

# The Texas Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH—BY SHAW & BLAYLOCK.

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NO. 19.

## Texas Christian Advocate

### JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

The ADVOCATE having been returned to the direct control of the Five Annual Conferences, is now published under the direction of the following Joint Board of Publication:—  
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### JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

The Joint Board of Publication held its annual meeting in Galveston during the recent session of Texas Conference.

Both the editorial and publishing departments passed under examination, and met cordial and emphatic endorsement. Resolutions expressive of their high appreciation of the enterprise displayed by the publishers were unanimously adopted. The fact that the editors and publishers had been in hearty accord in the aggressive stand taken by the ADVOCATE respecting popular vices of the day was a matter of special congratulation. Many of the most dangerous vices which fester in society are shielded by powerful influences, and the man or journal which speaks out boldly against them must encounter the animosity of men and combinations who are able to make their influence felt. Many timorous members of the church, while offering no plea for the evils assailed, have regarded the ADVOCATE Quixotic in spirit and valueless in result. Our purpose has been to arouse a slumbering public sentiment respecting the presence of evils of fearful magnitude in society, and by converging public opinion upon them to make vice as odious in the sight of men as it is offensive in the sight of God. Both editors and publishers are grateful that they have the unqualified endorsement of the Joint Board of Publication respecting the stand the ADVOCATE has taken and the spirit and conduct of its war upon these evils. We have ample evidence also that our patrons sustain our course.

During the past four years the labors of the editor have been trammelled by an important pastoral charge. This excessive strain on brain and nerve, though justified by the exigencies of the paper passing through a period of financial pressure, could only last for a time, and the Board were both relieved and rejoiced to learn that the present and prospective condition of the paper called for the entire time and energies of the editor. Under the present arrangement he will be relieved from all pastoral work, and bestow all his labor upon his department of the paper. The Board also approved the arrangement by which the editor will be able to visit all portions of the State during the year. Our ample railroad facilities will

enable him to accomplish this work with but little loss of time from the office. It is his purpose to visit District Conferences in all portions of the State, and to answer other calls, which will enable him to represent the interests of the paper directly before preachers and people. At the same time, his correspondence will enrich the columns of the ADVOCATE with such reports from the various enterprises the zeal of the church has inaugurated, and of the material resources of our growing State. This will add largely to the interest of the paper to the church and the State.

The editor was requested, as soon as practicable, to select a suitable editor of International Lessons. An active and thoroughly posted Sunday-school worker is needed for this department. Measures are now on foot to supply this important demand.

The Board, by resolution, instructed the editor to exclude all personal controversies from the columns of the ADVOCATE. The tendency of controversies to degenerate into personalities has been the occasion of prolonged tribulation to the editor, and of annoyance to the readers of the paper. When a controversy becomes personal, the true end of free discussion is lost. It descends into a petty strife for personal victory. In such cases the conflict seldom ends on the motion of either party engaged. Each claims the last word. The editorial prerogative must then be invoked to end the strife. This involves the exercise of a delicate responsibility. In nearly every case, one party, or both, feel aggrieved by this sudden arrest of discussion. To avoid these evils, we shall decline or severely revise all articles which approach the borders of personal controversy. We will secure the largest freedom, the proper conduct a religious paper will allow, in the discussion of questions which may interest the church, but will rigidly eliminate every allusion to other articles which may lead to personal rejoinders. Brethren may advocate in our columns widely different opinions, but must content themselves with the discussion of the questions involved without such reference to other persons or other opinions as will draw on a personal controversy. We hope our correspondents will bear this in mind. If you see an article from another pen which you do not approve, give your own views freely on the question, but do not waste a large portion of your space by references to the writer or to his peculiar presentation of the question which have no bearing on the question under discussion and may call out an equally sharp reply. To make this point clear, when we receive a communication beginning in this or similar style: "Mr. Editor—I read, with no little surprise, in your paper, of such a date, an article from Brother So-and-so, in which he advocated the following astonishing position," etc., etc., and then follows a number of sharp allusions which will sting Brother So-and-so to the quick, but convinces nobody that he was wrong or you are right—we shall wipe our pencil remorselessly over this personal introduction and boil your article down to that portion which discusses the question involved. Give your own opinion and let the readers decide on the merits of the question. It is very seldom they feel any special interest in the personal triumph of either party.

The names which appear at the head of the ADVOCATE compose the editorial corps unanimously chosen for the coming year. We most cordially greet our associates and trust that we will not only labor in accord, but impart to the columns of the ADVOCATE that vigor which will greatly enlarge its sphere of usefulness.

### [Written for the ADVOCATE THE ARTIST'S DREAM.

BY JULIA PHIPPS TRUITT.

'Twas a dream of youth in its golden prime,  
A bright dream born in a sunny clime,  
Where the summer of love forever shines,  
And the flower of youth immortal twines;  
Where the summer pours in her languid wine,  
The fiery strength of her heart's divine,  
And around the rim of the mountain's slope,  
With a veil of clouds on its misty scope,  
The sunset hangs with a radiant glow,  
Till the stars flame out on the world below—  
From lands like these came a fairy gleam  
O'er the artist's heart. Would you hear the dream?

Where the sudden lightnings  
Set the storm-clouds flashing,  
And the tempest's dashing:  
From the summer sunset,  
All the bright sky leaving,  
Filled with mountains, golden,  
Glowing in upbeaving:  
As, on high Olympus,  
Jove in thunder seated,  
Looked down the mountain  
On his foes defeated;  
Where all brightness mingles,  
Where all glory centers:  
Where the strength of Nature  
In her highest enters:  
I will gather colors,  
Brightest, clearest, strongest,  
Which shall brave th' enervations  
Of old Time the longest;  
I will paint my hero,  
Man, both strong and tender,  
With a brow of valor,  
Worthy kingly splendor,  
In his eyes the flashes  
Of the sudden lightning  
Shall outlive the fires  
O'er the storm-cloud brightening:  
But his mouth be tender,  
Sunlight o'er it stealing,  
Like a bird's low warble  
"Neath the thunder's pealing:  
You will feel his hand-clasp  
Would be strongest, truest;  
You would trust his clear eyes,  
Though his words be fewest,  
And whatever pathway  
The blind Fates discover,  
He will walk it grandest—  
Hero, King, or Lover.

From the morning rare and sweet,  
Filled with roscate brightness fleet,  
From the June-day's tenderness,  
Like a lingering caress,  
From the heart of roses bright,  
From the lily's saintly white,  
I will mix my colors rare  
For a picture bright and fair:  
For a lady, for a queen,  
With the sunlight's golden sheen  
In her hair, and earnest eyes,  
Thrilling one with swift surprise,  
Like a sovereign she shall stand,  
Formed and fitted to command,  
But her tender woman's face  
Shall be filled with quiet grace  
Like the silence of a June  
When the strong heart beats in tune  
To some underlying bill  
Of the eternal silence,  
Smiling face, and yet the whole  
Telling the heroic soul,  
Burning, throbbing, warm beneath,  
Pure as Heaven and strong as death.

Side by side I'll place them,  
Glorious man and woman,  
My bright, high ideal,  
Highest of the human,  
Gazing, men shall call them  
Ladies and heroes,  
Shrinking from the anger  
Of Heaven's thunder-bearer:  
"Is it love?" they'll ask me:  
"Is it king, or hero?"  
Is this woman martyr  
Of the time of Nero?  
Or, perhaps, Madonna,  
Tender, loving, saintly;  
In her eyes a heaven  
Mirrored, shining faintly.  
It is Man, I'll tell them:  
Man, though fallen, aspiring,  
Strength and hope and courage  
All his nature firing,  
Woman, tender, stately,  
Ordering, obeying;  
Queen and wife and mother,  
Loving, helping, praying,  
So all men and women  
Shall catch inspiration  
From his tender valor,  
Her self-obliteration,  
Each shall make life truer,  
Striving, working, dreaming,  
For these pictures grandly  
On his pathway gleaming:  
Till the world be nobler,  
And all life discover  
Woman, queen and helper:  
Man, the king and lover.

ENNIS, TEXAS.

### A WEEK OF PRAYER.

The present week is memorable from the fact that it has been appointed by the Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance as a week of prayer throughout the world.

Religion is the conscious relation of man with God, and prayer is the mode of his communication with the Infinite. Daily and hourly do sound reason and faith demand that man, weak and beset with fearful dangers, should recognize this relation and use this means of approach to eternal love and power. The Atheist's creed in acknowledging no God recognizes no necessity nor reason in prayer. In that dark and comfortless belief the most faithful expression of a trusting or frenzied soul for help and light is but the casting of pebbles into the vasty sea, or beating

one's head against the stone wall of fate.

The infidel, with his subtle proofs of the oneness of the great personal God with the material soul of the universe, whatever that may mean, scoffs at the exercise of prayer as the proof of ignorance and superstition. The Pantheist's God has no ears to hear, no heart to pity, no hand to save. But believers in a supreme first cause, in the moral government of God and the truths of Christianity, can but fail to regard prayer as the first accent of a believing understanding and of a trusting heart. God wills—if His book of revelation is divine, and if His book of nature is true—that His dependent creature, His alienated friend, His redeemed child, shall approach Him continuously and fervently in the language of adoration, of supplication and of intercession. Thus do the millions of orisons arise to the Almighty Savior every day from the secret closet, the domestic altar, and from the tempted and the adoring heart. Thus do the thousands of churches throughout the world, banded together by a common faith, hope, and love, send up gratefully the weekly incense of praise and the multitudinous yet common voice of prayer to the Supreme Lord. As we rise from the individual petition of the believing soul to the great, federated supplication of the church, the communion of saints on earth, in the same proportion, according to the Scriptural declaration, does the prayer become important and precious in the eyes of our God, jealous of His ineffable glory. Therefore we can but believe that this concert of prayer appointed for all Evangelical churches in Christendom, to take place during this week, is a work properly honorable to Almighty God and promising in blessing and grace to the millions who are doubtlessly engaged in it. We are profoundly impressed with the idea that never more than at present was there need of faithful and importunate prayer to the Lord for His protection and sanctification of His Church. Nominally the Christian Church has grandly enlarged its borders and strengthened its institutions. The external war against Christianity has waxed feeble and all signs seem to predict a cosmical victory at no distant date. The danger is from within: from a false and subtle philosophy urged by men of genius, the peers of Hobbes and Newton in scientific and natural power; and in the latitudinarian lapse from the standard of Scripture by vigorous thinkers and preachers in the heart of the Christian Church. The doctrine of Evolution, of Pantheism, and the enticing licentiousness of the Broad Church, will ruin many thousand immortal souls, unless the united and fervent prayer of the Christians who hold honestly to the Word and work of God ascend to Heaven for wisdom, for help and for blessing.

Prayer is the beginning and the end of the believer's work. It is the atmosphere in which he must live or else become asphyxiated. Said a father of the church, therefore, "*Bene studuisse, est bene orasse.*" *Aut laborasse, say we; for if much study is a weariness of the flesh, so is all work done under the sun but vanity and vexation of spirit, unless it be salted with the celestial savor of prayer. Could it be but possible that the church would take its Divine Founder at His word and believe when it offers its solemn and united prayer, as now, what unspeakably grand results might be looked for—results not unlike the uprooting of sycamine trees and the removal of mountains into the depth of the sea!*

This is the manner in which we believe the greatest rebuke will be administered to the enemies of the cross, rather than by cold disputing and secular argument. †

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

During the past year three very remarkable narratives of important archeological discoveries have been published, supplementing in a very extraordinary manner the contributions of Layard and Sir Charles Fellows in that field of scientific research. We allude to the publications setting forth the results of the excavations superintended by Mr. Wood in Ephesus, General De Cesnola in the Island of Cyprus, and Dr. Schliemann at Mycenae. It is impossible in our columns to give more than a passing notice to these memorable achievements of modern enterprise. Should any of our readers be induced by the notice to desire a more extended knowledge of the subject, we would advise them to read the excellent article of Mr. Bayard Taylor in the last number of that sterling periodical, the *North American Review*. Some may be persuaded by the perusal of that very able sketch to consult the original publications themselves, and thus add to their repository of knowledge some things which, if not new under the sun, at least have been recently brought to light after having been hidden in the earth for two thousand years.

Mr. Wood, acting under the directions of the British Museum, began his labors in 1863, and was rewarded, after a severe and disappointing labor of six years, with the discovery of the indubitable foundations and remains of the celebrated temple of Diana. It is asserted by Mr. Wood that the remains indicate the sites of three successive structures, one of which was probably the famous temple burned by Erostratus and accounted one of the wonders of the world; and the last, the still more imposing architecture of Deioceres that succeeded it.

The temple stood upon a platform of masonry 418 by 239 feet, and 91 feet in height. The hundred columns described by Pliny have been verified, and are no less than six feet in diameter at the base, and must have been fifty-six feet high. So perfect is the outline that the discoverer asserts that an architect may readily reproduce the complete building in draught with undoubted accuracy.

General De Cesnola, the American Consul to Cyprus, has been engaged in a work of still greater magnitude and with still more remarkable results.

Beginning at Golgos with some amateur explorations, he gradually extended his work until he employed hundreds of laborers at various points of interest on the island. The work of his excavations began in 1865, and were not terminated until 1875, when the consulate was abolished, and a termination was put to his singularly successful explorations.

Archeologists are not agreed as to the precise character, date and significance of the articles exhumed by Gen. De Cesnola; but that they are of extraordinary value no one denies.

The most important relics were those disinterred under the site of the city of Curium, and must have laid in the earth more than twenty-five hundred years. They consist, among other remains, of articles of gold, such as bracelets, coronets, rings, set gems, bowls, etc.; also weapons of bronze, objects in copper, agates and vases of terra cotta. The most significant, perhaps, of the articles unearthed were two massive armlets of gold, weighing four pounds, bearing a Cypriote inscription, which connects the dynasty of the possessor with Esarhadden,

King of Assyria, who flourished B. C. 672.

Gen. De Cesnola was successful in exposing the site of the famous temple of the Paphian Venus at the modern Baffa, and during his long researches explored no less than 15,000 tombs. The articles of archeological value shipped to England and the United States may be computed almost by the ship-load, and are of inestimable importance to the student of history.

Dr. Schliemann has added a becoming supplement to his wonderful discoveries in the Troad, by successfully probing the foundations of Mycenae, the ancient city of Agamemnon. The enthusiastic archeologist claims that he has substantiated the text of Homer and Aeschylus by his discovery of the tombs of Agamemnon and his murdered companions. However this may be, there can be no doubt of the startling nature of these discoveries. Five tombs were unearthed near the classic Agora, or forum, containing the bodies of "twelve men, three women, and (possibly) two or three children," besides mortuary treasures so rich and valuable as at first to appear incredible. "In the third tomb alone seven hundred and one pieces of gold were found."

It is impossible to enter upon the interesting argument of Dr. Schliemann, by which he believes that he has triumphantly proved that the royal body in the fifth tomb, and the others in the adjoining ones, are none other than the cremated remains of Agamemnon, Cassandra, Eurymedon, and their companions.

At any rate, it is surely wonderful that such an extraordinary fact should be asserted and based upon such strong grounds.

In these researches, Dr. Schliemann is said to have followed Pausanias mainly as his guide, and the results go largely to verify the descriptions of that historian.

In our notice of the relation of Rev. A. C. Allen to his Conference, Northwest appeared instead of North Texas, of which he is a member.

A HAWK tried to carry off the gilded rooster from the court-house in Raleigh, N. C. His failure was as signal as many a poor mortal who tries to possess himself for time and eternity with many of the gilded things of life.

TYNDALL in a recent lecture denied the freedom of the human will. A man, he claims, is forced to choose or act by surrounding circumstances. To get rid of God the atheist aims to rob man of his highest endowment.

A correspondent of the *New York Christian Advocate* suggests that there are in the M. E. Church at least one thousand inefficient traveling preachers—men whom the bishop finds great difficulty in stationing; and who, when stationed, are not expected to accomplish much in the way of building up the church; they are to be patiently endured, as a man would endure a cold rain without an umbrella, if he could not find shelter. The reasons this writer gives for this inefficiency are: 1. Lack of brains. 2. Incapacity for study. 3. Indolence. 4. The preacher's wife. (We like the preacher, but O, that wife!) 5. Pernicious habits—such as using tobacco, playing croquet, telling stale anecdotes, etc." By way of apology, we might add that not only the ministry, but all professions and callings: lawyers, doctors, teachers, merchants, mechanics, even farmers, are not always successful. Incapacity, indolence and a want of fidelity characterize a good many individuals of the poor human species. The ministry probably has as few inefficient members as any other class or profession. In case of incurable unacceptability the annual conference has a remedy in its own hands—they may locate.



Texas Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D. D., Editor.

By action of the Joint Board of Publication the following able corps of Associate Editors were elected. Each will write over the last initial of his name:

- H. S. Finley, East Texas Conference
W. G. Connor, D. D., N. W. Texas Conference
S. J. Hawkins, Texas Conference
R. T. Nabors, Texas Conference

Religious Life in Palestine when Christ Appeared, and How He Dealt with It—No. 3.

BY DAVID BROWN.

So much for the beginning and end of our Lord's public life. Toward the middle of it we have a certain scribble saying to Him, Master, I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest. And the answer shows that the spontaneous outburst of admiration and attachment to Christ only wanted the depth and reality which would endure the privations of discipleship.

To us this opens up matter for solemn reflection with respect to the same two schools of religious thought in our own day. Those who sit upon the Scriptures in a rationalistic spirit of negative and skeptical criticism, not simply asking what they say, but whether even what they do say is not to be accommodated to more reasonable and general principles of religion—

Scriptures themselves, we have assumed a disloyal attitude and until we are cured of that, whatever we believe is believed on wrong grounds, the foundations of positive belief are already sapped, and the mind, escaping out of one objective position after another, is in danger of settling down into a Christianity emptied of everything definite on which the heart can repose and hope be built—a cheerless negation.

This greater nearness to the kingdom of God, in the sincere and earnest Pharisee, than that of the Sadducee, is very strikingly expressed by our Lord himself within a few days of His death; and what gives to this testimony peculiar weight is that it forms the introduction to His most systematic and vehement denunciation of that very class—as if to preclude, at the very outset, the natural inference that there was nothing but unadorned evil to be found among them.

How to Discourage your Minister. 1. Hear him "now and then." Drop in a little late. Do not sing; do not find the text in your Bibles. If you take a little sleep during the sermon, so much the better.

all their difficulties had been overpowered. But why, you may ask, since the Pharisees were on so much safer ground than the Sadducees, did our Lord come into such constant and deadly conflict with the one, and hardly at all with the other? Why did the Pharisees combine so early, systematically and perseveringly to put Him down? While it was not until He stood on trial before the Sanhedrim that the Sadducean members of that supreme court, perceiving that His claims were as subversive of their views as of their rivals, "guilty of death."

11. Keep down his income. Easy means are a sore temptation, and fullness of bread is bad for every one—but the laity. 12. As he will find it hard to be always at home to receive callers, and always running among the people, and always well prepared for pulpit and platform, you will be sure to have just cause for complaint one way or the other.

Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth, he also made three men, all of whom were of fair complexion; and that after making them, he led them to the margin of a small lake and bade them leap therein.

The nineteenth century is the age of novels, remarks a literary historian,—he might have added with equal truth, "and novel impositions." Studied politeness has been passed off on us for native refinement, the forms of devotion for its essence, and speculation for science, until we look askance at every new person or thing, and to an assertion of merit, invariably exclaim, "Prove it!"

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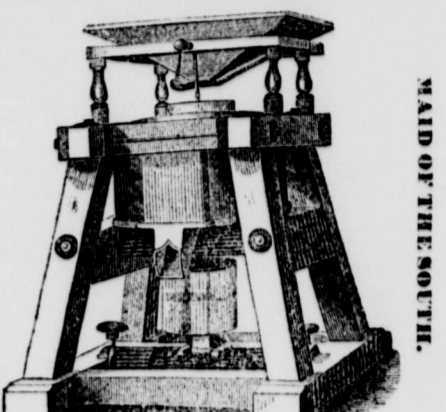
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Texas Christian Advocate

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Notice on Standing Advertisements: To find price of an advertisement for a given time over three months, multiply the price of an advertisement for one month by the number of months; then deduct, For six months, For nine months, For twelve months.

No Law Better Than Law not Enforced: I suppose the General Conference would have a large amount of legislation ready for them by the time they meet in May, if they should consider all the changes, modifications, and amendments which will be suggested by those disposed to "mend our rules."

Signs of Spiritual Decline: 1. When you are averse to religious conversation or the company of heavenly-minded Christians. 2. When, from preference and without necessity, you absent yourself from religious service. 3. When you are more concerned about pacifying conscience than honoring Christ, in performing duty. 4. When you are more afraid of being counted over strict than of dishonoring Christ. 5. When you trifle with temptation or think lightly of sin. 6. When the faults of others are more a matter of censorious conversation than secret grief and prayer. 7. When you are impatient and unforgiving toward the fault of others. 8. When you confess but do not forsake sin; and when you acknowledge but still neglect duty. 9. When your cheerfulness has more of the levity of the unregenerate than the holy joy of the children of God. 10. When you shrink from self-examination. 11. When the sorrows and cares of the world follow you farther into the Sunday than the savor and sanctity of the Sunday follow you into the week. 12. When you are easily prevailed upon to let your duty as a Christian yield to your worldly interests or the opinions of your neighbors.

Normal Teaching Wanted: At a convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school of the diocese of Long Island, held lately in Brooklyn, the very important topic was considered: "Do not Sunday-school instructors need instruction?" The drift of discussion showed great unanimity of opinion on the main question. No one questioned that great necessity does exist for some form of normal teaching. One speaker went so far as to condemn the present system as a farce, but was properly set down by Bishop Littlejohn, who expressed the more reasonable opinion that while it may not be perfect, it is by no means incurably bad. It was very generally agreed that the responsibility of instructing the teachers lies mainly with the pastor. In this connection Bishop Littlejohn's remarks were especially good: "The pastor is to teach," he declares; "I care not what he says about the multiplicity of his duties. It is a function which he cannot ignore, and one which he cannot neglect. He is responsible for the young. The understanding in the church is that the Sunday-school teacher is the pastor's deputy. The responsibility comes back to the pastor. The teachers of the churches are the pastors of Christ's flocks. The responsibility is in the pastor, and every one connected with the school is connected with the pastor himself."

responsibility comes back to the pastor. The teachers of the churches are the pastors of Christ's flocks. The responsibility is in the pastor, and every one connected with the school is connected with the pastor himself. A little girl was teaching her brother the Lord's prayer, the other night; and when she had said, "Give us this day our daily bread," he suddenly cried out: "Pray for syrup, too, sister!"

Church Notices: NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE. JEFFERSON DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Soda Lake, 24 Sunday in January. Queen City, 31 Sunday in January. Mount Pleasant, 1st Sunday in February. Coffeyville, 24 Sunday in February. March 7, 14, 21, 28, 1900. Longview, 14th Sunday in February. L. B. ELLIS, P. E.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE. SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Medina, at Oak Island, 24 Sunday in Jan. San Antonio station, 31 Sunday in Jan. San Antonio circuit, 1st Sunday in Jan. San Antonio city mission, at Selma, 1st Sunday in Feb. Lovellville, 24 Sunday in Feb. Elm, at Sandy Elm, 24 Sunday in Feb. Baytown, 14th Sunday in Feb. District stewards will meet at Seguin Saturday before the fourth Sunday in January, 1878. JAS. G. WALKER, P. E.

TEXAS CONFERENCE. COLLEMB'S DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. San Felipe, January 19, 29. Velasco, February 5, 15. San Bernard mission, February 9, 19. Matagorda, February 16, 17. Fort Worth circuit, at Forest Hill, Feb. 9, 10. Eagle Lake mission, March 1, 2. Columbus, March 8, 9. Welmer, March 15, 16. Flatonia, March 22, 23. E. W. KENSON, P. E.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Weatherford station, 14th Sabbath in January. Weatherford circuit, at Weatherford, at sub 10 Feb. Cartersville, at Goshen, 24 Sabbath in February. Bethesda, at Bethesda, 24 Sabbath in February. Acton, at Acton, 14th Sabbath in February. Jacksboro, at Jacksboro, 14th Sabbath in March. Springtown, at Walnut Creek, 24 Sab. in March. Elford, at Carretts Creek, 24 Sab. in March. Grandview circuit, at Grandview, in Mo. 5. The district stewards will please meet, on in the Methodist Church, in the city of Weatherford, at 11 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, for the fourth Sabbath in January, 1878. They are as

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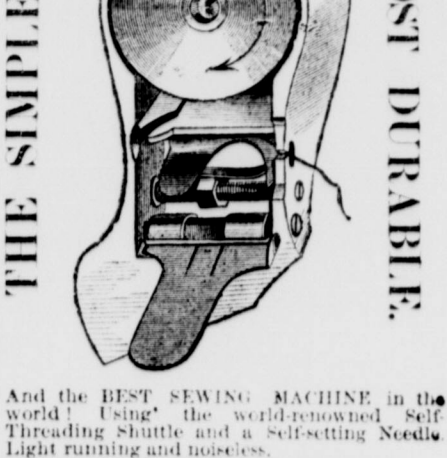
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THE NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE. MOST DURABLE. THE SIMPLEST.



And the BEST SEWING MACHINE in the world! Using the world-renowned Self Threading Shuttle and a Self-setting Needle Light running and noiseless. O. L. GEER, Manager, 170 Tremont St., Galveston, Texas.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON & HENDERSON RAILROAD. On and after 81 NDAY, DEC. 23, 1877. Trains leave Galveston daily, Sundays, excepted, at 2:00 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 9:45 P. M.

THE CENTRAL ROUTE! The connecting link between the Trunk Lines of the NORTH and EAST and the GULF of MEXICO on the SOUTH, forms the Great Through Route and Main Artery of Commerce and Trade TO ALL PORTS, and offers the Best Route on Quick Time, with more Comfort, better Accommodations and greater security than any other Line.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY. PULLMAN PALACE DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING CARS run through from Houston to St. Louis and Chicago without change. And but one change to all Prominent Points North and East. Trains leave as follows: No. 3.—St. Louis & Chicago Express. Leaves Houston daily at 5:30 P. M. Arrives at St. Louis daily at 6:05 P. M. Arrives at Chicago daily at 6:55 A. M.

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD. LONE STAR ROUTE. CLOSE CONNECTIONS AND QUICK TIME. FIRST-CLASS EQUIPMENT. Shortest and Quickest Route to the NORTH, EAST, WEST & SOUTHERN STATES. Elegant Passenger Coaches. PULLMAN PALACE CARS, and the only road in Texas running DINING CARS.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN. Galveston, daily (except Sunday) 9:20 A. M. Houston, daily 12:00 P. M. Austin, daily 7:30 P. M. Houston, daily 1:40 P. M.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE. From and after November 25 trains will run as follows: THROUGH EXPRESS WEST Leaves HOUSTON daily (except Sundays) 7:00 A. M. Arriving at SAN ANTONIO, 6:30 P. M. Trains leave San Antonio (daily) except Sunday, at 7 A. M., arrive at Houston at 6:30 P. M.

Take Notice. The undersigned having resolved to Discontinue Mercantile Pursuits, and desiring to go into the stockraising and farming business exclusively, has decided to Close out his Large Stock of BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, Etc., Also the most Complete Assortment of HARNESS, SADDLERY, and SADDLERY HARDWARE in the State.

Within the Next 90 Days. And to that end offers his entire stock at cost. J. C. GORHAM, Manufacturer of Saddles and Harness, dealer in Buggies, Carriages, Saddlery, Saddle Hardware, Plantation and Spring Wagons, corner Tremont and Mechanic streets, Galveston.

GREAT REDUCTION. We are still manufacturing those justly celebrated, Pure Iron, CYPRESS CISTERNS, but at greatly reduced prices. Each cistern fully guaranteed as represented. Respectfully, R. B. GARNETT, Nos. 106 and 108 Church St., on Tremont Hotel, P. O. Box 496.

MARBLE! MARBLE! Ten thousand dollars worth of the MOST-VALUABLE Italian and American Marble, the finest in the South. Also all sizes of GRAVE STONES, from Ten Dollars up, from two to six inches thick at about half the old price, at least at the cost of marble and work. All other work to continue at about cost for September, October and November for cash or approved acceptance here in Galveston. A. ALLEN & CO., Ladies of Texas!!!

ONE TAYLOR GIN—65 SAWS, FOR SALE. Bought at a bargain, and holder has no use for it. Address, Drawer No. 4, Advocate Office.

MOODY & JEMISON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND COTTON FACTORS. 129 Strand, Galveston. BANKERS: J. W. PEARL, New York. 42 P. O. Box 5283.

LEE, McBRIDE & CO., Cotton and Wool Factors. 129 Strand, Galveston. General Commission Merchants, 214 STRAND, GALVESTON, Hendley Building. JOSEPH W. BICE, VICTOR J. BAULARD, RICE & BAULARD, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC.

GALVESTON AND NEW YORK Regular Weekly Steamship Line. Consisting of the following named steamers: STATE OF TEXAS, Capt. Nickerson. CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Pennington. RIO GRANDE, Bolger. CITY OF HOUSTON, Stevens. FLEIGHT AND INSURANCE at the LOWEST RATES.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, STATE PRINTERS. Furnish estimates for printing newspapers, books and all kinds of job printing.

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Texas Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D. D., Editor.  
 Associate Editors:  
 By action of the Joint Board of Publication the following able corps of Associate Editors were elected. Each will write over the last initial of his name.  
 R. S. Finley, East Texas Conference  
 H. S. Thrall, West Texas Conference  
 W. G. Connor, D. D., N. W. Texas Conference  
 S. J. Hawkins, North Texas Conference  
 R. T. Sabers, Texas Conference

SIN FOUND HIM OUT.

They were alone. No human eye saw those two men on the narrow deck of a schooner in Galveston Bay. There was a hot dispute about a few dollars; angry words were spoken; rash threats; and then fierce blows. One, the weaker, hurls an ax at his companion. It crashes into skull and brain, and the strong man falls heavily into the cabin. The living man, terrified by his deed, creeps to the door and looks down at the form stretched beside the rude bunk, with one hand and head resting on a bench, and the other dangling heavily by his side. For "four or five minutes" he stares at the faintly breathing form until it sinks back on the floor, and is still. Fear takes the place of anger. The possibilities that may follow appall him. He places the coat of the dead man over the mangled face and hides it. The threats which he heard from those lips a few minutes ago, and the anger written on the scowling brow, are less terrible than the silent lips, and cold stare of the eye. He tries but fails to lift the dead man to the deck. He goes forward and thinks, if it is found out, what will become of his wife and children? Others must share the good or evil of our deeds. He must get rid of the horrible proof of his act. He ties the hands of the dead man together, passes his arm through the ghastly loop, and with a hard struggle lifts him to the deck. He winds heavy chains around his body and casts it overboard. He washes the red stains from the cabin floor, and hunts up and removes every spot left on its walls by the splashing blood. His work is well done. The body is hid under the waves, and the proofs are washed away from cabin floor or furniture. The deed is hid in his own heart and he will carefully guard its portals. He hoists the sail and returns to Galveston with the story that the captain was knocked overboard by the fore-boom and drowned. None doubt the statement. The quarrel, the deadly struggle, the spot where the body sank in the deep water, the gouts of blood on the cabin floor are known to none but himself; and he will keep the secret well. The murdered man lies at the bottom of the bay—weighted down firmly by the chains. The living man is placed in charge of the vessel; and the loss of the unfortunate sailor drops, with a brief comment, from the columns of the city press.

The deed is safely hidden. What a terrible mistake! No proof fastened the murder of Banquo on Macbeth; no voice whispered the part his relentless wife had in the "taking off" of Duncan, but the ghosts a guilty conscience awakened wrong dark hints of his crime from the lips of the guilty king; and the blood-stains, which no waters could remove, were fastened on the small, white hand of his ambitious queen. The slain Uriah was buried with military honors; but the finger of the prophet pointed to the guilty king and, in stern tones, said: "Thou art the man." The laws which bind crime to the criminal may not always operate with equal celerity; yet it reaches its ends with inexorable certainty. The Word of God says: "Be sure your sin will find you out;" and, cover it as we may, some token will be left behind, some footstep will re-appear, and some eye will mark the proof of the terrible deed. The winds may become God's messengers and the tides of the sea His detectives.

Weeks pass, and people forget the man lost overboard, until a body is found floating in the bay with an ugly wound on the head, its hands tied, and 75 pounds of iron chain wrapped around it. The testimony of the physician who attended the inquest points di-

rectly to foul play. The wound in the head did not suggest a log of wood or the boom of the schooner as the instrument which inflicted the blow. There was a "curve in the extension" of the deep gash, such as would be inflicted by a dull ax. The first blow given with such a weapon, followed by others from the blunt side, would produce precisely such a wound. The chain found on the body corresponded with those belonging to the vessel. The body was past recognition, but the clothes were identified as those worn by Hugh McCafferty, the man reported swept overboard by the foreboom of his vessel. This is only circumstantial evidence, but it gathers around the accused like the walls of his grave. He yields and enters the courtroom with his counsel and confesses the deed. In a quarrel with McCafferty, who he affirms was the aggressor, a struggle followed in which, to save his own life, in a frenzy of fear, he inflicted the fatal blow with an ax which happened to be on the deck; and then fearful that his story would not be believed he sank the body, weighted with chains, in the bay. He pleads one of the first laws of nature in extenuation of the act, and the court, after a fair hearing, must accept the plea or fix the penalty. Such is the case condensed from the published report of the preliminary examination. Whatever may be the final decision, it presents lessons full of startling significance.

Many a crime has been successfully concealed; many a dark deed has been committed with none to hear the victim's cry for help, or to point out the track by which the guilty one fled. These are but exceptions to that rule which gathers around the darkest deeds tokens from which the guilty find no escape. Human laws are defective. The wisest legislation will not always guard against the cunning of bold, bad men; and often the wrongs of the innocent sufferer are unavenged, while the wicked riot in their ill-got spoils. God's law reveals no such flaws. Its movements for wise purposes may be more deliberate than our shortsighted impatience may approve, but it moves on with inexorable precision to the enforcement of its sanctions. No cunning can efface the record which the deeds of wicked men make on the Book of God's remembrance. The trace may be indistinct, that the electric force leaves in answer to the operator's touch, and the faint click of the telegraph may bear no warning of the message to the ear of the uninitiated; but another is taking it down, and at that distant station, where the guilty man hunts a refuge, the officer of the law is waiting with a warrant for his arrest. So, it is with the laws of God. The man whose reckless hand violates the moral laws by which God rules the intelligent universe is impinging on forces which will ever assert the authority by which they act. The record of the deed may disappear amid the rush of other scenes from the memory of man; the blood stains may be so carefully washed out that the keenest eye can not find them; the body of the murdered man, with his battered brains and clotted blood oozing from the broken skull, may be buried so deep that no wind or tide can float him to the shore; but there is a record from which no water can wash the ensanguined stain of guilt. A deed once done can never be undone. It may be washed by the tears of remorse, but the deed, in all its terrible distinctness, remains. Once performed, a deed becomes an unalterable fact. It has in it the elements of immortality. It will cling to the actor through eternity. Its record is on the conscience, and the guilty man can no more remove it than he can cause the everlasting hills not to be, or not to have been. The discovery of the deed by other men is but an accident in the history of the crime. The man himself knows it, and so does God. He may besot himself with liquor, and for a time lose all consciousness of that and every other act of his life; but with

returning consciousness the knowledge comes back. He can wrap up his thoughts in other cares, or drown recollection in the fountain of sensual pleasure, but some sudden turn in life recalls the past, and there is the deed confronting him in all its hard, unalterable outlines.

Crime places the criminal in new and fearful relations with the universe. There was an awful consciousness of this fact revealed to the uneducated mind of the man whose confession we have recalled. After he lifted the body to the deck, he says: "I stood there for a good while thinking what I should do. I thought, if I go back to Galveston everybody would be down on me, and would not believe me; so I thought the best thing was to leave him right there." "Everybody" from that hour became an object of suspicion and dread to the unhappy man. His relations to man were fearfully changed. He must keep a sentinel over his lips when he speaks to them; he must watch the tones of his voice lest some tell-tale tremor may reveal his guilt. "Everybody" may be watching him as his deadliest foe, and any moment he may be faced by his accuser. He must move before "everybody" an acting, speaking lie, simulating an innocence which his own memory and conscience perpetually dispute. The wind may prove his enemy and float that body to the shore; the deep currents of the sea may become his accuser and toss the proof of his crime into the presence of living men. That chain may link his life irrevocably to the body of the dead man. That ax may speak and that still cabin may become his stern accuser; and when the story is told, "everybody" will be changed into a court pronouncing sentence on his innocence or guilt. No wonder, as his confession says, when he saw the victim of his passion stretch himself on the cabin floor—a dead man—that he should be "scared and trembling all over."

Men will in their judgments pass hasty sentence on this man. Some will justify his act; others will condemn. All of us have sinned. Not like this man, it may be, but we have sinned against God. The deeds performed we cannot alter. We may wish they had never been, but they are, and we cannot change them. We have uttered words, performed deeds, indulged thoughts, meditated plans, neglected duties, been selfish, mean, and morally weak and wicked, many times in our past lives. The record remains. We are profoundly ashamed whenever we think about it; but it cannot be recalled. Will that record abide with us forever? Is there no fountain in which the stains of sin can be washed away? The atonement made by Jesus Christ alone meets this moral want of our being. If there is not merit in His blood, no hand can wash the blood stains from that cabin floor. The act cannot be recalled; but God for the sake of His Son can pardon the guilty. It is our only plea. The thief on the cross found the same salvation which was wrought out for Saul of Tarsus.

CARDINAL MANNING, speaking for the Pope, makes the following claim:

"I claim to be the supreme judge and director of the consciences of men—of the peasant who tills the fields, the prince that sits on the throne; of the household that lives in the shade of privacy, and legislature that makes laws for kingdoms. I am the sole last supreme judge of what is right."

Paul, speaking of the man of sin, describes him as one "who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshiped; so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God." Cardinal Manning's Pope must have been sitting for his picture when the Apostle was writing.

AFTER fifteen years of litigation and at a cost of over \$1,500, two farmers in Campbell county, Ga., settled a dispute about a yoke of steers. Men often work hard and pay dearly for their hard-headedness.

**THE RIGHT TO KILL A MAD DOG.**

No wonder that crimes multiply when the thirst for stimulants in the United States requires 164,595 "licensed saloons" to quench or allay it, not counting the thousands of unlicensed and unrecognized grog-shops that help on the work of ruin. Only consider that there is in our country one "licensed saloon" for every 273 of the population, counting saints and sinners; men, women, youths, children and infants!

We have passed the time for picture-painting; the facts have come home to us.

Everybody knows or ought to know that in these dram-shops, of high and low degree, nearly all of the violent crimes that afflict and disgrace our society have their origin. Here murder has its source. Here lust is inflamed. Here every crime known to the records of our courts finds its accessory, before or after the fact. Here also pauperism is born and bred.

The heaviest burdens of government rest on the good citizens in their efforts to protect society against the bad. And the dram-shops are notoriously responsible for the greater part of these burdens. This burden grows as we carry it. The evil increases from day to day. Distilleries, breweries, wholesale liquor stores, drinking saloons, barrooms, "sample-rooms," grog-shops and pseudo drug-stores multiply upon us; the whisky power grows by rapid and enormous increments. Its strong hand, full of gold and controlling thousands of ballots, has, within the last decade, been felt all the way down from the White House in Washington to the local magistrate's office on the frontier; from the national Congress to the smallest town council. And it is generally victorious in its contests with law and order.

At the present rate of development, into what monstrous proportions will this whisky power grow in the next twenty years? Most of us who are only in middle life are personally interested in this question; certainly our children are. Some timid souls are alarmed whenever it is proposed to grapple with this evil. Some imitate panic-stricken women when a house takes fire—wring their hands, cry, and look on. Many persons prefer to endure almost any evil if they can only avoid the trouble of its suppression. There can be no doubt, as the case appears to us, that one of the controlling influences in estopping the better class of people from declaring relentless war against the whisky power is their fright at the prospect of an uproar on the part of the vast army engaged in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. No doubt this lion will roar and show his teeth if we attack him. But it will not be the first time that the devil has roared against the children of light. The Barbary pirates raised a great uproar when Christian nations resolved to put them down. But they do not flaunt their flag in the Mediterranean today.

We are amazed that men should doubt whether society has the right to enact and enforce laws against the whisky power. Our doctrine is that organized society has, by Divine gift, the inalienable right to protect itself against vice and whatever breeds vice. The inconsistencies of those who deny to society the right to legislate against the whisky power are as striking as they are indefensible.

Who doubts the right of society to protect an exposed community by establishing a quarantine against a plague-smitten city? Government conscribes men to resist invasion in time of war. We blow up houses—the private property of citizens—to arrest the progress of conflagration in a great city. We confine madmen in lunatic asylums. We arrest and imprison rioters, and, in a hundred ways, interfere with the rights of person and property. Now what right has society to do these things? The right which God gave to society to defend and protect itself. And yet hundreds say: the State has no

right to enact and enforce laws suppressing the whisky traffic. The only reason we can discover in support of this position is that which is not a reason, because it is not true, namely: that every man in organized society has an inalienable and illimitable right to do whatever he pleases; than which, as we read God's Word and the great book of humanity, nothing can be more false.

The simple truth is, society has, by original gift from God, the right to forbid, and to put down, any agency that corrupts and destroys the virtue of the people.

Society has no right to war on mere opinions. Society can not lift her hand against conscience. Persecution for opinion's sake is a folly and a crime. Society may endure the fool who thinks that he has a right to his neighbor's goods, so long as he keeps his opinions to himself, or keeps his hands off his neighbor's property; but when he begins to proclaim his right, society may notify him to keep silence; when he begins to assert it by carrying it into practice, society shuts him up or puts him in the "chain gang."

There is no right of conscience in this whisky business. Men do not sell whisky for conscience' sake, but for money's sake. It is no more a matter of conscience than is arson or highway robbery. And such is the educating force of the law that whisky selling would be as dishonorable to-day as arson or theft, had society, through its penal administration during the last few hundred years, defined and punished drunkard-making as it deserves. Rights of opinion! rights of conscience, indeed! Where is the man who sells whisky from convictions of duty, or prays God's blessing upon his performance of this duty.

We alluded above to the inconsistencies of those who say that the State has no right to suppress the whisky business. This inconsistency appears in several particulars in the present attitude of government to the matter. For in a great many ways the State does actually interfere with this whisky traffic as it does with no other business. Some of them we may mention here:

1. Nearly all license laws are really in the nature of a fine. The license fee, as every one knows, is not fixed on ordinary principle of taxation. The *ad valorem* principle is perhaps never considered in determining the amount of the license fee. The barkeeper's license is not in the same category with the lawyer's or the physician's. It is not the case of the merchant, paying so much into the city treasury on his quarterly or annual sales. We instance this case: In a certain town the merchants pay a fixed per cent. on the amount of their sales; but the barkeeper pays \$1000 before he can begin to sell drinks. Whence this difference? Clearly enough, society, by the imposition of this extraordinary tax in advance, mulcts the retailer as a sort of punishment for engaging in a bad business. The 164,595 "licensed saloons," reported by the Commissioner, are not taxed by the United States Government, nor by the local governments, on the *ad valorem* principle. The fact is, nearly every tax levied on the whisky business is a discriminating tax, and the character of the business induces the discrimination. If any government, national, State or municipal, can in equity tax a liquor dealer—because he is a liquor dealer—ten or twenty times as heavily as a dry goods merchant, doing the same amount of business, is taxed, that government has the right to make the tax so heavy that it will be equivalent to prohibition; for the discrimination grows out of the confessed injuriousness of the liquor dealer's business; and if it is bad enough to justify society in crippling it by the imposition of extraordinary taxes, it is bad enough to justify society in taxing it to death.

2. We find, moreover, that government interferes with the whisky business on special occasions. Many of the States and cities perempto-

rily close on election days liquor saloons, although their proprietors have paid these governments a stipulated price for the privilege of running their business. This question occurs to us: If government has no right to shut up these saloons three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, what right has government to shut them up one day in the year, as on election day; when, for many reasons, whisky is in demand and the saloon keeper can reap his harvest?

During the riots of last summer the mayor of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, issued a proclamation closing every liquor saloon in the city. By what right? The public safety! *Salus populi supreme lex est*, said the old Romans. Very sound doctrine; and if the liquor houses had been closed a few days sooner, a great many precious lives, and millions worth of property, might have been saved. During the riots the saloons increased the danger to an intolerable degree, and they were closed. But there is always danger where liquor is sold. If the government may close a saloon in the presence of a great danger, why may it not close a saloon soon enough to anticipate and prevent that great danger? If the probability of aggravating a riot is a reason for interfering with the business a man has paid a large price for the privilege of running, does not the probability of a street brawl, and a man or two shot dead every hour such a place is open, constitute a reason for saying it shall not be open at all? We conclude this article with the following general propositions:

If government has the right to hinder the liquor business by the imposition of an extraordinary tax, in the shape of license fees, government has the right to stop the business altogether; if government has the right, for the sake of the public safety, to close liquor saloons on election days, government has the right, for the sake of the public safety, to close them every other day; if government has the right to close liquor saloons in the presence of a riot, government has the right to make riots nearly impossible by closing them in advance. In other words, if we have the right to throw stones at a mad dog, we have the right to kill him.

ONE day last month the oil from petroleum tanks in Paterson, N. J., exploded in a railroad collision, and taking fire spread the flame along the gutters till it reached the Passaic river, when it spread over the surface and exhibited the strange spectacle of a river on fire. When human passion ignites, it often spreads its flames over places where it should be a stranger. The home or the church are not secure from its baleful glare and heat. Keeping the heart is as important as keeping combustibles and explosives in their proper place and relations.

PROF. KERR has discovered on the summit of Pike's Peak the remains of five animals of extinct species. One is a reptile which, from the bones found, must have been 117 feet long. Several hundred pounds of bones have been removed to Prof. Kerr's home at Colorado. Wonderful things have been, are, and will be in this world of ours. Science asks us to believe in the wonders of the past, but is slow to accept the possibilities of the future.

THE papers a few days since brought word that a thousand iron workers had struck in Sheffield, England. We can easily say their act was foolish, as they will lose their time, starve their families and be forced to submit at last. But hungry men who hear the cry of hungry children are not in the best condition to hear reason. Before we judge, "let us put ourselves in their place."

A MARRIAGE took place in an Indiana town last month between a groom aged 76 and a bride aged 69. Their united families, including the youngest branches, numbered 97. It is not often a young couple commence life with so good a start.

Texas Christian Advocate

ADVERTISING RATES: One-half inch one insertion... Each consecutive insertion... One inch one insertion...

Rates on Standing Advertisements: To find price of an advertisement for a given time over three months, multiply the price of an advertisement for one month by the number of months, then deduct...

WASHINGTON LETTER.

New Years day was one of unclouded brilliancy throughout. The sun shone warmly and clearly from the bright sky, and with the bracing air gave us a pleasanter day than we have experienced for years. Last New Years was peculiarly unpleasant. The deep snow which fell obstructed and blocked our streets to such extent that nearly all locomotion was barred. But yesterday was all that could be desired and few failed to enjoy it. Being the day devoted to public receptions by the President and his Cabinet, the weather becomes a matter of intense concern to all who wish to make their annual calls upon these as well as other officials. The White House is the grand centre of interest, for around it revolve all the etiquette and ceremony of the Capitol, and yesterday was no exception to the rush and splendor of the receptions which have characterized the White House since Gen. Grant's first assumption of the Presidency in 1869. The White House was most richly and handsomely decorated with evergreens and flowers, and presented the same festive appearance it did New Years Eve, as it was then prepared for the celebration of the President's Silver Wedding, which unusual social event was quietly and unostentatiously enjoyed by him and Mrs. Hayes and a select party of about one hundred invited guests, prior to midnight. At eleven o'clock yesterday morning the programme opened by Mr. and Mrs. Hayes entering the Blue Room and at once receiving the Cabinet. After these gentlemen had paid their respects, the Diplomatic Corps entered, preceded by Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, who by virtue of longest residence here becomes Dean of Corps, and is entitled to the high honor of being first. There is a vast deal of nice points of etiquette involved in these receptions, and rank and precedence are most zealously contended for by the foreign diplomats whose sensitiveness is often most sadly hurt by some of our republican ignorance, or disregard rather of kindly rank and power. The attaches of the various legations accompanied their minister, and a more glittering display of uniform and decorations we have never seen at the White House. The Blue Room was soon ablaze and remained so till one o'clock, for our army and navy officers lent their presence and uniform to the occasion. By this hour the judiciary and executive officials had also been presented and the doors were opened to the citizens and until 2 o'clock they poured in through the large doors in a seething, struggling, packed mass of humanity. Once in the throng, the visitor could not extricate himself, but was necessarily borne along to the President, who touched each one's hand with his own as he passed, and thence to the East Room, where a chance was afforded to breathe and re-arrange torn and disordered dresses and wearing apparel. Few care to undergo more than one such ordeal, yet there are some to whom the excitement and the crowds afford, apparently, the deepest enjoyment; for we notice them, not only at every reception, but repeating the process of going through, as they did yesterday. Mrs. Hayes was assisted by several ladies, who were relatives of herself and Mr. Hayes, or were invited guests from a distance to her silver wedding. Her toilet was very elegant, though she wore no jewelry. But the dresses of her assistants were very elaborate and costly. The President was in full evening dress, with white gloves, and went through his

hand shaking with a gravity and earnestness worthy a powwowing Indian chief in council. Mr. Hayes looked as solemn as an owl to the end, though Mrs. Hayes and her beautiful young lady assistants, laughed and chatted with all who addressed them. Altogether, it was a grand affair. As soon as the Cabinet officers had paid their respects to the President, each left for his own domicile to receive company. Etiquette required the diplomatic corps and other officials to call also upon the Cabinet, though not in the uniform and in the formal manner prescribed for the White House. From 12 to 4 o'clock a constant stream of visitors poured into the houses of the Secretaries. Mr. Evarts received with his wife and six daughters; Mr. Sherman with wife and one daughter; Mr. McCrary with wife and two daughters; Mr. Thompson with wife and four daughters; Mr. Schurz with but his daughter. These ladies were assisted by young friends, and we feel assured no Cabinet receptions ever received presented more fashion and beauty than these, and certainly no Cabinet ever showed such an abundance of daughters. Refreshments were served everywhere. CARR.

Attention, Green's Brigade!

Anderson, Texas, Dec. 25, 1877. All members of the 4th, 5th and 7th Texas Cavalry, Waller's Battalion, Pyron's Regiment, Arizona Battalion, Val Verde Battery and McNelly Scouts, are requested to send their names, giving company, regiment, postoffice and occupation, to John G. Rankin, Secretary Green's Texas Brigade Association, Brenham, Texas.

The Patrons of the St. Louis Christian Advocate and the Membership of the M. E. Church, South-Cresting.

When, four years ago, we took charge of the financial interests of this paper, we need not say to those well-informed on this subject, that the prospect was disheartening. Under management whose fidelity and ability we have no right or disposition to question, it was yet the fact that the paper had failed to pay. Today, however, though the country has been passing through one of the most gloomy and generally disastrous of all the money crises it has ever witnessed, and still feels its paralyzing effects, we are happy to announce that the Advocate stands on the proud and happy pinnacle of self-support. From day to day, and from week to week, its subscription list has been steadily growing. To illustrate, the net gain within the last twelve months has been 20 48-100 per cent. This is as it should be, and is inexpressibly gratifying to us. The editorial management has been an unqualified success, as is shown in the steady growth of patronage. But, excellent as it has been and is, it will be, from time to time, yet further enlarged and improved. We have engaged, as representing largely the sentiment and thought of the Southwest, the services of Rev. H. V. Philpott, who will from this time be added to the editorial corps of the Advocate, and this will doubtless elicit a generous addition to the support of the paper from that whole section of the country.

THE HAPPY YEAR, 1878.—D. LOTHROP & CO.—Leather-edge binding. Price, 15 cents.—A charming vest-pocket volume, containing a complete calendar for each month of the year 1878; memoranda pages, with blanks for each day of the year; a Bible text for each day in the year, and readings for each month, and some eight or ten extra pages in blank for memoranda, making in all 64 pages of almanac, memoranda and daily food combined; a dainty little manual which everyone will want, and which everybody will have for its usefulness and beauty.

MARRIED.

Houston—Mills—At the residence of the bride's mother, near Monies, Texas, January 1, 1878, by Rev. N. W. Keith, Mr. G. W. Houston and Miss Belle Miller, of Jackson county.

Unanswered Letters.

January 4—W. M. Shockey—half price to the party named.—Mrs. L. P. Lane—A. R. Benick—obituary and communication.—J. M. Truitt—address changed.—J. M. Weston—will mail duplicate.—J. J. Shirley—A. D. Gas-kill.—J. C. Weaver.—J. M. Mills—25 for subscriber.—S. H. Williams—will do so.—Two Lady Friends—letter and contribution handed editor; should have been endorsed "private and personal."—J. M. Pugh—subscriber.—L. B. Bush—communication.

God respects not the arithmetic of our prayers, how many they are; nor the rhetoric of our prayers, how long they are; nor the music of our prayers, how melodious they are; nor the logic of our prayers, how methodical they are; but the divinity of our prayers, how heart-sprung they are. Not gifts, but graces, prevail in prayer.—Trapp.

CHURCH EMBARRASMENTS.—A mortgage of \$21,000 upon the Seventh Avenue (Brooklyn) M. E. Church has been foreclosed, and the property will shortly be sold. The church was built some ten years ago by a colony from the Hanson Place congregation, and started out with a good prospect of success. Its finances, however, became crippled by the interest on the mortgage and heavy assessments, and the neighborhood failed to grow or the congregation to increase. Even the pastorate of the Rev. Emory J. Haynes could not make it a success. It is now proposed to form a new society and buy the property. Every instance of this kind ought to be a warning. The strenuous efforts here and there being made to pay off church debts are good and commendable in their way, but how much better would it be if no need of such effort existed. To saddle a new church with debt ought in these times, with the experience of the past, to be considered almost a criminal thing.

BISHOP MARVIN'S "To the East by Way of the West," and Rev. Eugene R. Hendrix's "Around the World," with introduction by Bishop Marvin, now ready; price of each book, \$2.00.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Send address named to LOGAN D. DAMERON, Agent of the Advocate Publishing House, St. Louis, and get sample copies of either, or both, with terms to agents. The books are selling rapidly.

PASTOR'S POCKET RECORD AND FORM BOOK.—This valuable little book has been received from L. D. Dameron, St. Louis. It is conveniently arranged for miscellaneous memoranda, memoranda of list of members, list of friends, list of new members, general summary, Sabbath-school statistics, etc., and contains much valuable information. Price by mail, \$1.00.

AROUND THE WORLD, BY THE REV. E. R. HENDRIX, A. M.—We have received from the Publishing House a copy of this interesting volume. The volume contains a careful revision of the forty-five letters written to the St. Louis Advocate during the tour of Bishop Marvin and the author around the world. Just as the volume was nearing completion the author received intelligence of the death of Bishop Marvin; and the closing chapter is therefore a tribute to the memory of so great and good a man. The price of the work is only two dollars.

THE LESSON IN STORY.—PANSY'S LESSON BOOK FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.—Square 16mo. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. Price 10 cents. "Pansy" (Mrs. G. R. Alden), the author of a host of popular books for children, has perceived the need of a little book that shall approach the lesson from the scholar's standpoint only, that every scholar may feel his or hers; full of sympathy with their needs, and making herself a little scholar, she has prepared "The Lesson in Story," in which every lesson is told in simple, strong language, followed by Things to notice, Things to think of, a few Questions for me, the Golden Text, a Prayer and a Blackboard picture. With this little book in hand the study of the lesson will be continual delight, and whatever question-book or other help may be used by the teacher, the scholars will find themselves fully prepared on the lesson and ready to tell its story in their own words, and to answer any questions that may be asked.

RECEIPTS: Bees and cows... Calves and yearlings... Sheep... Hogs... SALES: Bees and cows... Calves and yearlings... Sheep... Hogs... ON HAND: Bees and cows... Sheep... Hogs... TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1: Bees and cows... Calves and yearlings... Sheep... Hogs... PRESENT QUOTATIONS: Choice, 1/2 lb, gross... Ordinary, 1/2 lb, gross... Two year old, choice, 1/2 head... Yearlings, choice, 1/2 head... Yearlings, common, 1/2 head... Calves, choice, 1/2 head... Calves, common, 1/2 head... Sheep, choice, 1/2, gross... Sheep, common, 1/2, gross... Hogs, choice, 1/2, gross... Hogs, common, 1/2, gross... Corn-fed bees and cows... Choice, 1/2 lb, gross... Corn-fed bees and cows, fair... Ordinary, 1/2 lb, gross... Corn-fed bees and cows, rough, 1/2 lb, gross...

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Quotations are not applicable to small orders but represent cash prices for large lots: Bacon... Short clear... Clear ribs... Long clear... Short lard... Breakfast bacon... Hopping... Extra heavy, per yard... Light weight, per yard... Ties, per bundle... Baling twine... Beef... From store, per 100 lbs... By the car load... Breakfast... For prime yellow... Butter... Goshen... Western... Northern... Flour... Choice, 1/2 lb, gross... Ordinary, 1/2 lb, gross... Two year old, choice, 1/2 head... Yearlings, choice, 1/2 head... Yearlings, common, 1/2 head... Calves, choice, 1/2 head... Calves, common, 1/2 head... Sheep, choice, 1/2, gross... Sheep, common, 1/2, gross... Hogs, choice, 1/2, gross... Hogs, common, 1/2, gross... Corn-fed bees and cows... Choice, 1/2 lb, gross... Corn-fed bees and cows, fair... Ordinary, 1/2 lb, gross... Corn-fed bees and cows, rough, 1/2 lb, gross...

quality of "goods".... Logan D. Dameron—advertisement in Advocate and two pages in the Minutes.... J. Fred Cox—obituary and memorial.... S. H. Renfro—subscriber.... F. P. Ray—handed editor, who will explain.... H. Adams—had already discovered the error; one went as "John," the other as "J"; will correct.... Samuel Morris—will change.... F. P. Ray—communication.... Henry P. McCallister—letter published with pleasure.... John Lotham—St. Louis.... J. Vincent—no minutes of Northwest Texas published separately; they will be out the latter part of this month with the other four. In one volume.... T. L. James.... P. W. Graves—appointments.... T. W. Rogers—answered by mail.... H. L. Taylor—will attend to it.... A. D. Evans—John B. Denton—subscriber sent.... W. F. Compton—have not yet had time to bring up books; will look into the matter.... W. J. Joyce—continued.... W. G. Connor—will correct.... S. H. Renfro—change of paper.... January 8—John W. Hall—papers sent as requested.... I. Z. T. Morris.... F. B. Baker—change noted.... N. W. Keith—marriage notices.... M. H. Wells—will look into it.... M. L. Gill—changed.... F. L. Allen—subscribers and obituary.... C. V. Thomas—subscriber.... B. T. Kavanaugh—communication.

Church Notices.

To the District Stewards of Galveston District. You will please meet me at Galveston, St. John's Church, on the 15th of January, 1878, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance is solicited. B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Prize Plats, at Ray's School House, Jan. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1878. Huntsville station, January 25, 27. Madisonville circuit, at Madisonville, Feb. 2, 3. Anderson circuit, at Anderson, Feb. 9, 10. Courtney and Plantersville, at Courtney, Feb. 16. Navasota and Milliken, at Navasota, Feb. 23, 24. Zion circuit, at Zion, March 2, 3. Gold circuit, at Gold, March 9, 10. Cold Springs, at Johnson's Chapel, March 16, 17. The District Stewards will please meet at Huntsville, January 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. S. LITTLEPAGE, P. E.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

COMANCHE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Hamilton mission, at Farmer's Chapel, Feb. 1, 2. Plum creek, at Lankford's Cove, Feb. 10, 11. Lantana, at Mountain Church, Feb. 17, 18. Burnet circuit, at Pleasant Valley, Feb. 24, 25. Rockvale circuit, at Rockvale, March 3, 4. Llanito mission, at Llanito, March 10, 11. San Saba circuit, at San Saba, March 17, 18. Mountain mission, at Center City, March 24, 25. Brownwood circuit, at Brownwood, March 31, April 1. Comanche circuit, at Indian Creek, April 7, 8. The district stewards will please meet at the quarterly meetings of the respective churches to assess the salary and traveling expenses of the presiding elder. Knowing the extensive travel to any point on the district, and the difficulty of getting the board of district stewards together, I have adopted the plan of letting each district steward assess himself, and thus make out the whole assessment. P. W. GRAVIS, P. E.

Commercial.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, Galveston, Texas, Jan. 12, 1878. COTTON. At New York, the market for spots opened with downward tendency. Sales today 89 bales. Quotations for all grades are as follows: Ordinary, 9 1/2-10; Good Ordinary, 11; Low Middling, 11 1/2-12; Middling, 12; Good Middling, 12 1/2. Futures opened steady and closed firmer. At New Orleans, the market opened active and closed firmer for all grades. Good Ordinary, 9 1/2; Low Middling, 10 1/2; Middling, 10 1/2. At Liverpool, the market for spots opened quiet, but steady; arrivals are steady. Middling Upland 6 1/2; Orleans 6 1/2-6 1/4. The market here is dull and buyers and sellers apart. Sales 1292 bales. Receipts 1842 bales.

RECEIPTS: This... Last... Net Receipts... Stock on hand... Exchange—Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days... New York sight... New Orleans sight... Gold... Silver... Closing gold rate in N. Y... Closing gold rate in N. O... LIVE STOCK MARKET. REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 7, 1878. (Reported for the Advocate by Johnson Foster, live-stock commission merchant, stock-yards Galveston.) Choice grass cattle scarce and in demand; very little inquiry for corn-fed—would sell slow at quotations. Calves and yearlings—market bare. Sheep in full supply. Hogs—dull.

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THE GENERAL MARKET.

Quotations are not applicable to small orders but represent cash prices for large lots: Flour... Choice, 1/2 lb, gross... Ordinary, 1/2 lb, gross... Two year old, choice, 1/2 head... Yearlings, choice, 1/2 head... Yearlings, common, 1/2 head... Calves, choice, 1/2 head... Calves, common, 1/2 head... Sheep, choice, 1/2, gross... Sheep, common, 1/2, gross... Hogs, choice, 1/2, gross... Hogs, common, 1/2, gross... Corn-fed bees and cows... Choice, 1/2 lb, gross... Corn-fed bees and cows, fair... Ordinary, 1/2 lb, gross... Corn-fed bees and cows, rough, 1/2 lb, gross...

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Flour, Corn Meal, Oats, Hay, etc.

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THE GENERAL MARKET.

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\$250

New Square Grand Rosewood Pianos for \$250.

STATE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED WEBER & EMERSON PIANOS

MASON & HAZEL ORGANS

Send for circulars to THE S. GOGGAN & BRO.

PIANO AND MUSIC DEALERS. GALVESTON, TEXAS. PHILIP WERLEIN.

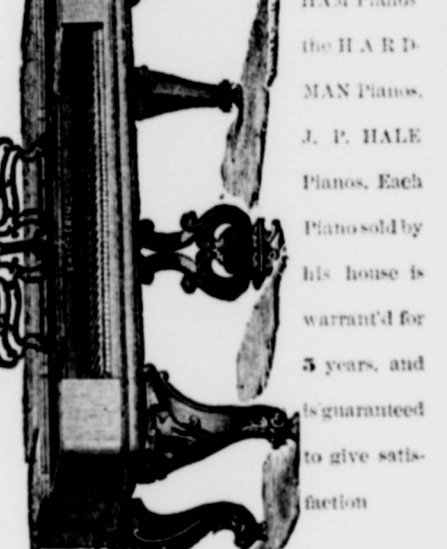
LEADING SOUTHERN PIANO HOUSE

125 CANAL STREET (FOURTH BUILDING), NEW ORLEANS.

Having constantly on hand an assortment of TWO HUNDRED PIANOS AND ORGANS, he offers them on the most accommodating terms and at greatly reduced prices. This stock consists of the world renowned

CHICKERING PIANO.

Unsurpassed by any Piano made.



Wholesale Agent for the Celebrated Esley & Co. Organs and Mason & Hazeln Cabinet Organs,

which are acknowledged to be the best Organs made. Clergymen and others wishing to act as agents, will be furnished specimens of organs and instruments, on importation. Also sheet music, and music books, at wholesale and retail. The houses of Werlein, established in 1843, is favorably known all over Texas. Send for catalogue, price list, or further information, as above.

MARSDEN'S Pectoral Balm,

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION

FINLAY & THOMPSON, New Orleans, La., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 12-8

WEBSTER'S PATENT Button-Hole Worker.

Patented June 27, '74, and Feb. 3, '74. Awarded first premium at the American Institute and Maryland Institute Fairs, 1871.

It is the most important invention in the age. The only one that will make a more perfect button-hole with Italian, French, and most expensive thread, and can work a button-hole in any fabric taken with the most perfect accuracy. It is entirely independent of the sewing machine, and will not a fine-time. Goes away with pricking the threads, straightening the eyes, and imperfect and irregular work button-holes. They give universal satisfaction. Ladies who use them say they are worth their weight in gold. Over eleven thousand sold during the first week of its introduction. They sell at retail, and give over 100 per cent. profit. Sample Button-Hole Worker and sample Button-Hole Cutter, packed in a neat case, with full directions for use, together with a sample of our new and novel way of constructing and making buttons, sent on receipt of 50 cents, or two for \$1. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Address WEBSTER MFG CO., Manufacturing, ANSONIA, CONN. Please mention THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.



REDUCTION IN PRICES OF ORGANS and PIANOS

Organs—2 stops, \$18; 6 stops, \$30; 9 stops, \$45. Pianos—7 octaves, \$175; 8 octaves, \$200. All instruments new, and warranted for five years. Send on line to fifteen days free trial. The particulars offered. Illustrated catalogue and full particulars free. Address COLLSMAN & CO., Washington, N. J. 19-1

BLYMYER MFG CO BELLS

Church, School, Fire Alarm, Fine-tuned, low priced, warranted. Catalogue with 100 illustrations, price list, and full particulars, sent on receipt of 50 cents, or two for \$1. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Address BLYMYER MFG CO., Manufacturing, ANSONIA, CONN. Please mention THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

LUNG DISEASES

Prescribed by the most eminent Physicians, and is the only medicine that will cure the most dangerous Lung Diseases, such as Consumption, Phthisis, and Hemoptoe. It is a powerful expectorant, and will loosen the most obstinate cough, and induce a healthy action of the lungs. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold by all the leading Druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sent on receipt of 50 cents, or two for \$1. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Address BLYMYER MFG CO., Manufacturing, ANSONIA, CONN. Please mention THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE ALTERNATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

Vegetine Reliable Evidence

MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE.

Vegetine GIVES Health, Strength & Appetite

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends.

VEGETINE EXCELLED.

CHARLESTON, March 19, '69. Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for quite a number of years.

RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870. MR. STEVENS: I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint and general debility of the system.

NO MORE BUZZING IN YOUR HEAD, DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, SPINAL TROUBLES.

Dr. J. H. McLean's Liquid Substitute for Quinine CHILLS AND FEVER CURE.

A NEW DISCOVERY

An Antidote for Malaria, Miasmatic Swamp Poisons. It will cure Chills, Ague, Biscure, Headache, and all malarial diseases.

A NEW PRINCIPLE! A NEW WAY!

To cure THROAT and LUNG diseases. Dr. J. H. McLean's COUGH AND LUNG-HEALING GLOBULES.

SO ABSORBS THE POISON.

Dr. J. H. McLean's Celebrated Catarrh Snuff

\$15 SHOT GUN.

A double-barreled gun, bar or front-action locks; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, on so sale; with black-pouch and pad cutter.

PIANOS

ORGANS

25 Fashionable cards, no 2, filled with names, the post-paid. GEO. I. BIRD & CO., Nassau, New York.

Texas Christian Advocate

JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION. THE ADVOCATE having been returned to the direct control of the Five Annual Conferences, is now published under the direction of the following Joint Board of Publication:

Subscription Rates. Per annum (in advance) \$2 50 Six months " 1 50 Three months " 1 00

6 subscribers (cash to accompany order) \$12 50

No discount allowed to get up of club. Paper free to sender of club of ten.

Our China Mission. Bro. Lambuth's last letter to Bishop Marvin breaks good news to all true Christian hearts.

Health, Strength & Appetite. My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE.

RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY. SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.

NO MORE BUZZING IN YOUR HEAD, DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, SPINAL TROUBLES.

Dr. J. H. McLean's Liquid Substitute for Quinine CHILLS AND FEVER CURE.

A NEW DISCOVERY. An Antidote for Malaria, Miasmatic Swamp Poisons.

A NEW PRINCIPLE! A NEW WAY! To cure THROAT and LUNG diseases.

SO ABSORBS THE POISON. Dr. J. H. McLean's Celebrated Catarrh Snuff

\$15 SHOT GUN. A double-barreled gun, bar or front-action locks.

PIANOS. ORGANS.

25 Fashionable cards, no 2, filled with names, the post-paid.

in the pastoral bounds of each charge are fifty persons who are willing to give 10 cents a piece to sustain a missionary in a foreign field independent of the regular collection.

An Able Appeal for Marvin College.

I notice that the late and lamented Bishop's native State has taken the initial steps for a monument to his memory. This is as it should be.

Waste Basket.

If you do not want to be robbed of your good name, do not have it painted on your umbrella.

WYN'S Eureka Yeast Powder.

Pure, Healthful, Highly Commended by prominent Physicians.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

The Great Remedy for curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Affections.

KNOW THYSELF

A New Medical Treatise entitled "DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM."

HEAL THYSELF

A New Medical Treatise entitled "DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM."

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

Execute all work with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LUNG DISEASES

Just published by Dr. J. H. McLean, 12-13.

GOLD PLATED WATCHES.

Swiss made, the finest work, Sample Watch Free.

WILL YOU

canvass for \$30 a month, and work faithfully?

\$2500

year. Agents wanted. Business opportunities.

\$12

a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free.

\$66

a week in your own town. Terms and outfit free.

\$1200

Salary. Permanent position. Particulars free.

15 CENTS

FOR AN ELEGANT CHROMO AND SUCCESSTUL CHIMES.

Sunday School.

A great deal of the poor teaching in the Sunday-school, of which so much complaint is made, is due to the fact that the teachers do not know how to study or how to teach.

In the Congregational Sunday-school at Bridgewater, Mass., each teacher is presented with two four-page cards comprising important information concerning the teacher's work.

Think of a cripple so loving the Sabbath-school that he was in the habit of crawling over a mile upon his hands and knees to attend it.

When a young girl, for example, comes to the superintendent, what examination is commonly made of her familiarity with methods of study or of teaching?

The Sunday School Times thinks that the argument for Sunday-school vacations will equally apply to family worship and private devotions.

When this good time has come that a normal class for every Sunday-school furnishes its graduates as the teachers for the school, there will be no lack of qualified teachers.

If you do not want to be robbed of your good name, do not have it painted on your umbrella.

A little boy went to his father crying the other day, and told him that he had kicked a bee that had a splinter in his tail.

"Are these cakes of soap all one scent?" asked a lady of a juvenile salesman. "No, ma'am, they're all ten cents a piece," he replied.

It is a bad plan to divide the sermon into too many heads, for this reason, that there may be considerable difficulty on the part of the congregation in finding ears for all of them.

"He's grown to be a polished gentleman, anyhow," said an old lady, gazing fondly, as she spoke, at the shining bald head of her son, just returned after a long absence.

Russian to Turk, who received a bayonet thrust: "But, my poor Turk, you don't seem to object?" Turk: "It is the first time in eight days that anything has gone into my stomach."

A lady admiring a statue, requested a dandy who was standing near to explain the inscription. He conceitedly excused himself by saying it was dog Latin.

"Never, no, never marry for money," gravely remarked the pastor to the youth. "Pa," called out a youngster just then from behind the study door "what do you marry for, if 'tain't for money—\$2 any way, and may be more, if the feller's rich?"

A lawyer, returning to his office one day, said complacently to his assistant: "Mr. Peetkin, the world looks different to a man when he has three inches of rum in him."

The other day the Rev. Monsignor Fisher was examining a class of boys in the Catholic catechism. He put the question, "How did the Lord punish Adam for his disobedience in the Garden of Eden?"

A smart urchin replied, "Please sir, he turned him out of the garden, took a rib from his body and with it made a wife for him."

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**Dr. Albert Taylor Bledsoe.**

The great South had scarcely recovered from the shock caused by the death of the lamented Duncan and Munsey, before we were almost paralyzed by the death of our great Bishop; and still not enough, the great Dr. Bledsoe has fallen—all, all of them a sacrifice to excessive mental labor. We may hear eloquence and flashes of divine truth something like that of these three first great names; but when shall we see again the philosophic genius of another Bledsoe? The great South could not circumscribe that genius, neither the United States; but it flashed like some grand light of a gigantic meteor all over the civilized world. Sitting in his quiet studio he caused the seemingly grand but false structures of philosophy upon two vast continents, to tremble and crumble into ruins. Every subject he touched he seemed to enliven with new light, and view it from a loftier standpoint than any living man before him. Other critics making a feeble contest for a season would eventually stand in awe before such sublime evolutions of irresistible truth as came forth, new and bright, from his seemingly inexhaustible mine of thought. Not satisfied upon the ground floor, or checked pavement, he marched right on, even into the holy of holies of philosophic research, until a world, apparently upon the niche of intellectual grandeur, gave obeisance to his name. At his touch philosophy came forth in habiliments, donned in new and brighter chambers than she had ever seen before, and bid an admiring world to drink deeper and more refreshing draughts than ever touched the lips of man before. Choosing the exalted and illimitable theme that he did, the Cross of Christ, what must have been the feast of his great mind while contemplating the riches of his theme? With his inner nature and that great spirit, what holy communion was there! Such men live in an atmosphere of holy intellectual enjoyment, to which few indeed attain on this earth. But Dr. Bledsoe is gone; and no difference what opinions we may have, he will still rest in the bosom of the Father. Who will wear his mantle? What great star will rise among us, to illuminate the path now in gloom, and that once was so bright by the brilliancy of his genius? What poor and insignificant tribute can we, at best, give to his great name. The treasures of his great mind are reared into a living monument more enduring than any ever sung by Virgil, or ever fired the mind of oriental greatness. For far down the long years of the future, whatever they may be, the philosophy of Bledsoe, has given an impetus to theology that will cause all of his great researches to move on and on, working out the grand problem of man's true relation to his Maker, as long as ceaseless ages roll. We would love to sit at the feet of such a man and learn wisdom. But ah! it will require ages for the world to appreciate the long nights of unceasing toil that he gave to his fellow-man, and added the finishing touch, by his own personal sacrifice. We loved him for his devotion to truth, and we loved him for his perfect scorn for little, mean acts. He was far above everything like deception, and he met every enemy boldly out upon the open field. If he was plain and sometimes severe, it was that truth might be vindicated. Self-sacrificing and ignoring self-employment, he went forward as true to his convictions as the needle to the pole, and the most of his conflicts occurred from his critics not being able to comprehend the great depths of his reasoning. We love, we honor the name of Bledsoe.

**A Curious Blunder.**  
 A curious story of Dr. Mudge furnishes one of the most curious cases of topographical accident on record. The Doctor had been presented with a gold-headed cane, and the same week a patent pig-killing and sausage-making machine had been tried at a factory in the place of which he was pastor. The writer of a report of the presentation, and a description of the machine for the local paper, is thus made to "mix things miscellaneous." The inconsiderate Caxtonian who made up the forms of the paper got the two locals mixed up in a frightful manner, and when we went to press something like this was the appalling result: Several of the Rev. Dr. Mudge's friends called upon him yesterday, and after conversation the unsuspecting pig was seized by the hind leg and slid along the beam until he reached the hot water tank. His friends explained the object of their visit, and presented him with a very handsome gold-headed butcher, who grabbed him by the tail, swung him round, slit his throat from ear to ear, and in less than a minute the carcass was in the water. Thereupon he came forward and said that there were times when the feelings overpowered one, and for that reason he would not attempt to do more than thank those around him for the manner in which such a huge animal was cut into fragments was simply astonishing. The Doctor concluded his remarks, when the machine seized him, and in less time than it takes to write it the pig was cut into fragments and worked up into delicious sausages. The occasion will be long remembered by the Doctor's friends as one of the most delightful of their lives. The best pieces can be procured for ten pence a pound; and we are sure that those who have sat so long under his ministry will rejoice that he has been treated so handsomely. — From *Bombardier's Gleanings for the Curious.*

**Obituaries.**  
**WEATHERLY.**—Mother Francis Weatherly, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Smith, was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, was married to Mr. Wm. Weatherly, Nov. 27, 1818; died Dec. 6, 1877, at the residence of her son Thomas, in Hunt county, Texas, aged 59 years, 7 months and 10 days. She was a devoted member of her 14th year a consistent member of the church, and died in full hope of immortality. Her memory will be fondly cherished by a large circle of relatives and friends.—A. H. BROWN.

**YETT.**—Sister Sarah A. Yett (nee Sarah A. Fain) was born in Cooke county, Tennessee, Feb. 1, 1821; was married to Bro. Hamilton Yett, of Cooke county, Tennessee, Dec. 18, 1838. Professed religion in June, 1842, and joined the Missionary Baptist Church, in which she lived a consistent member until Bro. Yett and family emigrated to Burnet county, Texas, in 1867. Sister Yett, in 1868, joined the M. E. Church, South, in which she lived a devotedly Christian life until her death, Dec. 1, 1877. Sister Yett was much beloved and respected by all with whom she was acquainted. As a wife, mother, Christian and neighbor, Sister Yett had few equals and no superiors. Sister Yett's one desire and purpose in life was to live for heaven, and to rear her children and grandchildren in the same road. The Lord bless, comfort and sustain the bereaved husband, father and children.—A. H. BROWN.

**RINKLE.**—Mrs. Sarah H. Rinkle was the daughter of Judge Thomas Conway and Ann Conway, who were zealous Christians and Methodists. Both died with their arms on and bright in their Master's cause. They gave their children pious trainings. During a revival in 1842, Mrs. Rinkle, converted by the efforts of the saint, John Newland Magill, in 1846, Mrs. Rinkle made a profession of religion; since that time, thirty-one years, her house has been the house of prayer and religious society. She died the 6th of August, in her seventy-seventh year, stating to her friends she was ready; her house was in order to receive the standard of her savior. She was the sister of Ex-Governor Conway, of Arkansas, and Mrs. Pelham. She died in full faith of meeting her savior in peace. All who knew sister Rinkle loved her.—W. W. WATKINS.

**JAMISON.**—Died, November the 11th, 1877, Mrs. Sarah Jamison, wife of Wm. Jamison, in the fifty-fifth year of age, she was a model Christian and much beloved. Her husband, Wm. Jamison, son followed her to the heavenly land. He died the 7th of December, 1877. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and in that country were members of the Presbyterian Church. After their settlement in Brazoria county, Texas, they joined the Methodist Church. They were faithful until death, and no doubt now wear the crown of life. Bro. Jamison was in his seventy-second year.—W. M. SHOCKLEY.

(Communicated.)  
**The First Revival Since the Conference**  
 I commenced the duties of pastor here soon after Conference. The church seems to be wide-awake to duty. Our prayer meetings are kept up regularly at almost every society. There seems to be an unremitting spiritual influence existing in all parts of the charge. On our first round we held a series of meetings of fourteen days' duration, in conjunction with the Rev. R. J. Sims, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which resulted in the conversion of ten souls. Our first quarterly Conference convened on the 17th inst., which was well attended, and our worthy elder, Bro. McLean, was there in fine health and full of zeal.

Some of our people have been harassed to some extent with the abominable sect known as "Mormons" or "Latter Day Saints." But we think they have silenced their battery and retreated to the great Salt Lake. S. R. BUSH, Wayland Circuit, Dec. 31.

(Communicated.)  
**Local Option a Success—All Honor to the Authorities in Burnet County.**  
 Blanco county has voted on local option, and it has carried. Burnet county has tried local option for nearly one year, and it has worked admirably. A few individuals in the town of Burnet tried to evade the law, but the authorities have been prosecuting and fining the parties. The majority of the citizens of the town of Burnet are decidedly in favor of the continuance of the law against the selling of whisky, brandy, etc., and their will must and will prevail. Fine rains up here. Grass looks green. Weather mild. No winds scarcely. Health not so good as last winter. A. R. BENNICK, Shovel Mt., Burnet Co., Dec. 21, 1877.

**HEART EDUCATION.**—Begin the education of the heart not with the cultivation of noble propensities, but with the cutting away of those that are evil. When once the noxious herbs are withered and rooted out, then the more noble plants, strong in themselves, will shoot upward. The virtues like the body, become strong and healthy more by labor than by nourishment.—Richter.

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number has increased from seven to seventy-five young men. She says it is the result of prayer. Her superintendent says it is the result of humble and entire consecration to her work."

WHEN Garrick was in Paris, Preville, the celebrated French actor, invited him to his villa, and, being in a gay humor, he proposed to go in one of the hired coaches that regularly plied between Paris and Versailles, on which road P.'s villa was situated. When they got in, Garrick ordered the coachman to drive on; but the driver answered that he could not until he had got his complement of four passengers. A caprice immediately seized Garrick. He determined to give his brother player a specimen of his art. While the coachman was attentively looking out for passengers, Garrick slipped out at the opposite door, went round the coach, and, by his wonderful command of facial expression, palmed himself upon the coachman as a stranger. This he did twice, and was admitted into the coach each time as a fresh passenger, to the astonishment and admiration of Preville. Garrick slipped out a third time, and addressed himself to the coachman, who said, in a surly tone, that he had "got his complement." He would have driven off without Garrick had not Preville called out that, as the stranger appeared to be a very little man, they would accommodate the gentleman and make room for him.

The future demands great preachers. The whitening harvest fields call for great preachers and earnest under-shepherds, who shall be great because of an indwelling Christ; great preachers and great pastors, of whom it may be said, as of the early Christians, "They had a steady faith in things unseen and eternal; a meek patience and humility under the most grievous wrongs; courage to maintain a good profession before the frowning face of philosophy, secular tyranny and superstition; self-denial, arduous, and costly works of love, fervent love of the Bible, and entire consecration to Christ."—Rev. E. A. Kittredge.

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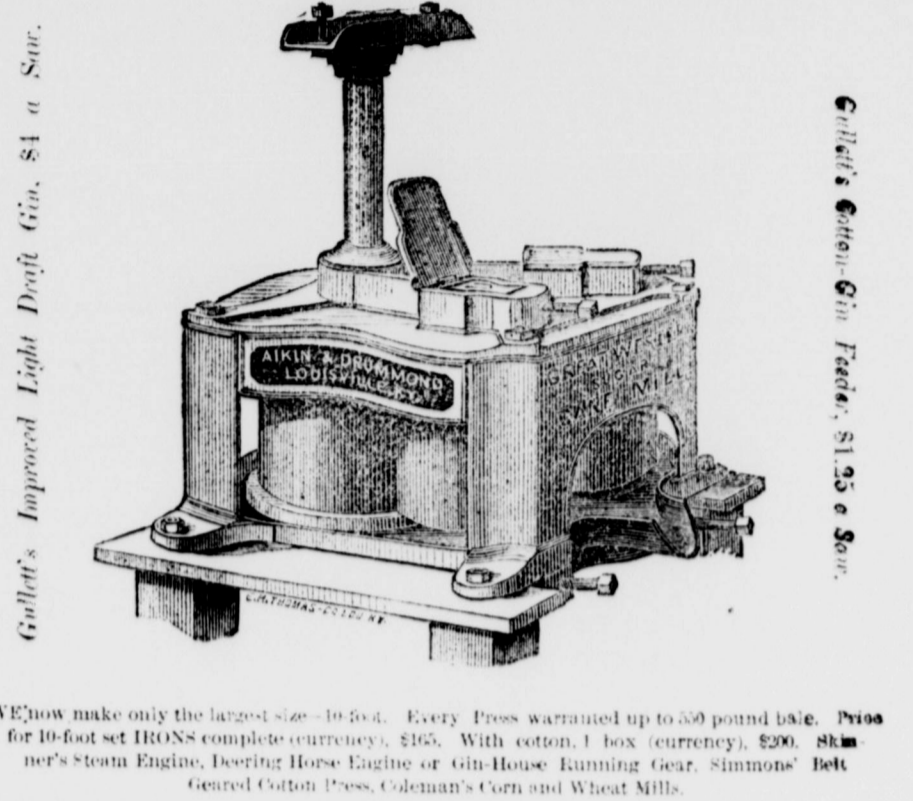
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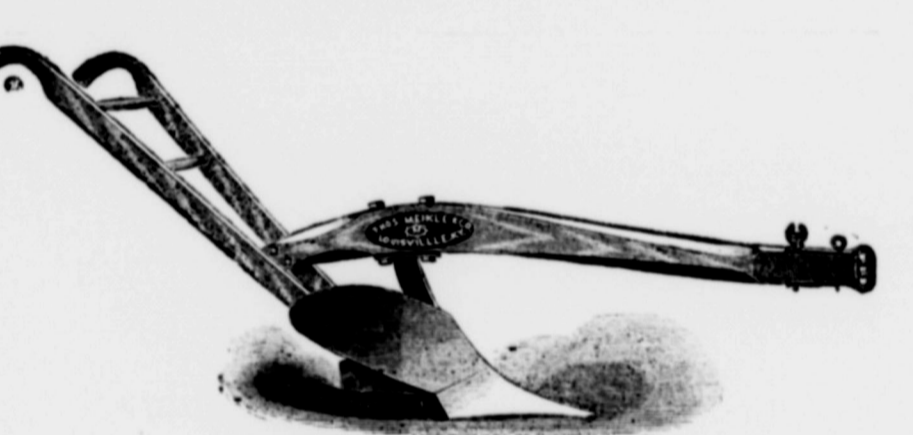
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News of the Week.

Washington.

It is believed that a new Pacific railroad bill will be presented as soon as Congress reassembles—the Eastern terminus to be Memphis. It is to pass through Lake City to Jefferson, Texas; thence to the International and Great Northern road to San Antonio; thence in a north-easterly direction to El Paso, to connect with any road or roads to the Pacific which may be built. The projectors of the road ask \$13,000,000, to be refunded as rapidly as the money can be earned by the transportation of the mails and government supplies.

A commission consisting of two officers detailed by Gen. Ord, and a civilian to be chosen by Gov. Hubbard is to examine El Paso troubles.

It is understood that Colonel Schleicher in his report on Mexican affairs, will dissent from the doctrine laid down by Mr. Fish, late Secretary of State, that a citizen of the United States who goes out of the country to make money does it at his own risk; and that if forced loans are levied on him by constituted or revolutionary authorities, he cannot call on his government to aid him in securing redress. Mr. S. holds that we cannot have commerce with Mexico and South America, unless American merchants can go safely to these countries. Attention is called to the fact that there is no law in Mexico for the punishment of Mexicans for crimes of any kind committed in Texas. The extradition treaty may secure the return of a citizen of Texas, who has fled to Mexico, but does not provide for either punishment in Mexico or the rendition to American authorities of Mexican marauders. Mr. S. opposes any undue haste in the recognition of Diaz. He claims that it is not the policy of the United States to recognize the Government in Mexico without evidence that they were strong enough to maintain themselves. It did not recognize Maximilian. He thinks our policy should be to strengthen actual government in Mexico and discourage revolutions. In the stability of the Mexican institutions the United States has an interest second only to that of Mexico herself.

It is thought in Washington that if Diaz will authorize the co-operation of his troops with ours on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, the way will be opened toward recognition of his government by the United States.

The Eastern War.

The passage of the Etropal Balkan by the Russians is regarded as a rare display of endurance. It is believed it will hasten the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the western portion of the Balkan line. There is a series of parallel valleys by which the Russian columns may press eastward, and uniting with the lines traversing from the Shipka Pass, turn the position of Suleiman Pasha at Ichtman and march down on Adrianople.

Troops under Fiarl Pasha, defending the Ichtman Pass have been reinforced.

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs that the army from Kamanli has arrived safely at Stalitz. Baker Pasha, with six battalions and four guns covered a retreat, sustaining attacks from thirty battalions of Russians with ten guns. He lost 600 men.

The Turks still occupy the line of the Lom river and carefully guard its bridges on the road to Shumla.

It is announced that 40,000 Turks have returned into Roumania. The remainder of the Turkish forces, numbering 70,000 men, will remain among the forces of the Quadrilateral.

The Russians have taken Sofia and troops are constantly passing through Galatz.

An officer from the Czarowich's headquarters states that Gen. Rodelsky has crossed the Balkan, through the Shipka Pass, the Turks having abandoned these positions because of the extreme cold.

A telegram from Gen. Gourko, announces a desperate engagement on the 2nd, near Borgrova. Turkish loss 1000, Russian 200.

The Russian detachment under Gen. Dandeville which supported Gen. Gourko in his movement on the Balkan, had fifty-two men frozen to death in one night and eighty-two frost-bitten. The Turks suffered terribly. On December 21st the whole plain of Kamardi was strewn with Turkish corpses.

Five thousand more troops have sailed from Egypt to Turkey.

Osman Pasha will be sent to a town 150 miles south of Moscow, where he will pass his captivity.

Russian troops continue to concentrate on the plain of Erzeroum. The last dispatch admits that the Turks have been driven by the Russian cavalry back on Ildija. If so, communication with Erzeroum is cut off on all sides.

The reply of Russia to the mediation of England, supplies a problem which perplexes all the European powers, but Britain especially. Russia claims the right to treat direct with her adversary, the treaty being subject to the ratification of the Powers. It is yet an unsolved problem, as it concedes to Russia rights which are not in accord with the agreement between the Powers. The Journal de St. Petersburg says: Russia, after her immense sacrifices, demands the right to discuss conditions of peace with her enemy alone. Russia, however, recognizes the right of Europe to make known its application of the peace conditions settled between the belligerents. It, nevertheless, is important not to admit pretensions which might mislead the vanquished concerning their position, and public opinion concerning the relations between the Powers.

The reply of Russia to England's note that Turkey should apply directly for an armistice to the Russian commander-in-chief has been handed the Porte.

A Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says the scenes in the Turkish Chamber have been stormy. The Grand Vizier, Edham Pasha, tendered his resignation. It is believed the Chamber will be prorogued or dissolved unless it ceases its attacks on the Ministry.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times says Austria and Germany have disavowed the idea of opening the Dardanelles to Russian vessels only. Russia has decided not to raise this question.

Foreign.

England is having trouble with the Caffre tribes bordering on Cape Colony. Two tribes, the Zulus and the Galikas, are engaged in hostility about some disputed territory, and, as the contest is contiguous to British settlements, it is apprehended that English interests may suffer. Just now, when there is a possibility that Britain will have as much business in military directions as she can manage, growing out of the dangers to which her Eastern interests are exposed, she finds trouble with petty Indian tribes an annoyance.

The London Gazette announces the creation of an Imperial Order of the Crown of India for ladies only. The order has been conferred on eight Indian highnesses, all princesses, and eighteen other persons of distinction.

The King of Italy was reported very ill on the 6th. He was attacked with violent fever, which produced fever in the right lung. His illness causes apprehension. When news of the King's illness reached the Pope he asked the cardinals present: "What will happen if the Vatican and Quirinal both become vacant?"

Later dispatches announce the death of the King. His son succeeds him. Everything quiet.

A telegram to London from Rome says Cardinal Manning has submitted to the College of Cardinals a proposal that, on the death of Pius IX., the Conclave assemble at Malta, as the Sacred College is divided in opinion on certain matters. The Italian cardinals are not favorable to the proposal.

The Pope's health is still declining.

The proposal to hold the conclave elsewhere by Cardinal Pise is promoted by the Ultramontane cardinals.

Advices from Siam via London, under date Dec. 6th, state that Siam is putting her forts, ships and army in fighting condition, anticipating trouble with China. The Siamese are desirous of increasing trade with the United States.

Miscellaneous.

There were 228 women killed in the anthracite coal regions last year, and 462 wounded.

The entire estate of M. Thiers, the late Republican leader of France, is said to be \$3,200,000. He made \$400,000 out of his history alone.

About 6,000,000 pounds of coffee is the annual export of coffee from Vera Cruz, Mexico. The production is annually increasing.

Chicago claims more arrivals and clearances during the season of navigation, than the Ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore combined.

Gen. Wood intends publishing a history of his campaigns.

John Bright recently said in a speech that the whole land of the United Kingdom, amounting to 23,000,000 acres, is owned by 935 men.

They have struck oil in the Black Hills, about 100 miles south of Deadwood.

Cincinnati claims a population of 300,000; of which one-third are Germans and one-fifth are Jews.

Three-fourths of the children in the public schools of Boston are said, by the Boston Pilot, to be Irish-Americans.

A silver spoon, bearing Sir John Franklin's crest, has been bought by the officer of a whaling bark from the Esquimaux. From information these Indians gave, it is thought, the books and writings buried by members of the Franklin expedition may be found.

On the 31st, ult., navigation on the Hudson river was closed by the ice.

A mutiny occurred on the bark Fred. N. Carlon, of Seaport, Maine, last month while the vessel was lying at Buenos Ayres, in which the ring-leader was shot by the watch, when the others submitted and were ironed.

A duel was fought Dec. 27th, between G. W. Gustin and W. H. Dissan, two young lawyers of Macon, Ga.; two shots; neither hurt; made friends.

The loss of property on Western rivers, including coal boat disasters on the Ohio river, is set down at \$5,300,000.

Lawlessness has full sway in Garland, Colorado. Four men were shot January 1st, in a saloon, and later, a lawyer, by the name of Clay, entered a concert hall, had a dispute with the keeper, whom he cut with a knife, and was mortally wounded himself in the head.

Capt. Hultman, of the bark Reebuck, is under arrest at Boston for killing his steward. The witnesses state that he was beaten by the captain and mate, irons placed on his wrists, and tried up in the rigging, and confined in the lazaretto for ten days and fed on bread and water. He was then placed in the hold of the vessel, where, after some weeks confinement, he died. The brutality of some sea captains demands severe punishment.

On Christmas Day, Carl Maas and wife, in Crawford county, Iowa, locked their three children, aged one, two-and-a-half and four years old, in the house and went to husk corn. The house caught fire, and the three children were burned to death. The mother, in her frenzy, tried to rush into the flames, but was forcibly prevented.

The City of Peking, on her recent voyage, brought from Japan to San Francisco 100 packages of silk-worm eggs, consigned to a firm in Italy.

Syracuse has a Chinese fire-engine. It smothers the flame by generating gases, and throws but little water, and thus does but little damage to the building and contents.

While a Chicago and Northwestern car was being loaded Jan. 3d with nitro-glycerine, the mass exploded, and killed seven men. The car was demolished, and the engine was lifted into the air, landing at a distance of fifty feet a shapeless mass of wood and iron.

On the 28th, a party of miners, led by the superintendent, entered one of the chambers of the Stanton mine, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, when the open light on the forehead of the leading man came in contact with the gas generated in the mine, and a terrific explosion followed. Every man was prostrated; several hurled many feet back and badly bruised, and a number severely, perhaps fatally, burned. Its force was felt at the mouth of the mine, and the destruction in its vicinity is fearful. The wonder is that one of the party escaped with life.

General Conference Delegates.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—Clerical—Linus Parker, C. W. Carter, James E. Cobb, John A. Miller. Reserves—Joel T. Daves, John Mathews. Lay—Edward J. Gay, W. H. N. Magruder, John L. Seales, B. O. L. Rayne. Reserves—W. H. Foster, R. J. Bowman, C. A. Frazier.

Texas Items.

Allen Bellars, of Coryell county, measures 3 feet 6 inches, weighs 80 pounds, and is 21 years old.

Rockdale has shipped this year 10,119 bales of cotton since September 1st.

Lumber men in Rockdale have difficulty in supplying the Milam county demand for lumber.

San Antonio is to be supplied with water works.

Hungarian clover is spreading over portions of Southern Texas. It furnishes fine food for stock.

The new military headquarters will be built of sandstone. It will have a front of 100 feet by 60 in depth, with corridors running east and west. It will cost \$28,000, and will be completed in a few months.

A Mr. Ralston, of Grayson county, intends testing the qualities of Texas soil for the production of hemp and jute.

The clerk of Washington county recently issued twenty marriage licenses in one week.

The Belton Journal says Bell county can boast of more hog and hominy than at any previous year in its history.

The Belton Journal reports a man, while coming from Lampasas, who fell from his horse, and his wagon loaded with 50 bushels of corn passed over his body, producing instant death. Whisky did it.

It was a stabbing affray reported in the Waco Evening. It occurred in the Rancho saloon of that place. There were two gamblers and a mulatto woman of ill repute. One man dangerously wounded; the other in jail. Drinking saloons, gamblers, bad women, bloody affrays, the jail. These things go very naturally together, and McLennan county is not in favor of prohibition.

A street railroad is being projected in San Antonio.

Waco has two cotton compresses. Col. Shafter and Lieut. Bullis have gone to Washington to testify respecting affairs on the border.

The telegraph from El Paso to Fort Davis, a distance of 210 miles, is completed.

The Belton Telegraph Company has been organized and a line is to be completed connecting that enterprising town with Round Rock.

It is said that thirty papers have died for want of breath, i. e. patronage, the past 12 months in Texas.

The Corpus Christi and Laredo railway has been completed to Banquette, forty miles from Corpus Christi.

Capt. Keeran, of Victoria county, recently killed fourteen rattlesnakes in his farm. They measured from three to five feet in length.

Gen. Ord thinks the United States troops now concentrating on the Rio Grande will afford ample protection to the border.

The Commercial is confident the Dallas and Wichita road will be pressed forward until it reaches the mineral regions of the Northwest.

Freestone county has subscribed \$37,000 for building a railroad from Palestine to Fairfield, and will increase the amount to \$50,000. A board of directors have been elected and a charter will be applied for.

The Cuero Bulletin tells of a man by name of Witts who recently found an old earthen pot containing \$2700 in Mexican dollars.

A book-keeper of a Dallas mercantile firm has been detected in forgery and embezzlement and betting firm money at faro. This is a history as familiar as it is sad.

During the past year 1200 pounds of mesquite gum were gathered in Bexar county. It is identical with gum arabic and is becoming an article of export.

A bale of cotton sold at Fort Worth was dismembered and a sack of meal found near the center. The farmer said it got there by accident.

The Hempstead Messenger intimates that the "adoption of the whipping post" would be a popular plank in the platform of a Legislature candidate in that region.

The Masonic College building at San Saba has been sold at sheriff's sale.

A man by name of Fields was killed at a dance house called a theater, from the effects of overdoses of whisky taken by himself and other parties. Too much whiskey often breaks out in bloody spots.

A Laredo correspondent of the Corpus Christi Gazette says that region has been suffering from one of the longest drouths known in its history. Many cattle are dying, sheep starving to death. One owner, in the effort to run 12,000 head to a better range, lost over 2000 head.

The Trinity was out of its banks last week at Dallas.

Parties in Bee county are enclosing a pasture with barbed wire. The fence will be fifty-five miles in length.

A youth in Polk county, by name of Mills, attempted to kindle a fire by pouring powder from his powder gourd on the embers, when the contents of the gourd ignited, burning him badly in the face.

Over 700 acres of wheat have been sowed this year in Victoria county. The experiments already made in its culture on the Guadalupe have been encouraging.

The Graham Leader says four-fifths of Young county is fine arable land; two-fifths of it is timbered, well suited for fencing and building. Its soil fertile and easy to cultivate. Cereals do well, so does fruit. Water abundant. The mesquite grass, in all its varieties, native to the soil, will equal any pasturage in the world.

The Sulphur Springs Gazette congratulates the citizens on the absence of drunkenness during the Christmas holidays. Immigrants will be apt to note the fact.

We note at a temperance meeting, recently held at Waco, among the speakers the Rev. M. H. Wells, pastor of our church at that place.

Church News and Views.

Nearly all the Baptist churches in England practice open communion.

The United Brethren in Christ report an increase this year of 4,882 members. The total is now 148,763, with 4,067 churches.

The Lutheran Church at Beaver City, Pa., has an oil well on its premises, and its flow is sufficient to pay all the church's expenses.

There are now 3,500 Congregational churches in the country, an increase of 184 in three years.

The Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society of Great Britain is \$100,000 in debt, and the officers are disturbed and fearful.

The American Board has in the Ottoman Empire 255 stations and out-stations, 94 churches, 5,335 members, and 11,786 pupils in school.

According to the Lutheran Almanac the Lutheran Church in this country contains 56 synods; 2,905 ministers; 5,004 churches, and 605,340 communicants.

A twenty-five cent edition of the Bible is soon to be issued from the Bible House, in muslin binding, with red edges designed especially for Sabbath-schools and for the young.

The largest Baptist Sunday-school in New York is that connected with the Marey Avenue Church, of Brooklyn, which reports 780 members, with an average attendance of about 675 children and youth.

Bishop Merrill and the Rev. Dr. Dashiell were appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Board to visit the missions in Mexico. They go in January.

The King of the Friendly Islands in the South Seas last year proclaimed a public holiday on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Wesleyan mission on those islands.

A Methodist minister in Georgia walks thirty miles in each week in order to fulfil one of his appointments, and works two days in every week in a brick yard, for corn to feed his family.

The statement is made that, in three wards of New York city, containing 75,000 native Americans and 65,000 born abroad, there is but one Protestant Church, and that a mission chapel, which makes an urgent appeal for \$700.

The Vatican has accumulated a capital of 30,000,000, which is lodged partly in Torlonia's Bank, partly in Paris and Brussels, and necessary for the payment of officers of the Pontifical army and ex-officials of the Pontifical State.

The total of British contributions for foreign missions during the past year was \$5,242,390, of which the Church of England societies received \$2,129,680, and the joint societies \$784,740; the Non-conformist societies, \$1,503,855; Scottish and Irish Presbyterian societies, \$791,740; Roman Catholic societies, \$32,395.

New Haven is a religious city. For its sixty thousand inhabitants it has fifty-five churches. The Congregationalists lead with fifteen churches; the Methodists have 13; the Episcopalians, 10; the Catholics, 7; the Baptists, 6; the Jews, 2; and the Lutherans and Universalists 1 each.

In several instances lately missionary boards have been unable to return missionaries to their fields of labor, for want of funds. Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Jewett, who have been in the service of the Baptist Board, in Burma, have been detained for this reason. An effort is making to secure the needed money by private subscriptions.

The Rev. George Muller disclaims any connection with the Plymouth brethren. He occupies an independent position as an evangelical preacher and pastor. Among the helpers in his institution at Bristol, England, there are representatives of eight denominations, and he receives a cordial welcome to the pulpits of all branches of the church.

The Old Catholics of Austria have just been granted legal recognition by the Minister of Education and Worship. They made application for recognition several years ago, but the Government refused to accede to the request unless they would acknowledge themselves as seceders from the Roman Catholic Church.

The Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D.D., aided by Mr. Henry Kimball, undertook the task of clearing the Church of the Holy Trinity from a debt of \$250,000 on a recent Sunday. By night \$150,000 had been raised, and the meeting adjourned to Monday evening. The effort is to be continued until the whole amount is pledged.

The English Wesleyans have in Italy nearly 1300 communicants. The mission work has two centers, Rome and Naples, in each of which cities there is a substantial chapel. They have schools at Padua and Naples. The American Methodists have nine congregations in Italy. The superintendent of their mission is the Rev. Dr. Vernon; the Wesleyan superintendent is the Rev. Henry Piggott.

A suggestive fact is mentioned in the report of the chaplain in charge of missionary work at the Tombs, in New York city. The report says that "out of 1,030 boys incarcerated there under fourteen years of age, a little over 200 of them were of Protestant parentage, and over 800 were Roman Catholics."

Five years ago there were three, and only three, members of our church in Congress. Now there are twenty-five—eight in the Senate and seventeen in the House of Representatives; and also two in Senate and seven in the House who are members of Methodist families; and there may be others not known to me.—R. Abbey, in the Christian Advocate.

There are stated to be at present no less than 25 Mission presses operating in India. A portion of these are on a large scale, and send out a vast amount of Christian vernacular literature, year by year. This, in turn, is largely taken up and circulated over the country, by colporteurs and the preaching of brethren, on their mission tours throughout their several districts.

The Protestant Mission to the workmen of Paris, begun in 1871 by the Rev. McAll, of England, has expanded till there are now 22 stations. In addition, there are Bible classes and singing-meetings, swelling the aggregate of weekly attendance to 7,000 adults and 2,500 children.

Rev. John S. Pogue, Presbyterian missionary, who, thirty-four years ago, went out to the Sandwich Islands as a missionary of the American Board, died December 4th. Last summer he visited the United States to recruit his health, which was very feeble. Failing in this, he started to return to his family in the Sandwich Islands, but was only able to reach Laramie city, Wyoming Territory, where he died, aged sixty-three.

The Daily Times states that in Connecticut a joint committee of Baptists, Methodists, and Congregationalists, upon "denominational unity," has been appointed, and a part of its functions are to advise as to the starting of new "churches" in the fields already occupied, so that one shall not intrude upon ground held by another; and also to promote the consolidation of those already existing, where there is not strength enough for the support of them ill.

The New York Christian Advocate has an interesting communication from the venerable Dr. Lovick Pierce on the subject of "An Ecumenical Methodist Conference;" thinks such a body necessary to give unity and efficiency to the missionary operations of Methodism, especially in China and Mexico. "We are becoming essentially one at home in fraternal grace and love; but we must become absolutely one abroad. We can save men and money enough by it to establish many more missions and pay several more missionaries in China or Mexico. I mention these mission-fields because it is in these alone that we are in conflict at present. And here we ought and here we must be one. Actual fraternization in all foreign mission-work will insure fraternal union and peace and good will at home. And it will never amount to anything here as long as we seem to be living intentionally in each other's way. Move right away! I am anxiously enlisted."