, Gainesville. J. M. Brent, Plano. Billingsley, near Marytown. W. J. Marlock, Claburne. J. H. Sheslock, Paris. Mrs. Lina Caroll, Galveston. Dr. F. Schurman, Terrell. Mrs. Mary Lyons, Houston. William Gidden, Greenville.

Casualties of the Week.
 The bodies of two men murdered in Greer county have been found. Their names are John M. Moss, and W. E. Roberts, of Falls county. Their supposed murderer, J. T. Morris, is under arrest. The three men were traveling together, and it appears the two were murdered for purposes of robbery.

David Groce, a farmer of Fannin county, was drowned April 26, near Ladonia.

Edward A. Greenwall, of the Texas theatrical proprietorship, and son of Henry Greenwall, the well-known theatrical manager, committed suicide in New York April 26.

At Fort Worth, the mistake of a boy attending a soda-water stand, put an opium compound instead of chocolate syrup in a glass of soda ordered by Frank Robinson, a promising young man of that city. When the error was discovered, an emetic was administered, and his violent vomiting ruptured a blood vessel, which resulted in the young man's death.

At a camp near Black Jack Grove four convicts made a break to escape and were fired upon by the guards. One was killed, one fatally wounded, and the two others escaped.

W. L. Smith died at Longview from effects of a cut received in the neck in a difficulty with Wolf Ester some two weeks ago.

Anderson Miles, a negro, of Hunt county, was drowned April 25, while attempting to cross Mountain Creek, near Wolf City.

W. T. Power, formerly treasurer of Rockwall county, died in the asylum, at Terrell, April 27.

Barrington McDonald, of Paris, was shot and killed by an insane son.

A cyclone at Kyle, Texas, wrecked several houses, and killed a number of horses and cattle.

George Patrick, son of G. L. Patrick, editor of the Gate City Guide, of Denison city, was run over by a freight train in the yards of the Mexican Central railway, at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and died.

Sheriff Jas. T. Rogers, Rust county, was drowned April 23.

Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses curative powers extensively its own, and which make it "peculiar to itself." Be sure to get Hood's.

Texas Incidents.
 The unprecedented rains have raised all the streams of the State. The Brazos and Trinity, especially, swelled themselves out of all proportions, the former overflowing parts of Waco and the latter treating both Fort Worth and Dallas in a similar discourteous manner. The Trinity in places was two miles wide. At Dallas some 400 houses were in the water.

In response to invitations from the Dallas Board of Trade the following are assembling in Dallas to take the initiative in inaugurating in Dallas an immigration headquarters, to the maintenance of which Dallas proposed to contribute its share in order to help West and Northwest Texas as well as itself: Mayor Burgess, of Weatherford; Geo. Byrne, of Vernon; W. S. Decker, of Claude; J. H. Parks, of Claremont; Judge W. J. Jones, of Quanah; Dr. H. Bailey, of Bowie; W. S. Yost, W. R. Stickey and Judge Swann, of Henrietta; C. G. Green and John Howard, of Wichita Falls, and John Hoony and Henry Sales, of Abilene.

N. W. Finley, chairman, has called the Democratic State Convention to assemble in San Antonio, Tuesday, Aug. 12 at 11 a. m. The basis of representation is one delegate to each 300 and fraction of over 150 votes cast for L. S. Ross for governor at the last election; and one vote to each county not entitled to a delegate under the fixed basis. Chairmen of executive committees are requested to take notice. In counties where no votes were cast for governor, Democrats are asked to organize the party and elect delegates.

At Annona, Red River county, there was last week a species of serpent on exhibition which was found about six miles southeast of that place, April 26. It is very much like a snake in form and color, being nearly black two feet long and about two inches in diameter at the largest part of the body, but has four feet located in pairs on the under side of the creature. Some of the curious call it an eel; others say it is not of the eel family at all. As there has never been anything like it seen in this part of the country, the popular theory is that it descended with the rain last night. It was to remote from any stream to have come by that means.

The usual quarantine proclamation against yellow fever has been issued.

The first convention gun has been fired for governor, and it booms for Hogg. The Wood County Democratic Convention met at Quitman, elected one hundred delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to cast the vote of Wood county for J. S. Hogg—first, last and all the time!

Miscellaneous.
 Mr. Featherston's bill in the lower house of Congress is called a bill to provide for the relief of agriculture, and to promote and encourage agriculture. Its preamble recites graphically the fearful condition of agriculture, and then enacts as follows: "That any person owning not less than ten nor more than 320 acres, unencumbered, shall have the right to borrow from the government one-half its value; that the loan shall be for not less than five nor more than ten years, and bear two per cent; that the department of loans shall be attached as a special bureau to the Treasury Department—the boss of this bureau is to get a salary of \$5000; there is to be a superintendent in each congressional district, with a salary of \$2500 and expenses; the remainder of the law is as to mere details of carrying into execution.

The Greer county claim will no doubt soon be settled, as a measure has been agreed to by a conference committee of House and Senate that the United States Attorney-General bring suit and have the matter decided by the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Lanham had a measure to decide the matter by arbitration; Mr. Coke one as above agreed to.

The disastrous floods of this spring in the Mississippi valley, which have destroyed fabulous values in property and drowned many people, have revived interest in a proposition by Capt. John Cowden to open an outlet for the floodwaters of the Mississippi through Lake Borgne, ten miles below New Orleans, which he has been urging for ten years. On April 25, given a hearing before the Senate Committee on Commerce. The bill authorizing Capt. Cowden and associates to proceed with work pending before the committee, provides that they shall be paid a sum of \$500,000 for every foot of flood level of the river that shall be reduced by the outlet, the figures to be ascertained by a commission to be appointed by the President, which shall report to the Secretary of War. In case the outlet shall not be successful in reducing the flood level, no payment is to be made by the government. Old steam boats and known to new ones, being system has resulted in raising up the bottom of the river. Eads jetty, it is said, have not improved navigation in the river about New Orleans one bit. Capt. Cowden named several places on the river where rocks that were known to old boats were known to new ones, being buried out of sight. At his old home where there was no levee when he was a boy, there is one now six feet high, and there is not as much water in the channel as there was then. By the construction of Lake Borgne outlet Capt. Cowden said the floodwaters of one-quarter of the area of the Mississippi valley could be diverted from the present channel, affording great relief to the inundated district.

The greatest gathering of Confederate veterans since the war took part in the memorial exercises at Atlanta, Ga., April 27. Gen. Joseph E. Johnson and Gen. E. Kirby Smith and a number of other leading officers were conspicuous figures in the proceedings. The veterans took the horses out of John-ton's carriage and dragged it through the streets. In the afternoon Hon. J. C. C. Black, of Augusta, delivered an oration at the laying of the corner-stone for the Confederate Veterans' Home.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.
 This paper will only select from the books sent us for notice such as we think the interests of our readers demand. We will, however, publish promptly an acknowledgment of all books received.

"The Missionary Review of the World." May number. Leader: "Japan—Review of the Year 1889," by George Wm. Knox. It is an incisive and intelligent review of the chief political and other changes which occurred in Japan in 1889.

Scribner's Magazine. May number. Leader: "Barbican and Jean-Francois Willet," by T. H. Bartlett.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine. May number. Leader: "Some Modern French Painters," by Theodore Child.

The cost of railroads in the United States has been \$3,000,000,000.

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List of Patents
 Granted by the United States Patent Office for the week ending April 22, 1890, for inventions concerning agriculture and care of live stock.
 D. O. Abel, Youngstown, Ohio, mowing machine.
 J. Armstrong, Vine Creek, Kan., corn shaker.
 J. M. Burrows, Hawkinsville, Ga., plow.
 C. W. Chase, Dover, N. H., combined harrow, pulverizer and leveler.
 R. H. Dixon, Canton, Ohio, mowing machine frame.
 E. M. Field, J. Peggs and S. Bassinger, Italy, Texas, cotton loading derrick.
 C. W. Green, Columbus, Ind., machine for sharpening the sickles of harvest reapers and mowers.
 J. C. Greenlow, Pepperwood, Cal., fruit picking stand.
 J. Hamme'l, Hall City, Kan., open mold board and share for plows and listers.
 J. S. Lewis, Granville, Tenn., corn thresher.
 J. & A. F. Moser, Sigel, Ill., adjustable harrow truck.
 G. W. & F. P. Murphey, Decatur, Ill., corn planter.
 H. Myers, Springfield, Ohio, cultivator.
 C. S. Palm, near Foster, La., device for handling cane.
 E. R. Proctor, Washington Court house, Ohio, corn planter.
 J. C. Simmons and W. H. Turner, Martinsville, Ohio, check-row attachment for corn planters.
 W. E. Taft, Providence, R. I., wheel cultivator.
 J. Weber, Cleveland, Ohio, corn cutter.
 J. T. Wright, Bigbyville, Tenn., mechanism for operating churns. (Same, planter.)

The Chastly Record
 of deaths that result from malaria is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack. The approach is stealthy and it permeates every fibre of the body, and remedies which flung at the outset, by delay lose their power; Dr. Tuff's Liver Pills have proven the most valuable malarial antidote ever discovered. A noted chemist of New York has pronounced them "the greatest blessing of the nineteenth century," and says: "In these days of defective plumbing and sewer gas, no family should be without them." They are pleasant to take, being covered with a vanilla sugar coating.

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