



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.

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

PRIVATE letters to the editor should be marked Personal.

THE LADY'S DREAM.

The lady lay in her bed, Her couch so warm and soft, Her head upon her pillow, And her eyes were closed and broken still; For, turning often and oft From side to side, she muttered and moaned, And tosed her arms aloft.

At last she started up, And gazed in the vacant air, With a look of terror on her face, Some ghastly phantom there; And then in the pillow she buried her face From visions ill to bear.

The very curtain shook, Her terror was so extreme; And the light that glowed in the "broiler'd quilt, Kept a tremulous gleam; And her voice was hollow and shook as she cried, "Oh me! that awful dream!"

"That weary, weary walk In the churchyard's dismal ground! And those horrible things with their shrill wings, That came and fitted round— Death, death, and nothing but death, In every sight and sound.

"And oh! those maidens young, Who wrought in that dreary room, With figures drooping and spectre-thin, And cheeks without a bloom; And the voice that cried: "For the pomp of pride We haste to an early tomb!"

"For the pomp and pleasure of pride We took like Afric slaves, With their sorrowful trains, and slow; Coffin after coffin still, A sad and sickening show; From grief exempt, I never had dreamt Of such a world of woe!"

"Of the hearts that daily break, Of the tears that hourly fall, Of the many, many troubles of life, That grieve this earthly ball— Disease and hunger—and pain and want— But now I dreamt them all!"

"For the blind and the crippled were there, And the hale that bowed with age, And the houseless man, and the widow poor, Who begged to bury the dead; The naked, alas, that might have clad, The famished I might have fed!"

"The sorrow I might have soothed, And the unrequited tears! For many a thrice-borne was there, From long forgotten years, Ay, even the poor rejected lad Who raised my childish fears!"

"Each pleading look, that long ago I scanned with a heedless eye, Each face was gazing as plainly there As when I passed by; Wee, wee for me if that should be, Thus present when I die!"

"No need of sulphurous lake; No need of fiery coal; But only that crowd of human kind That wanted pity and dole— In everlasting respect, Will wring my sinul soul!"

"Alas! I have walked through life, Too heedless of my wrong, Too heedless of the wrongs I've done, Nay, helping to trample my fellow worm, And fill the burial sod— Forgetting that even the sparrow falls Not unmark'd of God!"

"I drink the richest draughts, And ate whatever is good— Fish, and I fish, and fowl, and fruit, Supplied my hungry soul; But I never remember'd the wretched ones That starve for want of food!"

"I dressed as the noble dross, In cloth of silver and gold, With silk, and satin, and costly furs, In money an ample hold; But I never remember'd the naked limbs That froze with winter's cold!"

"The wounds I might have healed! The human sorrow and smart! And yet I was never in my soul To play so ill a part; But evil is wrought by want of thought, As well as by want of heart!"

She elapsed her fervent hours, And the tears began to stream; Large and bitter and fast they fell, Because she was so extreme, And yet, oh! yet, that many a dame, Would dream that lady's dream.

(Communicated.)

I wish to say to the brethren and friends of Jesus that the second quarterly meeting for Georgetown circuit, Northwest Texas Conference, which was held at Live Church, was protracted from the 13th to the 28th of April. The preaching by several brethren was with unusual power. Rev. Thos. Stanford, presiding elder, was with us in fine health until Monday of the first week, useful as he was twenty-five years ago. If all the presiding elders were like him I know there never would be any complaint against the office. Bro. Chamberlain Allison and Dr. Lively did valuable service, and Dr. F. A. Moad came in to cap the climax and preached the last, and perhaps the best sermon of the occasion. The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are truly glad; twenty-four professed faith in Christ, and twenty-nine were added to the church, and God's dear children were greatly revived. Glory be to His blessed name. One of the undoubted evidences of the presence and power of God in this meeting is in the fact that it came when men were neither looking for nor ready for it. Cotton was not planted on many farms. Corn in the weeds and needed plowing. I used to think more than now, that during our summer revivals the people would be so ready and so full of expectation, that, of course, revival excitement must come. Not so in this case. Indeed it was a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Before I close, I feel in duty bound to speak of my friend and brother, Dr. James Lively, son of L. P. Lively, of the North Texas Conference. He was with me nearly all the time, ready to work anywhere and anyway, preaching greatly to the edification of all. He is a man that any father should be proud of and any conference glad to receive—promising great usefulness. The prospect for a good harvest in Williamson county was never better than at the present. Everything promises an abundant yield. I believe this is the most beautiful and healthy country I ever beheld. Our third quarterly meeting is to be a protracted and perhaps a camp-meeting. Brethren generally are invited. Look for the time and come. April 29th, 1878. SAMUEL MORRIS.

(Communicated.)

Brethren of the District Conference will convene at Breckenridge, commencing on Wednesday before the fourth Sabbath in July at nine o'clock. The brethren will please be prompt in attendance. The presence of Bishop W. M. Wrightman is respectfully solicited. J. G. WALKER, P. E., April 29th, 1878.

(Communicated.) Organic Unity.

BY A FRONTIER PREACHER.

What is meant by it? We answer, the uniting of the two families of Episcopal Methodism in one body. Not one body joining the other, but the union of the two bodies into one, on such terms as will not be a humiliation to either. Is such union desirable? If so, is it practicable?

We were to examine the public mind on this subject, both in and out of the church, we find the following a good expression of it: "At the present time it will be exceedingly difficult to give a good reason for the existence of two organic bodies holding the same doctrines and ecclesiastical usages. If the M. E. Church of Canada is referred to, it is replied there are good political reasons for its separate existence. Different governments and different laws call for separate bodies, but no such conditions exist in the United States. There are no political reasons for separate bodies here. Our nation is a unity; whatever it may have been, it is a unity now. There is no such difference of laws, governments or races to call for two organizations. Disguise it as we may, a divided Episcopal Methodism is a standing threat to the perpetuity of our union. A difference of social institutions may once have been a sufficient reason for two Methodisms. It may have seemed best, and one may even say that providential indications proved it best at the time. That difference of social institutions is gone and can never be revived. Political parties created and moulded by that difference, have lost their former character, because the difference is removed; and why should the divisions in the greatest religious body continue, unless it is a standing menace of one part of the country to the other?"

These are questions which we meet from all classes of people, and a sensible Methodist must feel considerable embarrassment to answer them, and in no place are these questions more embarrassing than on territory occupied by both bodies. This is the case especially where it was thought that formal fraternity would prove a possible solution of the difficulties. Here very wise men say that fraternity is a failure. Some clinging to their idea of fraternity, insist that fraternity means striking a line and confining the bodies to certain limits. But who can say to the church, or to any preacher of the Gospel, "here is your limit, and if you go beyond that your commission runs out." Christ said: "Go into all the world," and who shall countermand that order. But were the law of expediency to obtain here, and it were decided to strike a line, where "is that line to be struck? What right has the M. E. Church, South, to give up the work in Illinois and California to which she was called, and turn her members to whomever may catch them? Or what right has the M. E. Church to say to her members in Texas and Tennessee: if you want to be Methodists you must separate from us and go somewhere else?" Church members are not entitled to respect, and one is, if two church bodies exist, to choose which one they will; and any fraternity that would ignore this right would disgust any sensible man and send many to other bodies of Methodism or to other churches. We grant it is right to attempt fraternity first. This was wisdom. But after all, fraternity has its difficulties—difficulties which to many thinking men find their most probable solution in organic unity.

One fact is becoming apparent, sooner or later the pressure of public sentiment in this direction will be felt. There need be no mistaking the matter. Every thinking man in the country looking at the question from a disinterested standpoint is reaching but one conclusion, and that is: that the great religious bodies divided by the question of slavery should unite. It will not answer the purpose now, to say: Slavery did not divide us; that it was simply a question of ecclesiastical law. An intelligent public slave in the face, and accuses us of perverting the truth. This pressure is increasing. It is true, there are those that move in an atmosphere of their own, who are conscious they are losing their grip on the public, and wonder why it is so; when if they would step down, listen to the common people, the school teacher, the mechanic, the professional man, they would find there is a sentiment in favor of the organic union of these Methodist bodies that must be respected; and that it would be better for the churches to lead public sentiment, than for public sentiment to push the churches to do what ought to be done without pushing.

To the mind of the writer, another thing is very apparent. The people of the two Methodisms on the border would hail it as a God-sent—a deliverance from a great trouble. In the vicinity of the writer, there were more Methodists outside of the churches with letters than there are inside, and who may never return to the church because of the unpleasant condition of affairs. There is a contest and one which we fear will end like the contentions of two large dogs over a bone, in which a cur will slip off with the bone. We fear some sister denomination who says, "we are just like the Methodists," will come in and for the sake of peace will have their offers of refuge accepted. Now there are some great men who do not see these things. They are too far removed from the common people; but the man who labor and move among the common people see it, lament it, and would be glad if some of the learned doctors of divinity, with gold-bowed spectacles, could ride a backwards' circuit or frontier mission for a few months that they might see what ought to be seen. The vast extent of territory over which this embarrassing state of things exists is an item worthy of deep consideration. From the States of Indiana and California to Florida and Texas this embarrassing state of things is met. People are saying, why not unite? why not be one? and it is easier to ask than to answer such questions at present. It is so easy for the people to settle down in the conviction that the churches are each a propaganda of a political party that it is exceedingly hard to controvert that conviction; and there is a profound conviction in the minds of the people that the relation of churches to mankind are not political, but religious, and churches should not be placed in any other attitude. This leads us to say that the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church to our country, and especially to our negro population, is one that requires a great concentration of effort on the part of Protestants. It is conceded, and universally so, that Methodism is the antidote to Romanism, and it must be conceded that the best possible solution of the question of the education of the blacks would be by a united Methodism. Both Methodisms are embarrassed in this work by their relations to each other, and this embarrassment is a delightful thing to Rome. It will not do to say that the negro can not be caught by the Roman priests; for when the priest goes among the blacks, he can be as noisy as the veriest camp-meeting Methodist. "All things to all men," according to Paul, is his motto; and Rome has improved on Paul in a way that the Apostles never dreamed of. The funkeyism of certain politicians to the Roman hierarchy, as was seen at the death of the late Pope, and the recent modifications of all the laws of the occupant of the papal chair are all modes of warring to a people as just as their liberties as are the American people. It seems only necessary to state this fact to see the logical force of ideas looking to organic unity of the two Methodisms. Again, there are interests that need a united Methodism in order to relieve the churches of some embarrassing situations, and to give efficiency to these interests; and of these, the missionary

work deserves a consideration. It can not be denied that there is a very unnecessary, if not foolish, outlay of missionary funds in Texas. Last fall there was an outlay of at least \$150,000 missionary money by the two Methodisms, when for a united Methodism one-half the amount would have been sufficient. It is no wonder that the Missionary Committee of the M. E. Church at its Philadelphia meeting moved very slowly and cautiously in their appropriation for Texas; and the time may come when the caution will follow their example. May not equal capital inspire the Missionary Board of the M. E. Church, South, in reference to Illinois. The publishing interests certainly would derive some benefit from such concentration as would grow out of organic unity. Instead of having two papers at St. Louis struggling for life, they would give way for one good strong one with a patronage sufficient to support it. It is true there might be one editor less; but with due respect to present occupants this would not be an unmitigated evil. The hymnology of the churches would certainly be benefited. Methodism ought not to have a divided hymnology. The theology, ritual and usages are one; and the hymn-books ought to be one. The hymns of Wesley are as characteristically Methodist in China as in Texas. The interests of the ministry would be very much benefited by this unity. This is not so important an item as some others; but other things equal the interests of those men whose lives are given to unremitting toil in the Master's vineyard is something. Many a minister languishing in a Southern clime would have a renewal of life if he could go to a more bracing climate of the North; and many a minister who is a victim of lung diseases in the North, would have his years of usefulness lengthened by seeking the balmy air of the South; and this would, we all know, be facilitated by a united Methodism. Such exchanges would yield us better, broader and nobler views of each other and of our work. We trust the days of prejudice are gone, and that we are living for the future instead of the past.

Granting organic unity desirable, is it practicable? The key-note of practicability is found in a crystallized thought of a professor in one of our colleges: "What ought to be done." To doubt that the bishops, elders and lay representatives of the two churches are equal to the task of devising a plan that would be practicable would be incredulity without parallel. In fact, if the Bishops of the two churches were shut up in a room like a jury and not relieved until they formed a plan, it would not require over three days' deliberation to give us a plan both practicable and generous. Of one thing we may be certain: there will be no failure on account of the lathy of the churches. I find the lathy ahead of the ministry in this respect. The membership would settle the thing were it in their hands—perhaps not the details of a plan, but the general principles of organic unity. The writer fears that those having the greatest responsibility in the matter have a poor understanding of the sentiment of the people of the two Methodisms. To this assertion the Bishops, it is believed, form an exception, and are more in sympathy with the lathy than the eldership. How this organic unity may be effected is hardly in the province of the writer to say. An ecumenical council, composed of the Bishops and representatives of the two Methodisms, has been suggested. If this is to be a legislative body, its distance from the people will be a serious objection; if it should be merely an advisory body, the unity will not be real. We know good and wise men have suggested it; but we are churches in the United States and not in Europe, and such unity might not be regarded in accordance with the scriptures. It might produce a crop of Annan's, Rosses', Graves' and Cookes'; Brother Mason would ride his circuit again; and ecclesiastical Mrs. Grundy would have a few more spasmodic sittings of life; and it would necessitate a few more such men as Brownlow and Cartwright. We are fully aware of the difficulty of uniting the two General Conferences into one body. It would require a great reduction in the number of delegates, and might send a few conference officers back to the pastoral work again, which would be, no doubt, appalling to one aspiring to be something in the church. Still it could be endured. The consolidation of conferences occupying the same territory—making one conference where there are two, would after all not increase the size of the quadrennial so much, and the argument against organic unity drawn from the unwieldy size of the united General Conference, in view of this fact, loses its force. Questions relating to church property would simply be questions of time, and be governed by natural laws of common sense and business, and would easily adjust to surrounding circumstances. The public mind is now at rest, under the impression that organic unity is only a question of time. In fact it is the only way we can meet the embarrassments mentioned by us in plain text before the people. May God send the day soon when these embarrassments shall be removed.

(Communicated.) Preacher's Graphs.

As some distinguished writers for the ADVOCATE have been allowed to invent and employ new words, a more humble correspondent claims the same privilege, and the reader can understand without the help of "editor" or "elder," the meaning of the term placed at the head of this article.

Having a desire to preach in rather a destitute neighborhood, I recently made a special appointment for that purpose. In due season I was on the ground, but learned, to my surprise, that my coming had not been announced, and that in consequence a so-called "evangelist" was already in possession of the situation. As he was too full of himself and of a sermon on sanctification, to yield the hour, instead of the preacher, I had for the nonce to become the hearer. The evangelist began by denouncing the regular ministry for seeking to build up the church, asserting that their only object in gathering in the sheep was that they might obtain the fleece. He then gave an affecting description of his own impotency, and informed us that he was just then in want of a little "fleece," and that any funds thus contributed would be thankfully received.

After more than an hour of furious ranting he subsided for want of breath, and sat down with an evident air of satisfaction, without having advanced a single intelligent idea as to what sanctification was or how attained. It was then easy to understand why such men oppose the church and regular ministry: too intolerantly arrogant and ignorant for admission into the humblest rank of authorized preachers, they assume the role of self-called and self-styled "evangelists." The "evangelist" in question rejected the word "sanctification" as a scriptural term, stating that he did not understand its meaning; but that the "baptism part" had been unauthoritatively added to the proper word "sanctified." After this lucid criticism, who can doubt his claim to be an "evangelist?"

Another Sunday finds me in the city of S. with the pastor of our church, a long and well tried friend of thirty years. The railroad creek had taken the place of the slower and less comfortable means of former travel, and, as whirling pleasantly twenty miles an hour, through the ever-varying beauties of a Texas vernal land-

A NEW CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Dr. H. James' CANNABIS INDICA, or EAST INDIA HEMP, raised in California, and prepared on its native soil from Burghen 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. As we have, at great expense and trouble, made permanent arrangements in India for obtaining "Pure Hemp," gathering it at the right season, and having it extracted upon its own soil from the green leaf by an old and experienced chemist, we can guarantee a native, we know that we have the genuine article.

IN ALL ITS PURITY AND PERFECTION. 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 a column 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 most can better tell the story, as the following extracts from letters verbatim will show:

GAYOSO, PEMBERCO, MO., Nov. 18, 1877. Messrs. Craddock & Co.: Gentlemen—I must have more of your invaluable medicine, and wish that you would place it here on sale, as the cost of delivery is too high to individuals. Previous to using the CANNABIS INDICA, I had used all the medicines prescribed in my son's case (CONSUMPTION). I had also consulted the most eminent physicians in the country, and all to no purpose; but just as soon as he commenced using the Hemp, he began to improve in health until I regarded him as about well. HENRY W. KIMBERLY, M. D.

LAURENCEBURG, ANDERSON CO., KY., February 10, 1878. Messrs. Craddock & Co.: Gentlemen—Please send me twelve bottles of CANNABIS INDICA, one each of Pills and Ointment for a friend of mine who is not expected to live; and as your medicines cured me of CONSUMPTION, some three years ago, I want him to try them. I gained fifteen pounds while taking the first three bottles, and I think it is just the thing for him. Respectfully, J. V. HULL. LOVELACEVILLE, BALLARD CO., KY. Gentlemen—Please send me three bottles CANNABIS INDICA, box of Pills and Ointment. Mother has been suffering with BRONCHITIS for twenty years, and tried most all kinds of medicine, and says the CANNABIS INDICA is the only thing that gives her relief. Respectfully yours, JANE A. ASHBROOK. DEEP RIVER, POWESHOCK, IOWA. Gentlemen—I have just seen your advertisement in my paper; I know all about the CANNABIS INDICA. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the ASTHMA; she had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured, and I need to keep the medicine on hand to accommodate my friends. I have taken a cold lately, and as I am fearful of it settling on the lungs, if you will please send me a 25-cent box of your medicine. Respectfully, JACOB TROUT.

THERE IS NOT A SINGLE SYMPTOM OF Consumption that this remedy will not disperse, and it will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Ask your druggist for DR. JAMES' CANNABIS INDICA, and if they do not have it, send direct. One bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. \$2 50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6 50. Pills and Ointment, \$4 25 each. Address: CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

DEEP RIVER, POWESHOCK, IOWA. Gentlemen—I have just seen your advertisement in my paper; I know all about the CANNABIS INDICA. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the ASTHMA; she had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured, and I need to keep the medicine on hand to accommodate my friends. I have taken a cold lately, and as I am fearful of it settling on the lungs, if you will please send me a 25-cent box of your medicine. Respectfully, JACOB TROUT.

THE WHOLE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY has gone to rejoice. This new discovery, Dr. J. H. McLean's Liquid Substitute for Quinine, will cure any feverish, poisonous, inflammatory action that ever existed in the system. It purges the bowels, breaks up the mucus, and by the absorbent vessels in the stomach, lungs and kidneys, and by the excretion in the sweat, and blood vessels, relieves the causes of Chills and their accompanying diseases.

A NEW PRINCIPLE! A NEW WAY! To cure THROAT and LUNG diseases. Dr. J. H. McLean's COUGH AND LUNG-HEALING GLOBULES. Take no more medicine down in the stomach to go up to cure the Lungs. This new way of bringing the medicine in direct contact with the Throat, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung-Healing Globules. They are sugar globules, containing the active principle of the Globule dissolved in your mouth, the saliva acting on the medicine in the Globules generates a healing Gas which is inhaled, permeates every air cell in the Lungs and absorbed by the Glands in the Throat, the decay of the Lungs must cease. Thousands upon thousands have been cured by Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung-Healing Globules. Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Colds, and any Soreness in the Throat or Lungs yield to this wonderful Magic medicine. Sold everywhere, by mail all over the world, 25¢ per box. Postage stamps will be received for them. Address, Dr. J. H. McLEAN, 31 Chestnut Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

It is estimated by competent judges that the immigration in Northern Texas will be 100 per cent. greater than any former year. As the immense wheat crops promise a vast surplus, it is thought the immigrant can buy it this year for 50 cents per bushel, and other supplies at like figures.

including all questions on the Mode and Subject of Baptism, by Dr. O. FISHER, has received the unqualified approval of our Bishops and church journals. The price of the work is \$2; to preachers, \$1 50; will be sent, postage paid, to any address on receipt of the price. Address the Author. LOCK BOX 209, AUSTIN, TEXAS. DR. O. FISHER'S Health Powders and Great Vitalizer, as healing remedies for almost all forms of disease in man and beast, have no equals within our knowledge. Powders in \$1 50 and \$3 cans, with full directions, sent by mail, as above, on receipt of price. THE VITALIZER, in \$1 bottle, or \$9 per dozen. Sent by express, free of charge, if two dozen or more are taken at the same time for cash, at \$8 per dozen. Address as above.

THE WAR IS ENDED. Agents—Prof. SOULEM'S HISTORY OF THE WAR IN THE EAST, or the conflict between Russia and Turkey; is the Standard work on the subject, and the great subscription book of the year. Has 70 octavo pages, 100 new engravings of Battles, Fortresses, Generals, with maps, etc., etc. Gives causes of the war, its prosecution and terms of peace, with present condition of the European question. 1000 Agents wanted at once. N. D. THOMPSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW RICH BLOOD! PARSONS' PUGATIVE PILLS make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. I. S. JOHNSON, 34-13 Bangor, Me.

BEAUTIFUL ROSES AND OTHER PLANTS. MAILING PLANTS OUR SPECIALTY. FLORAL GUIDE NOW READY SEND FOR IT. A. K. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND, INDIANA.

JOHN E. CRAWFORD, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Calvert, Texas. Will practice in the Courts of Robertson and adjoining counties. All business promptly attended to. Dr. Greenville Dowell. Residence—Corner Centre and Avenue K. Office—Broadway, next to corner of Centre, north side Galveston. Consultation in person or by letter.

Great Reduction in Prices WE WILL SELL THE VERY BEST Family Sewing Machine FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS IN CASH, on an ornamented Iron Stand and Treadle, with Walnut Top and Drawer, and necessary attachments, and deliver it at any railroad depot in the United States. Free of Charge. These Machines are warranted to do the whole line of Family Sewing with more rapidity, more ease of management, and less fatigue to the operator, than any machine now in use. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. Every machine warranted for three years. Agents wanted in unoccupied Territory CENTENNIAL MACHINE CO., Limited, 729 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE. ONE TAYLOR GIN—60 SAWS, FOR \$50 Only! Only \$50! (Freight to be added.) Bought at a bargain, and holder has no use for it. Address Drawer No. 4, Advocate OR: McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, etc. Price-List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

SHAW & BLYLOCK, Book and Job Printers. Execute all work with neatness and dispatch! Satisfaction guaranteed. Address SHAW & BLYLOCK, Drawer 4, Galveston. \$1200 Salary. Permanent position wanted to sell our Staple Goods to dealers. Expenses paid. Address R. A. BERRY, CO., R. F. 4, 6 & 8 Howe St., Cincinnati, O. \$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. (Cheapest in the world.) Sample Watch sent to Agents. Address, A. COOPER & CO., Chicago. \$2500 Year. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address, W. C. & CO., St. Louis, Mo. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sample Cds., Portland, Maine. \$10 a day to agents selling our Fine Art Novelties. Catalogue free. J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston. 25-32 30 MIXED CARDS. Snowflakes, Diamonds, etc. No two alike, with name, 10 cts. J. MINCKLER & CO., Nassau, N. Y. 27-12 GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Gatsby outfit, free. Address TREE & CO., Augusta, Maine. \$665 a week in your own town. Terms and particulars sent free. Address H. HALLIST & CO., Portland, Maine. 29 CARDS, 25 copies, 10 cts., or 30 Chromo 29 Cards, 25c, with name, 10 cts. J. B. BUCKLEY, Nassau, N. Y. 26-13 WANTED—Copies of the ADVOCATE of May 26 and August 12, 1877. Please send to this office.

Texas Christian Advocate

Written for THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM.

BY REV. J. M. FUGH.

While wandering a pilgrim away from my home, I sigh for no pleasure which the world can bestow;

Neither fortune's allurements nor fame's gilded dome, Can center my affections on things here below.

No, I ask not the treasures of fair Ophir's strand, The riches of Peru, or of India's bright shore,

The pearl from the ocean, or the gem from the land, Nor the undying fame of the heroes of yore.

But give to my bosom the balmy reflection, As through the sad vale of my pilgrimage I roam,

That Jesus, my Savior—oh, sweet recollection! Will bear my best-lost spirit to your heaven, my home.

Though endearing the friendships, and golden the chain, That unites faithful hearts, ere they enter the grave,

I would sever them all for the one who was slain To redeem a lost world, and poor mortals to save.

How precious the treasure, how unbounded the love, That was purchased by blood from Immanuel's veins!

How seraphic the bliss of the ransomed above, Whose vestments have been cleansed from pollution and stain!

With that love in my heart which religion inspires, This world seems a shadow, and vanity its store!

How soon fades the laurel from the brow of our sires, How fleeting our pleasures—oh, how soon are they o'er!

Then wreath not my brow with the bright garlands of earth, Nor give me a place in her fanciful bowers;

Neither fill up my cup with the pleasures of mirth, Nor strew in my pathway the conqueror's flowers.

But encircle my brow with the chaplet of love, Which the good shall receive on eternity's shore;

And give me a passport to the Eden above— The sweet smiles of my Savior—I ask for no more.

How dreary and desolate this world would appear, How cheerless, how darksome would be time's flowing stream,

Did the light of religion not dry the sad tear, And hope shed a lustre o'er life's changing dreams!

The grave has no terror to the Christian sincere; Its cold, gloomy portals are lighted by the beam Which emanates from Jesus; His smiles shall appear,

And dispel the chilling mist o'er death's somber stream. With Immanuel my guide, I dread not the tomb,

The embraces of death, nor Jordan's chilly wave; Since Jehovah has promised, I shun not the gloom;

He's full of compassion, and has power to save. The dark valley of death has no terror for me,

has a brother recently a member of the Memphis Conference, who has just been transferred to the Pacific Conference, and stationed at Sacramento. Since she has received notice of her appointment a letter comes answering an invitation to visit Nashville, and adds: "Though silent, I am by no means insensible respecting the honors and responsibilities of the appointment." This is the tone which indicates both the right Christian view of the work and the right spirit in the writer.

While we have been delaying to decide on the fitness of our various applicants, some of our blessed helpers in the Lord, the women of Baltimore, have also been engaged in prayer and effort to find the woman wanted. Two days ago an intimation reached us that a woman, a member of a time-honored Methodist family of old Baltimore, has consented, if the church needed her, to give herself to this work—would God that the women of Baltimore and Virginia and all the Atlantic coast, would respond at once, that we might send them out two and two. This is the form most to be desired, on many accounts. With Mrs. Hayes, and her group of devoted co-laborers in Baltimore, at one end of the line and Mrs. Bishop Wightman, in Charleston, at the other end, we believe the additional thousand dollars can be had before September, the date at which it is desired to have them forth.

D. C. KELLY, A. S.

The Children's Corner.

ASHAMED TO TELL MOTHER.—Such was a little boy's reply to his comrades who were trying to tempt him to do wrong.

"But you need not tell her; no one will know anything about it."

"I would know all about it myself, and I'd feel mighty mean if I could not tell mother."

"It's a pity you wasn't a girl. The idea of a boy running and telling his mother every little thing."

"You may laugh if you want to," said the noble boy, "but I've made up my mind, as long as I live, not to do anything that I would be ashamed to tell mother."

Noble resolve, and which will make any life true and useful. Let it be the rule of every boy and girl to do nothing of which they would be ashamed to tell their mother.

THE LITTLE SWEEP.—Several years ago an effort was made to collect all the chimney-sweepers in the city of Dublin for the purpose of education. Among others came a little fellow, who was asked if he knew his letters.

"O yes, sir," was the reply. "Do you spell?"

"Oh, yes, sir," was again the answer. "Do you read?"

"Oh, yes, sir." "And what book did you learn from?"

"Oh, I never had a book in my life, sir." "And who was your school-master?"

"Oh, I never was at school." Here was a singular case: a boy could read and spell without a book or master. But what was the fact? Why, another little sweep, a little older than himself, had taught him to read by showing him the letters over the shop doors which they passed as they went through the city. His teacher, then, was another little sweep like himself, and his book the sign-boards on the houses. What may not be done by trying?—Child's World.

A long line of fearful tragedies has led the Kentucky Legislature to pass an act forbidding the carrying of concealed weapons.

COMMACHE COUNTY—BRECKENRIDGE DISTRICT—BRECKENRIDGE MISSION. The late first year utterly destroyed crops, and the hardships being experienced by the good people of this section are such as would surprise most of your readers. Few people, perhaps, comprehend the hardships of a frontier mission work at best; but when aggravated by a peculiar stricture in monetary matters, it must be experienced to be understood.

The people here are regular old-fashioned, genuine Methodists; and although it is truly sad to see the ladies in one place holding weekly prayer meetings, and it would meet the hardest heart to hear these Christian women asking each other how they are to get to the camp-meeting with nothing to eat. No flour, no sugar, no coffee—nothing but the corn bread, for which they have paid often their last dollar; little or no meat, and the few pounds of butter they had intended to barter for coffee; but come what will, they say they intend to go. I want to tell you something else these good sisters have done. I organized a Sabbath-school in their neighborhood and told them that they must have a Sunday-school library. How in the world were they to have a library when they had no money to buy coffee with? Well, the children brought in their nickels and bought a few song books, and the ladies (God bless them) wrote back to their friends in Robertson county to send them money for a Sunday school library; and in a few days got five dollars from people at Bremond, and a letter from a good brother at Calvert, stating that he had shipped them a box of Sunday-school books, and that he had five dollars subject to their order. May the Lord repay him for his "labor of love." There will be children in heaven through his instrumentality. And so it is that our little Sabbath-school, organized with twelve members, has grown to eighty-five. People come six and seven miles, if for nothing else, just to hear the children sing. Brother C.

H. Ellis will be glad to learn that this school is conducted by a man that superintended one for him last year. I have organized two other schools since on the work, both of which are in prosperous condition. I found when I came here five able members divided among eight different appointments, but by the prayers of the people and the help of God, the number has been swelled to eighty-five. Breckenridge District is being built up. The other preachers on the work are earnest "tilers of the soil," and the presiding elder is unflinching in his zeal and untiring in his efforts to sweep the very outskirts of the frontier; but with all our zeal, with all our faith in God and love for His cause, we will be but barely able to struggle through the year. What must be the preacher's lot when the people are forced to stay away from the camp-meeting for want of provisions to support it? God help us to bear up under the "sufferings of this present time for the glory which shall be revealed in us." J. H. COLLARD, JR.

Brown Again—The Secular Press.

Any observing mind can tell how we in our city are growing and greatly increasing tendency to infidelity, spiritualism and so-called free-thinkers. Last week one H. H. Brown, a man who appears to me as corrupt in moral principles as the devil could desire him to be, gave a series of lectures—the nature of which are obscure, spiritualistic and demoralizing. He made a desperate effort to combine infidelity in its worst form, spiritualism and free thought, with a considerable mixture of the Darwinian theory in his lectures, and from them all, under the head of science, promulgated a new doctrine. I don't know what name he has given in his voluminous to give it. But of all the disgusting opinions ever given to an audience, some that he advanced are the most disgusting, absurd and demoralizing. He was employed by what is known here as "The Liberal League," who made the lectures free, thereby attracting a considerable crowd to hear him at each lecture. He advertises largely, and offers to meet any one in debate. Our local press gave him all the puffing that they knew how to assist in filling his hall and reported several extracts and accounts of his lectures. The Telegram seems to delight particularly in disseminating anything immoral and that is detrimental to the interests of morals or the good of society. The Age very cheerfully publishes any church news, or anything that is calculated to interest the refined and cultivated, and is ever ready to lend the aid of its type in charity and charitable work.

Last evening the people of Shearwater Church (very few of any other being present) were highly entertained by a literary treat from Rev. Mr. Briggs, of Galveston, which for hearty and interest could not be surpassed by any of the far-famed lecturers of the North.

The Telegram this morning announced the fact that the lecture took place; that there was a very small audience; and also the theme that the speaker chose. Now, Mr. Editor, you can see from the above the condition of our town to some extent. Would it not be well for some one to follow this man Brown around and demolish his evil influence? I know that it is said: don't dignify him by noticing him, either in public debate or in print; but that is, in my mind, "played out." There ought to be some steps taken to counteract his influence in our midst.

HOUSTON, MAY 11, 1878. T. W. ARCHER.

God Bless the Ladies.

Dr. John—I have been reading so much of what you have seen, heard and felt of late, that I feel inclined to tell you what we have done. Then you will be sorry that you have not been to see us. The fact is, our people don't know whether this John, of whom they hear so much, is the great precursor of coming glory, or the hero of Patmos. Let us see him. Now, to the point. You know we are commanded to blow the trumpet in Zion; you have been faithful in this as far as you have gone, but you have not blown for us up here worth a cent; so we will blow our own horn. The good sisters of our church have just finished one of the most beautiful houses in Texas. They have by their own efforts painted the church inside and out, put blinds to the windows, put carpets on altar and aisles—in a word, it is finished in the neatest style and all paid for. We feel proud of them and the church. Thank God for such women. I would give their names, but God has written them on His hands; they have their reward. We have received about fifty members since conference. This is a city of churches; we have seven white and colored congregations, all doing well. We have a new presiding elder; pleased with him; have peace in all our borders now. Doctor, come and see us.

M. D. FRY. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, APRIL 29th, 1878.

Obituaries.

SOSBY—Mollie, wife of J. Byrd Sosby and daughter of Rev. T. Garrison, died April 29, aged one year and six months, at her parents' residence. She was a devoted Christian, and was a most exemplary Christian daughter, wife and mother. Her last days were spent in the most peaceful manner, and of a character to preclude much conversation; but she gave the clearest evidence of her preparation for death. To loved ones she said, "I feel that I am going to my home in heaven; exhorted them to meet her there; and left a message to her absent parents that they would not forget her in their prayers; that they had a daughter in heaven. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."—J. M. WESSON.

PERKINS—Mrs. M. A. Perkins departed this life at her residence in Anderson county, Texas, April 12, 1878; was born in Lusk county, Texas, April 15, 1819. Having had a discreet and Christ devoted mother, she was early taught the principles of morality, and at the age of eighteen made confession of the Christian religion, joined the Methodist Church, South, and was licensed and started in evangelistic work. She was married at the age of twenty. Mrs. Perkins was perfectly conscious until her death. She gave clear and intelligent evidence of her preparation for heaven would be sure and certain. We seriously consider the gloom thrown over the future of her four little children that she has left to offer an absent mother and to be answered by no other, and the solemn response of their young memories, "mother is dead," but may this impress indelibly upon their young minds the truth that they must die, like she has died. We also lament greatly the loss to a kind, yet unfortunate, husband, and time-worn and grief-stricken son, whose wife was acting as the nurse of affection, and who, without knowing whose next to cleave, "Is true we mourn her departure, but not like those without hope; for while her body is mouldering beneath the sods of earth, we are satisfied that her spirit has passed in to the holy city to enjoy the sweets of its eternal home.

HARDING—Died, Margaret R. Harding, in her eighty-seventh year, eight miles south of McAdams, Bowie county, at the residence of Mr. Pettis. She was born near Nashville, Tennessee, February 27, 1791. Her maiden name was Cook, and she was married to John Harding in 1817; then moved to Lincoln county, and there, in 1831, joined the Methodist Church. In 1831 moved to Giles; thence to Bedford, in 1839; and from there to Bowie county, at the residence of Mr. Pettis. With wonderful patience she bore her last suffering, which lingered for weeks, dying on the 11th of April. A faithful and pious woman, her soul and after giving directions regarding her burial, she calmly breathed her last. September 2, 1877, and was buried, as she had requested at Cove Spring Church.

"Yes, her Christian course is run, Ended is the glorious strife; Fought the fight, the work is done, And she is allowed up to live! Born by angels on their wings, Far from earth the spirit flies, Fields are sown, and angels sing, Triumphant in Paradise." J. F. HINES.

DEPRESE—Henry DePrese, son of the late Rev. E. L. DePrese, died at the family residence, April 16, though in the prime of vigorous manhood. He became the subject of the most distressing illness which the medical relief only in death. Like the Psalmist, he could say: "It is good for me that I have been afflicted; for in affliction he sought the Lord; obtained grace, and continued in preparation for the hour of death. I visited him frequently, and conversed with him freely. His faith in God and purity of the motives of the various offerings, at his request, the Lord's table was spread, the Christian household bowed around it, and Bro. Henry, weak and suffering, knelt and prayed for the blessing of the Father and the Holy Spirit. His mother writes me: "Just before he died, he told me that he was dying, but that he was not afraid, and that he was ready to go to God. I am ready, I am ready." Father and son are reunited where the weary are at rest."—J. M. WESSON.

BLACKBURN—Bro. G. F. Blackburn, son of Rev. A. J. Blackburn, M. D., was born in Lincoln county, Tenn., August 29, 1821. At the age of twelve he was taken to Marion county, Miss., with him. He graduated at the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., in 1839. He was married to Miss Mary Lizzie Blackburn in 1844. United with the M. E. Church, South in 1845. Removed to Cook county, Texas, in 1853. He departed this life, March 23, 1878. Bro. Blackburn was the highest type of a Christian and gentleman; possessed a good education, a lofty intellect and extraordinary talents. He was a devoted and earnest Christian. His highest principle of his character was his religion. In a conversation with the writer a few days before his death he spoke of the future state of the world. He repeated: "It is only crossing over the river! A saying far and wide and hall there to friends and relatives." We can not find language to express fully our sorrow for his departure. He leaves behind a beloved wife, unto whom he was most affectionate husband, and many friends who deeply mourn his loss. But, brother, thy warfare is over; rest with thy God. In our tribulation, we can only say: a great man in our land has fallen.

Although he sleeps, his example lives, And cheering comfort to his mourners gives; He followed Jesus as a true guide, Lived as a Christian, as a Christian died.

L. D. HOLDSBROKE. Tribute of Respect. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Brethren of the Breckenridge circuit on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1878.

Resolved, That the Lord, in mysterious providence, has called to his eternal rest, through the agency of the Brethren of the Breckenridge circuit, a faithful and devoted brother, A. J. Wythe, on the evening of March 23rd, 1878, while Brother Wythe was engaged in domestic labor at his home in Freestone county, Texas; said brother Wythe was engaged in domestic labor at his home in Freestone county, Texas; said brother Wythe was engaged in domestic labor at his home in Freestone county, Texas; said brother Wythe was engaged in domestic labor at his home in Freestone county, Texas.

Resolved, That we hereby express our sincere sympathy with his bereaved family in their great loss, and earnestly pray that the gracious God may sustain them in their trying ordeal, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family of the deceased, and to the Texas Christian Advocate, for their respective publications.

Jos. S. McCARVER, P. E. G. W. SWAFFORD, P. C. A. G. ANDERSON, SECRETARY.

RIDLEY—Sister Sarah A. E. Ridley, daughter of Bassett and Mary A. Sikes, died very suddenly of heart disease, yet in great peace, at her residence in Liberty county, Texas, February 29th, 1878. She was born in Edgecumbe county, North Carolina, August 29, 1821. Embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1842. She was married to her husband, Campbell, in 1843. She resided in Liberty county, Texas, in 1851, where she met with and was severely injured by a fall from a horse, which she lived happily together till the hand of death came and severed the nuptial bond, and with it sisters' hands, fast her mortal remains, and that she would be buried in the same tomb as that of her dear husband, and that she would be buried in the same tomb as that of her dear husband, and that she would be buried in the same tomb as that of her dear husband.

Winged its hallowed flight, To earth-born care away; To range the fields of endless light, And live in endless day.

"So fades a summer cloud away, So sinks the gale when storms are o'er, So gently shuts the eye of day, So dies a wave along the shore."

Sister Ridley leaves her husband, five step-children, an aged mother, three sisters and two brothers, and an extensive circle of devoted friends, all of whom she leaves behind her, and who are all united in their grief for her loss, and who are all united in their grief for her loss, and who are all united in their grief for her loss.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Loyal mission, at Elm Creek, May 11, 12. Mead city mission, camp-meeting, May 18, 19. San Sala mission, May 18, 19. W. T. THORNBERRY, P. E.

SAN MARCOS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. San Marcos station, May 25, 26. Lockhart circuit, at Luling, June 1, 2. Gonzales circuit, at Comstock, June 9. Each Quarterly Conference will elect three delegates to the District Conference. Let the quarterly list be strictly observed by all the members of the various pastoral charges. G. A. FISHER, P. E.

CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Rockport station, May 11, 12. Corpus Christi station, May 18, 19. Fort Graham circuit, May 25, 26. Oakville mission, at Atascosa, June 1, 2. R. H. BELVIN, P. E.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE. BRECKENRIDGE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Coleman mission, at Elkin's, 24 Sabbath in May. Eastland mission, at Elkin's, 24 Sabbath in May. Palo Pinto circuit, at Pleasant Hill, 1st Sabbath in June.

Official brethren are earnestly solicited to be prompt in attendance upon the meetings of this District Conference, as the election of delegates to the District Conference will be an item of business coming before us at that time. J. G. WARREN, P. E.

PORT WORTH DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Colburn station, at Colburn, May 11, 12. Alvarado circuit, at Auburn, May 18, 19. Fort Graham circuit, May 25, 26. Covington circuit, June 1, 2. This is the round to elect to the District Conference. Brethren, don't forget your resolutions. T. W. HINES, P. E.

STEPHENSVILLE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Stephenville circuit, at Cow Creek, 24 Sabbath in May. Jonesboro circuit, at Hollie's Prairie, 34 Sabbath in May. Mayfield circuit, at Gatesville, 4th Sabbath in May. Palfrey circuit, at square Creek, 1st Sabbath in June. Granbury circuit, 24 Sabbath in June. J. P. MURSETT, P. E.

CORSIANA DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Corsicana circuit, at Petty's Chapel, May 18. Mexia circuit, at Cotton Gin, May 25. Thornton mission, June 1. JOHN S. McCARVER, P. E.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Weatherford circuit, at Carro's, 24 Sabbath in May. Eldorado mission, 4th Sabbath in May. Springtown circuit, at Springtown, 24 Sabbath in June. Graham and Mark's Chapel station, at Mark's Chapel, 24 Sabbath in June. This is the round to elect to the District Conference. Brethren, don't forget your resolutions. T. W. HINES, P. E.

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COMANCHE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Burnett circuit, at Burnett, May 11, 12. Rockdale circuit, at Walnut Creek, May 18, 19. Llano mission, at Mountain Valley, May 25, 26. Rockwell circuit, at Rockwell, June 1, 2. Mountain mission, at Rock Springs, June 8, 9. Comanche circuit, at Ebenezer, June 15, 16. Brownwood circuit, at Gay Creek, June 22, 23. R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE. SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. San Augustine circuit, May 11, 12. Melrose circuit, at Melrose, May 18, 19. Seawater circuit, at Pleasant Hill, May 25, 26. Elm Flat and Douglas, at McLane's Court house, June 1, 2. Mount Enterprise circuit, at Bethel, June 8, 9. J. C. A. BRIDGES, P. E.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Harrison circuit, at Andrew Chapel, May 25, 26. Marshall circuit, at Marshall, June 1, 2. Larissa circuit, at Larissa, June 8, 9. Grand Bluff mission, at Grand Bluff, June 15, 16. Marshall station, June 22, 23. Belvoir circuit, at Belvoir, June 29, 30. District Conference at Henderson, July 3, 4, 5, and 6. Conference will be called to order at two o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 3d, and all the local and traveling preachers with the delegates of the district are earnestly requested to be present at that hour. The call of the Advocate is cordially invited to be with us. Brother John, do your duty. R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Wallisville circuit, at Wallisville, June 15, 16. Beaumont circuit, at Liberty, June 22, 23. District Conference will convene at Moscow, Park county, July 14th and 15th. Dr. I. J. John expected to attend. E. L. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Rusk and Jacksonville station, May 11, 12. Cherokee circuit, May 18, 19. Crockett circuit, May 25, 26. Crockett station, June 1, 2. Palestine circuit, at Palestine, June 8, 9. Tyler station, June 15, 16. District Conference will meet at Jacksonville on Thursday, the 20th of June. D. P. CLELLIN, P. E.

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DALLAS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Grapevine circuit, at Minters, May 11, 12. Grand Springs mission, May 18, 19. Bethel, May 25, 26. Delegates to the District Conference are to be elected this round. The District Conference will be held at Corsicana, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. The opening sermon by T. R. Pierce. W. H. HUGHES, P. E.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Pilot Grove circuit, 24 Sabbath in May. J. M. BINKLEY, P. E.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Mount Pleasant circuit, second Sunday in May. Coffeyville 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. White Rock circuit, May 8. Sulphur mission, May 11, 12. THOS. M. SMITH, P. E.

TEXAS CONFERENCE. GALVESTON DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Houston, at New Hope, May 11, 12. Houston, at Washington Street, May 18, 19. Bay mission, at Barber's Hill, May 25, 26. Galveston, at St. John's Church, June 1, 2. Galveston, at St. James's Church, June 8, 9. R. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Giddings and Lexington mission, second Saturday and Sunday in May. Calverton Church, second Saturday and Sunday in May. Elbe mission, at High Prairie, third Saturday and Sunday in June. Brookham, fourth Saturday and Sunday in June. Bryan circuit, at Rector's Chapel, first Saturday and Sunday in July.

District Conference will be held in Bryan, commencing the 11th of July, holding over the second Sunday. R. ALEXANDER, P. E.

COLUMBI'S DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Eagle Lake, at Spanish Camp, May 11, 12. LeSabre circuit, at LeSabre, May 18, 19. Weimer, at Osgoe, May 25, 26. Flatonia, June 1, 2. R. W. KENNON, P. E.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Bastrop, at Bastrop, May 11, 12. Lagrange, May 18, 19. Austin and Sweed mission, May 26, 27. Elgin circuit, at Meade, June 1, 2. District Conference will be held at Elgin, June 21, opening at 9 A. M. J. W. WHITTLE, P. E.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE. UVALDE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Mead mission, at Bluff Creek, May 11, 12. Brady city mission, camp-meeting, May 18, 19. San Sala mission, May 18, 19. W. T. THORNBERRY, P. E.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Lossil circuit, at Elm Creek, 24 Sabbath in May. Seguin station, 24 Sabbath in May. Elm, at Wesley Chapel, 4th Sunday in May. San Antonio, at Seale's Chapel, 1st Sunday in June. JAS. G. WALKER, P. E.

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PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

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To the Party who sends the largest number of Subscribers to the Texas Christian Advocate DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1878.

We will give

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This Watch will be furnished under the full guarantee of T. E. THOMPSON, the well known jeweler, watchmaker, etc., of Galveston.

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EDIGRAPHS.

At midnight, April 24th, the Austin train reached Palestine, bringing with it Bros. Alexander, Philpott, Stanford and Thrall. The editor gladly placed himself under their protection.

The next morning we heard that an attempt had been made to rob a lady in the sleeper. Her calls for assistance failed to arouse the passengers—at least none came to her relief. The conductor of the sleeper was at length aroused, and on his approach the scoundrel abandoned his effort and rushed into the other car. The lady assured us that she saw the man and could have identified him if he could have been found. She so informed the drowsy conductor; but he said search would be useless, and advising her to go to sleep, returned calmly to his repose. The indifference or incapacity of this guardian of sleeping travelers was the subject of frank comment among the passengers; though no censure whatever was attached to any of the railroad officials except this ungallant conductor of the sleeping coach. The train was running at usual speed, and if the conductor of the train had been notified promptly, the doors of the cars could have been locked, and the lady could have confronted the thief with the charge. Several ladies remarked that if the sleeper

afforded no better protection, they would hereafter place themselves in the regular coaches.

At Longview, Bros. Veal, Shaw, McCarver, Brown and Col. Henry and lady were added to our company. At Marshall, Bro. Thompson, Dr. Connerly and Col. Taylor joined us. Bro. E. L. Armstrong, after leaving home, was recalled by a dispatch informing him that his home, near Jasper, had been burned to the ground. At Queen City, Dr. Finley came on board. Bro. McLean met us at the depot at Texarkana, with an earnest plea that all or any would stay and help in opening the new house of worship our church has built in this growing railroad town. Our tickets would not permit the delay. Bro. McLean, and the pastor, Brother Walker, spoke cheerfully of our prospects at this point. No better evidence can be given of the efficiency of an elder or preacher in charge than the erection of church buildings. Our house at Texarkana cost \$2000. It is out of debt, and will be dedicated at the coming District Conference.

It is rather a perplexing question for visitors in Texarkana to decide where Texas ends and Arkansas begins. The town is located on the line separating the two States. Sheriffs must have lively times over writs, when rascals are plentiful. We did not know precisely when we left Texas, but were willing to give the country through which we were passing to anybody who wanted it. The rivers and creeks between Red River and the Arkansas were out of their banks, and a great part of the land was out of the atmosphere. It was nearly all swamp and under water. The country was no doubt made for some wise purpose, but we confess we did not find it out. Two of our brethren "came from Arkansas," and assured us that this road passes through the poorest portion of the State. We admitted this was possible. If there could be found a region more forlorn we did not wish to go there. This part of the State would be a good place to emigrate from. None leaving it would bear with them the burden of fond regrets. Dr. Hunter and Bro. Watson, of the Little Rock Conference, came on the train and stood up manfully for their State; we liked them the better for it. A rich country they said could be found on both sides of the road. The track avoided the hill country and passed through the level swamp. All the rain we have needed in Texas for weeks seems to have lingered over these low lands until little else than water could be seen.

But a small part of Little Rock can be seen from the cars. The penitentiary was pointed out as we approached the depot. It is a good idea to have the State's prison at the capital of the State. It is well to have things convenient. If half the papers tell be true, extra institutions in this line are sadly needed just now. One at Washington City, of national proportions, might prove a salutary suggestion to evil-doers in high places.

The lands east of the Arkansas, which were above water, are rich, and some fine farms can be seen from the cars. Forests of cypress, tall, straight and nearly as thick as a canebrake, revealed an important element of wealth. Large mills are turning the timber into the best of lumber and shingles. Our route led through Grand Prairie. Its appearance and soil recalled the prairie regions in the vicinity of Hockley, on the Houston and Central road. The lands are light and sandy. To Texans the crops seem backward. The road passed near Camp Austin, where many of our Confederate dead sleep, undisturbed by call to battle or the weary march. The level country crosses White River and reaches out beyond it, until it is lost in the great Mississippi swamp. White River has been mentioned as one of the most charming of American rivers. Its waters are said to be clear, and its borders beautiful. We struck it at the wrong place or time. Its waters were muddy and its

banks were swamps. Darkness came on us as we approached the Mississippi. We are told that when the waters are up they often cover the country for forty miles west of Memphis. It is our impression the waters were up when we passed. We are positive the land was under.

We crossed the Mississippi in the night. Some of the company endeavored to keep awake until they were safely over the Father of Waters. They possibly thought their help might be needed by the ferryman. Having a clear conscience, we slept. At Memphis our company parted—it was done peaceably; a portion going by Nashville, and the rest taking the Memphis and Charleston route. We had been accompanied on the trip by P. R. Rogers, General Western Agent of the Memphis and Charleston Road, and J. F. Thompson, agent of the Nashville and McKenzie route. In the name of our entire company we express to these gentlemen, and also to the companies represented in our tickets, our obligations for many courtesies received during the trip, and for the liberal reduction in fare made in favor of the delegates. We can bear witness to kind attentions rendered by Mr. Rogers to those traveling the Memphis and Charleston route. Those going by Nashville expressed like appreciation of the attentions of Mr. Thompson.

In the morning we were roused by Bro. Stanford's comments on the country through which we were passing. We were somewhere east of Memphis. "Poor lands, neglected fences, houses old, and no new ones in sight." He was willing to give to anybody all his interest in that part of the earth. As we swept into the great Tennessee Valley our comments assumed a different tone. The sandy lands and scattered patches we had just now been passing, were exchanged for broad farms, which grew in size and number until our train rolled through one broad field, separated at wide intervals by dividing fences. This land has been in cultivation for three-quarters of a century. The soil is good, but has evidently been overtaxed by the unchanging crops of cotton and corn which, without cessation, have been for two generations draining its rich resources. It needs the deep sub-soil and the use of fertilizers to restore its former vitality. At one time it was a garden spot. The fertility of its soil, the vast amount of cotton it annually poured into the lap of commerce, the intelligence and refinement of its people, made it one of the centers of Southern life. It is still a highly favored land. Graceful hills covered with fields and crowned with neat and elegant homes, announce the presence of a peaceful and prosperous population. We were disappointed at the inferior appearance of the fruit trees. Like many portions of the South, the crops have all run to cotton, and fruit trees have been neglected. The land is protesting against this unending call for one crop. The cotton rows in places were not more than two and a half or three feet wide—the cotton stalks in proportion.

We passed a number of beautiful towns. Among them Tuscumbia and Huntsville are the largest. The former claims 1,500—the latter 8,000 inhabitants. We were anxious to see the noted spring at Huntsville, but the cry "all-aboard" allowed no sight-seeing from our train. Our efforts to ascertain the population of several towns resulted discouragingly; we asked a man on the platform at Decatur the amount of its population. His lips said 2,000, his looks signified a doubt. We tried another. He said: "We claim 2,000, but I guess we have about eight or nine hundred." Some men's guesses are more reliable than other men's figures.

Crossing the Tennessee at Decatur, the valley of the Tennessee lay to our south fringed by a lofty range of hills. The green pastures, the comfortable homes of the planters, the lights and the shadows resting on the distant hills robbed

in forest green, present a picture of rural tranquility in the midst of which one would gladly spend his days. The fact that Texas claims among her best and most enterprising citizens thousands who have exchanged this beautiful and prosperous region for her broad prairies and fertile valleys, is one of the highest compliments that can be offered the rich soil, the pure climate and the hopeful future of the Lone Star State.

As we advanced eastward, the hills became higher and more abrupt—often closing in upon the valleys, leaving only a few acres for cultivation. Passing Stevenson, the valleys became so narrow, that at times the cars crept around the base of the hills, on a track carved by skillful engineers through the solid limestone, of which a large portion of these mountains are built. Near Shell Mount we passed a road which has been opened to the gold mines, now attracting much attention in this region. Coal mines are worked at several points near the road. At the station we saw miners, grimy from their toil, working like the sons of Vulcan, guarding their dominions from the invasion of idle tramps. We could see at many points the remains of fortifications, which reminded us that stern-visaged war, only a few years ago, had looked with frowning face upon these peaceful valleys. On the brow of the hills we could trace the spots laid bare of trees for the look-outs and couriers during the war, whose signals often gave shape to campaigns and decided many a skirmish and battle which filled these mountains with the thunder of cannon and dyed many of its streams with the blood of brave men. At times our road brought us to the banks of the Tennessee, and from one window we could look out on its waters, swollen by recent floods; and from the other, on rugged hills lifting their precipitous sides towards the clouds. The farms climbed out of the narrow valleys up along the mountain sides, until some seemed standing upon edge. Many were too steep for the plow. If melons and pumpkins are raised, they would have to be "staked out," or they would roll from their vines to the valleys below. "Poison Hollow" is an ugly name given to a stream of beautiful water. A few miles beyond we crossed a bridge of iron trestle-work, spanning a chasm of nearly 175 feet in depth. It made one dizzy to look down as the ponderous train moved over those slender supports, rising one above the other, till they lifted us so high above the stream below that we could not catch the voice of the waters as they tumbled and foamed along their rocky bed. One could spend days amid the grand and beautiful scenes opening upon us at every turn of the road: now looking down on a valley in which the waters of the Tennessee were compressed between mountains which seemed struggling to block up its channel; and now upward, until the narrow gorge was closed in by mountain summits.

At last Lookout Mountain rose on our right, in a range several miles in length. To our left opened a gap in the mountains through which the waters of the Tennessee forced their way. The cars swept swiftly down the valley, bringing out in clear relief the celebrated Point Lookout, rising far above the valley, overlooking the Tennessee for miles, and commanding, from its naked brow, a view of the surrounding country as far as the eye could reach. Near the Point an artist, while sketching, lost his balance, and fell a sheer depth of two hundred feet. We wound round the base of the mountain, with the river beneath us, to our left, and on our right the solid wall of the mountain, built up by the hand of God, rising far above our heads. Trees find foothold in the crevices of the cliff, and huge masses of rock jut out from the precipice, making one shudder at the possibility of some convulsion which might rattle the mountain down upon the narrow road bed.

Only a few moments were al-

lowed us in Chattanooga, which is located on the south side of the Tennessee, and looking almost directly into the face of Point Lookout. The base of the mountain seems to be encroaching upon the suburbs of the town, yet one must travel six miles before they will begin to climb its rugged sides. A little while ago we were looking upon the western cliffs of the mountain, and now, having passed around the base we found we were driving southward, looking on the eastern side, which rose up grandly on our right.

We were fortunate in forming the acquaintance of Bro. Evans on the cars, who has long resided in this region. He pointed out the place where his regiment stood on the right wing of the Confederate army, as it extended its lines along Missionary Ridge, and confronted the Federals approaching from the valley below. We had a fine view of a portion of the battle ground. As the light of the evening sun fell peacefully on the valley, one could hardly realize that these hillsides only a few years ago were covered with men grappling in bloody strife; and that its summit shook under the shock of contending batteries, and from top to base it was covered with the flash and smoke of the advancing and retreating armies. We passed in sight of the burial place of our Confederate dead. Many hearts swell with sad emotions as they look out upon that spot, where their gallant sons or brothers are reposing. That hillside will ever be to thousands in the South, sacred and consecrated ground. We crossed the Chickamauga several miles below the field where one of the heaviest battles of the war was fought. A few miles brought us to the gap where Cleburne made his gallant stand, and with a handful turned back the victorious Federals. The shades of evening closed around many localities whose names are found in the thrilling story of the past. In a few hours we entered the depot at Atlanta. Bro. Jones, representing the committee of reception, gave us cordial greeting, and we soon closed in sleep one of the most interesting of all our days of travel.

THE TWO PICTURES.

There has been a story afloat for years to this effect: A young painter on a visit among the mountains, athirst for the beautiful in nature, had gone forth in early dawn to feast on the grandeur of a sunrise and to hear the mountain melodies of nature's true sun worshippers—the beasts and birds of the forest. Already a grand aureola announced the coming of the matchless orb of day. His beams were touching the mountain peaks with gold, and jeweled streams of light were flowing down their rugged ribs swifter than thought. And beast and bird, from throats of sweetest melody, were echoing the peans of dawn. And, as the artist saw, heard and felt, he only wished that he could bid the scenes and songs to last forever, and that he could live and feel their trance as long. Here was beauty beyond his pencil, and he could not stay it in its flight. But, as he began to feel a tinge of sadness creeping upon him for the beauty soon to fade, his eye fell upon a beautiful child—a boy—that, like himself, had been lured from a cottage couch by the sweet songs that floated out from the forest. Hatless and shoeless, with his silken locks and his dew-washed feet, he, too, was oblivious to all save the beauty which he saw and the music which he heard. He was beauty's self, and seemed like a cherub that had found the gates of Eden ajar, and had wandered out into the outer world.

"His cheeks with summer's rose would vie, When summer's rose is nearest; His eyes were as blue as autumn's sky, When autumn's sky is bluest."

From the spell of the grand harmonies of nature the painter turns to the beautiful boy. He feels the thrill of beauty's inspiration, as when the plectrum divine strikes the key of the soul. The diapason of the wild woods and the sublime coronal of a golden sun move him no more. From sounds, sights and

things he turns to God's sweetest, purest, rosiest bloom of life. He at once resolves to transfer that beauty to canvas. He goes with this boy to his humble home, and there for days and weeks and months he toils with his easel, brush and colors, until that dewy-locked boy that he met in the morning glows in all the life-like charms on his canvas. It was perfect, and, as "a thing of beauty it was a joy forever." He returned to his home and hung it in his studio. To him it was ever a light when wearied and despondent. It was the genius of his inspiration. When he looked to it, he stood on a Pisgah of Promise, and looked far over into the white field of a future success.

The years strode heavily on, but that sweet picture was young, and so kept in heart. After a long while he conceived the idea of painting its counterpart, its exact opposite, and he began to scan carefully all the wrecks of humanity he could find. The years came and went; he found many, but none satisfied him. So he kept steadily at his lookout where the breakers were heaviest, and where the cyclones of life were the severest. As he was passing once through a crowded thoroughfare of a great city he saw some officers of the law dragging a muscular man, in the prime of life, to an open door of a prison. One glance at his demoniac features convinced him that he had found, at last, the subject for his second picture. He followed, and soon saw him thrust within a gloomy cell, and heard the clanking iron door close him in. And there, behind those iron bars, he surveyed the fierce demon in human shape. His form showed him a man once of great strength; but his features, once undoubtedly handsome, were fierce, fiendish and hideous. The fierce fires of passion had run riot through his soul, and had left his frame blistered, burnt and charred. From his countenance had disappeared every glimpse of the divine, and every trace of the man. His glaring, bloodshot eyes and his sin-marred features all bespoke the demon. He was hatless and shoeless, and shameless, in his almost nude condition. His hair was matted and clotted with blood; his feet bruised; and his rags filthy. The old painter transferred this wreck of humanity to canvas. It was perfect—his ideal of the human form debased to its lowest degree by sin. He hung this picture beside that of the beautiful boy. And from that wall of his studio there beamed from the one angelic beauty and purity, and from the other there glared a hideous face, foul with the tracks of sin. Such were the two pictures. But now comes the strangest part of the story. The angelic boy and the demon man were one and the same. As impossible as the fearful transformation might seem, it was a fearful fact. The pure and sinless boy became the ruined, lost man. He began in a glass of wine. The successive steps were easy and swift. *Faciles est descensus avari.* The road to hell is easy. The cumulative consequences of sin sweep onward and downward at a terribly progressive rate, until they, with a Niagara plunge, sweep their possessors to the irretrievable depths of death. How many such pictures, like heaven and hell, hang on the walls of some memories to-day. There are sad hearts to-day because of such pictures. The seductive sin entered happy homes and blew out the light of heaven and bore off the rosy-cheeked boy to endless death; and their fathers and mothers refused to be comforted. All who would not have the second picture follow the first, should resolve, with a Hannibal vow, to shun the winecup as the *descensus avari*.

Character is not shaped by trifles any more than marble is sculptured by puffs of air. Only by hard struggles, and stern conflicts with temptation, and resolute self-mastery, does the divine principle assert its supremacy and put its immortal loveliness into every faculty and mood of mind. The sharpness of our trials and the hardness of our lot show what sterling stuff we are made of, and how long we are to last.

Texas Christian Advocate

ADVERTISING RATES: One-half inch one insertion, 50 cents; Each consecutive insertion, 25 cents; One inch one insertion, 1.00; Each consecutive insertion, 50 cents.

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

To Planters. But for the cotton worm, the failure of a cotton crop in Texas would be comparatively unknown. This obstacle, we are glad to note, is rapidly giving way.

The Baptist says: A model county pastor was Billington M. Sanders, of Georgia. For many years he traveled ten miles to reach his church. He would leave home Friday evening, and make one or two visits, spend the night near the church, visit Saturday till preaching time, then a few more families would be seen in the afternoon, go to another family on Saturday night, and still to another family on Sunday night; so that he visited every family during the year, although the church had preaching but once a month.

LOOKING DOWN THE CHIMNEY. It is said of a man who looked down his neighbors chimney to see what he was cooking for supper, not only did he not find out, but was nearly blinded by smoke.

When you hear men say, "I have watched those who profess so much religion and I don't see that they are any better than those who do not make such a high profession," depend upon it they have got some smoke in their eyes, and those whose eyes are full of smoke cannot see very clearly.

A most unfortunate man, a resident of Murray county, Ga., has, since the war, accidentally killed five men. The first was slain by an axe slipping from his hand and striking the victim on the head; the second he drowned by snagging and sinking a boat in which the pair were crossing a stream; the third was shot through the brain, being mistaken for a turkey; the fourth was killed by a tree he had chopped down, and the fifth was killed at a log rolling. He was put on trial for his life on several occasions, but each time was exonerated from all blame. He is a peaceable, law-abiding man, simply the victim of a chain of unhappy circumstances.

WEDDINGS.—At the end of the first year is the cotton wedding; at two years comes the paper; at three the leather; at the seventh anniversary the friends assemble at the wooden, and at ten comes the tin. At twelve years the silk and fine linen; at fifteen the crystal wedding. At twenty the friends gather with their china, and at twenty-five the married couple that have been true to their vows for a quarter of a century are rewarded with silver gifts. From this time forward the tokens of esteem become rapidly more valuable.

Man, without the protection of a superior being, is secure of nothing that he enjoys, and uncertain of everything that he hopes for.

"ALWAYS CONFIDENT."

Whether the great hour come early or late, when the gates of the Father's house open—the hour when the Lord beckons to the weary pilgrim to come out of the body—oh, how calm and courageously do we enter, then, into the mysterious, silent night of the valley of death, leaning on the hand of Him who has for our eternal salvation trod this narrow, dark path! As a child upon the perilous way clings to its mother, so do we cling closely to Him who has taken from death its power through His death, and has brought life and immortality to light through His resurrection. Only a few steps are to be taken in that valley of pain; for only a few moments does outward nature struggle against the dissolving power of death. Then it is over. The dark shades disappear, and into the enraptured eye beams, in the midst, most blessed radiance, the eternal home. Yes, "we are always confident," whether in life or in death. With calm longing, our glance rests upon the blessed home which lies before us, and life appears to us peaceful, and death sweet. The thorns of our pilgrimage no longer wound us, and the entrance to the Father's house is no more narrow and fearful. The waste blooms into a garden of the Lord, and the dark valley becomes a light, lovely, path. With refreshing peace within, praising God with heart and mouth, we joyfully walk toward the beloved home.—Miller.

Arkansas county farmers are busy, and crop prospects good.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND. Oakland circuit, May 18, 19. Sulphur Springs station, May 25, 26. Sulphur Bluff circuit, June 1, 2. Sulphur Springs circuit, June 8, 9. Winsboro circuit, June 15, 16. Minnie circuit, June 22, 23. Pine Oak circuit, July 6, 7. Linsburg circuit, July 13, 14. The District Conference will meet at Greenville, Hunt county, Texas, Thursday, August 1, 1878, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Unannounced Letter? May 2—O. M. Addison—"preacher graphs" T. W. Archer—as Brown has denounced, we append your true name, J. M. Tritt—dot was better as you will just say—J. M. Pugh—list of subscribers—O. A. Fisher—\$2.50 and subscriber—E. C. Cox—why in the world don't people write and tell us these things? Not to send the paper unless you are right, for what is not ours. It hurts our feelings to think people have so little confidence in us. The paper is sent as proposed—J. G. Putnam—send subscribers—Luna Oak circuit, July 6, 7. Linsburg circuit, July 13, 14. The District Conference will meet at Greenville, Hunt county, Texas, Thursday, August 1, 1878, at 9 o'clock A. M.

At New York, the market opened and closed dull. Sales to-day 232 bales. Quotations for all grades as follows: Ordinary, 7 1/2 cts. Good Ordinary, 9 cts. Low Middling, 10 1/2 cts. Middling, 11 1/2 cts. Good Middling, 12 1/2 cts.

At Liverpool, the market for spots opened steady and closed quiet. Middling Uplands 5 1/2 cts. Good Middling 5 1/4 cts. At New Orleans, the market opened firm; Good Ordinary, 8 1/2 cts. Low Middling, 9 1/2 cts. Middling, 10 1/2 cts. Good Middling, 11 1/2 cts.

THE GENERAL MARKET. (Quotations are not applicable to small orders but represent cash prices for large lots.) Flour—superfine, 65 to 70; Short clear, 57 to 60; Long clear, 55 to 57; Breakfast bacon, 85 to 87 1/2.

W. G. Nelson—subscribers; and information; thanks—T. F. Booth—subscribers; and information; thanks—M. A. Pollock—postal information; J. R. D. Taylor—subscriber; J. T. Smith—subscriber; when the crops are gathered we will, as the boys say, "hoop can up" the Phillips—subscriber; all the Minutes you don't sell return, "bein' as you 'got me late late." B. T. Hayes—subscriber; and information; thanks; account and subscribers; H. W. Stewart—subscriber; and information; thanks; account and subscribers; W. F. Compton—list of post-offices; S. J. Franks—list of post-offices; T. J. Milam—subscriber; and information; thanks; how we do wish our friends who have "gens" at command would furnish the ADVOCATE with them; F. M. Stewart—\$10 on account; H. H. Hightower—subscribers; thanks for information; W. W. Henderson—subscriber; G. W. Swafford—subscriber; Wm. G. Cooke—subscriber; and information; thanks; need not send post-offices; or, if you do, say in whose work on the district they are; J. H. Stone—\$2.50 and subscriber; "C. T." was fully aware of the strong elements he was attacking; but charity to one or a few men at the expense of the whole church is not wisdom; J. F. Johnson—\$1.25 for self; W. C. Lewis—\$2.50 and subscriber; J. W. S. Reed, M. D.—specimen sent; W. W. Whipple—change of address; correction noted; Hugh Griffin—subscribers; the buoyant tone of letters from all parts of the State are very encouraging; hard times now the general complaint—"good times are coming" universally looked for; P. W. Archer—subscriber; G. Gilmore—subscriber; and information; needed; J. M. Smith—quarterly appointments; not as "flush" as all that; will send as requested; Edwin Alden—advertisement; J. M. S. Devlin—subscriber; and information; thanks; J. W. Owens—subscriber; J. W. Ross—paper changed; E. H. Boyd—subscribers and list of post-offices; J. H. Denton—change information; L. C. Crahan—subscriber; paper will go without fail; J. W. Adams—2 subscribers; J. M. T. Hawkins—good subscribers and \$1.50.—S. J. Hawkins—editorial.

TO PLANTERS.

As the season is rapidly approaching when the cotton worm may be expected to make its appearance, and as it might be considered the part of prudence for planters to be prepared in time with proper means by which to check its ravages, we beg, most respectfully to call your attention to the "Texas Cotton Worm Destroyer," now some three years in successful use in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, and the efficacy of which we have determined to place at one-half the former rates, viz: 50 cts. per pound—making the cost of each application about 12 1/2 cents per acre. Water will be required for this purpose, and a largely increasing demand. The plan of making consignments to some localities having been tried with only partially satisfactory results, we have concluded to abandon it and induce direct orders, by making special terms for round lots. To this end, we will offer you a discount of 10 per cent. on original packages of 60 and 100 lbs. The first edition of our pamphlet, entitled: "The Cotton Worm, its Nature, History and Destroyer," so extensively distributed, and which has since having been exhausted, we beg to intimate that we will soon have another in print, containing a complete and up-to-date history of the insect, and its mode of propagation, and many valuable hints from well known planters, which we shall be happy to mail to our patrons upon application. Meanwhile, we would urge the importance of obtaining supplies of the best quality of the worm, as well as frequent applications should it come in force, prodding by last year's experience, where in heavy infestations the insect was received and applied too late to be of material service. Admitting the success of both Paris Green and Arsenic in destroying worms, where intelligently and carefully applied, we claim for the TEXAS COTTON WORM DESTROYER pre-eminence for the following reasons: First—It is foran application of definite strength and can be used by following the simple directions, by the most ignorant field-hand without the slightest danger to man or beast. Second—It never cures in "forms" and "squares" of the plant to shed, thus retarding the "making" of the cotton, as is the case with both these other poisons. Third—With the reduction in price now made it will successfully compete with them in this regard; and, to sum up, using the phrase of a well known southern writer in Western Texas: "It now stands without a rival."

Awaiting your kind command, we are yours, faithfully,

PRESTON & ROBIRA, General Agents, Galveston, Texas.

P. S.—We are the General Agents for Texas of the "FOUNTAIN PUMP," and should be pleased to supply you with them at the lowest rates.

BISHOP MARVIN, HIS LIFE AND LABORS.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND WORK OF Enoch Mather Marvin. Late Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with reminiscences, a collection of his sermons, and his writings, and a collection of his last sermons, heretofore unpublished.

Authority to Publish. ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 15, 1878.

MR. J. H. CHAMBERS: Dear Sir—In reply to your favor soliciting my authority and consent to the publication of the Life and Labors of my late father, I comply with your request, and hereby authorize you to secure the copyright and issue such publication, and to sell and dispose of the same, Rev. H. M. Marvin, D. D., of St. Louis Conference, who was long and intimately associated in the ministry with my father. All papers, documents, and information in my possession which will aid the editor in his work, I will cheerfully place at your disposal. Respectfully yours, H. B. MARVIN.

Agreeably to the above, arrangements have been consummated and an advance payment of royalty made, as per the following order and receipt, and besides which the Bishop's family is to be paid a certain royalty on each volume sold after the sales reach a certain number.

ST. LOUIS, March 13, 1878. JAMES H. CHAMBERS, Publisher.

Pay to Marvin Memorial Association four hundred dollars (\$400) and charge on account of royalty, as per contract of date 28th of January, 1878. HARRIETT B. MARVIN.

Received, St. Louis, March 13, 1878, of Mr. J. H. Chambers, as per order of Mrs. H. B. Marvin, four hundred dollars (\$400) on account of royalty on the Life of Bishop E. M. Marvin, to be placed to the credit of the Marvin Memorial Association. Received for me, J. H. MARVIN.

The work will be complete in one fine large octavo volume of nearly 600 pages, and will give the Bishop's life from his childhood to his death. It will be enriched with incidents and estimates of character contributed by the Bishop's most intimate friends and co-laborers throughout the country, prominent among whom are the following: Bishop R. Paine, Bishop J. C. Keener,

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Damaged kips and gluts, 5 to 6 Wet salted, 6 1/2 to 7 Green, 6 1/2 to 7 Axes, per dozen, Collins' Kentucky light, \$10.00 to 11.00 Medium, 11.00 to 12.00 Heavy, 11.00 to 12.50 Planter's A B No. 0, per doz., \$6.50 to 7.00 No. 1, 7.00 to 7.50 No. 2, 7.50 to 8.00 No. 3, 8.00 to 8.50 No. 4, 8.50 to 9.00 No. 5, 9.00 to 9.50 No. 6, 9.50 to 10.00 No. 7, 10.00 to 10.50 No. 8, 10.50 to 11.00 No. 9, 11.00 to 11.50 No. 10, 11.50 to 12.00 No. 11, 12.00 to 12.50 No. 12, 12.50 to 13.00 No. 13, 13.00 to 13.50 No. 14, 13.50 to 14.00 No. 15, 14.00 to 14.50 No. 16, 14.50 to 15.00 No. 17, 15.00 to 15.50 No. 18, 15.50 to 16.00 No. 19, 16.00 to 16.50 No. 20, 16.50 to 17.00 No. 21, 17.00 to 17.50 No. 22, 17.50 to 18.00 No. 23, 18.00 to 18.50 No. 24, 18.50 to 19.00 No. 25, 19.00 to 19.50 No. 26, 19.50 to 20.00 No. 27, 20.00 to 20.50 No. 28, 20.50 to 21.00 No. 29, 21.00 to 21.50 No. 30, 21.50 to 22.00 No. 31, 22.00 to 22.50 No. 32, 22.50 to 23.00 No. 33, 23.00 to 23.50 No. 34, 23.50 to 24.00 No. 35, 24.00 to 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Texas Christian Advocate

"THIS AND THAT."

Prescription for the Presiding Eldership—Sponging—The Pastorale.

A species of mania seems to have seized the church. It manifests itself in a spirit of restlessness—a dissatisfaction with our institutions, a general desire to uproot something—no matter what: anything that will create a change. Each brother, having a little leisure, pauses and looks around for something to devour. The brother of the Nashville Advocate falls upon the presiding elders, and wants them removed from the cities forthwith and forever; and "Now and Then" responds and completes their ruin.

"If he is wise to know his day and place in our economy" says "Now and Then" "he will be worth to any one of his preachers twice his claim." This, though eloquent and pointed, is rather obscure, and we will pass it by, as some deadly machine not to be meddled with, which might explode and blow us all to atoms. Let us pass on to less dangerous ground. "He is the only man who by common consent can meddle with this 'delicate' matter of quarterage. If he knows his business"—ah, here is a clause level to our capacities—we can understand this—"he will not only be of monetary value to his preachers and a help to the stewards, but will be a personal comfort and edification to all." Hasten, ye presiding elders, and learn your business, that ye may be of importance for something besides your "monetary value." "By emphasis" says "Now and Then," "he is the friend and patron of his preachers. He is set and sent for their protection. Failing in this, he had better be in Southern Africa"—a proverbially warm country. "Now and Then" further tells how the presiding elder must not be concerned about himself, how "the slightest taint of selfishness, envy or jealousy, disqualifies for the office; how he ought to 'come down from his height and mingle in the routine," etc., etc.

Would that we could get presiding elders from some super-mundane sphere—supernal beings, so far lifted above the cares of life as not to be in the least concerned about themselves. Unless they were gifted with the fasting powers of some of the old prophets, however, they would certainly starve. If any reference were made to the "delicate" subject of quarterage in connection with the presiding elder's wants, the stewards would say, "he has eight or ten other circuits to look to—let him appeal to them." Of course, however, if this were the reply at every circuit or station on the district, the presiding elder must be calm, and must not be concerned about himself. Even when all his preachers inform him of the fact of the "eight or ten other circuits," he must not be moved by any "taint of selfishness, envy or jealousy."

In desiring the presiding elder to "come down from his height and mingle in the routine," "Now and Then" is again obscure. A stranger would imagine the average Methodist presiding elder invested with a toga and mounted on coturnums; or perhaps he is only up a sycamore tree, like Zaccheus—though, to be sure, this "Zaccheus, come down," is not quite in the spirit in which the words were uttered first. Perhaps both conjectures are incorrect. Perhaps it may mean in the debasing slang of the period, "come down with the dust."

Mingling "with the routine," too, is figurative and poetical, but involves the reader's mind in doubt. The first part of it suggests the witches' incantation,

Mingle, mingle, mingle,  
Ye that mingle may.

though it probably had no reference of that kind. We must confess to some curiosity to know what the "routine" is with which presiding elders are expected to "mingle." Will "Now and Then" come to the front and explain?

This troublesome case of the Presiding Eldership must be looked into. The brother of the Nashville Advocate is so very unskillful a surgeon that he wants to amputate the member before it is mortified, and "Now and Then" is trying to mortify it. Suppose we try another plan. Let the preacher in charge steer clear of "selfishness, envy and jealousy." When the presiding elder is absent, let the preacher remember him in kindness. If there is a disposition among the people to depreciate him, let the preacher uphold him. Let the preacher abstain from criticizing the theology, pronunciation and delivery of the presiding elder when he is absent and his enemies are present. Tell the congregation, now and then, that he is an earnest Christian and must be supported. Tell the people, now and then, that such an amount is assessed for the presiding elder, that his work is laborious, that it keeps him away from his family a great deal, and that his money is well earned. Now and

then, take some trouble to make the presiding elder happy, and to make him know that he has the cordial sympathy and support of at least one of his preachers. This course will soon cure the presiding-eldership of all its diseases. I have been under several presiding elders, and have found them earnest and faithful, gifted with all the self-abnegation their position demands, and ready to support the preacher, even when he was not the best of friends to them.

"Now and Then" with commendable prudence, objects to "sponging." Beware, ye absorbent congregations. Take heed, ye listening preachers who would fain "absorb others' sermons and ideas and squeeze them out" to your congregations on Sundays; take pity on those congregations, and give them more solid nutriment. The mental aliment derived from the squeezing of such a sponge is now and then like the Dead Sea fruit, which "charms the eye, but turns to ashes on the lips." How can it be otherwise when the sermon from which it is "absorbed" is like unto it? What of the pastors who "absorb" all of their presiding elders' time, and give no thing in return. "Make the pastorate indefinite. Don't fix any limit at all," says "Now and Then." This, no doubt, would be highly gratifying to a few of those favored mortals who are in possession of well-paying stations, and who are approaching the limit of their four-years' term there. Their is a preacher, now and then, who reigneth over a nice parsonage and a good salary, and who would willingly plant his household gods and continue to reign indefinitely. Would he be as clamorous for a limitless pastorate if he were plodding his weary way over a frontier circuit with seventeen appointments per month? Let him try a year at Belknap circuit or Fort Mason mission, and then let us hear his views on an "indefinite pastorate."

We are glad that the General Conference gets a little advice now and then. It would be very apt to go wrong without it.

NEFAS QUÆRERE.

The source of all wealth is the ground; merchandise may burn up, the fluctuations of the trade sweep away fortunes, dishonest debtors cheat their creditors, insurance companies and banks break, and other corporations fail to pay their dividends; but money in lands is always safe and profits certain. The history of our own country prove the rule without an exception. Great financial crises may check sales and advance for a brief period, but the interruption is short and the investment unimpaired. The steady enhancement in value of real estate in progressive countries is as certain as the seasons.

"Who's your pastor, my dear?" asked a good old lady from the country, addressing her daughter who had been living in the city for half a year or so. "Really, mother, I hardly know. I never saw him. He was away on vacation last summer, and now he has started on his lecturing tour for the winter. I may get acquainted with him next spring."

As the tree is fertilized by its own broken branches and fallen leaves, and grows out of its own decay, so men and nations are bettered and improved by trial, and refined out of broken hopes and blighted expectations.—F. W. Robertson.

What are thy crosses to thy comforts, thy miseries to thy mercies, thy days of sickness to thy days of health, thy days of weakness to thy days of strength, thy days of scarcity to thy days of plenty?

Sitka, the most northern capital in the United States, has 350 white inhabitants. The climate is healthy and comparatively mild and potatoes and other vegetables are grown.

Germany has carried underground telegraph lines from Berlin to the farthest frontiers of the empire. They work well, and more will be put under in the spring.

Mormons are building a magnificent temple on the summit of a high mountain in Manti, Utah. Five hundred men are at work on it, and it will not be completed for four years.

Not only the United States, but Great Britain, and perhaps France, are to have protectorates over the Samoan islands, it is said.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor is a daughter of Prof. Hausen, the eminent astronomer; a Dane, but long a resident of Gotha, Germany.

Three Philadelphia shoe firms employ 525 convicts in the New Jersey Prison, who turn out 2,500 pairs of shoes daily. The contract extends two years.

Texas Items.

More silver discoveries have been made in Llano county.

Brenham has shipped 19,952 bales of cotton the past season.

Butter fifteen cents a pound and eggs seven cents a dozen at Bryan.

The Blue Ribbon (or Murphy) movement is being introduced in Texas extensively.

Wheat is heading in San Saba, Johnson and other northern counties.

Houston shipped 500 car loads of vegetables to the North last season.

Graham county has no dram shops, gambling or dance houses. A happy community.

At the municipal election the thriving town of Rockdale polled 209 votes.

The Democrat says there never was a better prospect than at present of good crops in Smith county.

The Luling Signal says small grain will soon be ready for the reaper.

The Mexia Ledger reports a promising fruit crop, corn fields clean, and wheat and cotton growing finely.

The G. H. and S. A. railway surveying party discovered gold, silver, copper, lead and hot sulphur springs in Presidio county.

The Tablet says farms in the Navasota and Planterville region are in good order and growing finely.

The Rockport Transcript reports a large meeting of the citizens to petition Congress to make an appropriation for Aransas Pass.

On the 17th a subscription was passed around in Sherman for the Western Narrow Gauge, and \$40,000 was raised.

The Expositor says a druggist in Bell county has been found guilty of selling whiskey unlawfully. He has appealed.

The Seguin Times reports the Haven colonists in Guadalupe and Gonzales counties well pleased with the country and their colony prosperous; 157 have arrived.

The Lavaca county Herald reports a five-acre wheat field in the farm of Mr. J. B. Stacy, which has wheat headed out and four and one-half feet high.

The Tyler Courier reports hundreds of negroes in that city in sight of starvation, and yet work at fair wages is offered to them on every side. They are in a state of chronic contentment.

The Georgetown (Williamson county) court-house is approaching completion. It is about 63x84 in size, will be three stories high. Is built of the best of stone.

The Cleburne Chronicle complains of the small size and wretched ventilation of the county jail. It found fifteen prisoners in a room 14x14 in size.

Whisky, bad women, tight-leg performances. That is too much for wholesome morals. Let the Council scatter these forces of the devil.—Dallas Commercial.

One of our exchanges has a column headed "Condensed Milk." We presume that it is edited by A. Calf.—Dallas Commercial. Or by an imitator of Calf-per.

A saloon man has sued the San Antonio Courier for libel. The only libel we can imagine possible to be perpetrated against a whisky vendor is to say something good of him. We trust the Courier was not so indiscreet.

We have a flourishing Sabbath school in our vicinity, which speaks well for the morals of this community. Divine services every Sunday in each month by Rev. B. F. Blount and B. A. Thomasson, who proclaim glad tidings of great joy to a good and well ordered congregation. \* \* \* The beaver has made its appearance in this locality, as may be seen by the many dams that are being built across our streams. Trappers are busily engaged in trapping them, and have captured several.—Foster-ville Co. Pastore New Era.

One of our Sunday School scholars, Master Eddie Weldon has a missionary hen his mother gave him last year. He recently turned over to Brother Piner \$3.40 as the proceeds of his last year's raising, having sold her chickens at ten cents each. If all the little boys would become as deeply interested as this energetic little fellow, the churches could depend on them for a support. \* \* \* Brother J. W. Piner of Ladonia, and Brother McLean (Methodists,) of Paris held a three days' meeting at this place last week. Last Sunday the C. P. Chuerh was literally jammed with people from all parts of the country, to hear Rev. McLean's sermon, which was indeed very interesting. Sunday evening at 4 o'clock a love feast meeting was enjoyed by all who attended.—Lodonia Cor. Bonham News.

In Montague county there are prairies where a year ago no farms were visible, but now show more than a score of settlements in various stages of improvement.

Several hundred thousand acres of wheat land have been secured in North Texas by the Texas and Southwestern Land Association. The plan is to settle the land with small farmers from Europe.

The Dispatch says Lampasas is preparing for a large crowd of visitors this season. Hotels and boarding houses are being renovated and new ones opened. A number of families have reached this great watering place.

The McKinney Engineer tells of trains of wagons loaded with lumber and fence posts which pass through that growing inland city every day. The question of fencing our prairie lands in Texas is being practically solved by cedar post, plank from our pineries, bois d'arc and barbed wire.

The Banner reports prospects of crops remarkably good in Austin county. The people are on the lookout for the Santa Fe. There was to be a railroad meeting in Sempronious this week. The road will ensure speedy transportation and attract an industrious immigration.

A sheep raiser near Lalorville, Williamson county, sheared several fine sheep, whose clip averaged fourteen pounds and measured thirteen and one-half inches in length. The proprietor of this ranch, Mr. Hubbard, reports 700 lambs to increase his flock of 7000.

Selections.

"What makes my little boy so cross this morning?" "Dot up surly."

"Now, Johnny, says Grandma, 'I want you to sit still as a mouse,' 'Mouses don't sit still, Grandma.'"

The man capable of defrauding a widow would be guilty of chasing a mosquito for its fat, says a Western editor.

"Can you assist me?" asked a tramp, poking his head into a hotel parlor, the other day. His application was granted. The porter assisted him down the stairs, three steps at a time.

"My Brethren," said Swift in a sermon, "there are three sorts of pride—of birth, of riches, and of talents. I shall not now speak of the latter, none of you being liable to that abominable vice."

Rev. B. S. Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Sanelake, N. Y., instead of preaching a sermon last Sunday, made the following announcement: "The board of trustees have not paid my salary, or taken any notice of my demands, hence I declare the pulpit vacant, until God in his mercy can send you a minister who can live on air and wear buckskin breeches."—Exchange.

The corn crop exceeds in acreage and value any other in the country. Next in value is the hay crop not including pastures. In 1875, out of 123,243,000 acres under cultivation, 44,800,000 were devoted to corn, 26,400,000 to hay, 11,900,000 to oats, and 10,800,000 to cotton. The money value of the crops, as given by the Department of Agriculture for that year, was, in round numbers, \$555,400,000 of corn, \$342,000,000 of hay, 294,500,000 of wheat, \$272,900,000 of cotton, and \$129,599,000 of oats. Potatoes are down for a value of \$65,000,000, tobacco \$30,000, and barley \$29,950,000.

Mr. Edison, inventor, of the phonograph says: I have found out some additional points about the carbon which I use in my carbon telephone. It may be used as a heat measurer. It will detect one fifty-thousandth of a degree Fahrenheit. I do not know but what I can make an arrangement by which the heat of the stars will close a circuit at the proper time, automatically and directly. It is a curious idea that the heat of a star, millions of miles away, should close a circuit on this little earth, but I do not think it impossible."

Mr. Talmage on the Scandal.

During his remarks last evening in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Mr. Talmage said that the repulsive event of the week was the revival of an old scandal. It was amazing that so many people had diseased nostrils, that could not be satisfied without carron. All good people should rejoice that this effort to raise the dead had been a complete failure, and the strong breeze from heaven sweeping across the fields had left nothing but the aurora of opening spring blossoms. [Great Applause.] "You blame the papers for publishing scandals, but if all the newspapers, save one, should refuse to publish anything improper you would drop your present paper and buy that one obnoxious sheet. Some of you could not get along without your diet of horrors."—N. Y. Tribune, 20th.



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It will be helpful to all Christian parents and teachers.—N. Y. Observer.

Both in families and Sunday-schools this excellent book is calculated to do much good, and we should be glad to know that it received an extensive circulation on this side of the Atlantic.—Walesian Sunday-School Magazine (London).

We heartily wish a copy might find its way into the hands of every parent and guardian, and of every Sunday-school officer and teacher.—Christian Advocate (New York).

An eccumenical treatise equally adapted to all Christian parents and teachers without regard to denominational divisions.—S. C. Advocate.

It is a book for every household.—J. H. Vincent, D. D., S. S. Secretary, M. E. Church.

We most sincerely commend to everybody this valuable addition to our church literature.—W. G. Cunningham, D. D., S. S. Secretary, M. E. Church, South.

This is a work calculated to give right views, much assistance and stimulus to Christian parents and teachers.—Methodist Family (London).

This volume is timely and should be placed in the hands of every parent.—Texas Presbyterian.

It is a book of gospel power. It is a genuine friend to the father and the mother.—Methodist Recorder.

Its chief attraction for us is its pure Anglo-Saxon force and sweetness.—Atlanta, Ga., Daily Times.

We have nothing but words of commendation for the book.—N. O. Christian Advocate.

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The author has been very successful in presenting his theme in fresh and impressive aspects.— Zion's Herald.

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Texas Christian Advocate

[Written for the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. MORNING.]

BY JULIA PHIPPS TRUITT.

The roses bloom in the garden, Their hearts are heavy with dew; The sun comes up from the golden, And trembles into the blue.

[Written for the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. EVENING.]

BY JULIA PHIPPS TRUITT.

The roses bloom in the garden, The dew in the hearts has died; They drooped in the heat of noonday, And their glory and freshness died.

The First Prayer in Congress.

In Thatcher's Military Journal, under date of December, 1777, is found a note containing the identical "first prayer in Congress," made by the Rev. Jacob Duché, a gentleman of great eloquence.

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, high and mighty King of kings, and Lord of lords, who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers of the earth, and reignest with power supreme and uncontrolled over all the kingdoms, empires and governments, look down in mercy, we beseech Thee, on the American States, who have fled to Thee from the rod of the oppressors, and thrown themselves on Thy gracious protection, desiring to be henceforth dependent only on Thee.

A Thrilling Ride.

Rounding Mule-shoe bend, we again give ourselves completely over to the strange sensations of the scene, and looking down the valley the sight before us would defy a Bierstadt to reproduce. Upon the left, Veta Mountain assumes new and imposing dimensions, for now we see it standing out bold and clear, its white-crowned head playing with the clouds which frolic so gracefully about it.

heights. Fainter and fainter grows the line of the road beneath us, and upon Veta Mountain, directly opposite, we distinguish a freight train apparently going in the same direction we are, but in fact headed exactly the other way, and upon an incline so steep as to look almost as if in the act of falling over upon itself.

The French Marshal, De Montreuil, whose whole soul, according to St. Salmon, was ambition and lucre, without ever having been able to distinguish his right hand from his left, but concealing his universal ignorance with an audacity which favor, fashion, and birth protected, was so superstitious, that one day at a public dinner a salt-cellar having been accidentally upset in his lap, he was seized with such a terror at this untoward occurrence that he rose from his seat, declaring that he was a dead man.

Disguised Gambling.

The Gold Exchange is simply a gambling den on a large scale. A clever financier may make a million in a few hours, but he adds nothing to the wealth of the country. The members of the Gold Exchange own, say \$100,000 each, and the total is \$100,000,000. They are winning and losing every day, but nothing is really added to the average originally owned by each member, or to the total.

Death From Fright.

The first King of Prussia, Frederick I. was sleeping one day in an arm-chair, when his wife, Louisa of Mecklenburg, who had fallen into a state of hopeless insanity, having escaped from her keepers, succeeded in making her way to the private apartments, and after wounding herself in her efforts to break through a glass door, cast herself upon her husband in a state of furious delirium.

The death of a dutch painter, Pentimen, in the seventeenth century, was occasioned by an extraordinary circumstance. Being engaged upon a picture in which was represented several death's heads, skeletons, and other objects fitted to inspire in the hearts of the beholders a contempt for the amusements and vanities of the age, he, in order to have the benefit of studying these objects from nature, was accustomed to repair to an anatomical cabinet, which served him for a studio.

ing violently together. Seized with a sudden panic, Pentimen rushed from the room, cast himself headlong from the staircase-window and fell into the street. On recovering his senses, he learned that the spectacle which so terrified him arose from natural causes, having been occasioned by an earthquake.

The Gold Exchange is simply a gambling den on a large scale. A clever financier may make a million in a few hours, but he adds nothing to the wealth of the country. The members of the Gold Exchange own, say \$100,000 each, and the total is \$100,000,000. They are winning and losing every day, but nothing is really added to the average originally owned by each member, or to the total.

"Father," said James Barber. He spoke as one who is about to ask a favor which he fears will not be granted. Mr. Barber was washing his face at the pump. He raised his dripping head long enough to ask, in his gruff way, "What do you want?"

Stroke by Stroke.

"Can't help it," replied Mr. Barber. "There'll be schooling to pay, books and clothes to buy, and I haven't got the money." With a sad heart James sat down to the supper-table. His father, kind though rough, saw his disappointment, and tried to think of some way to help. At length he said, "I've got the job of cleaning Mr. Martin's wood-lot. You may come in and work with the men; and if you can earn enough before school begins to pay for your schooling and clothes, I will give you your time and board while you are at school.

"What's no use?" asked an old wood-chopper, just behind him. "F'r me to try to cut down that tree." "Pooh! my boy; you can do it. Just keep at it. Stroke by stroke will cut down the biggest tree that ever grew. Don't expect to cut down with one blow. Remember, 'stroke by stroke.'"

James did remember; and whenever the wished-for schooling seemed a good that he could never gain, he would think, "Stroke by stroke," and struggle on. The watch-word which had helped the chopper was not thrown aside by the student. Did a problem baffle, a lesson seem unconquerable, James thought, "Stroke by stroke" and took courage. "Stroke by stroke" carried James through school, and made of him an active, successful man. — Sunday School Visitor.

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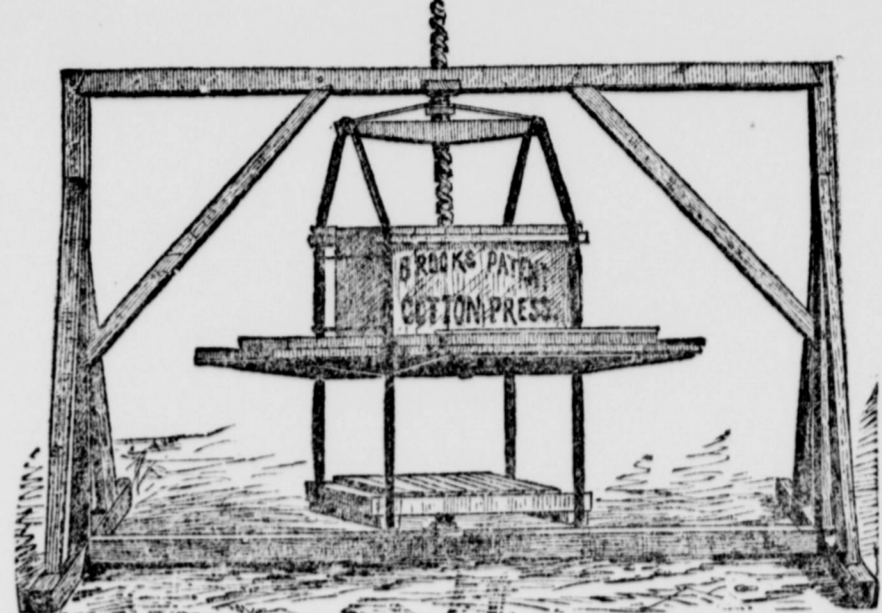
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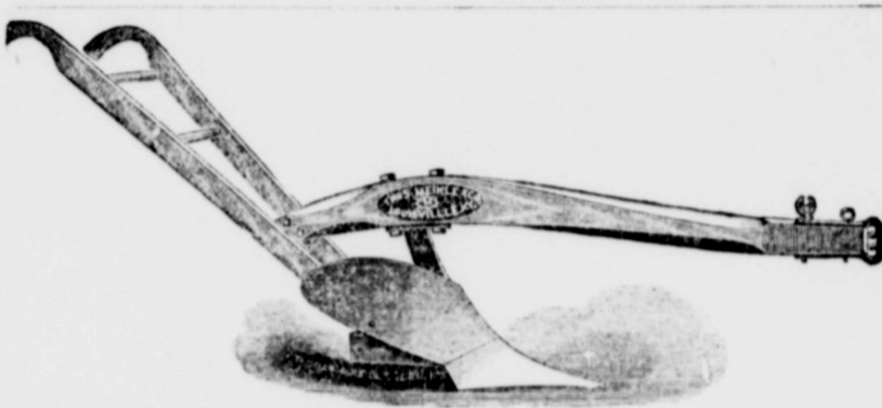
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Texas Christian Advocate

News of the Week.

Washington.

The war department has advices from the Indian country indicating serious troubles during the summer.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of information that the Canadian government has decided to exact a duty of 17 1/2 per cent. ad valorem upon all importations of United States silver coin shipped into that country.

The Treasury Department has a number of letters inquiring at what rate the Mexican silver dollars are receivable. The department answers that as Mexican dollars are not legal tenders in the United States, persons who accept them at their nominal value do so at their own risk.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The transit of Mercury is generally reported as a success, making a gain of ten seconds over the almanacs. This achievement puts the sun some millions of miles further away from us.

The Eastern Question.

Affairs in the East are yet at a stand-still as far as any intelligible finale is concerned. All statements must be regarded as purely speculative.

Vienna advices say it is understood that Russia has proposed a new military convention by which she will be empowered to construct camps at Plojesta and Fokschain, engaging in return to remove her headquarters and other establishments connected with troops from Bucharest. Roumania, up to the present time, has refused assent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.—A Russia-Turkish convention has been concluded arranging for return of Turkish refugees to their homes. Only those will be sent back at present who belong to localities occupied by the Russians outside of the principality of Bulgaria. Russian troops accompany the refugees to protect them and restore their property. The expenses will be borne by Turkey.

At St. Petersburg a much better impression prevails respecting the prospect of negotiations. The Turks have evacuated Artoin, in the pashalik of Trebizond. This is considered the commencement of the execution of the treaty of San Stefano.

ROME, May 5.—Count Courtie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to an interpellation in the Senate on Saturday, said the news received during the past two days encouraged the hopes of maintenance of peace. The government was not charged with excessive timidity, but Italy had no need to be constantly agitating in order to maintain her position as a great power. The government would not fail to protect the interests of the country while maintaining scrupulous impartiality. The Senate unanimously passed a vote of confidence.

The Times correspondent at Vienna intimates that England has not abandoned her claim in regard to the submission of the whole treaty, but has almost consented to enter into an exchange of ideas concerning the merits of the treaty, while the *pourparlers* to find a formula for the Congress continue.

A special from Alexandria to the Standard reports the preparations making to disembark Indian troops at Port Said and Suez. Measures are being taken to secure transit of these English ironclads, which are expected at Port Said on Tuesday.

LONDON, May 5.—Parliament reopened to-day after the Easter recess. In the House of Commons notice was given of various questions regarding the employment of Indian troops. Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question asked by the Marquis of Hartington, leader of the Liberals, said: "I can only say that negotiations with Russia continue. It would be highly disadvantageous to the public to discuss them now."

BELGRADE, May 5.—Detachments are advancing gradually toward Prizerend, Mitiovitza and Salonica railway. At Uskup their progress has been impeded by the guerrilla warfare of the Mohammadians.

Miscellaneous.

During the twelve months ending March 31 our exports exceeded imports over \$200,000,000.

Switzerland and Holland have accepted the invitation of this government to participate in a conference on the silver question.

Rich silver discoveries are reported to have been made near Chanute, Ks., on the line of Wilson and Wood Counties. A great many claims have been taken.

Francis Murphy began his temperance work in New York recently. The meeting was held in the hall of the Cooper Union, under the auspices of the American Temperance Union. At the close of the meeting many came forward to sign the pledge and received the "blue ribbon."

Counterfeit silver dollars are current.

It is rumored that Mr. Tilden has bought the New York World. Kansas claims she will have ten representatives in Congress on the census of 1880, instead of three as now.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in five million fifty-two bond consols of 1865. Interest ceases 30th July.

The Supreme Court has decided that a failure to pay premiums on life insurance policies, where there is no local agent to receive them, does not invalidate the policy.

The Sultan of Turkey has given Gen. Grant a horse. Some of Gen. G.'s enemies say he used to be satisfied with the present of a bull pup.

Rev. Jos. Cook has completed his lecture course for the season—closing with the one hundredth lecture, to which 3000 people listened. He has entered into arrangements to continue the "lectureship" next winter.

CONTOCOOK, N. H., May 3.—Wm. H. Gilmore, of New Hampshire, is dead, aged 54. He was the inventor of the first folding machine.

MEMPHIS, May 1.—The towboat Warner, from New Orleans to St. Louis, with five model barges and the trading boat Keligion in tow, exploded her boilers when opposite the elevator. Captain Dawson and a number of the crew are lost.

At the opening of the Paris Exposition it is said the American section, though unfinished, compared favorably with the others. The department of manufactures showed the least progress. The American art department is the best ever shown abroad.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—The Thirty-seventh Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church convened at Trinity Church this morning. In addition to a full city delegation, interior parishes of the State are well represented.

A most terrific explosion occurred at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 3d. It was caused by gas generated by the manufacture of patent flour. The mills embraced in the disaster are among the heaviest concerns of the kind in the country. A number of lives and over a million and a half in property destroyed. The shock of the explosion was felt nine miles away.

HELENA, MONTANA, April 8.—A large gold brick was cast to-day from the products of the Penobscot mine, and is valued at over \$50,000. The mine is located about fifteen miles from Silver City, Montana. The brick is the product of 150 tons of ore. Its cost of production was \$4000.

MONTREAL, May 3.—The County and District Masters of the Orange Order of this city have replied in the negative to the Protestant clergy's address asking the Orangemen to desist from a public celebration on the 12th of July. The vote of the orange delegates was 367 for the procession and 6 against.

CHICAGO, May 5.—South Chicago woolen mills burned. Cause, hot spindle; 150 ousted. The loss by the burning of the South Chicago woolen mills is \$150,000 to \$170,000. This includes the building, machinery and stock. Insurance \$21,000 on building, \$35,000 on machinery and \$30,000 on stock.

WEST POINT, May 6.—Observations for all four contacts of Mercury with the sun were successfully made to-day at West Point observatory.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A special to the Herald from Buffalo says it is reported that a general movement is on foot for the invasion of Canada by the Fenians in the event of war between England and Russia.

In an interview with Col. Quinn, he stated that there were three Irish companies in Buffalo, well drilled, officered and equipped. He further stated that Gen. Burke, formerly of the United States army, and now one of the trustees of the skirmishing fund, has received applications from veteran officers to be assigned to commands.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—In the United States Circuit Court, attorneys for Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company filed a lengthy petition, asking permission to proceed at once in the State courts for the appropriation of lands west of Morgan City to enable them to extend their road via Vermillionville, La., to Sabine river, Texas; and ask that the order of sale of the property of the railroad company west of the Mississippi be set aside.

CHICAGO, April 20.—That the Communists are preparing for bloody work this summer there is no longer any doubt, and the Mayor and Chief of Police are making every effort to arouse the people to a sense of the impending danger. The Commune proper numbers but 1000 members or so, but in the event of trouble their influence among the lower classes, particularly among the Bavarians in the lumber district, would be felt to a extent than many now

imagine. There is a great discontent among this class. Many of the men of large families are working at wages precluding the possibility of their ever having a pound of steak or a loaf of white bread in the house. There is little sympathy manifested for these people, particularly the Bohemians, who a few years ago drove the Irish and German laborers out of employment by working for half the wages demanded by the latter.—Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The Very Rev. Bishop McCoskry (Protestant Episcopal) has written a letter to an old friend in this city, alluding to the recent charges against him, and speaking of the matter as follows: "A miserable vagabond, who has been in prison, professes to have some letters written by me more than five years ago to a poor orphan girl. They have been published, and I suppose you have read them. The imitation of my hand-writing is said to be good. We go back to Detroit, as I am too good a soldier to retreat while a gun is firing. If I am to be stricken down by the hand of an assassin, I shall fall with my whole armor on."

The Bishop was educated as a soldier at West Point, and the allusion to his not retreating while a gun is firing is interpreted to mean that the venerable prelate means to make a vigorous fight against the vile accusation which has been made public.

As Tweed's body was borne through the crowd there was a general murmur of grief, and several persons who probably had known the dead, shed tears. There was one striking figure—that of an aged negro with grizzly wool and beard white as snow, leaning against a tree and weeping like a child. His name is William Dove, and he was in the service of Mr. Tweed's father, of Richard M., and, indeed, had been in the employment of every member of the family. When he became too old to work he was furnished the means of livelihood, and has long been a pensioner of the family. The old man's grief was eloquent, and won the respect of the somewhat rough crowd by which he was surrounded.—N. Y. World.

It now appears certain that the Lerdist movement has been "programmed" in Texas. This accounts for the "pleasure trips" of Escobedo and other prominent Mexicans indulged lately over the State. Vigorous efforts are to be made by the immense (?) U. S. army on the Rio Grande to prevent any violation of the neutrality laws. Wise-aces see in the present lull of activity on the part of Lerdist the calm before the storm. It seems the generally prevailing opinion that the revolution will succeed—because, first, of the disposition of the Mexican to seek for changes, and from the further fact that Diaz has arrayed the church party against his administration.

Personal Mention.

Rev. R. T. Nabors, Houston, reports, as the result of the Easter anniversary, \$250 raised for the missionary cause.

Rev. John C. S. Baird, of Rockdale, says: "I have lost several members of my church by death. We are about to get our new parsonage paid for without selling the old one; expect to need them both next year."

Rev. Lacey Boone, of Liberty, was in the city the past week. Bro. B. was trying to do something for his church there, which is threatened with forced sale. We learn that he met with some success—but not such as he had hoped.

Rev. M. A. Black, Rockport, says: "We have had fine rains; we have fine grass, fine gardens, and fat cattle; plenty to eat, and no grumbling. People all trying to go to heaven in the ordinary way. Who can give a better record?"

Rev. J. W. Whipple, Presiding Elder of Austin District, says: "We are having good meetings and hope for a general revival on the district. My health is good. I ride from thirty-five to sixty-five miles a day on horseback." Guess we had better say that Bro. W. told us not to publish this last item; but we do it for the encouragement of young men, and to let Bro. W.'s many friends know that his health is good.

H. W. South writes from Bandera, May 1: "Rev. W. T. Thornberry, our beloved presiding elder, is fully imbued with the spirit of his mission; the district (Uvalde) is building up. In my own charge I have had eight accessions during the quarter. We are trying to build a school-house at Boerne. Many invalids are among these mountaineers. Many recover here. It is a great and good country; delicious and health-giving atmosphere and water; rich valleys and arable table lands."

Rev. W. G. Cocke, from Hackberry, May 3d, writes: "The outlook for crops in this section is good in an eminent degree. Spiritually, we are in a poor condition. May God revive His work."

We acknowledge invitation to first reunion of Alumni of Washington and Lee University, at Waco, May 8th and 9th, 1878.

Sewing Machine Premium Received. Messrs. Shaw & Blaylock—My Dear Brethren—I hereby inform you that the sewing machine arrived in due time. Many thanks. I am going to do my best for those other premiums—the watches and the conference \$100 fund. You know that I always have done (to say the least) a good work for the ADVOCATE, without any reference to premiums until this spring. Now, I am in the field and shall, under God, work for those kind offers. May God bless you in your labor of love. SAMUEL MORRIS.

Bro. J. H. Albritton, writing from Ennis, May 2, propounds a question that we leave open for discussion—especially as the editor is away. An answer from a "lower authority" would not "settle it." "Please give your views through the ADVOCATE in regard to holding church conferences on the Lord's day. There are many members that think it not altogether right. Then why not hold conference on Saturday evening or night. Please let us have something from you on the subject."

Rev. John B. Denton, writing from Martindale, April 25, says: "The continued and severe affliction of my wife has materially interfered with my work for the ADVOCATE and for everything else. \* \* \* I never hear complaints of the paper these days; but often hear the most enthusiastic encomiums pronounced upon it. I assure you I have no hesitancy about recommending it to the patronage of the people. There is no question that the newspapers of our country are forming the character of our people. As the secular press is very generally infused with skepticism, we find the people proportionately affected by like pernicious principles, and consequent vices. Hence the necessity for the general circulation of religious newspapers—and of the Advocate in particular."

Rev. E. M. Sweet writes from Jasper, April 26: "It gives me much pain to announce that the handsome residence of Bro. E. L. Armstrong, Presiding Elder of Beaumont District, was destroyed by fire on the night of April 20th. Bro. A. was, at the time, holding his quarterly meeting at Livingston, from which place he started to attend the General Conference, to which he is a delegate from the East Texas Conference. Information of the disaster was dispatched to him, and will probably reach him before he leaves Tyler. If he could be apprised of the noble alacrity with which his many friends and brethren are endeavoring to make matters as comfortable as possible for his family, it would perhaps relieve the anxiety that may prompt his return home. The essence of sympathy is dollars and acts, and upon this principle his friends are expressing theirs. The larger part of the contents of the building were saved; but, as in all similar cases, an accurate inventory will show the loss to be greater than can at first be estimated. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been in the usual way—an ash-box in the hands of a careless servant."

An article was copied in the ADVOCATE, of April 27, from the Hempstead Courier. It contained some severe strictures on Mr. H. H. Brown, a lecturer on Spiritualism. Mr. Brown called at the ADVOCATE office to demur to portions of said article which he deems personal. He denies the truth of the following statements: "The language he used would scarcely have been tolerated among the ancient Athenians, who were noted for their filthiness and lasciviousness, or among the ignorant and degraded inhabitants of Timbuctoo of the present day. The language used and the assertions made were sufficient to shock the sensibilities of any one who had the least conception of truth and right. Not only was the language he used unchaste, but absolutely vulgar and blasphemous." We give Mr. B. the benefit of this denial. It was by special request of entirely responsible and Christian gentlemen we copied the article referred to. It now remains for them to make good their charges.

A goodly number of the secular papers are becoming agitated over the manner of inflicting the death penalty. They want an easier mode of "taking off;" one that is less barbarous, etc. While on this humanitarian subject, why not advocate the State making provisions for furnishing criminals with the gospel, and thus save some from the endless misery of the great hereafter.

Texas Items.

At Fulton, Texas, they feed hogs on fish.

In removing the walls of the Alamo several skeletons were found.

A four-legged turkey, preserved in alcohol, is one of the curiosities of a Rockdale drug store.

A spurious quinine, the doctors say, is being sold in Texas. It is our experience that all quinine is spurious.

The Lavaca Herald denounces the practice of selling liquor to minors and calls for the enforcement of rigid laws to prevent the evil.

The Rockport Transcript promises those of "piscatorial" turn of mind returns ranging from a ten pound trout to a five hundred pound turtle.

Capt. Hall has started a new Murphy movement in Denton county—having arrested two or three men by that name for harboring criminals.

It cost Milan county \$3000 to feed her prisoners last year. The Messenger wants the whipping-post for petty offences. Don't you think that local option also would curtail the above board bill?

There is an error going the rounds of the Texas press to the effect that the State is annually expending \$350,000 for the support of the State troops. A reference to the law shows that the Legislature appropriated only \$150,000.

Immigrants by stopping at or near Gause (Milam county) will find neighbors excellent, lands fine, corn in abundance at from ten to twenty cents per bushel, and a flourishing little town to visit and do their trading; also a good school.—Rockdale Messenger.

Hon. George Williamson, United States Senator from Central America, passed through Galveston May 4th en route to Austin. He visits Texas on matters of personal interest, having relatives resident in the interior, and expects to return to his post at Guatemala about the 1st of June.

Col. Martin Casey, of Henderson, speaks of the Texas Supreme Court in the following language: "The members are not fogies, as has been unjustly said, but lawyers of high forensic learning and acumen—men of untiring labor who would grace any bench where the English language is spoken."—Texas Law Journal.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The boat containing Mr. C. R. Prouty, U. S. Collector of Customs at Indianola, and three others was capsized in Matagorda bay on the afternoon of the 5th. Mr. Prouty swam ashore and procuring assistance rescued his companions at daylight the next morning, they having drifted the entire night on the bottom of their boat.

Dr. King, Texas Commissioner of Insurance Statistics and History, has been tempted by offer of sale to the State of a collection of ancient Spanish and Latin works, some of them MSS. on parchment brought from Mexico, and held by Gen. E. A. Mexia. These works throw a great deal of light upon the settlement and early history of Texas.

The prospect for the capture and punishment of the parties engaged in the late railroad train robberies seems good. Those already taken are securely guarded in the Tyler jail. The U. S. Marshal and the U. S. District Attorney are making strenuous efforts for the capture of those still at large.

The Tyler Democrat, alluding to the failure of church members to pay their preachers, remarks: "If there is any one thing in a civilized country for which people ought to be willing to pay liberally, it is the privileges of the church, the restraining and ennobling influences of the gospel and the work of the ministry." It is a great shame, we think, to hamper a minister with the actual distresses of worldly affairs. He ought to be surrounded with all that he needs, so that his mind and heart may be occupied in the work entrusted to his care.—Marshall Herald.

M. J. Terry, last week, shipped three thousand pounds of turtle to St. Louis, and this week shipped eight thousand pounds to New York. He is determined to find a paying market for this product of our bay if possible. Rev. M. A. Black returned last Monday evening from a short tour up the country. He reports the health of his family much improved. We learn from Mr. Black that the vicinity of the mineral well in Bee county is improving rapidly. Several families are already there encamped. Mr. P. M. Neel has removed his store to the well, and Mr. R. W. Archer, of Papalote, is building a store-house there, and intends putting in a good stock of goods. A camp-meeting is to be held on the ground in June next. Mr. Black did not visit the well himself, but learned from others.—Rockport Transcript.

What with the Iowa editorial excursionists, the meeting of the Executive Conclave for the United States of the Order of Heptasophs, and the Annual May Feast, the city during the week was full of strangers and pleasure-seekers, and an unusual amount of animation was observed in every department of business. The weather was all that could have been desired.—Galveston News.

TEA SEEDS.—The Agricultural Department at Washington has sent to Capt. Scudder, for distribution among those taking an interest in the cultivation of the tea plant, four gallons of tea seeds, which he will leave for distribution at Sawyer's book store. The following are proper directions for planting and cultivating tea:

Choose a friable, pulverized soil. Draw drills with a hoe about three inches in depth. The drills may be ten inches, or a greater distance apart, according to the method proposed to be adopted in keeping the plants clean. If hand hoeing is to be the mode, ten or twelve inches apart will be sufficient. If horse culture, then thirty to thirty-six inches will be necessary. Cover the seeds about two and a half inches with soil. If the soil inclines to clay, spread a thin coating of light sifted manure or sandy loam over the surface of the soil above the seeds, so as to prevent the surface from baking hard after rain. After one year's growth the plants can be transplanted to permanent locations. Plant immediately.—Galveston News.

A fire at Huntsville on the 6th destroyed seventeen buildings. It started in the Odd Fellows hall. The item office was among the losses.

Miscellaneous.

The tenement house population of New York is estimated at 840,000, crowded into 21,000 buildings.

Contribution boxes long since resumed the specie standard. The fat nickel sounds its charity as loud as the silver quarter.

RUNAWAY husbands are horse-whipped in England.—N. O. Picayune. So they are in Texas—but by the brother of the girl they run away with.

THE average man's heart weighs about nine ounces.—Ez. When you are heavy-hearted hereafter say, "I feel like my heart weighs a pound."

SECRETARY SCHURZ is an accomplished musician.—N. O. Picayune. Does he play upon the feelings of the people, or practice upon their credulity?

The prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep," is thrown away if the mosquito bar is not properly drawn.—N. O. Picayune. Provided that is the "bar" before which your petitions are offered.

The Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Michigan make the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor (as a beverage) by a Mason punishable by suspension or expulsion.

An editor narrowly escaped having his pocket picked of \$10,000 in a crowd in Philadelphia last week. The thief got off with his wallet, but fortunately it only contained sixteen cents and a receipt for making paste.

The St. Louis Republican and other leading infidel sheets have been trying to analyze the character of Judas Iscariot. Gentlemen, view yourselves in a mirror. If in rebellion against Christ, your character and that of Judas is similar, you betray your Divine Master daily.

John Bunyan's tomb was, up to a few years ago, a disgrace to the English people; but, thanks to Lord Shaftesbury, a penny subscription was suggested, and a large sum was realized in coppers. The tomb was furnished up and the remains of dead cats surrounding it carted off. Bunhill Fields Cemetery is not the most attractive spot.

ILLINOIS is building a four million dollar State-house, which will be so luxurious that a member of the Legislature will never want to go home.—N. O. Picayune. The Texas capitol building is the arena for contests between legislators and bats. However, large numbers of self-sacrificing citizens annually offer to thus bat-tle for their country.

Charles Morgan, of steamship and railroad notoriety, died in New York May 8, 1878, at 12 o'clock. Mr. Morgan was the pioneer in the business of running steamers between Texas ports and New Orleans and New York—his first steamer having been sent out in 1835. He was born in Clinton, Conn., and when but fourteen years of age, launched his craft upon the sea of life, and depending upon his own energy and enterprise, rapidly rose to a position of wealth and power. But little is known as yet of his benevolence. Before the war he endowed a school in his native village with the sum of fifty thousand dollars, which he afterwards doubled.