

Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH--BY THE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Vol. XXI--No. 4.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 11, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1044.

Texas Christian Advocate.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN TEXAS!

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Single insertions, 20 cents per line.
Special Notices, 30 cents per line.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TEXAS STATE FAIR GROUNDS.
Houston, Texas, May 15, 1873.
John W. Wicks & Son, Galveston, Texas:
The award of committee, consisting of P. J. Holley, of Houston county; Charles Lewis, of Robertson county; Alfred Muckle, of Galveston; H. E. Hearne, of Robertson; Hugh McIntyre, of Brenham; and L. N. Halbert, of Burton, Washington county, on Gins, is:
We, the Committee on Gins, give the first premium to entry 21, the "NEW GULLETT LIGHT DRAFT GIN," entered by yourselves, for speed and sample, and consider the reed about equally cleaned by the three contesting gins.
JAMES F. DUMBLE, Secretary,
A. M. and B. S. Association of Texas.
my28 4t

Camp-Meeting.

There will be a camp-meeting held at Lampasas Springs, embracing the first Sabbath in July next. A general invitation is given to all who wish to attend. The meeting is intended to be self-supporting. We hope that some of our preachers from a distance will find it convenient to come over and help us. Brethren, remember that we are laboring here on the outside row. Ministerial help is scarce, and there remains here much to be done before this broad frontier country is subjugated to the kingdom of Christ.
N. A. DUCKETT, P. C.

Springfield District Conference.

Springfield district conference will meet at Tehuacana Hills on the second day of July. Conference will be organized at 9 o'clock A. M. We hope to have Bishop Keener with us. Ample provision will be made for all visiting brethren, and conveyance will be furnished them from Mexia to Tehuacana by giving either Bro. R. H. H. Burnett or myself notice.
A. DAVIS, P. E.

CORSICANA, May 22, 1873.

San Marcos District.

SECOND ROUND.
Hallettsville cir., at Andrew chapel, June 14, 15.
Gonzales cir., at Thompsonville, June 21, 22.
W. J. JOYCE, P. E.

Huntsville District.

SECOND ROUND.
Huntsville sta., June 14, 15.
Prairie Plains cir., June 21, 22.
DEAR BRETHREN--In consequence of the backwardness of the season, making the late working of the crops a necessity, I have been requested to change the time of meeting of the conference to a later date. I accordingly name Thursday, July 31st, as the time, extending over the first Sunday in August.
J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Corpus Christi District.

SECOND ROUND.
St. Mary's cir., at St. Mary's, June 14, 15.
Oakville cir., at Oakville, June 21, 22.
The district conference will begin at Oakville, on Friday, June 20, at 9 o'clock A. M.
J. W. DEVILBISS, P. E.

Marshall District.

THIRD ROUND.
Elysian Fields, at Mt. Zion, 4th Sunday in June.
Marshall cir., at Andrews chapel, 5th Sunday in June.
Starrville cir., at Starrville, 1st Sabbath in July.
Henderson and Bellview, at Mt. Moriah, 3d Sabbath in July.
Knoxville cir., at Pearson's school-house, 4th Sunday in July.
DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

The address of Rev. John Carpenter is changed from Springfield to Mexia, Limestone county, Texas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARVIN COLLEGE. ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.
Examination commences Friday, June 13, and closes June 18th.
Commencement Sermon, Sunday, June 15, at the Methodist church.
Exhibition of Primary Department, Monday, June 16, at 7:30 P. M.
Declamation and Essays, by Preparatory Department, Tuesday, June 17th, at 7:30 P. M.
Concert, Wednesday, June 18th, at 7:30 P. M.
Commencement Day, Thursday, June 19, at 9 A. M.

Address by Rev. J. B. Walker, D.D., of Galveston.
The Board of Trustees will meet Wednesday, at 3 P. M. A full Board is desired.
The public are respectfully invited to attend the examination and other exercises.
J. M. PUGH, President.

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION
Opens September 1, 1873. Over fifty thousand dollars invested in grounds, buildings and apparatus.
The Institute will be prepared to accommodate two hundred cadets next session. Send for Catalogues.
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JOHN B. ALDEN
Publisher, CHICAGO.
may14eov4t

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VA.

The Commencement Exercises of the Wesleyan Female Institute, Staunton, Virginia, will occur as follows:

Commencement Sermon,
SUNDAY, June 15th, 11 A. M.--by Rev. Bishop D. S. DOGGETT, D. D., of Virginia.
Same day, at 8 P. M., Final Exercises of the Young Ladies' Christian Association.
SATURDAY--Essay, by Miss ADA PEARCE, of North Carolina; Society Essay, by Miss FRANK M. HARPER, of Virginia; Valedictory Essay, by Miss M. LANDSTREET, of West Virginia.

MONDAY, the 16th, at 11 A. M.--Baccalaureate Address before the Graduates, by Dr. T. S. POWELL, of Atlanta, Ga.

Same day, at 8 P. M.--Final Celebration of the Lee and Jackson Literary Society; Salutatory Essay, by Miss MARY REESE, of Virginia; Society Essay, by Miss LOU JONES, of Texas; Society Essay, by Miss IDA K. VAUGHAN, of Virginia; Valedictory Essay, by Miss LOULA DOGGETT, of Virginia; Annual Address, by Rev. W. P. HARRISON, D.D., of Atlanta, Ga.

TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 8 P. M.--Annual Concert.

WEDNESDAY, 18th, at 8 P. M.--Closing Commencement Exercises; Conferring Distinctions; Awarding Gold Medals; Conferring Diplomas on Graduates in Schools; Conferring Full Diplomas on Full Graduates; Commencement Essays; Salutatory Essay, by Miss LIZZIE H. EAST, of Austin, Texas; Class Essay, by Miss MARY EAKIN, of Virginia; Valedictory Essay in behalf of Full Graduates, by Miss LOULA DOGGETT, of Richmond, Virginia.
WM. A. HARRIS,
President.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF WACO FEMALE COLLEGE.

Commencement Sermon--Sunday, June 15th, by W. R. D. STOCKTON.

The Examination will begin Monday, June 16, and continue Four Days.

On Tuesday evening the Primary Exhibition will be given, consisting of Music and Dialogues.

On Wednesday evening, the 18th, the Unionian and Amosaphic Societies will celebrate their Anniversary. Miss Mary E. Foster, of Belton; Miss Hattie Brown, of Grimes county and Miss Ida Abernathy, of Waco, will represent the former, and Miss Lizzie Long, of Belton, will deliver the Valedictory. Miss Anna M. Brooks, of Waco; Miss Georgia Beal, of Milam; and Miss Maggie R. Evans, of Hutchins, will represent the latter; and Miss Sudie I. Greer, of Navasota, will deliver the Valedictory.

W. L. Prather, Esq., of Waco, will deliver the Annual Address.

The Musical Festival, on Thursday night, will close the exercises.

R. J. RICHEY,
Secretary Faculty.
WACO, TEXAS, May 23, 1873.--my28 3t

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aug7 eowly

Economy in Fencing.

The attention of the public is invited to my AIR-LINE FENCE.
Patented March 12, 1872.

This fence is stock-proof, and cannot be pulled down. It is a great saving of rails and land, having this advantage over the twelve rail stake and rider fence, that it saves 168 panels and 3571 rails to the mile, the main post and false post included. The cost of wire used: from one to two cents per panel of nine feet. I have introduced it in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Ohio, and hold certificates from the most practical farmers of those States, endorsing its superiority over other fences in economy, strength, durability and neatness. As to the question: What is the future of the AIR-LINE FENCE? Will it supercede all other rail fences? The answer has been, without exception: It will; or I see no reason why it will not. I can now, after testing it over sixteen months, recommend it to all planters, and now offer to the public the privilege of testing its merits by building or reconstructing their horse-lots free of charge. Instructions, viz.:

1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one foot less distance than the length of rails used.
2. Lay the worm of the fence, placing the ends of the rails on the opposite side of the post, right and left, so as to give the fence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails as any other fence until it is four rails high.
3. Take a stake or false post as high as the other, which should be five and a half or six feet above the ground; place it on top the ground and in lock of the fence opposite the main post; pass the wire--No. 8--around false and main post and immediately above the fourth rail; bring the ends of the wire together, cross them, and with file cut and break the wire; then, with a pair of blacksmith tongs, pull the wire tight and twist it, so as to bring the two posts together at the top.

4. Prize open the post at the top, insert the rails edgewise and drive them down with an axe; continue thus until the fence is as high as desired. Seven to eight rails make a fence five to five and half feet high. If desired, pass the wire around both posts, and under and over the top rail; fasten as before.

5. Where rails are scarce the fence can be made by leaving off two rails, and inserting one or more wire through the main post the whole length of the fence. This is done by boring holes through main post with brace and bit, and then inserting the wire, tighten and fasten the ends, and the fence is complete.

I earnestly invite planters everywhere to give it a trial, and if carefully put up, will defy the worst stock. Farm, County and State rights can be had by applying to me, at Chappell Hill, Washington county, Texas.

JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.

P. S.--All persons are warned not to purchase the right of my Air-Line Patent Fence of any one but those who have a regular power of attorney from me, as all others will not be respected. Also, not to attempt an infringement on it, as I shall enforce the law against all such.
J. H. S.
March 31, 1873. may22 1f

AGENTS--Address COWAN & CO., 8th St., New York, for BEST selling book published, \$20 a week and expenses. SALARY or COMMISSION. may1 12t

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TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.

Office of Arrow Tie Agency,

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In bringing the "Arrow Tie" before your notice the coming season, we feel that the large demand in the past, coming from every part of the country, makes further advertisement almost unnecessary; but in view of the strenuous efforts made by many parties to force less valuable articles on the market, we submit to you statements from the most experienced judges in Texas—gentlemen well known to you all—showing the estimation in which the Tie is held by those who, from daily use, have the best opportunity of knowing its merits.

C. W. HURLEY & CO., Ag'ts for Texas.

Captain Lutkin, who has for many years been connected with the Galveston Presses, says:

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO., Dec. 1, 1871.

MESSEURS. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General Agents for the Arrow Tie for Texas:

GENTLEMEN—It affords me great pleasure to present you with this statement as evidence of our high appreciation of the value of the Arrow Tie, as a fastening for Cotton Bales.

We have used it constantly in our Presses since its introduction, having found no other Tie that will compare with it in utility, durability and strength. From our own experience we can safely recommend it to planters as the best Tie we have seen.

Pressing from Five to Seven Hundred Bales per day, when running full time, we find it to our interest to purchase the Arrow Ties and Buckles from you, for the purpose of replacing any other buckle that may be on the bale, taking the others off and throwing them in the scrap pile, to be sold as old iron.

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OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' PRESS CO., Galveston, May 19, 1871.

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I take pleasure in stating that since my superintendency of the Planters' Press, we have been constantly using the Arrow Tie. It gives entire satisfaction, and our press men prefer the Band and Buckle to any they have ever used.

I am yours, very truly,

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BARTLETT & RAYNE

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Jan 17 1y

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Jan 24 6m

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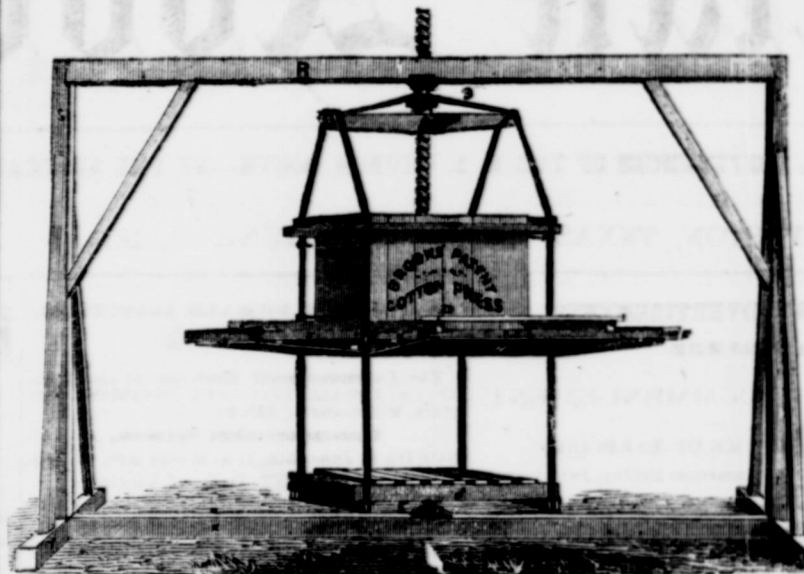
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HERMANN MARWITZ, Grocery Merchant, Galveston.
Ex-Governor F. R. LUBBOCK, Galveston.
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Feb 6 GALVESTON. 3m

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Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH—BY THE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Vol. XXI—No. 4.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 11, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1045.]

THE TEMPLE OFFERINGS.

"The last shall be first, and the first last."

The rich man took from the purple fold
Of his robe a piece of shining gold,

Cast in the gift, a treasure rare,
And then passed on with a lordly air,

As he thought of merit justly won,
By his noble deed, so nobly done.

The widow followed, with lowly mien,—
A respectful space was placed between,—

Cast in two mites, and her thought seemed bold,
When she wished their worth as the shining gold.

The rich man rolled in his state away,
Drawn by his chargers, sleek and gray.

The widow her lonely pathway trod,
And her heart was filled with the thought of God,

Of the loving-kindness that gave her all
She had ever prized, and her gift seemed small.

Long years have passed, and the rich man's
name

Were lost, were it not for the widow's fame.

His deed without love, so cold and dead,
Had sunk in the wave of time as lead.

Her humble gift was a seed with wings,
And rich the harvest that from it springs.

Her wish that the baser coin were gold,
Has been fulfilled a thousand fold.

So the promise comes, we know not how,
And the widow's mites are millions now.

The rich man's deed is but seen afar,
The shadow that follows the widow's star,

Which adown the ages still shall shine,
To show the wisdom and grace divine,

Of Him who reckons each deed apart,
Not by worth of metal, but warmth of heart.

—Watchman and Reflector.

Texas Resources.

The Stock Law.

CLEAR CREEK,
DENTON CO., May 24, 1873.)

MR. EDITOR—I have read, sir, with a good deal of surprise, an article in your paper of May 2d, relative to the stock law in this State, in which your correspondent seems to think that the passing of that law would injure the interests of the poor citizens.

So far from agreeing with him upon that question, which he considers as self-evident fact, we think if he would give it the benefit of unprejudiced consideration, he would view it in a very different light.

Is Texas at present divided into homesteads or owned by companies? We answer, neither. In some instances, speculators own, possibly, some thousands of acres, but what is that compared with an area covering an extent of land such as Texas possesses? Millions of acres are still untenanted and unoccupied. He remarks that the passing of the stock law would raise the price of land from ten to twenty dollars per acre. I can not possibly see how it could have that effect. In fact, if that law is not passed, or some law that will protect the interests of the poor man from the monopolizing stock-raisers, who have overrun the country with their thousands of cattle, and seem to think the wide-spread plains and beautiful prairies of this land are made especially for their use, and theirs only; and some of those persons cannot call themselves masters of one solitary acre, while their stock feeds over the unfenced fields of the poor man, who, as yet, has neither the time nor means to enclose his land and prevent the destruction of his property from their devastations.

It is not the passing of a stock law that enhances the value of land; it is the number and wealth of the population who possess it, and the means whereby they are enabled to obtain a living from its production, and its facilities to afford them that means.

Your correspondent should be clear-sighted enough to see that the encouragement given to the poor man to come and settle in those uninhabited tracts of land, at present occupied by the cattle of the stock-raiser, is much more conducive to the welfare of a country whose wealth is its population than to limit the benefits arising from it to the few wealthy men who have enough already. If your correspondent will examine and compare the statistics of some of the older States, with their teeming population, their high-priced land, and high prices of provisions, and yet their abundant ability to meet all their requirements and liabilities, and supply themselves with not only all the necessaries of life, but most of its luxuries, he will see how extremely feeble his assertions are. Law and enactments are made there, and cheerfully submitted to, for the protection and elevation of the poor man, and the recognition of his rights, and it seems to me that it would be advisable if your correspondent would make himself acquainted with facts, and extend his inquiries so as to possess himself of more information on this subject than he has already acquired. He is not, perhaps, aware that hundreds of the emigrants who have already come to this country in the hope of finding a home, have left in despair at the want of that very stock law which he seems to think would so seriously injure his interests.

It is not the immigrant who is imposed upon by the passing of the stock law; it is the selfish stock-owner who has so long enjoyed unlimited liberty to drive his herds over unoccupied plains, and amass wealth which he now fears is about to be taken from him by the passing of a law which will protect the poor man's property.

He does not see how he is to drive his stock a distance of fifty miles to water. Neither need he, for it will not need to be done as long as he has health and hands, a willing mind, and a hopeful heart, to dig wells and tanks, and cisterns, that will not only be enough for his own wants but make the wilderness blossom like the rose—spreading culture and fertilization over what is now almost barren wastes.

He inquires what he is to do for his beef, which he now enjoys at so low a price. I answer, he will raise it himself, as also the corn and cotton which he cannot at present, for the want of that very stock law which he so deeply deplures.

In spite of his prognostics, we see a better future for Texas, and hope before long, instead of the desolation which he expects, to see a flourishing and prosperous country, with its cottages and well managed farms; orchards and vineyards; its corn and cotton fields; its dairies and cattle pens; belonging to the homestead and not to the stock-raiser. Let the people's rights be protected by good and efficient laws, and the people themselves, will do the rest, and land will increase in value which is now comparatively

valueless; and commerce will improve; and the stock-owner will be benefited as well as the poor man, because wealth will pour into the country through many channels, whereas now only a few are sources of profit.

I hope the people of Texas will give this matter serious consideration and think whether a prosperous and industrious population in their country, with its cities, villages, churches, colleges, schools, and manufacturing establishments, as well as benevolent institutions, is more likely to arise from the passing of the stock law for the protection of the poor man, or continuing to put money in the pocket of the stock-raiser.

Yours with respect,
AN EMIGRANT.

As has already been announced, Mr. Adams and Mr. W. H. Overton have discovered what appears to be a valuable strata of coal on a piece of land owned by them in the Cross Timbers. A piece of the coal which we have in our office compares very favorably with that of the Bastrop mines, which we saw in Galveston in February. It burns equally as well as the Bastrop coal, and, if anything, is more solid and weighty.

The *Epitomist* gives it all the dictionary names, which we will not attempt to repeat, for fear of dislocating or fracturing our jaw-bone.

The coal lies in a strata of eight inches about twelve feet from the surface. The specimens brought to town were taken from the surface or outer edge of the strata, on the bank of a creek. Of course the coal will prove to be more valuable as the strata deepens.

Mr. Adams has been aware of coal in the neighborhood of this place some years, and some time since he employed two experienced miners to go and examine the veins, and they pronounced it a valuable bed of coal. He has been to considerable trouble and expense to ascertain the facts before announcing his good fortune to the public. It is situated within one mile of the line of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and we hope the enterprise may prove remunerative to Messrs. Adams & Overton.—*Fort Worth Democrat.*

Leon County.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to give you a little sketch of our county:

In the first place, we have a variety of lands—the richest being that known as the black sticky or waxy land, and is found along the banks of the river, and in our river bottoms. The most common is the upland, or gray soil. Running through our county are the choicest of creeks, bordered by large bodies of bottom land, which, to yield rich and profitable harvests, only need the proper cultivation. In fact, almost any desirable quality of land may be found within the limits of this county.

Our crops are somewhat backward, yet, withal, present an encouraging appearance.

We have a good range for stock, and only need honesty on the part of the inhabitants to enable us to raise our own supplies. The freedmen, however, are a great drawback to the farming and stock-raising interests,

as many of them are too lazy to work, and gain a livelihood entirely by stealing.

The society of Leon county is good, being of a strictly moral and religious tone. Among the denominations represented is the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian. At Ringgold a Sunday-school is in operation which promises to be an eminent success; both children and parents manifest the greatest solicitude for its welfare. At the same place, the Baptists and Methodists each have churches in prosperous condition. Ringgold is blessed with preaching three times a month. In this connection, I desire to say a few words to the young people, especially to the young Christians: Bear in mind, my young brethren, that, ere long, you will be the "solid" men of the country; the controllers of the destinies of the different churches; the citizens and rulers of a mighty nation: therefore, reverence your religious teachers and respect their teachings, but follow your own honest and well-matured convictions; tolerate every man's opinion, but resolutely maintain your own; let every man worship in his own way, but agreeable to your own professions do you worship God, keeping his commandments and relying upon his promises, and you will not only be just and upright Christians, but it will be well with you in the end. To the aged Christian, I would say: Put your trust in God, for he is a safe rock to build upon; he will prove a safe pilot in times of trouble; pin your faith to no one thing, but take the word of God in whole, connect it together and build thereon. T. R. ORENBAUN.

OAKWOODS, May 26, 1873.

The great State of Texas embraces a territory of 280,000 square miles, or 139,200,000 acres of arable land, much of which is unsurpassed by any territory of like extent on the continent. There are yet in the valley of the Rio Grande regions with a climate mild and genial as that of Italy—many millions of acres yet unoccupied.

In 1870, the United States census marshals a return for Texas in population of 818,579, a gain of 204,364 in ten years. It is conjectured that since 1870 the population of the State has increased at least 400,000, which would make the present population 1,218,579. In 1870, the assessed value of the property of the State was \$470,473,778. In 1871, the value of property was \$220,296,624. In 1872, the assessed value had risen to \$295,256,624, showing an increase in three years of \$124,782,846. These figures will give some idea of the rapid appreciation of the value of property in that State. What its growth in the past has been can only faintly foreshadow what may be expected of its progress in the future. As a fact that may be interesting to those who may contemplate a change of residence, we may state that there are yet in that State 88,812,624 acres of public land—that is, land owned by the State. The homestead laws of Texas are very liberal. Lands on the market are sold at an extremely low price, and there is no excuse for failure on the part of the industrious emigrant to build up for himself a comfortable home and enter upon a career of prosperity.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. F. Vordenbaumen has written a letter to Dr. McFerrin, dated Chappell Hill, in which he gives a cheering account of our German mission work in this State. There are eleven missions, and all the missionaries are doing their work faithfully. A revival at New Fountain mission resulted in 15 accessions. Since conference over 40 new members have been received.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—Methodism has increased in Boston for the past twenty years as follows: In 1850, there was one Methodist communicant to seventy-three inhabitants; in 1860, one to seventy-two; in 1870, one to sixty inhabitants. This gain is remarkable, considering the large numbers of our members who have gone to the suburban towns, and to all parts of the country.

—The women of the Methodist Church in the United States have a Foreign Missionary Society, whose receipts last year were fifty thousand dollars, although it was organized but four years ago. It supports female missionaries, Bible readers, schools and an orphan asylum in India and a Home in Peking.

—Rev. Dr. J. F. Hurst has been elected to fill the place of Rev. Dr. Foster, whose election as Bishop prevents his continuance as President in Drew Theological Seminary. We have no doubt that Dr. Hurst will justify the choice, by his success as an instructor.

EPISCOPAL.

—Bishop Littlejohn, in his annual address before the Diocesan Convention of Long Island, last week, remarked that there are evidences on all sides of the growing popularity of the Episcopal Church. In Brooklyn (Kings county,) the forty-four churches and chapels—twelve of them free—are in a highly prosperous condition. Seven of these have strong city missions. The Bishop finds a serious obstacle to church liberality in the parish debts, contracted through a desire to build up magnificent churches, and regrets that so little money is spent for home missions.

—Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, says he has eight Episcopal churches in his diocese composed of Indians, and four of the clergymen are Indians.

—The late Episcopal convention of the diocese of Florida passed a resolution condemning most emphatically all fairs, balls, festivals, concerts, lotteries, theatrical representations, and all such methods of obtaining money for religious purposes, as lowering the standard of Christianity, and contrary to the teachings and spirit of the gospel.

—Ten million, one hundred and fifty-four thousand pounds represents the annual sum required to sustain the Church of England, including the maintenance of the clergy, education of the poor, and miscellaneous expenses. These figures have just been published with the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

—The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met at Huntsville, Alabama, last week. A correspondent says that its territory extends into the Middle, and Western, and Southern, and Southwestern, States. It has about one hundred presbyteries, more than a thousand ministers, and about ninety thousand communicants. Its total contributions amount to more than half a million of dollars; it has two universities and several colleges under its control; boards of publication, (at Nashville,) education, missions, etc.; it publishes three weekly newspapers, one semi-monthly for

Sabbath-schools, two monthlies, and one quarterly; it holds fraternal correspondence with the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches of the United States, and with the Evangelical Union of Scotland. Rev. Dr. Poindexter, of Owensboro, Kentucky, is the present moderator.

BAPTIST.

—The Baptists of Southern Russia continue to be subjected to severe persecutions. At Kiev, thirteen brethren have been imprisoned for six months, and have had to endure much spiteful treatment from the local priests and from the authorities. At Odessa, the most cruel fines are being put upon the brethren; and the Germans laboring there as evangelists have received the strictest orders from the Governor of Cherson to cease from making proselytes. This fresh outbreak of persecution on the part of the Greek Church, whose representative was so warmly received by Dean Stanley and other Anglican dignitaries, is accounted for by the great success which has latterly attended the labors of the Baptist missionaries. Mr. J. Wisley writes from Odessa, under date March 10th, that many Russians are leaving the Greek Church, and are forming themselves into churches according to the Baptist pattern.

—A recent project of the Baptists is to commemorate the national centennial in 1876 by raising, meanwhile, an educational fund for completing the endowment of all their institutions of learning in the country.

—The correspondent of the *Examiner and Chronicle*, writing from Mobile, says:

In Italy, we have stations in Rome, Civita, Vecchia, Bari, Bologna, Modena, Carpi, La Tour. Total membership, 277. In regard to the Roman Chapel, the Board reports that the purchase of an eligible site would consume most of the available means. Hence, Dr. Jeter, who was sent to Rome to inquire into the prospects of the Italian missions, was authorized to purchase a building which might be adapted to our purpose. But difficulties in reference to titles, location, etc., have thus far prevented such purchase. In view of the Roman Church, however, this is not regretted by the Board. In reference to this, Dr. Jeter writes: "In the whole course of my experience I have never found myself more painfully perplexed than I have been in regard to the matters of the Rome church." What those difficulties are, the report does not fully state, but they have resulted in the severance of connection with Dr. Cote, who went under our auspices.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The officers elected by the Presbyterian General Assembly at Baltimore for the current year, are Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., LL.D., moderator; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D.D., stated clerk; Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D.D., permanent clerk; Rev. William E. Moore, Rev. Josephus D. Krum, Rev. Samuel Conn, Rev. James R. Miller, temporary clerks.

—Rev. J. B. Shaw, D.D., of the Brick church (Presbyterian) Rochester, N. Y., has been presented by his congregation with the sum of \$2500 to defray the expenses of his six months' leave of absence. He goes abroad and will represent the Assembly before the Established church of Scotland.

—The thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Board of Foreign Missions to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church announces receipts from all sources for the past year to have been \$454,836.88. Its expenditures have been \$552,775.31, which with the previous debt of over \$30,000 leaves a balance against the treasury of \$128,695.50.

JEWISH.

—At the recent meeting of the Board of Delegates of the American Israelites, it was stated by their committee that they have been in correspondence with the Universal Israelite Alliance upon questions connected with the emancipation of the Israelites in Roumania and in Russia, and the proposed immigration to America. The "Alliance" continues to maintain the principles of extending the blessings of modern education to the Hebrews of the East and in North Africa, and this Board should cordially cooperate by a contribution to the funds of the "Alliance." It must not be forgotten that the impulse which led to the Assemblage of the recent Brussels Conference arose from the Berlin branch of the "Alliance," and that the earnest and devoted labors of M. Cremieux and his associates have, during the past ten years, accomplished great good for the Israelites in countries where full liberty and equality are denied them.

MISSIONARY.

—While the native Christians of Bengal are making determined efforts to organize themselves into one and a united church, the missionaries among them are seconding their plans by proposing to consolidate the four colleges of the province into one institution. Christian union is the watchword there.

—An officer of the Royal Engineers, of wealth and ability, who has long aided mission work in British America, has lately consecrated himself to the cause, and has asked to be sent "to the hardest, poorest, and most unpromising part of the field." One of the most zealous missionaries in India is an ex-officer of an artillery regiment stationed there.

—No Christian people, so far as we know, make more of the Godhead of Jesus Christ than our Scandinavian converts. The constraining love of Christ awakens in them the most fervent praise and the most cheerful and liberal sacrifices. The offerings they make at home and abroad for the erection of churches, the support of our institutions, and the care of their poor, are without a parallel. The secret of all this may be seen and felt by attending the love-feasts which are held on board the Bethel ship in the port of New York the first Sunday morning of every month. A better notion of "witnessing" church may be obtained there, and a sweeter, healthier edification promoted, than is ordinarily seen and felt elsewhere.

—Japan is destined to be a grand missionary field. The Church of England Propagation Society is about to send two clergymen there to open missions, and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland is moving in the same direction, having already secured forty-five thousand dollars as a fund to support laborers among the Japanese. That Empire has already received a most favorable impression of the United States, and our missionary societies cannot be excused if the present opportunity to establish themselves there is neglected.

—A recent report of the American Missionary Society gives the following: "During the past year the society has received about \$300,000 in cash, besides some \$50,000 worth of contributions, and has supported either wholly or in part about 1,000 men who have preached to some 3,000 different congregations. During the last forty-seven years the society has raised, taken care of, and expended \$6,500,000, at an expense of less than ten per cent., and without losing a dollar by embezzlement, so far as known, and has also established some 3,500 different churches.

—It is said that the entire Persian Mission, with forty missionaries and sixty teachers under the care of the Presbyterian Board, costs less annually than the current expenses of some of our city churches.

—Dr. Jessup, of Beyrout, Syria, is of the opinion that in due time the communicants of the Greek Church will become Protestants *en masse*.

—The first Christian church in Constantinople was founded in 1846; there are now thirty-six in the Turkish empire, about a third of which are self-supporting, and all self-governing. Four 'Evangelical Unions' have been formed for mutual counsel and aid—one at Harpoot in Mesopotamia, of twenty-six churches; another in Southern Asia Minor, of twenty-three churches; another in Central Asia Minor of eight churches; and another in Bithynia of eleven churches. Connected with these churches are 3,303 members, and congregations numbering 13,000, with a population of over 18,000 native Protestants.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—A gentleman, receiving a legacy of ten thousand dollars from his father's estate, gave it to Phillips' Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, for the benefit of poor students trying to master an education. But this proviso is made: they must not use tobacco in any form; "for," says the donor, "no boy shall smoke cigars, or chew 'fine cuts' at the expense of my father's labor."

—A remarkable revival in the North of Sweden is reported. Brother Jon Jonsson, pastor of the Baptist church at Lindsjon, parish of Hassela, province of Gefle, writes, January 12, 1873; "I wish to inform you that the Lord has visited us and many regions hereabout with a mighty pentecostal gale. It is impossible for us to state the number of those who have received peace in believing, and praise God for his mercy. I should judge that there are hundreds still anxious and asking for prayers. Every day some receive peace in believing, and some are awakened. Even children from ten to twelve years of age are brought under concern for their souls. Even such as, humanly speaking, are standing on the verge of the grave, aged persons from eighty to ninety years, are awakened, weep like children, and ask for prayers. The people gather in such numbers that three or four rooms are not large enough to contain all. Yea, it is more than pen can describe. The Lord be praised for all! We have now taken down our harps from the willows, and sing hallelujahs to the Lord.

As a token of brotherly fellowship, Mr. Spurgeon's church has contributed one hundred guineas toward the building fund for Newman Hall's new Surrey chapel in London.

Boston's Young Men's Christian Association has a temperance society connected with it, which has just established a home for inebriates. The home is superintended by an ex-officer of the navy, who was himself once the victim of strong drink, but who now finds it his duty to rescue his fellows from the same misery. Already some thirty individuals, who a few weeks ago were reeling about the streets of Boston, have been cared for and placed in respectable employment by this new institution.

—The missionary bodies in Peking, finding that total ignorance about the men of the West is one of the greatest obstacles in their way, have started a magazine in the Chinese character, to give the better classes some knowledge of what Europe really is. Articles on the Mount Cenis Tunnel, the Suez Canal, telegraphs, and other wonders of the West are given. Where it is possible, a rough wood-cut is inserted.

Precision in Science---What is a Circle?

MR. EDITOR—We see that a discussion is going on in the *Advocate*, and some of the other press issues, in regard to what is a correct definition of a circle. Dr. Bledsoe, of the *Southern Quarterly Review*, objecting to the definitions given in our works on mathematics, suggests what he considers a better one, and invites criticism of his definition. Under this invitation comes a number of incisory geometricians, one of whom cuts away a portion of Dr. Bledsoe's terms as being superfluous, and therefore in "error by excess." Another objects to some other part of his (Dr. B's) terms as not coming up to the standard of mathematical precision; and thus one flaw after another is picked, until the circle, like Plato's definition of a man, has become another "plucked cock of Diogenes."

Without taking any part in the discussion, or pronouncing upon the merits of any of the definitions given, we desire to say a few words by way of protest in behalf of students; and our protest first takes the form of an objection to the usual styles of those works which are designed for the assistance of the learner; and we do this with an unqualified admission of the beauty, the utility, and the necessity of accuracy and precision in scientific statements, and in the use of scientific technicalities. We do so with a full consciousness of the value and advantage of having strict limitations to the offices of scientific terms, and of having them, so far as nomenclature can serve us, expressive of their significance and comprehension. But we suggest that there would be an advantage greater than that afforded by this strictness of expression, at least to the student, to have this rigid limitation restricted to the dictionaries and glossaries of science, allowing more latitude and freedom in the use of language, in the body of elementary treatises on those subjects. In other words, we desire to remind our authors and book-makers that it would be best to write more with reference to the aid of the learners, and less for the criticism and amusement of metaphysical gymnasts. The works of many of our best authors, while they delight the learned, are utterly useless and unfit in the hands of students. The reason of this is plain: not that the subjects are not well treated, but because the plan, the system, the arrangement, and language of the work may be entirely unadapted to the wants and comprehension of the tyro of learning's paths. Their authors aim at *fine writing*, rather than to impart knowledge. They write for the music and glow of their reputation more than for the instruction of the pupil. They seem to ignore the difficulties and cravings of the learner, almost scorning to aid him in his struggling efforts, while they turn away to gloat over the rhetorical beauty and effects upon the learned reviewers.

But while this is a fault with some authors, the opposite extreme is the fault of some others. There is too much condensation to the elimination of much that is salient and tangible to student's grasp, and he is continually disappointed and discouraged at the persistency with which his author takes down all the props and loops that help to brace his capricious memory. A thing he has known all his life is taken entirely away from him by his author's habits of abstractly removing it from among things that are open and patent to common perception. This is precisely the fault toward which this discussion in regard to the circle is tending; and there is already so much that is tangible taken from the old definition, that the student's mind will have to undergo a series of abstractions and struggles of imagination to identify something in keeping with his conception of this most familiar of familiar

figures. The term "curve," applied to the line designating the circumference, is taken away, and the learner, not having the analytical power and mental alacrity of the author, has to stretch his imagination to conjecture how a line, which to his mind naturally presents the idea of *straightforwardness*, can *inclose* anything. Next, the term "centre," designating the point from which all parts of the circumference must be equi-distant, is taken away, which two terms are the very gist of the definition—though not necessarily so, as they may be included in other terms by implication—the rocks on which the learner's memory securely fortifies itself with something of the assurance that it is in its own castle, in possession of a stronghold which has always been its own, and to which it clings with a tenacity not easily overcome, because they identify the image of the figure. But what value is it to the student to be told that it may be included in other terms by implication, logical intendment, etc., when he is out on the ocean of conjecture as to the office of such technicalities? But, using this as an illustration of similar difficulties in his path, when deprived of these fortifications to his memory by which the image of the figure is identified, he loses reverence for the laws of science as the inexorable fiats of deity, and begins to drift about in that uncertainty which wonders if man has the power to alter the logic of scientific principle at his own arbitrary discretion. As scholars, we of course admit that he can, but the tyro is not prepared for these admissions and their contrary restrictions; and if it has never occurred to him that two and two can make nothing else but four, the possibility of a contrary aggregate may begin to dawn upon his mind, arousing a doubt in regard to the elements of truth which may lay the foundation for untold errors in faith and practice in later years.

The infidelity of France had its origin in the general doubt of the genuineness and value of Roman Catholic Christianity, this doubt leading many to conclude that there is no pure Christianity, such as mankind need, and therefore infidelity was as good as the specimen before them. The world "knows by heart" the succeeding errors and miseries entailed. Now, although science is not religion, and the definition of a circle affords no adequate specimen of the laws and principles of science, yet may not teachers, authors and critics, by inculcating a loose and irreverent regard for scientific truth, thereby introduce the leaven of a general doubt which may taint and poison the mind against the full and perfect realization of the force and loveliness of heavenly truth? E. M. T.

HEMPHILL, TEXAS, May 12, 1873.

Support of the Ministry---Influence upon the Flock.

MR. EDITOR—There is a view of this subject, so much written on, that I have not yet seen advanced. So I will produce it, and let it go for its worth:

1. God, in bringing the plan of salvation to bear on the human race, chose man as an instrument, and sent him out to the nations, saying: "Go preach." Hence, all true ministers of the gospel are surely called and sent of God. Now, then, how are the people, the recipients of the gospel, to receive them? Simply as men—good men, it may be? I fear too many do thus, to-day. But God sent them as ambassadors, and as such they must be received and treated; otherwise, God's order and authority are set aside, and man's set up instead.

This being so, by the scripture no man can go to a people and labor with them in the ministry, simply as a man

—a benevolent man; no, he must labor as one sent from God, about his Father's business. Neither can he, having labored with a people in the gospel, make a demand for pecuniary support, as a man; but must do it as a messenger of God. So, too, the people must receive it and treat it. When a steward goes to collect on this basis, he goes out, not to collect or demand for man, but for God; provided, *God sent the preacher*. If this be true, (and who can gainsay it?) there are moneys yet owing to God, in the person of his true and real ministers; the amount that was insufficient for their support everywhere they have served the people in said capacity.

2. When God's claim is met, in the person of his representative, (responsible place, this!) in a temporal point of view, then the minister becomes a channel of grace and blessing to the party thus giving, and the oil and the meal of the widow of Zarephath will be increased, not diminished; and the dead son will be raised to life! (see I. Kings ch. xvii). On the other hand, refuse to support Elijah, and there is no pledge, no ground to expect the meal and the oil to increase, nor the (spiritually) dead son to be raised to life by him. This position being good, the man or woman, whether poor or rich, who refuses or neglects to aid in the support of the gospel, deliberately chooses not to have God's richer spiritual blessings upon them and their children!

3. Our usage, as collectors of money, is condemned by these facts; for often a steward will not ask for money for God from a very poor man, or from a widow, because of the little they possess. Well, go read your Bible, and you will surely find that the widow's two mites are received and appropriated by the Savior, and then he commended her for her self-sacrificing spirit. So of the widow's treatment of Elijah, as before referred to.

Brethren of the ministry, let us make no demand for temporal support, otherwise than legitimately in the name of God; and, brethren of the laity, see that these demands, thus made, are met, or God's curse and blight will rest upon you spiritually, if not temporally. Yours in Christ,

GEO. W. GRAVES.

WAXAHACHIE, June 2, '73.

Church Conferences.

MR. EDITOR—There is an article in the *St. Louis Christian Advocate* of April 30th to which I desire to call attention. I claim to be thoroughly loyal to Southern Methodism, and to love the laws and usages of the Southern Methodist Church; but I can not help feeling that the Church Conference has failed—signally failed—to answer the purpose for which it was originally designed, and that, in the main, it is useless. So far as my observations and experience go, it has invariably proved a failure; and I find that this tallies with the observation of many others. I have made faithful and earnest efforts to hold church conferences according to the requirements of the discipline, but have failed in every instance. Doubtless, some on the other hand have succeeded better; but it seems to me that such a disciplinary provision as the one under consideration ought to be at least of general, if not of universal, application. I confess that I would be glad to see the class-meeting sustain its original relation, and the church conference left entirely out of the church machinery; but, as I said, I only desire to call attention to the article above alluded to, and will offer no arguments, pro or con.

Yours very truly, J. B. D.

BEEVILLE, May 22, '73.

The crops are reported as looking finely along the Rio Grande river.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The Grand Masonic Bodies of the State met in Houston last week. We note in the dispatches the presence of the following officers: Grand Master Wm. Bramlette, of Paris; Deputy Grand Master J. F. Miller, of Gonzales; Grand Senior Warden T. R. Bonner, of Rusk; Grand Junior Warden J. D. Sayers, of Bastrop; Grand Treasurer B. A. Botts, of Houston; Grand Secretary Geo. H. Bringham, of Houston; Grand Chaplin B. T. Kavanaugh; Grand Marshal E. S. C. Robertson, of Salado; Grand Senior Deacon H. Stoneham, of Klamatia; Grand Junior Deacon W. W. Davis; Grand Senior Steward P. Ackerman, of Houston; Grand Junior Steward P. Superville, of Houston; Grand Pursuivant J. A. McLeary, of San Antonio; Grand Tiler S. Conradi, of Houston. The Grand Royal Arch Chapter elected the following grand officers for the ensuing year: Grand High Priest, H. J. McBride; Deputy Grand High Priest, E. T. Rhodes; Grand King, Wm. K. McAlpin; Grand Scribe, P. Nowlin; Grand Treasurer, B. A. Botts; Grand Secretary, Robert Brewster. The Grand Masonic Commandery elected the following grand officers for the ensuing Masonic year: Right Eminent Grand Commander, A. C. Baker; Grand Deputy Commander, Jas. F. Miller; Grand Generalissimo, B. Graham; Grand Captain General, E. Bower; Grand Prelate, R. M. Elgin; Grand Senior Warden, L. M. Oppenheimer; Grand Junior Warden, D. K. Gurley; Grand Recorder, Robt. Brewster; Grand Treasurer, B. A. Botts.

On the 31st ult. Senator Fountain introduced a sworn petition of citizens of Rio Grande counties, stating that those counties were daily invaded by bands of armed Mexicans and Indians from Mexico, who waged predatory warfare upon our citizens. They petition for protection and relief. The petition were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, with instructions to investigate matters.

The farms are in fine condition in Calhoun county, and a larger crop will be gathered the coming harvest than has been produced for the past ten years.

Harvesting has commenced and the wheat crop is excellent in Johnson county. A severe storm has passed over the county. A good many farms were injured about Alvarado.

A stalk of corn has been grown in this county, says the *Waco Advance*, with a full developed ear on the tassel, which appears to be a hybrid of wheat and corn.

Stone from Junction City, Kansas, is being used for the front of Dallas houses. It is as beautiful as marble, and one hundred per cent. cheaper.

Late rains have greatly improved the crops in Bell county. Farmers have now all they can do to harvest the wheat crop, which is a good one.

It is estimated that Corsicana will ship 25,000 head of cattle by the first of September, commencing the estimate on the first of last September.

The contract for building the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Sherman has been let. The building is to be an elegant brick edifice.

Large lots of land are being offered and purchased in Tarrant county. Business is pretty good, and everybody prosperous.

Wheat is being harvested in Williamson county, and the yield is unusually encouraging.

Many new farms are being opened along the Gabriel, in Williamson county.

Refreshing and abundant rains have fallen in Nueces county. Vegetation and crops generally are looking well.

Correspondence.

Weatherford District.

MR. EDITOR—For a month past it has been night season with myself and family. On last Sabbath, one week ago, our little boy Henry, of near seven summers, left the church militant for the church triumphant. It was the heaviest blow to us we have ever received, but what God does is right; we will not complain. On last Sabbath we fully recognized death again at our door, calling for our second little boy, but God was pleased to stay the hand already raised, and to-day bright hopes are entertained of the recovery of his health. The rays of daylight are just beginning to peep in at our windows, and, although we hope for a brighter day, it seems to approach us hesitatingly. But we sorrow and weep not as those who have no hope. But I sat down to write of the church, hoping in this to get some relief.

I have closed my second round, and to-day is the second appointment of the third round, and is the third appointment that I have missed this year. This is the thirteenth year of my itinerant life, and I think it is the third quarterly meeting that I have missed during that time. I pray God to overrule all to his glory.

Brother W. L. Kidd having refused to go to Jacksboro station, it was without a permanent pastor until the third Sabbath in February, which was one week before the second quarterly conference of this conference year. Rev. W. A. Sampey, a transfer from Alabama, being stationed there, took charge. The stewards failed to do anything for the support of the gospel. It was rather a discouraging time to a man who had with such sacrifices gone so far to carry the gospel to the destitute strangers of a strange land. In the absence of most of the official members, in compliance with the request we made for the ladies who felt an interest in the cause of Christ at that place to attend the quarterly conference that evening, there were several of the faithful present. They agreed to assist in getting up money for the preacher. On Sunday we made a public call for the same purpose. The two efforts together amounted to a collection of one hundred dollars in money, which is much more digestible than a few hard promises.

The pastor was living in the little parsonage office, prepared for a single man, and was only 14x16 feet, this being the only house on the lot; but it seemed to be a house brimful of sunshine. The world may not appreciate, but God loves moral heroes. We appointed a committee, chiefly of ladies, to devise ways and means to enlarge and repair the parsonage. In a letter of May 17, Brother Sampey writes me: "Everything in our parsonage looks strange to-night. The house don't favor itself. I hardly know that you would recognize it. Wife, children and cat are running from room to room, with marked delight. We are in Rehoboth. Mr. Dan Browne contributed a No. 8 cooking stove, so we have two bedrooms and a kitchen well furnished." This is just what we expected to hear of Jacksboro. At our first quarterly meeting, even before they had a pastor, we found a people who loved to go to church, and who had hearts to feel, and were not ashamed to shout aloud at church when the soul was happy. There are some much larger towns in Texas than Jacksboro which have no parsonage at all.

Rev. W. W. Thomas is the pastor of the Walnut creek circuit. The first quarterly conference was a most encouraging one by way of full attendance and healthy finances. The second was thinly attended, and the finances just like the attendance. The pastor's report was full, and indicated much faithfulness. The people claim

to be perfectly *delighted* with their preacher; hence we will expect good measure in the future. "By their fruits ye shall know them." He has built one church this year, and I think will build another before conference, and is talking very strong of building a parsonage. It is gratifying to see men of full, ripe years doing the whole work of the ministry. The sun sometimes sets with all the brilliancy of his noonday light.

Rev. J. J. Shirley is the pastor on the Weatherford circuit. There is much to be done by the official members, which cannot be done by any one else. I think the faithful pastoral efforts of their preacher will not be fruitless. Everything, great and small, go into the filling up of the measure. The spiritual condition of the circuit is evidently looking up. This will certainly give life and sustenance to the financial department, which was almost perfectly prostrate. The last information we had from Weatherford was, that the stone work and roof of the church was about completed. I think the prospect good to complete there this year one of the best stone churches in Northwest Texas.

This is the fourth year of the pastoral labors of Rev. Jas. Hiner on the Acton circuit. The spiritual condition of the work seems to be good; attendance at church usually large; finances low; but little disposition to build houses of worship of a denominational character. The local preachers are men of worth, but their age indicates that they are on the verge of the grave, and we hear of no young men to take their places.

The Granberry circuit was read out to Rev. Jas. Hill (a local preacher) at conference. We organized the quarterly conference on Saturday before the third Sabbath in January of this year. Between that time and the second quarterly meeting we relieved Brother Hill from the work, because he could not devote all of his time to it, and supplied it with Brother W. W. Caulder, formerly of East Texas. He took charge of the work as if he felt the appointment meant work. My second quarterly meeting was held in three weeks after he took charge, and at which time he read the names of one hundred persons who had joined the church. Every interest of the church came up right, and their financial report was second to but one on the district. The official members all came up and took their places like they were proud of them. Men who work are usually willing to exhibit their work, and to witness the inspection. I received a letter from Brother Caulder on yesterday stating that he had since quarterly meeting received thirty persons into the church.

Brother Jas. Hamilton is the supply on the Nolan's River mission. But little had been done before the first quarterly meeting in any way, and nothing financially. The stewards made an assessment that untied the preacher's hands, and he promised to devote all of his time to the church from that date. On Sabbath we took up a collection that somewhat relieved him. At the second quarterly meeting we thought the work every way in a better condition.

Brother J. P. Mussett is the preacher on the Cleburn circuit. His arrival was greeted in unmistakable language by his stewards and people, who had supplied the supposed wants of their preacher, and whose liberality has been well rewarded by the faithful labors of their pastor. A thorough discipline was found to be a necessity, and is being maintained with a firm, godly judgment. From this we look for much good. *It is not numbers* that make up the church of God.

Brother E. A. Bailey is the pastor on the Alvarado circuit. This is a small circuit territorially, but large numerically. It has all the elements, when de-

veloped, to make it one of the best appointments in the conference. It has much pulpit strength from the local ministry; but a kind of so-called union spirit pervades the circuit, to such an extent that at some places we are largely shorn of our strength. I like liberality in everything, and recognize it as one of the attributes of religion; but I am in no sort of sympathy with the idea that our local preachers must give place to preachers of other denominations, or to the giving them to the exclusion of our own preachers in our own houses at the hours best adapted to the accomplishment of good. But even that merits as much sympathy as a church with its *own* house of worship which prefers a union Sunday-school to one of its own. The pastor is watching over his work with much solicitude and prayer, aided by the experienced counsel and pulpit help of Brother John Powell. I am looking for a better day; but this is hardly reasonable until the church wakes up to the support of the gospel and other enterprises of the church.

The Fort Worth circuit is blessed with the appointment of Dr. A. D. Gaskill as pastor. This circuit embraces the largest territory in the district, and has more appointments than any other circuit. He is of sufficient age to desire lighter work, but is meeting the demands with all the promptness and energy of youthfulness. If I am not mistaken, a good work will be accomplished in spite of all efforts to defeat the aims of the church. It is to be regretted that any people should be willing to share the labors of a faithful ministry, and render inadequate remuneration. "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

The Fort Worth station was made by Bishop Keener since conference, and Rev. J. W. B. Allen, of the Texas Conference, transferred and stationed there. Circumstances were such as to keep him from the work until spring opened. When the station was formed, there were less than twenty members, and the most of them females. We had no houses of worship, nor no church property. I passed through the town and stopped, and preached as often as possible, until I took into the church (I think) above sixty members, the most of whom, however, had been members before. We bought a block of ground to build a church on, and which had a house on it that is used for a parsonage—all of which is paid for. I began my first quarterly conference there without a preacher, or a single official member. Brother Allen is at his post anxious to work, and with a great deal of work to do; but does not know when he has preached one sermon in what house the next will be preached, nor when it will be.

Fort Worth is destined to be a large place, and is one that we must look well to. I think if our people could see its surroundings, there would be many responses to Brother Allen's commendable call "for help to build a church at Fort Worth."

I am glad to say there is not a secular preacher in the bounds of the Weatherford district. Even those that felt bound to secularize in self-defense, at their first quarterly conference received such assurances from the church that they gave it up and went to work for the church. We endeavored to make the quarterly conferences feel that they shaped their own destinies, and selected their own pastors.

T. W. HINES.

WAXAHACHIE, May 24, 1873.

Navidad Circuit.

MR. EDITOR—This circuit lies partly in Colorado and partly in Fayette counties, and takes its name from the Navidad, a small stream that runs along its eastern boundary. It embraces a fine section of farming lands,

mostly prairie, and hundreds of acres have been put under fence the present year. Though we have had repeated frosts, and many of the planters have had to plant their entire crops three times, yet their prospects now are bright and cheering. I have never seen better stands of cotton and corn. I predict great crops in this section if the seasons prove favorable. The Columbus railroad is being rapidly extended through the entire circuit, and before the year closes the cars will be running thirty miles from the present terminus. It is quite likely that two considerable towns will be built up at the two depots already located, and at no distant day two circuits can easily be formed out of the Navidad. It is very important that permanence be given to the circuits as soon as may be, so that parsonages may be built and the people assured that their circuit relation will not be changed annually, as their preachers are liable to be. I am satisfied that this constant changing of circuit boundaries has done much injury to the Methodist Church in the Texas Conference: prevented the building of parsonages, made many preachers merely local itinerants, and hence deprived the people of that great adjuvant to a minister's success—pastoral visiting. It has told disastrously upon our spirituality, finances and Sabbath-schools. For want of a parsonage, I am compelled to live twenty miles from my nearest appointment, and to be absent twenty-two days each month from home. I hope I shall not be considered egotistic when I state that I have felt it a duty and privilege to visit from house to house, not as a mere visitor, but as a pastor. In this way I get acquainted with my people, find out their peculiar trials, temptations and necessities, and thus am enabled to adapt my discourses to their conditions and wants. I have averaged about fifty pastoral visits monthly. Some of these have greatly benefited my own soul, and, I trust, others. To weep with and pray for the bereaved, the widow and fatherless; to pour the consolation of religious truth into wounded hearts, and to be told as I am leaving, "Thank you, brother, for this visit; do come and see us often; shall always be glad to see you"—their tears speaking more than words, pays me well for long rides and long absence from home, and makes me love the pastor's work.

Thank God, we have already had omens of good: Church members have covenanted to be more faithful; five Sabbath-schools have been formed, most of which are prospering encouragingly; and fourteen have publicly manifested a desire for religion. I may be a little enthusiastic, but I feel that brighter days are just ahead. Let me bespeak an *earnest* interest in the prayers of the readers of the ADVOCATE. L. ERKANBRACK.

WINCHESTER, May 27, '73.

Our Missionary Assessment.

MR. EDITOR—In the Nashville *Advocate* of May 3d, is the rate per member of missionary money paid in the respective conferences of the Southern Church for the year 1872.

Some of us may be disposed to take credit to ourselves that the Texas Conference is in advance in this matter, but fifty-five cents per member affords but little reason for boasting. If others did next to nothing, we have done nothing worthy bragging about. Fifty-five cents per capita! and a few points paid most of this. To them be due credit given; but *not* to those church members, worth thousands—money in hand, seeking profitable investment at a heavy rate of interest, well secured. They vote missionary collections a bore; give the least piece of coin or fractional note they may have about them. They are "preying,

not paying," members. Prayers are offered for the conversion of the heathen; for the success of the mission work; for the conquest of the world by the gospel—but when *aid* is called for, then it is, "hard times; poor crops; low prices; heavy taxes; 'charity begins at home'; have'n't paid our preacher yet," etc. Ah! that's the rub! How convenient to have an unpaid preacher between you and all appeals of church enterprises! and how easy to keep such a convenient excuse always on hand! Many congregations have an unpaid preacher all the time—until the end of the year wipes out the claim! But this fifty-five cents per member, when other conferences pay only fifteen! What exultation and exaltation! "Measuring ourselves by ourselves, and comparing ourselves among ourselves," we are doing better. A few years since and we paid only fifteen cents per member. Well, fifty-five is better than fifteen! "Be not weary in well doing"—better than disgraceful is not much to boast of. Let every preacher press hard for one dollar per member in his charge. Urge, insist, beg, for it. It will not interfere with any other collection, or your own claim. The people who pay missionary money, pay their preacher. We have a new and powerful incentive to missionary effort: Mexico is open wide—here at our door; not on the other side of the world; no field is more accessible, or more promising. Cuba also invites. Indeed, all Spanish-speaking countries of America are now open to us, while Brazil is calling for us. Here is work for the Southern Church: Mexico, Cuba, Brazil—operations commenced only in Mexico, and only commenced there. K.

BREHAM, May, 1873.

Beavers, Ants, Bees.

MR. EDITOR—It is said that beavers sometimes live in societies of two or three hundred, and the labors of all are for the general good. Ants, too, are gregarious, and live in societies. It is said they have no overseer, ruler, nor guide; yet they prepare their meat in summer, and their food in harvest. Every one is at work; no idlers. The honey bee is also a model of industry and concert of action. How harmonious their labors! There is a drone seen among them at times. It is said they make no honey. They live a few weeks, and are killed, or driven from the hive.

How is it with Christians? To use a figure taken from political economy, how many are consumers, but not producers? Reader, what hast thou done for Jesus? Hast thou brought one soul to him? Hast thou a charter from the King to be idle? "Has no man hired you?" "Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bring forth much fruit, so shall ye be my disciples." "Abide in me, that ye may bring forth much fruit." A religion that is satisfied with getting to heaven without caring for others, is a poor religion. When I was a boy, I heard of a prayer like this: "Lord, bless me and my wife; my son John and his wife; us four, and no more." This selfishness is the pattern, I fear, of some of our religion. How can a good man or woman bear to see the destruction of their kindred? This was not the spirit of the good Samaritan. Actions speak louder than words. What are you doing to save men? If you had great abilities, great influence, shining talents, you would go to work, but how reluctant to use one talent! To give a cup of cold water, to instruct a poor, ignorant child, to give a crust and warm fire to a cold, poor beggar! "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

The apostle Paul likens the church to that beautiful and complicated

machine—the human body, which only produces its proper results in the health and vigor of life when every part performs its office. The heart must send the pulse of life through all the members, or we die in an instant. The brain, the lungs, the stomach, and all the digestive organs, must perform their functions, or there is pain and damage to the whole. If a ligature be put round the little finger, there is loss. The body is not one member, but many; and the eye cannot say to the hand, I have no need of thee; the eye cannot do the work of the brawny arm; the ear has not the locomotion of the feet. There is use for the feeble and uncomely parts. The apostle applies this beautiful reasoning to the church. There are: First, apostles; secondly, prophets; thirdly, teachers; after that, miracles. All are not apostles, but every member and officer of the church is expected to do some duty to edify the body—the pastor in the study, by the bed-side, in the pulpit; the Sunday-school teacher, the tract distributor, the pious mother training up her children for the church and heaven; the good man in the closet and prayer-meeting, as well as at the family altar, pouring fervent prayers for the success of the pastor.

It is stated that Rev. Able Stevens, the great historian of Methodism in America, was picked up a poor boy in the street, and taken into a Sunday-school. He was found to be promising, and was put to school and college by some benevolent man. Now, see his pre-eminence. C. H., of your city, was started on his career of usefulness and power by the Sunday-school. S. G. COTTON.

The Minutes Again.

MR. EDITOR—Please publish the following, and I promise not to trouble you on this subject again:

Since my last announcement relative to the East Texas and Trinity Conference minutes, I have received letters from leading brethren advising me not to publish at all. These same brethren advise me to return the money (paid me by various persons for publication of the minutes) at the meeting of the next annual conferences, to be disposed of by the conferences, regarding the means in my hands, as a conference fund.

One brother writes me to pay the amount he contributed to the Advocate Publishing Company, with instructions to have his account credited. I have refunded to those I have seen in person. Two brethren have written me to send them theirs by registered letter.

It is no fault of mine that the minutes were not published. The amounts contributed by brethren for that purpose range from ten cents to five dollars coin. To undertake to refund to each one by registered letter is something I do not intend to do. All who wish me to pay their contributions to the ADVOCATE will please notify me; otherwise they will have to wait till conference meets.

Fraternally,
J. K. STREET.

Stephensville Circuit.

MR. EDITOR—While reading with interest the accounts of the brethren from the various charges, I think it may be interesting to some to hear from the Stephensville mission.

I did not get here until after the first quarterly conference, consequently I found considerable discouragement and dissatisfaction; but, withal, I found a hearty welcome.

Having procured a house—paying eight dollars per month rent—and having secured promises of a parsonage, yet to be built, I started round looking after class-books, hunting up straying ones, and trying to point sinners to the life of love. Up to the

present time, I have organized one church of eighteen members, taken five in by letter, and restored seven more to membership—in all, thirty. Five infants and two adults have been baptized.

We have had nothing like a revival. I believe the most important work that can be accomplished on this frontier is to meet the new comers with words of peace, and instantly organize them into small societies, if need be. I have two societies commenced with only three members each. Thus we shall save them from backsliding, and lay the foundation for the salvation of the new settlements.

I think I have reason to say that our dear Presiding Elder is thoroughly awake to this important interest; for he has already added to the Stephensville mission territory enough to make two large circuits when it is well settled—about seventy-five miles of the Leon valley, with its tributaries. There are ten settlements, with an aggregate of one hundred and sixty families, in which are included only about twenty-five Methodists. I have just returned from my first round on the new field. Having sent some appointments ahead, the brethren in one place tried to anticipate my coming with a new log house 18x20 feet, but only got the logs and boards together. I found the people waiting, not in the house, but seated upon the logs, and we worshiped in "God's first temple." And from what I felt and saw, I believe that God consecrated that pile of logs. I expect to organize a church there on my next round, and I count on twenty to begin with. The settlers live, some in tents, some in log cabins, and nearly all on dirt floors. I have no doubt that the hearty grasp of a rough-handed frontiersman speaks a welcome that sends a thrill of pleasure through the heart of the "preacher" which the gentle touch of the soft, kidded hand never can equal. These people will travel eight and ten miles, even on a week-day, to hear one poor sermon. If you know of any ambitious young preacher who wishes a hearty welcome, rough fare, long rides, small yet very attentive congregations, and the notoriety of having been the first to establish the standard of Prince Emanuel on uncultivated grounds, send him here; Brother Monk will take him in.

It has been a long time since the Indians visited us; the people are beginning to think that their troubles are over.

Mr. Editor, you have traveled on the frontier. God has visited the lonely sick one, far from neighbors; week after week suffering in solitude! O, what a comfort! How they long again to visit the sanctuary! How they love to talk of the religion of Jesus! How it cheers their hearts again to hear the voice of prayer! How strong the preacher feels when he has been refreshed by such a visit! They do not talk Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian. I have been with members of all the denominations in their lonely affliction; they have no words to waste, but spend their time in talking of Jesus. H. B. S.

STEPHENSVILLE, May, '73.

Some of the Uses of Sickness.

BY H. W. B.

God, in the goodness of his wisdom, has not ordained anything shall be and be void! Everything has a use, a purpose, a function to fill; and although disease is obnoxious to nature's pure and holy laws, and we are only afflicted with disease when we transgress those laws, God can, and does often, make the disease that lays proud, haughty men low and helpless as babes, the means of great benefit to the sufferers. By disease man is humbled, and made to realize his utter helplessness,

when he sometimes can be humbled in no other manner.

Man has become such a "busy-body" that he has no time to think of his Creator, of a future state, and his own condition; but when languishing on a sick bed he then can review his past life, have some time for meditation, and for (possibly) the formation of new resolves to live a better and more holy life. When in this condition, his sensibilities are more keen, his emotions for good more easily aroused, and a tear could be made to glisten in an eye, dry in health and its owner a stranger to all emotions calculated to make such visitants appear. In fact, sickness of the body often proves the health of the soul. Then, for the many that will not be humbled in any other manner, would it not be a pious prayer: "O Lord, make them sick, that they may glorify thy holy name?"

We copy the following from an exchange, and upon which we make no comment:

Bishop Cox, who has recently returned from a visit to the Episcopal mission in Hayti, brings home a melancholy impression of the inhabitants of this island. He was astonished at their barbarianism, especially at that of the people of the interior, who comprise five-sixths of the population. The Bishop found them no better than the uncivilized negroes of Africa; not only are they savages and idolators, but even cannibals, who at the annual feasts sacrifice and devour their children.

WASTE BASKET.

The man who called for tea at an ordinary eating house "as strong as the kick of a mule," complains that he got it "as weak as a good resolution."

A rough who was stabbed was reported by the surgeon to be "doing well." A wagish reporter added: "This is the first time in his life he has been recorded as doing well."

A Chicago octogenarian, Mr. Horace Chase, has written a book in which he has gathered together all the words in the English language ending in "tion." Readers will "tion" it accordingly.

A native jury at Galle lately returned the following verdict in a case of drowning: "The deceased came by her death by gulping when under water."

An immense demand for easy-firing pistols has sprung up among the married men of a Michigan town, in consequence of a typical mother-in-law having accidentally shot herself with her daughter's husband's revolver.

A San Bernardino (Cal.) assessor asked a woman how many chickens she had, and, doubting her word, proceeded to count them. She took him to the bee-hive, kicked it over, and invited him to count the bees. He'll take a woman's word next time.

A sorrowing friend, writing of the death of an estimable lady, said: "She has gone to her eternal rest." His dismay can only be faintly imagined when, upon a "proof" of his obituary notice being sent to him, he read: "She has gone to her eternal roast."

An old farmer said to his sons: "Boys, don't you ever spekerlate or wait for something to turn up. You might just as well go an' sit down on a stone in the middle of a medder, with a pail 'twixt your legs, an' wait for a cow to back to you to be milked."

"Now, my young friends, suppose twelve men buy twenty-four bushels of wheat to be divided equally, how many bushels is that for each?" Boldest of the boys—"Please, sir, we've not gone that far." How is that? Your teacher told me you had learned all the first four rules!" Boy—"Yes, sir; but we have always done our sums in potatoes and turnips—we never had wheat."

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JUNE 11, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

ALLEN LEWIS & Co.—This well-known house is prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of cotton, wool and hides. We invite special attention to their card on the first page.

MARVIN COLLEGE.—The annual commencement of Marvin College will begin Friday, June 13, and close the 18th. Commencement sermon the 15th inst. Annual address by Bev. J. B. Walker, D.D. We are glad to hear of the prosperity of this institution under the able management of Rev. J. M. Pugh, D.D.

WACO FEMALE COLLEGE.—Our readers will see by the programme on our first page that the commencement exercises of the Waco Female College will begin the 15th inst. Commencement sermon by Rev. W. R. D. Stockton the 15th. Annual address by W. L. Pratten, Esq., of Waco. Dr. Connor, with his able corps of teachers, is sustaining the high reputation of this institution. The commencement will be a season of especial interest.

A BROTHER from the interior was in the office the other day, and while glancing over the pages of the *Advocate*, remarked: "Why do you not give us more good news from the church in Texas this year? Last year I considered it the most interesting portion of the paper." We suggested that if there was no corn growing in the field, the crib must be empty. Either there are no revivals in the various circuits and stations in our five conferences, or the preachers fail to report them. If the latter is the occasion of the dearth in our columns of good news from the home work, we would remind our brethren that if the Lord has blessed their labors, the whole church is waiting to share their joy.

Perhaps there have been but few revivals. If so, is it not high time that the church wakes out of its sleep? Our obituary column has not declined. Death has not suspended his labors, nor has sin ceased its work.

District conferences have commenced. Many have been waiting until that season for the Lord to visit Zion. We do not know who authorized them to wait. God is ever ready to be gracious, and while the broad road is thronged with men and women hurrying to their doom, it is perilous for preachers or people to suspend for a week their earnest efforts to rescue the souls ready to perish. But the district meetings are at hand. Will times of refreshing come with these re-unions of the ministry and laity around the altars of devotion? Church business should not so entirely engross our thoughts and time that the great end of the gospel—the salvation of sinners—is forgotten.

THE English Wesleyans have the grand project in view of erecting fifty churches within nine years in London, at a cost of a million and a half dollars.

HUMAN NATURE.

The papers, recently, have been full of the late Kansas horror. Some eight dead bodies, bearing evidences of a violent death, have been found on the premises recently occupied by a family named Bender. A cellar has been found under the house, rank with the blood of the unhappy victims. Their skulls had evidently been crushed by a blow upon the back of the head; the bodies tumbled into the cellar, their throats cut and the victims dragged out at night and buried in a field which had been plowed over to hide all trace of the crime.

It is hard to cover sin so securely that it will not reveal itself to the eye of man. The brother of Senator York was among the victims. A detective was employed. The inquiries afloat alarmed the guilty family; their flight confirmed former suspicions and led at length to the discovery of the atrocious affair. A portion of the Bender family has been taken, and the detectives are on the track of the others.

The sensation of horror with which we listen to such a recital, is divided between the victims and the authors of the crime. We shudder as we think of those so suddenly taken away in the midst of life and health; and of their midnight burial in unmarked graves. We think of the ties of kindred thus ruthlessly snapped asunder; the hearts of wives and children that ache with an anxiety which is slowly frozen into the horrible certainty respecting the doom of the absent ones. Yet all these feelings yield to a deeper sensation of horror as we contemplate the "deep damnation of them taking off." Pity softens the horror which is aroused as we look upon the gory corpse of Duncan. With tenderness, we wipe the blood away from the wounds, and, our hearts full of hope, we lay the body—which is all the unfeeling dagger can murder—reverently in its silent resting place; but we turn with loathing to Macbeth and his more guilty queen, and feel that "all great Neptune's ocean" can never "wash this blood clean from their hands." The victim has only met, a little sooner, the inevitable hour that must at last confront every mortal, while the other has brought upon his soul the burden of a crime which will "cling to it everlastingly."

What deepens the horror is the fact that it was the conception of a human heart, and the deliberate work of human hands. The other day, in Illinois, a bridge loaded with human beings gave way, and scores of men, women, and children, were pinioned by the iron girdles to the bottom of the river. Another column of the dispatches tells of a pair of affrighted horses tearing a carriage to pieces, killing a mother and her child, and trampling to death beneath their iron shod hoofs, the driver who had become entangled in the harness. Another tells of a man who died under the horns of an infuriated bull; and still another, who died from the bite of a mad dog. The agent in each case was not human, and we do not hold it responsible. But when we say, "it was

a man who did this deed," we feel that human nature is degraded, and shudder at this evidence that the "trail of the serpent is over us all." It reminds us of man's capacity for evil; it startles us by the sudden revelation of an abyss into which any man may plunge, if he yields habitually to his evil passions. We ask, indignantly, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" and yet a man of like passions has the terrible brand of Cain upon his brow. What has saved us from such a doom?

A MEDICAL journal strongly recommends sunshine in dwellings. It drives away unwholesome exhalations, purifies and vitalizes the atmosphere. Sleeping apartments, parlors, dining-rooms, closets, halls, and the beds in which we sleep, should be visited by purifying rays of the sun. Children and persons in bad health especially need this warming, health-imparting agency. This is good advice, no doubt.

The sunshine of a cheerful, happy spirit is also needed. A sensible mother writes: "Always send the children to bed happy." Let the rays of a happy, living, spirit fill their hearts with peaceful thoughts, and let their eyes close amid smiles, as they pass away to dreamland. The sobbing breath of the little sleeper, and its startled moans tell that ugly dreams follow the sound of harsh words from a father's tongue, or the clouded brow which made the mother's face forbidding as the frightened child fell asleep.

Gather your children around a cheerful board; kind words and a merry laugh will make the plainest fare a feast. Send the children to school from a sunlit home; their steps will grow elastic as they hie away to their tasks, and their gleeful shouts will ring out the happiness they bear from the home nest to the playground. Send them forth to their tasks in life with happy memories of their parents' home. If clouds rested upon it the shadow will linger over the family circle which on sunny days will gather around them. The fretfulness of a mother has made a peevish wife of her daughter; and a hard, stern father has sent the chill of its coldness into the heart of his son.

NEW YORK papers announce at the Fulton-street prayer-meetings of from four to five hundred every day. The larger proportion of those regularly present are men engaged in active business, which one would suppose was sufficient to monopolize all their time; yet they can find time daily to visit the house of prayer. "Not slothful in business," they are also "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." That is the Christianity the church needs. When men hold their religion in firm subordination to their earthly business, they will bring lifeless and lame offerings to the altar. When their hearts are in the work, and they act under a vivid conviction of the realities of the eternal world, they will find time to answer the calls of duty, and will honor God in working for the salvation of souls.

THE *Watchman and Reflector* (Boston) recently subjected itself to a plain-spoken criticism on the part of a correspondent, because of the introduction of an advertisement of a "menagerie and fair" of a well-known circus performer. The absence of the word circus did not, in the estimation of this correspondent, change the character of the performances; nor did the presence of a menagerie excuse the attendance of church members, much less the commendation editorially of an influential religious journal. The *Watchman* vindicates its course by the assertion that religious people may very properly go to menageries when connected with circuses, as this is their only opportunity to see strange animals. If the managers of these institutions would separate the two departments, as can easily be done, so that the entrances and payments may be separate, this explanation might be accepted. They understand human nature too well for that. The animals are the bait at which they expect the church people to bite, and so skillfully have they managed this matter, that "going to the circus" is the common practice among many churches, and even church journals become, as in the case of the *Watchman*, the apologists for these institutions.

WHILE everyone reads with interest the telegrams of last week announcing the resignation of Thiers, and the election of Marshal McMahon to the presidency of France, but little surprise is expressed. Revolution is the normal state of French society, and it is a comfort to hear that it has passed through a crisis without the customary letting of blood. Marshal McMahon is not recognized as a friend to the Republic, and his election is considered as significant of important changes. As chief of the armies of France, and the head of civil affairs, his policy will decide the future of that country. Whether that power will be employed for the restoration of the empire, as many anticipate; or whether France has found, outside of the Bonaparte family, another Napoleon, who, by way of the presidency, shall pass to a dictatorship, and thence to an empire over which he shall wield a sceptre unquestioned, the future must answer. At any rate, France seems to have had enough of republicanism, and is now drifting toward a monarchy again. The absence of that solidity of character which is essential to the permanency of republican institutions, and which the history of France has so consistently exhibited, will make anything but monarchy a mere experiment until the influence of Christianity supplies the great want of this extraordinary people.

GAVAZZI IN DANGER.—Father Gavazzi, writing of the recent attempt to blow up his place of worship at Rome during service, states that had the shell been better sealed the slaughter would have been terrific, as the room was crowded to suffocation. The perpetrators were immediately arrested—one, a frantic student, devoted soul and body to the Vatican; and the two others, ex-ruffians of the papal army. Gavazzi also intimates that he may revisit the United States very soon.

Texas University.

MR. EDITOR—It is with much pleasure I transmit to you for publication the accompanying charter, passed by the Legislature just before adjournment. The church is placed under lasting obligations to the Hon. Senators and Representatives who exerted themselves so actively in securing its passage. We ask our members generally to read and examine the charter. It is the most liberal hitherto granted by the State, excepting the one granted by the Republic to Rutgersville College.

It will be seen, however, that liberal as are its provisions, the limitations to the power of Trustees are such, that as far as human safeguards can provide for it, there can never be any wanton waste of the property.

Finally, brethren, we want the landed endowment of twenty thousand acres, safely secured, deeded and recorded in the archives of Texas before the 16th day of August next. This is a big work to be done in so short a time, but we must bend our energies to its accomplishment. I am already well on the way. I call on the landed Methodists of the State to complete the work. With this charter and the landed endowment complete, we will open our university halls on a financial basis broader and stronger than *Vanderbilt*. Brethren of Texas, let us spring to the work.

F. A. MOOD, Regent.

CHARTER.

An Act to Incorporate the Texas University.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, that an institution of learning be, and the same is hereby authorized, and the same to be established at such place, within the State of Texas, as the Trustees hereinafter named may determine, to be designated as *The Texas University*.

SEC. 2. That Geo. F. Alford, W. B. Norris, L. C. Rountree, M. C. Mc-Lemore, T. W. Folts, C. W. Hurley, B. R. Davis, Jno. R. Henry, S. S. Munger, F. A. Mood, W. C. Clark, H. W. Bonner, W. G. Veal, Trustees; and Thomas Stanford, W. C. Young, R. W. Kennon, F. M. Stovall, and J. W. DeVilbiss, Curators; be, and are hereby enacted, a body corporate under the name and style of the *Board of Trustees and Curators of The Texas University*.

SEC. 3. That the Trustees shall have succession subject to such regulations as the several annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the State of Texas, patronizing the *Texas University*, shall determine. They shall be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded; to enact by-laws, rules and regulations; to have, hold and enjoy all property of whatsoever kind that may be granted them by donation, bequest, or otherwise, for the benefit of said institution; to convert said property into money, and disburse the same to promote the prosperity and interest of said institution, and generally to do and perform all acts needful and proper for the promotion, and permanency, and prosperity, of said institution; provided, they shall never pledge, mortgage or alienate by sale or otherwise any real estate of said university for the purpose of paying the salaries of regent, professors, tutors, agents, or other officers thereof. They shall have a common seal for the transaction of business, and a majority of their number shall constitute a quorum for business.

SEC. 4. That the Board of Trustees shall annually present to the several patronizing conferences a written statement showing the exact fiscal condition of the university, as to donations, lands, funds, expenditures, income, or indebtedness, with the by-

laws and regulations adopted by them.

SEC. 5. That the lands or public buildings, or any other property belonging to said university, are hereby declared to be free from any kind of public tax, provided that the lands outside the campus and university grounds of two hundred acres shall not exceed twenty thousand acres.

SEC. 6. That the Board of Curators shall have succession under such regulations as the several conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the State of Texas, patronizing the *Texas University*, shall determine. They shall have power to elect the regent, professors, tutors and teachers thereof; to confer degrees in the arts and sciences on the graduates of the university and on such other persons as they may deem worthy, and give diplomas thereof, signed by the regent and professors, under the seal of the university.

SEC. 7. That the Board of Curators shall annually present to the several patronizing conferences a written statement of the exact condition of the university, as to the rules, regulations and by-laws adopted by the curators, the number and grade of pupils in attendance during the year, as well as the number of professors, tutors and teachers; and the said conferences may receive the same, and by concurrent action make such alterations to any items they may deem proper and expedient, and also transmit to the Board of Curators such instructions for their observance as the prosperity of the university may demand.

SEC. 8. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to allow banking privileges, or any other privileges not contemplated by this charter; and the funds belonging, and property in anywise appertaining, to said university shall not be diverted from the object for which the same was donated; and all donations and bequests to said university shall be good and binding, although the corporate name thereof may not have been properly stated by the person or persons making said bequest or donation.

SEC. 9. That this act shall continue in force so long as the management of the *Texas University* shall consist with the constitution of the United States and the constitution and laws of the State of Texas, and shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN exchange says that the allowance of a Methodist preacher in Georgia was reduced from \$800 to \$700 because he had raised 130 chickens and about 30 bushels of potatoes. If this is designed to encourage industry on the part of the preacher it will hardly prove a success. That preacher will be likely to cease raising chickens and potatoes, when, after he has raised them, his circuit makes him pay for them at the market price. If it is designed to promote the preacher's spirituality, it may accomplish the result, inasmuch as trials test the graces, and fasting, which this church has supposed is the same as starvation, is a means of grace which preachers ought not to neglect.

THE *Colonial Church Chronicle* says: "A missionary in Utah states that of the Mormons he found 57 per cent. had belonged to the Church of England, 11 to the Methodists, and 8 to the Presbyterian; only 6 per cent. had Mormon parents."

It is reported that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has abandoned the project of secular schools for women. The reason is said to be that the natives wish their daughters taught religion, whether Hinduism or Christianity.

One More Appeal.

MR. EDITOR—Your readers have seen the action of the Board of Missions in its appropriations for the ensuing year, and its assessments to the various annual conferences. I hope that the same spirit which urged the Board to an advanced movement will actuate the whole church. The period has arrived in our history when our church must put on her beautiful garments and march forward, "fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners." God has given us prosperity at home and among our own people. Thousands, multiplied, have been added to our numbers. In material interests there has likewise been a vast improvement. In the building of houses of worship, parsonages and schools, the church is doing well; and in the support of the ministry, it is making praiseworthy progress. For all these things we should be devoutly thankful. And now, God having crowned the labors of his servants with signal success, it becomes them to make a bold but humble step forward in their missionary enterprises. The Father above having been so kind and bounteous in his provisions for us, we must work in his vineyard. He commands that we go into the hedges, ditches and highways, and compel the people to come, that his house may be filled. The maimed, the halt, the blind, the poor, and the outcast, must be brought in. A church without a missionary spirit will soon perish. To make war on sin and Satan's kingdom is the legitimate work of the church, and woe to that people who lay down their arms and cease to fight the battles of our great Captain.

Without a figure, allow me to urge the brethren to double their collections where assessments have been made on the old estimates. We want, we must have (or suffer loss) large collections this summer and the approaching autumn to carry out the plans of the bishops and the Board. All our bishops are fully in the spirit; the Board is in solemn earnest, and we pray that the preachers may catch the inspiration, and the membership everywhere experience a new and burning zeal.

One country station in Tennessee Conference has already more than doubled its assessment since the late meeting of the Board, and will add still more to the cause of Christ. This is enlarged liberality, and we hope to see it everywhere exhibiting itself in noble contributions to the glorious work of sending the gospel to the poor and the outcast. Let not our members wait to be called upon by the preachers. Send your contributions to the secretary or treasurer. Make special gifts if you choose; select Mexico, or China, or some one of the domestic fields, and all will be right. Make haste! Give while you have a mind and heart to give, and while you have the means. Small contributions are as thankfully received as large ones, where the giver is not able to cast into the treasury costly gifts. God loves the cheerful giver. Let every man give as God prospers him.

J. B. MCFERRIN, Sec.

WE have received from Bascom J. H. Thomas, of Johnson's station, a letter asking where temperance books and papers can be obtained. We refer everybody in quest of books to R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street, New Orleans. If he has not what is wanted, he will direct you to the source of supply. We are glad to learn that our young friend is working to rescue his young companions from the evil of intemperance, and hope that the little band of sixty which has been formed will swell to a thousand.

DISPATCHES from Germany indicate that Bismarck has no intention of changing his policy respecting the Roman Catholics of Germany. It is affirmed that the government is fixed in its purpose to expel the Lazarists, the Redemptorists, the Congregations of the Holy Ghost and the Sacred Heart, and the occupants of close convents, within a few months. The interference of the civil authorities in questions of conscience is to be deprecated, but when the church entangles itself in political complications, and by its persistent intermeddling in political affairs becomes obnoxious to the government, the political priest and the politician may fight their own battles and settle their own quarrels.

Mr. James Lick, of San Jose, Cal., has given to the disciples of Thomas Paine a tract of land valued at \$100,000, one-half of the proceeds of which is to go to a lecturing fund, and the other half to their building fund. With this munificent aid, the project of erecting a hall in Boston, in which the doctrines of the great hierarch of American unbelievers may be freely dispensed, would seem to be feasible.

The above item, which we find in the *Independent*, shows the zeal of infidelity. It should stimulate Christians to like liberality.

At a Ministerial Association in Dayton, Ohio, it was recently stated that while the average attendance on Sunday at the Protestant Churches in that city was 7500, there were 9500 visits to the drinking saloons; and that while \$75,000 were annually given to sustain the churches, including benevolent funds, \$175,000 were spent for liquor, exclusive of what was expended in supporting paupers and prosecuting criminals.

THE newly consecrated Bishop Aner, of Cape Palmas, Africa, it is said, has special qualifications for this self-sacrificing position. He was educated as a missionary in the celebrated missionary house at Basle, and has labored several years in Africa. It is his intention to secure artisans and mechanics, as well as ministers, for his new field, who will assist him in his work of Christian civilization.

THE chief of one of the seven tribes of the Kuzzelbash Koords, who has been placed by the government as deputy over them, wants a preacher sent to his people. The Koords live chiefly in the Anti-Taurus range of mountains, and were formerly robbers and rebels from the government. Their very name was suggestive of terrible deeds, but during the last ten years a great change has come over them.

THE Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is the oldest Protestant missionary society in England, and supports 147 missionaries and 35 native clergy. It numbers 59,125 converts and 12,033 communicants; was founded during the reign of Queen Anne, and has an annual income of one hundred thousand pounds sterling.

TWO Jesuits have visited the German colonists in the south of Chili and frightened all the married women into the belief that they are illegally married, and that, unless married over again by the reverend fathers, their husbands may leave them and marry again.

ACCORDING to the census of 1870 the total church property in Kansas amounted to \$1,722,700, and 391 church buildings afforded sittings for 102,055 persons.

The Sunday-School.

A writer in the London *Sunday-School Teacher* thus urges the importance of the teacher's spiritual preparation for this work, especially through meditation and devotional and stimulating reading:

"In silent hours we must all seek more the influence of God the Holy Ghost. In seasons of lassitude—and most men have such—we would endeavor to feed the spirit forces of our own hearts by reading of such kind and character as will stimulate and strengthen us. Niebuhr once said he was determined to read no book where he made 'the acquaintance of the devil.' Now we need fear little narrowing in this age in the reading line. We are all broad enough here. It might be well to consider whether we do not give too free play to this liberty, in this sense, that we cannot afford to lose opportunities for bracing our spiritual nerves and stimulating our zeal for Christ. There are so many temptations to languor and coldness that we cannot afford to come within reach of the icy spray which tends to cool or quench the fire of our devotion. We are told on the best authority that 'where no wood is the fire goeth out;' and we need to keep our *thoughts* fed with reading and meditation and our *hearts* fed by all of holy enthusiasm we can stir within our hearts. Like Timothy, we must stir up the gift that is in us. The beautiful word there, *anazopurein*, so beautifully referred to in Benjamin Parson's memories—*ana* signifying up, *zoë* life, and *pur* signifying fire—literally give life to the fire, or stir up the fire.' Thus thought forces and heart forces need constant stirring up, and neither will do without the other. If teachers are dull or cold, it is because they do not stir up the gift that is in them."

CHAIN MAKERS.—Suppose, dear children, that you were all working for a man who was to come to you one morning, and order you to make a strong chain; the next morning he should come again, urge you to work on, each to make his chain stronger and stronger. And suppose, while you were thus working, a person came in and asked you if you knew what these chains were made for, and that you should answer, "No," adding you did not care so long as he paid your wages.

But suppose he should tell you that he knows it to be a fact that it is your master's intention to bind you each one with his chain in perpetual bondage. Is there one of you, that, after this, would add one link to his chain?

"No, no!" I think I hear you say.

Then, dear children, the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors, little by little, is the devil's way of forming the chain in which he would keep you in perpetual bondage; and when you have added the last link, he will chain you in hell forever.

THE MAN FOR SUPERINTENDENT.—In selecting a new superintendent, it is often better to take a young man who will grow in fitness for the position, than an older one who will make no new attainments, nor conform himself to the changing demands of our advancing age. The young man who is slow and awkward now, may make an efficient superintendent when he has acquired knowledge of his duties and experience in their performance; while the older man, who seems now at ease in charge of the school, will gain no fresh ideas, nor be ever better fitted than at present for his duties; indeed the age will hurry away from the old man while it is carrying forward the young one. The best man for superintendent is the man who is likely to be best in the long run, rather than the one who shows best to-day.—*S. S. World.*

Look Ahead.

Notwithstanding a great increase in the number and efficiency of Christian workers, the call for men well qualified to act as Sunday-school superintendents is heard louder and oftener as the days go on. Those who have grown to be most valuable in leadership, because of actual experience gained in serving as superintendents, are growing old, wearing out, and constantly being called from their work by removal from its locality, or because of multiplied other reasons; and, as a rule, at the moment of their dropping out, there seems to be nobody in the world to take their places. I have in mind a strong and wealthy village church, with a membership of over three hundred, including several resident ministers and many other professional and educated men, where, for a time, we thought we must look to a woman to superintend the large Sunday-school, because there seemed to be no man among us who could do it or would do it when our old leader suddenly went out from us. Of course, the way to do in such a case is to put in the best person at command with a view to future possibilities, and let him acquire his training in the work. No doubt our trouble was in part imaginary, but it is being repeated in the experience of other churches every week.

Somebody should have an eye upon this demand for workers in a branch of labor more important than any other in Christ's church, outside the pastorate, with a view to its supply. Normal classes and training institutes are doing much toward this end, and are destined to do vastly more. It is no doubt true, owing to the work already done in this line and to the general progress of ideas, that to-day there are more Sunday-school superintendents and better ones than there ever were in the world before. But, happily, Sunday-schools are multiplying in number very rapidly among us. One agency alone—the American Sunday-school Union, claims to organize an average of about one thousand new Sunday-schools every year in our country, and the demand for new Sunday-school superintendents may, in the aggregate, be safely set down at many thousands.

It seems to us, a great duty in regard to this matter of supplying leaders rests with the ministry. The pastor who rightly values Bible teaching, and rightly keeps himself alive to the sympathies and needs of its interest, will draw about him and educate a class of young men who can soon fill the superintendent's office well. A long look ahead will enable him to foresee the probable needs of his church in regard to leading and responsible workers, and if he is wise he will not sit down in apathy to wonder what in the world he can do in the event of losing one or two now active helpers from his side, but he will set about it now to train a reserve corps for the future need that will come along soon enough. When a merchant wants a clerk he takes an errand boy, and because of doing it, in five years he has his clerk, and in fifteen years he has a skilled partner in his business. Men to be good for anything, anywhere, must have grown to fitness by some sort of slow training. The world knows that, and the church knows it too, so far as the ministry is concerned, and we should be glad to see her practice upon it a little better in regard to Sunday-school interests.

Good speed then to the normal or training work of the Sunday-school. May the pastors be its mainspring, joining hands with it and joining hands too with boys and young men to raise them up so that every Sunday-school desk in our land may be supplied with "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the Word of Truth."

Willie's Penny.

Willie's penny made heaven rejoice! It would not have bought more than a stick or two of candy, or much helped a starving family. What did he do with it?

His sister was a missionary's wife in Africa, and the family were filling a box to send her. As one after another deposited their gifts, little Willie said: "I want to give my penny."

"What shall be bought with the little offering," was the next question. It was decided to buy a tract, and write the history of the gift on its margin, and, with a prayer for its success, send it on its distant errand.

The box arrived on its mission ground, and among its valuable, interesting contents Willie's gift was laid away unnoticed, and for awhile forgotten. But God's watchful allseeing eye had not forgotten it. One day a native teacher was starting from the mission station to go to a school over the mountain where he was employed. He was well learned in the language, and was a valuable help to the missionaries, but, alas! he lacked the knowledge that cometh from above. He was not a Christian, and had resisted all efforts for his conversion. This was a great grief to the missionaries, but they continued to hope.

In looking over some papers, Willie's tract was discovered, with the marginal explanation, and the fact that prayer had been offered in America for its success in doing good. It was handed to the native preacher. He read it on his journey. It opened his eyes, showed him that he was a lost sinner, in danger of eternal death, and that all his learning could not help him. It also told him of One who was able and willing to save, who had died for him, and was waiting to have His great love returned.

What years of Christian labor had not done, was now brought about by the penny tract. The strong man bowed in penitence and humble submission at Jesus' feet, and became a sincere Christian. The missionaries to whom he went praised God for the change by which they became blessed with a godly teacher. Those who put the tract in his hand were overcome with joy, for there is joy in heaven, "over one sinner that repenteth." So you see how little Willie's penny made heaven rejoice.

MANNER IN TEACHING.—At a recent Teachers' Normal Class session in Chicago, one of the speakers dwelt on the subject of "Manner in Teaching:"

Mr. Baker said that *interest* in the work is one great preparation for it; that bad mental habits lead to bad habits in morals; and that *attention* must be secured; to this end we must so prepare our lessons as always to come before our classes with proper confidence. Intense feeling follows intense thought; heart often follows mind, and we must not be satisfied without the attention of the heart. Teachers must not feel that they *condescend* in teaching, but must meet their pupils on the common plane of love; the impulse to teach must come from within, must be from a desire to do good to the pupils; this gives enthusiasm, one great element of success. Enthusiasm is always contagious. Do not bribe children, interest them; there is no lack of *matter* in Bible teaching; careful preparation will lead to a definite object at each recitation; aim so as to reach each pupil; there must be order in the class; let your *manner* secure this without much positive command; notice each child as it comes in; teachers should be prompt to obey directions of superintendents, so teaching attention by giving it.

The principal points of the address were at its close brought out on the blackboard by the conductor, the class repeating them several times.

LOOKING AFTER THE VENTILA-

TION.—A new, but not unimportant, duty belonging to the superintendent is referred to by B. F. Jacobs, as follows: We must remember, in these days—though I do thank God there is not quite so much need for this watchfulness as a few years ago—that the careless hearers are not careless because there is no lack of oxygen in the building, for want of ventilation or because the atmosphere is so cold that the audience cannot sit long enough to receive seed, but freeze before it reaches their souls. You may smile, some of you, at another thought; but I have found that it may be a superintendent's business to be sexton; and that it is his duty to be sexton if the sexton has neglected his duty; and he should certainly first see that there are no obstacles in the way of the seed's falling into the ground other than God Himself has interposed—and they will be very few indeed—for God never set a premium on impure air and ill-ventilated rooms, and does not reward us by giving us any more conversions under those circumstances than under the circumstances and surroundings that ought to be associated with our seed-sowing work.

ON THE TOP OF THE ROCK.—A bad boy, when he was young, went to a Sunday-school, and afterwards became a sailor boy. In a storm, his vessel was wrecked; and he was thrown out upon a rock in the midst of the sea. And when he was there, he recollected this verse, which he had got by heart in the Sunday-school: "From the top of the rocks I see him." This made him think about what had been said to him in the Sunday-school; and as he had not done what his teachers taught him, his sins came up to his recollection. He dropped down upon his knees, upon the rock, and cried for mercy; and the Lord heard him, and was gracious to him. And when he got home, he went to his Sunday-school teacher, and told him all about how he was shipwrecked, and how his heart was changed, as he hoped, upon the top of the rock, in the midst of the sea.

THE WORK.—"Educate men without religion," said the Duke of Wellington, "and you make them clever devils." This is perhaps a more forcible than elegant expression, yet it contains an important truth. Education, without a true moral balance, only enables men to excel in forms of knavery which the ignorant would never attempt. But we must have men with intellectual culture. The question is how to prevent that intelligence from being devoted to base purposes. There is but one answer—heart culture. The moral training of the Christian home can give this, and it may be supplemented by the church school; but it is a sad truth that in hundreds of cases the only systematic moral culture that children receive is that which is given by the Sunday-school. The Sunday-school ought to be, and is capable of becoming, the great moral conservator of the land.

"I can teach just as well as if I were a Christian," said an unconverted teacher. This may be in one sense. A good education and a capacity for imparting knowledge might make a teacher very successful in instructing the mind. But to reach the heart is quite another matter, Alas! what would the most brilliant intellect be, if the soul knew nothing of an indwelling Christ! It is a noted fact, that many an unlettered and untutored mind has been known to expand eagerly, as soon as the heart was changed. The time is passing. Secure your own salvation. Lead your scholars into the kingdom.—*S. S. Times.*

Boys and Girls.

What Boys Do in Japan.

We have just had a foreign guest at our house in whom we are all much interested—a young Japanese, the son of a gentleman in northern Japan. He has been in California more than a year, and came east with the embassy, passing those awfully dull days with them at Salt Lake City, of which place and its people he says many very funny things. But what we are going to tell you now is how the boys sometimes amuse themselves in Japan. He says that on his father's place—which is on a large plateau surrounded by high hills—is an artificial fish-pond. In it are a great many fish of species he has not seen here, that are about a foot long, and very beautiful in color and form. They are as playful and as tame as the kittens on our hearths. One of his favorite amusements was going to this pond and knocking on the edge of the tank with some hard substance to make a noise, when every head would be turned in the direction of the sound, and every fin employed in making for him, the fish expecting some treat from his hand. If, to tease them, he threw nothing in at first, but put his empty hand into the water with his fingers all spread out, they would gather round it and seize his thumb and fingers in their mouths, till he had as many fish as he had thumbs and fingers, playfully snapping and biting at them, as we have all seen puppies do.

But this paradise of the Japanese fish was often rudely broken in upon, for it was not kept expressly as a plaything for the boys, but was the source which supplied the fish for the table. Whenever fish is wanted for dinner, the cook goes to the tank and knocks, and when the poor unsuspecting things swim up to her, she catches such of them as please her, and before they know where they are going, she has them in the pot or pan on the fire.

This young Japanese expressed much surprise at seeing cranberries eaten at table, and said that in the mountains of Japan they grow very large and beautiful, but are never cooked. Some old man occasionally goes up to the mountain and picks a large basketful of them, which he brings on his shoulders down to the town. Here the boys gather about him, and for a small coin purchase the right to crowd their pockets with them. And what use do you think they make of this otherwise useless fruit? The boys blow the glowing berries through rattan tubes, as our boys blow white beans through tin ones. That's what cranberries are used for in Japan, where they grow in great perfection.

Hard Work.

"What is your secret of success?" asked a lady of Turner, the distinguished painter. He replied, "I have no secret, madam, but hard work."

Says Dr. Arnold, "The difference between one boy and another is not so much in talent as in energy."

"Nothing," says Reynolds, "is denied well-directed labor, and nothing is to be attained without it."

"Excellence in any department," says Johnson, "can now be attained only by the labor of a life; it is not to be purchased at a lesser price."

"There is but one method," said Sydney Smith, "and that is hard labor; and a man who will not pay that price for distinction had better at once dedicate himself to the pursuit of the fox."

"Step by step," reads the French proverb, "one goes very far."

"Nothing," says Mirabeau, "is impossible to the man who can will. 'Is that necessary?' 'That shall be.' This is the only law of success."

"Have you ever entered a cottage, ever traveled in a coach, ever talked with a peasant in the field, or loitered with a mechanic at the loom," says

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, "and not found that each of those men had a talent you had not, knew something you knew not? The most useless creature that ever yawned at a club, or counted the vermin on his rags under the suns of Calabria, has no excuse for want of intellect. What men want is not talent, it is purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor. I am no believer in genius, but I believe that labor, judiciously and continuously applied, becomes genius."

What Young Men Have Done.

Arthur T. Pierson, in the *Association Monthly*, says: "Before the age of thirty, Virgil stood at the head of Latin poets, Luther led the hosts of the Reformation, and Newton occupied the front rank among discoverers. Before twenty-eight years had passed, Herodotus recited his nine books of history at the Olympic games, and Hannibal brought Spain into subjection to the arms of Carthage. At twenty-five, Demosthenese was the golden mouth of Greece, and Cicero the silver-tongue Rome. Raphael, at the same age, was summoned by Julius II. to adorn, with his immortal cartoons, the panels of the Vatican, and Galileo nightly trod the paths of the shining fields above, in search of undiscovered stars! At the same age, Shakespeare stood at the head of all dramatic writers, and Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield were princes among the preachers. At twenty-two, Alexander had overturned the Persian Empire, and Napoleon and Washington were accomplished generals. Plato was, at twenty, the intimate friend and peer of Socrates, and called Aristotle at the age of seventeen 'the mind of his school.' Pascal was a great arithmetician at sixteen, and Bacon was no older when he laid the basis of his inductive philosophy, and began to revolutionize the thought of the world! The list might be swelled to hundreds and thousands. Let these suffice to illustrate the statement that, in all departments of art and study, genius and talent, invention and discovery, youthful energy and enterprise have been crowned with the laurels of immortality!"

OBLIGATIONS TO PARENTS.—If you perceive that anything in your ways makes your parents unhappy, you ought to have no peace until you have corrected it; and if you find yourself indifferent or insensible to their will and wishes, depend upon it yours is a carnal, disobedient, ungrateful heart. If you love them, keep their commandments, otherwise love is a mere word in the mouth, or a notion in the fancy, but not a ruling principle in the heart. They know much of the world, you very little; trust them, therefore, when they differ from you, and refuse compliance with your desire. They watch over you for God, and are entitled to great deference and cheerful obedience. You may easily shorten the lives of affectionate and conscientious parents by misconduct, bad tempers, and alienation from their injunctions. Let not this sin be laid to your charge.—*Leigh Richmond.*

RAIN FROM HEAVEN.—Once a little girl, who loved her Savior very much for having so loved her, came to her clergyman with eighteen shillings for a missionary society.

"How did you collect so much? Is it all your own?" the clergyman asked.

"Yes, sir; I earned it."

"But how, Mary? you are so poor."

"Please, sir, when I thought how Jesus had died for me I wanted to do something for him; and I heard how money was wanting to send good news out to the heathen, and as I had no money of my own I earned this by

collecting rain-water and selling it to washerwomen for a penny a bucket. That is how I got the money, sir."

"My dear child," said the clergyman, "I am very thankful that your love to your Savior has led you to work so long and so patiently for him; now I shall gladly put down your name as a missionary subscriber."

"O no, sir, please; not my name."

"Why not, Mary?"

"Please, sir, I would rather no one knew but him; I should like it to be put down as 'Rain from heaven.'"

IS IT NOT PROFANITY?—"Swear not at all!" A word to girls and young ladies.

You would not swear—the thought is horrible—yet you say, perhaps, such words as "Mercy!" "Goodness!" "Gracious!" "Kingdom!" and the like, in common conversation. I have heard many such expressions fall trippingly from rosy lips.

Mercy, goodness, and grace are attributes of God. In this view of the case, if it is not profanity, it is very near it, to use them as expletives.

At the very least these are idle words, and idle words are sinful.

Let your conversation be simple straightforward, and free from anything which threatens to break the third commandment.—*Sunday-School Times.*

TO DENTISTS.—If a Bedouin should lose his teeth, would he talk gum Arabic?

Sea captains should be good-natured; it would not be safe to have a can't-anchor-us man to command a ship.

PUZZLES, ETC.

I. I am composed of twenty-three letters: My 21, 18, 19, 1, 21, 13, 23 one who proves recreant to the cause he professes to espouse; my 3, 17, 2, 21, 4 was one of the most sublime of Italian poets; my 1, 7, 3, 1, 17, 2, 19 is a Western State; my 5, 6, 8, 17, 10, 21 is a man who pretends to learn, but is really destitute of it; my 20, 16, 19, 5, 21, 12, 23, is one of the principal divisions of a book; my 14, 18, 17, 7, 11, 22 is a leading country in Europe; my 15, 9, 2, 21 is an American coin; my 5, 23, 1, 10, 15, 6 is a descendant of a royal family; my 11, 16, 19, 23, 21, 4, 18 is a written document granting privileges to a company or an individual; my 3, 13, 18, 1, 20 was an ancient method of building, which was very massive in appearance and proportions; my whole is a strength and manliness of principle it would be well for all to imitate. **ADDIE G.**

II. My first is in light, but not in dark; My second is in rook, but not in lark; My third is in shove, but not in pull; My fourth is in empty, but not in full; My fifth is in door, but not in gate; My sixth is in country, but not in State; My seventh is in twine, but not in string; My eighth is in feather, but not in wing; My ninth is in run, but not in walk; My tenth is in holla, but not in talk; My eleventh is in bat, but not in ball; My twelfth is in high, but not in tall; My thirteenth is in millet, but not in hay; My fourteenth is in river, but not in bay; My whole is a command given to us by our Lord. **STEEL PEN.**

III. Who succeeded Felix in the government of Judea? Who was the wife of Isaac? Who was the son and successor of Omri? Who was the general of the army of Benhadad, King of Syria? Who was the second son of Levi? Who was the father of Zacarias? What island lies south of the province of Caria? What is the last letter of the Greek alphabet? What is the favorite and emblematical color of Palestine? To what country did Cain go after the murder of Able? The initials above give the name of our much beloved assistant Sabbath-school superintendent. **STEEL PEN.**

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1040. We have answers to puzzles which appeared in Nos. 1041 and 1042, which will be given in due time. The following are the answers to those in 1040:
I—Andromeda, Thamyris, Hermes, Epe-medeoelz, Niphates, Sappho—ATHENS.
II—MAIN-LAND.
III—The letter "R."

Church Notices.

Weatherford District.

THIRD ROUND.
Weatherford cir., at Wilburn's school house, Cleburne cir., at Marysville, June 14, 15.
Acton cir., at Acton, June 25.
Granberry, at Lovely Valley, July 5, 6.
Nolan's River cir., at George's Creek, July 12, 13.
Fort Worth sta., July 26, 27.
Fort Worth cir., at Johnson's station, Aug. 2, 3.
The district conference will convene at Acton, Hood county, beginning at 8 o'clock A. M., June 26th. Ample provisions will be made for all the official members of the district and visiting ministers. **T. W. HINES, P. E.**

Galveston District.

SECOND ROUND.
Spring Creek, at —, June 14, 15. **B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.**

Sherman District.

THIRD ROUND.
Pilot Point cir., June 14, 15.
Gainesville cir., June 21, 22.
Decatur mis., June 28, 29.
Montague mis., July 5, 6. **J. W. FIELDS, P. E.**

Belton District.

THIRD ROUND.
Gatesville sta., June 21, 22.
Leon cir., (camp-meeting,) at Big Elm, June 28, 29.
Lampasas cir., at Lampasas, (camp-meeting,) July 5, 6.
Georgetown cir., at Jenks' branch camp ground, near Bagdad, July 19, 20.
Sugar Loaf mis., at Pleasant Hill camp ground, July 26, 27.
Davilla and Salado, at Jones' camp ground, August 2, 3.
Gatesville cir., at Jones' mills (camp-meeting) August 16, 17.
Valley Mills cir., at Evergreen, (camp-meeting,) August 23, 24.
The district conference will be held at Jones' camp-ground, two and a half miles below the town of Salado, commencing on Thursday, before the first Sunday in August, at 9 o'clock A. M. Will the pastors be prepared with full statistical reports? and official brethren come up with wakeful minds and prayerful hearts to help on the glorious work? Be prompt, brethren. **W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.**

Waxahachie District.

THIRD ROUND.
Hutchins mis., Siloam, June 14, 15.
Milford cir., Houston creek, June 21, 22.
Waxahachie cir., Bethel, June 28, 29—5th Sabbath, in conjunction with the district conference.
Hillsboro cir., Hillsboro, July 5, 6.
Peoria cir., Wesley Chapel, July 12, 13.
Waxahachie sta., July 19, 20—in conjunction with the Sunday-school convention.
Lancaster cir., Parks' Chapel, Aug. 9, 10.
Permit me to urge our brethren of this district to faithfulness in attendance at the district conference. I mean more particularly the brethren of the several churches, who may, can or must camp. Brethren, please now, for my sake, don't say that little, ugly, out-of-the-place word—*can't*. Say *can* and *will*. Let all the preachers bring the matter before their congregations, and urge—if need be—a large attendance. Do not be afraid to trust the Lord with the care of your farm and house for a few days, especially so as you are "about your Master's business." **GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.**

Austin District.

THIRD ROUND.
Winchester cir., at Winchester, during the district conference.
Lagrange sta., June 28, 29.
Red Rock, at Lentz branch, July 5, 6.
Buckner's creek mis., at Cistern, July 12, 13.
Bastrop sta., July 19, 20.
Manhac cir., at Manhac, August 2, 3.
Austin sta., and City mis., August 9, 10.
Austin cir., at Elgin, August 16, 17.

The district conference for Austin district, Texas Conference, will meet at Winchester on Thursday, June 19, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Baptist church. The preachers will please all attend, and bring with them full statistics of their several churches. I hope every one will be present, and that the delegates and local preachers will also be with us.

The third quarterly conference for Winchester circuit will be held during the continuance of the district conference. **C. J. LANE, P. E.**

Stephensville District.

THIRD ROUND.
Stephensville, at Davidson, June 14, 15.
Palo Pinto, at Fort Griffin, June 21, 22.
Comanche, at Comanche, June 28, 29.
Camp Colorado, at Brown Wood July 5, 6.
San Saba, at San Saba, July 12, 13.
Rockville and Fort Mason, at Walnut creek, July 19, 20. **W. MONK.**

San Antonio District.

SECOND ROUND.
Kerrville, at Mannings, June 14, 15.
Cibola cir., at Midway, June 28, 29.
The district conference will meet at Midway at the time of the quarterly meeting for Cibola circuit. The brethren will please come with their reports in full. **B. HARRIS, P. E.**

Beaumont District.

THIRD ROUND.
Jasper cir., at Allen's school house, 3d Sabbath in June.
Woodville and Village Creek cir., at Wolf Creek, 4th Sabbath in June.
Liberty sta., at Liberty, 1st Sabbath in July.
Wallisville cir., at Shiloh, 2d Sabbath in July.
Beaumont and Orange, at Beaumont, 4th Sabbath in July, at which time and place the district meeting will convene, the meeting organizing on Friday before. **F. M. STOVALL, P. E.**

Victoria District.

SECOND ROUND.
Victoria and Lavaca, at Victoria, June 21.
Texana, at Menefee camp-ground, June 26.
District conference will be held at Sweet Home, July 4, at 9 o'clock. **JAS. G. WALKER, P. E.**

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

MAY 31.—Senate.—Bills Passed:

Authorizing the city of Austin to take stock in gas or water companies; to pay J. E. Slater, secretary of the Twelfth Legislature, \$400 for back pay; for printing the new charter of the city of San Antonio; amending section 2 of the act concerning county seats, and providing for county courts calling elections to decide the question when the same is petitioned for by citizens; act providing for each March term of the District Court, counting but one term in Leon county; act providing for the investigation of fires in certain cases; incorporating the Texas Well and Irrigation Company; for the relief of Hugh Reid for taking the scholastic census; appropriation to pay extra clerks in the Comptroller's office and Treasury office during the present Legislature; amending the charter of the city of Austin, which divides the city into ten wards; for the relief of Josiah Powers; act for the improvement of the navigation of Trinity river, which appropriates four sections of land to the mile and allows the State to appoint the engineer; incorporating the Irish Immigration Aid Association; to extend the limits of Marion county; authorizing the Judge of the Thirty-third Judicial District to hold a special term in McLennan county for criminal causes; authorizing Cooke county to levy a special tax to build a jail; for the relief of the heirs and assigns of E. G. Williams, deceased; to amend section three of the supplemental act for paying the public debt—it extends the time to the first of January, 1875, for the prosecution of claims; an act allowing the superintendent of education an additional clerk after the 1st of September; to amend an act concerning the forfeiture of certain neat cattle—this is to prevent cattle being fed upon other men's grounds; to amend an act incorporating Hempstead Eastern and Western Trunk Railroad Company—it gives them sixteen sections of land to the mile; to incorporate the Wilson creek canal company—it grants sixteen sections of land to the mile; incorporating the Royal Arch Chapter of Tyler; authorizing Kendall county to levy a special tax to pay its indebtedness; bill defining the boundaries of Montague land district; to authorize Mead county to levy a special tax to build a courthouse; to authorize Kendall county to have a transcript made of the records of Bexar, Comal and Blanco counties; incorporating the Galveston Water Works Company; for the relief of G. W. Patterson and son; to incorporate the Columbus Engine and Hook and Ladder Company; an act regulating the fees to be charged by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; for relief of heirs of John Short, deceased; to incorporate the town of Millican, Brazos county; to enable certain towns and cities to create hospitals.

House.—Bills passed: Bill to fund the debt of Cooke county; bill to create and define Clay land district; bill authorizing Cooke county to levy a special tax to build a courthouse and jail; bill amendatory of the act to incorporate Bremond; bill to organize a criminal court in Dallas, Sherman and McKinney; bill amending the time of holding the district court—refers to the Fifteenth Judicial District; bill to authorize the county court of Mason county to issue interest bearing bonds to build a courthouse and jail; bill to transfer certain causes in the district court of Kaufman to the district court of Rockwall; bill amending the probate laws; bill relating to paupers and minor (?) offenders—commonly known as the poor-house bill; bill fixing the number of days the Leon district court shall sit during the

March term; bill attaching Guadalupe county to Bexar Judicial District.

JUNE 2.—Senate.—Bills passed: To amend the penal code—it protects the people of Bowie county from fire-hunters, who burn their woods, kill hogs, and commit other depredations; a bill to prohibit the selling of liquor within two miles of certain places named; to incorporate the Weatherford Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; to incorporate Pilot Point; to allow the use of the school funds to pay teachers up to June, 1873, where pro rata of the \$400,000 will admit; to authorize county courts to keep up and improve roads and bridges; to incorporate the Central Wharf and Warehouse Company of Corpus Christi; to create and define Clayland district; to incorporate Whitesboro, in Grayson county; to provide for the better security of public lands; for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Jackson, deceased; a bill appropriating \$300 for postage for the Educational Bureau; a bill making appropriation for the Supreme Court; appropriating \$1000 to pay for the publication of the list of certificates found in the Land Office by the present incumbent; for the relief of C. C. King, who lost an arm, and exempts him from tax as a peddler; to pay sheriff's for mosquito bars; also for purifying jails; making an appropriation of \$30,000 to pay the per diem of the members and officers of the present Legislature; creating county surveyors and treasurers—and filling the same; appropriating the unexpended balances of 1873 for 1874; amending article seventeen of the criminal code; to authorize Walker county to levy a special tax for repairs on the courthouse; a bill to pay \$5000 for Garrett's cotton-worm destroyer, if it proves what is claimed for it; authorizing Cooke county to issue bonds to fund their debt; to authorize the Comptroller of the Land Office to issue patents to new homes upon lands on Matagorda and St. Joseph's Islands; authorizing the Comptroller of the Land Office to issue photographic maps of counties to county clerks; appropriating \$600 to educational debt to pay expenses and telegraphing; a bill promoting the speedy construction of the canal between Galveston bay and Sabine Lake—it grants sixteen sections of land to the mile; appropriating \$8000 to pay lawyers for defending the State in the Travis District Court, against claims for lands lying between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers; bill compelling sheriffs to make returns every three months; a supplemental bill defining the time for which the appropriation was made for the Immigration Bureau.....The Governor sent in a veto to the bill relieving sureties from bonds in certain cases. The bill was passed over the veto.

House.—Bill to amend the frontier act bill, prohibits the sale of liquor within three miles of Union Valley, Wilson county, passed.....Resolution paying Mr. Galpin for return of scholastic census taken for 1872, if made before March 1, 1873, passed.... Resolution to pay white pages four dollars per day, passed.....Bill for the relief of the heirs of Rev. Jno. W. Kenney, passed.... Bill legalizing certain locations in Nueces county, passed.... Bill incorporating the Cuero Bridge and Ferry Company, passed.....Bill for the relief of the heirs of James W. Dixon, passed.....Supplemental bill to provide for the printing of the Government laws in German and Spanish, passed..... The pension act passed by a vote of 55 to 12.....Bill supplemental to the act repealing taxation declares the laws heretofore enacted to provide for interest and sinking fund on bonds, especially on frontier bonds; also laws providing for a one dollar poll-tax for school fund, and declaring all back taxes collectable to the laws, valid and still in force. This bill passed in order to meet the Governor's objection that

the present tax-bill repealed these laws, and hence would be unconstitutional.....The pension bill was reconsidered and passed.....The bill making an appropriation to pay the salaries of two extra clerks in the Comptroller and Treasurer's offices, at a salary of \$125 per month, passed by a vote of 65 to 2.....Bill amending section 1 of article 3 of an act incorporating the city of Austin, gives two additional wards; and the bill to provide for the improvement of the navigation of the Trinity river, and aids by lands the work. It provides for a board of commissioners, one to be from Galveston. The bills passed.....Bill to incorporate Paris Street Railroad Company; also bill to incorporate Lake City Navigation Company, and to improve navigation of Cypress Bayou and to aid in construction. It gives ten sections of land with the usual restrictions as alienation, etc.; also, bill to amend section second of an act relating to county seats, approved May 9th, 1858; also a bill to authorize the judge of the thirty-third judicial district to hold a special session of the District Court of McLennan county for trial of criminal cases; also, Senate joint resolution authorizing the Governor to effect the removal of the Indians from the frontier of the State and making appropriation therefor; also, bill to incorporate the Tyler Chapter No. 24, Royal Arch Masons; also, an act authorizing the county court of Kendall to levy a special tax to pay indebtedness; also, a bill to transcribe the records of Blanco county; also a bill consolidating several acts incorporating Rusk and Cherokee counties; also a bill to authorize the sale of fractional portions of public land and applies to small portions contiguous to surveyed lands; also a bill for the relief of pre-emption settlers in Bandera county, which validates the surveys of Charles Martel; also a bill making an appropriation for the Supreme Court; also a bill granting leave of absence to Moses B. Walker, Judge of the Supreme Court, during this session and next. This batch passed.

JUNE 3.—Senate.—Bills passed: Granting leave of absence to Judge Masterson; providing for paying some old pensioners; relief of assignee of Antonio Manlaca; supplemental bill defining Palo Pinto land district; appropriating certain forfeited and illegal surveys to the general school fund; amending act incorporating Island City Real Estate and Homestead Association; amending the charter of Indianola, San Antonio and El Paso Railroad; relief of heirs of Rev. Martin Ruder deceased; bill authorizing that judicial advertising of Comanche county be published in the Gatesville Sun; authorizing county courts to offer a premium of not over \$5 for wolf scalps; authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of John A. Purnell, of Hill county; changing time of holding courts of the Twenty-second Judicial District; bill prohibiting land intended for market being devoted to other purposes; bills providing for repairs and building of courthouse and jails in the several counties by the vote of the people; authorizing Ellis county to have transcripts made from the courts of Robertson and Navarro counties.....The bill amending the charter of Houston, was upon motion of Senator Tracy, indefinitely postponed.

House.—Bills passed: Bill supplementary to an act to incorporate the Island City Real Estate and Homestead Association; bill to authorize the county court of Ellis to have transcribed deeds recorded in Robertson and Navarro counties; concurrent resolution that the Governor be requested to offer a reward of \$600 for the apprehension or delivery of Jno. A. Purnell, a defaulter to the school fund, appropriates \$600 for the purpose of the res-

olution; bill granting premiums for wolf skins by counties; bill to prohibit the city council of Houston, from hereafter contracting any debt or issuing bonds, entering into any contract or lease extending beyond January 4, 1874; bill incorporating the city of Houston; a bill providing for the payment of the custodian of the capital, appropriates \$1200. The resolution continues the chief clerk in office for ninety days after the adjournment and prescribes certain duties, some of which have been already provided for. This resolution is on the nature of a substitute to the bill making the chief clerk's office salaried, and which bill could not be passed; bill to provide for time of holding court in Twenty-second District; also a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of \$500 for the arrest of Jas. Wheat, State policeman, for murder of Ebenezer Davis; also bill to incorporate the El Paso Real Estate, Trust and Immigration Company; also bill to authorize Z. Tate to keep a toll bridge on Sabine river; also bill for relief of Ben. J. Franklin; also bill granting privilege of collecting toll to a certain party of Orange county; resolution of thanks to M. D. K. Taylor, Speaker, for his able and impartial discharge of duty; bill to incorporate the Columbus Engine Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.....Veto messages taken up: That relating to injunctions gives as a reason, that by the bill the issuance of injunction is invited, so as to effectually prevent the collection of taxes. The bill gives too much latitude in resorting to this writ, and is dangerous. The bill passed over the veto by a vote of 56 to 12; veto of an act supplemental to an act organizing lunatic asylums; reasons given, that it innovates without reforming; it takes the burden from counties and places it on the State; it requires the chronic insane to be retained there, by keeping curables from admission. Veto sustained, 36 to 31; the veto of the act to authorize parties in certain cases to sue in district courts for head-right, bounty and donation warrants, was next in order. The principle objection is that by this bill a wholesale land-stealing will be inaugurated. The State may be sued in the most remote counties, and as the district-attorney gets the same fees, whether successfully or unsuccessfully defending the State, carelessness will be engendered thereby, and the State made a prey to land-sharks. The bill was not passed over the veto by 21 to 45; the veto on the landlord and tenant act gives as its reasons, principally, that the provisions of this act interfere with the exemption law, and is unjust to the poor by placing them entirely in the power of the landlord. Even the clothes on a man's back may be taken. Passed over the veto by one-fourth; a veto of Senate bill for the relief of Belle Murray regards grants of money as gifts highly objectionable, which sets a precedent for a raid on the Treasury and other objectionable modes of depleting the Treasury. Passed over the veto by a vote of 43 to 22; just two-thirds exactly.

The people of Nueces county are discussing the railroad that Corpus Christi is soon to have.

The stock men are holding meetings on the cattle-stealing question in Nueces county.

A new and good wagon road is to be opened from Indianola to Hynes' Bay.

The frequent and heavy rains that have recently fallen in Grayson county have injured the crops.

The erection of a cotton factory at Dallas is urged by the Herald.

Trains are running from Dallas to Brooklyn on the Texas Pacific.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From May 31, 1873, to June 7, 1873.

Rev B Harris—Communication received; also postoffice order for \$2. Rev T T Smothers—Order for printing received. Will write you. W B Royall & Son—Will attend to directions. Texas Military Institute—Advertisements received. John Clifford—Paper sent. Rev E P Rogers—2 subscribers. M C Connor—Yours received, but too late to change date this week. G J Gooch—We have mailed you the paper asked for. Rev J S Mathis—One subscriber and cash \$2 currency. Rev W S South—2 subscribers. E S Wood—\$2 specie to renew subscription. Rev J M Pugh—Will receive attention. Rev J B McFerrin—Yours received. Rev J L Lemons—2 subscribers. Rev B H McDaniel—Communication received. Rev J B Denton—Handed to editor. Sam P Wright—Will attend to your request. Prof M B Franklin—Cash \$20—one installment on stock. Col C Thompson—Cash to renew subscription. Thos R Overbaum—Will insert communication. J A Howze—Your address changed. Rev D A Bland, Prairie Plains—Will give us pleasure to report should we learn of anything to your advantage. C Nichols—\$2 25 to renew subscription. Rev W D Parks—Yours in editor's box. Rev H B Smith—1 subscriber and cash \$2 25. E South—Your communication received. Thanks for kind promises. Rev Thos Reece, Wadoville—2 subscribers. Rev F A Mood, DD—University documents to hand. Rev G W Graves—Communication received. Mrs S A Winter—Obituary received. G W McClanahan, postmaster—With our new mailing machine all such troubles will cease. W B Royall—Orders will receive attention. Rev F P Ray—Renews his subscription. Mrs N J Gill's subscription expires at 1046—two weeks ahead. W J Clark—Yours received. Rev D M Proctor—3 subscribers. Have followed directions. Mrs Margaret Young—Will continue your subscription. G R Davis—We renew at Elgin. J C McKinney—Much obliged for information. E N Freshman—Advertisement received. Rev A J Potter—2 subscribers. L Lloyd & Co—Answered by mail. C W Norris—Renews his subscription. Send cash as proposed. J W Storey—\$3 to renew S A Dillard's subscription. Rev Jos Hiner—2 subscribers, an obituary, and cash \$5 currency. Rev J S Lane—1 subscriber. F E Elliott, Dallas—Cash \$2 25 to renew. Rev M P Read—1 subscriber. Diamond & Leverett—Yours received. Rev W H Willey—In editor's box. H Heard—Handed editor. "Bonham"—Yours to hand. Rev J W DeVilbiss—Obituary received. J M Austin—Request complied with. Rev Sam'l Weaver—1 subscriber and cash \$2 currency. Rev F P Ray—\$2 specie, per Mr Hawkins. B F Hawkins—\$2 25 currency to renew his subscription. Mrs Griffin, city—Cash to renew subscription.

Chappell Hill District.

THIRD ROUND.

Burton cir., at Salem, June 21, 22. Chappell Hill sta., June 28, 29. Lexington cir., at Birch creek, July 5, 6. Caldwell and Burleson cir., at Waugh camp-ground, July 12, 13. Giddings cir., at Giddings, July 19, 20. Brenham sta., July 26, 27. Bellville cir., at Bellville, August 2, 3. Fayetteville cir., at Fayetteville, August 9, 10. San Felipe cir., Long Point camp-ground, August 16, 17. Independence cir., at Gay Hill, August 23, 24.

Chappell Hill district conference will be held at Waugh camp-ground on the 9th of July. Let the pastors and members of the quarterly conference, who know the delegates elected, be careful to notify them of their election; and, in every instance when the delegate cannot, or will not attend, let the alternate that should supply the place be induced to attend, if possible. We expect full statistics carefully prepared. The presence of the local brethren is greatly desired. We hope the ministers and other members of the district conference will bear in mind that there will be a camp-meeting held at the same time and place with the conference; and that they will come prepared to remain and assist at the camp-meeting after the adjournment of the conference. Members of the district conference traveling upon the Central Railway, will be met at Bryan by conveyances which the church and citizens in the neighborhood of the camp-ground will furnish.

H. V. PHILPOTT, P. E.

West Texas Conference.

Mrs. Editor—My address is changed from San Antonio to San Marcos, Hays county, Texas. Brethren and friends will please address me at that point. W. J. JOYCE, Sec'y West Texas Conference. SAN MARCOS, May 2, 1873.

Waco District.

THIRD ROUND.

Marlin sta., 3d Sunday in June. Wheelock, at Gilmore chapel, 4th Sabbath in June. Calvert and Hearne sta., at Hearne, 5th Sunday in June. Groesbeck, at Lewisville, 2d Sunday in July. Bremond, at Sulphur Springs, 4th Sunday in July. Jena, at Powers' chapel, 1st Sunday in August. Waco sta., 2d Sunday in August. The Sunday-school Association for the Northwest Texas Conference will commence Wednesday before the third Sunday in July, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Waxahachie, as announced by the secretary of the association.

THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Springfield District.

THIRD ROUND.

Corseana sta., June 14, 15. Dresden cir., at Battle Creek, June 21, 22. Owensville cir., at Mt. Vernon, June 28, 29. Tehuacana cir., at Bush Hill, July 5, 6. Wadeville mts., at Alligator, July 12, 13. A. DAVIS, P. E.

OBITUARIES.

[Obituaries of twenty-five lines will be inserted free of charge. Charge will be made at the rate of twenty cents for each additional line.]

COX—LENA COX, daughter of E. T. and M. C. Cox, was born January 24, 1869, and died October 6, 1872. Lena was the most beautiful child of the family; yet snatched away suddenly from the fond embrace of dotting parents. She was buried clandestinely, lest the sad intelligence should hasten the death of the then supposed to be dying mother. After six weeks the sad news was revealed to the recovering mother. "Sleep on, sweet babe," till the resurrection morn. J. F. W. TOLAND.

KEENAN—JAMES KEENAN, son of R. F. and Mary A. Green, was born in Ouachita county, Arkansas, March 17, 1851, and died of pneumonia in Jasper, Texas, May 8, 1873. Bro Keenan was a member of the M. E. Church, South. His deportment was correct; his life exemplary. Owing to the violence of the disease, and the state of his mind, he said nothing in his last hours of his future prospects; but felt, when first stricken, that his end was near. We sorrow in hope of meeting him in the home of the blest, whither his sainted parents have preceded him. He was trained by his grandfathers, J. E. and M. A. Armstrong, who bestowed much attention upon his moral character, and instructed him, by precept and example, in the ways of life. He was a young man of promise, possessing an active, vigorous mind. He was associate editor of the Jasper News Boy, and a member of DeWitt Clinton Lodge of F. A. M. Masons. But we shall see him no more in this life. May his brother, sisters, relatives, and friends strive to meet him in that better land. E. L. ARMSTRONG.

BURKS—Miss MAGGIE BURKS departed this life at the residence of her brother, Mr. Wm. Burks, Banquette, Texas, May 21, 1873. Sister Maggie was born in Angelina county, Texas, February 21, 1833. She was left an orphan at an early age, and was raised by the brother at whose house she died. About six or seven years ago they removed to this neighborhood. About two years ago she professed faith in Christ, under the ministry of Rev. John C. C. Black. She was faithful and consistent in her Christian life. She was sick with typhoid fever twenty-six days, and suffered much. Before her sickness, and during that time, she appears to have had premonitions of her approaching end. She did not believe she should ever recover. Death came, and she was ready to go. It is said that "death loves a shining mark," and surely this is true in this case. She will long be missed by our small female class at this place. She leaves many bereaved relatives and a bereaved community to mourn her loss. Oh! may God, in his mercy, sanctify this bereavement to the spiritual good of the survivors. JOHN W. DEVILBISS.

BANQUETTE, TEXAS, May 29, 1873.

BROYLES—On the third of May, at 6 o'clock A. M., our Heavenly Father called away our darling little lamb, M. G. BROYLES, aged 14 months and 3 days. A little one indeed, so frail, so fair, With bright-blue laughing eyes and silken hair, And breath as soft as balm, And hands that thrilled us with their clinging touch— And O! I fear we loved our child too much! Six days she lay a patient little sufferer, and kind friends and physicians sympathizing deeply with us, watched around her little bed, and did all in their power to restore her to health and strength again, but the disease baffled all their skill, for God saw best to call her hence. And though 'tis hard to give her up, We know he is a Father just, and kind, and wise, And this deep sorrow is a blessing in disguise; So meekly will we drink the cup. She was a bud too pure on earth to bloom, but, an opening flower, she is planted near his throne, Forever stainless, ever undefiled. Our darling "Mary Gay," our angel child! E. A. BROYLES.

BROWN.—DIED, in Hill county, Texas, January 2d, 1873, Mrs. JOSEPHINE B. BROWN. She was born in Hempstead county, Arkansas, in 1826; professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1843; lived the life of the righteous, and died triumphantly. She was a noble woman, endowed with gifts which, by her, were duly improved. She possessed a strong, active, vigorous, intellect, and her mind was stored with useful knowledge. Her house was the home of the itinerant; she loved the people of God. An excellent singer; possessed great power in prayer; always rendering timely assistance in the altar and at the bedside of the sick and dying. Her illness, which she bore with fortitude, was protracted nine months. She was loved and appreciated, and died regretted by all who knew her. Her funeral was preached by the writer at her request, from Revelations xiv:13, to a large congregation. We trust good was done. She is done with the trials of life, leaving a bright example of patience, endurance and faith to her husband, son and little daughter, who survive her.

"Is it wrong to wish to see her Who was dear to us in life, Though she's gone to heavenly mansions, Far from toll, and care, and strife?" E. L. ARMSTRONG.

HODGES.—JAMES HODGES was born in South Carolina, June 10th, 1817; joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1848, and departed this life, in great peace, at the residence of his son-in-law, D. S. Stribblings, in Hood county, Texas, on the 4th day of May, 1873, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Twenty-five years of his life he was an acceptable member of the church; five years ago, he lost his eyesight, which sad affliction he bore with Christian patience and fortitude. While Brother Hodges could see to go about, he was a zealous worker in the church and in the temperance cause. He was a good man. The writer of this, as his pastor, visited him several times during his last days, and he always expressed himself glad to see me; though he could not see with his natural eye, yet his eye of faith was always clear and bright, and he always expressed himself as waiting, and ready to go whenever his Lord should call for him; and so he was.

I wish to say to the scattered children and relatives of Brother Hodges: When you read this, and I know you will, dedicate yourselves afresh to the service of God, that you may meet that father, whom you so loved to honor, in heaven.

Go to your homes, bereaved ones; At your altars humbly bow; Praise the Lord! for a crown is won, And a soul is rejoicing now.

At your heartstone bow to-night, Thinking of the missing one; Thinking of the mansion bright, Whisper, too—Thy will be done.

Nashville and Southern Christian Advocates please copy. JAMES HINER.

[Extract from Pastor's Report]

REYNOLDS—JAMES W. REYNOLDS was born in the State of Mississippi, April 21, 1816. While a young man, he spent a few years in Sumpter county, Alabama, and in 1837 he moved to Union county, Arkansas. We have no record of the date of his conversion, nor the time of his joining the church, but learn that early in life he made a profession of Christ. Neither can we ascertain when or where he was licensed to preach; nor the circumstances under which he entered the ministry. He was admitted to deacon's orders, Nov. 20th, 1853, during the session of the Annual Conference of Talip, Arkansas, receiving his commission, under the seal of the church, from the hands of the venerable Bishop Andrew. He was married, Nov. 2d, 1854, to Miss Mary J. Aills, and during that winter moved to Nacogdoches parish, Louisiana, and at the Louisiana Conference, February 7, 1858, was ordained an elder by Bishop Pierce. He moved to Hopkins county, Texas, in 1863, and in 1866 came to the neighborhood of Bethel, on the Waxahachie circuit, in the county of Ellis. His health was feeble, having been a sufferer for years with chronic rheumatism. His education was limited, but his preaching was acceptable. He enjoyed the confidence of the entire community where he lived, always transacting his business with a strictly honest integrity. In his manners, he was polite and affable, generally meeting you with a smile, and although poor and a constant sufferer, he seldom murmured. He was usually happy, and his messages to the people from the pulpit were in demonstration of the spirit. He had met with several severe accidents, having his leg fractured at three different times, and at one time, perhaps, several of his ribs. His lungs were naturally weak, and through pain and sickness, he labored for years industriously to support his family, and his greatest trouble, so often expressed, was that his physical condition rendered him frequently unfit for service, while his poverty prevented him from aiding the church to any extent, in her great enterprises. He was prompt in answer to every call to duty, whether from church or State. He had been summoned as a witness in the district court, (January term), and feeling it his duty to attend the case, waited upon the court from day to day, through the most severely cold weather, during the winter. Before the end of the week he was taken violently ill and rode home in great pain. His suffering was intense, but with calm resignation to the will of his heavenly Father, he suffered on. Frequently, the radiant light from the Celestial City would shed a halo of glory over his countenance, while he spoke of the visions of heaven. On the morning of February 5, 1873, his sweet spirit took its flight to his home in the skies. Brethren, we have lost a beautiful example of piety and gentleness; his voice is no more heard in our councils, but he has left a rich legacy to the church. May we follow him as he followed Christ; and may our end be like his. Resolved, That we tender our deep sympathy to the bereaved family of our beloved Brother Reynolds, and that a tribute to his memory be inserted upon the records of this Conference, and also that a copy of the pastor's report be sent to the ADVOCATE for publication. [True extract from the minutes of the second quarterly conference of Waxahachie Circuit.] GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E. GEO. H. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.

MARKET REPORT.

SATURDAY, June 7, 1873.

GENERAL MARKET.—There has been no change of importance during the past week beyond a slight increase in the amount of trade, the stringency in money matters in the interior having restricted purchases. The demand for Meats has weakened perceptibly. The Cotton market has been firm. There has been but little demand for Hides, with but little movement in the Wool market; while the State products have been dull, with limited receipts.

COTTON.—The sales have fallen off from those of last week, showing altogether a quiet market. Prices on the better grades have been slightly firmer, while the receipts have fallen off; yet the stock is not materially reduced. The market closed at the following figures:

Table with 2 columns: Grade and Price. Includes Low Ordinary, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling.

Totals for the week as follows: Receipts, 1397 bales. Sales, 1275 bales. Exports, 2071 bales, viz: To Cork (for orders) 1474 bales; New York, 597 bales.

GOLD.—The range of rates in New York for the week has been 117 1/2 @ 118 1/2, and at this point 116 1/2 @ 116 3/4, showing more steadiness here than at the former point.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

Large table listing various commodities and their prices. Includes categories like Baggins, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton Ties, Flour, Glass, Grain, Hardware, Nails, Hides, Hay, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, and Tallow.

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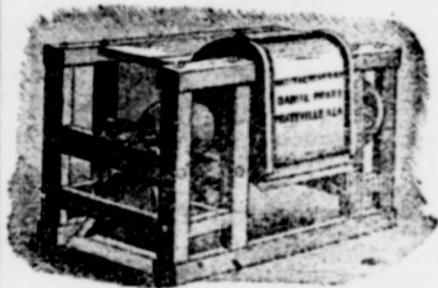
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HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R. R. CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after March 24, 1873, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Table with columns: Accommodation, Leaves HOUSTON, DAILY, (Sunday excepted), Night Express, Leaves HOUSTON, DAILY, Saturday except'd.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars Are attached to Accommodation Trains between Houston and Austin.

Passengers for Waco must take Accommodation Train leaving Houston at 9 A. M.

The above Trains make the following connections, viz:

At Hearne with International Railroad daily (Sundays excepted) North at 3.30 P. M. and 3.45 A. M.; South at 12.10 P. M. and 11.15 P. M.

At Waco, with daily stages to all points West.

At Mexia, with line of hacks for Fairfield and Butler, on Sundays and Wednesdays.

At Dallas, West, for Weatherford and Jacksboro, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M.

Fort Worth, daily at 7 A. M.

Southwest, for Cleburne, every Monday at 7 A. M.

Northwest, for Denton and Gainesville, every Wednesday at 7 A. M.

At Sherman daily, for Bonham, Paris, Clarksville, and Jefferson, at 9 A. M.

West, to Pilot Point, Gainesville and Jacksboro, tri-weekly.

At Red River City, with Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, to all points, North, East and West.

At Ledbetter with daily stage for Lagrange.

At McDade with daily stage for Bastrop.

At Austin with daily stage for San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio and El Paso.

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J. WALDO, General Supt. Gen. Fr'ght & Ticket Ag't. jan22 tf

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON, RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 24th (Sundays excepted)

Table with columns: Leave GALVESTON, Leave GALVESTON, Leave HOUSTON, Leaves HOUSTON, Leaves HOUSTON, SUNDAYS, Trains leave Harrisburg for Columbus daily.

GEORGE B. NICHOLS, Superintendent. jan15 tf

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It claims to cure INCONTINENCE OF URINE, SUPPRESSION OF URINE, RETENTION OF URINE, and IRREGULARITIES OF URINARY APPARATUS GENERALLY,

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