

# Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XXI--No. 5.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 18, 1873.

[Whole No. 1045.]

## 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. R. 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 31, the "NEW GULLETT LIGHT DRAFT GIN," entered by yourself for speed and sample, and consider the seed about equally cleaned by the three contesting gins.  
JAMES F. DUMBLE, Secretary,  
A. M. and B. S. Association of Texas.  
may28 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 subjected 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.  
CORNICANA, May 22, 1873.

### San Marcos District.

SECOND ROUND.  
Gonzales cir., at Thompsonville, June 21, 22.  
W. J. JOYCE, P. E.

### Huntsville District.

SECOND ROUND.  
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.  
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 15th.  
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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jell 3m Superintendent, Austin, Texas.

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Prompt attention given to orders by mail.  
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Church Academy, Factory and other Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Patent Rotary Yoke--the most recent and desirable bell fixture in use.

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A useful and agreeable beverage for summer use. Will be found very suitable for administration to ladies and children. *Lady Agents Wanted.* Address HOFMANN & CO., General Agents, 41 Cedar street, New York. jcl 13t

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1000 Cases 2-5 RADIANT OIL.  
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500 " 12-1 " "

The Astral is an improvement on Pratt & Devoe's Photolite Oils, using the same burner. These Oils are superior to any heretofore offered in this market, as to safety and time of burning, and great saving against present cost of gas or candles. Call and see before buying other Oils.

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179 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.  
nov20-6m



TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.

Office of Arrow Tie Agency,

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Jan. 1, 1872.

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.

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

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

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Yours, truly,

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FACTORS' COMPRESS, MERCHANTS' NEW WHARF Galveston.

Governor Lubbock also says:

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

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I am yours, very truly,

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The Astral is an improvement on Pratt & Devoe's Photolite Oils, using the same burner. These Oils are superior to any heretofore offered in this market, as to safety and time of burning, and great saving against present cost of gas or candles. Call and see before buying other Oils.

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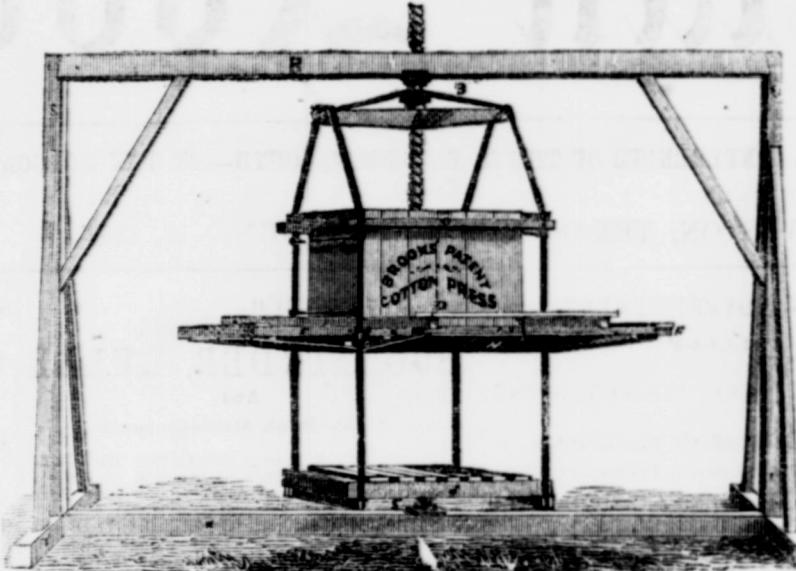
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By JAMES R. MURRAY. Assisted by Geo. F. Root, H. R. Palmer, P. P. Bliss, J. M. Kieffer, and a host of other popular writers of Sunday-school Music.

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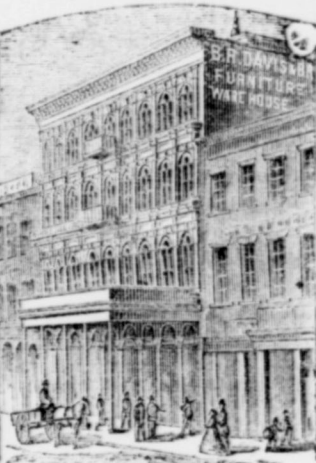
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Shipping and Commission Merchants,

No. 117 Strand,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Liberal cash advances made on Cotton, Wool and other Produce, in hand or for shipment. ap 23 ly



# Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XXI--No 5.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 18, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1045.]

## WATCHING FOR PAPA.

She always stood upon the steps,  
Just by the cottage door,  
Waiting to kiss me, when I came  
Each night home from the store.  
Her eyes were like two glorious stars,  
Dancing in heaven's own blue;  
"Papa," she'd call, like a wee bird,  
"I's lootin' out for you."

Alas! how sadly do our lives  
Change as we onward roam;  
For now no birdie voice calls out  
To bid me welcome home.  
No little arms stretch out to me,  
No blue eyes, dancing bright,  
Are peeping from the cottage door,  
When I come home at night.

And yet, it comforts me to think  
That when I'm called away,  
From scenes below, to those of bright  
And everlasting day,  
A little angel at the gate,  
With eyes divinely blue,  
Will call with birdie voice, "Papa,  
I's lootin' out for you."

—Watchman.

## Texas Resources.

From Lancaster.

MR. EDITOR—Not having seen anything in the *ADVOCATE* from this portion of the country for some time, I feel an inclination to write.

Our crop prospects in this particular portion of Dallas county is not at all flattering. After the protracted cold weather in the early spring, most of us succeeded, by planting two or three times, in getting a stand of corn and cotton which promised very fair.

About the 14th of May the rains set in, and up to this time nothing of importance has been done in the way of farming—and it still rains. The incessant wet weather has been rendered more discouraging by a severe hail storm that passed over our neighborhood on the 27th of May, injuring the wheat, some of which is now ready to be harvested, and almost totally destroying the cotton that had been chopped to a stand; where it had not, perhaps a stand can be had. In my crop of seventeen acres I do not think more than a half stand can be had. It is very natural for it to wish it otherwise—but, perhaps, it is all for the best—we know it is all right.

The religious prospects of Lancaster circuit are looking up somewhat, under the direction of our beloved brother, J. S. Davis. He is endearing himself to his people at all the appointments on the work. We are looking, hoping, praying for a glorious revival this year on this circuit under this man of God. We have not had a general revival on the work for some time—surely we need it now. Our children need its influence—our church needs its power.

The church building at Lancaster promises to be a success; a part of the lumber is on the ground and the rest at the depot. The contract for building has been let and the ground secured upon which to build the church. Indeed, this begins to look like business—most certainly they need it there. It would be so nice if Bro. Davis could get his church finished in time to have it dedicated by Bishop Kavanaugh, on his way to Trinity Conference.

Truly yours in Christ,

J. H. MILLER.

June 3rd, 1873.

## Texas Inventions.

We clip the following from the *Indianola Bulletin* of May 7th. We are afraid of traps; we don't like to be caught, but, though a little inclined to be amused when the inventor insisted that we should call around to the Washington Hotel and look at his Universal Trap, when he explained it, we confessed that we were caught. Cottingham's trap is certainly an ingenious arrangement, though so simple that a child can handle it. The testimonials of such men as Dr. J. R. Fretwell, A. Blair, and others of Port Lavaca, who have seen it in operation, are given respecting its practical value. Though it is a simple institution, yet if it can be furnished at small cost, so that any family living near a creek, river or ocean can, with but little trouble, be supplied with fish and game, it will be a real benefit to those so poor that they are unable to pay the money or employ the time needed in securing these luxuries.

His churn has also ample testimonials, and, from its simplicity, will be popular. A churn that will bring the butter in less than five minutes will save a vast amount of bad temper among otherwise amiable housewives. This is what the *Bulletin* says:

Among the useful inventions of the age is the *Universal Trap* and the *Oscillating or Swinging Churn*, patented, the former on the 17th of September, 1872, and the latter October 17, 1872. The patentee is the Rev. G. W. Cottingham, long a resident of this State, and well known as an eminent minister of the gospel, possessing the love and respect of all classes of the citizens of Texas who have the honor of his acquaintance and friendship—a gentleman whose sole aim is to benefit his fellow-man with the results of his inventive genius. In the invention and construction of the above highly useful articles he has expended over one thousand dollars out of his own pocket, but which, when they are fully comprehended and appreciated, will, without doubt, recompense him for labor, time and heavy outlay of money in bringing them to perfection. Experiments have been made that proved their complete success, and were witnessed by gentlemen of the highest character and responsibility, who have willingly given their testimonials to the same.

The *Oscillating or Swinging Churn* claims—1st. speed; 2d. cheapness of mechanical structure and the ease with which it is managed; the readiness and convenience with which it is cleansed; the increased amount of firm butter made over the old method; the cleanliness with which the butter is churned—no impurities, from the peculiarity of its construction, can gain admittance into the body of the churn—render the invention far superior to any now in use. Once tried by the farmer and dairyman, they will throw all other old methods aside. We have seen one of these churns at the store of Mr. B. A. Hoyt, in this city, and unhesitatingly pronounce it all that the

inventor claims for it. The time required to make the butter is from two to five minutes.

The *Universal Trap* is another article that must, from its very usefulness, come into general use in every family where opportunities are offered to trap fish, fowl or animals. The experiments made recently in this neighborhood were successful in every particular. By setting the trap in water, baited with mullet or any kind of fish bait, fish of every variety and size—from a crab to a Jew fish—will be easily entrapped. It can be used both in fresh and salt water. Birds, fowls, rabbits and wolves readily run into it when properly baited. With these qualifications, which have been tested with great success and properly vouchered for by gentlemen of the strictest veracity and disinterestedness, we cannot but predict that the article will find a ready sale in all parts of the country. The trap has four doors; but those termed the "eccentric" and "horizontal" succeeded by the experiments made, in ensnaring the most game. The inventor, Rev. G. W. Cottingham, accompanied by his son, has been sojourning in the city for some days past, and will start soon for St. Louis, Missouri, where the services of Messrs. Ludlow & Co., of that city, will be engaged for the manufacture of these important and highly useful articles. At the Washington county Fair diplomas were awarded for both these inventions. The pains and expense, the patience endured in bringing them to perfection, and the utility of the *Oscillating Churn* and the *Universal Trap*, together with the economy of time, expense, and the advantages to be obtained from their use to every family possessing one, will, we feel confident, find ready purchasers all over the country. We commend Mr. Cottingham and son to the kind considerations of all persons desirous of promoting the welfare of mankind with whom they may come in contact in their journeyings.

## Ellis County.

We are often asked through mail, the character of climate and soil that we possess. As to climate, we are at a loss somewhat to express ourself, with the exception of last winter, which was an unusually severe one; but in its severest severity, it was nothing to compare with the more northern climes; we have most delightful seasons—always having enough rains to answer all demands. Last year was unusually dry for this country, but our farmers made excellent crops of all kinds. The winters are never so severe but what every one can, at most any time, attend to whatever business he may wish to, in any part of the country. And in summer, although mid-day is sometimes pretty tolerably warm, yet the nights are always cool and pleasant.

The lands of this county are all superb, being composed mostly of a strong, rich black wax character. In the southern section of the county, the lands are a little more sandy, yet this does not take away any of its properties for production. All the lands to be found in this section are capable of producing, and do produce, in some-times unfavorable seasons, from forty to fifty bushels of corn, twenty-five

bushels of wheat, and a half bale of cotton to the acre. And in good seasons there is generally from fifty to a hundred per cent. increase over the above figures. Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables, are raised here without any trouble. Fruits of every variety grow and thrive well, and a great many varieties are being introduced. We have some very large farms, but most of the land that is in cultivation is in small portions, cultivated by, generally, not very wealthy, but independent and honest farmers.

Our county contains about nine hundred square miles of territory, with about a hundred and fifty thousand acres under cultivation. In the cross timbers, and on Chambers, Red Oak and Waxahachie creeks there is always to be found plenty of timber, and once in awhile you come to a belt of it outside of these. The county is supplied with purer and better water than most any county in the State.

There are several beautiful and thriving towns in the county. Among them are Milford and the Chambers' Creek neighborhood—a very fine section and pretty well settled with a thrifty and energetic people. And then we have Red Oak and Ovilla neighborhoods, a better collection of people than whom there cannot be found in the State. And there is Ennis, our depot town, a nice, thriving little place, filled with a lively, go-ahead people. The land immediately around it is not as good as to be found in some sections, but is remarkably healthy.

There are twenty-five or thirty church edifices in the county, some of them very creditable buildings, too. There are several very fine schools in different portions of the county; also ten or twelve Masonic lodges.—*Waxahachie Democrat*.

## AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY.—

I think the most incredulous would be constrained to believe that Northern Texas was a grand agricultural district, even though they had not seen the rich and productive soil, were they to behold the immense quantities of agricultural implements at this point destined for the farmers throughout this region.

J. B. Hart, late of Tuscola, Illinois, and general agent of the celebrated vibrator and separator, the P. Schuttler plantation and freight wagons, for Texas, and various other farm implements and machinery, who is the most extensive dealer in all this region, informs me that farmers are anxious to get all the latest improved farming implements, and that his business here has exceeded his most sanguine expectations. Any agriculturist coming here can rest assured that they can obtain anything necessary to equip a farm as readily as in the most favored portions of Illinois.—*Missouri Republican*.

The *Brownsville Sentinel* estimates the number of cattle that have been crossed into Mexico within the month at 1000 head, mostly beeves. Bear in mind that these cattle have all been stolen by thieves from Mexico. Thieves from abroad and thieves at home are making terrible inroads upon the stock interests of this country.—*Corpus Christi Advertiser*.



## Our Outlook.

## SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—The site for the Vanderbilt University covers sixty-six acres and a half—of which sixteen acres were given to the Board, and the rest costs \$59,500—of which more than half has been subscribed in Nashville, and the remainder will be forthcoming in due time. There are two good houses and other valuable improvements on the premises. A contract has been closed with the architect, and the ground will soon be broken for the foundation of the main edifice. The architect is now visiting the most prominent institutions of the country, to secure the best plans for the University buildings. The committee having the work in charge will let no grass grow under their feet. The titles to the property are secured, and everything betokens a prosperous enterprise.

—The Nashville *Advocate* says: We are pleased to see that the district conferences are generally well attended. This is a good sign. We need not dwell upon the importance of these meetings—that is known and acknowledged. But it is especially important this year that the district conferences should be well attended, as the lay representatives chosen for the annual conferences will have to elect representatives for the General Conference which meets next year; and how important it is that proper laymen should be chosen to represent the church in its highest court, we need not state. Let the wisest and best men be chosen—the councils of the church need them.

## NORTHERN METHODISM.

—At the late session of the Troy Conference of the Methodist Church, the Conference Insurance Society made up for a widow over \$1,300, and a like sum for the heirs of an aged minister.

## OTHER METHODISTS.

—The Congregational Methodist General Conference, representing the youngest branch of Methodism, which met at Mt. Jefferson, Ala., organized by electing Rev. J. F. N. Huddleson, of Miss., President, and Rev. Eppes Tucker, Secretary. Only 25 delegates were in attendance, but the session was one of interest. Rev. Eppes Tucker was elected Book Agent and Editor, and it was determined to publish their official organ, *The Congregational Methodist*, weekly instead of monthly, as heretofore. Rev. Alex. Clarke, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, who was present as a delegate from his church, was cordially received, and assisted at an ordination of elders. The president and secretary of the conference were appointed fraternal delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist—late Protestant Methodist—General Conference, in 1875.

—The General Assembly of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists met at Racine, Wis., May 14, Rev. H. Powell, D.D., of New York, Moderator. Delegates were present from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Much interest was awakened in favor of union with the Presbyterian Church. The delegates are favorably represented as a body. Their business is conducted in the mother tongue. The next meeting of the Assembly will be held at Hyde Park, Pa.

## ENGLISH METHODISM.

—The anniversary of the Primitive Methodist Missionary Society was held on Tuesday, April 29th. The reports show that £32,257 11s. 3d. had been spent on missionary operations during the year. This was the largest amount ever contributed in one year. Thirty-eight new places had been supplied with missions during

the year, 27 new schools had been opened, and 20 new chapels had been built. Notwithstanding the thinning of their numbers by emigration, an increase of 288 members was reported. In the Colonies and Africa, there have been on the whole an increase. In all, there were 150 missions and 226 missionaries.

## EPISCOPAL.

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

—Trinity parish, New York, expended upwards of \$1500 for flowers to decorate the mother church and her various chapels on Easter Sunday. At Trinity one of the most interesting incidents of the Easter celebration was the display for the first time of two golden candlesticks, each nine feet high, with branches for fifty-seven lights each, presented by John Jacob Astor, Esq. They cost \$1000 each.

—The statistics of the churches in London connected with the Established Church are given as follows by an English paper: Taking in the suburbs, there are 730 churches, in 168 of which daily services are held; in 250 the Communion is celebrated weekly; and in 122 the "free seat" system is adopted. The prominent characteristics of ritualists are confined to a small minority of the churches, the Eucharistic vestments being worn in twenty-five, and the incense used only at eight. Nearly ninety churches are thrown open for private prayer.

—The Bishop of Kansas secured during a recent stay in the East, no less than \$63,000 for his Diocesan Female Seminary.

—The Bishop has lately visited three new churches, at St. Joseph, at Lake Providence, at St. Martin's, and the corner-stone of another church was lately laid at Washington, in St. Landry parish.

—There are parishes in Kansas whose entire list of communicants is composed of ladies, but they are refused representation in the church councils. The matter was brought up at the recent Diocesan Convention, where it stirred up a lively debate, ending, however, in the defeat of the champions of vestry-womanhood.

—The sixty thousand noblemen, baronets, members of Parliament, magistrates, and other laymen of the Church of England, who have memorialized the Archbishops to preserve its purity against the encroachments of Ritualism, appeal to them on three points: to suppress all ceremonies and practices adjudged to be illegal; to take care that, in the consecration of new or restoration of old churches, no form of architectural arrangements and no ornaments be allowed that may facilitate the introduction of superstitious rites and doctrines; and finally, in licensing curates, to see that they preach the truths of the Protestant Church in their plain and obvious meaning.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

—In the last number of the *Edinburgh Presbyterian* it is concluded that a disruption in the Free Church of Scotland is at last possible. Although the union of the Free and the United and Reformed Presbyterian Churches is not to be pushed to a conclusion, yet the anti-union men threaten to secede if the act allowing the churches to call ministers from the other bodies is passed. The seceders, it is said, will be largely made up of ministers from the Highlands, and possibly they may think better of it; but Scotchmen are heady, and schism may come. It will be a great scandal if a division is made on such paltry grounds.

—Committees appointed to consider the subject of organic union, repre-

senting the various Presbyterian churches in British America, met a few days since in St. John, N. B. They have agreed upon terms of union, and all that now remains is the ratification of their work by the several assemblies, when Presbyterianism among our British brethren will present an unbroken front.

—The way in which the Northern Presbyterian General Assembly met the ponderous debt under which its Foreign Mission Board was groaning, is certainly worth mentioning; and it is not difficult to imagine that the scene at the time was as inspiring as it is reported to have been. That debt was one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and while members were deliberating how to extinguish it, some one suggested that the Assembly itself make a spontaneous effort of its own to remove it. Immediately subscriptions commenced with great enthusiasm, and churches were pledged to give sums from fifty to five thousand dollars, until nearly seventy-five thousand dollars were raised.

## CONGREGATIONAL.

—The annual meeting of the Congregational Publication Society was held last Thursday in Boston. The treasurer's report showed receipts amounting to \$112,229; balance on hand May 1st, \$6,975. The financial report of the American Education Society shows the total receipts, including balance at the beginning of the year, to have been \$37,781, and the expenditures \$6,095.

—The *Congregationalist* says that Dr. Cheever's church has had a fund of from \$50,000 to \$75,000, which it is going to give to the Presbyterians.

## BAPTIST.

—Dr. Jeffery stated at the Baptist Anniversaries at Albany that only 110 out of the 591 Baptist churches of Ohio contribute to the cause of missions.

—The fiftieth session of the Virginia Baptist Association was held recently in Richmond. The meeting was a jubilee memorial, which was attended by a large representation of the Virginia baptists and by delegates from Baptist bodies at the North.

—The total receipts of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society were \$246,593.44; its expenditures, \$245,733.99. Three hundred and thirty-seven ministers were supported in the Northern department, of whom 167 labored west of the Mississippi river, and 32 are beyond the Rocky Mountains. They reported 2117 baptisms, 25,538 Sunday-school scholars, and \$11,146.37 contributions from churches assisted. The number of missionaries supported in the Southern States and Mexico were 103; churches organized, 41; baptisms, 2977; freedmen students under instruction, between 700 and 800. The church department fund was increased about \$100,000. It had the care of funds already in possession, amounting to over \$200,000, and in the hands of more than 200 churches in 26 States and Territories, and had given loans during the year to 90 churches. The special attention of the society was directed to the French speaking population, who are immigrating to this country from Canada. They do not take well to the Irish priests they find here, and seem to offer a promising opening to Protestant effort.

## JEWISH.

—In several of the large cities in this country, the Jewish churches, finding that Sunday-schools have been making inroads on their flocks, have established Sunday-schools of their own. The Rabbi himself takes charge of the school and instructs the children.

## MISSIONARY.

—More than £9000 have been subscribed for the establishment of the proposed mission to Japan by the United Presbyterian Church (Scotland.) As the dimension of the mission must, of course, be determined by the amount of the subscriptions, this remarkable liberality at the outset gives promise of vigorous and successful operations in Japan by the United Presbyterians.

—The anniversaries of the Northern Baptist societies were held at Albany, May 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d. Most of them reported a prosperous year. The year's receipts of the Missionary Union were \$216,100.70; expenditures, \$238,417.27, leaving a balance against the society, which, added to the previous year's debt, makes a deficit of \$42,079.64—"not the result of decreased contributions, but of imperative enlargement of the work." The receipts from all sources were \$6000 in advance of that of any previous year, and the contributions exceed those of last year by \$10,000. The two women's societies, last and best, contributed funds especially designed for their department of the work, amounting to \$22,155.94. The reports from the foreign field represented everywhere a demand for laborers greater than the Executive Committee could supply. The Union resolved to do its best to send ten additional laborers to India, and appointed the fourth Sunday in June to be a day for taking up special collections in all the churches, to meet the increased expenses to sent abroad the ten additional missionaries, and meet the deficiency of funds. The Burman mission reported continued rapid growth. It numbers now 362 churches and 18,949 members.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

—The British and Foreign Bible Society is now engaged in the translation of the Bible into the Japanese language, and the first installment, that of the gospel of St. John, has been completed and just been printed, and will be immediately transmitted to Japan.

—The late Robert Hamilton, a large iron manufacturer, at Hanging Rock, Ohio, in face of the remonstrances and ridicule of his neighbors, undertook, several years ago, the experiment of suspending work in his furnaces on the Sabbath. He persisted, finding instead of the predicted bankruptcy and ruin, that the experiment was a success, and died wealthy, leaving large funds to the cause of benevolence. Those who at first opposed the plan now allow their furnaces to rest on the Lord's day.

—In his annual report, the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society estimates that during the present century about one hundred and sixteen million copies of the Sacred Scriptures, in whole or in part, have been put into circulation by Bible societies alone in various parts of the world. Translations have been made in two hundred and fifty-seven languages. During the past year the English Society has found a marvelous opening in Russia for its work, where it distributed 331,000 copies of the Scriptures in no less than sixty distinct dialects. The entire European field is encouraging.

—The *Monthly Record*, of the Free Church of Scotland, states the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes to support twelve schools, under Dr. Templeton's superintendence, for the benefit of the Santhals, of whom so many have professed Christianity the past year, provided suitable teachers can be obtained.



## German District Conference.

MR. EDITOR—On the 5th inst. the German district conference convened at Houston, Rev. F. Vardenbaumen presiding. Notwithstanding incessant rain, the attendance of both clergy and lay members was very good. The delegates were delighted with the manifest spiritual prosperity of our German church at this place. They speak in high terms of the numerous hospitable courtesies extended to them during their sojourn in the city. Brother Pauly, preacher in charge, though sixty-five years of age, seems to do the work of half a dozen ordinary men, and is almost universally beloved. This being his fourth year among them, there is general regret because of his certain removal at the session of the next annual conference.

The reports from the various German fields were emphatically encouraging. Two new churches have been dedicated during the past year; another is being built. The church at Industry is to be removed to a more suitable locality. New missions are projected, and the work to be generally extended. As regards contributions for missionary purposes, the German district, if I mistake not, leads, of all others in Texas, the van, about one dollar per member having been contributed during the past year. But even this sum is below what it should be; it is only a little better than, as "K," from Brenham, has it, disgraceful. The finances of the district are, on account of the ravages of the locusts in the West, as the phrase goes, rather depressed.

The Sunday-schools are prosperous. Our own catechism and child's paper—the "Kinderfreund"—have been everywhere introduced, and enhance the work materially. The speedy publication of our German Sunday-school and Congregational tune-book is anxiously looked for. With one exception, our own hymn-book, prepared by Brother Ahrens, and published at Nashville, has been introduced in all our churches. It has given consummate satisfaction.

The spiritual state of the district was expressed to be tolerably good, especially the New Fountain mission, which had enjoyed a very marked revival season. This is the charge which built a large stone church last year. It is everywhere true, that God honors those who honor him.

During the session of the conference in Houston, the church there was blessed with a most gracious revival. Night after night the altar was crowded with mourners. Brother Pauly reports twenty-one conversions and nine accessions. Brother Vardenbaumen rightly asserts, that religious exercises should be the characteristic feature of district conferences.

Brother Ahrens, editor of "Der Familienfreund" and "Der Kinderfreund," attended, and was made glad by a donation of \$50 for a new desk in his office at New Orleans; also, his traveling expenses from and back to the Crescent City were paid in full. In addition to this, he was literally overwhelmed with votes of thanks and commendations.

Brother A. Bering, local preacher in Houston, remarked, and very justly, that all the preachers of the German district in Texas were men of decided ability—workmen that need not be ashamed. Brother Vardenbaumen, the upright; Brother Grate, the vigilant; Brother Pauly, the zealous; Brother Prinzing, the humble; Brother Kern, the meditative; Brother Bader, the powerful; Brother T. Gaenssen, the studious; Brother Imhof, the child-like; Brother Bering, the faithful—all are men of decided piety, ability, and industry. Several of our preachers, on account of impassable creeks, and other reasons, were unavoidably prevented from attending.

The next district conference is to convene at New Braunfels. The brethren talk much about founding a German (English, of course) Lutheran Methodist college. The future of our German work is great, grand, and glorious. ALPHA.

## Beaumont District.

MR. EDITOR—I have asked God to pity us, and I have prayed to him to send us preachers after his own heart. As yet prayers and invocations remain to be answered in his own good time. Shall I ask in vain, my brethren, for a tithe of your time? Will you not come and assist us at our district meeting? By that time we hope to have direct mail communication with Galveston, and then we can do something for the ADVOCATE. We do not rely on the mails now. We send our letters and get our papers by sail vessels. Once a month we get a hackload by way of Liberty. To subscribe for your paper under the present arrangement of the mails would be useless. Our district meeting embraces the third Sabbath in July, instead of the fourth, as published by you.

We have built a very neat little church at Orange; have had, recently, fourteen valuable accessions to the church at that point. The want of preachers is trouble in this country. Brother John, I know you will come if you can. I am sure the people would be glad to see you.

F. M. STOVALL.

[It would afford us a great deal of pleasure to be with our brethren at Beaumont, but for pressing duties at the office; otherwise, we would gladly accept the invitation.—Ed.]

## Belton District Conference.

MR. EDITOR—Allow me a little space in your paper in which to say to those brethren and friends who may favor us with their attendance during our district conference, which commences on July 31, that we have just visited the grounds where it is to be held, for the first time, and find them admirably suited for camp-meeting purposes. They lie immediately on the Salado creek, a bold running stream, eight miles below the town of Salado, and four hundred yards above the White Sulphur springs. There is a fresh water spring within fifty yards of the stand, which is about in the centre of the encampment; but fearing that this might prove insufficient, we have arranged to have a well dug.

Arrangements are being made to enclose with posts and wires 120 x 240 feet, including the place of worship and the preachers' tent.

We cordially invite all who may be in sympathy with the great cause to be advanced by this movement to come and share in the bounties of nature so profusely lavished upon this locality in the way of good grass, good shade, good water, good brush, firewood, etc. We also expect to have a large tabernacle spread, that will shade a large audience, and, if need be, shelter them from rain.

Be sure to bring along your tent cloth, and all other things that you may need. We hope to have a good beef market, and we will be almost in sight of three or four good mills. You will find a generous-hearted, clever, Christian community, but they do not feel able to feed the public; so none need expect it, except those who come as ministers of the gospel, who, as laborers will be worthy of their meat.

I hope that this invitation will be accepted in the same good spirit in which it is extended, and that brethren will come up to this feast of tabernacles in the spirit of that faith which will insure a time of rejoicing over the birth of many sons and daughters unto the Lord, and that the

church at its close may be prepared to strike tents for higher grounds.

As we cannot have a bishop with us, we would be much gratified to meet our editor there. What say you, Bro. John? W. R. D. STOCKTON,  
Presiding Elder.

## The Legislature and the School Books.

A short time since we admitted into our columns an article copied from the *Democratic Statesman*, hoping that it would elicit the facts in the case. Our people should see to it that the books their children are taught are such as they can consistently approve. Our scrutiny cannot be too severe. The effort to introduce Southern publications is a move in the right direction, and we most cheerfully copy from a correspondent of the *Houston Telegraph* a vindication of the University Series and its agent in this city:

If I am not entirely mistaken as to the author of the article, published first in the *Democratic Statesman*, May 16th, and in the *Texas Masonic Mirror*, May 21st, as an advertisement, it is a matter of very great surprise and regret, that such a gentleman as "H." should have lent himself to the cause he has, by the publication of such an article.

Couched in a style eminently calculated to enlist attention, not to say to please the superficial reader, with a plausible statement of what he is pleased to call "points that will not be denied or controverted," this article is a most unjust, illiberal, ungenerous, unwarrantable assault upon some of the purest patriots, noblest men and best lovers of literature in our land.

It is a notorious fact that the peerless Robert E. Lee, with his associates in the cause and work of education in Virginia, and elsewhere in the South, are the men who "H." says have "lent themselves to this speculation upon Southern prejudice and provincialism," and "have forgotten the true dignity of their characters in their endeavor for gain." "Lent themselves for gain!" Mr. Editor, this is not the class of men who lend or sell themselves for gain. Fired with a holy, heroic ambition, they labored in the cause of truth, and virtue, and intelligence, for glory, and they have won it, and "H." can not and shall not tarnish that glory.

But to the "points" made by "H." 1st. The University Series is of Northern publication. And are not the books that "H." has on sale, and which he seeks to advertise by this article, of Northern publication? The question is not *where* the books are published, but *what* they publish.

When General Lee was called to the Presidency of the University, such was the sectional and false character of the sentiments and facts stated in the History of the United States, touching the points of the late war, that he quietly pasted together the leaves containing that portion of the history, and forbade their being opened in the school. By his influence and supervision, he aided in bringing out the University Series, and substituted these for those containing Northern "prejudiced provincialism."

2d and 4th points. I am, as much as "H.," opposed to fostering provincialism, sectionalism, or any other one-sided view, knowing that they tend to retard progress and hinder knowledge. And I deny that our people of the South have a tinge of the prejudice or narrow-minded, supercilious, one-sided ignorance that our quondam friends of the North have; and although we "hadn't or't to" have provincialisms at all, yet if we must have them, I, for one, prefer our own provincialism. I deny that these books were "prepared for the special use of Southern schools."

They were prepared to meet a general, not to say universal, want of truth of history, and purity in literature, and are offered to the North as well as the South. If they are joined to their idols, and will not accept them, it is their own fault, or misfortune. They challenge comparison in scope, style and diction. Let "H." come down to his work, and away with pointless generalities.

3d. Is an ungenerous but feeble assault upon General Gordon, with an attempt to appeal to popular passions by an allusion to "salary and perquisites as United States Senator." The General passed unscathed through the hottest of the fight, in the late struggle on the field of glory, and without lowering his colors, or tarnishing a plume, has been escorted into the Senate Chamber; and such was the prestige of his pure and noble character, that the Vice-President gave way, that he who was worthy might take the highest seat in the Chamber; and methinks the "observed of all observers" will be able to pass this *little ordeal*.

5th, 6th and 7th, contain a statement, though not intended so to be, of the cruel yoke that has been placed upon our people by Southern ignorance, in the person of her negroes, led on and aided by Southern scoundrels, and Northern carpet-baggers. "H." says: "This series has, for the most part, so far, failed to make a permanent lodgment anywhere." Why so? Simply because as in Texas, so elsewhere, this series has been barred, by alien school commissions, and superintendents requiring the teachers to use other books. But their day is passing away. We were obliged, even though we had other and preferred books, to accept those prescribed for us, or lose the opportunity of sending to the public schools. Our people will purchase the University Series, despite the cost of a "hundred thousand dollars," and the threats and the loss of "H."

I wait another leaf from history.

## TEXAS ITEMS.

The exercises of the examination at the Dallas Female College have closed. Dr. Scales has earned for himself an enviable reputation as an educator.

Travel over the Texas Pacific is increasing. It is opening up a first-class country.

The extension of the Colorado Railroad is enhancing the value of lands wonderfully in the West. Unimproved prairie lands are selling from ten to fifteen dollars per acre.

Crops in Rusk county are badly damaged by heavy rains.

The jail at Henderson has been entirely consumed by fire.

Heavy rains have fallen in Marion county.

A Board of Directors for the East Line Railroad has been appointed. It is exciting much interest at Jefferson.

The rains have put the roads in Montgomery county in a wretched plight. The crops are injured.

A little child of Mr. Jones, living near Montgomery, has been badly bitten by a dog, supposed to be mad. People had better be watchful.

The wheat crop in Tarrant county is estimated at from eighteen to twenty bushels per acre.

The Odd Fellows at Jewett have completed their hall.

Heavy shipments of cattle are going over the M., K. & T. R. R.

Two car loads of silver ore have passed through Denison, for the Government mint at Philadelphia, from the silver mines of Chihuahua. The ore weighed 32,000 pounds.

The iron is being rapidly laid on the track between Marshall and Jefferson.



## Correspondence.

San Marcos District Conference.

GONZALES, May 27, 1873.

MR. EDITOR—The work of this conference has removed from the minds of all present every doubt as to the practicability and utility of this new feature in Methodist economy, which has been supposed by many to be an impracticable and useless appendage to the grand machinery of Methodist church government. Could all that was thought, felt, said and done at this conference be made public, we feel that it would inspire new zeal in the church generally. In this report, however, I must confine myself to the substance of our action, and ask your readers not to refuse to read this article on account of its dry details, but to read carefully and ponder well each proposition, that much good may thereby result to the church.

The conference met at 9 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 15th instant, and continued its business sessions for three days of two sessions each; with preaching each day at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

On the morning of the 15th, the conference having been called to order by the Rev. W. J. Joyce, P. E., with W. B. Rylander as temporary secretary, the roll of members was made out, consisting of seventy-six names, of whom forty-four responded before the close of the conference. Where were the thirty-two? It is to be hoped they have a clear conscience, by having been unavoidably detained. After making out the roll, the undersigned was elected permanent secretary, and the standing committees were appointed, consisting of one from each of the seven charges in the district, with the following chairmen: On state of the church, Rev. H. A. Graves; on missions, Rev. A. F. Cox; on Sabbath-schools, Major S. R. McKie; on finance, W. H. H. Carpenter; on churches and parsonages, Rev. D. Thompson; on books and periodicals, Rev. T. A. Lancaster; on education, Judge T. F. Collins.

Most of the morning session of the second day was spent in an interesting discussion upon the report of the committee on the state of the church, which was finally withdrawn by the committee with permission to amend. The conference then proceeded to the election of delegates to the annual conference, and of the place for holding the next district conference.

D. A. T. Wood, Rev. Sam'l Johnson, T. F. Collins and W. H. H. Carpenter were elected delegates; and Wm. Boss and G. W. L. Fly, alternates. Gonzales was selected as the place for holding the next district conference. God grant that her people may be blessed with such a revival of religion as we witnessed at San Marcos.

The faithful work of the several committees enabled the conference to dispose of all the reports on the third day, though each was ably and fully discussed in the conference room, and their important suggestions fully understood and earnestly adopted. If the reader will waive all embellishment and study well the bare propositions embraced in these able reports, he will find the ring of the true metal in them, and a determination on the part of the members of this conference to return to the ancient landmarks of Methodism.

## THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

came first. While deploring the great neglect of our people, in providing for the support of the ministry, and showing that the laity were greatly at fault, still that the ministers were not entirely free from blame; for, in the opinion of the committee, which was unanimously declared the opinion of the conference, if the pastor would faithfully discharge his every duty,

the members would more promptly meet all his demands. The assessment plan, recommended by the annual conference, has been tried on some parts of the district, was found to work well, and was, therefore heartily recommended as the best plan for raising the preacher's salary; also, that each quarterly conference provide a book in which is to be kept the names of all the members, with the amounts paid by each during the quarter.

## THE COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS

came next, with an able appeal in behalf of those destitute of the bread of life, and especially in some frontier communities in this district, in which young persons over twenty years of age have never heard a gospel sermon, and are loudly calling for the bread of life. Will the Christians of Texas deny these noble pioneers of Christianity the precious privileges which they can so easily furnish? When these appeals from our own countrymen, and from our neighbors in Mexico are heard, will any member of the Methodist Church deny the pitiful sum of two cents per week that is asked by the conference for this noble cause? In some churches, the two cents a week plan as a missionary collection has been tried, and, proving a success, is heartily recommended for general adoption.

## COMMITTEE ON SABBATH-SCHOOLS

then presented the condition of this noble cause for the consideration of the conference. The committee reported in the district—

Methodist Sunday-schools.....	16
Superintendents.....	16
Teachers.....	60
Pupils.....	635
Magazines.....	36
Lesson Papers.....	106
Sunday-school Visitors.....	108
Little People.....	94
Volumes in libraries.....	625

and, sad to say, only \$42 50 contributed. Is this the measure of estimate our people place upon the souls of their children? We think not. The conference decided this small contribution, as well as the small number of schools, and the want of evidences of prosperity in some of them, as results arising from neglect and thoughtlessness on the part of the parents. The report calls loudly upon parents to awake to a sense of their responsibility, and recommends that pastors urge parents to do their whole duty in the matter; also indorses the General Conference plan of instruction, to-wit: the uniform lesson series, with magazines for the use of superintendents and teachers; and requests that the magazine be sent in book form to be convenient for future use. It also recommends regular weekly or monthly contributions.

## THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES

reported thirteen churches, two unimproved lots, and ten acres of land with school buildings in San Marcos—amounting, in the aggregate, to \$27,400. Not a parsonage within the bounds of the district. The report recommends that each pastor, in connection with the trustees, inaugurate some plan for supplying each circuit and station with comfortable parsonages.

## THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH

gives cheering accounts from some portions of the district, yet recognizes and deplors the fact that the church has lost much of its vital power and, in departing from the ancient landmarks and conforming more to the world, has drifted into errors perfectly inconsistent with the teachings of our blessed Savior. The committee acknowledged their inability to improve the excellent rules of church government laid down in our discipline, and

as the only method of bringing the church back to its former purity, recommended that pastors rigidly enforce the said rules, and closed with the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That where members will not renounce the world and observe the rules of the church, and are brought to trial, we will sustain our pastor in his efforts to maintain the law and the purity of the church.

## THE COMMITTEE ON BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

regretted the great scarcity of literature among our people, and seeing the failure of the old plan of distributing our books by the individual exertions of our ministers, the committee recommended that each quarterly conference select some brother or friend engaged in mercantile pursuits, within the bounds of the charge or at some other convenient point, to act as agent for the sale of our books, each member of the quarterly conference pledging his aid for the sale of the books, and the preacher in charge to urge his people to buy the same. The committee reports, exclusive of one charge not heard from, 210 copies of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE taken in the district, besides various other Methodist periodicals. I presume, Mr. Editor, you think we ought to do better than that. I think so, too, and believe, before the close of this year, you will have a large increase from this district.

## THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

made a most interesting report. Recognizing that the great amount of corruption, wickedness, and infidelity abroad in the land at present arises from the fact that in our schools, children are denied all religious instruction, our people are recommended to see that their children are instructed in morality and religion as well as in the sciences. Hence, it is recommended that each church, quarterly, district, and annual conference establish its school or schools where our children may receive religious as well as scientific instruction. The report also endorses, fully, the effort being made by the five Texas conferences, to establish a central university, and assures the managers thereof of our earnest sympathy and hearty co-operation.

With this closed the work of the conference, but before adjournment, the conference adopted the following resolutions, not as a matter of form, but with the greatest earnestness, and believing it to be due the liberal hearted people of San Marcos:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this conference are most heartily tendered the citizens of San Marcos and vicinity, for the liberal hospitality extended to the members of the conference.

*Resolved*, That such kindness as has been shown us will ever be remembered with gratitude and prayer for the blessings of Heaven to rest upon the people whose hospitality has rendered our labors so pleasant and agreeable.

The preaching during the conference was attended with the blessing of God. Christians were revived; sinners convicted, mourners converted, and when we were forced to break away from the pleasant scenes, we left a glorious revival in progress, which, we trust, will result in great good.

The delegates to this conference returned to their homes, strengthened in their purposes, and with renewed zeal in the glorious work of advancing their Master's kingdom. May they be able to fulfill their new vows and devote the remainder of their lives more zealously to the cause of Christ; and may their increased zeal spread throughout the Church until all are again alive in the service of God.

GEO. W. L. FLY,

Sec. San Marcos Dist. Conf.

## Words from a Layman.

MR. EDITOR—Inasmuch as the moving among the dry bones had its incipency here in this obscure corner of the State, a layman who had a small share in the matter, is prompted now to say a few words on the subject.

And is it possible that you, a "ruler in Israel," have been in ignorance of these things? Dancing, card-playing, circus-going, whisky-drinking, ingrafted into the Methodism of Texas! In sober truth, I give you no overdrawn picture of our circuit and church, and what is the result? A spiritual *cataplexy* as hopeless as that occurring in matter.

Now, who is to blame? Old Eli sitting in the temple—those wise fathers, the General Conference—says: "dear brethren, don't do thus and so; we would rather you would'nt, (and yet it is merely *advice*); you may attend class-meeting or not, just as it suits you; we can't compel you! oh no! nor to keep any of the rules!"

Here, Mr. Editor, was a fatal departure: the life and purity of the church sacrificed to numbers. With a removal of the old landmarks, fashion and folly have swept like a flood over the church, until there is scarcely a vestige left of what was Methodism. And the preacher, like Sir John, (young men must live, and old, too,) unable to resist, must bend to the popular current. Is there no remedy? is a question that has been asked over and over again. If none, then good-bye to what was Methodism.

The fault, I think, mainly lies "way back yonder" with the General Conference. Let us, like the pilgrim who has lost his chart, retrace our steps until we find it, and then go on our way rejoicing.

So much from a layman. I could say more; but *verbum sat*.

Respectfully,

EDWIN JOHN.

## From Los Angeles.

MR. EDITOR—Five years have passed away since we left the family hearthstone near Cedar Springs in Fayette county, Texas. Many changes have taken place since that; many temptations, trials, afflictions, and bereavements have been endured, and many victories won, "but thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

We left parents, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends, and came to California, and have been engaged in the ministry, preaching the gospel of Jesus to sinners for near four years, and are prepared to say that the time spent in the ministry has been the happiest portion of twenty-six years experienced by us. We have had many anxious thoughts concerning the absent ones, but one Father has taken care of us all, who is the great fountain of all light, wisdom and power.

We thank God that we are able to add our testimony in behalf of the cause of Christ, and we rejoice that we have had an example set us in the ministry in the person of an earthly parent, who is now stationed in Fort Worth. The counsel and advice of a father to a son is of inestimable value, though it comes in different communications across the continent.

We are still progressing in the Los Angeles Conference, and feel that success will eventually crown our efforts. We are living in Carpentaria's valley, Santa Barbara county, and laboring on Santa Barbara circuit.

We have an excellent climate and good land. The valley is small, and in the form of a semi-circle; it faces the ocean, and hence we are often greeted by the beautiful sight of an ocean steamer under headway, as they ply between San Francisco and Los Angeles. We have received the ADVOCATE. It is always full of interesting and instructive reading, and is



also much appreciated as reminder of the home and friends we left in Texas. Its large circulation is of itself an omen of prosperity and good. The *Pacific Methodist*, a most excellent journal, is the church organ of this section.

"Now, unto him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you, faultless, before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy; to the only wise God, our Savior, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen! J. W. ALLEN.

CARPENTERIA, Cal., May 8, '73.

[We have read the above with interest, and congratulate our good Bro. Allen, of Fort Worth, that his son is sharing his labors. May he be instrumental in doing much good.—Ed.]

#### Professor Hayden's New Exploration.

On the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, Congress at its last session appropriated \$75,000 for the continuation of the geological survey of the United States under the direction of Professor F. V. Hayden. In his letter to Mr. Delano, under date of January 27, 1873, Professor Hayden says that owing to the hostility of the Indians and the great expense of transportation and subsistence in the far Northwest, where for the last two years his explorations have been carried on, "it seems desirable to transfer the field of labor for the coming season to the eastern portion of the Rocky Mountain range in Colorado and New Mexico. I propose to commence with the southern limit of the belt of the survey of the fortieth parallel, so successfully completed under the direction of Mr. Clarence King. The northern limit of the area marked out is latitude 40 degrees 20 minutes; the western limit, the east bank of the Green and Colorado rivers; the eastern limit, the one hundred and third meridian west of Greenwich, extending the belt southward to the south line of the United States. There is possibly no portion of our continent at the present time which promises to yield more useful results both of a practical and scientific character." Mr. J. T. Gardiner has been appointed chief topographer to Professor Hayden's expedition.

#### Tyndall as a Student.

The following interesting account of his student life in Germany was given by Prof. Tyndall at the farewell banquet in New York.

"In 1848, wishing to improve myself in science, I went to the University of Marburg—the same old town in which my great namesake, when even poorer than myself, published his translation of the Bible. I lodged in the plainest manner, in a street which, perhaps, bore an appropriate name while I dwelt upon it. It was called the Ketzerbach—the heretic's brook—from a little historic rivulet running through it. I wished to keep myself clean and hardy, so I purchased a cask and had it cut in two by a carpenter. Half that cask filled with spring water over night, was placed in my small bedroom, and never during the years that I spent there, in winter or in summer, did the clock of the beautiful Elizabeth-kirch, which was close at hand, finish striking the hour of six in the morning before I was in my tub. For a good portion of the time I rose an hour and a half earlier than this, working by lamplight at the differential calculus when the world was slumbering around me. And I risked this breach in my pursuits and this expenditure of time and money, not because I had any definite prospect of material profit in view, but because I thought the cultivation of the intellect important—because, moreover, I loved my work, and entertained the sure and certain hope that, armed with knowledge, one can successfully fight one's way through the world."

#### American vs. Indian Cotton.

The British Cotton Trade Report for 1872 says that the past year has been one of constant anxiety and general unprofitableness, while to the importers of the East Indian cotton the year has been one of unmixed disappointment. The latter fact is due to the tenacity with which consumers, notwithstanding the high range of prices, have clung to American and long stapled cotton, and also the persistent refusal of the hands to work Surat cotton. The substitution of East India for American cotton would therefore appear impracticable. The manufacturers of British cotton goods have for some time been shipping their products to Eastern Asia, and the consumption has risen in China during the last twenty years from two cents to nearly eight cents per head, while in Japan, during the same period, it has risen from nothing in 1851 to fourteen cents per head in 1871.

Recently, however, this trade has been checked in consequence of the mildewed condition of the goods, arising from the use of urdue quantities of the size employed to work up inferior cotton and increase the weight of the cloth. To such an extent the weight of these deceptions have been carried that the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has recently presented to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a formal complaint, setting forth the various imperfections in British goods. This commercial dishonesty and its results show that American manufacturers and shippers who have been driven out of the China trade by the cheap weighted goods of Manchester have now an opportunity of recovering their former position in the trade.

#### The Spanish Chaos.

If we cross the Pyrenees, there is nothing to console us for what we leave behind. Here also the decay of every pure tradition, and the triumph of miscreants whose only idea of liberty is to refuse it to all who differ from them, have been followed by hopeless anarchy and lawlessness. A good part of the world seems just now to be abandoned to what is called "Liberalism," as if to afford it an opportunity of counting the benefits of which that system boasts to be the fruitful source. Most people will be disposed to admit that they have cost more than they are worth. It may be very profitable to a few successful adventurers to have made war against loyalty and religion—though Serrano, Topete, and their fellow-conspirators have already modified their opinion on that subject—but no one will seriously contend that the revolutions which make a few ignoble fortunes confer any benefit on the people in whose name they are accomplished. Spain was both a happier and more powerful country when she was Catholic to the core, and knew how to fulfill the Apostolic precept: "Fear God, honor the King." If Gambetta would be a poor substitute for St. Louis, or even for Henri IV., Figueras is of meaner aspect than a Ferdinand or a Charles V. But if people are foolish enough to tolerate their new rulers, they deserve no better. Yet the sympathy of the English, who are so wisely Conservative at home, appears to be freely given to the partizans of revolution abroad. It is in such words as the following that the *Times* describes the gallant men who are striving to restore the ancient monarchy of Spain, in order that they may secure her ancient liberties, and revive the religion which made her of old the noblest nation in Europe: "An atrocious guerrilla is carried on by an ignorant peasantry, inflamed to fanaticism by a priesthood scarcely less ignorant than themselves." The "abominable ex-

cesses" of the Royalist forces—which are flippantly assumed, and which, even if they were true, might be easily matched by the atrocities of the Germans in France, or the Americans in Georgia and Louisiana—are a reproach to modern civilization, and if English Catholics, including "persons of wealth and station," contribute funds, as we hope they will continue to do, to support the royal cause, the *Times*, which praised Serrano, and flatters Castelar, addresses to them the curious reproach, that "they foment Rebellion!" If, therefore, our Republicans at home, aided, let us say, by Fenians, should make war against Queen Victoria, and Catholics should take up arms, as they certainly would, in defense of the throne, their loyalty would be rebellion.

It is pleasant to find the reckless and intemperate language of the *Times* rebuked in its own columns. In the same number in which the words above quoted occur, April 8th, we find a letter from a correspondent at Bayonne, dated the 5th, in which the writer says: "With respect to atrocities attributed to Saballs, and other acts said to be committed elsewhere, I confess I am somewhat sceptical." We hope this gentleman will communicate his intelligent scepticism to the journal which employs him. It is worthy to be noted that the Spanish correspondent of the *Standard*, writing amid the scenes which he describes, not only attests the growing enthusiasm of the people for the Carlist cause, in the South as well as in the North, but says of the Republican troops; "Robbery, violence of all kinds, and the violation of women, are quite *de regle* amongst them." And whereas the *Times* affects to regard the triumph of Don Carlos as perfectly hopeless, the same gentleman candidly reports that, with sufficient means, "it is my belief Don Carlos would mount the throne within a fortnight or three weeks."—*London Tablet* April 12.

#### Salt Water Lakes.

The origin of all salt water lakes can not be accounted for, but for some of them the evidence is clear, and it is plain to see why they are salt. The principal minerals forming the rocks of the earth's crust are silica, alumina, lime, potash, soda, magnesia, peroxide of iron, etc. Rain water takes up from the atmosphere and the earth's surface a small proportion of carbonic acid, and thus acquires the power of dissolving certain of these minerals as it percolates through the rocks, notably lime, which it carries away in the form of a bicarbonate. And thus the water of all springs are charged more or less with mineral ingredients, though these may be recognizable only by the skill of the chemist.

Salt lakes, though not so numerous as fresh water lakes, occur in large numbers in certain regions. The Caspian sea, with an area as large as Spain; the sea of Aral, and a vast number among the mountains and table lands north of the Himalaya; the Dead sea in Syria; Lake Utah and neighboring lakes among the mountains on the western side of North America; and among the mountains of South America and in the interior of Australia are examples of large salt water lakes. It will be noticed that all these lakes lie in an area of inland drainage; that they have rivers running into them, but that they have no outlet. The Black sea is fresher than the Mediterranean, by reason of the greater supply of fresh water furnished by the rivers, and Edwin Forbes showed that this freshening has caused certain of the shells of the Mediterranean species to assume monstrous shapes. The Caspian is still fresher, and fauna and fossils in recent deposits in the neighborhood prove it to have once had connection

with the Black sea, from which it has been separated by physical geography; it was then saltier than at present, but is now growing saltier every year, and the fauna inhabiting its waters have likewise considerable affinities with North sea types. Its surface level is 83.5 feet below that of the Black sea, while the surface of the Dead sea is 1,300 feet below that of the Mediterranean sea. In all cases, however, where rivers flow into depressions into the land, however these might have been formed, (oscillating movements of the earth's crust might, perhaps, form such large ones as the Caspian basin,) carrying with them certain salts in solution, if the lakes have no outflowing river, the water must be carried away by evaporation, in which case the salts must be left behind, and the remaining waters become more and more saturated. It is stated that crystals of salt have been brought up from the Dead sea, and on the shallow waters on its coasts evaporating in summer saline incrustations are left. The same water which flows through the sea of Galilee, renders the Dead sea one of the most remarkable salt lakes in the world. And in this and all similar cases accumulation of salts will go on till the saturation point is reached, and then precipitation will commence. The region to the north of [the Himalayas is comparatively rainless, owing to the mountains condensing the moisture carried by the south winds, and the rivers do not, consequently, carry into the lakes sufficient water to make them overflow their boundaries, hence they are salt. Lake Baikal, with an outlet to the sea, is quite fresh. For a similar reason the moisture from the southwest winds being condensed in great part by the Sierra Nevada, the lakes which lie in the great plains and table-lands to the east of that range have not a sufficient supply of water to cause them to overflow, and consequently they are continually becoming saltier.—*Nature*.

#### WASTE BASKET.

"Order slate" is the injudicious advice suspended before certain coal offices.

A little boy in school gave one of the best definitions ever given to economy—"paring potatoes thin."

"It is a sin to steal a pin," and a man in Philadelphia has been arrested for that very offense. The pin has a diamond attached.

The wife of a roofer, being asked if she was not afraid to have her husband exposed to such danger, trustfully replied: "O, he's insured."

It has been proved that, after kindling his fire, a miser stuck a cork in the end of the bellows, to save the little wind that was left in them.

A minister having remarked "there would be a nave in the new edifice the society was erecting," an old lady said "she knew the person to whom he referred."

A Washington doctor asserts that bald-headed men die young. He probably confounds cause and effect, and means that those who die young are apt to be bald.

An Irishman, leaning against a lamp post as a funeral procession passed was asked who was dead, and answered: "I can't exactly say, sir, but presume it is the man in the coffin."

There is a good deal of sound wisdom in the suggestion of the farmer, that if you want your boy to stay at home don't bear too hard on the grindstone when he turns the crank."

One rainy Sunday a number of strangers crowded into Surrey chapel for shelter, whereupon the eccentric Rowland Hill said: "Some people are blamed for making religion a cloak, but I do not think those are much better who make it an umbrella."



## Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JUNE 18, 1873.

### LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

BEAUMONT DISTRICT.—An earnest appeal for ministerial help from Rev. F. M. Stovall will be found on another page. We trust it will meet with a cordial answer, and that, in answer to prayer, the district meeting will yield important and lasting results to the church on Beaumont district. The time of the district meeting will include the third Sunday in July, instead of the fourth, as published in a former issue.

WE published last week the charter of the "Texas University," which passed both Houses of the Texas Legislature; and the intelligence, that some two hours before the adjournment, and when no time could be taken upon it, Governor Davis returned it with his veto, did not reach the office until the paper had gone to press. We are not advised as to the reason assigned for this unexpected action, and withhold comment for the present. Those having this important enterprise in charge will not permit this action to arrest their efforts. It will, we doubt not, arouse all the friends of the movement to redoubled zeal.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Missouri Republican furnishes the following interesting reminiscence of Texas Methodism. We are not advised as to the name of this correspondent, but he is evidently well posted respecting Texas matters, and, from his allusion to the TEXAS ADVOCATE, we judge him to be, unquestionably, an individual of good taste and sound judgment:

"Rev. Francis A. Morris, D. D., the distinguished Methodist clergyman of St. Louis, and son of the venerable Bishop Thomas A. Morris of Ohio, was, in 1832, attorney-general of the Republic of Texas, in President Mirabeau B. Lamar's cabinet. At that time, Mr. Morris was a brilliant and eloquent lawyer, but shortly afterwards he abandoned the practice and entered the ministry. Had he continued in his first profession there is no doubt that he would have been the recipient of the highest honors that the people of the State could have bestowed. Mr. Morris should attend the annual meeting of Texas veterans, which will take place at Houston in May, 1874.

The first Methodist meeting for religious worship, held in the State of Texas, was at the residence of Mrs. Lucy Kerr in Washington county. The services were conducted by her brother, Alexander Thompson, who had been a class-leader and steward before moving here.

The Texas Conference was organized in 1840, with the late Beverly Waugh, D. D., the presiding bishop, and Rev. Thomas O. Summers, D. D., now at Nashville, secretary. They are now the largest denomination in the State, and the *Christian Advocate*, their church paper published in this city, is one of the ablest papers of the denomination in the United States."

The commune of Soleure, in Switzerland, have forbidden the dogma of Infallibility to be taught, either in churches or schools; and have notified teachers and publishers that books in which it is contained or advocated will not be tolerated.

### THE SUPERANNUATED.

We find in the *Western Christian Advocate* a letter from the venerable Bishop Morris in which he assigns the reduction of his salary, by the Book Committee, as the reason why he is compelled to curtail his annual donation of one hundred dollars to the missionary cause:

"My allowance has been reduced from \$3,500 to \$1,500. As I was non-effective, I expected some reduction of my allowance, but was not prepared to expect a reduction of \$2,000 at once. I understand that there is an impression on the minds of the brethren that Bishop Morris is wealthy. This is a great mistake: I have no government bonds or money on interest; in a word, I have not a dollar of income except my small allowance of \$1500, and that was dated back so that my reduced allowance of \$1500 began on June 1, 1872, instead of in February, after the meeting of the Book Committee. If this is just and right I can not see it. The wrong impression that I am wealthy, may be some mitigation of the excessive reduction on the part of the Book Committee, but does not relieve my financial embarrassment. The time was when I did as full a share of the difficult and hard work of the itinerant ministry as any other of my ability, and was as little expense to the church as any of my day. I am not now able to preach any, or attend to my official duties, because of my age and affliction; but I have yet to learn that age and debility are crimes to be punished with starvation."

It is often the case, when age or broken health arrests the labors of the faithful and successful preacher, that the church forgets his past services, and a career of usefulness closes in a life made bitter by the pains of poverty. We received, some time since, a private letter from a superannuated preacher who was forced, with a large family, to rely on unaccustomed labor in the field to secure a scanty support. Though the old veteran was trying to bear up bravely under the burden, yet we could see under the terms of patient submission with which he referred to his trials that he felt keenly the neglect of the church. He was useless now, and "nobody cared for him."

This thoughtlessness toward those to whom the church is so much indebted for its present prosperity is often the result of misapprehension. The church does not feel utterly indifferent respecting its faithful servants. Their names are cherished in many hearts which have been led to the cross through their labors. Not till they meet on the other shore will they know the estimate that multitudes place on their labors. But the people do not always know when the preacher who was the instrument in their conversion has poverty added to the trials of old age. Possibly, as in the case of Bishop Morris, they suppose that he is wealthy. Yet this does not relieve the present trial. The fact that the church, through thoughtlessness, is in ignorance of their condition, is what sharpens their pain. They recoil from any public appeal for aid. They suffer silently, and, in many cases, pass to the grave and the church never realizes how sorrowful its neglect has made its faithful servants until they have gone where not one tear they have shed on earth has been forgotten.

Sometimes their bitterness of heart breaks out in impatient and, possibly, untimely complaints, and then they are considered "sour" or "sore-headed." We should be careful how we apply these terms to those who have "borne the heat and burden of the day." Could we visit their homes or trace the impatient utterance to the trial which wrung it from their lips, our sympathies, rather than our censures, would be in demand.

All of us will be old one day, and possibly we will be poor. Strong as we now are, the coming generation may think that we are becoming "sour."

THE Northeastern Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church met at Cleveland, Ohio, (April 30) Bishop Bedell presiding, and adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, 1. That this convention strongly disapproves, either by admission or omission by any of its missionaries, of any portion or portions of the Prayer-book, as appointed to be used in public worship; the interpolation in the service of the church of any prayer other than those to be found in the Prayer-book; the writing or permitting of persons who have not received Episcopal ordination to officiate as minister in any office in any of our churches, or accustomed places of worship; and the violation in any other way of the rubrics or canons of the church.

2. That the preaching and teaching of the distinct principles and doctrines of the church, the upholding of all its claims, the enforcement of the superiority of its orders, and the faithful observance of the Prayer-book must form parts of any policy which can be successful in building up and maintaining the church in any mission or region.

The occasion of this very high-toned action is found in the fact that many Protestant missionaries, while laboring in the foreign field, have recognized the unity of spirit and purpose which prompts all the followers of Christ to labor for the salvation of the world, and have ventured to fraternize with them so far as to exchange, on certain occasions, ministerial courtesies and aid. This very natural feeling upon the part of men who see in others a love for Christ and a zeal for the conversion of sinners equal to their own meets this prompt and unqualified rebuke from Bishop Bedell and the convention over which he presides. They see in extreme exclusiveness the policy which must be successful in building up the church in any mission or region. If so, the hope of that church rests upon a very slender foundation.

THE General Conference of the Church of the United Brethren met at Dayton, Ohio, May 15th. The missionary work of the body was shown to be in a prosperous condition; the publication agency is making money, and the board of education reports that one-quarter of the one hundred thousand dollars proposed by the last conference to be raised for a Biblical seminary has been secured. The seminary has been opened, with two professors and one assistant, and a large number of students are in attendance.

What a distance there is between the knowledge of God and the love of God! If knowledge without religion were estimable, then nothing would be more estimable than the devil.

### AN INTERESTING LETTER.

We are indebted to Colonel J. F. H. Claiborne for the following suggestive letter from General McCulloch. We hope our religious readers who have a liking for balls and the like will read it with profit:

Messrs. H. Mayer, Dr. H. P. Howard, I. P. Sampson, and J. R. Sweet:

GENTLEMEN—The ticket to the complimentary ball given to General VanDorn, which you had the kindness to present me by Dr. Howard, was received and properly appreciated by me; but as a man who professes to be governed by principle, in religion as well as in all other things, I am constrained to decline attending the ball. As a military man, if I were to disobey an order or fail to do my duty to the best of my ability, I would be censured by my government and condemned by my fellow-men. I am a member of a church whose rules preclude its members from attending such parties, and in my opinion I would not be more justifiable in violating one of the rules of my church any more than disobeying an order in the army. I am a soldier from necessity, and a Christian from choice and principle, and shall ever endeavor to do my duty in both relations according to the convictions of my mind and conscience, and if I fail in either, it will be for want of judgment, and not from inclination. My personal relations with General VanDorn, as well as our official intercourse, have been of so kind a character that I know he will not regard my absence as any intended disrespect to him, either personally or officially, and when informed by you, gentlemen, of the reasons that control my actions in the matter, I am satisfied that he, with all his nobleness of soul, will fully and heartily approve my course. I beg leave, through you, to assure him that he carries with him my very best wishes for his happiness as a gentleman and an officer, with the utmost confidence that whenever he may be called to sustain our flag upon the battlefield, that it will be nobly and gallantly done.

If I were sure it would wound the feelings of no one, I might kindly intimate to those who tender such festivities in times like these that our country may need every dollar that her citizens can control, and that all our feelings, sympathies and prayers should be with her armies that are battling for our rights, and all our energies should be exerted to provide for and sustain them. Very truly yours,  
H. E. McCULLOCH.

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 4, 1861.

We find the above letter, with the introductory remarks, in the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* of the 22d ultimo. When we recall the dark hours through which our land was then passing, we can appreciate the appropriateness of the respectful, yet manly, protest it enters against such festivities. The suggestions the letter contains are equally applicable to the present days. We can but contrast that manly Christianity which will surrender its principles neither to the trials of adversity nor the blandishments of pleasure with that which is ever ready to lower its crest before the jests of the thoughtless; or will excuse its inconsistencies when it shares with the world its follies or pleasures.

Bishop Bloomfield was once compelled to reprove one of his clergy for immorality of conduct. He received as an excuse, this reply: "My lord, I never do it when on duty." "On duty!" answered the Bishop, "when is a clergyman off duty?" This noble answer is capable of great extension, and we may just as truly ask, "When is a Christian ever off duty?"



## THE GREAT MISTAKE.

The great mistake which the large majority of men make is, that the great purpose of this life is happiness—present happiness. Each one, according to his apprehension of happiness, sets out to realize his conception. Some are ambitious of distinction and success in some calling that shall command the praise of men. They would act a brilliant part on the boards of Congress; they would be orators, to swell, thrill, and bear away their hearers; they would be poets, and immortalize their names in glorious songs; they would be scholars, deep in the lore of buried ages, or profound in their knowledge of some branch of natural science, or skillful as lawyers, physicians, or artists; or they would accumulate wealth, and revel in luxuries, or rejoice in financial power, each supposing that the attainment of success in these several aspirations will assuredly bring happiness. But their premises were wrong; the great purpose of the present state is not happiness, and therefore it cannot be its fruition here. All manner of experiments have been made by the best circumstanced under the most favorable conditions, and failure has been the uniform result. Our egotism in thinking we can achieve success where all others have failed, is marvelous, and our persistence in a cause that has always resulted in disappointment, is indeed wonderful. Its only solution is the great mistake as to the intent of the present state. We keep on cherishing the fallacy that the object of this life is happiness in the present state, and, somehow, despite all precedents to the contrary, we shall succeed.

If happiness is not the great purpose of the present state, what is the great purpose of life? It is trial, discipline, and preparation for immortal happiness. A hearty acceptance of this great fact would save us the sad disappointments of the other theory. We should give up the vain endeavor, and cease toiling and straining after temporal good, with the vain idea that by some unaccountable possibility we shall in a few years be happy. We should learn to look upon all events as working together for good, and thus making the most of and getting the most out of the present state. We should learn to rejoice in hope of the glory of God—of the "rest" that remains for his people. The great point is to feel that we are ripening and fitting, by the experiences through which we are passing, for the fruitions and awards of eternity.

SOMETIME since we suggested that the utterances with which Henry Ward Beecher is in the habit of surprising his congregation indicate a decided tendency toward Universalism. One of his recent sermons point more decidedly than ever in that direction. More than once his teachings have announced premises which led inevitably towards that point, but from the following extract, one would infer that a full statement of his convictions would have no barrier in the way of his unqualified acceptance of the doctrine of universal salvation:

No man ever went to the gate of heaven and had the angel of measurement come out and say go in because you are entirely good. There is not the noblest mother, the purest martyr, not one who, when he comes to be measured by the absolute measure of perfection, is not faulty, and is obliged to be saved. By what? By grace, it is said. I say by God's love. He saves men because it is in the nature of infinite generosity to do so. Now, if the best men and women who go into heaven do not go because absolutely perfect—go because of God's great love and kindness; if they go in as sinners, why cannot the second, or the third, or the fourth, or fifth, or sixth class, or even the the worst class go in? All will enter there, far down, it may be, very far down; but the farthest down, the lowest place in heaven, is infinitely better than the highest part on earth. All that have a germ of good will be saved, and if there are those who have not, they will be destroyed as the beasts are."

It is estimated that the Mount Ceniz Tunnel, which cost \$15,000,000, could now be completed at one-half that cost by the use of the later inventions which are employed in such works. This is the case in every department of life. A school-boy passes into a new series of text-books before he grasps his diploma; while a man of forty feels as though he was sadly imposed on when he considers what old fogies Kirkham, Davis, and Anthon were when compared with the productions of modern days. A man who is about to buy a piece of machinery, is as much perplexed over the latest and best patents as his wife is over the fashion-plates after which she must shape bonnet and skirt. Travel, once a labor, is now a luxury, or the travelers grumble; and yet every day adds to the facilities of safe and speedy locomotion. The fact is, a man is afraid almost to invest anything, or do anything, for fear he will miss the chance of something better, and would be disposed to suspend operations, and let the world get things keyed up to the most perfect point before he starts, if he only had the time. There is the trouble. We must go through Mount Ceniz now. When sharper and swifter drills, more powerful explosive agents, more convenient carts, and better engines to drive the whole affair are provided, we will be a dozen years older, or, perhaps, we will be dead. We cannot keep up but for a little while with the rapid march of improvement. Our failing strength goes out as time moves on, or the final plunge into the grave will end the struggle. We have to take the years that are given us. The railroads and telegraphs of the present generation are all that we may use, and if we neglect them, and the other advantages of our day, we lose all.

We have other privileges of a higher nature, but we have only the present time in which to use them. With eternity involved in the issue, the opportunity with every mortal is compressed within the limit of a single lifetime. We had better go through the mountain when we can.

In 1820, there were but four places in Paris where Protestant worship was held, and but six ministers, including an English clergyman. At the present time, there are forty-seven places of

Protestant worship in the city, and twenty others in its immediate vicinity. There are also over seventy Protestant day schools in active operation. Many of the congregations are small, but the members are devoted to their faith. In society such as Paris affords there is no neutral ground between evangelical Christianity and infidelity on the one hand and Catholicism on the other. The hesitating or lukewarm are sifted out of the company by the opposing elements they encounter. Like the forlorn hope of an army, the bravest fill the ranks. The old Huguenot leaven is at work. The present generation of Protestants are in the line of those worthies who shed their blood on the night of St. Bartolomew, or were exposed to the terrible persecutions of Louis XIV. Though at present their numbers are small, and their influence comparatively insignificant, yet the restraints of the past which have interrupted their growth, are being removed, and all France is now an open field to the labors of the Protestant missionaries. The seed which has been sown in the martyrs' blood will one day yield its harvest, and the cities and provinces from which, as a fugitive, the Huguenot fled to foreign lands, or from which he was led to the galleys or the scaffold, will be filled with multitudes who, in open day, will read the word of God and send up from their altars the incense of prayer and praise without the aid or interruption of an arrogant priesthood.

## ARE WE WISE?

In looking over the catalogue of one of the largest colleges in the United States, we noted the fact that, while the State where this institution is located sends the largest number of students, Texas stands first on the list. Though among the most remote from that point, yet Texas is extending to it a more liberal patronage than any other. This fact is suggestive. It shows the deep interest our people feel in higher education. We cannot commend them for this too highly. At the same time, we could but comment on the absence of forethought which leads our people to contribute so liberally to the support of schools in other States, when we can easily have institutions, with better endowments and as able faculties, at home. Even when we secure from other States the best talent and culture the land can afford, they are rejected as soon as they offer to teach on Texas soil, and our young men are sent abroad to support and build up the fame of other institutions. Texas will pay to that single institution the present year between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars.

THE *Missionary Herald* (American) reports that Mr. Bingham of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, wrote on the 10th of April that his translation of the New Testament into the language of the Gilbert Islands, and the printing of it, would be completed on the day following, and that in the evening the Hawaiian Board would meet with him for a service of thanksgiving that he had been enabled to finish this work for Christ and Micronesia.

## The Work Advancing.

The London *Primitive Methodist* says: Glancing at the work actually done in these regions of the earth during the past few years, we may well ask—"What hath God wrought?" During the past ten years the number of native Christians in India, for instance, has increased 61 per cent., or from 138,731, to 224,161, or nearly a quarter of a million. Four hundred and eighty-five native missionaries are laboring among 150,000,000 people; 122,372 native children are being taught in Christian schools; 24 missionary presses published during the last ten years 12,500,000 tracts. Of these 28,000 were copies of the whole Bible, 1,164,003 copies of portions of it, 2,842,595 copies of Christian books, 5,707,355 Christian tracts, 2,375,040 school books, and 20,279 other books. Sir Bartle Frere, now in Africa endeavoring to strike down the slave trade which has so suddenly aroused the indignation of Christendom, and who was for some time a resident in India, says: "Just as a Roman Prefect might have reported to Trajan or to the Antonies, I assure you that, whatever you may be told to the contrary, the teaching of Christianity among 160 millions of Hindus and Mohammedans in India is effecting changes, moral, social, and political, which for extent and rapidity of effect are far more extraordinary than anything witnessed in modern Europe. Christianity has in the course of fifty years made its way to every part of the vast mass of Indian civilized humanity, and is now an active, operative, aggressive power in every branch of social and political life on that continent." In China, covering an area of 5,500,000 miles, with a population of 300,000,000, 150 missionaries are laboring. There are 10,000 communicants; but to compute the results of modern missions is simply impossible. Figures cannot express them, nor are they visible to the human eye. It is, however, interesting to know that outside the bounds of Christendom there are four thousand centers of Christian work and gospel teaching, 2,500 congregations, 273,000 communicants, and 1,350,000 nominal Christians. The Rev. Dr. Mullens, secretary of the London Missionary Society, says: "In more than three hundred islands of Eastern and Southern Polynesia the gospel has swept heathenism entirely away. The missionaries of the four great societies (English) have gathered 400,000 people under Christian influence, of whom a quarter of a million are living, and 50,000 of these are communicants."

About as much as possible seems likely to be made of the Hamath Inscriptions. They consist of a curious semi-hieroglyphic writing, found on some stones built up in walls in the old city of Hamath, and first copied by J. Augustus Johnson, U. S. consul-general at Beirut, and afterward published in the American Palestine Exploration Report. The stones have been taken by the Turkish Government for their museum in Constantinople, and this has given opportunity for excellent casts to be taken. They will probably be published before long in accurate copies. The interpretation of them is entirely conjectural, and only this seems well nigh certain, that they are of extreme antiquity and very likely older than the origin of the Phœnician writing. Their decipherment would be of exceeding interest, and might take us back to the times when the Canaanitish tribes had not yet driven out the aboriginal tribes, such as the Replaim and Zamzumim. Two lines of a somewhat similar inscription have been found at Aleppo, in North Syria, enough to show that this alphabet once had a considerable extension.—*N. Y. Independent.*



## The Sunday-School.

St. Johns Church.

On last Sabbath afternoon the regular monthly Sunday-school union concert was held at St. Johns church. We had the pleasure of listening to some beautiful songs sung by the children, as they can only be taught to do by our friend Edgerley. Interspersed between these songs were instructive and eloquent addresses by Maj. W. H. Stewart, Prof. Girardeau, Mr. R. B. Murphy, Dr. E. P. Angell, and W. B. Norris. We are satisfied that these reunions are productive of great good in fostering love and charity among the different denominations, and in teaching the young people of our city a very pleasant way of spending the afternoons of the holy Sabbath. We present our readers with the remarks of Mr. R. B. Murphy, the youngest speaker:

"It seems to be an easy matter for the superintendents to call upon speakers, but I assure you it is *no easy* matter for those of us who are young, and especially myself, to find language to give expression to my ideas on an occasion like this. Nevertheless, I will try, in my feeble manner, to make a few brief remarks to the children.

"Children, when we look into a bird's nest, and there find a little bird just from the shell, and feathering out, we say this little bird was meant for a higher life than a life in the egg. There was no fitness in the wings while the bird was in the shell. Wings mean atmosphere and flying, and we gaze about us continually, and say there is no fitness in our being this and that; our powers, our aspirations, our ideas, all indicate something grander, higher, nobler, and we are meant not for this, but for something beyond.

"Dear children, you are engaged in a glorious cause; there is no position earth can give you that you should so cherish, or from which you will derive as much benefit, as from your present relations as Sabbath-school scholars. Now, how are you to be good Sabbath-school scholars? How do you honor your parents? Not by running around the neighborhood and saying what a great man my father is, what a beautiful woman my mother is, or what a splendid house my father lives in. For a child to do that, would be ridiculous. If a child truly loves and honors his parents, he shows it by studiously fulfilling their known wishes.

"The teacher is honored, not by what the pupil says, but by what he does. Find out what they want, and do that, and then you honor them, and glorify God by fulfilling his known commands—and we all know what God's commands are. You cannot realize the amount of good that each little word of God's holy truth, that is now being planted in your young and tender hearts, will do you as you grow up and ripen into maturity. Each little thought will gradually take root, and some day will suddenly burst forth and crystallize into forms of thought and beauty, and will open up in your hearts a broad avenue, glorious with hope, enriched with eternal beauties, and paved with God's sweet smiles, and lighted with the beams from the face of Jesus that will carry you to a home in heaven.

"A week ago last Tuesday, while I was out on West Broadway, in less than an hour, I believe it was, I witnessed four funeral processions passing by on their way to the cemetery. Three of them, funerals of children; one the funeral of a little sister of one of our Sabbath-school scholars. The little pet of that family has been called home

Ere its expanding soul had ever  
Burnt with wrong desires—  
Had ever spurned at Heaven's control,  
Or quenched its sacred fires.

Mothers, parents, those of you only who visit the cemetery, and there strew flowers over the mounds in which lie your loved ones, can realize the dark cloud that is now hovering over the parents of that little darling. But behind that cloud there is a star shining that will lighten up the hearts of those afflicted parents. It is the star of hope that they will again meet their treasure in heaven. What a comfort the hope of gaining heaven is when we are gathered around the bed-side of our dying loved ones to bid them good-by forever! One of our teachers and a scholar has been called to meet their God in the last week. We cannot tell which one of us will be called next. Perhaps ere another Sabbath comes, this may be the last time that some of us will ever have the privilege of meeting in this beautiful Sabbath-school room. Some of our officers and scholars leave us this week for the summer; some will cross the mighty waters, and may never meet with us again. We wish them a pleasant journey and safe return. But so let us live, that if we never meet here on earth again, we may all meet around that throne in heaven, and there sing beautiful hymns with the millions of angels, some of whom have occupied these seats with you Sabbath after Sabbath, and perhaps are even now hovering over you in this room.

"Children, soon the golden gates of childhood will close behind you; gently, but forever, you will leave this Eden never more to return. The wilderness will lie before you, thorny and dark, but fear not; happy memories of the past will come to chase away your sadness; the angel of Jehovah will be your guide; hand in hand may you journey on together, till the floods of death are crossed, and the promised Canaan gained.

### Sunday-School Convention--West Texas Conference.

MR. EDITOR—The quarterly meeting for the Helena circuit, West Texas Conference, was fixed for the time designated by the conference at its last session for the holding of our Sunday-school convention. As the convention was to meet at Helena, I had promised myself much pleasure in meeting with the brethren from various parts of the conference. In this Brother Seale and the good people of Helena shared, and all looked forward to the time with the greatest interest. Ample preparations had been made, and I do not exaggerate when I say that the people of Helena were prepared to entertain the conference, lay and clerical, and only regretted that they had not the opportunity of doing so. Brother Seale was not a little annoyed by his inability to comply with the repeated demands made upon him for a preacher. Not only were the people disappointed, but the effect of the disappointment is greatly to be regretted. Were the members of the conference sufficiently considerate when they passed the resolutions providing for the convention? or were they in haste to get through with the business of the conference, and leave for home? From the communications of Brothers DeVilbiss, Horton, and others, we judge that the majority of the brethren regard the action of the conference hasty and inconsiderate. Inasmuch as the movement originated with the San Marcos district conference of last year, we fully expected a representation from that body, but were disappointed.

Brother Walker, of the Victoria district, was with us, and greatly assisted us in the labors of the pulpit. He was in the spirit of the Master, and the sermon of Sunday evening, especially, was a clear exhibition of the truth in Jesus, and made a deep impression on the large congregation present.

We are now on our second round of the district, and we have much to encourage us on this frontier work.

Yours,  
B. HARRIS.

Cedar Bayou.

MR. EDITOR—On Friday, May 16, the Cedar Bayou union Sunday-school held its annual picnic and festival. Early in the morning, which was bright and beautiful, the bayou presented a lively appearance. Boat-load after boat-load deposited its lovely, blooming freight upon the bank of the bayou near the Methodist church; while vehicles of every description and saddle-horses were continually arriving from all parts.

About 10:30 A. M. there were congregated nearly three hundred persons, of whom the larger number were ladies, whose light summer dresses presented a marked contrast to the green foliage of the trees around them. The proceedings of the day were opened by Mr. J. Rose, who offered a fervent prayer on behalf of the Sunday-school, at the close of which Dr. K. Thompson, of Lynchburg, was introduced, and read the inaugural address, composed by him for the occasion. After a few preliminary remarks, Dr. Thompson went on to state the "incalculable advantages derived from the Sabbath-school," and impressed upon his hearers the "importance of the teachings of the Sabbath-school upon the young and tender mind," showing that the impressions of the Sabbath-school follow through life. He closed with hearty congratulations for the prosperous state of the Sunday-school at Cedar Bayou.

The Rev. Mr. Yeater, a Methodist minister, rose to propose a vote of thanks for the able manner in which Dr. Thompson had responded to the call. It was unanimously given. The Rev. Mr. Yeater, then being called upon to speak, said that "he had been eyeing the provision baskets for a long time, and he felt that he could not possibly inflict upon his hearers a long discourse, as he thought that they would be too hungry to hear it," and advised that dinner should be served at once. Then ensued a busy scene; hampers were unpacked, and the good things, eatables and drinkables, soon made their appearance upon a table prepared for the purpose. The repast was surely a sumptuous one. No expense had been spared to furnish the table with all the delicacies of the season, and all appeared well satisfied with the excellent fare.

After dinner, the party assembled to hear the promised speech of the Rev. Mr. Yeater, who spoke for a long time upon the great good done by the Sunday-school; and after touching upon many different subjects, he said "if he were a widower, or a young man wanting a wife, he certainly would look for one among the ladies of Cedar Bayou, for he was sure that any ladies who could get up such excellent dinners, must make good housekeepers."

At the close of Mr. Yeater's speech, Mr. F. Smith, a school teacher of the vicinity, was called upon to speak, who, upon rising, said that "he felt it would be presumptuous on his part to attempt to speak after such a big gun as Mr. Yeater had occupied the attention of the people so long; for he (Mr. Smith) was afraid his little gun would not be heard, as the thunder of Mr. Yeater's big gun was still sounding in the distance; but he felt that a school-house was needed, and he took the occasion to remark that he would put his shoulder to the wheel and help all he could." After which pithy speech, he sat down. The meeting then dispersed to the immediate surroundings, and games of different sorts were kept up till sundown.

An effort was made to raise \$350 for a school-house, and nearly \$100 were subscribed on the spot. The

picnic was a complete success, and all went home well satisfied with the day's proceedings.  
G. SMITH.

### "Then You Have a Father."

Rev. Dr. Jonas King once went to visit the children in an orphan asylum. The children were seated in the school-room, and Dr. King stood on the platform before them.

"So this is an orphan asylum," said he. "I suppose many of you children would tell me that you have no father or mother were I to ask you."

"Yes, sir; yes, sir," said some little voices.

"How many of you say you have no father? Hold up your hands." A forest of little hands were put up. "So you say you have no father?"

"Yes, sir; yes, sir."

"Now," said Dr. King, "do you ever say the Lord's Prayer? Let me hear you."

The children began: "Our Father, who art in heaven."

"Stop, children," said Dr. King: "did you begin right?"

The children began again: "Our Father, who art in heaven."

"Stop again, children," said Dr. King; "what did you say—*Our Father?* Then you have a Father—a good, rich Father. I want to tell you about him. He owns all the gold of California; he owns all the world. He can give you as much of anything as he sees is best for you. Now, children, never forget that you have a Father. Go to him for all you want, as if you could see him. He is able and willing to do all that is for your good."

If you could only have seen those little orphans as Dr. King talked so kindly to them! Every eye was fixed upon him, and their faces fairly shone with joy.

—Is there no comfort in his words for all of us? Is not God our Father too? There is many a child whose earthly father has been taken from him. Remember what Dr. King said—you have a Father still. If your dear mother is spared you, let her read this. It may comfort her heart.

If your mother, too, is gone, remember there is a special promise for you: "When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up." Believe this truth. Give yourself to the Lord, the Lord Jesus Christ, who will be to you a Father, and Brother, and Shepherd, and Savior—all that you ever can need in this life and the life to come.

A FRIVOLOUS TEACHER.—In a Friday evening talk on "Earnestness," Dr. Talmage thus characterizes the teacher who lacks that essential qualification:

A Sabbath-school teacher sits down before her class. She is not in earnest; she has no appreciation of the great work to which she is called. She thinks that it is a fine thing to be a Sabbath-school teacher. She comes in and says to the class, "Fine day!" Then she arranges her apparel; then she gives an extra twist to the curl, and looks at the apparel of all the children in the class.

Love is a universal master; whether clothed in magnificence or poverty, it is a species of omnipotence. If a man have love in his heart, he may talk in broken language, but it will be eloquence to those who listen. It is a want of surcharge of Divine grace in the heart that makes men lean, barren, and unfruitful.

"Hast thou not made a hedge about him?" Satan's observation and reflection with regard to a good man and God's care of him.

Christian virtue is a luminary, which shines brightest in deepest darkness.



**Boys and Girls.**

**The Old Miner's Sunbeam.**

"Milly, why do you go out on such a showery day? It is raining very fast again."

"Yes, I see," said Mellicent Ward. "But I want a walk, rain or no rain; and water wont melt me, Nellie."

"No," said her elder sister, patting the rosy cheek which bent toward her as the girl looked laughingly in her face. "Water wont blanch this color, I think. Where are you going?"

"Over to the park. There! It is brightening again. Let me run between the showers."

"A sunbeam through the rain; she'll make an April day of it," said Nellie to herself, with a loving glance after the retreating figure; but Millie did not hear her, and even the speaker little thought with how cheering a light her sunbeam was to shine that afternoon.

Calling the maid who was waiting to accompany her, Millie ran lightly down the steps, and a few minutes' walk, brought them to the park.

"O! they are blasting rock up there, Mary. There comes the red flag," said Milly, as they were walking briskly up one of the roads in the upper part of the park. Let us stand here where we can see the blast."

The next moment the cry, "Fire! fire!" was raised, and three workmen came down from the hill upon the side of which the dangerous work was going on. The girl and her attendant stood waiting behind the laborers, watching for the explosion; but the powder, dampened perhaps by the rain which had been falling at intervals all day, missed fire, and, after waiting a reasonable time, the workmen went back to their post.

"Well, we may as well go on," said Milly, "I am quite disappointed, for I—"

A dull rumble, followed by a heavy roar and crash interrupted her. Shouts and cries followed close on the rattle of stones and debris, and before the two frightened women had recovered themselves, a man came rushing down the road, crying out wildly—

"Go and help, Tom! Old Billy's shot to pieces. I'm off for the doctor."

Mellicent Ward's young eyes had never looked upon such a sight as that which met them, when a moment later she bent over the crushed and broken form which lay on the green hillside. Pausing neither to think nor to fear, knowing only that a dying man needed help, she had seized Mary's hand and run quickly to the scene of the terrible accident.

He was an old man, with grizzled-gray hair, and a rough, hard face. That much she saw as she knelt beside him, striving to stanch the blood flowing from a deep cut in his forehead as he lay with closed eyes, senseless and still.

"It's no use, Missus, it's no use," said the laborer who had been left with him, a sob breaking his voice as he spoke. "And it's all for me. I was bending over the charge to see what was wrong wid it, and he saw it a comin', and just flung hisself a front of me. And him such a likely man, too, at sixty years past, and as good for a hard day's work as iver he was. But he's just gone now."

"Not yet, Tom," said a feeble voice, and the heavy eyelids were slowly lifted. "Not gone yet, but just done for, lad, and that's the truth. Ay, lad, who's this?" and he glanced curiously up into the gentle, pitying face bending above him.

"I came to help you, if I could," said Milly.

"Nay, I'm past help my pretty. But it's best so, for poor Tom has a big lot of babies to care for, and I've ne'er a one. 'Tis an ugly sight for the likes of you. Poor old Billy, he's

a goner. I wonder where he'll land?" "Where the weary are at rest," said the girl quietly, "if you will let Jesus take you home to heaven."

"Heaven? Ay, I used to hear tell of it, long years back, in the old country, when I was a boy. But that place is for the likes of you my pretty. I'm naught but a coarse, rough old miner, and all broke up at that, now."

"That makes no difference with our Lord. He does not look on the useless, broken body. He looks on that brave, tender heart which gave itself for its friend, and he asks you to love him as you love your friend."

A smile broke over the hard-featured face.

"Ay, but that's a swate little con-sate," he said.

"'Tis no conceit, but God's own truth," said Milly firmly. "He wants you to give yourself to him. He says, 'Come unto me, all ye that are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' Does that mean you?"

"Mayhap. Yes. I'm weary sure enough. But, my pretty, I'm a poor old crushed hulk. I can't do nothin' now. The day's too far spent."

"No, for he says, 'At evening time it shall be light.'"

"At evenin' time? Then it is just that wid me, little one. I'm driftin', and I'll soon be gone. Nay, doctor," for a tall form had leaned down over him, putting the girl aside. "There's naught you can do for old billy; he's broke all to bits. Lave him wid the little one. He's driftin' off, and she's a tryin' to pull him into port. There, mates, don't come too nigh, for you'll crowd my pretty. Now tell me, little one. Tell Billy all you know about that there place. Mayhap they'll let him in when he tells 'em that he knowed one on 'em down here, and that she stood by him to the last. Only speak a bit louder, for I doubt I'm gettin' deaf like. And might I hold fast by your hand, my pretty, till I get to t'other side? I'm doubtful like, ye see, and I'd fain hold to you to the very end. There," and the brown horny hand, damp already with the chill of death, clasped the slight fingers laid within it, "talk about the new place, honey, and about Him as you say wants Billy up there, rough and dirty, and wantin' in learnin' though he be."

The girl saw nothing of the crowd of workmen, who, with uncovered heads and awe-struck faces stood about her, and her voice rose clear and sweet on the quiet air, striving to catch the failing powers of the deafened ear.

"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved," and "This night shalt thou be with me in Paradise." "There shall be no night there, and they need no candle, neither light of the sun, for the Lord God giveth them light." "And they shall see his face, and his name shall be in their foreheads." "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain." "For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne, shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

The young voice paused, for the eyes which had been watching her face so intently brightened with a sudden light.

"At evenin'-time," you said my pretty? Yes, 'at evenin'-time' 'tis— The hand that had clasped hers loosened its hold, and lifting itself slowly, pointed to a rift in the clouded sky.

"See, my pretty, see. He knowed Billy was so slow and stupid, he sent just a sign for the poor old boy. Tell him I'm a comin' 'At evenin'-time—it shall be—"

The gray head turned slowly toward her as the sunlight streamed brightly

through the broken rift. Old Billy had found the light.—*Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

**A Million of Money.**

There lived and died, not long since, in the West of England, a gentleman of wealth and position, whose death was attended by circumstances of the deepest solemnity. He had been left an orphan in early life, and the property bequeathed to him gradually accumulated until he became of age. The day he completed his twenty-first year a large dinner was given by him to his tenants and numerous friends. When the cloth had been removed, one of the former proposed the health of their host, wishing him "long life and prosperity."

He arose almost immediately to reply, thanked all for the kind manner in which they had responded to the toast, and referring to the mention made of "success in life," added, with great emphasis and determination, that he intended to make a million of money, if he went to hell for it.

Many seemed momentarily shocked at the awful resolution; but wine was flowing freely and their spirits rose high, so the transitory effect speedily passed away. Many years also rolled rapidly away, until it seemed as though his desire would be realized. Every mercantile speculation prospered, and money came in with great rapidity. Wealth brought a large circle of friends and every comfort in its train, while, to crown all, he was returned to Parliament as one of the members for the county.

Hitherto he had been leading an ungodly life, that is, "without God in the world." The glittering show of this present evil scene engrossed his thought from morning until night. He had been left for years to "go his own way," but the Lord in His providential dealings saw fit to lay him on a bed of sickness, and bring him even then to the very door of death. At first everything was treated in an off-hand, careless manner; but the disease took so serious a turn, that the worst apprehensions were entertained. The best physicians were called in, friends telegraphed for, consultations held, an operation decided upon, and every preparation made for settling his worldly affairs on the following Thursday, in case of an emergency. So anxious, indeed, had he become lest he should not live until then, that he sent for his favorite physician, saying "Doctor, I will give you a hundred pounds if you make me live till Thursday." He was told that the utmost would be done for him, and more than that was impossible. This was not sufficient, for, on the following day, he cried out in mental agony, "Doctor, I will give you a thousand pounds if you will make me live till Thursday." Receiving the same reply, he became so enraged, that, with all the passion his poor frame was capable of, he cursed and blasphemed the name of the Most High, ordered his medical attendant out of his presence, bidding him never to visit him again.

Soon after this a faithful old servant came rushing from his room, exclaiming, "I could bear to hear my poor master curse and swear, but I cannot remain now. He says he sees a dreadful creature, who has come to take him away." Thus alarmed, his relatives rushed to his dying couch, to find only the poor corpse with all its features agonized and distorted, as if the very devil himself had come and literally torn body and soul asunder. When the will was read, it was found that he had made "a million of money!"

"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" (Mark viii: 36, 37.) "When the wicked spring as the grass, and when the workers of

iniquity do flourish, it is that they shall be destroyed forever." (Psa. xcii: 7.)

Pickpockets are said to be given to fits of abstraction.

The latest example of laconic reporting is this: "An Indian opened a can of nitro-glycerine with his tomahawk and left. Search resulted in "no Indian."

At one of the ragged schools in Ireland, a clergyman asked the question, "what is holiness?" A pupil in dirty and tattered rags jumped up and said: "Plaze yer riverance, it is to be clane inside."

It was a happy thought for an editor to say, on the marriage of Miss Wheat, that he hoped her path through life might be flowery, and that she might never be thrashed by her husband.

A novelty in gentlemen's dress is promised. The bosom of the shirt is to have a few bars of music printed upon it, in some cases with words. Gentlemen wearing them will stand behind pianos to be sung and played from.

A leap year proposal was thus made: Mary—"Well, my dear Eli, father thought I had better see you and propose"—

Eli—"Oh! darling one! I am thine! Take me as I am; take!"

Mary—"But, Eli, let me explain: They wanted me to see you; thank you for your many kindnesses, and propose—that you don't come here any more."

**PUZZLES, ETC.**

I.  
To climates far and near I owe my birth,  
And date my origin with that of earth:  
And there's no doubt that I on earth shall be  
Till time itself give place t' eternity;  
In choicest nurseries I'm known to grow;  
When times are good, I'm high; when bad, I'm  
low;  
In gardens, too, I'm very often seen,  
And sometimes sporting in the meadows green:  
I am the farmer's hope, the landlord's trust,  
The great man's wealth, the sordid miser's dust,  
The tradesman's goods, and the rich mer-  
chant's store,  
The statesman's knowledge, and the scholar's  
lore:  
I'm fish, I'm flesh, fowl, flower, plant, and tree:  
The produce of the land, and of the sea:  
And if you farther information press,  
I am the whole of a part of a man's dress:  
To know my proper value, you must range  
Alike the Bank, the Brough, the Exchange.

II.  
My first and second indicate a retired religious person; my third is a century; and my whole serves for a habitation for my first and second.

III.  
In paradise found, I with Adam descended,  
And was seen in the sword that his footsteps at-  
tended:  
On the Deluge I rode, with the Flood I subsided,  
And was seen on the land when the waters di-  
vided;  
On the face of the deep I am constantly found,  
Yet ever most low, in the lowest profound:  
I aid in the murder, assist in the pardon,  
Mount guard in the dungeon, sway half of the  
garden:  
With the high foaming tankard I'm handed  
about:  
The slave of decision, yet ever in doubt:  
I exult o'er my foe to expire with my friend:  
I attend him in death, and am true to the end:  
Would you seek me, go mark where the leopard  
has trod:  
A stranger to home, I have settled abroad:  
I play in the whirlwind when tempests are near,  
And ride in the dust 'midst the havoc of war.

IV.  
One-third of a gentleman rightly transpose,  
And prefix to what always is trod on by those  
Who escape from the ship when the voyage  
they close,  
And you'll see a place famous for ladies and  
beaux,  
The pride of her sons, and the dread of her foes.

**Answers to Puzzles in No. 1041.**  
We have received from Osear Hotchkiss, Austin, Texas, the following answers:  
I—HAIR.  
II—REFORMATION.  
III—The letter G.  
Wm. Thral, of Columbia, also sends correct answers to I and II.  
Will not our young friends, who manifest much interest in this department, send us some prepared by themselves?



## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## DOMESTIC.

## Miscellaneous.

A fire at Cincinnati, June 9th, destroyed 1400 barrels of coal oil, twenty-five freight cars and seventeen dwellings, mostly shanties; loss \$150,000. The fire originated between South and Park streets in the yard of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. Three millions feet of lumber were burned.

Hon. John Prentiss, the oldest printer in the United States, died at Keene, New Hampshire, aged 96 years. He established the New Hampshire *Sentinel* 1799, which he conducted 41 years.

NASHVILLE, June 10.—The excitement about the cholera is abating. The weather is unusually cool, and, contrary to the expectation of physicians, the prevailing sickness is on the decline. Few have proved fatal in the past days where medical aid was promptly summoned.

MEMPHIS, June 10.—The cholera is undoubtedly increasing. There were eighteen interments to-day against eleven yesterday, while the undertaker had received at 6 o'clock to-night orders for fourteen burials to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, June 11.—The most severe rain and thunder storm ever known here commenced about 10 o'clock last night, accompanied by an immense sheet of electricity. In an hour and a half 2.70 inches of rain fell. It is feared great damage has been done to the planting interests, but the sanitary condition is greatly improved.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—The cholera excitement is abating. Abstinence from stale vegetables has undoubtedly had a tendency to decrease the mortuary reports, as there were only nineteen deaths to-day from all diseases against twenty-four yesterday.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—There was a riot at Fort Dodge, Iowa. The marshal attempted to arrest a saloon keeper for selling liquor contrary to the city ordinances. The saloon keeper was killed.

The engine, mail, express, baggage car and a car freighted with fish, on Sunday's train, bound west, yesterday, went into Elkhorn river, near Omaha. One is missing. The passengers will be detained during the day.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The post-office department has been notified of the ratification, by Sweden and Norway, of the postal convention recently concluded between the United States and those kingdoms.

Two of the former officers of Mosby's battalion have been appointed postal clerks.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The President appointed Jas. G. Moore, of Mississippi, consul at Trinidad de Cuba.

The Southern Claims Commission has suspended oral examinations until the second week in October next, and will then resume them, and continue till the middle of November.

The Treasurer has redeemed all the outstanding 3 per cent. certificates excepting an amount of 30,000. When the first call was made in 1870, there were outstanding \$45,000,000.

Secretary Robeson was at the Navy Yard to-day engaged in the Polaris investigation. He expects to conclude this evening and will prepare his report immediately.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The State Department will furnish a copy of the investigations regarding Van Buren to that gentleman, who can make what use of it he pleases. The official report will be given to the next Congress, but the State Department will withhold it from the press.

Commissioner Shultz writes that the American department at the Vienna Exposition will be completed by June

15th, which is not the case with any other nation.

Governor Davis, of Texas, telegraphs that he will send Satanta and Big Tree, the two Kiowa Chiefs, to Fort Sill, to be released, in accordance with the request of Secretary Delano, but hopes that the Indians will be held by the military till after he can make an official visit to Washington, which will be in a very few days.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The Grand Lodge of Masons, of New York, adopted a new constitution which has been some time under consideration, and adjourned *sine die*.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Stokes was greatly delighted upon being informed that a new trial was granted him, and there was a good deal of rejoicing among those interested at the favorable decision of the court. His counsel says "that upon the next trial we will prove to the satisfaction of the New York public that there has been gross misapprehension of the case, from the day of the tragedy, and we will be able to establish his innocence by evidence of an overwhelming character."

NEW YORK, June 11.—Imposing honors were paid this morning to the remains of the late Minister Orr. They arrived at 11 o'clock, and were escorted by the police, together with a deputation appointed to receive them. The flags on the public buildings were at half-mast. During the procession the streets were crowded, and as the hearse passed up Broadway, nearly every head was uncovered. The remains were in a magnificent rosewood casket, silver mounted, with wreaths on top composed of laurel leaves and white roses; the roses are faded. The following are the inscription on the casket: "James Lawrence Orr, born in Craytonville, S. C., May 12 1822; died in St. Petersburg, May 5, 1873. Aged 51 years."

NEW YORK, June 12.—Fully fifteen thousand persons have visited Stokes since he was in the Tombs; between two and three thousand called yesterday. The occupants of murderers' row were much elated over the granting of a new trial to Stokes.

Counterfeit ten cents—currency—were discovered in circulation yesterday unusually well executed.

Mori, the Japanese Minister to the United States, according to a *Tribune* letter from Caddo, rests under grave accusations preferred by his countrymen, in his management of funds intrusted to his care. He is said to be suspiciously loose, and his conduct toward his government characterized as perverse willfulness. Mori has been granted leave of absence.

## FOREIGN.

## Great Britain.

LONDON, June 7.—Late dispatches from Melbourne report a panic in New Zealand over the frequent and terrible assassinations by the mountaineers. The settlers are organizing for defence.

## France.

PARIS, June 7.—The Bank of France has paid into the Treasury one-quarter of the sum due to Germany on account of war indemnity, the remainder to be paid in monthly installments. The report that there had been unsuccessful negotiations to accelerate the departure of German troops from France is probably false.

Vitel, Vice-President of the Assembly, is dead.

PARIS, June 9.—Prince Jerome Napoleon called on President McMahon yesterday, and left his acknowledging courtesies with his compliments.

*Le Corsair* a newspaper, has been suppressed by order of General Admiral.

There was an unusual attendance at the races to-day. Among the distinguished present were President McMahon, Duke De Broglie, Buffet and several prominent members of the di-

plomatic corps. The victory of the French horses were received with great cheering by the immense crowd of spectators.

PARIS, June 10.—It is stated that Count Van Arnim, German Ambassador, has been recalled because he made unnecessary calls upon McMahon.

The first installment of the last milliard due Germany was paid Saturday.

Sales of journals in the streets of the cities and towns in the department of the Rhine are prohibited.

VERSAILLES, June 10.—In the Assembly this evening, the Left submitted an interpretation in regard to the suppression of *Le Corsair* newspaper.

Gambetta caused a tremendous sensation by reading a ministerial circular dated the 4th inst., and addressed to the Prefects of departments. The document inquires minutely into the position of the provincial press, and suggests, confidentially, the employment of subsidies and such other means of influence as can be secretly brought to bear for its control. Beule, Minister of the Interior, admitted the authenticity of the circular and accepted the responsibility of the same. After a protracted scene of confusion and excitement, the motion supporting the Government was carried by 389 to 315. The result shows that the coalition of conservatives is unbroken.

PARIS, June 11.—A recent test vote on an exciting question indicated the conservative coalition unbroken.

PARIS, June 12.—General L. Admirault has applied to the Assembly for authority to prosecute the Communist Ranc, who is now a member of that body.

Ex-President Thiers has written a letter to a friend in which he says he has retired to private life, believing that the party government in France is a mistake, and will only lead to fresh disorders.

## Germany.

BERLIN, June 6.—The Shah of Persia leaves to-morrow for Essen, via Baden, Brussels and London.

WEISBADEN, June 8.—The Shah of Persia arrived here to-day *en route* to London.

LONDON, June 12.—The treaty alliance between Germany and Italy is reported as having been concluded.

The Mississippi Valley Society, for the promotion of trade and the investment of capital in the Southern and Western States, was organized here to-day. Among the promoters of the enterprise are some of the wealthiest Englishmen.

## Spain.

MADRID, June 6.—The *Gaceta* publishes official dispatches confirming the report of outrages and atrocities perpetrated on prisoners captured by the Carlists.

MADRID, June 9.—During the session of the Cortes to-day, the extreme Radicals assembled in large numbers in front of the place and demanded that the red flag be hoisted.

The trouble in Grenada is ended. After a three hours' obstinate fight the carriers laid down their arms, and surrendered to the citizens.

MADRID, June 9.—The constituent Cortes reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning and passed a resolution definitely proclaiming a federal republic by a vote of 40 yeas against 2 nays. There was a motion to make the day a national holiday, but it was rejected.

MADRID, June 8.—President Figueras announced to the Cortes his determination to return the powers with which the Assembly had invested his provisional government of Spain. He said the conditions of his grave responsibility had become more difficult than they had heretofore been, citing the freshly announced revolt of Gen. Velarde's command, and disastrous troubles between the citizens and soldiers in Grenada. He moved a project

for the proclamation of a federal democratic republic. This motion was unanimously taken under consideration and awaits only the final approval of the Cortes. The vote was taken on the nomination of Senor Piny Margal, Minister of the Interior, to form a new cabinet, and resulted in 42 votes affirmative and 50 negative. Pending announcement of the new ministry, the Cortes adjourned until 9 o'clock this evening.

MADRID, June 8.—The constituent Cortes at 10 o'clock this morning proclaimed the federal republic by a vote of 210 to 2.

MADRID, June 10.—The members of the Cortes are opposed to forced paper currency. It is probable that a voluntary national loan will be called for, and in case of its failure, a loan will be forced.

Senor Orenz has resigned the presidency of the Cortes.

At a cabinet council to-day the finance bills, as prepared by Senor Tutan, were rejected. The ministers afterward tendered their resignations, and during the afternoon the Cortes entrusted Figueras with the organization of the new ministry. After consultation with friends and leading members, Figueras reported that he was unable to form a cabinet.

The crisis continues and has a most depressing influence on the funds.

The Cortes holds another session to-night, when it is probable that Nicolas Salinero will endeavor to organize the government members, whom he will select exclusively from the right. Should he fail, the deputies, who constitute the majority, will hold a meeting and determine measures for a settlement.

The *Gaceta* publishes a report that the cure of Santa Cruz has abandoned Don Carlos and proclaimed the Catholic republic, with Calvera as president.

MADRID, June 11.—The mutiny in the command of Gen. Velarde arose from suspending an officer. Twelve hundred troops remained faithful, and returned with General Fortosa.

MADRID, June 11.—Orenz resigns the presidency of the Cortes, and Figueras reports himself unable to form a cabinet. The crisis continues. Funds are depressed.

MADRID, June 11.—The column of troops which mutinied against the authority of Gen. Velarde, at Ignalado, has been reorganized, and is now commanded by Gen. Cabrinet.

## Austria.

VIENNA, June 7.—Cholera has disappeared from the country adjacent to the Danube.

## Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—There is a rumor current that the Khivan expedition column under command of Gen. Kauffman has met with a reverse.

## Mexico.

MATAMORAS, June 8.—*Vos Publica*, government organ, in an article headed "Invasion," severely criticises Gen. McKenzie's expedition into Mexico, in pursuit of the Kickapoo Indians, denouncing the act as an aggression committed upon a nation that is too weak to resist, and intended to serve as a pretext to seize additional territory. The Government of Mexico is urged to exact immediate reparation for this violation of her sovereignty, and concludes by saying that if it is not complied with, it will be found that the Mexico of to-day is not the Mexico of 1846. It is supposed this article reflects the sentiments of the government received from the City of Mexico by telegraph, and is put forward to test the feelings of the people of the frontier of the Mexican States.

MATAMORAS, June 5.—Gen. Ceballos, commanding the State of Jalisco, announces a complete victory over the insurgent chieftain Lasada.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From June 7, 1873, to June 11, 1873.

W D Ferguson—Your letter received. Thos McIntyre—Will be inserted. Rev R W Thompson—Postoffice order for \$10 credited as directed. Wm H Tooley—Your puzzle received, but no answer. Rev A H Bremer, Kaufman—The notice received. Your previous letter with \$5 and subscribers has been received. Rev J M Wesson—Your appointments, etc., are to hand. TLo \$5 applied as directed. Rev A M Box—Names of 2 subscribers and items received. Sent a couple of back numbers. Rev J G Warren—1 subscriber and \$3 on account. Rev J J Davis—3 subscribers and draft for \$10 gold. Sell your specie and remit in currency. Webb Kidd's subscription expired June 4. Miss Carrie Powell—Your answer received. Rev R J Perry—1 subscriber. Mr T C Evans—Will be inserted. Rev E A Bailey—1 subscriber. Rev R O Brazelton—2 subscribers from Eagle Springs; send a few back numbers. Rev J S Clower—1 subscriber. Rev H V Philpott—Correction inserted. Rev W Price—The obituary received. Robt P Harrison—Resolution of Navidad quarterly conference received. A A Simmons—Cash \$2 to renew subscription. Rev L B Hickman—Cash \$3 45. Back numbers sent. Rev Samuel Weaver—25c to balance account. J H Miller—Communication handed editor. Rev R N Brown—1 subscriber; E J Clarke's subscription attended to. Rev Jas H Tucker—Yours handed to editor. Kindred & Mullin—Check for \$25 currency, for account of Rev J F Cook. Rev R C Armstrong—1 subscriber and cash \$10 gold. Rev J R Barden—Will write you. Rev John M Whipple—1 subscriber. Rev W T Johnson—1 subscriber and cash \$2 2'. This name was not received previously. Rev R J Perry—Cash \$10 gold. Will send the lists. Rev O A Fisher—1 subscriber and cash \$5 currency. Rev J W Fields—Notice in editor's box. "H ST"—Received. Rev Geo W G Brown—Will write you. Rev T J Mham—Mr G F Wright's paper has been sent regularly. E N Freshman—Advertisement received and inserted. Rev W C Collins—1 subscriber and cash \$2 25 currency. Rev J F Hines—Gold draft on account \$15. The mail clerk gave evidence that the trouble does not lie with him. Rev J W Whipple—Cash \$10 on account of capital stock received; also 1 subscriber. Rev L B Ellis—2 letters; notice inserted. Rev M C Field—1 subscriber; also obituary. Rev O A Shook—2 subscribers from Palo Pinto. Rev A D Gaskill—Will write you. Cash \$14 30 on account. Rev T W Hines—Yours received relative to that of Bro Gaskill's. Rev J M Binkley—Quarterly appointments for Dallas district received. Dr Fittler—Will receive attention. Rev F M Stovall—Handed to editor. Jas Laf Leslie, Van Alstyne—Will write you. Rev J N Craven—1 subscriber. Jas M Baldwin—Will answer by mail. Answers to puzzles from S M S and Emma Erwin received. Henry Counts, Hillsboro—We have not your name on our Hillsboro list. Is it your correct postoffice? Dr J F Fisher, Huntsville—Cash \$2 coin to renew subscription. Mrs Thomas—Renews subscription, and cash \$4 specie. J T Ellison, Cedar Bayou—\$2 25 to pay subscription. Rev C J Lane—Change of appointment inserted. "Saddle J"—Answers received. Rev W R D Stockton—Communication handed editor. Mrs M C Panchard—Cash \$2 25 to renew subscription. J W Debrell, Seguin—1 subscriber. "Subscriber"—Communication received. Rev John Carpenter—Cash \$4 coin on account. Rev F A Mood, DD—1 subscriber. The papers forwarded. Rev John S Davis—1 subscriber and cash \$2 20. Mr David Ayers—Yours will receive attention. Edwin Alden—Your advertisement inserted. "Pat O'Brian"—Communication received. "Lay Member"—Yours handed to editor. Jasper N Daniel—"Paris green" can be had at Rice & Boulard's and is about forty cents per pound. Rev Thos L Allen—1 subscriber from Alum Creek. Wm M Riley, Round Rock—We continue pa-

Rev H B Smith—Obituary received. Rev R H H Burnett—Communication and notice received. Rev S C Littlepage—1 subscriber and cash \$2 currency. There is no reason why the Bryan mail should be irregular. Our Bryan mail has been regularly sent to the postoffice every Tuesday afternoon, without a single exception, for several months. Rev J H Stone, Missouri—Much obliged for letter. Geo H Mulkey—Yours in editor's box. E N Freshman—Have written you. Geo P Rowell & Co, New York—The Directory received. T S Daniel—Much obliged for attention. Rev J T Denton—Have written you by mail. Rev M C Blackburn, Sherman—Cash \$6 00 on account. W B Royall—Circulars have been sent by express. Rev W S South—1 subscriber from Lexington. "Truth"—In editor's box. S Bryan—Paper sent you. Rev W J Joyce—Marriage notice received. Texas Sedberry—Handed to editor. Rev P C Archer—1 subscriber from Huntsville. Rev W G Veal—1 subscriber. E N Freshman—Will write you. Aris Theall—Your answers received. Mr. Editor—Please say through the Advocate, to all whom it may concern, that the Paris district conference will meet at Sylvan, on Wednesday, the 30th of July, instead of August 6th, as heretofore announced. L. B. ELLIS, P. E. SYLVAN, TEXAS, June 2, 1873.

Notice. A self-sustaining camp-meeting will be held on Gray's Prairie, about ten miles south of Kaufman, commencing on Friday before the second Sabbath in July. "Much water" and a suitable location have been obtained. Our brother ministers are invited to attend and assist. A. H. BREWER, P. C. Notice. To the preachers and delegates of Sherman District, Trinity Conference: The district conference for Sherman District will be held at Canaan church, three miles east of Kentuckytown, Grayson county, commencing on Friday, the 11th of July, at 9 o'clock A. M. Preachers will please come prepared with full statistical reports upon the various subjects embraced in the discipline under the head of district conferences. Brethren from other districts are cordially invited to attend. J. W. FIELDS, P. E. Notice. Mr. Editor—The San Augustine District Conference will convene at San Augustine on Wednesday evening the 20th of August next. Commencement sermon by W. K. Turner, transfer from the Florida Conference to the East Texas Conference. We hope Bishop Keener will be with us. The pastor and people of the old San Augustine circuit are looking forward to that period with great hope, and are making ample preparations for visitors and their horses. We, therefore, solicit all the preachers (lay and clerical), the delegates, and all others interested, to lay aside for a few days their temporal interests, and come up expecting a blessing from the Great Head of the Church. The San Augustine Sunday-school convention will commence on Thursday evening before the second Sabbath in August, proximo, at Pine Hill, in Rusk county. All interested will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. J. W. MILLS, P. E. CENTER, May 7, 1873.

Dallas District. THIRD ROUND. Rock Wall cir., at Rockwall, 4th Sunday in June. Greenville cir., at White Rock, 5th Sunday in June. Dallas cir., at Spring creek (camp-meeting) 4th Sunday in July. McKinney cir., at Weston, 3d Sunday in July. Bethel cir., at Rock Spring (camp-meeting) 1st Sunday in August. Denton cir., at Chin's school-house, (camp-meeting) 2d Sunday in August. Grapevine cir., at Sansom's, (camp-meeting,) 3d Sunday in August. The Dallas district conference will convene at Wesson, Collin county, on Friday, July 18, at 9 o'clock A. M. The editor and the ministers are cordially invited to be present on the occasion. J. M. BINKLEY, P. E. Huntsville District. THIRD ROUND. Trinity cir., at Dean's school-house, June 28, 29. Anderson cir., at Fairview, July 5, 6. Willis, at Waverly, July 12, 13. Navasota, at Anniversary, July 19, 20. Madisonville, at Midway, July 26, 27. Bryan sta., August 2, 3. Zion cir., at Zion church, August 9, 10. Cold Springs, at Camilla, August 16, 17. Caney mis., at Union Grove, August 23, 24. Bryan cir., at Weiborne, August 30, 31. Huntsville sta., September 6, 7. Prairie Plains cir., September 13, 14. The district conference will convene at Zion church, Thursday, August 7th. The introduction sermon will be preached at 11 o'clock A. M., of that day, by Rev. G. S. Sandall. J. M. WESSON, P. E. Chappell Hill District. THIRD ROUND. Burton cir., at Union Church, June 21, 22. Chappell Hill sta., June 28, 29. Lexington cir., at Birch creek, July 5, 6. Caldwell and Burleson circs., at Waugh camp-ground, July 12, 13. Giddings cir., at Giddings, July 19, 20. Brenham sta., July 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 sup-

ply 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.

MARRIED. THORNBERRY—ELAM—On the morning of April 27, 1873, by Rev. W. J. Joyce, at the residence of the bride, in Caldwell county, Texas, Rev. WALTER T. THORNBERRY, of the West Texas Conference, and Mrs. HARRIET S. ELAM. ANGELL—ADAMS—By Rev. R. Alexander, at the residence of the bride's father, May 28, 1873, Dr. WILBER ANGELL and Miss M. L. ADAMS, all of Harris county, Texas. WILHELMSON—KLINT—By Rev. R. Alexander, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. FRANK WILHELMSON and Miss AMANDA KLINT, all of Galveston.

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.] Tribute of Respect. HINES—At a meeting of the students of Marvin College, held in the chapel on May 12, 1873, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Creator to remove from our midst our young and beloved schoolmate, HENRY H. P. HINES, son of Rev. T. W. and Mrs. M. J. Hines, of Waxahatchie; and Whereas, We, the members of Marvin College, do greatly bemoan the loss of one of our number; therefore, Be it Resolved, That we, in his death, have lost a schoolmate dearly beloved by all; and that his parents have lost a dutiful son, and his little brother and sisters, an affectionate and loving brother. Resolved, That, as we do greatly lament his loss, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family and relatives. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the parents of the deceased, and that one be deposited in the archives of the college. Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Waxahatchie Democrat and the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. JAS. CAMPBELL, S. H. NASCZ, B. H. VAUGHN, } Committee.

BELL—DIED, in Washington county, May 23, 1873, Maj. R. E. BELL, of bronchial consumption, after a protracted illness. Thus passed away, in the prime of his manhood, one whose life, from early youth to mature age, was above reproach in its high order of integrity and moral worth. A native of Alabama, he removed to Austin county, Texas, in 1861, and during the late war was united with his countrymen, at Galveston, as a soldier. His life-work was an effort to promote the welfare of his family, and the Island City was for several years the scene of his usefulness; subsequently, Washington county became his home. As a compensation for his blameless life, a sweet spirit of tender love drew him to the Savior during his last illness, and although here-gretted not having united earlier in life with the church, he expressed a determination to do so upon the first opportunity. He had a deep sense of gratitude to God for his goodness, and with no fear of death, he suffered on to the end, with a resignation that was beautiful to see. Alas! it is a sad trial to his family and many loving friends, to realize that the angel of death has severed the silver cord, and shattered the golden bowl! A. FRIEND. By request of S. A. Winter CHAPPELL HILL.

MARKET REPORT. SATURDAY, June 14, 1873. GENERAL MARKET.—The only item of interest developed since our last issue is, that the prices of our staples are somewhat stiffer, both at home and at the leading markets. Business has been unusually dull, and confined to a strictly consumptive trade, which arises in a measure from the indisposition of interior merchants to advance on the growing crop; while in the present condition, prices are without much change. Coffee is at last quotations. Bacon has advanced slightly, and Flour dull at previous quotations. COTTON.—While prices show but little change for this staple, the market is decidedly stiffer, and this we expect to increase, as the unfavorable spring has effected crops in several of the Cotton States, as well as Texas, and futures in New York are reported at advanced figures. The receipts for the week are small, amounting to but 568 bales; while the exports sum up 6720 bales, reducing the stock on hand to 28,169 bales. The following quotations are the closing figures, which show a slight improvement on our last: Ordinary..... 11 1/2 @ 13 Good Ordinary..... 13 1/2 @ 14 Low Middling..... 14 1/2 @ 14 1/2 Middling..... 15 @ 15 1/2 WOOL.—The receipts have been light, but the tone of the market is firmer, choice lots commanding an advance of 14 @ 21c. per pound. This is in sympathy with Northern markets. HIDES.—The receipts for the week have been small. Choice Flint realized 16 1/2 @ 16 3/4c. per pound. MONEY.—Continues tight, and loans are not easily effected at regular rates.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Table of Wholesale Prices Current, listing various commodities such as Baggings, Coffee, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Hay, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, and Wool, with their respective prices and units.



Church Notices.

Weatherford District. THIRD ROUND.

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.

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.

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. Manchac cir., at Manchac, 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.

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.

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.

Woolville and Village Creek cir., at Wolf Creek, 4th Sabbath in June. Liberty sta., at Liberty, 1st Sabbath in July. Wallsville 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 Lavaea, at Victoria, June 21. Texana, at Menefee camp-ground, June 28. District conference will be held at Sweet Home, July 4, at 9 o'clock. JAS. G. WALKER, P. E.

Springfield District. THIRD ROUND.

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 mis., at Alligator, July 12, 13. A. DAVIS, P. E.

Economy in Fencing.

The attention of the public is invited to my AIR-LINE FENCE.

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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 2571 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. Prizes 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. may 22 1y

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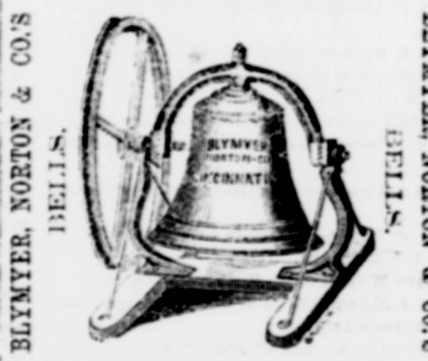
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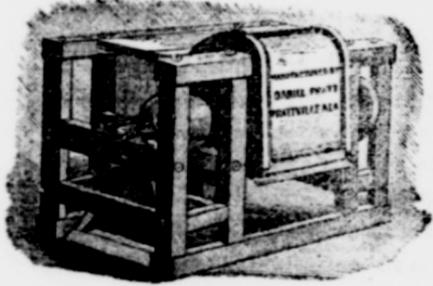
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