

Texas Christian Advocate

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

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

In preparing articles for publication write on but one side of the paper; otherwise your communications may be thrown into the waste-basket.

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

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

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

EDUCATION.

BY R. M. MOORE.

Education means, in its broadest sense, to draw out or develop the threefold nature of man, his mental, physical and spiritual being. The mental powers are developed by thought; the physical by judicious exercise; and the spiritual by love in harmony with God. Many mistake information for education. This is not only incorrect, but it is a mistake that is doing incalculable injury. We deem it of the utmost importance that the reader mark the distinction between mind and its acquirements—the vessel and its contents. Education is disciplined mind, trained to think clearly and accurately, and trained also to retain all the results and conclusions of thought; it is the disciplined spirit of man, the real man, in harmony with God's will; and it is the well-rounded limb with the well-trained muscles. Learning is no more education than the fruit is the tree that bore it; the deed the muscle that wrought it; the statue the mind that conceived it or the hand that fashioned it. As marvelous as were the deeds of Hercules and Samson, no one confounds them with the brawn that wrought them. They but attest the might of the demi-God of the Greeks, and that of the Nazarene Judge of Israel. But the muscle and deeds are different as cause and effect. It is, however, a singular provision of an all-wise Creator, that these threefold powers of man are acquired and maintained by inaction or abuse. We of course use "acquired" in a limited sense. The powers of the infant, at birth, are practically zero; more so mentally, and quite so spiritually. And hence man begins life on simple possibilities. He is not a man "in esse," but a man "in posse." There is the blank, tender intellect to be trained by thought; the soul asleep, to be awakened by whisperings of God; and the muscle limp and lax, to be nerved by use.

It is the province of education to train this untutored mind, to aid in awakening this sleeping soul, and to strengthen these nerveless muscles. How wonderful, too, that it is as natural for the mind to think as for the man to breathe; as easy for the heart to love as it is to live; and as natural for the limb to act as for the heart to beat. Hence, mind, heart and limb develop by the easiest possible methods, and they, therein, argue their Author Divine. Disease may mar any one of these three departments of man's being. The mental and physical man may be impaired by disease, and the spiritual man may suffer from sin. How mysterious and distinct these three departments that complete the man. Neither will merge into the other, and no departments in nature are more unlike than these, and yet they combine, in the man, into one harmonious unit. The limb cannot think or love, the mind neither walks nor loves, and the seat of affection neither walks nor thinks. The subtle, intangible faculties of the mind, in their capabilities, approximate deity. Mind, like God, in the range of its experiences, can be omnipresent. Our affections epitomize imperfectly God's love to us. When touched with His spirit, we can love all his creatures. And while man's physical powers are finite, the aggregate powers of man are all but omnipotent. How important, then, that such powers, especially the mental and spiritual, be properly developed. The physical powers will take care of themselves with a little attention to a few obvious laws. The laws that govern the growth or development of mind and soul, are no less influential in their operations than the laws that govern the development of limb or that give strength to muscle; and they are far more lasting in their results. As before said, the mental, spiritual and physical forces are strengthened by use, but injured by abuse. To see without observing is useless; and to read without thinking, worse than useless. Inaction emasculates mind, body and soul; and that reading, or that thinking that calls forth no effort is that much self-destruction of the mind. The oak would not root deeply but for its struggles with the storm; nor would it lift its head aloft but for its firm grasp on mother earth with its roots. So mind must lay hold on the solid rocks of truth before it

can soar into the regions of thought, on strong, unwearied wings.

One must read solid, instructive books, that require patient thought, often and carefully, and must master carefully their central ideas to fix them firmly in his mind. The books that require no thought to read should never be read. They should be avoided as mental poison. It is the effort of the mind to grasp or take hold of something that gives it strength. It may fail to secure its aim, but it can not fail to give additional strength. Nay, it may continue to fail in its endeavor to pluck the lofty fruit of thought, but every failure brings increased mental vigor, and the mind is educated as though it had never failed to unravel the tangled skein of science. One often sees the sluggish boy wrestling unsuccessfully in the eyes of his teacher and fellow pupils with his knotty problems, while his brilliant classmate easily solves the same problems, and dances and plays all around his dull fellow in his lessons. But is the genius thus educated, and does the other fail? We undertake to say that the genius has failed while the other has succeeded. The one comprehended his lesson at a glance, and played with his books as toys, while the other was groping his way in darkness, in laborious thought. Education can not be measured by lucid explanations and clear demonstrations, but it is measured by the amount of mental effort put forth to master the lesson. It is this that gives mental muscle, and it is this that really educates. That boy that thinks, and thinks vigorously on the problem given him, though he never reach his standard of scholarship held up by his teacher, is being educated, though neither he nor his teacher may know it; and that one who stands easily at the head of his class, without effort, is not being educated, though his fond parents and admiring teacher may think to the contrary. For illustrations of this, teachers of long experience need only compare their plodding boys and their geniuses of twenty years ago. The facts have long been well known, that the bright boys that frolicked through their lessons have disappointed the fond hopes of friends, while another that gave no promise, grew year by year as the sturdy oak of the forest, until he towered as a giant above his fellows. The mind that comprehends without effort fails, while the mind that labors to comprehend succeeds.

We differ from many in insisting that the pupil should follow his model exactly. The model should be as perfect as possible, and if it is not so, it should be made so, and then the closer it is followed the better. It is a mistake to let the pupil get at his subject in his own way and in his own language. Take for instance logic and geometry—the bare bones of logic. It is not the province of either to load the mind with information, though the student cannot fail to get information from both, but the object of these works is to train the mind to think in the most logical order and to frame arguments in the fewest and most forcible words. To allow a pupil to ramble around a subject, now touching it and now sheering off, is not the discipline the mind needs. He should come directly to his subject and keep to it exactly. He should never use two words where one will answer, and he should never say hence when he means therefore. To disregard these plain rules is to teach diffuseness, indecision and uncertainty. When the mind is trained or educated it may then range out on its own account on the hunt for information and ideas, and it will be well prepared to methodize and retain all it secures. The same is true in other branches used in educating the mind. They should be studied not to derive information from them, but for their power to give strength and finish to the faculties of the mind. Memory and taste can only be cultivated by a rigid adherence to rules strict as the laws of logic. The intimate relation of mind and body requires that the physical training be thorough, and that it may be so, its capabilities must be carefully studied. The spiritual man has really less attention. It is too general, too personal and too indefinite in its application. We have good sermons, profound moral lectures, etc., but not enough personal applications to the child to warn it of dangers, to strengthen it against temptation, and to apprise it of accountability here and hereafter. We have enough from the pulpit, but none at home and none in the school-room.

(Communicated.)

Comparative Statements. In the proper performance of the work assigned us by an All-wise Providence, all the aid that can be procured is needed. Various methods are found to be of utility in the most successful development of great moral enterprises. One of these methods, tend-

ing to stimulate man's latent energy, is to compare the result of his labors with that of others. Such is the purpose of this paper—not, indeed, to compare individual effort and result, but to bring into notice the relative merits of two great bodies of Methodism in Texas, as to their last year's operations. My text-book is the Minutes of the Five Texas Conferences, published by Messrs. Shaw & Blaylock. As the North Texas and the Northwest Texas Conferences are at once the largest and the youngest, I have chosen to make use of them. First, as to members, the North Texas stands at the head of the list, showing decided activity upon the part of her leaders in advancing the numerical strength of the body. With a smaller aggregate of ministers—224 against 276—they have a larger aggregate of members—29,836 against 21,908. But a further review will appear unfavorable to the North Texas. Additions: The North Texas baptized 294 infants more than the Northwest Texas; but the latter baptized 837 more adults, and 543 more of both taken together. Collections: The North Texas raised for conference claimants \$1167.10; the Northwest Texas, \$1191.86—a difference in favor of the latter of \$24.76; for missions, \$1200, against \$3074.42—a difference of \$1874.42; for bishop's fund, \$358.75, against \$410.72—a difference of \$51.97; making a total difference in favor of the Northwest Texas of \$1951.15. Now, I submit that this ought not so to be. They have as fertile a country as we, and, if anything, more densely populated. They have 8000 more members in addition to all that. The Northwest Texas paid fourteen cents per capita (little enough in all good conscience) for missions; yet that is three hundred and fifty per cent. over the amount paid by our vigorous sister, who only cast into the Lord's treasury for this noble purpose four cents per capita. This comparison of facts and figures is not made to draw invidious distinctions. No, no, God forbid; but to encourage more earnest effort by both bodies, as well as the entire church in Texas. We have an interest touching the progress of the work of redemption that is not measured simply by the demand for Methodist labor in our own State; for we should regard ourselves an important factor looking to the grand product of that work throughout the world. To pursue this investigation further would bring a blush of shame to more than one conference; and to close I will add an exhibit on a single point, which is as follows:

Table with columns: Conference, Missions, Per Capita. Rows: Texas, East Texas, West Texas, North Texas, Northwest Texas.

J. FRED. COX, COLLEGE STATION TEXAS, MARCH 11, 1878.

(Communicated.)

An Interesting Incident.

About thirty years ago, a family, consisting of an aged father and mother and several children, were traveling through Texas. One of their sons (a pious youth) took sick and died on the road, near Rock Spring's Church, in Harrison county. The burial services were performed by Napoleon W. Burks, who was conducting religious services there at the time. A large number of citizens were in attendance. As was usual in those days, the lid of the coffin was raised for the friends of the deceased to take a last look at the departed. One after another of the strange family approached the corpse. The sisters, imprinting a kiss upon the lips, now cold in death, of their brother, said as they did so: "Farewell forever." His mother was the last who came forward to look at her dear boy, pale in death; she, too, kissed him, saying: "Farewell, Bennie, but not forever; farewell until the resurrection morn." These words of faith and submission thrilled the hearts of all present. There were, perhaps, no dry eyes among the sympathizing spectators. This was an utterance of a Bible truth, consoling to the hearts of the bereaved pious. Says the blessed Savior: "Marvel not at this, for the hour is coming in which all that are in the graves shall hear His voice and shall come forth, they that have done good unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation." DANIEL MORSE, MARSHALL, TEXAS, February 26, 1878.

(Communicated.)

CHAPPELL HILL, March 9, 1878.—It is painful to record the death of good men, for the church and society need such; but still more so to record the death of a loving brother. My brother, Warren T. Stone, was called from the church militant to the church triumphant on the 3d of February ult., at his residence, near Chappell Hill, in the 66th year of his age, after a painful illness of fifteen days. He was born in Clark county, Georgia; raised in Lowndes county, Alabama, where he lived up to the fall of 1865, when, with his family, he

moved to Texas. He was converted in boyhood, and joined the Methodist church, and proved himself a worthy and useful member. Prior to the late war he was blessed with wealth, and proved himself to be a good steward. The war left him with a large family and but a small estate. But it did not abate his love and attachment for the church. There was nothing that grieved him more than the realization of his inability to meet the demands of the church and the benevolent enterprises of the day which his clear mind and large heart felt were necessary. When first attacked, his wife and children did not apprehend anything serious; but it soon became manifest that his condition was critical. His mind became greatly affected, so that little was said to him about death. But his life was the life of a Christian, and doubtless his end was peace. He was a kind and loving husband, father and friend, and his social qualities were of a high order. He has left a loving wife and a group of devoted children. He was a Mason, and buried with Masonic honors. JOHN H. STONE.

Missionary Assessment for the North-west Texas Conference.

At a meeting of the Board of Missions, December 11, 1877, the following assessments were made to the several districts of the Northwest Texas Conference for the ensuing year. For Foreign Missions: Waco district, \$240; Corsicana district, \$225; Stephenville district, \$150; Weatherford district, \$150; Fort Worth district, \$150; Comanche district, \$150; Breckenridge district, \$60; Georgetown district, \$225; Waxahachie district, \$225; total, \$1,575. Domestic Missions: Waco district, \$500; Georgetown district, \$525; Waxahachie district, \$527; Fort Worth district, \$350; Weatherford district, \$350; Stephenville district, \$350; Comanche district, \$350; Breckenridge district, \$140; total, \$3,677; grand total, \$5,252.—OSCAR M. ADDISON, Secretary. FEBRUARY 8, 1878.

(Communicated.)

WHITESBORO, February 27.—We are getting along very well on my district. The preachers are all at their posts and laboring faithfully to promote the interests of the church. I have just been out into my mission work. Bro. Bridwell has made a fine start on the Henrietta and Cambridge missions, and Bro. Clark on the West Fork. Our church is constantly increasing here in numbers from immigration. I think it will not be many years till we have a district that will not suffer in comparison with any.—W. H. MOSS.

Europe and the Mississippi Valley.

The Anglo-American Times, published in London, says: The consumption of corn in Europe is now large, but will be presently enormous when the means of carriage are supplanted, for from the centre of the great valley of the Mississippi to London, Bristol, Liverpool, and to the ports of the Continent, the transport may be by water. Maize can not afford costly transport; but it will pay all concerned when the advantages offered by the river system of the valley are turned to the best account. The London General Omnibus Company feed their thousands of horses almost entirely on corn meal, for a tired horse thus gets his food in a substantial form, easy to digest, and not requiring, as with hay, for the horse to be long on his legs before he can eat a sufficient quantity. It is the best means of fattening animals. The question was how to get it to market with a profitable margin. The opening of the mouth of the Mississippi, through the jetties formed by Eads, solved the problem, and now are to be seen the disjointed efforts of those who seek first to take advantage of the change. In one place the antiquated means of carriage placed a difficulty in the way; in another, the tonnage is not forthcoming, while ships lie idle in European ports, that would be glad of a full cargo at a reasonable rate. But these obstacles will soon be smoothed away as capitalists become assured of the fact that a great and permanent supply can be relied upon with certainty; in a word, that a new trade in grain has been opened up the whole river to St. Louis, upon which to ground their operations; for that basis being given, numerous subsidiary articles will also find their way. It may be added, the belief along the river is, the great house of the Barings have taken up the subject, and that to their operations much of the activity is due.

THE boy who spends an hour of each evening lounging idly on the street corners, wastes in the course of a year three hundred and sixty-six precious hours, which, if applied to study, would familiarize him with the rudiments of almost any of the familiar sciences.

HOUSEKEEPING.

Special Notice to Our Readers.

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To sell the New Patent Improved EYE CUPS. Guaranteed to be the best paying business offered to agents by any house. An easy and pleasant employment. The value of the celebrated New Patent Improved Eye Cups for the restoration of sight breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6000 genuine testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1000 of our best physicians in their practice. The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as ALEX. WYETH, M. D., and Wm. BEATLEY, M. D., write, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age. Read the following certificates: FRANKSON, ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6, 72. DR. J. BALL & Co., Oculists. GENTLEMEN—Your Patent Eye Cups are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but, like all great and important truths in this or any other branch of science and philosophy, have much to contend with from the ignorance and prejudice of a too skeptical public; but truth is mighty and will prevail, and it is only a question of time as regards their general acceptance and endorsement by all. I have in my hands certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their merits. The most prominent physicians of my county recommend your Eye Cups. I am, respectfully, J. A. L. BOYER, M. D., ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2, 1878. "Thanks to you for the greatest of all inventions. My sight is fully restored by the use of your Patent Eye Cups, after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years." ALEX. R. WYETH, M. D., Atchison, Pa., writes: "After total blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis of the optic nerve, to my great astonishment your Patent Eye Cups restored my eyesight permanently in three minutes." REV. S. B. FALKENBERG, minister of M. E. Church, writes: "Your Patent Eye Cups have restored my sight, for which I am most thankful to the Father of Mercies. By your advertisement, I saw at a glance that your invention was in accordance with physiological law; that they literally fed the eyes that were starving for nutrition. May God greatly bless you, and may your name be enrolled in the affectionate memories of multiplied thousands as one of the benefactors of your kind!" HORACE B. DEWEY, M. D., says: "I sold and effected future sales liberally. The Patent Eye Cups they will make money, and make fast, too, to small catch-penny affairs, but a sure, sure, sure, tip-top business, promises, as far as I can see, to be life-long." Mayor E. C. Ellis writes us, Nov. 16, 1869: "I have tested the Patent Improved Eye Cups, and am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them. They are certainly the greatest invention of the age." HON. HORACE GREELY, 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, am 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 bless the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups every time I take up my old steel pen."

ADOLPH BORNBERG, 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 the Eye Cups in full faith to all and every eye that has any impaired eyesight, believing, as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at my advanced period of life—50 years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied." ADOLPH BORNBERG, M. D., Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Essex, Mass. June 8, 1873, personally appeared Adolph Bornberg, made oath to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me. WM. STEVENS, J. P. LAWRENCE CITY, MASS., JUNE 9, 1878. We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Bornberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unspotted. His character is well known to us. M. BOSNEY, ex-Mayor. S. W. D. DAVIS, ex-Mayor. GEORGE S. MERRILL, P. M. ROBERT H. TENNENT, City Treas. REV. W. D. JORDAN, M. D., of Chillicothe, Mo., who has used, and seen other parties use, our Eye Cups, writes: "To those who ask my advice about your Patent Eye Cups 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." Reader, these are few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new, your impaired sight, blindness of vision and overworked eyes can be restored, weak, watery and sore eyes cured; the blind may see; spectacles be discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless. Please send your address to us, and we will send you our book, A GEM WORTH READING! A DIAMOND WORTH SEEING! Save your Eyes and restore your sight; throw away your spectacles! By reading our Illustrated Physiology and Anatomy of the Eye, of 100 pages, tells how to restore impaired vision and overworked eyes; how to cure weak, watery, inflamed, and near-sighted eyes, and all other diseases of the eyes. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfiguring your face. Book mailed free to any person. Send your name and address to any person who has used our Eye Cups to sell the Patent Eye Cups to the hundreds of people with diseased eyes and impaired sight in your county. Any person can act as our Agent. To gentlemen or ladies, \$5 to \$20 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to DR. J. BALL & Co., No. 295 WEST 33d STREET, (P. O. Box 567), NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. Do not miss the opportunity of being first in the field. Do not delay. Write by first mail. Great inducements and large profits offered to any person who wants a first-class paying business. THE LARGEST COMMISSION ALLOWED TO AGENTS BY ANY HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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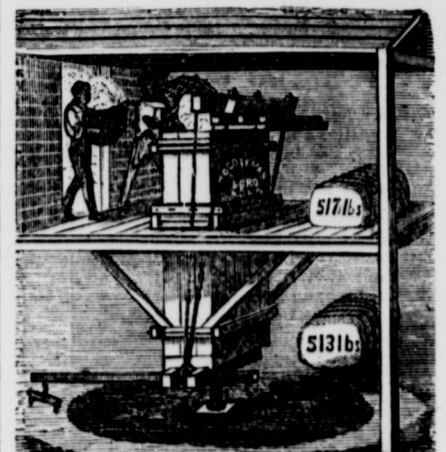
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(Communicated.)
The Preacher Encouraged.

Bishop Marvin appointed me to the circuit in 1877. Soon after conference I crossed the Rio Grande. Was riding along to find a shelter for the night. Was in a complaining mood. Thought the Bishop must have been mistaken. Doubtful if God had any work for me here. I am soon at a gate; receive cordial welcome. I am informed that a man is dying near by with consumption, and that he desired to see the preacher. So soon do I find work. Early next day I seek the house into which death is soon to enter. I find him conscious of his true condition. An immortal soul, soon to be ushered into the presence of the Judge of the quick and dead. He faintly began: "You are the preacher?" "Yes," "I am glad to see you. Have wanted to see you for some time. I can't live much longer. Am not prepared. Have neglected the one thing needful." He had been brought up in the American metropolis, and in the rush of worldly pursuits in the great city, had taken but little time for reflection. Though reared in a Christian community, and surrounded with doctors of divinity, perhaps no one ever approached him on the subject of his soul's salvation. Not until he felt the cold serpent curling around his heart did he think of fleeing to a Southern clime for safety. He came too late. He had traveled two thousand miles only to find a grave, and that among strangers. The burden of his heart was that he might get well. He would reform his life, and lay large sacrifices on God's altars. I told him, though late, his sun had not yet gone down in gloom; urged him to fly to Christ while it was yet day. Never had I felt the responsibility of the preacher so fully. Had often stood up as a mouthpiece for God before large congregations; but here was a traveler nearing the last river, and that without star, or compass, or Savior. I fell on my knees, and asked God to enable me to point him to Christ. I read some of the exceeding great and precious promises to him; but he could not grasp them. We read God's word. We wept, and sang, and prayed; but all seemed vain. He appeared to be fast sinking in unbelief, despair and death. But a mighty arm was stretched out to save. Man's extremity is God's opportunity. "Trust in Jesus," you say, "and God, for his sake, will pardon all my sins?" "Yes," I answered; "Jesus alone can do helpless sinners good." "I can do that," and in a moment peace, and love and joy filled his heart. He could speak only in a whisper; but throwing his emaciated hands above his head, he enunciated the praises of God. I bade him good-by. He hesitated to take my hand. Says he: "You are not going to leave me now; I will die this night or to-morrow morning; and I would be so glad to have you stay with me." I assured him it was utterly out of my power to remain longer. Then, extending his hand, he said: "If you will go, good-by. When you come back to preach to these people I will not be here;" and as the great tears gathered in his eyes, and rolled down his pale cheeks, he added: "I will be in heaven." He assured me that, under God, I had proved a blessing to him in a dying hour. And the exhortation he gave me to be faithful in the ministry is engraven in imperishable characters on the tablets of my memory. The grass has grown over his grave seven summers; and at times, when the meads get low in the barrel, the tempter whispers *leave it*. It is then that his *dying words—never turn back—ring* in my ears and nerve me afresh for the struggles of itinerant life. C. R. S.

(Communicated.)
Beaumont District.
 I have just closed out the labors of the first round on this district for the present conference year. The extremely bad weather has conflicted with our labors; yet we have been on hand at every appointment save one (Hardin mission). Swollen streams and personal affliction conspired to intercept me. The financial outlook is somewhat improved, and still there is great room for advancement in that direction, which I trust will be realized. The preachers of this district (which ought nearly all be missionary territory) have struggled against actual want, and if their assignments are promptly met, they will be able to live; but should another failure succeed, what they are to do I cannot tell. These noble, self-sacrificing men of God are a wonder to men of thought, and no doubt, to the angels themselves. They leave home and its pleasures, its endearments and comforts, to bear the precious truths of life to a thoughtless and non-appreciative people. Without a murmur they

go forth; each man at his post full of plans for advancement—willing to spend and be spent in this grand and glorious calling.

I trust that the day is now dawning when the church, together with every lover of order and truth, will feel deeply interested in the support of the ministry, so their hands may be stayed while the battle of truth is being fought.

We left a very interesting meeting in progress at Woodville, which has resulted in great good to that people. Brother Stovall is well received, and I trust will be instrumental in doing a great work. The quarterly meeting at this place has closed with satisfaction. Congregations large and attentive, and one addition by ritual. We have a neat and comfortable church at this place. When painted, it will be an ornament to the town. Here is the lumber mart of Texas. While I write, the clatter of machinery and the rush of steam is heard in every direction. Southeast Texas is now receiving more attention from the outside world than at any past time. Men of capital are coming; mills are being built, and the vast pine forest is being invaded. Many are already busily engaged in this lucrative business.

One Mr. Kingston, of the M. E. Church, has visited this place, and severed the colored M. E. in America, creating discord and trouble. I allude to this man's visit and conduct, because it is in violation of the agreement entered into by the Commission at Cape May.

We are urging all Methodists to take our noble ADVOCATE; but we are met with the cry of *hard times*. The ADVOCATE is a necessity that can not be dispensed with, without loss to the individual, as well as to the whole Methodist family. I shall do all in my power to increase its circulation.

Our mutual friend and brother, Lacy Boone, has just taken to himself a partner for life, with whom to share the pleasures and sorrows, the successes and reverses of the itinerant life. May peace and happiness be their inheritance. I was permitted to be present, and officiated on the happy occasion.

And now, as the duties of this round are over, though worn in body and shattered in voice, I turn my face homeward, to meet those smiling faces and hearty greetings that await me. How joyful the thought, that when life's duties have been discharged, and the last round made, we will reach a home where loved ones live, and from whom we will never go out.

E. L. ARMSTRONG,
 BEAUMONT, TEXAS, March 12, 1878.

(Communicated.)
Southwestern University.

Our noble institution is moving steadily and surely upward and onward; for on last Sabbath four of the number of the most promising class of students came forward and joined the church. At night, as seemed to me so befitting, I called on Dr. Mood to administer the vows of the church to *his own boys*, and impressively was it done. We are looking, hoping and praying for a general revival to sweep through the school. Will not every father and mother who has a son here lift up their hearts and voices daily with us to the Throne of Grace for their speedy conversion? To those anxious parents who have written me concerning the spiritual interests of their dear boys, I would say: It will give me great pleasure to do all I can in that direction; but aid me with your prayers.

Now, I wish to call attention to another matter: We have no regular agent in the field now; so, for this once, I will act as agent *pro tem*, and this is what I want: The university grounds are not enclosed, nor are there any shade trees or shrubbery growing there. This is planting time. Will every farmer who reads these lines plant say five, two, one, or, if unable to spare any more, one-quarter, acres of (no matter what) wheat, oats, corn, cotton or potatoes, and gather the produce next fall and turn the proceeds over to the University for the above purpose? Then, the little girls might aid in this way: Ask your mamma to give you old Speck, or Top-knot, or Tangle-foot, and set them and sell the chickens they produce and give the proceeds for said object. Well, you say, that is a penny business. Let's see: One thousand little girls scattered over Texas see this call, and each one accepts the offer; one thousand hens will raise twenty thousand chickens. Sell these at one bit each (a low price), and you have twenty thousand bits, or ten thousand halves, or two thousand five hundred dollars. (None of your smiles, old mathematician; I'm counting for the children now.) Pretty good sum for the children! Won't you try it? Let those who agree to either of the above propositions write their names and post-offices on a card and send me at Georgetown. GEO. W. GRAVES.

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS, March 6, 1878.

Omnibus.

Anger begins with folly and ends with repentance.

The truest end of life is to know the life that never ends.—*William Penn.*

A person who has a grain of grace must die to see how rich he is.

Heaven is a day without a cloud to darken it, and without a night to end it.

We want on our banners less of the eagle and the lion, and more of the dove.—*Talmage.*

Violent triumphs have violent ends, and in their triumph die; like fire and powder, which, as they kiss, consume.

People seldom improve when they have no other model than themselves to copy after.

Patience and cheerfulness adorn the ruins of fortune, as ivy does those of castles and temples.

When the word of God is sweet as honey, the vanities of time are bitter as aloes.

The man who can be nothing but serious, or nothing but merry, is but half a man.

It is the mischievous property of sin, that it not only puts the soul into hell, but puts hell into the soul.

In every company, remember you profess to be a member of Christ, a son of God, a temple of the Holy Ghost.

Because men have more light than their forefathers, they are too apt to imagine that they have better eyes.

No man preaches his sermon well to others, if he does not first preach to his own heart.

Do something every day to make life better for others, and so it shall be made doubly better for you.

Somebody says every failure is a step to success. This will explain why the oftener some men fail the richer they become.

The more enlarged is our mind, the more we discover of men of originality. Your commonplace people see no difference between one and another.—*Pascal.*

As the smallest grain of sand carries great pain to the eye, so does the slightest deviation from God's law cause to the wakeful conscience great disquiet.—*Starks.*

There is a beautiful precept which he who has received an injury, or who thinks that he has, would, for his own sake, do well to follow: "Excuse half and forgive the rest!"

There are moments when the two worlds, the earthly and the spiritual, sweep by near to each other, and when the earthly day and heavenly night touch each other in twilight.

Let every enterprise in which you embark be such as you would willingly be found pursuing when life's last hour is come.

Waste Basket.

New work by Dr. Darwin—Tails of my Ancestors.—*Punch.*

About the most uncomfortable seat a man can have in the long run is self-conceit.

The best way to kill a joke is to say that it is funny before you tell it.

"The only way to look at a lady's faults," exclaimed a gallant, "is to shut your eyes."

An Irishman, on seeing a vessel very heavily laden and scarcely above the water's edge, exclaimed: "Upon me sowl, if the river was but a little higher the ship would go to the bottom."

A facetious tramp called at a house the other day and asked for something to eat. He was so thin, he said, that when he had a pain he couldn't tell whether it was a stomachache or a backache.

"And who reigned after Saul?" "David." "And who after David?" "Solomon." "And who came after Solomon?" "Sharp little girl: 'Oh, please, sir, the Queen of Sheba!'"

Some men are like cats. You may stroke the fur the right way for years and hear nothing but purring; but accidentally tread on the tail, and all memory of former kindness is obliterated.

A man, praising porter, said it was so excellent a beverage that, though taken in large quantities, it always made him fat. "I have seen the time," said another, "when it made you lean." "When, I should like to know?" "Why, no longer ago than last night—against a wall."

"And what do you know about the prisoner?" asked the judge of a colored witness. "I don't know nothing about him, judge, only he's bigoted!" "Bigoted?" asked the judge. "What do you mean by bigoted?" "Why, judge," explained the witness, "he knows too much for one man, and not 'nuff for two!"

Household.

Kettles are cleaned of onion and other odors by dissolving a teaspoonful of pearlash and saleratus in water, and washing them.

Hair removed by fevers and other sickness, is made to grow by washing the scalp with a strong decoction of sage leaves once or twice a day.

The small white sago, called the pearl sago, is the best. The large brown kind has an earthy taste. This article and tapioca, ground rice, etc., should be kept covered.

A teaspoonful of saltpetre added to a large potful of glue will effectually prevent it from cracking; besides, it causes it to dry faster and harder than it would without it.

Soft Waffles.—Five eggs, one quart of milk, two spoonfuls of butter; put these to rise about ten hours before needed, then bake in waffle irons.

No-Egg Cookies.—Two cups of sugar, three-fourths cup of butter, one cup of sour milk, one tablespoonful of soda, and flour enough to roll. If made with sweet milk, use baking powder, or soda and cream of tartar.

Old-fashioned Cake.—Two cupful of sugar, one cup of butter, three cupful flour, one half cupful of sour milk, one half teaspoonful soda dissolved in it, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half clovers and all-spice, one-half teaspoonful nutmeg, two cupful raisins.

Muffins.—To one quart of milk add two eggs, well beaten, a small lump of butter, flour enough to make a stiff batter, stir in half pint of yeast, let stand till perfectly light. If made late in the evening will be ready for breakfast.

Breakfast Dish.—Chop fine as much cold beef or mutton as is required, add a pint, more or less, of good soup-stock; season with pepper, salt and ground cloves; thicken with brown flour and pour boiling hot over little bits of nicely toasted bread. Garnish with slices of lemon and serve at once.

To Cleanse a Hair-Brush.—Take a basin of suds, add a spoonful of spirits of ammonia, put in the brush, and draw a coarse comb through the bristles as many times as necessary. A cloth, too, may be used to help the cleansing. Finally rinse in clear water.

A remedy for toothache, sick headache, neuralgia, and rheumatism:

"One half pint alcohol, one ounce gum camphor, one ounce hartshorn. Put the camphor into the alcohol, and after it is all dissolved add the chloroform and hartshorn. Use this freely on the face and in the tooth."

THE DIRT THEORY.—I am now more firmly convinced than ever that what has been justly called "the dirt philosophy" of materialism and fatalism is baseless and false. I accept with unhesitating conviction and belief the doctrine of the being of one Personal God, the Creator and Governor of the world, and of one Lord Jesus Christ, in whom "dwelleth all the fullness of the God-head bodily;" and I have found nothing whatever in the literature of modern infidelity which to my mind casts even the slightest doubt upon that belief. Not being a clergyman, I am not exposed to the cruel imputation which unbelievers have too long been permitted to fling against the clergy, of being induced by prudential motives to profess what they do not believe. Let me be permitted, also, to repeat the opinion which I ventured to express as far back as 1849, that "the time seems to have arrived for a more practical and immediate verification than the world has ever yet witnessed of the great truth that the civilization which is not based upon Christianity is big with the elements of its own destruction."—*Harvard Professor.*

Church Notices.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.
 GAINESVILLE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.
 Denton circuit, March 23, 24
 Elizabeth Town circuit, March 29, 31
 Denton circuit, April 6, 7
 Gainesville circuit, April 20, 21
 Montague circuit, April 27, 28
 Victoria Park mission, May 4, 5
 Henriette and Cambridge, May 11, 12
 West Fork, May 18, 19
 W. H. Moss, P. E.

DALLAS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.
 Dallas circuit, at Farmer's Branch, March 23, 24
 Lebonan circuit, at Fouts, March 29, 31
 Trinity circuit, at Liberty, April 6, 7
 Seelye circuit, at Pleasant Grove, April 13, 14
 Van Alstyne and McKinney, at McKinney, April 20, 21
 Plano and Garth, at Garth, April 27, 28
 Honey Creek, at Liberty, May 4, 5
 Grapevine circuit, at Miners, May 11, 12
 Grapevine Springs mission, May 18, 19
 Beloit, May 25, 26
 Delegates to the District Conference are to be elected this round. The District Conference will be held at Cooper's Chapel, beginning July 1, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The opening sermon by T. R. Pierce.
 W. H. Hughes, P. E.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.
 Kelleysville, fourth Sunday in March
 Jefferson station, first Sunday in April
 Quincy circuit, second Sunday in April
 Soda Lake circuit, third Sunday in April
 Atlanta circuit, fourth Sunday in April
 Mount Pleasant circuit, second Sunday in May
 Colfax circuit, third Sunday in May
 Gilmer circuit, fourth Sunday in May
 Longview circuit, first Sunday in June
 Delegates to the District Conference to be elected this round.
 L. B. ELLIS, P. E.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DISTRICT—2ND ROUND.
 Sulphur Bluff circuit, March 23, 24
 Sulphur Springs circuit, March 29, 31
 Willsboro circuit, April 6, 7
 Willsboro circuit, April 13, 14
 Lone Oak circuit, April 20, 21
 Pittsburg circuit, April 27, 28
 Greenville circuit, May 4, 5
 White Rock circuit, May 11, 12
 Sulphur mission, May 18, 19
 THOS. M. SMITH, P. E.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.
 Dexter circuit, at Dexter, 4th Sunday in March
 Sherman circuit, 5th Sunday in March
 Whitesboro et, at Salem, 1st Sunday in April
 Saxoy circuit, at Cedar, 4th Sunday in April
 Bonham station, 3d Sunday in April
 Bonham circuit, 2d Sunday in April
 Pilot Point circuit, 1st Sunday in May
 Pilot Grove circuit, 2d Sunday in May
 J. M. BINKLEY, P. E.

PARIS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.
 Wayland, March 23, 24
 Robbinsville, March 29, 31
 Clarksville, March 29, 31
 Dood City, April 6, 7
 Cooper, April 13, 14
 Ladonia, April 20, 21
 Boston, April 27, 28
 Tarkenton, April 27, 28
 Delegates to District Conference to be elected this round.
 JOHN H. McLEAN, P. E.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.
SAN MARCOS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.
 Thompsonville et, at Thompsonville, March 23, 24
 San Marcos circuit, at Oyster Creek, April 6, 7
 Blanco circuit, at Cherry Springs, April 13, 14
 Mt. City circuit, at Mt. City, April 27, 28
 San Marcos station, May 4, 5
 Lockhart circuit, at Luling, June 1, 2
 Gonzales circuit, at Cedar Creek, June 8, 9
 Each Quarterly Conference will elect three delegates to the ensuing District Conference. Let the quarterly fast be strictly observed by all the members of the various pastoral charges.
 O. A. FISHER, P. E.

CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.
 Helena circuit, at Helena, March 30, 31
 St. Marys mis, at Pleasant Grove, April 6, 7
 Goliad circuit, at Fardlo April 13, 14
 Beville circuit, at Beville, May 4, 5
 Rockport station, May 11, 12
 Corpus Christi station, May 18, 19
 Legarto circuit, at Nueces, May 25, 26
 Oakville mission, at Atascosa, June 1, 2
 R. H. BELVIN, P. E.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.
GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.
 Salado and Davilla circuit, 5th Sunday in March
 Liberty Hill circuit, 1st Sunday in April
 Georgetown circuit, 2d Sunday in April
 Leon circuit, 3d Sunday in April
 Belton station, 3d Sunday in April
 Georgetown R R station, 4th Sunday in April
 Rockdale circuit, 1st Sunday in May
 Blackland circuit, 2d Sunday in May
 Cameron circuit, 3d Sunday in May
 West Falls circuit, 1st Sunday in June
 The third Sunday for Leon and Belton is no mistake.
 THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

WAXAHACHE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.
 Hillsboro, at Lebanon, 4th Sunday in March
 Millford, at Salem, 2d Sunday in April
 W. G. VIAL, P. E.

COMANCHE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.
 Mountain mission, at Center City, March 23, 24
 Brownwood circuit, at Brownwood, March 29, 31
 Comanche circuit, at Indian Creek, April 7, 8
 Delegates to quarterly conference will please meet me at the quarterly meetings of the respective charges to assess the salary and traveling expenses of the pastor. Knowing the extensive travel to any point on the district, and the difficulty of getting the board of district stewards together, I have adopted the plan of letting each district steward assess himself, and thus make out the whole assessment.
 P. W. GRAVES, P. E.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.
BEAUMONT DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.
 Newton circuit, at Spear's Chapel, March 23, 24
 Wolf Creek mis, at Spencersville, March 29, 31
 Homer circuit, at Stanley Creek, April 6, 7
 Woodville circuit, at Mt. Hope, April 13, 14
 Hardin circuit, at Livingston, April 20, 21
 Smithfield mission, at Smithfield, April 27, 28
 Hardin mission, at Hardin, May 4, 5
 Beaumont circuit, at Wallisville, June 15, 16
 Beaumont circuit, at Wallisville, June 22, 23
 District Conference will convene at Moscow, Psk county, July 4th and 7th. Dr. J. G. John expected to attend.
 E. L. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.
 Pennington circuit, March 23, 24
 Palestine circuit, at Palestine, April 6, 7
 Trinity circuit, April 13, 14
 Athens circuit, April 20, 21
 Kirkpatrick circuit, April 27, 28
 Rome and Jacksonville station, May 11, 12
 Cherokee circuit, May 18, 19
 Crockett circuit, May 25, 26
 Crockett station, June 1, 2
 Palestine circuit, June 8, 9
 Tyler station, June 15, 16
 R. P. CULLAN, P. E.

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.
 Lynn Flat and Douglas, at Pine Grove, March 23, 24
 A full attendance of the Boards of Stewards at the first quarterly meeting of each circuit is earnestly requested.
 J. C. A. BRIDGES, P. E.

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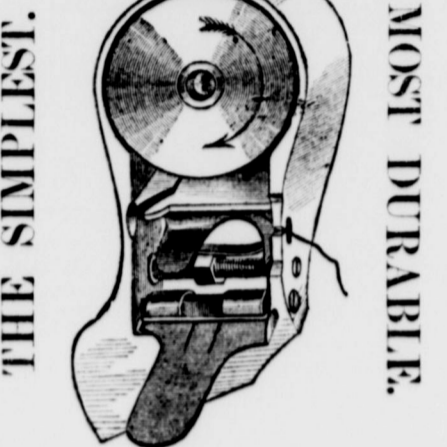
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NINE-TENTHS of the liquor establishments recently visited by the New York police, were being run by Roman Catholics. The rest were run by men who made no claims to religion. No member of an Evangelical Protestant Church will be permitted to carry on a liquor saloon.

There was a time in the history of the church when the possession of a copy of the Bible cost its possessor his life. Now a Bible can be bought for twenty-five cents. Within the present generation a Bible could not be bought in the city of Rome, and now they can be purchased within sight of the Vatican.

"Whisky did this. Have compassion on my boy." These words, written on a slip of paper, were found on a barge from which a well dressed man plunged into the Mississippi, opposite St. Louis. The name of the writer was appended. He was in good circumstances; but crazy with liquor, he rushed to his doom. Poor boy, we hope kind hearts will care for him. The saloon-keepers ought to make up, as far as money can do it, the ruin they have wrought on this helpless one.

The Chinese Government is doing all in its power to save its people from the evils of opium smoking. It is closing the dens where the victims of this debasing habit saturate soul and body with the poison. The people are waking up to the evil, and there is a growing desire to free the nation from the curse. The Christians of Pekin are giving their influence to the reform. How will Christian England meet this cry of humanity? Her guns compelled China to receive opium, will her Christianity overcome her greed?

EXPENSES OF DELEGATES. — A good brother asks us if the preachers are taking up the collection for the expenses of delegates to the General Conference. We can not say. Very few of the Texas Conference have reported to us, and we are unable to speak for the other conferences. We believe a resolution was adopted by each of the conferences fixing a time when the duty should be performed. We presume all will attend to it.

OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENSHIP.

"Pythagoras pronounced the man infamous who refused to take one side or the other on all questions of public interest."

Joseph Cook gathers from the past the above utterance of ancient wisdom, and employs it as an argument to arouse young men to their duty as citizens. Its application may be extended to every man who shares the benefits of citizenship and seeks to evade its obligations. Men of refined feelings and cultivated tastes are unwilling to jostle or be jostled by the crowd, and recoil with disgust from public gatherings which may bring them in contact with the masses. Men of business are too much engaged with ledger and bank account to bestow time and labor on questions of public moment. They are willing that politicians may run the public machine, provided they can run their private business without interruption. Men of property are well provided for, and unless taxation becomes burdensome, they feel but little concern about matters which interest others as well as themselves. Good Christians feel out of place amid the hurrah of popular assemblages, and are so disgusted with the hypocrisy of demagogues that they feel soiled by any association with them. Protestants are indignant at the effrontery with which Catholicism obtrudes itself into political affairs, and fearful of bringing like reproach on Protestantism, shun carefully the political arena. Good citizens are often outraged by the names thrust under their noses by primary meetings or caucuses, claiming the suffrages of the party to which they belong. The candidates are chosen not because of their qualifications, but because of the votes they can command. No matter what influence they may employ, votes must be had; and a vote controlled by whisky counts as much as if the fingers of virtue itself had made the deposit. It is well known that the Catholic vote can be solidified, and Catholic candidates are tubs freely thrown to the Catholic whale. No wonder honorable citizens are unwilling to be mixed up with these travesties on patriotism, and refuse to lend their names to tickets to give them an air of respectability. Good men lament this state of affairs, but are not good men responsible in part for its existence? It may not be a pleasant task to mingle in the wrangles of primary meetings; or to appear for office, lest their names be bespattered in the contest in which political shysters hold such prominent position; yet somebody must clean the stables of their accumulated filth.

Each man who stands back, makes room for rascality and is responsible for the damage it inflicts on society. The duty of the citizen calls him to the primary meeting or the poles. No man has the right to expatriate himself while he shares the benefits of the protection the laws of the land afford. He should demand that good men alone shall be chosen. He should be willing to give the influence of his good name to the ticket, if the choice of his fellow citizen should point to him as their standard bearer. If he tamely permits the control of public affairs to pass into unworthy hands, he has no cause to whine over the misgovernment which follows the withdrawal of good men from the helm. If the presence of bad men in high position makes the nation mourn, the absence of good men cleared the path of the unrighteous to posts of honor and trust.

MUST SHARE THE PENALTY.

It occurred in a Red River country. The names of the men, as reported by the papers, were Glass and Willis. They were friends. Glass was drinking and quarrelsome. His friend followed him all day to keep him out of difficulty, and succeeded. In the evening Willis, on his way home, passed by the residence of Glass; who stepped out and told Willis he intended to kill him. Leveling his gun he shot him dead, and then walked up to the prostrate body and emptied into it another load.

Crazed with liquor, he mounted the horse of the murdered man, rode into town and was arrested and placed in irons.

If the law has its course he will be convicted and hung. The law will not accept his drunkenness as an excuse for his crime. His drunkenness was his own act. He knew that the liquor he was drinking would take away his senses. He is held responsible when sober for his deeds while drunk.

Every man in Texas knows that whisky will make men drunk; that a drunken man is bereft of his reason; and that some drunken men are as dangerous as a man frenzied by insanity. Some men are known to be quarrelsome while intoxicated. Unless somebody follows them up they will get into difficulty and possibly kill some one, or be killed. Men watch such men as they do wild beasts. The saloon keeper usually keeps a revolver that he may shoot them down when, crazed by the liquor with which he has supplied them, they become dangerous. Women flee from their presence, for their language is often as offensive to modesty as their presence is perilous to life. All their elements of manhood are lost in the brute.

Society countenances the sale of the liquor which makes men drunk and crazy. It does it with a full knowledge of the effects of the liquor. Glass will go to the penitentiary or to the gallows for the murder of Willis. What will be the penalty society must pay?

Nothing! That is a mistake. No moral law is free from its penalty. Society is party to that crime. It countenances the sale of the liquor, though each citizen knows it will rob the man who swallowed it of his reason. It suffers a terrible penalty. Quarreling, riot and murder are a part of the punishment society must endure. The evils which run pours out on individual and domestic life; the disturbances of peace and quiet; the men murdered and the murderer a fugitive or arrested, imprisoned, and perhaps, at last, his neck broken by the hangmen, are parts of the retribution which is visited on society for its participation in this crime.

INCARNATE EVIL.

The Methodist Recorder furnishes the following picture of a terrible phase of life in that city. It is wrought out of facts furnished at a meeting of the Pittsburgh Ministerial Association:

The houses of prostitution are wonderfully common; and the victims worse than slain are legion, representing all classes, from the rich to the poor. The steps which lay hold on hell are taken every night in the thoroughfares of Pittsburgh. Drunkenness, debauchery and licentiousness are rampant. The arm of the law has been almost powerless to protect the most precious of all human endowments. The cases of lost manhood and lost womanhood are multiplying dreadfully under the very shadows of our churches.

The papers expend a great deal of wit over the doctrine that sin turns human beings into fiends after death, and herds them with devils, because their moral natures are alike. No picture of perdition has in it more devilish elements than the above record of the moral and spiritual ruin of once innocent beings wrought out by lust.

Last week our Philadelphia correspondent presented a terrible picture of the perils and vices of that city. Girls are compelled to sell their virtue to procure clothes to cover their bodies and bread to keep them from starvation. Analyze the moral turpitude of those men who take advantage of the desperate poverty of these girls to make them victims of their passions and you will fail to find among the fiends of darkness selfishness and cruelty more essentially devilish.

The moral elements of hell are all around us. Men are often devils wrapped in garments of flesh and blood and bones. Strip off these earthly habiliments, and their satanic nature will stand revealed. Their family traits will one day demonstrate their kinship with the devil, and their moral affinities forever herd them with the damned.

HONORS TO POPE PIUS.

Pio Nono was Pope nearly forty-two years, having been elected June 16, 1846. For a year or two past "health bulletins" from the Vatican—wherein this "head of the church" enacted the farce of being a voluntary prisoner—have been part of the daily telegrams to all parts of the world, as regularly as reports from the Russo-Turkish war. When he died, on the afternoon of February 7, the news was flashed round the world. The Roman Catholic world was thrown into mourning. In every nation this church has adherents, and everywhere they mourned his death. Masses were said in cathedrals; priests held solemn services in obscure village churches, and everywhere the faithful prayed for the repose of his soul.

There is nothing astonishing in all this. It would be astonishing if it were otherwise. We expect Roman Catholics to honor their Pontiff with a reverence that is akin to worship. We expect them to make pilgrimages to seek his blessing and kiss his toe while living. We expect them to eulogize him and pray for his repose now that he is dead. And we can understand how they do these things from principle and conscience. We think that they are in very great error, but we can and do respect their motives, their sincerity and their consistency. But some things have taken place in this country since Pio Nono's death that we do not respect.

In some ports, so the papers inform us, the shipping has appeared in a sort of mourning—"at half-mast." The papers also tell us of some civil courts that adjourned in honor of the deceased Pontiff. In several places public meetings have been held, at which resolutions and speeches have set forth in extravagant terms "the transcendent virtues of the holy man who so long sat in St. Peter's Chair." We instance one specimen case: In a Southern city a public meeting was called at the theatre. There was a crowd, chiefly of foreigners and Catholics. But there were many Americans and Protestants. There were several addresses—one by an eloquent Irish Catholic. Strange that he who came to America to escape oppression should have had his eloquence kindled in eulogizing a man who, all his life long, was the enemy of freedom! At the same meeting an address was delivered by a young American reporter and politician, who claims to be a Protestant. We know something of his character. This much can be said without injustice: Judged by his writings and manner of life, he is not concerned on religious questions. He is without real reverence for saints and holy men of any church. He is a man of the world—pure and simple. But he made a speech in this theatre; he pronounced a eulogy on the dead Pope. He even promised his address for publication.

What do these things mean? We do not wish to conclude hastily or to speak unjustly. But it is allowable to meditate upon "the signs of the times;" we may watch the clouds to see "which way the wind blows." Indeed, it is folly not to study these "signs," symptoms and tendencies. Certainly, the subject is of sufficient importance.

The Romish Church is not a thing of yesterday and it will survive to-morrow. It has a history—a history that Americans, above all people, should study and understand. We claim for our institutions that they are worth preserving. The open Bible, the education of the people, the civil liberty of the people, their words and phrases, represent interests, privileges, rights, that the noblest of our race have believed to be worth fighting and dying for. And the Romish power proposes, by conquests in America, to indemnify itself for its losses in Europe. It has lost much among the Latin races; it seeks to recover its losses by the conquest of the Saxon races. Pius IX pointed to America as the most hopeful field for Roman Catholic enterprise. And he did all he could do to set-

tle and fix the Romish hierarchy upon our people. He has given them Cardinals and a complete hierarchical establishment. The Jesuits—tireless, able, unscrupulous, relentless—are here. They have the eyes of Argus and the hands of Briareus.

And Protestant preachers and editors are told by mere politicians, who eulogize dead Pio Nono to placate Irish Catholics, that it is intolerant to remind our fellow-citizens that the Romish Church has a history! that the Jesuits have been for generations what they are to-day—the enemies of all human liberty! That wherever and whenever Rome has the power, she oppresses every man who will not bow down at her altars! We are told that it is intolerant to remember the Inquisition, with its wheels, fires, and its whole Satanic engine of torture! We are told that it is intolerant to remember the Duke of Alva, to speak of Seville, of Smithfield, and of St. Bartholomew!

No doubt the late Pope had many personal excellencies. But it is not the man, but the Pope, they eulogize—not the priest, but the Pontiff. To say that such eulogy from Protestant Americans is in bad taste is to put the case with exceeding mildness. The bad taste is the least disagreeable fact in the case. One of two things is true: either these Protestant American eulogists of the author of the "Vatican Decrees" do not love constitutional liberty (to say nothing of the Protestant religion, which has been the mother and nurse of liberty), as well as they should, or else they are exceedingly ignorant of history; even of very recent history. How can a true friend of Republican institutions eulogize the man who, of all men, was the foe of progress; who would have re-bounded the nations with the chains of medieval despotism; who was a "reactionist" of the extremist school; who kept his foot on Italy as long as he could hold her to the earth; who excommunicated her deliverers; who claimed and felt himself to be superior to all powers and governments in the world; who demanded allegiance to his own person more sacred than allegiance to one's nation, or country, or government? How can any true lover of Protestantism eulogize the man who called the "Council of the Vatican," and "summoned" (to borrow a phrase from the London Spectator of February 9) "all the bishops of the Catholic world to proclaim, with the voice of the universal church, that he was 'infallible;' that within the range of her divine office the church spoke through him; and that he, in interpreting her, was beyond the possibility of error; that he was the Vicar of Christ; that in him the church was embodied, and that in the questions most important to man he was the living funnel for the will of the Most High!"

We cannot follow political papers, or men, or parties, when we are asked to forget the plainest lessons of history, and to help the Jesuits to overrun the liberties of our nation.

Would it not be a very useful thing to circulate a few million copies of Gladstone's "Vaticanism" and "Vatican Decrees" in this country. This generation of young Americans needs educating.

Now that the Galveston city government is entirely under the control of Catholics, why not remove that figure of "the blessed Virgin" from the roof of the cathedral to the city hall? Let the statue occupy a throne just behind the Mayor's chair. A majority of the board being, perhaps, superstitious, this might have a wholesome effect. We remark, incidentally, if they are not superstitious, something is evidently the matter with them.

WHO WILL GET THE DICTIONARY.—It appears to us that a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to a preacher is an indispensable article. By reference to notice on fourth page it will be seen that the publishers offer a copy of this valuable work as their special April premium.

FIRST SERMON PREACHED IN SHREVEPORT, LA.

In looking over some old letters the other day we picked up one bearing date Sept. 23, 1873, signed W. E. Doty, from which we extract the following: "In the month of December, 1838, I arrived in Shreveport, and the following Sabbath preached to a few persons, none of whom are now living except Mrs. Dr. George. This was the first sermon ever preached in the village. The Indians were there to receive their annuity. The agent kindly invited me to their encampment, which was in a grove about where our church now stands. We had a conversation with the chief about the Great Spirit. They were very reticent, yet they impressed me with the thought that they had some idea of the existence of a country to which they would go after death more abundant and lovely than this. These were the Caddo Indians, from whom the government but a short time before had made a purchase of their lands. They appeared to be a harmless, inoffensive tribe, and were few in numbers.

"There was also a small tribe, called Keachies. They had quite a village on Bayou Pierre, about ten miles from where Mansfield is now located. After Christmas the writer stopped at their village. As there were no white settlements from the neighborhood of Natchitoches until you struck the Caddo settlements, I had to spend the night with a colored man, part Indian, part French. His wife was a genuine African. Mine host spoke broken English. About 9 o'clock p. m. the Indians commenced crying and mourning. Such distressing sounds I never heard before or since. Add to this the melancholy wailing of the wind through the tops of the tall pines, and you have a picture perfectly indescribable. I shudder now when I think of it. My mongrel landlord stated to me that the Indians were mourning for their dead. This they kept up for three hours, and terminated their melancholy wailings with a general fandango."

The chief of Police of Virginia City, Nevada, has been arrested on the charge of having released from custody a Chinaman charged with murder, and substituting in his place "a paid Chinese." The alleged substitution was discovered by a relative of the murdered man.

The expression, "a paid Chinese," in the above item, may not be understood by many of our readers. In China, when a man is condemned to death, if he is wealthy, he is able often to escape the penalty of the law by hiring a substitute, who will die in his place for a sum of money, to be paid to the family of the substitute. The transaction is conducted by one of the friends of the condemned man, who finds a man who is ready to encounter death for the benefit of his family. With their ideas of the future, death has few terrors, and they prefer to lie down in a dreamless sleep rather than to live on and labor hopelessly for a large family. The bargain is closed; the "paid Chinese" is smuggled into the prison with the connivance of the officers, and the condemned man smuggled out. The jailer has only to show evidence that a certain number were executed, and the convicted man begins life again. It seems from the above item this transaction was attempted on this continent.

The Ohio House of Representatives has passed a law prescribing a penalty of \$500 for advertisements of "divorces obtained." Such a prescription administered by the Texas Legislature would improve the moral tone of many papers circulated among our people. We have often been insulted by legal shysters of Chicago and New York, sending us such advertisements for insertion in our columns.

Bishop Marvin's greatest work, "Errors of the Papacy," a beautiful volume of 592 pages, with portrait of the author, just issued. Send two dollars and get a copy to canvass with. Address Logan D. Cameron, agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Texas Christian Advocate

Table with 3 columns: Rate, Length, Price. Includes rates for one-half inch, one inch, and two inch advertisements.

ADVERTISING RATES: To find price of an advertisement for a given time...

Special Notices—Reading matter quoted, and editorial notices, add 25 per cent. to regular rates.

In April, 1877, Rev. Wm. Lloyd, of New York city, left the itinerary, in the M. E. Church, in that city, to accept a settled pastorate...

Texas Methodism—Six Years' Progress.

The following table exhibits the progress of Texas Methodism in the last six years. The smallest apparent increase is in the Texas Conference...

Table with 3 columns: Year, Members, Pastoral Receipts. Shows growth from 1872 to 1877.

TO THE EAST BY WAY OF THE WEST, by the late Bishop E. M. Marvin, D. D., St. Louis; Bryan, Brand & Co., publishers; 606 pages, illustrated. Containing, also, an introduction by Dr. Summers and a biographical sermon by Bishop McTyeire.

UNCLAIMED MONEY.—This is the title of a "handy book for liars at law, next of kin and persons in search of a clue to unclaimed money, or the whereabouts of missing relatives and friends."

To live long, "it is necessary to live slowly."

OAK HILL NURSERIES.—The man who plants a tree is a benefactor to his race. Others may share its shade or eat its fruit for many days in the future.

Geo. O. Cherry & Co.—We invite the attention of our farming friends to the card of Geo. O. Cherry & Co., produce and commission merchants, 105 Tremont street, Galveston.

Mrs. Sarah Smiley, the well known friend, is giving Bible readings in London.

Unanswered Letters.

March 14—J. T. Lannis—list of subscribers. Miss Julia Phifer Truitt—\$2.50 and subscriber; we have learned not to estimate merit by only present apparent results...

March 16—E. R. Barcus—subscribers. J. H. Rowe—\$2.75, renewal and copy of minutes. S. C. Crutchfield—subscribers. O. Hightower—\$3.50 and subscribers. Samuel Morris—subscribers.

March 18—Jas Mackey—list of subscribers. T. W. Hines—quarterly meeting appointments. Jas. M. Jones—list of subscribers; all right; wait on him. J. D. Whitehead—Scholars & Seales—prices and samples sent. T. S. Garrett—\$14.60 (\$14.90 less exchange) and list of subscribers.

March 19—J. Kingsbury—subscribers. O. T. Hotchkiss—answered twice. W. J. Joyce—letter handed editor. Willie Campbell—you would have saved us a little trouble had you mentioned the postoffice from which Mrs. K. removed.

March 20—J. W. Vest—\$1 for Minutes; your last sent \$2.50. J. C. Stephen—letter and poem handed editor. L. M. Fowler—subscribers; every one yet heard from approve the Minutes.

"Oh, my back!" How often we hear these words. Pain in the Back arises from Kidney Disease. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs.

MARRIED.

McClung—Proctor.—At the residence of the bride's father, near Atlanta, on Sunday, March 10, at 9 A. M., by E. G. Sewell, Mr. Wm. J. McClung and Miss Tabba A. Proctor. All of Cases county.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful.

To live long, "it is necessary to live slowly." by A. R. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Church Notices.

TEXAS CONFERENCE. COLUMBUS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. San Felipe, at Hensley's Branch, March 30, 31 Columbia, at Brazoria, April 6, 7 Velasco, at Island Chapel, April 13, 14 San Bernard, at Chanter's Prairie, April 20, 21 Matagorda, at Casey Chapel, April 27, 28

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE. STEPHENSVILLE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Glenrose et, at Glenrose, 4th Sabbath in March Meridian et, at Pleasant Grove, April 13 Duffin et, at Prairie Grove, 3d Sabbath in April Study Creek miss, at New Salem, 4th Sabbath in April Clifton et, at Rainbows, 1st Sabbath in May Stephensville et, at Gow Creek, 2d Sabbath in May Jonesboro et, at Hollie's Prairie, 3d Sabbath in May

CORSIANCA DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Corsicana station, March 23 Dresden et, at Dresden, March 23 Mt. Vernon et, at Ft. Pool's, March 29 Groesbeck et, at Central Institute, April 6 North Leon et, at Pleasant Ridge, April 13 North Leon et, at Red Oak Spring, April 14 Fairfield et, at Lake's Chapel, April 20 Corsicana et, at Petty's Chapel, May 18 Mexia et, at Cotton Gin, May 25 Thornton mission, June 1

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Weatherford station, 5th Sabbath in March Weatherford et, at Wade's Chapel, 1st Sabbath in April Bethesda et, at Pleasant Grove, 2d Sabbath in April Cartersville et, at Dobb's school-house, 3d Sabbath in April Acton et, at Long Creek, 1st Sabbath in May Jacksboro et, at Carroll's, 2d Sabbath in May Eldorado mission, 4th Sabbath in May Springtown et, at Springtown, 2d Sabbath in June Weatherford et, at Cotton Chapel station, at Mark's Chapel, 3d Sabbath in June This is the round to elect to the District Conference. Brethren, don't forget! T. W. HINES, P. E.

Commercial.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, 1 Galveston, Texas, March 23, 1878. COTTON. At New York, the market opened and closed weak. Sales to-day 347 bales. Quotations for all grades are as follows: Ordinary, 83-10c; Good Ordinary, 95c; Low Middling 10-10c; Middling 11c; Good Middling 11-11c.

Exchange—Gold and Silver. Buying. Selling. Sterling 60 days 48 497 New York sight 1/2 par. 100 100 Orleans sight 1/2 par. 100 100 Gold 100 100 Silver 99 100

THE GENERAL MARKET.

[Quotations are not applicable to small orders but represent cash prices for large lots:] Bacon Short clear 63 1/2 to 75 1/2 Long clear 60 1/2 to 75 1/2 Shoulders 55 1/2 to 75 1/2 Breakfast bacon 92 1/2 to 95

REID'S SEND \$1 for 35c. Flower Seeds, 15 for 50c. 7 for 25c. or 25c per lb. for \$1.12, for \$1.50. THE FLORAL TRIBUTE, a 100 page Floral work with colored plates, two years free. Stamps good as cash.

THE SORGO HANDBOOK. A Treatise on Sorgo and Impure Cane, Varieties, Seed, Culture, and Manufacture. Sent free on application.

EPILEPSY OR FITS (CURED). By Dr. Ross' Epileptic Remedies. Temporary and permanent. Address: ROSS BROS., No. 312 Main St., RICHMOND, IND.

\$10 a day to agents selling our Fine Art Novelties. Catalogue free. J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of appetite, Bowels alternatingly costive and lax. Headache, Loss of Memory, etc.

AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC. Take Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine.

CAUTION.—Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmons' Liver Regulator unless in our original wrapper with trade mark, stamp and signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Hams Choice sugar cured per lb. 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 2d quality 7 1/2 to 8

Iron Dry selected, per pound 16 1/2 to 18 1/2 Light sanded 14 1/2 to 16 1/2 Stack sanded 11 1/2 to 13 1/2

Hardware Axes, per dozen, Collins' Ken-ucky light \$10 00 to 12 00 Medium 11 00 to 12 50 Heavy 11 00 to 12 50

Planters' A B No. 0, per doz. \$6 50 to 7 00 No. 1 7 00 to 7 50 No. 2 8 00 to 8 50 No. 3 9 00 to 9 50 H B 1 6 50 to 7 00 No. 2 7 00 to 7 50 No. 3 7 50 to 8 00

Common bar, per pound 2 1/2 to 3 Band 4 1/2 to 5 Hoop 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 Sheet common 5 1/2 to 6 R G 5 1/2 to 6 Galvanized 11 1/2 to 12 1/2

Linseed oil, per barrel \$1 75 to 2 Austin lime, per barrel 1 1/2 to 2 Cement 1 90 to 2 Plaster Paris 2 50 to 3 00

Lumber Rough yellow pine, per M feet \$20 00 to 22 00 Second quality 16 00 to 18 00 Dressed weatherboards 20 00 to 25 00

Flour Choice, per bushel 3 00 to 3 50 Middling 2 75 to 3 00 Inferior 2 50 to 2 75

Wheat No. 1, per bushel 1 10 to 1 15 No. 2 1 00 to 1 05 No. 3 90 to 95

Wool Louisiana, pure white in bales, 9 1/2 to 9 5/8 1st quality 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 2nd quality 6 1/2 to 6 3/4

CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia. S. B. CIRCULARS FREE.

REID'S SEND \$1 for 35c. Flower Seeds, 15 for 50c. 7 for 25c. or 25c per lb. for \$1.12, for \$1.50. THE FLORAL TRIBUTE, a 100 page Floral work with colored plates, two years free. Stamps good as cash.

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A NEW CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Dr. H. James' CANNABIS INDICA, or EAST INDIA HEMP, is a Calculus prepared on its native soil from the green leaf, has become as famous in this country as in India for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma.

We now inform the public that we have made the importation of this article into the United States our Specialty, and that in future the afflicted can obtain these remedies at all first-class druggists.

And feel that we are entitled to credence when we say that CANNABIS INDICA will do all that is claimed for it and that one bottle will satisfy the most skeptical of its positively and permanently curing Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma.

Instead of devoting columns to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain silent and let it speak for itself through other lips than ours, believing that those who have suffered more can better tell the story, as the following extracts from letters verbatim will show:

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Texas Christian Advocate

Down the Volga.

For some distance below Nijni the appearance of the Volga is extremely disappointing. Those who have read the praises bestowed upon it by Russian poets, and heard the encomiums passed upon its size, its swiftness, its beauty, by enthusiastic native residents of Moscow and St. Petersburg, are naturally somewhat galled at being forced to admit that, on a first acquaintance, the queen of Russian rivers looks exactly like an immense flat dish of cabbage soup, dappled with blots of grease a quarter of a mile long. Indeed, at this point the whole stream is so choked up with shoals, banks and jutting points, that the presence of a steamer in such a place recalls the Irishman's description of a country "where all water-traveling is done by land." But an hour's steaming down the great river suffices to give it the character which it never afterward loses—that of a stream which has borrowed one bank from the Danube and another from the Rhine. To the right bold headlands, now towering in castellated terraces of sandstone, now cleft by wooded ravines, and anon melting into sunny slopes, in which nestle the gilded cupolas of white-towered churches, and the rough hewed log huts of primitive little villages. To the left extends a wilderness of low, sandy reaches, crumblings banks crested with coarse speargrass, pathless morasses, betraying by their unwholesome green the abyss of oozy slime below—a boundless expanse of desolation, which, seen beneath the rolling clouds of the gloomy October sky, has a wild, lonely, dreary aspect absolutely appalling. The Volga steamers, though differing in size above and below the great southern bend of the river at Kazan, are all very much of one pattern. The quarter deck and wheel lie amidships, between the paddle boxes, and are reached with a step ladder from the main deck. The saloon cabin is placed forward, the third-class cabin aft; and berths are conspicuous by their absence, every one sleeping where he can on the cushioned benches of the general cabin. Strictly speaking, these boats can hardly be called luxurious, but their picturesqueness is undeniable. The Rhine boat down to Cologne at the close of the season, the "Messagerie's" steamer from Marseilles in the early summer, the Cunard packet with a full complement of passengers from New York, are better worth looking at than any museum; but the interior of a Volga steamer in October many safely bear comparison with all. At this late season, the hatches are always battened down fore and aft, giving to the whole panorama a kind of twilight dimness, amid which the strange figures of the motley crowd—flat-faced Tartars, sallow, beetle-browed Russians, aquiline Jews, quaint, hatched-faced Persians, stately Circassians, and tall, high-cheeked Arminians—look stranger and less human than ever. After nightfall, the various groups on the third-class deck would make a study for a painter—knots of bearded faces, looking grim and brigand-like under the glare of the swinging lantern; sleeping peasants in sheepskin frocks, huddled up in dark corners like wild beasts; huge weather-stained boots protruding from the shadow of the boiler; stout, broad-faced women, distributing hunks of black bread to their round-eyed, expectant brood; and brown-cheeked men with high caps, a little apart from the throng, praying the same prayers on the strength of which their forefathers swept Russia with a whirlwind of destruction six hundred years ago.—Appleton's Journal.

How a Young Husband Got Weaned from his Cup.

A young wife in Michigan had just got settled in her new home. All seemed fair and promising, for she did not know that her husband was a drunkard. But one night he came home at a very late hour, and very much the worse for liquor. When he staggered into the house, the wife, who was greatly shocked, told him he was sick, and to lie down at once; and in a moment or two, he was comfortably settled on the sofa in a drunken sleep. His face was reddish purple, his breathing very heavy, and altogether he was a pitiable looking object. The doctor was sent for post haste, and mustard applied to his feet and hands. When the doctor came, he felt his pulse, and examined him, and finding that he was only drunk, said: "He will be all right in the morning." But the wife insisted that he was very sick, and that severe remedies must be used. "You must shave his head and apply blisters," she urged, "or I will send for some one who will." The husband's head was accordingly shaved closely and blisters applied. The patient lay all night

in a drunken sleep, and, notwithstanding the blisters were eating into the flesh, it was not till near morning that he began to beat about, disturbed by pain.

About daylight he waked up to a most uncomfortable consciousness of blistered agonies. "What does this mean?" he said putting his hands to the bandaged head. "Lie still—you mustn't stir," said the wife, "you have been taken very sick." "I'm not sick." "O, yes you are; you have brain fever. We have worked with you all night. "I should think you had," groaned the poor victim: "what's the matter with my feet?" "They are blistered." "Well, I'm better now; take off the blisters, do," he pleaded piteously.

He was in a most uncomfortable state—his head covered with sores, and his feet and hands were still worse.

"Dear," he said, groaning, "if I should ever be sick in this way again, don't be alarmed and send for the doctor, and above all, don't blister me again."

"Oh, indeed I will—all that saved you were the blisters, and if you ever have another such spell, I should be more frightened than ever—for the tendency I am sure is to apoplexy, and from the next attack you would be likely to die, unless there were the severest measures used."

He made no further defense; suffice it to say he never had another attack.

Murphy, the Temperance Orator.

The story of his own life makes up a good part of his speeches. If he stays only a day or two in a place, you get an abridgment of it. If he tarries longer, he gives it to you at length, in installments, with more or less of discursive moralizing and description and appeal, thrown in evening by evening. The story is well told. You would not tell so much of it, if you were in his place; but you do not feel, after all, like cursing his frankness. You can see in his experience the depths of degradation and woe into which drink plunges men; and he evidently thinks he has a better right to show you the dark side of his own life than that of any other man's. Often as he has told the tale, it is far from being a mere recitation. His heart swells with emotions that are not simulated, and the tears start from his own eyes as he speaks of the woes of "mother" and the children in the days when drink was cursing his home.

Now and then he strikes off into digressions—humorous, descriptive, dramatic—some of which are very telling. The story of the Irish girl, who felt so grand riding in her mistress's carriage that she wished she could stand on the sidewalk and see herself drive by, is capitally told; and always when he drops into his native brogue, the Irishman that he gives us is a genuine bit of character. Some of his more tragic passages are simply tremendous. His description of Sheridan's Ride, for example, or his imaginative portrayal of the "upstart tree" of intemperance, are astounding performances. Such rhetoric, such eloquence, such acting, are not often heard nor seen. He races back and forth across the platform; he roars like a caged tiger; he leaps, at the climax of his passion, three or four feet into the air.

Of course, you do not approve of all this. It is not your way of doing it. Neither do you approve of Murphy's orthodoxy or syntax. But it does the business. Crude though the performance may be in spots, it is a telling performance. The acting is immense; but it is scarcely more excessive than is often seen upon the classic stage. The rhetoric may be faulty, but it is a big-hearted man that is talking, and the people do not stop to measure his words by critical standards. And now and then comes a passage of natural description or a touch of human nature that mark the real orator.

What is better, the spirit of the man and his methods of work are so wholly Christian that they disarm criticism. "You can't quarrel with me," he says every day, "for I won't quarrel." If the Catholic priest forbids his people to attend Murphy's meetings, Murphy eulogizes Father Mathew, and says not a word about the priest except in kindness. For "the rum-seller," so long the black dragon of the temperance reformer, he has nothing but sympathy. And, if the prohibitionist denounces him for his gentle treatment of the liquor dealers, he only says to the prohibitionist: "God bless you, we are going to get everybody to stop drinking liquor, and then nobody will want to sell it!" Not a word of censure or denunciation falls from his lips.—Saturday Afternoon.

Gratitude preserves old friendship and procures new.

The Emperor Alexander, of Russia. Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, who succeeded on the death of his father, Nicholas I., March 2, 1855, was born April 29, 1818, in the reign of his uncle, Alexander I., and is, consequently, entering his 59th year. He was carefully educated by his father, who professed himself delighted with the manifestations of the true Russian spirit in his son. At 16 he was declared of age, invested with a number of military titles, and subjected to a daily life maneuvering, reviewing and military parade, which at last seriously impaired his health.

He then traveled through Germany to recruit his energies. He next vigorously applied himself to his duties as Chancellor of the University of Finland. He founded a chair of the Finnish language on literature, and promoted a number of scientific schemes undertaken by Finnish savans, and succeeded in winning the sympathies of Finnish people and weakening their love of independence. In 1850 he traveled through Russia, and is said to have witnessed with regret his father's attitude towards Europe, and to have altogether disapproved of the Crimean War. On his accession to the throne, March 1855, he found himself in a very critical position. He had two parties to conciliate at home—the old Muscovite blindly jealous for war, strong partisans of his more warlike brother, the Grand Duke Constantine; and the more peaceful and intelligent portion of the nation, who possessed his personal sympathies. He pursued a course calculated to encourage both; spoke of adhering to the policy of his ancestors, and signed the treaty of peace as soon as he could do so with honor and dignity. Since then he has purged the internal administration of its impurities, rebuked and punished corruption, and given honorable recognition to public instruction, free from military discipline, and under his own supervision. His moderation has even stimulated the hopes of the Poles. By a ukase of the 25th of May, 1856, he granted to all repentant Polish exiles permission to return home, but though desirous of preserving the nationality of Poland he would not assent to its separation from his dominions. The grand achievement of Alexander's reign, without doubt, was his emancipation of twenty-three millions serfs on certain conditions, March 3, 1861. Three years afterwards the same boon was conferred upon the Polish serfs, with a view to weaken the influence of the nobility, who owned the greater part of the land, and were, consequently, all powerful, which act seems to have had the desired effect. In March, 1867, he sold the whole of Russian America to the United States for \$7,000,000. Two attempts have been made on the Czar's life, both of which proved futile, and resulted in the arrest of the would-be assassins. The Emperor married April 28, 1841, Mary Alexandrowna, Princess of Hesse Darmstadt, by whom he has had a large family. The oldest of the princes, Nicholas, the late Czar-witch, born Sept. 20, 1843, died prematurely at Nice, in 1865. Alexander, the present Crown Prince, born March 10, 1845, married Nov. 9, 1866, the Princess Dagna, daughter of the King of Denmark.

Why Popes Change their Names.

It is a fact generally known that monks and nuns on assuming their vows, and popes ascending the pontifical throne usually change their names. The reason of this change in the case of the popes is a superstitious belief that unless this is done the new pontiff will not live long. The custom has prevailed since it was inaugurated, in 956, by Octavian Conti, who assumed the name and title of John XII. Julius Medici would have made a breach had he been permitted, but his friends prevailed upon him to take the name of Clement, he being the seventh pope to bear that name. Thirty-two years later, in 1555, Marcellus Servius was elected and insisted upon retaining his own name. As Marcellus II., therefore, he ascended the throne on the 9th of April. He was a young man and in robust health, and yet he lived but twenty-one days after his elevation. Since that time no pope has ventured to offend against the tradition. It is a little singular while the name of John has been a favorite one, no less than 22 popes having chosen it, none have chosen it since the death of John XXII., in 1416. The first pope bearing the name Pius took the position in 142, and the name did not reappear after his death till 1458. The original name of Pius IX., the late Pope, was Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti.

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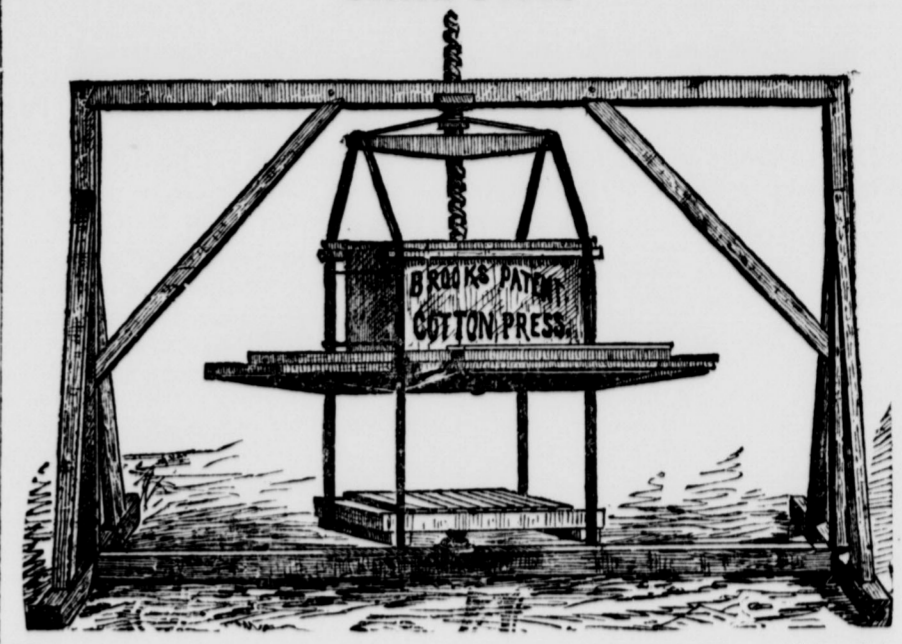
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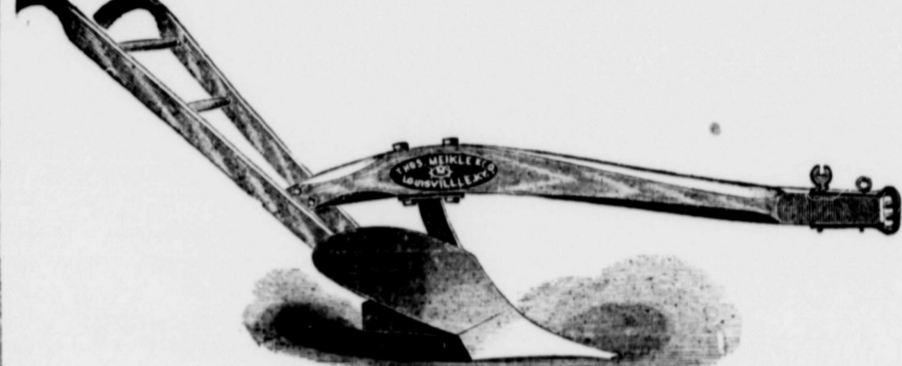
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Texas Christian Advocate

News of the Week.

Washington Items.

March 13—Mr. Merriman, of North Carolina, introduced a bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President and the decision of questions arising thereon. Referred to special committee.

Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to aid the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company. Also a bill to establish a mint at New Orleans, authorizing the coinage of gold and silver thereat, and making appropriation therefor.

Mr. Blaine submitted an amendment to the West Point appropriation bill that the ten cadets appointed at large, in all cases, be taken from the descendants of those who have served in the army or navy of the United States. Sargent, of California, Maxey, of Texas, and others opposed on the ground that it was discriminating against the Southern States. It was laid on the table by a vote of 39 to 13.

An amendment was offered that the cadets at large should not exceed ten, and that no new appointments at large should be made until the number of such cadets heretofore appointed falls below ten. Amendment accepted. Bill passed.

The House passed the Senate bill to aid the Bennett Polar Expedition.

The Turkish Minister has given the State Department formal notice of the discontinuance of the blockade of the Russian ports on the Black Sea.

Caleb Cushing, who is said to be in the employ of the Diaz Government, made an able speech before the Special Mexican Investigating Committee in favor of recognizing Diaz.

To the request of President Gathright, of the Agricultural College of Texas, through Senator Coke, for the detail of Lieutenant Flipper, colored, as military instructor in the Hempstead branch of the college for colored youth, the Secretary of War replied that one detail for Texas had been made and no more could be allowed.

On the 14th, Mr. Voorhees introduced into the Senate a bill for the payment of all customs, duties and all other debts due the United States in legal tender notes at par, except in cases where it is otherwise expressly stipulated on the face of the obligation or contract.

On the 18th, Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on House bill, providing that any woman who shall have been a member of the bar or higher court of any State or territory, or District of Columbia, for a period of three years, may be admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Thurman's bill, prohibiting members of Congress from becoming sureties on certain bonds, passed.

Mr. Eustis introduced a bill authorizing States to impose tonnage tax or duty on vessels to maintain quarantine.

It is expected that Mr. Schleicher's Mexican report will probably be submitted to the House in a few days. It insists, as a necessity, that our citizens living in Mexico shall be protected against violence and forced loans by the Mexican authorities, and that if the Mexican government can not, for lack of troops, prevent the raids of robbers into the cattle regions of Texas, our troops must do it. It is thought after the report the recognition of Diaz will follow.

On the 19th, Mr. Matthews said he was instructed by a majority of the Committee on Railroads to report back two Senate bills in regard to the Texas Pacific Railroad—one introduced by Mr. Johnson and one by Mr. Dorsey—with substitute and to recommend its passage. He also reported back Senate bill to authorize the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to extend its present terminus in Arizona to a point on the Rio Grande near El Paso, without recommendation.

A bill was passed the House to authorize an American register to foreign built ships for the purposes of the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world.

A bill passed the House for the relief of the families of the men who perished on the dredge-boat McAllister.

The State Department at Washington is in receipt of official information that over 2000 Cuban insurgents have surrendered. There is a prospect for quiet in that turbulent island.

The report of the Railroad Committee is said to be the result of a compromise. The favorable report of the Texas Pacific was unanimous, and that of the Southern Pacific without adverse expression.

The President has approved the bill aiding James Gordon Bennett's Polar Expedition.

The Eastern Question.

Prince Hassan has refused to obey the order of the Porte to evacuate Varna, declaring he will await the Khedive's orders. There is some agitation in Syria in favor of annexation to Egypt.

The Standard's Berlin dispatch says Count Andrassy informed the Hungarian Budget Committee that Austria would not consent to the extension of Bulgaria to the Aegean Sea, nor to Russian occupation of the provinces more than six months.

A Paris correspondent of the London Times says Germany informed Russia that England's stipulations relative to a basis of conference are well formed. Russia has agreed to discuss with Germany the points to be submitted to the Congress.

The Pera correspondent of the Times says: The Armenians will petition England to obtain autonomy for Turkish Armenia at the conference under European guarantee of protection. Otherwise it is feared that Russia will encourage Turkish misgovernment in order to furnish a pretext for Russia to absorb the whole province.

The Sultan, at the request of Mr. Layard, has approved a charter for the Protestants of Turkey similar to that possessed by the Greek Armenian Church.

The Times' Paris correspondent reports that Serbia demands admission to the Congress. England has adhered to the French proposal for investigation into the financial affairs of Egypt and administration reforms. She will oppose England's freeing Egypt from vassalage, except with the accord of the powers. All the powers agree that questions of Egypt, Syria, Tunis and the holy places can only be raised at the Congress with the consent of France.

The Times' Vienna correspondent says Russia does not contest the right of the Congress to decide what clauses of the treaty involve European interests. England demands that the Congress shall discuss all clauses. Italy and Germany assent to the principle of admitting Greece to Congress, but claim that Congress must formally decide the matter. Austria coincides, but is willing to have the question decided before the meeting.

The Times says the Russians are making fresh advances towards the Bosphorus. It assumes the government is satisfied that the virtual command of Constantinople will give the Russians no insuperable advantages, and that these movements are not alarming.

It has been semi-officially announced that Prince Battenberg has been proposed for the throne of Bulgaria.

All the British corps of Royal Engineers who are first on the list for foreign service have been ordered to provide themselves with field equipments for immediate service.

The Turks have strengthened the garrisons in Herzegovina, and are working night and day in the entrenchments near Kruia, Mabila and Mustar.

A letter from a diplomatic source in Paris asserts that France will endeavor to bring about a compromise in the Congress.

The Porte has not given orders to prevent other British men-of-war passing the Dardanelles. Mr. Layard has recently obtained a firman permitting two vessels to pass.

A considerable increase in navy estimates has been voted by the British Parliament.

The British admiralty has ordered all outward bound men-of-war to be detained to strengthen the Mediterranean fleet.

Gen. Ignatieff and Raouff Pasha reached St. Petersburg the 15th.

The Times' Berlin correspondent states an early meeting of the Congress is not probable. Russia, in consequence of England and Austria's demand that the whole treaty be submitted, displays no anxiety for the Congress to meet at all.

Public feeling is much excited in Athens against Russia because of her rejection of the admission of Greece into the Congress. On the other hand, it is asserted that Russia has neither accepted nor rejected the proposal for the admission of Greece. Will agree to a Greek delegate with only a consultation voice.

The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged in St. Petersburg March 17. The conditions will be published as soon as they are communicated to the powers.

Great excitement prevails in Constantinople over the posting of seditious placards. Patrols are in the streets. The Turkish garrisons of Shumla and Varna, numbering 58,000 men, besides 16,000 Egyptian troops, are looked for in Constantinople.

Advices from Vienna, under date of March 17, state that negotiations for an alliance between England and Austria are pending.

Advices from Vienna, under date of the 19th, say England has refused to take part even in the preliminary conference of the Ambassadors, until Russia has given formal engagement that all clauses will be submitted to the Congress. Gortschakoff merely repeats his promise that the full treaty shall be submitted to the powers.

The Servian Shumadid corps have reoccupied Vranjo and have remonstrated against peace conditions.

The National Zeitung, Berlin, says the Austrian Government has positive information that the Russians are concentrating troops on the Austrian frontier.

Several vessels have passed up the Danube.

The Hungarian delegation have unanimously adopted the vote of credit of 60,000,000 florins.

The London Times of the 14th says the Russians have not only occupied several villages around Constantinople, but have taken possession of a point on the edge of the most northerly plateau running down toward the entrance of the Bosphorus. The small forts which command the entrance, lie at the foot of this position, and being open on the land side, they can march in at any moment and close the entrance to the Black Sea.

The Times' Vienna correspondent says Russia has signified the powers that the treaty will be sent them immediately after the ratification, as Russia has no reason to conceal anything. This is evidently designed to remove the impression that there is a secret understanding between Russia and the Porte.

The work at the English Government Works is going on with unabated energy.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times sends a rumor that Russia will concede the representation of Greece, provided Romania, Serbia and Montenegro are represented. There is much dissatisfaction among those minor States. Romania is irritated to the point of resistance by the demand for Bessarabia. Serbia is dissatisfied with the territorial concessions, while Montenegro is doubtful whether more is to be gained from Austria than Russia.

The Agence Russe, St. Petersburg, says respecting the rumor of a secret understanding with Turkey, that Russia is not so confiding as to conclude a secret clause with Turkey, when she knows the slightest transaction is communicated to Minister Layard and is communicated to London. It also says every power will enter the Congress with full liberty as to the attitude it may have relative to all clauses brought forward for its decision.

Miscellaneous.

Early this month a terrible snow storm covered the country from Green river, Wyoming, to North Platte, a distance of 550 miles. Several died from exposure. Two soldiers between Fort Russell and Cheyenne, a distance of three miles, perished. One teamster and his cattle perished near Cheyenne; three lost their feet. One man lost 10,000 sheep near Edgeboro.

The Freedmen's Bureau suits against Gen. Howard, so long pending, have been decided in his favor.

The Acton powder mill, at Marlborough, Mass., was blown up March 12th. Two men were killed. A finger with a ring on it, a piece of the jaw, and other fragments of bones, brains and blood were found scattered over several acres of ground.

A heavy storm passed over Jefferson county, West Virginia, last week. Houses were unroofed; hail-stones as big as hens' eggs fell for an hour, breaking glass and killing cattle, hogs and sheep. Loss over \$75,000.

The University of London, which for sometime has admitted women to medical degrees, now, by a large majority, admits them to all degrees.

Earl Granville is reported to have said that in the use and pronunciation of the English language, the educated American surpasses the Englishman.

The population of Africa is about 100,000,000.

Great Britain has expended \$59,000,000 in twelve years in building ships of war.

Fifteen hundred clergymen of the Church of England have signed a protest against war with Russia.

Parliament has fixed the strength of the British army at 135,452 men. The present force is less than 80,000.

The public debt statement for February shows a decrease in the debt for the month of \$2,250,237.18.

Another riot at Montreal between Orangemen and Catholics is reported, not, however, of a very serious nature.

Nashville's new Directory shows a population in that city (including Edgefield and other suburbs) of 40,390.

A Boston confectioner has been convicted of poisonous adulteration of candy.

The flow from the artesian well in Charleston has increased from 85 to 99 gallons per minute. The work of deepening continues.

Mr. J. W. Mackey, the wealthy Californian, has promised to pay all the expenses of the Pacific Coast mineral exhibits at Paris.

Eighteen hundred revolutionary ladies have been flogged in Russia, and whole cities of the province of Kowono have been banished to Siberia.

Gov. Hampton recently reviewed two colored regiments, and in a speech reminded them of his pledge that the colored race should enjoy full and equal rights under the law with the whites, and calling upon them, as citizens, to co-operate with him in carrying out his other pledges.

The Grand Lodge of Free Masons of England, Lord Carnarvon presiding, has unanimously passed a resolution refusing to recognize a Free Mason any person initiated in a lodge where belief in God is denied or ignored. This refers to the action of the Grand Orient of France, which recently eliminate the article expressing belief in God from its ritual.

The Utah Legislative Committee, to whom was referred the recommendation in the Governor's message asking legislation against polygamy have reported, claiming that polygamy sustained by the Bible is a divine ordinance, and that they cannot legislate against religious beliefs and practices.

A movement is taking on shape in Indiana to urge Congress to establish a legal rate of interest, to obtain alike in all the States.

The Russians are said to have in their hands 120,000 prisoners, including twenty pashas, and to have captured no less than 1000 cannon.

A movement against the present system of requiring models of inventions, together with applications for patents, is gaining strength.

An official report shows that the Sioux Indian war, in which Gen. Custer was killed, cost the government \$2,312,531.

The State Geologist of Georgia asserts that its gold region is richer than that of California, and says that its yield must soon become enormous.

Cardinal McClosky, in presenting his homage to the Pope, said he had no reason to deplore the lateness of his arrival in Rome, as the conclave has made so excellent a choice.

New York city has \$38,140,500 of church property exempt from taxation, and enough cemeteries, charitable associations, etc., to swell to \$80,000,000 the property so exempted.

There is an effort in Congress to recover large portions of the 215,000,000 acres of land which have been granted to railroads. Many of the grants have been forfeited by non-construction of the roads.

A famine is desolating provinces of Arequipa, Cuzco and Puno, in Peru. For several months not a drop of rain has fallen there, and the crops are entirely destroyed. The rivers and wells are dried up.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided in a suit to recover a church subscription that a mere promise to contribute without a consideration can not be enforced by law.

Skobelev is the only Russian among the Generals who have distinguished themselves during the present war. Gourko is a Lithuanian, Radetsky is a Gallician, and the conquerors of Asia Minor are Armenians.

The seedless orange of Brazil is said to be the best in the world; but it can not be tasted without a trip to Dom Pedro's domain, as it can not be shipped on account of the thinness of its skin, and it will not grow anywhere in the United States.

The English exportation of books amounted, in 1877, to £896,319; that of France, 16,094,602 francs—an increase over the preceding year in both countries.

In Queen Victoria's crown there are 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, and 147 table diamonds, one large ruby, 17 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 small rubies, and 227 pearls.

Rev. Dr. Bugbee, President of Allegheny College, reports great prosperity in the college. The aggregate attendance for the year will reach 325. The endowment was increased \$16,000 or more during the last year. The extensive improvements in the building and grounds are all provided for. The increase in the revenue of the college over the year 1874 and 1875 is about \$5,000. Nine professors are now employed.

Brazil also furnishes a harrowing story of famine. Thirty-two thousand people have fled from their homes in one of the northern provinces in a starving condition, and thousands from neighboring provinces have also emigrated in search of food.

The statue of King Robert Bruce which was unveiled at Sterling, Nov. 24, is nine feet high and stands on a pedestal ten feet high. The king is represented clad in a coat of chain armor, over which is thrown a royal robe, and he is in the act of sheathing his sword after achieving the independence of Scotland.

Electricity has been tried for the purpose of lighting and extinguishing 220 street lamps in Providence, R. I., scattered over a district nine miles long. One man attends to the whole business, and does it in fifteen seconds. The method has now been on trial for some months, and a saving of \$10 per lamp per year is reported.

Texas Items.

The Dallas oil mill is now in operation.

The Victoria Advocate acknowledges a sample of strawberries of this year's growth.

The gas works in Denison will soon be in operation.

Twenty Welch families are expected to settle in Jack county.

The police in Denison made a raid on a keno den, arresting the proprietor and several men who were playing. This shows the law can be enforced if officers do their duty.

The little son of Fielding Taylor, Palestine, was killed by falling into a well sixty feet deep.

The Independent says that Judge Bloeker, the extradition agent of the Governor of Texas, has demanded of the Mexican authorities the surrender of four of the leaders of the San Elizario mob at El Paso. Have not been surrendered.

The Flatonia Argus says that town is growing rapidly. Corn in the county nearly all planted. Last week 6000 cattle passed through Gonzales enroute for Kansas.

Local option carried at the Wadeville precinct, Navarro county, by a vote of 135 to 55.

This season 10,300 bales of cotton have been shipped from Calvert.

On the 8th, train No. 4 of the Central, was robbed at Hutchins by four masked men. Fifteen or twenty shots exchanged. Express Messenger Thomas was wounded. The leader of the gang was about twenty-six years old, dark hair and complexion. The gang appeared to be young men.

The Rockport Transcript notes the growth of the turtle fishing interest in Aransas Bay, and predicts that it will prove an important industry in Texas. Capt. Smith recently caught twenty-two of shipping size.

Crops are late in Brazoria county, owing to heavy rains, yet many farmers are through planting corn and some have planted cotton.

The spring wool clip will begin to reach San Antonio in April.

It is intimated that 1,600 barrels of Irish potatoes have been planted in Brazoria county. This is a growing industry in our State. Our fertile soil, and genial climate make Texas a paradise for the lovers of these tubers.

There has been a large increase of acreage in sugar cane in Brazoria county this year.

The Hempstead Messenger reports the bridge over the Brazos in that region nearly completed.

Shelby county claims seventeen candidates for Sheriff in the field. Who says patriotism is dead?

Wolves have been annoying the farmers in a portion of Limestone county. A large cougar was recently seen near Point Enterprise.

Parker county boasts a citizen by name of Jas. James, or "Double Jimmy," as he is known. He was born in 1764, and is said to be the oldest man in the State. He has learned the carpenter's, bricklayers', stone-masons', blacksmiths', tinners' and painters' trades. Has lost but one month in his life by sickness. Raised a family of ten boys and five girls. Was in the war of 1812. Came to Texas in his eighty-fourth year. In his 108th year moved to Parker county to "spend his old days." In his 109th year cultivated a crop of watermelons and realized \$125 from the crop.

The Sulphur Springs Gazette says there will be a decreased acreage in cotton and a decided increase in the grain crop of Hopkins county this year.

The County Court of Hunt county has ordered another election under the local option law. It has never been enforced, and the people are disgusted. One curse of the land is inefficient officers. They bring good laws into disrepute.

The Brenham Banner says new houses are going up in all portions of that growing inland city.

The Corpus Christi Gazette estimates the cattle drive from that region will aggregate 47,900, of which about 39,500 will go to Kansas.

During the year 1877, 115 patents were issued by the Patent Office, Washington city, to Texas.

The LaGrange Record says a number of improvements are going up in that beautiful Colorado town.

The San Antonio Express says that one can tell when some of the soldiers are paid off by their legs.

The Honey Grove Independent says: "Fully as much whisky is guzzled in this city as before the passage of the local option law. The fault is not in the law, however—that is all right, and covers the ground in every particular—but our officers have failed to do their duty in the premises. The way the thing works now those who deal in whisky have a much larger margin for profits than before, as the usual bar-room tax is evaded."

The Hillsboro Expositor says Hillsboro is improving rapidly: Crops are fine, grass green and cattle fat.

The Guard says D. R. Fant has purchased in Goliad county 800 head of stock horses, at six dollars per head. He intends driving them to Wyoming Territory.

The State school for colored pupils at Hempstead is ready for their reception.

A Collin county farmer is using two old-fashioned Cary plows, which were made twenty-five years ago.

It is estimated that there will be an increase of 25 per cent. of the acreage of wheat this year.

It is estimated that during the past fall and winter twenty carloads per day of immigrants entered Texas.

Waco has received this season 48,000 bales of cotton.

The East Texas Petron, in an interesting description of Houston county, states that one-tenth of the 678,000 acres of that county is under cultivation. The uplands, as well as bottom lands, are fertile. It produces wheat in high perfection. Apples are cultivated with much success. Grapes, native and cultivated, are a decided success. It is well timbered, both for building and fencing purposes.

Longview will need about a million of bricks this season for building purposes.

The telegraph poles between Belton and Round Rock have been set, and the wire will be stretched.

Wood county levies a per capita tax of fifty cents, to create a pauper fund, and same amount for a jail fund.

The Giddings Lone Star says there will be a great diversity of crops in Lee county. Crop prospects encouraging.

The Telephone estimates the population of McLennan county at between 28,000 to 30,000.

The Beaumont Lumberman says the oranges of last year in Jefferson county were as fine as can be raised in Louisiana. One orange measured 154 inches in circumference. Trees from ten to twelve years old yield \$20 to \$30 each.

The Jacksboro Echo says the prospects of the wheat crop are flattering. Jack county will harvest enough wheat to supply our whole population with breadstuffs.

The Dallas Herald has received from Mr. Rawlett an account of a meteoric stone which fell on his place some fifteen miles below that city: "Thursday evening, about four o'clock, he was riding out on his farm, when he was suddenly startled by hearing a mighty roaring sound in the air. Looking up, he saw a blueish flame several hundred yards off approaching the earth with great rapidity. When it struck the earth it shook it for some distance around, scaring his horse so badly that the animal was paralyzed with fear. On going to the spot, he found a large stone, the top of which indicated that it was oval in shape, almost completely buried in the earth. It appears to be of an iron-like or solid character. Mr. Rawlett could not determine its dimensions, yet states that it is a stone of no mean size."

BONAPARTE once took a prisoner, a Highland piper. Struck with his mountain dress, soldierly bearing and well-knit frame, the great man asked him to play on his instrument, so spirit-stirring in his native glens and mountains.

"Play a slogan," (a rallying war cry,) said Napoleon.

The Highlander played it.

"Play a pibroch," (to excite or assuage passion.)

He obeyed.

"Play a march."

It was done.

"Play a retreat."

"Na, na," said the Highlander, "I never learned to play a retreat."