

Texas Christian Advocate

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

WHEN articles are rejected, we must decline to give reasons therefor.

IN preparing articles for publication, write on both sides of the paper; otherwise your communications may be thrown into the waste-basket.

ARTICLES refused publication will, in no instance, be returned to writers.

ORIGINALES should not be over twenty lines; eight words make a line.

PRIVATE letters to the editor should be marked "Personal."

FLYING ON THE DEATH OF BISHOP MARVIN.

He went to the grave in his glorious prime. He ceased from his work in the Master's own time. And now is at rest in the joy of his Lord—And now is receiving his promised reward.

But we are overwhelmed—we are crushed by the blow. Deep calleth to deep, as we cry in our woe: "My father! my father! why from us remove? The chariot of Israel and horsemen thereof!"

We needed him with us our standard to bear, God's host sacramental to lead to the war; His voice down our columns to ring loud and clear. "Arise, ye men of Israel to heaven and cheer!"

He ran with the fire-cross uplifted on high, "Arm, arm, for the fight!" was his shrill battle-cry. And condescending to conquer, he fought his way through, And finished the work which was given him to do.

All glory and honor to God and the Lamb, Through whom, like the martyrs, our Marvin overcame; And him in his mantle he put upon one like him in his spirit—his work and renown. —New York Methodist.

Regeneration or Sanctification.

BY JOHN MARK.

Are they different, or are they synonymous? That there is a disposition upon the part of certain traveling evangelists to separate the work of sanctification from that of regeneration is evident to all who have heard them. Some of them tell us that regeneration is sanctification begun in the heart; yet they assure us that sanctification is an instantaneous work. Others seem to ignore regeneration altogether, and have a man walking ten or twelve years "in a justified state;" while, by the teachings of still another class, we learn that regeneration is identical with justification. How can regeneration be sanctification begun, if sanctification is always an instantaneous work? "He that believeth that Jesus is the Christ is born of God." To be born of God is to be a child of God. It is absurd to suppose that anyone can be a partial child of God. "He that is born of God doth not commit sin, but his seed remaineth in him; therefore he cannot sin." Then a child of God doth not commit sin, because he is "born of God." "He that believeth, is born of God," says the apostle; therefore he that believeth is a child of God, and a child of God "doth not commit sin." What more does sanctification do for us than is done by the new birth?

Mr. Watson says in his "Biblical and Theological Dictionary" that regeneration is "the new birth," "the change of heart," "the recovery of the moral image of God upon the heart." By reference to the passages of Scripture Mr. Watson quotes under the head of regeneration, we will find that he uses the term as being synonymous with sanctification. He defines sanctification to be the recovery of the moral image of God upon the heart. He defines regeneration to be the same; and in theology, as well as in mathematics, things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other.

Dr. Ralston, in his "Elements of Divinity," page 27, says: "Regeneration may be defined to be a radical change in the moral character, from the love, practice and dominion of sin to the love of God, and to the internal exercise and external practice of holiness." Ralston then quotes from Watson as follows: "Deliverance from the bondage of sin and from the power and the will to do all things which are pleasing to God, both as to the inward habits and outward acts." To sustain the above definition, he refers to 1 John iii, 9; Romans vi, 14, 18, 22; in all of which the Apostle says, in substance, that we are made free from sin. St. John also says that "we have passed from death unto life."

Then, by regeneration, we are "freed from sin," "recover the moral image of God," have the "internal exercise," as well as the "outward practice of holiness," and are "born of God." Does sanctification effect anything more?

Clarke, in his Commentaries upon Titus iii, 5, says that regeneration renews and purifies the heart. Bishop Watson further defines it as being "created anew in Christ." Does sanctification do more than make a new creature? Watson speaks of it being a new creation—the Bible calls it a new creation—contrasting the renewed or regenerate heart with man in his original creation, which was in the image of God. Does sanctification do more?

Any one who has heard the evangelists discuss this subject is familiar with their theory that justification can exist alone. "The

seekers of justification will please come forward." "Those who desire sanctification will come forward"—and expressions, similar to these, are familiar to all who are conversant with evangelism. I heard one evangelist affirm that Wesley "lived fifteen years in a justified state, without any moral change of heart." He was very careful not to give his authority for the statement. It is wholly inconsistent with Methodist doctrine to suppose that a man could live one day in a justified state, without a "moral change of heart;" or, in other words, without regeneration. Wesley says, in regard to the new birth, or regeneration, and justification: "In order of time one does not come before the other," but that justification and regeneration are simultaneous. Watson says regeneration is not justification or the pardon of sins, but "always accompanies it." Ralston teaches that justification and regeneration are "concomitants," and "one cannot exist without the other." Why? Because he that believeth is justified, and "he that believeth that Jesus is the Christ is born of God," and "he that is born of God doth not commit sin."

I heard one of the evangelists state that regeneration and justification are synonymous. Watson teaches that justification is only the pardon of sin. We have above given his definition of regeneration. Wesley says one is what God does for us in pardoning our sins, the other is what God does in us in renewing our fallen nature. How then can evangelists tell us that they are one and the same thing? We see plainly that according to our standard authors justification and regeneration are separate and distinct; but that regeneration is either separate or distinct from sanctification we are compelled most emphatically to deny.

Communicated.

From Dr. Phillips.

In your issue of the 12th inst., which came to me this morning, I see the circular of L. D. Dameron, manager of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, in which mention is made of my connection with that paper. And now that matters have been adjusted according to announcement made at the late session of the Texas Conference at Galveston, I may say a word. I trust, to my brethren in Texas:

1. And, first of all, I have not the vanity to suppose that the fact that I write editorially or otherwise for the St. Louis Christian Advocate will draw off a single subscriber from the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

2. And, in the second place, I do not intend that my interest in the success of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE shall abate one jot on account of my relation to the sister journal printed in St. Louis. I have too great an appreciation of the spirit and ability which that paper has shown in its editorial conduct. Perhaps if I had said admiration for the spirit and ability shown in the editorial conduct of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE I would have uttered more truly and fitly my sentiment. It has been unsurpassed in much, and unequalled in much; and if faults have been found (I have found none), that may be well accounted for as matter of difference in taste in such things; or as having arisen from an imperfect knowledge of the situation occupied by the editor, including the light that he enjoyed, which his critics did not possess, which light had to do with the conscientious convictions of the editor. But vice and folly never suffered at the hands of any editor as they have at the hands which have wrought for the editorial columns of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE within the last four years—never since I commenced to read *Advocate*.

And then, too, the publishers, Messrs. Shaw & Blaylock, come in right abreast with the editor and his staff, and challenge the admiration of all who are capable of admiring whatever is noble and manly and full of enterprise, to say nothing of a species of heroism which has shown itself in sustaining the editor in his course when loss of valuable patronage was not only hazarded and threatened, but positively experienced in many dollars and cents. If ever it shall be my fortune to become responsible for the editorial management of a religious journal, I shall pray to the Most High to give me just such publishers as Messrs. Shaw & Blaylock. They certainly have done their part well in a superlative sense.

3. Always a poor agent, I was yet a fast friend, and it will be seen that in the future I will not be different from what I have been except that, being more connected with the newspaper business, altogether I hope to be a better agent. There were quite editors enough working for the *Advocate* without much assistance from correspondents, and having a propensity—

perhaps that is the word—leading me to write, and having a desire for something more regular than occasional letters, in order to improve myself in writing suitable for the columns of a religious journal, to say nothing of pecuniary compensation, I have engaged to write for the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, a paper I have long admired on many accounts, and trust by the help of God to greatly extend my usefulness. I must work, for the day is far spent in which I can reasonably expect to grow and work at once; soon the evening of life will set in, followed quickly by the night wherein no work can be done.

I trust I shall have the sympathy and the prayers of my brethren in Texas, and especially in the Texas Conference. Fraternally,

H. V. PHILLIPS.

BRYAN, January 12, 1878.

An Itinerant "Boxed"—Christmas Presents—God Bless the Women.

After riding through sleet and rain thirty-two miles, over a road that stretches like rawhide when it gets wet, we got home—wet, cold, tired and hungry. Pretty soon, however, we were pleasantly seated by a comfortable fire, surrounded by wife and children, all looking happy. This had a reflex action, and soon we, too, are happy. The children are huddling around, evidently anxious to tell something; but we are busy just now answering questions as they are being propounded by Mrs. B. Every man knows that that is one of the first things must be attended to when he gets home. The questions are satisfactorily answered, and Mrs. B. calls my attention to what the children are trying to tell; when, all at once, in a confusion of sounds, we learn that "the box is here." "The box! what box?" "The box from Gonzales," said one, "the box the ladies sent us," said another. "Our box," chimed in a third. "What was in the box?" "We don't know; mamma wouldn't let us open it till you got here. Won't you open it, papa?" We began to think that women had been slandered, and that we had been too ready to believe the slander; for who would have thought that woman's curiosity would have allowed that box to remain there for more than forty-eight hours without looking into its contents, especially when that curiosity was whetted keen by the anxiety of a little less than a half dozen boys, who are never at a loss for arguments to carry their points, when they feel such interest as in this case; for, somehow, they have an idea that there is something in the box for them. But, sir, until one could look into the box until all the family are present. Well, we are all here, and the box is brought in front of the fire, where mamma can enjoy first sight with the rest. The way must be kept open between mamma and the box; Morris and Kenner must take their stand at one end of the box, and Scudder and Edgar at the other; while we were to remove the lid, and take out whatever it might contain. Armed with a pair of pinchers in one hand, and a flat file in the other, we set about the task. The lid is carefully removed, and, to our great joy, here are presents for the whole family. Goods and ready-made clothing for every one. Here is sugar, coffee, tea, rice, flour, canned fruits, preserves, and various other things in that line. Ha! what's that? A box within a box; well, here's a hat, good, nice, and just a fit—no, not quite—a little large. But, hold! a few days' thinking about these valuable presents may serve to bring the head up to the dimensions of the hat.

Here in the corner is piled up candies and toys that fairly make the children's eyes sparkle. Here, too, is another box containing cakes, etc. Where did all these nice things come from? A modest little note tells us that they are from the ladies of Gonzales. We may not tell all that the note contains, but here are the closing words: "Hoping your family will enjoy the using as much as we do the sending," etc. We did enjoy it very much. The boys cut more capers than so many little Darwin progenitors. We looked at Mrs. B. and her face was radiant with joy. We felt glad, grateful, happy. It is enough to say that former alliances were made strong, our pulse quickened and our nerve strengthened for the coming year. May God's richest blessings be showered upon the people of Gonzales was the prayer that went up from hearts burning with gratitude. This is not the first time we were brought under obligations to the ladies of G. The replenishing of our wardrobe had made us glad before. After all this kindness, will not pastoral visiting be attended to more from a sense of pleasure than a sense of duty? I had almost forgotten to say that these many valuables were intended for Christmas presents; but were unavoidably delayed—appreciated all the same, however. What would

we do without women? Not long ago we heard a brother say that "it was a perfect luxury to be sick to have his wife wait on him." That was putting it in rather a strong light; but the gloom of many sick rooms has been dispelled by them. Then, when churches and parsonages are to be built, we cannot do without them. Many a preacher has been fairly pushed off to his appointment by a faithful, church-loving wife.

What could we do without women? AN ITINERANT. RANCHO, TEXAS, Jan. 8, 1878.

Communicated.

From Pennington Circuit—Lovely.

I have begun my work for the present Conference year. I intend, by the Grace of God, to lay before my people the claims of our beloved *Advocate*. O! that God will incline the people to take the *Advocate*, or some other religious paper, instead of the secular trash of the day. I find men and women who say they are too poor to take the *Advocate* that take papers that furnish trash instead of food for the soul of man. They seem to forget that they are in duty bound to furnish proper food for the soul as they are to furnish proper food for their bodies.

It seems to me that a revival which would relieve the church of many members and let them go back to where they properly belong, in their present state of worldly-mindedness, is sadly needed, for the car of salvation is burdened with them; and the only way this can be done is for the General Conference to give us back that lever, our old time class-meetings. There is a great work to be done, and we, as preachers, are expected to do it. The work cannot be done without the change; and because we do not do the work, we are whipped all over and over. We go up to Conference and because the work was not brought up, we get it between the eyes and over the face, and all over. We catch a little of the holy fire while there at Conference, and go back home and try to do that work, and then the threshing begins afresh by those ungodly men and women in the church who never attend a class-meeting, church-meeting, or anything of the kind; nor pay anything to support the Gospel. This is the way things move on. Mr. Editor, will not the General Conference give us back our lever, or take out of our discipline class-meetings in full? And with this take out that other barrier in the discipline: that the preacher has no claim upon the charge he serves after Conference meets. Surely the laborer is worthy of his hire. The preacher has no voice in his assessment. The stewards assess his claim, and pay as much of that as they choose; and they hardly ever choose to pay it in full. J. F. HENDERSON.

According to the Year-Book of Trinity Church, of New York city, the total amount of property held by the corporation is \$7,000,000; the annual revenue is \$500,000.

The English Wesleyans have in Italy nearly 1300 communicants. The mission work has two centres—Rome and Naples—in each of which city there is a chapel. They have schools at Padua and Naples. The American Methodists have nine congregations in Italy.

Dean Stanley, in a great sermon in Westminster Abbey, on Sunday, December 23, uttered some noble words, which may very properly be commended to the high consideration of certain "High Churchmen" on this side the Atlantic. Among other remarks of a similar drift, he said: "All goodness belongs to Christ, regardless of creed or church. Christ's cross is everywhere. It belongs to no sect, and the true church knows no Turkey, no Russia."

The M. E. Church building in the city of Montevideo, capital of the Uruguay Republic, in South America, was once a theatre. As such it had its fair share of public support, and was supposed to have its sitting accommodations pushed to their limits. As a church it has, singularly enough, become more attractive than when devoted to music and the drama; so that even after one hundred and fifty sittings have been added, and the occupants of the gallery crowded to within a few inches of the ceiling—it is still found to be too small!

Bishop Latimer, who suffered martyrdom in 1555, in one of his quaint old sermons, says: "I had rather ye should come to church, as the tale is of the gentleman of London. One of her neighbors met her in the street and said: 'Mistress, whither go ye?' 'Marry, said she, 'I am going to St. Thomas of Acres to the sermon. I could not sleep all this last night; and I am now going thither; I never failed of a good nap there.' And so (adds Latimer) I had rather ye should go a napping to the sermons than not go at all."

HOUSEKEEPING.

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WM. BEATLEY, M. D., Salvisa, Ky., writes: "Thanks to you for the great relief restored by your Patent Eye Cups, after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years."

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ROBERT B. DEWEY, M. D., says: "I sold and effected future sales liberally. The Patent Eye Cups, they will make money, and make fast, too, no small catch-penny affair, but a superb, unimpaired, and profitable business, as far as I can see, to be life-long."

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Hos. HENRY GARDNER, late editor of the New York Tribune, writes: "Dr. J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."

Prof. W. MERRICK writes: "Truly, an grateful to your noble invention. My sight is restored by your Patent Eye Cups. May Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years. I am seventy-one years old. I do all my writing without glasses, and I believe the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups every time I take up my old steel pen."

ADOLPH BIERNBERG, M. D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, writes, after having his sight restored by your Patent Eye Cups: "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the inventors, Dr. J. BALL & Co., I hereby recommend the trial of your Eye Cups in full faith to all and every one that has any impaired eyesight, believing, as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, and in the advanced period of life—30 years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied."

ADOLPH BIERNBERG, M. D. Commissioner of Massachusetts, Essex, ss. June 5, 1872, personally appeared Adolph Biernberg, made oath to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me, W. M. STEVENS, J. P.

LAWRENCE CITY, MASS., June 9, 1872. We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Biernberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy in all truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach.

M. BONNEY, ex-Mayor. GEORGE S. MERRILL, ex-Mayor. ROBERT H. TEWKSBURY, City Treas.

REV. W. D. JORDAN, M. D., of Chillicothe, Mo., writes: "I have used and seen other parties use your Eye Cups, and I am happy to state that I believe them to be of great advantage in many cases, and should be tried by all and neglected by none. This is my honest conviction."

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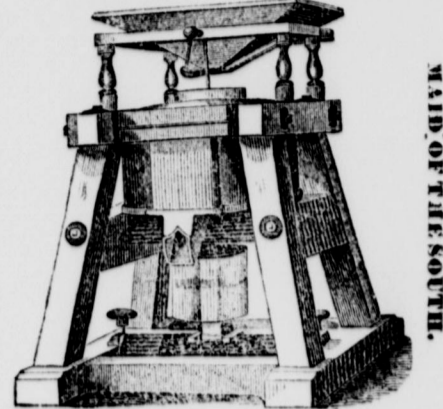
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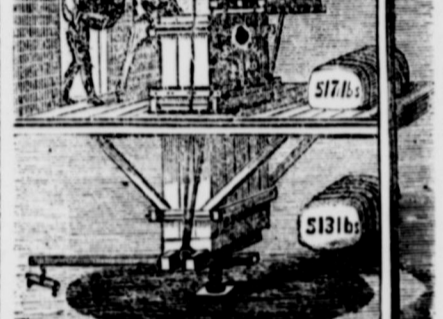
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Texas Christian Advocate

"FASHIONABLE DEATH."

There is a crying need for a change in expensive funerals; and the rich and professors of religion should set the example for others— for the poor and weak minded.

In many instances the families are so anxious to make a show in a funeral that their vanity prompts them to furnish such costly coffins, hearse and extra carriages for mourners, that they spend all the money they can get hold of to make this display, while they are leaving nurses' bills and doctors bills unpaid, and never repay them.

This vanity reaches even to the colored race, but they never will reform while the whites set the example, nor is it expected that these remarks will ever reach them. The following extract is to the point:

Of all "fashionable" things, the modern fashionable funeral seems to mark the highest pitch of folly. The infatuated devotees of fashion would fain take their "style" into the next world, and if that may not be they will at least take them as far as they can—to the bottom of the grave.

It is now in order for ladies to attend to all the arrangements and outfit of their own funerals while they are in good health. They seem to forget that they have souls. The poor body absorbs all their care.

A rich New Jersey lady recently gave orders for a coffin and funeral trimmings for herself. A New York lady bought the material for her own funeral attire, had her measure taken by a fashionable dressmaker, the garments made up in style, "fitted and tried on, as if she were going to a ball, and then carefully laid away in a drawer, until the great change would come."

One scarcely knows what to think or say in the presence of these mockeries of fashion and sinful extravagance of wealth. It is not only the great concern of many possessors of wealth and leisure to live fashionably, but to die according to their ideas of taste and fitness. The time was when fashion stopped at the door of the death-chamber. But now, at last, it has become fashionable to die.

It was said by some in other days: "Better be out of the world than out of the fashion." But now one may be out of the world and still be in the fashion. And now, since fashion has gone down to the grave—out of the world—where shall the poor wretches fly who in the world can not be in the fashion?

Fashionable living, fashionable dying, fashionable burial—what more? Ah! there is no fashionable judgment!

Prof. Bryce, with a companion, six Cossack soldiers, and an interpreter, set out from Ararat, a little to the north of the mountain, at 8 A. M., on Sept. 11, last year, to attempt the ascent.

About noon they were fairly on the side of Ararat, and at about 6,000 feet came upon a small Kurd encampment, some of the Kurds, with their oxen, being induced to act as baggage-bearers. At the well of Sardarbulak they camped late in the afternoon, about 7,500 feet above the sea.

About 1 A. M. they started again, 13 in all, but as they proceeded, with many vexatious halts, the Cossacks dropped off one by one, and at last, at about 12,000 feet, Prof. Bryce resolved to take what he wanted in the way of food, and start at his own pace.

each other. Again the agonized cry rose through the storm; what could be done? It was certain that a fellow creature was perishing, but to lower a boat in such weather was madness; eight lives would be lost in endeavoring to save one.

At this moment a seaman stepped forward whom I am proud to call my friend—John Emanuel Barnes, captain's coxswain, on passage to go overboard. All shuddered. He could never come back alive; he must be drowned in such a sea, or dashed to pieces among the wreckage boating about; but he was resolute.

"What made you so determined to go?" I asked him on the following Sunday at the Sailors' Rest. "I felt," he said, "that a fellow-creature was drowning; I knew that Jesus was with me, and that, come life or death, I was safe. Just as I was going to jump overboard, He sent a marine to me, who fastened a line round my waist; but for that I should have been drowned at the first plunge. I was knocked about, almost stunned by the waves, but He guided me to a piece of wreck, and I laid hold of the poor drowning fellow; I had but just strength to pull the line, and keep his head above water, when we were hauled on deck. The officers kindly gave me brandy, but I told them that I did not want brandy for saving a man's life; and besides, I was a teetotaler; and I'm glad to say my poor rescued mate Bloom is one also."

The sailors' prayer-meeting last Sunday was most solemn, as Barnes himself and others returned thanks to Him who had saved both men from the depths of the sea. Barnes gave himself again body and soul to the Lord who had bought him, and earnestly asked that he might not only have rescued the poor Finlander from death, but might be the means of leading him to Jesus.

The day after the storm the captain of the Turquoise mustered all hands, and thanked Barnes for his gallantry. He asked him, "Why did you volunteer for such a dangerous service?" His answer, clear, simple, decided, was—"Because I was not afraid to die, sir?" No, he was not afraid, because he knew that those words were his, "He that believeth on me shall never die." Before these words are in print he will have sailed to his far-off station; pledged against drink, he goes forth to work for the National Temperance league in the distant Pacific.

Anchored to the Rock of Ages, he lives to bring others to Jesus. We shall miss his bright face and manly figure at the Sailors' Rest, but we thank God for such men, whose watchword is— "To queen, to country, but far more to Thee, My life to give, who gav'st Thy life for me."

—London Churchman. Ascending Ararat. The poor victims of the fashion mania stand in wrong relations to society. They are embers of the ground. They altogether misapprehend the meaning of life. They are utterly carnal. They live in the temporal realm. The things which are seen are the only realities to them. The unseen lies beyond them. They do not care for it. They are of the earth earthly. They must have a ball-room dress and outfit and gilded coffin in which to appear before the august presence of decay. These devotees of fashion are utterly selfish. Their thoughts and anxieties centre in themselves. Their world is small, dreary, desolate, and ever contracting until its horizon lines are the four sides of a grave. Poor souls! their rich dresses shall rot in the earth, and how, then, will they appear, at last, before the great white throne?

A full attendance of the Boards of stewards at the first quarterly meeting of each circuit is earnestly requested. The District stewards will please meet me on Friday, the 28th of February, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Center.

TEXAS CONFERENCE. CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Hempstead, January 26, 27. Chappell Hill, February 2, 3.

INDEPENDENCE AND BURTON, February 9, 10. Taylor station, February 16, 17. Brenham, February 23, 24. Goldings and Lexington mission, March 2, 3.

ADWELL AND ELGIN, March 9, 10. Bryan circuit, March 16, 17. Bryan station, March 23, 24.

THE DISTRICT STEWARDS WILL PLEASE MEET AT BRENHAM, Saturday, the 23rd of February, 1878, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

COLLEMBERS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Columbia and Brazoria, January 26, 27. Velasco, February 2, 3.

SAN BERNARD mission, February 9, 10. Matagorda, February 16, 17. Richmond, February 23, 24.

THE DISTRICT STEWARDS WILL PLEASE MEET AT COLLEMBERS, March 8, 9.

WELMER, March 15, 16. Flatonia, March 22, 23.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Austin circuit, at Manor, January 26, 27. Cedar Creek circuit, at Moss Branch, Feb. 2, 3.

LIVE OAK circuit, at Pleasant Hill, Feb. 9, 10. Winchester circuit, at West Point, Feb. 16, 17. Beeport circuit, at Beeport, Feb. 23, 24.

LATARGE circuit, at Latarge, March 2, 3. Austin Station and Swede mission, March 9, 10. Elgin circuit, at Elgin, March 16, 17.

THE DISTRICT STEWARDS WILL PLEASE MEET AT MANOR, January 26, 1878, J. W. WHEAT, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Huntsville station, January 26, 27. Madisonville station and circuit, at Madisonville, Feb. 2, 3.

ANDERSON circuit, at Anderson, Feb. 9, 10. Courtney and Plantersville, at Courtney, Feb. 16, 17.

SAVANOSA and Milliken, at Savanosa, Feb. 23, 24. Zion circuit, at Zion, March 2, 3.

DODGE mission, at Dodge, March 9, 10. Cold Springs, at Johnson's Chapel, March 16, 17.

to the top of "Massis," the venerable man replied, smiling sweetly, "No, that cannot be. No one has ever been there. It is impossible." Prof. Bryce's is the sixth known ascent of Ararat, the first having been made in 1829 by Dr. Fredrick Parot, a Russo-German Prof. in Dorpat University.—Nature.

How to TREAT A PASTOR.—An exchange prints a report of a recent charge to a congregation in Canada on the occasion of a pastor, from which we quote the following paragraph:

"Dear brethren, I suggest that you pray for your minister daily; guard his reputation carefully; hear him preach weekly; listen to the Word wakefully; labor with him pathetically, both individually and collectively; support the Sunday-school heartily; subscribe for him liberally; pay him promptly; give him a bit of meat and a ball of butter occasionally; call on him frequently, but tarry briefly; greet him cordially, but not rudely; and may the God of all grace bless you abundantly, and add unto you daily such as shall be saved eternally!"

Church Notices.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Mount Vernon, 1st Sunday in February. Lawrenceville, 2d Sunday in February. Gilmer, 3d Sunday in February. Longview, 4th Sunday in February.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Bonham circuit, at Mt Pleasant, fourth Sunday in February.

DAWSON DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Van Alstyne and McKinney, fourth Saturday and Sunday in January.

WAXAHACHE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Milford, at Post Oak Grove, January 26.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Georgetown circuit, fourth Sunday in February. Liberty Hill circuit, first Sunday in February.

WAXAHACHE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Milford, at Post Oak Grove, January 26.

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Fort Graham circuit, March 9, 10. Covington circuit, at Nolan river, March 16, 17.

STEPHENSVILLE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Granbury circuit, at Granbury, Jan. 26, 27.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Weatherford station, 4th Sabbath in January.

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To the Ladies. Every Lady should use BUTTERICK'S CELEBRATED PAPER CUT PATTERNS, and save dress makers' bills and endless trouble.

Pattern guaranteed to fit perfectly. Send for catalogue.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE CENTAUR LINIMENTS are of two kinds. The White is for the human family; the Yellow is for horses, sheep and other animals.

Testimonials of the effects produced by these remarkable Preparations are wrapped around every bottle, and may be procured of any druggist, or by mail from the office of THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 16 Dey street, New York.

The name Cashmere Bouquet, as applied to Toilet Soaps and Perfumery, is registered and patented as a trade-mark by Ogilvie & Co., New York.

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GREAT REDUCTION. We are still manufacturing those justly celebrated Pure Heart CYPRESS CISTERNS, but at greatly reduced prices, packed in bundles ready for shipping.

Each Cistern DAILY guaranteed and antiseptic as represented. Respectfully, R. B. GARNETT, Nos. 106 and 108 Church St., Ft. Tremont Hotel, P. O. Box 406.

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PEACE & WILSON, Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law. (Room No. 4, Ballinger & Jack Building.) GALVESTON.

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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 each or approved specimens here in Galveston. A. ALLEN & CO. FOR SALE.

ONE TAYLOR GIN—65 SAWS, \$50 Only! Only \$50! (Freight to be added.) Bought at a bargain, and holder has no use for it. Address Drawer No. 1, Advocate Office.

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FREIGHT AND INSURANCE AT THE LOWEST RATES. One of the above named steamships will leave New York every SATURDAY and Galveston for New York every WEDNESDAY, and on SATURDAY when the trade requires.

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We offer special inducements to interior patrons. Write to us above.

THE NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.

MOST DURABLE.

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O. L. GEER, Manager, 170 Tremont St., Galveston, Texas. Agents wanted.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON & HENDERSON RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, JAN. 6, 1878, trains will be run as follows:

LEAVE GALVESTON. ARR. AT HOUSTON. 5:35 A. M. Except Sundays, 8:05 A. M. 9:30 A. M. Daily, 12:00 P. M. 1:20 P. M. Daily, 3:50 P. M.

LEAVE HOUSTON. ARR. AT GALVESTON. 7:45 A. M. Daily, 10:10 A. M. 11:00 A. M. Daily, 1:25 P. M. 3:00 P. M. Except Sundays, 12:00 P. M.

The 5:35 A. M. train from Galveston and 3:05 P. M. train from Houston connects with the H. & T. and G. H. & S. A. Railways.

The 1:20 P. M. train from Galveston and the 11:00 A. M. train from Houston connect with the H. & T. C. Railway.

The 9:30 A. M. train from Galveston and the 7:45 A. M. train from Houston connect with the I. & G. N. Railway.

O. G. MURRAY, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. H. MILLER, Ticket Agent.

THE CENTRAL ROUTE! The connecting link between the Trunk Lines of the NORTH and EAST and the G. I. P. & M. of 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. Buy your Tickets and ship your Freight by the 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 1:00 P. M. Arrives at St. Louis daily at 6:05 P. M. Arrives at Chicago daily at 6:55 A. M. No. 1—Leaves Houston daily, except Sunday, at 8:15 A. M. And arrive as follows:

No. 4—Leaving St. Louis daily at 8:15 A. M. Leaving Chicago daily at 10:00 P. M. Arrives at Houston daily at 10:45 A. M. No. 2—Arrives at Houston daily, except Sunday, at 9:00 P. M. In effect January 6, 1878.

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INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTH-EASTERN 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.

where passengers can procure first-class meals at their homes, or a lunch at the Lunch Stand, at regular rates. Meals in Dining Car Only 50 cents.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Galveston daily (except Sunday) 9:25 A. M. Houston daily 7:50 P. M. Austin, daily 7:50 A. M. Beaure, daily 1:19 P. M.

Close connections at Little Rock and St. Louis with all diverging lines.

For Tickets or information apply to J. H. MILLER, Ticket Agent, UNION TICKET OFFICE, 116 Tremont street, or UNION D. P. T. OFFICE, Foot of Tremont Street, Galveston, Texas.

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THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE TO SAN ANTONIO

Texas Christian Advocate

SHAW & BLAYLOCK - Publishers.

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.

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. Nabors, Texas Conference.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

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PREMIUMS.

The Texas Conference Grouped.

THE LATEST AND BEST PHOTOGRAPH OF BISHOP WIGHTMAN.

73 PHOTOGRAPHS IN ONE.....73.

Messrs. Blessings & Rose have just completed the above splendid group, which, by special arrangements, we are enabled to offer as premiums.

Four Subscribers and \$10.

Will send the group picture in fine walnut frame—receiver paying express charges—for

Nine Subscribers and \$22 50.

We will send a fine large photograph of Bishop Wightman, retail price \$1.

For Two Subscribers and \$5.

The same picture, neatly framed.

For Six Subscribers.

These pictures were all taken during the late session of the Texas Conference.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK.

Important.

Many of our subscribers are under the impression that they are receiving the ADVOCATE beyond the time paid for.

We have just now been looking at the photographic group of the Texas Conference taken by Blessing & Rose, artists of Galveston.

It contains 73 photographs of the preachers and lay delegates of the Texas Conference, with Bishop Wightman as the central figure.

Dr. R. A. Young adds his aboriginal features to the group, while "Our Shaw" looks out keenly from the midst of the preachers as though in search of new subscribers, or on the hunt of a slow account.

We are delighted with this enterprise of our friends, Blessing & Rose, and hope that artists as skillful may be found at the seat of each Conference next year.

We see it stated that the Cerro de Pasco silver mines of Peru which Meiggs was tunneling when he died have yielded \$500,000,000 in silver and that an equal amount will become immediately accessible when the present works are finished.

It is better sometimes to go around petty annoyances than contemptuously to kick them out of the way.

Quite a flourish of trumpets announced the dedication of the Tom Paine "Memorial Hall" in Boston not long ago.

Up.

SECURE A LOT.

Resolved, That each preacher in charge use his utmost endeavor to procure lands or lots in each neighborhood on his work, on which to build churches of our own, in which to worship, and secure titles to the same.—Minutes of East Texas Conference.

If this resolution bears fruit in diligent effort on the part of "each preacher," the church will derive lasting benefit from its adoption.

Lands in Texas are cheap. Twenty-five or fifty dollars, well invested, will now secure good church lands or lots which will cost ten times these sums as many years hence.

With proper application, donations can be secured. Men who are members of no church are not indifferent to the value of Christian influences in society.

They gather a sober and thrifty population around them. They wield a powerful conservative influence in society.

A man may not be religious himself, yet he wants his wife to be a pious woman and is unwilling that his children should grow up like heathens.

He will, if the matter is properly presented, give a few acres of his land for a church lot or camp ground.

He knows a good church will enhance the value of his land and make the donation a good investment.

Town lots can be secured for church buildings if those holding property can have any assurance that the house will be erected within a reasonable time.

We fail to gain those benefits because we fail to ask for them. The Catholics never sleep, as we do, on their interests or rights.

They have to-day, in many of the leading cities of Texas more valuable property than the aggregate of all the Protestant churches in the same localities.

They look ahead. They expect their church to be in existence during the next century, and they are providing for its wants.

They find out the best points, and plant their locations on the most advantageous property. They usually secure these locations in the form of donations.

Protestants will give to the Catholics who make the application, when they forget to render the same favor to their own church.

Our Catholic friends are wise. We would be wise also if we would copy their example.

JESUS IN THE WILDERNESS.

After the public manifestation of Jesus by the miraculous signs which attended His baptism, He was led by the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted.

Two motives seem evident in this early retirement from the world: First—It afforded the Savior an opportunity to consider the difficult question how to reveal Himself to His people, without conforming to the spurious views and secularized hopes concerning the Messiah.

Secondly—Satan must be overcome by Christ in the commencement of His mission, and this He must do in some signal and decisive manner for the benefit of the whole world.

The place to which Jesus was led was the Wilderness of Jericho, extending between that town and the Mount of Olives, a district full of precipitous rocks and deep hollows.

From this wilderness, the road suddenly descends into the plain of Jericho. At the northern boundary of this plain, rises a steep mountain, very difficult of ascent, called Quarantania, because, tradition says, it was the place of the forty days' fast.

As this wilderness is close to the Jordan, there is no sufficient reason to question the tradition. After a fast of forty days and nights in which Jesus was so absorbed by spiritual realities that He was rendered insensible, for the time, to the wants of the body, Satan, the tempter, came.

It is the purpose of this article to show the mode in which the temptations were presented to Jesus. In the next paper the temptations will be considered.

Various views have been entertained as to the form and manner of the temptation. By the industry of Lange, these have been reduced to five classes, the substance of which is as follows:

1. Some regard the whole narrative as a myth. But there are so many facts stated, and circumstances described, that it cannot be regarded as a fable.

The wilderness, the Lord in hunger, and Satan, all show a real transaction. 2. Others regard the account as a parable, setting forth what the disciples and followers of Christ might expect in the conflict with the world and Satan.

But this would take the temptation from Jesus and transfer it to His followers, thus destroying all the point of history. 3. The idea of a vision has been suggested. This would not be considered tenable, when it is remembered that the devil could not be presented to Jesus in a vision by Satanic influence, and God would not honor him with such an introduction.

4. The temptation has been considered as a transaction in the mind and heart of Jesus. While it is true that the soul of the Lord was engaged, we must hesitate a long time before we can admit that one so pure and so recently filled with the spirit, could originate such things as are involved in these temptations.

The suggestion to use unlawful means for the gratification of the appetite, to seize upon the kingdoms of this world in ambitious aggrandizement, and to tempt God by daring presumption, could not have sprung from the mind of the spotless Lamb of God.

5. It has been regarded as an objective or external occurrence, in which Satan made his appearance before the Savior in some visible form. There is no account given in which Satan ever had taken the human form, nor does the narrative require us to believe he assumed any tangible shape on this occasion.

The Scripture tells us that the devil "goeth about as a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour," and yet no one has seen his shaggy mane or heard his threatening roar. Christ said He saw Satan fall from heaven like lightning, and yet it is evident He did not mean to say that it was natural vision.

It is said the wicked are led captive by the devil, and no man has ever seen a poor brother with the handcuffs and chains following the devil. These are all figurative expressions, and why not the statements of the temptation. It is simply said the devil did certain things, but it is not said that he did anything in

visible shape. It would be monstrous to suppose that Jesus would have been given to the devil to carry Him at will, now to the pinnacle of the temple at Jerusalem, now to the top of a high mountain.

And if the Savior had been standing upon the mountain, it would have been impossible to have seen all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time.

Many orthodox commentators have taken this view, but there are so many difficulties involved, that it is, at least, admissible to seek for something more in harmony with the spotless character of Jesus, and the general teachings of the Scripture.

The initial point in this solution is the fact that Jesus, at the threshold of His work, was met by a perverted theory of the coming Messiah, which Satanic cunning had been preparing for ages, and which now surrounded Him like a net-work of iron, holding Him back from His divine calling.

The Scriptural idea of the Messiah had been perverted, and a great prince, magician, and high priest in sacerdotal pomp was expected. The Messianic kingdom was to be earthly in its nature and Mosaic in its form, retaining all the peculiar prejudices of the Jew, and restoring all the glories of their nationality.

With infinite longing, Israel waited for the advent of the Messiah, and all the world sympathized in the desire for a Redeemer. The devil had seized upon these facts, and had filled the minds of the people with the faith of a Savior entirely different from what the Scriptures taught.

While this longing for salvation in the inmost heart of humanity was a loud call to Jesus, he was repelled by the popular faith. He knew what disappointment would settle upon the hopes of His people, and despair would seize upon the world, if He should manifest Himself in His true Messianic character.

Jesus was a Jew, and as such felt an interest in His nation. He was a man, and felt the ties of manhood to His family and friends. He was fresh from the heart of the nation, and felt it throb and beat in the high expectation of the coming deliverer.

This faith of the people confronted him like a giant, as loud as it was arrogant, and violent as it was desperate. Satan sought to turn aside the Lord from His work by this powerful appeal to His sympathies.

Nor was this a mental operation only; it had assumed an outward form; it had been embodied in human representative ideas and aspirations; it stood before the Lord in the false theology of the synagogue; it pleaded earnestly in Pagan song and Grecian philosophy, and lifted its solemn tones in the voice of the high priest and the songs of the temple.

How easy, said the tempter, speaking through these forms of faith, to gratify the world in the expected character of magician, high-priest and king; how easy, he said, to sustain these parts in the bright anticipations of an expectant world, and still fill some form of His own character and mission.

In addition to these attractive pictures, a commission from Jerusalem may have visited Jesus. About this time a delegation had inquired of John if he were the Messiah, and no doubt John gave them the correct information.

In all probability they sent to Jesus some of their most honorable men, who plead for their nationality and their religion. They doubtless sought to induce Him to take the character and fill the role which they made for him under the direction of the devil.

To resist all this, to disappoint all these hopes and fill the minds of men with despair, gives a far more rational solution of the transaction, and presents Jesus as suffering in a crucible far more terrible than any that Satan could have prepared by his presence and his allurements.

MISSIONARY ASSESSMENTS OF NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

The Board of Missions of the North Texas Conference made the following assessments and apportionment, viz: For domestic missions, \$2500. This amount was added to the amount assessed by the Parent Board, viz., \$1870, making in the aggregate \$4370; apportioned as follows:

Jefferson District—Domestic missions, \$425; foreign, \$300.

Paris District—Domestic missions, \$475; foreign, \$375.

Sherman District—Domestic missions, \$475; foreign, \$325.

Dallas District—Domestic missions, \$485; foreign, \$375.

Sulphur Springs District—Domestic missions, \$220; foreign, \$175.

Terrill District—Domestic missions, \$240; foreign, \$175.

Gainesville District—Domestic missions, \$180; foreign, \$145.

The following appropriations were made for the current year, viz:

Texarkana Mission..... \$175

Sulphur Springs Mission..... 125

Henrietta Mission..... 100

Victoria Peak Mission..... 75

Forney Mission..... 100

Saline Mission..... 100

Grapevine Springs Mission... 100

Denison Mission..... 200

P. E. Gainesville District..... 225

Total.....\$1200

The Board makes no appropriations beyond amount in the hands of its Treasurer, who honors all drafts drawn by the President of the Board.

Payments are made quarterly to the Presiding Elders in charge of the several missions.

The Presiding Elders are directed to pay the missionaries quarterly, and at their option may pay one-quarter in advance.

Presiding Elders are expected to report annually to the Board their receipts and disbursements.

We presume the amounts apportioned to the several districts will be apportioned in due time and reported to the respective Quarterly Conferences and Boards of Stewards.

NEW ILLUSTRATIONS OF MODERN DISEASE.

We are old enough to remember when pleurisy was a widespread disease and pneumonia was unknown.

Apoplexy and paralysis were perhaps, fifty years ago, as common as now, but a case of softening at the brain was scarcely ever reported.

Mainia, both a *potu* and constitutional, were seen often enough, but not a single case of emotional insanity dignified the docket of any English or American court until the last half of the century had set in.

Dyspepsia itself—that hydra-headed monster, generating yearly a million of growling offspring—was comparatively unknown until the beginning of this century.

And to crown all, the fatal distemper, known as Bright's disease, is of comparatively modern origin, and was unknown (at least under that name) to our fathers.

This terrible disease has been particularly active of late. Vain is the help of science to the wretch upon whom it creeps with its slow and mortal coil.

The best physician can only alleviate the pain of the sufferer and, at best, retard his certain dissolution. Many of our most distinguished men have passed away under the grip of this deadly foe, and our attention to its recent and present ravages received a point today on reading the last intelligence of the celebrated, or rather notorious, John Morrissey's gradual sinking under the power of this relentless disease.

Neither the skill of attendants, nor the multitude of riches, nor the robustness of a gladiatorial frame, nor the prestige of political influence, can unloose one coil of this new enemy of man or assuage one pang of its sharp tooth, save by insensibility.

"The times change and we change with them." Whereas men a century ago died of the gout, or flux, or "country fever," they now die of inflammatory rheumatism, dysentery, congestions of all kinds and specific ailments of a thousand names.

Man may sheath himself in the celestial armor of a brilliant science, but his mortality peeps out in his heel and a Paridian arrow is ever flying with inevitable aim at that unguarded spot!

Poor Morrissey! what to him are his ill-gotten thousands, now—the enthusiastic plaudits that hailed him, the hero of the fistic and political arena! A dealer grip than ever Roderick Dhu threw around the Knight of Snowdown, encircles his gallant mortality, and all we can say in view of the impending catastrophe, is—God have mercy on him!

Mrs. GEN. SHERMAN, one of the leading Catholic ladies in the United States, has taken strong ground against the round dance.

She claims that the modesty of every pure-minded young woman receives a shock when submitting to close embrace of the round dance.

Many of the secular journals have made this the occasion of a large amount of newspaper wit. The Herald says this is the question? "Shall a girl be hugged by a man when she is dancing on her toes and not rightly be hugged by a man on the back piazza?"

Underneath this sneer at Mrs. Sherman's opinion there is a serious truth. Familiarities which would compromise a woman were she to permit them on other occasions, give piquancy to the round dance. If they are right in the dance, where is the wrong in the parlor or piazza. If they are wrong in the parlor or piazza, what makes them right in the dance? If a lady would resent as a gross insult an attempt on the part of a gentleman to encircle her waist with his arm and draw her cheek to his shoulder, by what process do these actions become the proper thing to do in the ball-room?

SOMEbody has made up the whisky statistics of Texas, which yield the following result: There are 12 distilleries; 42 breweries; 118 wholesale liquor dealers, and 2,960 saloons. None are benefited, but tens of thousands find this business a horrible affliction. Yet the people of the State contribute hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum for its support.

Texas Christian Advocate

Table with 2 columns: Description of advertising rates (e.g., One-half inch insertion, One inch insertion) and corresponding prices.

Advertisement text regarding rates and terms, including 'Rates on Standing Advertisements' and 'Special Notices'.

Personal Mention.

Rev. J. P. Mussett's postoffice is Stephensville. Previously it was Granberry.

We learn that Bishop Wightman passed through Nashville, en route home. We trust the good Bishop will not copy his predecessor in one particular: Ignore Texas, the field of his labor this year, when he writes up his tour.

Rev. W. C. Blair's postoffice is Honey Grove, Fannin county, Texas. Announced by request.

Jno. S. Swope, Esq., editor Lumberman, Beaumont, Texas, called during the past week.

Until further notice, Rev. N. A. Craven will preach every Sabbath at 11 o'clock at Island City Institute, on 35th St., south of Avenue M.

Capt. Sherwin, of Houston, will lecture at the Temperance Hall, on Market street, between Twenty-second and Tremont, at 7 p. m. on Sunday next.

Texas Items.

The town of Columbus and Colorado county are out of debt, with some money ahead.

The Luling Argus reports the arrival of a company of fine-looking immigrants from Alabama. They were bound for the Martindale neighborhood.

A nursery of 20 acres has been started by Gregory & Daniels in Alleyton. Mr. Kepler and Mr. Finney have a fine grape vineyard, from which they supply the Galveston and Houston markets.

The increase of immigration to Coryell has brought its fine land into market.

Suit for \$50,000 has been instituted by the relatives of Major H. B. Waller against the Central Railroad. Major Waller was killed by the cars a few weeks ago.

A mule train was recently loaded at Fort Worth with groceries for El Paso—a distance of 600 miles.

Henry Thurston, of Titus county, Texas, is seven feet and six inches in height, and strong in proportion. Barnum offered him a large sum if he would place himself in his hands for exhibition, but for conscientious reasons he declined. He is a native of Missouri.

A buffalo hunter by the name of Poe, from San Saba county, killed 200 buffalo in one week.

Mr. Heath, of Rockwall, informs the Hill County Reporter that local option has acted like a charm in his section. The law is executed. Druggists aid in making it effective. He adds, with such a sheriff and prosecuting attorney as they have, it is impossible to evade the law. There is the secret. Inefficient officers are the curse of Texas. They can neutralize the wisest legislation.

The Northwest says the existence of rich copper ore in extensive beds in Montague is proven beyond doubt. J. T. Pollard and others have demonstrated by openings made and by assays their extent and richness.

Mr. Mayes, living near Crockett, in digging a well, struck a bed of some substance similar to coal. It is not bituminous, and lighter than ordinary coal, but burns with steady and beautiful light. The precise place geologists will assign it has not been determined.

The Sun claims that Cass county is one of the best watered and timbered counties in the State; while its soil produces abundantly every variety of products.

The Hempstead oil mill is running night and day.

The Enterprise says there are 65 school communities in Ellis county, and 2185 children within the scholastic age.

It is estimated that 2000 persons are engaged in buffalo killing in Texas.

A widow and 12 children are said to be living in a tent in Palestine, Anderson county.

Sherman, Texas, with its street railroads, first-class hotel and splendid courthouse, is only 100 miles from the buffalo range.

The acreage of wheat is being largely increased in all parts of Texas.

Corn has been sold at twenty cents per bushel and pork at four cents per pound in Bell county.

The Indians recently visited Tom Green county and stole twenty head of horses.

The Weatherford Times says improved agricultural implements are coming into use in that section. The editor of that paper has been visiting the northern part of the county, and is enthusiastic over the fine farms and the thrift, energy and liberality of the people.

Millions of pigeons are at a roost two and a half miles east of Bastrop.

Some liquor sellers in Burnet county tried to run over the prohibition law, but each was fined \$200. A new trial was granted, and they left for parts unknown.

Last year Fort Worth shipped 51,923 head of cattle.

A California sheep raiser lately purchased 15,000 acres of land in Erath county, and designs to stock it with blooded sheep.

Over sixty men are at work on the Georgetown courthouse. It is to be completed by September next.

Dr. C. S. Smith is opening a silver mine near the town of Llano, and is getting out some excellent ore at a depth of fifty feet. He has refused \$25,000 for his mine, including ten acres of land. The mines are a fixed fact, and lands are selling at an advanced price.

There are 170 papers in Texas outside of Galveston.

The Waco Examiner is continued as the Texas organ of the Grange.

A man by the name of Oldham, from Robertson county, it is said, is parading the country in women's clothes and proclaiming himself the wife of Christ. He climbs into trees and addresses the crowds who may be attracted from his lofty seat. He is doubtless deranged.

The Express says that new farms are being opened in every part of Bexar county. A vast quantity of lumber is being bought for fencing. There is an increased demand for sheep.

Mr. Thos. S. Harrison, owner of the San Antonio coal mines, has all the orders for coal he can fill at present. Active steps are being taken for the formation of a coal mine company.

Camp county contains about 7000 inhabitants. It has farms in all portions of its territory, but large quantities of good land can be bought at low prices by the immigrant. The soil is adapted to cotton, corn, wheat, oats and other small grain.

Land in Cass county can be bought for \$2 to \$5 per acre. Labor is in demand on farms or in the lumber business. Pine lumber is worth from \$10 to \$11 per 1000 feet. Timber and water good, and all the necessities of life abundant and cheap.

Waxahachie needs a railroad. It is one of the most beautiful and enterprising towns in the State. Its educational advantages are first-class.

Fine specimens of coal were exhibited in the Tribune office, Cass county, by Col. Booth. It was found about two miles from Decatur. The vein is five feet thick, and as far as prospected 200 feet wide. Said to be superior in quality.

The Mexican authorities at Piedras Negras have turned over the murderer Cordova to an American officer. He is charged with being one of a band who killed five or six persons in Bexar county. The Mexicans at Piedras Negras threaten a rescue.

The Dallas, Palestine and South-east Texas Railway has been reorganized. The road is to run from Dallas to Southeast border of Texas, and thence to New Orleans. Leading bankers and merchants of Dallas are in the directory.

The Messilla Independent says the body of Judge Howard has been found in a well, horribly mutilated. The Mexican population of San Elizario and Socorro have fled with their families and movable property to Mexico, evidently relying on the Mexican Government for protection.

It is said that Gov. Hubbard has made arrangements to keep Hall's command in the field.

The next session of the State Grange will meet at Sherman.

Another man by the name of Doty was killed in McCullough county. He was stripped of his clothing. About thirty horses were stolen. Citizens from Brady City and troops from Forts Concho and McKavitt in pursuit.

A man by the name of Ables, from Atascoso county, was accidentally crushed to death by the cars at San Antonio on the 17th. He leaves a large family.

Cunningham, the lessee of the penitentiary proposes to superintend the penitentiary and convicts himself.

The papers say that Travis county owes \$131,577 31.

The Schooner Torrey.

Mr. W. J. Ogden, mate of the schooner Torrey, which sank on the 10th, about 65 off miles the mouth of the Brazos river, reached Galveston the 22d, and called in and gave us an account of the wreck.

The schooner was bound to New Orleans from Tuxpan with a general cargo; and had been out thirteen days, exposed to terrible weather. When the wind ceased, they found their vessel, which they had kept aloft for days with the pumps, fast going down. They hastened into a small boat. The crew of five and four passengers brought down the guards so near the surface that a fresh wind would have swamped it. In twenty minutes after they left the schooner she keeled over and went down. The boat landed on Padre Island, twenty miles from Point Isabel. They remained here twenty-four hours and left for Brazos Santiago. They were taken up by Capt. Baker, of the pilot boat, who furnished them food—the first "square meal" they had eaten for three days. Mr. Hess, of Point Isabel, generously supplied their wants. The captain and two passengers found passage on the Morgan steamer St. Marys. The others, having no money to pay their passage, remained until the arrival of the Western Texas, Capt. Tripp, of the Mallory Line, who generously gave them passage to Galveston. They express great gratitude to Captain Tripp for his humane and generous treatment to them in their distress.

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Dr. Greenville Dowell.

Special attention is called to the card of this eminent physician and surgeon, which may be found in another column. Dr. Dowell enjoys a well deserved reputation in his profession which extends beyond the State. His skill as a surgeon rests on many most skillful and successful operations during his long practice in this department of his profession. His office is one door from Center on Broadway, Galveston. Can be consulted either in person or by letter.

WANTED.

Houston—Solemnly on the 19th inst, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Eagle Lake, by Rev. S. H. Williams, Mr. R. B. Houston, of Columbus, and Mrs. M. G. Sorrel. May much happiness be their lot.

Houston—Wilefaris—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 20th day of December, 1877, by the Rev. A. L. P. Green, Mr. Clay Holston and Miss Lucretia Wilefaris. All of Fayette county, Texas.

Unanswered Letters.

January 16.—J T Armstrong—subscriber. D B Banks. G W Eller—specimens will be sent. O Fisher—2 and a list of subscribers. O A Fisher—\$2.50 and subscriber. C S McCarver—list of subscribers, \$2 net when as many as five are sent. J D Worrall—\$2.50 and subscriber. W H Higgs—we sympathize, but you deserved to be "boxed." Pierce & Hamilton—paper sent. I Z T Morris—change of paper. W Shockey—ordinary. H B Henry—8 issues. W R D Stockton—\$4.75 for job work; items noted. D M Proctor—list of subscribers and \$5; will furnish extra copies whenever they are desired. And we wish all the agents would desire them if the return is as great as in this case. J L Angell—list of postoffice; hope to hear from you frequently this year. Amos Westcott—sample copy sent. R Lane—\$4 and subscribers. J N Bridges—subscriber. J B Hall—as you do not have us for it of course withhold; but we wanted you to have it, and your family also. L C Cruise—will be sure you get that paper, and every back number of it if we can "rake and scrape" them together. L F Palmer—Minutes, we think, will be out by the first of February. Only about two days work to do after copy is in. D C Neel—change of address. G S Sander—will send at half price. L C Cruise—subscriber.

January 17.—W R Robinson—list of subscribers. S H Williams—marriage notice. John B Smith—will answer by mail. W F Graves—books two months behind, can't be brought up suddenly. Will send items as soon as possible. W Warden—list of subscribers; hope you will succeed in placing the ADVOCATE in your family. Louis S Chamberlain—thanks for items of information. Lem Ansley—change of paper; will alter name. R W Knox—change of address. Wm Kelley—ordinary.

January 18.—F P Ray—it is a pity missionary Secretary did not furnish us report sooner. Will now have to insert it in back of work or leave it out altogether. E G Duval—will send at half price. James R Curl—was fully authorized as our agent; and paper goes regularly. A L P Green—subscribers and marriage notice; matter mentioned shall have attention. Jno H Hays list of postoffice. J P Mussett—changes noted. Thos Reece—"our 8" will see that you have your full quota. S A D Strickland—list of subscribers and change of postoffice. A O Shook—list of subscribers. Shrock & Jenkins—list of subscribers. J W P McKenzie—had forwarded your pass, and asked duplicate. As soon as received will forward. General office is in Houston. January 19.—W H Higgs—list of subscribers. O Fisher—large list of subscribers. T W Hines—subscribers. H V Philpott—postal notification that statistics were sent. W A Abrinton—ordinary and subscriber. S Crutchedfield—list of subscribers; Bro Q's paper goes regularly. J C Weaver—list of subscribers. W G Haislip—written for; subscribers noted. W G Veal—post card handed editor. A R Kilpatrick—all shall be as directed. L P Smith—list of postoffice and a subscriber. C M V Washington, D C, became,

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January 21.—H S Thrall—paper on General Conference, and other items. All went via Washington, D C, to hunt up the lacking postage. Jane M Jacobs—letters descriptive of counties always welcome; personal biographies, however, are more appreciated for magazines. We have no room for them in the ADVOCATE. T W Rogers—Mrs N's paper changed. H Harris—list of subscribers. F Denton—\$7.50 and list of subscribers. J E Walker—change of address. D Morse—list of subscribers. A D Gaskill—communication. Jno H White—change of address. B T Kavanaugh—subscriber. We place the retail price of the Minutes at 75 cents; let the preachers have them this year at 25 cents. J T Hines. B D Dashiell, Jr.—tribute of respect. W G Connor—editorial. Jno W DeVilbiss—list of subscribers. W B Brown—subscriber. D W Simson—change of address. Jno S Noble—ordinary. Our positive instructions from the Joint Board of Publication forced us to curtail a little. A K Miller—\$2.00. W J Peacock—change of address. W J Johnson—subscribers.

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Texas Christian Advocate

Mr. Gladstone on Literature.

Following is an excerpt from the address of Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, at the anniversary dinner of the President and Council of the Royal Academy to inaugurate the exhibition held at Burlington House, London: "During the present century the artists of this country have gallantly and nobly endeavored to maintain and to elevate their standard; and they have not, perhaps, in that great task alone received that assistance which could be desired from the public taste which prevails around them. But no one can examine even superficially the works which adorn these walls, without perceiving that British art retains all its fertility of invention; and this year, as much as in any year that I can remember, exhibits in the department of landscape that fundamental condition of all excellence: intimate and profound sympathy with nature."

"As regards literature, one who is now beginning, at any rate, to descend the hill of life, naturally looks backward as well as forward, and we must be becoming conscious that the early part of this century has witnessed, in this and other countries, what will be remembered in future time as a splendid literary age. The elder among us have lived in the lifetime of many great men who have passed to their rest—the younger have heard them familiarly spoken of, and still have their works in their hands, as I trust they will continue to be in the hands of all generations. I am afraid we cannot hope for literature—it would be contrary to all the experience of former times were we to hope that it should be equally sustained at that extraordinary high level which belongs, speaking roughly, to the first fifty years after the peace of 1815. That was a great period—a great period in England, a great period in France, a great period, too, in Italy. As I have said, I think we can hardly hope that it will continue on a perfect level at so high an elevation. Undoubtedly the cultivation of literature will ever be dear to our country; but we must remember what is literature and what is not. In the first place, we should be all agreed that book making is not literature. The business of book making, I have no doubt, may thrive, and will be continued upon a constantly extending scale from year to year. But that we may put aside. For my own part, if I am to look a little forward, what I anticipate for the remainder of the century is an age—not so much of literature proper—not so much of great, permanent, and splendid additions to those works in which beauty is embodied as an essential condition of production, but I rather look forward to an age of research. This is an age of great research—of great research in science, great research in history—an age of research in all the branches of inquiry that throw light upon the former condition, whether of our race or of the world which it inhabits; and it may be hoped that even if the remaining years of the century be not so brilliant as some of its former periods in the production of works great in themselves and immortal, still they may add largely to the knowledge of mankind; and if they make such additions to the knowledge of mankind, they will be preparing the materials of a new tone and of new splendors in the realm of literature. There is a sunrise and a sunset. There is a transition from the light of the sun to the gentler light of the moon. There is a rest in nature which seems necessary in all her great operations. And so with all the great operations of the human mind. But do not let us despond if we seem to see a diminished efficacy in the production of what is essentially and immortally great. Our sun, if hidden, is hidden only for a moment. He is like the day-star of Milton—

Which anon repairs his drooping head And tricks his beaus, and with new spangled flames in the forehead of the morning sky.

I rejoice in an occasion like this, which draws the attention of the world to topics which illustrate the union of art with literature, and of literature with science, because you have a hard race to run—you have a severe competition against the attraction of external pursuits, whether those pursuits take the form of business or pleasure. It is given to you to teach lessons of the utmost importance to mankind, in maintaining the principle that no progress can be real which is not equitable, which is not proportionate, which does not develop all the faculties belonging to our nature. If a great increase of wealth in a country takes place, and with that increase of wealth a powerful stimulus to the invention of mere luxury, that, if it stands alone, is not, never can be, progress. It is only, one-sided development, which is but one side of deformity. I

hope we shall have no one-sided development. One mode of avoiding it is to teach the doctrine of that sisterhood you have asserted to-day, and confident I am that the good wishes you have expressed on behalf of literature will be re-echoed in behalf of art wherever men of letters are found."

A Treasure.

In the second week of May, 1877, there was found in the Olympian temple of Zeus, not far from the portrait statue of a Roman lady, a colossal marble statue of a nude youth. The lower portion of the legs and the right fore-arm are wanting. With the left elbow he leaned upon the stem of a tree, supporting on his arm a little boy. Of the latter figure, unfortunately only the lower part remains, and the tiny hand that he had laid confidently on the shoulder of his bearer. On the tree-stem on which the arm that supports the boy is rested falls the drapery in rich, deeply-cut and wonderfully-worked folds, affording to the arm a soft resting place, and gracefully hiding the support of the tree-stem, which in this position was technically necessary. The body of the youth rests with an easy negligence on the left leg, so that the soft flesh of the right hip shows, in manifold displacements, the play of the muscles of the blooming, youthful form. The head is marked by the finest, most spiritualized youthful beauty, and somewhat resembles the heads we see on the Vatican Meleager or the Hermes of the Belvedere. The body, too, resembles those figures, only it is slenderer, softer, more vivacious. At the first glance we are struck by the careless execution of the hair, which in all the parts that were usually unseen by the spectators, is only slightly indicated. The back of the statue is also less thoroughly wrought. Now Pausanias reports that among the gifts of recent date was a marble Hermes, carrying the boy Dionysus, and that it was a work of Praxiteles. The savants who have charge of the excavations have, therefore, and there is no doubt correctly, inferred that our statue is really the Hermes of Praxiteles, and that we now, for the first time, behold an original work of that great artist—a work that is equal to the greatest treasures we possess of ancient art, and which must ever remain a corner stone of our knowledge of the history of Greek sculpture.—London Athenaeum.

A Tattooed Ambassador.

The San Francisco Chronicle thus describes M. Mamea, Secretary of State of Samoa, American Ambassador from the Samoan Islands to the United States: Mr. Mamea is a fine specimen of physical manhood, straight as an arrow, and about six feet six inches in height. A massive head, surrounded by a shock of woolly hair, sits gracefully upon a pair of broad shoulders. He has a pleasant, smiling face, beaming with intelligence, and adorned with a small, coarse moustache, of the darkest hue. He converses fluently in English, and he has a thorough knowledge of the events of the day. On the Isabel, up to the time of his landing on our shores, he clung to the native and primitive garb of his native home. A colorless shirt, descending to the waist, with a primitive cloth attachment, were the only articles of dress, save an extra breastpin or two, with which he clothed his colossal form while journeying across the ocean. This garb, however, has been discarded for a black broadcloth suit that sets off his stalwart frame and is in fine contrast with his bronze countenance. His body, from the waist to the knees, is a gem of tattooing art. It is completely covered with the distinctive signs and figures common to the chiefs and members of the royal family in the Navigator Islands. He is a devout Christian, being a convert, and a Bible is his constant companion. He will remain here until next week, when he will leave for Washington, where he hopes to effect some good, and bring the islands under the protection of the United States. It is, he says, the unanimous wish of the natives that this country shall guarantee some protection to them, so that the increasing and profitable trade between Samoa and Europe may be turned this way.

A Brave Soldier.

We have our English heroes in high and in humble life, whom we are never weary of holding up as examples to our children; and so it is with other nations. The following anecdote, told to many a little round-eyed German boy, preserves the remembrance of one such hero of the battle-field. Our English General Elliott, when governor of Gibraltar, and during the siege of that fortress, was himself making a tour of inspection, to see that all under his control was in order, when he suddenly came upon a German soldier, standing at his post silent and still, but he neither held his musket nor pre-

sented arms when the general approached.

Struck with the neglect, and unable to account for it, the general exclaimed: "Do you know me, sentinel, or why do you neglect your duty?"

The soldier answered respectfully: "I know you well, general, and my duty, also; but within the last few minutes two of the fingers of my right hand have been shot off, and I am unable to hold my musket."

"Why do you not go and have them bound up, then?" asked the general. "Because," answered the soldier, "in Germany a man is forbidden to quit his post until he be relieved by another."

The general instantly dismounted from his horse. "Now, friend," he said, "give me your musket and I will relieve you; go and get your wound attended to."

The soldier obeyed; but went first to the nearest guard-house, where he told how the general stood at his post, and not till then did he go and get his bleeding hand dressed.

This injury completely unfitted him for active service; but the news of it having reached England, whither the wounded man had been sent, King George III. expressed a wish to see him, and for his bravery made him an officer.—English Magazine.

Life in Iceland.

Men and women, masters and servants, all inhabit the same room, while cleanliness is not much attended to; but poor as they are, and accustomed to great privations, they set an example of cheerful contentment. The beauty of the young girls is remarkable; their fair hair falls in long plaits, partially covered by a black cloth coil, daintily worn on one side of the head, and finished at the top with a tassel of colored silk run through a silver or steel buckle, which floats on the shoulder. It reminds the traveler of the Greek head-dress; but the blue eyes with their sweet benevolent expression soon recall to his mind their Danish origin. The dress is made of the cloth woven in the country, and on festival days the bodice is gaily adorned with silver braid and velvet, while the belt and sleeves are ornamented with silver devices, beautifully chased and often of great value. On wet and cold days the shawl becomes a useful mantilla, completely enveloping the head, and defending the wearer from the effects of the frequent storms.—Chambers' Journal.

Cherful Sundays.

I have often thought it would be a grand scheme—a beautiful and Christian thing—to provide at least one decent and comfortable diet for our poor brethren and sisters in Christ on the Lord's day. I have no sympathy with those who make the Sabbath a day of gloom; I would have the sun to shine brighter, and the flowers to smell sweeter, and nature to look fairer on that day than on any other; I would have the very earth to put on her holiday attire on the blest morning on which our Saviour rose, and on this day, above all others, would like a flood of comforts to flow in on the households of our poor. It has always afforded me great satisfaction and delight to read how kindly and wisely David mingled earthly mercies with spiritual blessings. Does it teach no lesson to read how, on the occasion of bringing up the ark, when he had made an end of offering up the burnt offerings, and peace offerings, and blessing the people, "he dealt to every one of Israel, both man and woman, to every one a loaf of bread, and a good piece of flesh, and a flagon of wine?"—Dr. Guthrie.

As exercise quickens the pulse and diffuses a healthy glow over the physical system, so acts of religious duty increase our Christian vitality, and develop within us that fervency of spirit which enables us to serve God all the more acceptably in proportion to our usefulness to our fellow-men. Mercy in religion, however orthodox, avails little without corresponding practice. Hence, many in the church become weak and effeminate. What they need is to exercise themselves unto godliness, and to bring forth the fruits of holy living.—Rev. D. P. Kidder.

CALAMITIES force us to realize the nature of the world in which our lot is cast. There is as much suffering every day endured, and as many people pass into eternity by ways as terrible as were witnessed in the wild horrors of that awful hour in Brooklyn, only such scenes are distributed over a vast extent of territory, and so do not appeal directly to our sensibilities. We seem to need such visitations to rouse our philanthropy and to enlist our efforts in behalf of a misery-stricken world in our every-day ministrations of love.—Watchman.

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Shawls, Mantles and Wraps. India Valley Cashmere Shawls from \$100.00 up. India Filled Centers at \$4.00 and up. Real Buca, Ghodia and Striped India Shawls, new designs, from \$10.00 upwards. Also, full lines British, French and German Shawls in beautiful new styles, of the best and most reliable manufacture. Fur Mantles and Cloaks of the latest modes from \$15.00 up, and Berlin from \$5.00.

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HOSIERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hosiery from \$1.50 a dozen, up to the finest goods. All the newest and prettiest designs in hosiery are represented in our stock in Silk, Cotton and Merino.

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Texas Christian Advocate

TRUST. One sweet word of holy meaning Cometh to me o'er and o'er.

Trust—no other word we utter Can so sweet and precious be. Turning all life's jarring discords Into heavenly harmony.

Church News and Views.

On the 5th inst., after a week's rest, the Nashville Advocate issued the first number of the thirty-eighth volume.

Rev. Dr. A. Means, of Oxford, Ga., is about to publish a volume of poems, under the title of "A Cluster of Poems for the Home and Heart."

The Church of England has a troublesome Tooth, in the person of a clergyman of inaccessible altitude.

One court required him to remove his "pictures." But another court has been found which allows him to replace them.

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The High Court of Appeals, which has authorized the Ritualist, Mr. Tooth, to put his images back on the altar of the church, consisted of two Unitarians and a reputed infidel.

Bishop Merrill, of the M. E. Church, and Dr. Dashiell, one of the missionary secretaries, are now in Mexico, inspecting the mission work in that country.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, "the blind man eloquent," is lecturing in Ireland.

Rev. Dr. O. P. Fitzgerald, of San Francisco, has been elected one of the Chaplains to the California Legislature.

There are now 200 Protestant churches in the Holy Land, and 7000 children in the Protestant schools.

The English Baptists are about to send a Mission to the region watered by the Congo River, recently explored by Henry M. Stanley.

Mr Thomas Spurgeon, son of Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon of the London Tabernacle is preaching very successfully in Australia.

Bishop Haven wants to secure two or more good men for Africa. One is wanted to take charge of the Monrovia Seminary; the other is wanted for interior work.

The M. E. Church, South, within the State of Mississippi, has about 50,000 communicants, more than 200 itinerant preachers, and about the same number of local.

Wesley had at one time such a view of his sinful condition that he said he could almost leap into hell to get rid of his sins.

Owing to the influx of Irish laborers and household servants in Scotland, the Roman Catholic Church has increased so rapidly in that country within the last few years, that the Pope is about restore the Scottish Hierarchy.

The Universalists, according to their Year-Book for 1878, are now 35,395 strong; against 32,947 in 1876 and 31,071 in 1875.

Mrs Jno C Green, of New York, has given \$50,000 to the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and \$100,000 to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

The Archbishop of New York has declared publicly that he is in favor of opening the English church yards to the Non-Conformists, and their religious services.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church have appropriated for mission work during the coming year, \$26,604 for China; Denmark, \$8,000; Sweden \$21,000; Norway, \$11,000, and Germany and Belgium, \$20,000.

Princeton Seminary has now 81 scholarships—enough to give aid to two-thirds of the students on its catalogue.

Rev. William Wilson, returned Methodist missionary from the Fiji Islands, gave at a London Missionary meeting, a graphic account of the marvelous moral change wrought in the islands of Fiji during the last forty-two years.

He described a revival during his own residence in Fiji, in which twenty thousand conversions took place in the course of twenty months.

There are upward of 70,000 Sunday schools in the United States, with about 6,000,000 scholars.

The trustees of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, are endeavoring to purchase the Union University property, at Murfreesboro, for use as an academy.

The British Wesleyan Missionary Society has now seventy-six young men in training in the Richmond Theological Institution for the foreign missionary work.

Bishop Peck has just received from Japan the recommendation (for admission on trial by annual conferences) of eleven native Japanese preachers.

Obituaries.

ORGAIN—Rev. Sterling Orgain was born in Virginia, March 31, 1788; married Miss Mary Jones formerly of South Carolina, in the year of Tennessee, March 31, 1819.

WALLER—Major Hiram B. Waller, eldest child of Hon. Edwin Waller, of Waller county, Texas, died at his residence, near Hempstead, on the evening of December 2, 1877, aged 52 years and 4 months.

ARNOLD—Anna C. Arnold, daughter of H. A. and Eliza Arnold, was born Jan. 10, 1853, and died at her residence, near Hempstead, on the evening of December 2, 1877.

HILL—Hattie Hill, daughter of W. C. J. and Amelia Hill, was born September 11, 1874, and departed this life November 21, 1877.

WEATHERLY—Mrs. Francis Weatherly, wife of Wm. Weatherly, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in the year 1790.

CHILTON—Sister Mary M. Chilton, was born January 29, 1837, and died December 26, 1877.

TRIBUTE TO W. W. LEWIS. At a meeting of the students of the University, Mr. R. H. Burney was called to the chair, and Mr. E. C. Jones made secretary.

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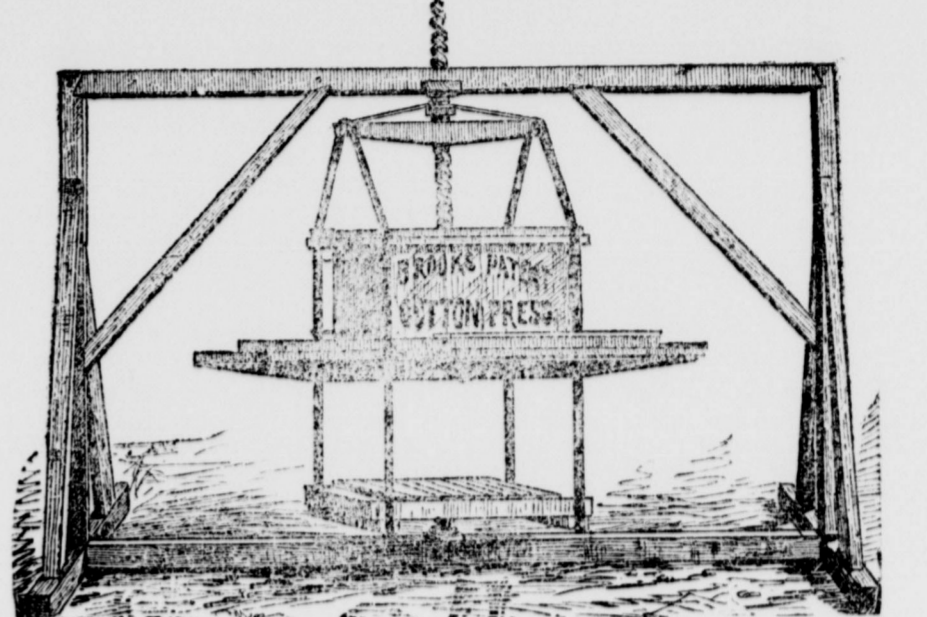
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Brooks' Improved Wrought-Iron Revolving-Screw Cotton Press.



WE now make only the largest size—10-foot. Every Press warranted up to 500 pound bale. Price for 10-foot set IRON'S currency, \$165.

JOHN W. WICKS & SON, Agents for Texas, 53 Strand, Galveston.

C. C. C. THE "Complete Cotton Cleaner."

A valuable money-making machine. Simple, light of draft, and adapted to steam, water or horse power.



Improves the Cotton from 1 to 4 cents per Pound. No planter or public ginster should be without one.

JO W. ALLISON, GENERAL STATE AGENT, 53 Strand, Galveston, Texas.

MEIKLE PLOWS, ITHACA SULKY HAY RAKES, AMES' PORTABLE ENGINES.

Steadman's Stationary Engines and Boilers; Goddard's Celebrated Taps, Dies, Screw Plates, etc.

W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, Galveston.

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

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Family Sewing Machine FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS IN CASH.

These Machines are warranted to cost the whole line of Family Sewing with more rapidly, more ease of management, and less fatigue to the operator, than any machine now in use.

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Allen's Lung Balm.

Is your hope. It has been tried by thousands as an Expectorant it has no Equal.

MARSDEN'S Pectoral Balm.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION.

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

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The choicest in the world—finest American article—please everybody.

W. J. BRIDE & CO., 11 Clinton Place, New York.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

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This bankrupt stock must be closed out in 90 days. The former price of these Watches was \$12.00 each.

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WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH.

Texas Christian Advocate

News of the Week.

Washington.

Some of the Texas representatives are not satisfied with the answers of Shafter and Bullis. They say these officers feel under obligations to answer none but direct questions put them by the Military Committee and these failed to call out their real observations of the affairs on the border; and that these, while not designed to misrepresent the condition, give wrong impressions. Some parties are urging the government to insist on a pledge from the Diaz Government that the claims awarded by the Mexican Border Commission shall be assumed by the Mexican Government as a condition of the recognition of Diaz.

On the 16th the Senate voted on the resolution to refer Matthews' bill to the Judiciary Committee. It was lost by a vote of 19 to 31. As the design of the resolution was to put the motion out of sight the vote was considered an important one.

In the House a bill appropriating \$40,000 for the removal of obstructions in the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, and \$60,000 in Red River above Shreveport, was passed.

A bill has been drafted by Committee of Ways and Means including, among other measures, the exemption from duty of American alcohol used in the manufacturing of perfumery and authorizing U. S. revenue officers to arrest illicit distillers caught in the act without warrant.

The great Lorillard tobacco firm oppose the reduction of tax on tobacco. The extent of their business appears from the fact that they pay \$3,000,000 on their operations annually.

The Committee on Pacific Railroads were to hear argument on the Texas Pacific Railroad and its several branches on Friday of this week.

The Collector of Customs at New Orleans not yet appointed.

The final report of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Mexican Affairs will not be made for two weeks.

On the 17th Mr. Howe introduced a bill to punish forcible obstruction of inter-State commerce by railway or water, or compelling an employe on a railway engaged in inter-State transportation of persons, baggage or merchandise, with fine and imprisonment, such act being considered a misdemeanor against the United States.

The Morton memorial eulogies in the Senate on the 17th were very impressive. Thurman, Conkling, Morgan, Bruce and Voorhees spoke. Voorhees was especially eloquent. Members, in respect to the memory of the late Senator, will wear mourning for thirty days.

In the House Mr. Elam, of Louisiana, introduced a bill for the better organization of the United States Courts in Louisiana and the construction of railroad bridges at Shreveport and Ouchita.

A bill granting pensions to the surviving officers, soldiers, sailors, or their widows, of the Mexican, Creek, Florida and Black Hawk wars was reported and ordered printed.

On the 17th, Adjutant-General Steele, of Texas, was before the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill pensioning Mexican war veterans repeals that clause of the General Pension laws which discriminates against those who served in the Confederate service.

Senator Dorsey introduced a bill to organize the Indian Territory with all the machinery of territorial government, and make none but Indians eligible to office. One hundred and sixty acres of land to be distributed to every Indian man, woman and child, and missionary, and 640 acres to each church, and the remainder to become public land; and when sold, the proceeds to be invested for the benefit of the tribes. Another bill, by Regan, of Kansas, grants the right of way to two railroads, and grants a strip of land four miles wide, across the territory from north to south, for a military and post road. A bill, by Gunter, proposes to make the members of the tribes having organized government, citizens of the United States.

On the 18th, in the Senate, Conkling presented several petitions from Albany, New York, remonstrating against the passage of the Bland silver bill; also, a memorial of the same purport from the Albany Board of Trade. Both claim it would be prejudicial to the honor and credit of the Government. Laid on the table.

Conkling presented a large number of petitions from Ulster, Livingston, Orange and other counties in New York, in favor of the remonetization of silver.

Discussion of the resolution of Matthews, declaring the right of the Government to pay interest and principal of the bonds in silver was resumed. Merriman, of North Carolina, and Maxey, of Texas, made strong arguments in favor of its passage.

Beck, of Kentucky, submitted a concurrent resolution, declaring it inexpedient to impose taxes to provide \$37,000,000 for the sinking fund, and directing the Treasurer to purchase no more bonds for the liquidation of the public debt until ordered to do so by Congress.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Estis, directing the Postmaster-General to contract for a monthly line of mail steamers between New York and Rio Janeiro, and New Orleans and Rio Janeiro.

After the adjournment of the House, on the 21st, the silver men held a caucus. About one hundred present, chiefly from the South and West, several from Pennsylvania, and Butler, from Massachusetts. The purpose of the organization, by resolution, was confined to the remonetization of silver and repeal of the resumption act.

Butler, in his speech, proposed, if the silver bill was vetoed, Congress should provide that a certain part of every appropriation should be paid in silver.

Jones, of Florida, made an effective speech in favor of the silver resolution in the Senate.

Gen. Chalmers introduced a Pacific bill, looking to the terminus at Vicksburg.

A bill was introduced by Gen. Banks, of Massachusetts, to facilitate commerce between the United States and Mexico. It provides for a subsidy of \$15,000 a mile for the proposed 600 miles extension of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio to El Paso, there to connect with the proposed extension of the Southern Pacific railroad to California. It requires completion of 100 miles of the Texas extension in two years; one hundred in four years, and the whole in six years. In case, however, one of the companies fail to reach El Paso at end of six years, the other to have the right to build on to a point of junction, with the same privilege granted in aid of the uncompleted portion. A subsidy of \$15,000 per mile to be paid from the U. S. Treasury upon the completion and equipment of each section of ten miles. It also provides that the government shall make no payment for transportation of its troops or property over the proposed extensions until the amount thus earned by the railroad shall equal the amount of the subsidy advanced.

Col. Ford, of Texas, has been before Schleicher's sub-committee on border affairs.

Col. Adair, delegate of the Cherokee Nation, was before the House Committee on Territories against the bill to establish the territorial government of the State of Oklahoma in the Indian Territory. Said it was in the interest of speculators, in violation of treaties and decision of the Supreme Court.

The Eastern War.

Since the great battle reported to have been fought the 14th, there has been no positive information respecting Suleiman Pasha and his army. It is reported that he had reached Philippolis and ordered all the inhabitants to retire. Another report states that Suleiman Pasha having fought his way from Tatar Bazar Djik to Philippolis found the Russians there in great force, and after a desperate battle succeeded in clearing his way to Adrianople and continued his retreat to that point. Later reports leave the matter in doubt, and as late as the 20th, advices from Constantinople state, "No news from Suleiman Pasha." His position was admitted to be critical. The Russian troops were said to have reached Humanli, an important point on the line of his retreat to Adrianople, so that he will have Gen. Gourki's pursuit to beat back, but will be taken in flank by a column marching from Eski Sagra, while the force at Humanli stands directly in his front.

The correspondent of the London Telegraph states that the Turkish delegates met Duke Nicholas at Tiernova Semenli and preliminary notes were exchanged. The Grand Duke then announced that he had decided to treat only at Adrianople, which should be immediately evacuated. The delegates assented and orders were telegraphed to De Juel Pasha to evacuate Adrianople. The foreign consuls at Adrianople telegraphed to their ambassadors for instructions, and were ordered to remain and protect their countrymen. De Juel Pasha then prepared to retire upon the fortified lines before Adrianople where reinforcements are now concentrating. Before leaving Adrianople the Turks burned their provisions and blew up the ammunition. On the 20th a deputation of inhabitants had gone to meet the Russians.

The Mussulmen have all fled. The Greek Patriarch and Jewish Rabbi maintain order.

A Russian official telegram, dated Kezanlik the 18th, states that the Turkish peace delegates arrived at Humanli the 17th, and were received with military honors by order of the Grand Duke. They started with an escort for Kezanlik where they were expected on Saturday.

A Constantinople special to the London Standard denies the surrender of Adrianople in consequence of the demand of Russia; but says the Turks decided not to attempt its defense, because it was untenable.

As telegraphic communication with Adrianople had been stopped for several hours the Standard correspondent thinks the Russians occupied the place the 21st.

A Pera correspondent of the Times announces the Russians have entered Adrianople.

Mukhtar Pasha has been appointed to command the army to be formed along the defense before Constantinople.

The Times Pera dispatch of the 19th says that the Grand Duke, accompanied by his staff and Gen. Ignatieff, met the Turkish delegation the morning of that date at a station on the Jamboli railway. He had advanced to meet them because of the difficulty of the road, and courteously invited them to return by carriage with him.

The Bulgarians have massacred the inhabitants of the villages of Guinik and Tehrkli, near Kezanlik.

The Servian Government is summoning every available man to occupy Prischlina and Novi-Bazar. The Servians are converging on the latter point.

It is reported that the Servians have captured Pristina and re-occupied Kershumli.

Mrs. Layard has given assistance to 40,000 refugees within five days ending the 18th. A British gunboat embarked with a number of refugees at Bourgas, and English mariners are patrolling the streets of that place.

A correspondent of the Times telegraphs from Giurguero that the mortality among the Turkish prisoners at Fraterchie is fearful. He saw Russian soldiers digging huge graves, and near them 50 Turkish corpses lying in piles as they were emptied from dead carts. Half clad in rags, with frost bites visible on their bodies, show their terrible sufferings on the march from Niekopolis.

On the 21st, Mr. Master, Agent of the English Relief Fund, reached Constantinople with a train of open cattle trucks crowded with refugees. Many perished from cold. Fifteen were found dead one morning. Mothers, frenzied with cold and misery, threw away their living babies rather than see them perish in their arms. As the train moved from Adrianople numbers tried to cling to the frame work of the carriages, and to ride on the buffers. At one station hundreds had waited without food for two days, and threatened Mr. Master with violence if bread was not given them. On the 20th 15,000 women and children were out in the snow at Charlon. Three trains are hourly expected at Constantinople. No shelter is provided for them. Snow is several inches deep and still falling, and the cold intense. The managers are doing all in their power, but numbers must perish.

A special to the London Standard from Constantinople reports that the Porte has determined to make peace with Russia, leaving any power that objected to the conditions to settle it with Russia. The instructions of the Turkish plenipotentiaries are such as to make the conclusion of an armistice absolutely certain. Gen. Ignatieff is expected to take part in the negotiations.

The Pera correspondent of the London Telegraph, under date of 21st, says negotiations have commenced. He states the Turkish plenipotentiaries have been instructed that they may offer Batoum a free port, concede the territory on the Asiatic border nearly as far as Kars, and dismantle Kars and Erzeroum. Also the Balkans to be considered the Southern limit of Bulgaria; Roumania to be independent; and the Dardanelles to be open to men-of-war of all nations; and the settlement of the Servian and Montenegrin questions to be temporarily deferred. It is said that Russia demands that Adrianople be included in Bulgaria; also the cession of Batoum and the opening of the Dardanelles to Russian and Turkish men-of-war only.

Austria and England, it is reported, will insist on the treaty of Paris. Advices from Constantinople state the Austrian minister, Count Zechy, declared to Sever Pasha, the Foreign Minister, that Austria could not prevent the conclusion of an armistice on the basis of peace preliminaries; but that she would not recognize a peace concluded without her assent to its

different parts. Austria will never renounce her position as a guaranteeing power. Later advices to the London Times says Austria has made no communication to the Portesince heranswert to the Porte's note, December 28, asking mediation. The present report seems founded on reservations Austria then made.

The Russian view of the question appears to be that every belligerent has a right to war indemnity. Therefore Russia, according to usage and equity, has the right to conclude a peace directly with Turkey; at the same time the rights of frontier states and other powers, especially England, must be protected. Any preliminary convention that might be entered upon might be submitted to a congress would finally be included in the category of international treaties. England's route to India via the Suez canal to remain her exclusive domain; but Constantinople, Russia claims, should belong, under no circumstances, to any one great power.

Foreign.

The British Parliament opened January 17th. The Queen's speech reviewed the relations and policy of the English Government to the Powers in the Eastern war. Said both powers had respected her neutral rights. So long as this is the case her attitude will be unchanged; but if hostilities be prolonged, some unexpected occurrence may render it incumbent on her to adopt measures of precaution. She asks Parliament to supply the means. She referred to troubles in South Africa. The troops have been reinforced, but she trusts for a peaceable settlement. Her relations with foreign powers continue friendly.

In the debate on the Queen's speech, Lord Beaconsfield said the government's policy was a conditional neutrality. He claimed the opening of present negotiations is proof that England is not isolated or uninfluential.

The Duke of Argyle said it was significant that Lord Beaconsfield's speech made no mention of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. If the government meant that however long Turkey resisted Russia would be precluded from entering Constantinople, grave questions would arise.

The Marquis of Salisbury denied that the cabinet was divided or England isolated. The government had done all that could be done to secure peace and good government in Turkey, but would not do anything to endanger England's interests for all the Christians in the world. He concluded by saying: "If you do not trust the government provide one you can trust; if you trust the government, provide it with means of carrying out your confidence."

The ministry of Greece do not purpose to obey the popular warlike feeling. Important negotiations are pending between England and Greece, upon which depends whether Greece shall play an important part with and at the side of England.

Le Francais says Gambetta agrees with the ministry that voting on the entire budget is desirable. He thinks it should be taken in April and then the chambers adjourn throughout the summer to insure political quiet during the International Exhibition.

On the 20th the Geographical Society gave a banquet in honor of Stanley. In reply to a toast Stanley gave chief praise to Mr. Bennett who conceived this plan and furnished the means. A gold medal was awarded Stanley.

The Spanish Minister at Washington has information that there has been no general armistice in Cuba, but in order that some of the captured leaders of the Insurgents might communicate with the Rebel Congress belligerent operations were suspended for a few days.

Cleopatra's Needle passed Margate the 20th and reached Gravesend the 21st.

At Victor Emmanuel's funeral the Crown Prince of Germany, with representatives of Austria, Portugal and Baden walked abreast. Seventy battle-torn banners added to the display. The Pantheon, which was splendidly decorated as a chapel ardente was reached at 4 p. m. in the evening. The car on which the remains of the late King rested was the same which bore King Charles Albert to his tomb. It was surmounted by the iron crown. The entire procession was on foot. The ecclesiastical service was only the simple absolution and benediction pronounced by Monsignor Goric, Archbishop of the Chapter of the Priest.

Miscellaneous.

The State census for New York figures up a total population of 84,698,598.

With 100,000 men under arms in Cuba, Spain ought to police the island and keep affairs in order.

A large sum of money was to be given to the poor in Spain on the 23d, and large dowries granted to all children born on that day, because it is King Alfonso's wedding day.

Since the war, the American Colonization Society has sent to Liberia 3137 colored persons. Another expedition left a few days ago.

The New York Tribune calls on the police to continue their "spasmodic raids" on the whisky sellers. They make the city decent and quiet, even if the whisky sellers denounce them.

A steamer sailed a short time since with 1100 tons of railroad material for the Madeira and Mamore railroad in Brazil. The enterprise is under the control of Americans, and, it is thought, will develop important commercial relations between the two countries.

It used to be North and South on the colored question; but it is now East and West on the silver dollar.

Two hundred and nineteen vessels have been built on the Clyde this year, with an aggregate capacity of 169,710 tons. In 1871, the tonnage was 282,309.

On New Year's day, Schurz was the only member of the Cabinet who had wine on his table.

The wheat harvest of 1877 was 360,000,000 bushels, an excess by 50,000 over the best year the country has ever known. The corn crop was 1,300,000,000. 1878 must do handsomely to improve on these figures.

There are 420 Hindoo castes recognized by the government of East India.

Only 163 of the 369 members of Congress represent their native States.

Stanley's African expedition, borne equally by the London Telegraph and the New York Herald, cost \$115,000.

The Murphy temperance movement has taken all the towns of Southern Illinois. Upwards of 20,000 have signed the pledge.

John Bonner, the absconding New York banker, had borrowed, before he disappeared, over \$2,000,000. Fifteen brokers, nine banks, two trust companies, and one railway bewail their misplaced confidence.

The Superintendent of the United States Life Saving Service reports, during the past year, 1461 lives saved, and property recovered valued at \$1,713,647. By the use of the life saving apparatus, 871 persons were safely landed.

The Wesleyan Female Methodist College, Cincinnati, where Mrs. Hayes graduated, has suspended, on account of debts amounting to \$80,000.

On the 17th Gen. Williams, known as Cerro-Gordo Williams, was elected Senator for Kentucky by a vote of 126, to 11 for Boyd.

It is reported that the telephone is working with complete success between Dover and Calais. France and England can talk as though face to face. What were the seven wonders of ancient days to such a wonder as this?

Marquis Anteriori headed the Italian exploration party, under the direction of the Geographical Society. He had been given up as dead. He has been just heard from on the east coast of Africa, on his way home, rich in the discoveries he has made.

The Department of Agriculture thinks a portion of Texas, Florida and lower California possess all the essentials of soil and climate for the successful growth of coffee. Everybody uses coffee. If Texas can raise her own coffee alone, she will keep hundreds of thousands of dollars within her borders every year.

The Pensacola Gazette mentions a tea plant which has been growing for fifteen years in the garden of a citizen of that place. It is as "thrifty and hardy as the wild growth of the native forest."

Lands, eight miles from Huntsville, Alabama, were recently sold at \$4 to \$7.50 per acre. Lands as near Waco and Dallas, Texas, can not be bought for three times that figure.

During the year 1877, seventy lives were lost on the western waters. Of these, two thirds were by explosions and burning of steamers. This is an improvement on the past.

Mr. Dixon, the contractor to deliver Cleopatra's Needle, requested special advice from the weather bureau of the New York Herald before he started the caisson on its voyage across the stormy Bay of Biscay. The storm warning of the Herald, and other signals in the United States, are awakening much interest in Europe because of their accuracy.

The military bill of expenses, paid by the State of Pennsylvania, occasioned by the railroad riots, foot up over \$700,000.

An excursion train, while returning from a Moody and Sankey meeting in Hartford, went into the Farmington river about 10 p. m., January 16th. Two engines, a baggage car and three passenger coaches went down at the west end of the bridge, the engines reaching shore, and three cars breaking through in three feet of water. Several bodies have been recovered, and about 40 are wounded; some seriously.

A special to New York from Norfolk says the whole Roanoke country is laid waste by recent floods. Houses and barns and fences swept away. The distress of the farmers is real and heart-rending.

The Ohio House of Representatives on the 16th adopted resolutions favoring the remonetization of silver, and asserting that Hayes and Sherman in their opposition to the restoration of the silver dollar do not represent the views of the people of Ohio.

On the 16th a mob of 150 roughs, most from outside camps, took possession of Deadwood; a meeting called by the town trustees was broken up, the mob electing their own officers. One of the laws they passed is to the effect that the streets shall only be 20 feet wide. At last accounts the mob was yelling through the town, and citizens arming to protect life and property.

A meeting in New York was held the night of the 16th under the auspices of the Industrial Union Club, in which bricklayers, plasterers, machinists, blacksmiths, tailors, crispins and cigar-makers were represented. They adopted resolutions asking Congress to abolish the national banks, to pass the Bland Silver bill and the Resumption Repeal bill.

John Morrissey is dangerously sick at Jacksonville, Florida. At latest accounts hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Eighty-three murderers were hanged in the United States in 1877. All were men.

On the 18th, ex-Gov. James B. Groome was elected United States Senator for Maryland.

Nine boys were swept over a dam in Syme's Creek, near Huntington, West Virginia, the 18th, and four were drowned.

The trial of ex-Gov. Tilden for unpaid income tax has commenced. There are nine counts in the complaint, to all of which demurrer is made. They are to be taken up separately. The first has been tried and resulted in favor of Tilden.

Commodore Geo. N. Hollis died in Baltimore, aged 79. He was with Decatur on board the President when captured by the British, and afterwards with Decatur against the Algerines. He was in Confederate service.

About 4000 unemployed workmen appeared on the Boston Common the 19th. They marched to the City Hall and presented a series of resolutions to Mayor Pierce. He replied that he had no power to offer them work, but the City Council would do what it could for them.

DALLAS STATION.—In a letter under date of January 19th, enclosing check for \$10.50 for Marvin Memorial Fund, Rev. H. A. Bourland, of Dallas Station, sends the additional good news: "We are in the second week of a revival of considerable power. Our, P. E., Bro. Hughes, has been assisting me, and there is promise of much good. The church is greatly revived, and steps are being taken for a better house. Yesterday was a field day—a fair class was received; the house was packed morning and night. Pray for us." May this, with others already sounded, be the key notes of a song of triumph in our church this year, which will swell through every Conference in Texas.

Important Notice.
The Secretary of the Board of Missions in each of the following named Conferences will please forward to me immediately a copy of his last report. We must have all the reports to make our annual report to the Church at large complete. Brethren, don't delay: North Texas, East Texas, Northwest Texas, German Mission.

J. B. McFERRIN, Sec.
Mission-rooms, Nashville, Jan. 15, 1878.

We have received a volume entitled: "Hints on Bible Readings," with a collection of readings from various sources. By John C. Hill, Anson D. T. Randolph & Co., 900 Broadway, New York, publishers. Price \$1.00. It is a bundle of suggestions for the pulpit, the prayer-meeting, the home circle and the closet. A good book.

The immigration agent of the I. & G. N. R. R. has applications from land-owners who offer houses and land, to farm on halves, along the line of that road, for 150 families.