

The Texas Christian Advocate.

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Texas Christian Advocate

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The JUNE SPECIAL PREMIUM

To the Party who sends the largest number of Subscribers to the Texas Christian Advocate
DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1878.
We will give full set of

CLARKE'S COMMENTARIES!

NO GOOD THING IN NAZARETH.

The visit of Arthur Edwards, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, to the late General Conference at Atlanta has not improved his fraternal spirit. He acknowledges his reception to have been "heartly," "cordial," and "unforgettable."
He is in the South, however, and in contact with Southern people, and it is hard to realize that any good could come out of the Southern Nazareth. He came in search of spots and must find them somewhere. Bishop Haven was in the Conference room on two occasions, and was not formally introduced. This treatment, Dr. Edwards intimates, savors of "shabbiness," and "puts a loss upon the Southern Church," which, in his judgment, seriously impeaches its fraternal spirit.
The facts were as follows: Early in the session, before there was any intimation that Bishop Haven would be present, the Conference adopted the rule that formal introductions would be confined to fraternal delegates. It was well known that several delegations, representing different church organizations, would be present, and special courtesies were reserved for them. If the Conference should suspend its business to receive with special formalities every visitor who might appear in the Conference room, its business would be subject to constant interruption. The propriety of the action was patent to all sensible men. A number of distinguished visitors from other churches were present, but from none did we hear the slightest suggestion that the rule was disrespectful to them as individuals, or to the churches of which they were members. If any one had been presented, others would naturally have expected the same courtesy, or might have assumed that they were treated with disrespect. All were treated alike, and hence none could complain.
If there had been a departure from a rule thus adopted by the body, it could have been justified only by the special claims to fraternal regard on the part of the individual. What claim has Bishop Haven to such consideration? We know of no man whose record is so utterly barren of claim. By no voluntary act; no word, by

speech or pen, has his name been identified with the fraternal relations existing between the two branches of the Methodist family. If an emotion akin to fraternity has at any time moved his heart toward the Southern Methodist Church, he has kept it a profound secret. While editor of *Zion's Herald*, and since his elevation to the Episcopacy, he has never lost an opportunity of giving utterance to his outspoken non-fraternal opinions. If he and the editor of the *Northwestern Advocate* are to be regarded as the real representatives of Northern Methodist sentiment, we might well question whether the Cape May agreement is not a sham and fraternity a fraud. Hunt, Fowler and Fisk at Louisville, and Foss and Cumbark at Atlanta, were accepted in good faith as the representatives of their church; and we challenge Dr. Edwards to indicate the lightest discount on their fraternal reception. When Dr. Foss bade farewell to the Conference at Atlanta, among other noble words which fell from his lips were the following:
I am speaking for the whole church to which I belong when I say I distinctly know, that we affirm and maintain that fraternity is an accomplished, eternal fact.

We have accepted these words as the voice of that spirit which prompted Northern Methodism in its advances toward fraternity.

This recent endeavor of the editor of the *Northwestern* to mar the fraternal feelings which it is the desire of all good men to foster between the two great branches of Methodism recalls another passage found in Dr. Foss' farewell words:
There may be now and then some little opposition; yet allow me to say this seeming warping against the idea is an insignificant fact. I am certain it is but a surface ripple in a flood tide—a tide which, by God's grace, must not, shall not, be allowed to ebb.

The columns of the *Northwestern*, and the speeches and letters of Bishop Haven reveal the source from which this opposition to genuine fraternity flows. We accept the declarations of Dr. Foss, that these are but surface ripples on that flood tide of fraternal feeling which moves both branches of Methodism, and we join him in the belief that "by God's grace it must not, shall not, be allowed to ebb."

THE COLORED MAN'S SPEECH.

Another fly in Dr. Edwards' pot of ointment while at Atlanta, was the reception of the colored delegates representing the African Methodist Church, and their addresses delivered before the General Conference. He admits the ability of the speakers, and mentions the cordial spirit with which they were received. There is disappointment manifest in the following complaint:
The only trouble was that the two colored delegates gave themselves away "too gushingly" into Southern Methodist hands.

We have no doubt the scene, as well as the speeches, were occasions of profound surprise to the editor of one of the most violent politico-ecclesiastical journals of the North. He has persistently represented the Southern white man as the sworn foe of the negro, bitterly resenting his emancipation, anxious to reduce him to bondage again, and inflicting upon him, when an opportunity is furnished, the grossest indignities and wrongs. He has as persistently arraigned the Southern Methodist Church and press as party to these alleged wrongs. He has complacently assumed that he and his people are special friends and guardians of the colored race. No wonder he was unprepared for an occasion which revealed the most cordial relations between the Southern Methodist Church and the most numerous and influential organization of colored people on this continent. Speaking for their race and for their church, the colored men distinctly recognized their obligations to the "mother church" which had faithfully preached to them the gospel in former days. The speech appears in another col-

umn, and our readers will find in it the sentiments the colored people entertain toward the Southern whites and the Southern Church, where no foreign influence has been employed to alienate them from their truest friends. All this, however, was "gush" to Dr. Edwards. We prefer to believe the colored man was honest in his utterances. He knew well what he was saying when he affirmed "that the white and the black men of the South are better acquainted with each other than any other two distinct races or portions of races on the face of the globe." He also said:
In the name of the African M. E. Church, and I believe the true sentiment of thousands, I say that for your church and your cause, we cherish the kindest feelings that ever found a lodgment in the human breast.

In these words he was uttering sentiments as unexpected as they were unwelcome to his listener from Chicago; but those who know him and his people well will accept them as the genuine feelings of the people he represented.

YET ANOTHER FLY.

The response of Bishop McTyeire was equally unsatisfactory to Dr. Edwards. He says:

After the speeches, Bishop McTyeire responded, saying that to two peoples understand each other better than yours and ours. You have said you learned of Christ among us. The colored brother was then reminded that but recently his colored speaker's ancestors were savages, and that in God's providence, the race had crossed the sea; had been enriched and taught religiously; and just now when you left your language you did not go out disciples. That point tickled the delegate, but it did not particularly impress the eminent Southern writer.

The Bishop's words were true. They were confirmed by the testimony of these colored men speaking for their race. Hear what they said:

Mr. Chairman, it was as one of the nations included in our Lord's inheritance, that we were sent to you over two hundred years ago for instruction in the government of the prince of peace;—apostate—that little leaven might be hidden in the true and trusty hearts of the chosen representatives of a mighty race; and right will have you performed your duty.

The Southern Methodist Church can well endure the sneers of those who have for her but moderate affection, when such proofs of her ministry are supplied by those who are best able to testify respecting her fidelity. The impartial voice of history confirms every item in Bishop McTyeire's statement. The African came to our shores a heathen of the lowest grade, and he went forth with the priceless dowry of the knowledge of Christ. Does the *Northwestern* find fault with the colored men who make the statement, and the Bishop who endorsed it; or with Providence, whose hand is seen in all these strange events?

PARIS LETTER.

How the French Spend Sunday at the Exposition.—The Day that the President of the French Republic attends a Horse Race.—The Exposition not yet ready for Visitors or Description.—Exorbitant Charges and Hyperbolic Expectations of Parisians.—The Backwardness of the United States Agricultural Exhibit.—The American Exhibit that attracts most Attention.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Americans will remember the agitation of the Sunday exhibition question during our Centennial in Philadelphia. Here the question has never been discussed. It is not likely, when President MacMahon and government officials attend a horse race, as they did last Sunday at the Bois de Boulogne, that the municipal authorities will attempt to interfere with the more innocent recreations of the populace. It is doubtful if any class of visitors or exhibitors here—those from England and United States perhaps excepted—are at all surprised or shocked at this Sabbath-breaking. But though the shop-keeper keeps open his shop, and masons and carpenters are at work on buildings—though an American has to look at the almanac to reassure himself that it is the first day of the week—there seems still to remain a tradition in the French heart that this day is not quite like others of the seven. It is the favorite day for holiday. On Sunday, at a very early hour, thousands of holiday-makers flock toward the exhibition from all parts of Paris. Every railway, omnibus, steamboat, every "tramway" (the name given to street cars here), is taken by storm, and at all the stations a dense

crowd is constantly forming; hundreds of cabs, loaded with whole families, may be seen, all going in the same direction. At the gates long files gather and slowly pass through, those behind waiting for their turn, with the philosophic patience of a French mob, except when it is charged with revolution. The Sunday visitors make most of their time; as soon as they are past the barrier, they spread in all directions, not a nook being left unexplored. They examine every detail of the show with searching interest, enter every building, and station themselves before every exhibit. They have evidently come to see all that can be seen in eight or nine hours, and they do not "fritter" away their time after manner of the idle, languid, blasé, week-day visitor. Towards twelve o'clock a general need of refreshment is felt, for Frenchmen have had nothing but a roll and cup of coffee since the day before. The cheap restaurants (most of the restaurants inside the grounds are very exorbitant in their charges) are soon filled to overflowing, but the majority of the visitors seem to be of opinion that even the cheapest restaurants are too high in their charges, for they have brought a luncheon with them, which they eat standing. Sitting room is certainly one of the great necessities of this exhibition, and shade is another absent desideratum; so the extempore break-fasters have to make their meal as best they may, without the benches and sylvan surroundings which made the improvised picnics in Fairmount Park such an agreeable feature of the Centennial Exposition.

Every week the details of the Exposition furnish greater interest, and though, at first glance, the improvements of the grounds and buildings are almost imperceptible, on closer examination one sees an approach towards completion at a hundred different points. Certain parts of the grounds which were last week in a very disagreeable condition, have since been rolled; parterres and lawns which were being laid out are completed, and it is probable that, by the middle of June, the entire Exhibition will be in condition to receive its guests. But, before guests come in very large numbers, prices will have to be very much reduced. The houses in Paris that have upon them the sign: "Chambre obscur," rooms to let, are almost innumerable, but when one inquires the price he will find that, for very small room on the fourth or fifth story, a dollar per day is asked, and, with charges for service and other extras, a bill of seven or eight francs is run up for a room with single bed. Where there are two beds, the room may perhaps be had for ten or twelve francs. This does not, of course, include board which will cost, according to a man's taste and appetite, from ten to twenty francs per day. Living may doubtless be had for less before the Exhibition is over. The high prices asked now represent the hyperbolic expectations of the Parisian housekeeper. They look for all the world this summer, but all the world will not come. England and America, which furnish a large proportion of the battalions of tourists, have heard of the exorbitant prices, and they have gumption enough to shun Paris, or to remain but a few days, before they visit other parts of the continent. After having kept their rooms empty for a few weeks, the landlords will be taught, by the only school in which fools will learn, that to rent a room for a long time, at a reasonable price, is more profitable than to have it vacant with an exorbitant price posted on the door.

I must defer a description of those specialties of the Exposition in which Americans are particularly interested, until they have been arranged in better shape for examination. The American agricultural exhibit is much behind-hand. The gentleman who has had charge of this department has had much to contend with, many specimens having arrived late, and some without a label or other means of identification. The American exhibit that attracts most attention, and perhaps more attention than any display of its size in the Exposition, is the type-writer of E. Remington & Sons, Ilion, New York. Two young women are writing with the miniature piano-like machines, constantly surrounded by a dense crowd of Frenchmen, trying to look over one another's shoulders, which the average small stature of a French-

man makes it difficult for him to do. One of the young women speaks only French; the other only American.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Madison, Wisconsin, says: A large number of citizens are visiting the scene of the recent tornado. The roads are literally jammed with teams from all parts of the country, viewing the devastations of the storm. None of the accounts have been exaggerated, nor has half been told of its destructiveness. The eastern towns did not suffer as much as Primrose, Boutwell and Perry. Thirty lives were lost in this county alone, and nearly a hundred persons were seriously injured; while the destruction of property will reach into the millions.
From the first appearance of the cyclone at Mineral Point, through its whole course across the State, the destruction was great. It is estimated that fifty people have been killed, and from 200 to 250 injured seriously, while scores are left homeless, many of them not knowing where their next meal is to come from. The accounts of the survivors are harrowing in the extreme; and the woe and desolation everywhere visible are extremely painful.
Zeal without knowledge is fire without light.

Sunday School.

Prepared for the ADVOCATE.
INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.
BY E. M. MOORE.
SECOND QUARTER—TWELFTH LESSON, JUNE 23, '78.
II. CHRON. XXXVI: 22-23; The Deceit of Cyrus; Pharaoh-Nechus; Cyrus, King of the Medo-Persian Empire.
GOLDEN TEXT.
Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and say unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned. (Isa. xl: 2.)

We find the historian, in Chronicles, begins with Adam and closes with Cyrus. Christ came to supplement humanity, the offspring of fallen Adam; and Cyrus came as one of God's princes, paving the way for the coming of Christ. Judah had been in captivity her allotted seventy years, and the time for her return was at hand. Jeremiah had prophesied years before (Jer. xxv: 12), saying: "When seventy years are accomplished, I will punish the king of the Babylon, and that nation, saith the Lord, for their iniquity." And Isaiah before him had said: "Sing, O ye heavens, for the Lord hath redeemed Jacob and glorified himself in Israel." (Isa. xlv: 23); that saith of Cyrus, he is my shepherd and shall perform all my pleasure; even saying to Jerusalem, thou shalt be built, and to the temple, thy foundation shall be laid. Thus saith the Lord to His anointed, to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden to subdue nations before him. Read Isaiah from verse 24, chapter xlv to verse 6, chapter xlv. For the history of Cyrus, the wonderful conqueror of nations, breaking in pieces the gates of brass, cutting asunder the bars of iron, and making the crooked places straight for the holy one of Israel. Read Xenophon, Herodotus and Ctesias. He was a Persian and the son of a Persian king, and his mother was the daughter of a Median king. From him the Alexanders, Caesars and Napoleons learned the art of war. Two years before the date of the incident of this lesson, he had captured Babylon, and with it that vast empire, then ruled by Nabonnetus and his son Belshazzar. Daniel was second ruler under both Belshazzar and Darius, and likely retained the same high office under Cyrus. And it is likely to Daniel the Jews owed their deliverance under Cyrus. Daniel likely called his attention to the prophecies of Jeremiah and especially to Isaiah's, in which he was spoken of by name as he who was to restore Israel and rebuild Jerusalem.

V. 22-23. Now in the first year of Cyrus, King of Persia, that the word of the Lord spoken by the mouth of Jeremiah might be accomplished, the Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus, King of Persia, that he made a proclamation throughout all the kingdom, and put it also in writing, saying: "Thus saith Cyrus, King of Persia, all the kingdoms of the earth hath the Lord God of heaven given to me; and He hath charged me to build Him a house in Jerusalem which is in Judah. Who is there among you of all His people? The Lord his God be with him, and let

him go up." "First year," not the first year after he captured Babylon, and thereby became king of the Medo-Persian Empire, but the first year after the reign of Darius, who was the first king of the Province of Babylon. "King of Persia," a Persian by birth and a Persian King, but really king over the new empire which he had created. "That the word of the Lord by Jeremiah might be accomplished," he fulfilled, the Lord stirred up (caused) Cyrus * * * to issue a proclamation, announced by heralds throughout his empire, and then followed that up by a written official document. Thus saith Cyrus * * * all the kingdoms of the earth hath the Lord God of heaven given me. The Persians were not pantheists, like the Chaldeans whom they overthrew, but monotheists. Zoroaster was their great religious teacher. Cyrus and his ancestors believed in and worshiped one God, and hence, in his overthrow of idolatry under the Chaldean dynasty, like a wise statesman he sought to strengthen himself and his monotheism by cultivating the Jews, the only people he found in that vast realm that worshipped, like himself, one God. Through this cord of sympathy he finds it necessary to favor, and restore them to their own land, a part of his empire. With Daniel as a chief counselor, and backed by Isaiah's prophecy, and his hatred of idolatry, the restoration of Judah and the rebuilding of Jerusalem seem not inconsistent with one known in history as a pagan king. Rawlinson says: "The conquest of Babylon by Persia was practically, if not a death blow, at least a severe wound to that sensuous idol-worship which had for more than twenty centuries been almost the universal religion in all those countries. 'Bel bowed down, Nebo stooped.' (Isa. xlv: 1.) Merodach was broken in pieces; judgment was done upon the Babylonian images. (Jer. i: 2, and ii: 52.) Thence onward, as Semitic idolatry declined, Monotheistic spiritual worship advanced. From the date of Judah's return to Judea by Cyrus, begins to spread and widen out from Jerusalem the true Jewish worship of God. 'Who is then,' etc., should be whoever there is among you of his whole people, God be with him and let him go up. Thus Cyrus ordered the restoration of Judah. Many of Israel returned also. He made no distinctions. His order was general. 'Whoever'; 'God be with him'; 'let him go up.' The rebuilding of Zion and the temple were greatly hindered subsequently during the reigns of Xerxes (Ahasuerus) and Artaxerxes. (Ezra iv: 6-24.)

APPLICATION.

22. The zeal of Cyrus, as manifested by his prompt action "in the first year" of his reign to restore the true worship of the one true God in His holy city, should be a lesson to all rulers and all people to serve God with a like zeal. There is also another lesson to be learned from his zeal; for while it is said that "the Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus," we know the Lord works by means, and we have good reasons to believe that the Lord stirred up Cyrus through the agency of Daniel. He did not sit idly down to wait for the Lord to move the heart of that great monarch to engage in a work that lay so heavily on his heart. The narrative states that Cyrus "made a proclamation," while we are satisfied that Daniel was the power behind the throne.

23. All who hold authority in State should as loyally acknowledge God as the one who giveth dominion, as did Cyrus. All, too, who are charged with God's commissions, as was he, should act as cheerfully and openly, as he did. This royal favor of Cyrus also shows how potent for good a wise ruler can be. How unlike the blind and niggardly Egyptian monarch that refused to let this same people go when God said: Let My people go, that they may serve Me. And in attempting to prevent their departure, he and his hosts were drowned in the Red Sea. But Cyrus says let every one, who desires to go, go up, and may God go with him. The wise and just action of Cyrus in promoting God's cause then, shames many a Christian ruler to-day. He fearlessly did right, regardless of what the idolatrous element of his empire might say or do. What official in free America has a like courage? Cyrus will live through all history, while less honest and less true rulers will perish with their age.

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Texas Christian Advocate General Conference.

Presented and laid on the table. Wednesday morning, May 22, 1878.
REPORT NO. 9 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
Your committee to whom was referred...

REPORT NO. 10 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
To the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

REPORT NO. 11 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
Your committee to whom was referred...

REPORT NO. 12 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
The Committee on the Synodality respectfully report...

REPORT NO. 13 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
The Committee further recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

REPORT NO. 14 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
The Committee on the Synodality respectfully report...

REPORT NO. 15 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
The Committee on the Synodality respectfully report...

REPORT NO. 16 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
The Committee on the Synodality respectfully report...

REPORT NO. 17 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
The Committee on the Synodality respectfully report...

REPORT NO. 18 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
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REPORT NO. 19 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
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REPORT NO. 20 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
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REPORT NO. 21 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
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REPORT NO. 22 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
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REPORT NO. 25 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
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REPORT NO. 26 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
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REPORT NO. 28 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
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REPORT NO. 29 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
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REPORT NO. 30 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
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REPORT NO. 31 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
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REPORT NO. 32 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
The Committee on the Synodality respectfully report...

REPORT NO. 33 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
The Committee on the Synodality respectfully report...

REPORT NO. 34 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
The Committee on the Synodality respectfully report...

REPORT NO. 35 OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING INTERESTS.
The Committee on the Synodality respectfully report...

Your honorable bodies are likewise informed of the extraordinary number of petitions now pending...

We are assured that all useful, legal, moral and equitable considerations in support of this claim...

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ally an inspiring and quickening power over the mind...

The very elements of its power are to be found in the simplicity of its teachings...

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ally the purpose of the prophesy that 'Kings shall become nursing fathers and their queens nursing mothers'...

Men and women of the highest positions, social and official, as well as the thousands of our excellent young people...

And yet it is not the love of the scriptures, but the primary object of teaching to be lost sight of...

The great aim is not mere intellectual instruction however well in itself...

You have also suggested the importance of organizing missionary societies in all our schools...

Your returned missionaries and missionaries at large are to be commended for their fidelity...

For the present we must rest here. I trust that the minds of the members of our churches...

Foreign lands. We have every prospect of calling with Macedonia parousiastic...

For the present we must rest here. I trust that the minds of the members of our churches...

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equal Church, South, to the Methodist Church of Canada. A. M. SHIPP, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCH FORMS. Your Committee have also examined with care the forms for a Church Register...

REPORT NO. 1 OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCH FORMS. Your Committee have also examined with care the forms for a Church Register...

REPORT NO. 2 OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCH FORMS. Your Committee have also examined with care the forms for a Church Register...

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Texas Christian Advocate

EDITOR'S NOTICE.

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.

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

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

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

AGENTS sending us new subscribers or renewals, will please affix to their signatures the word "Agent."

We desire to send the Advocate to every preacher in Texas, and to every church, and to forward to five subscribers, to pay \$4.35 as subscription.

REMIT by Postoffice Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.

The date on the address of your paper indicates the expiration of subscription. Renew at least two weeks in advance to prevent losing a number.

Parties desiring to make contracts for advertising, should write for card rates.

Business letters and communications should be addressed to SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

Premiums.

Our Special Premium for the Year.

To the Party who, at the date of the assembling of the First Annual Conference, in 1878, shall have sent the largest number of Subscribers to the Texas Christian Advocate.

Since DECEMBER 31, 1877, we will give

A FINE DOUBLE-CASE GOLD WATCH.

This Watch to be given under the full guarantee of T. E. THOMPSON, the celebrated jeweler, watchmaker, etc., of Galveston, Texas.

Another and the Most Important Premium.

We will give to the "Superannuated Preachers and Widowed and Orphaned Fund" for 1878.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH.

This sum will be given to the Conference members (preachers) of which shall send the largest list of Subscribers from January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1879—in proportion to the membership of the Conference as it shall be reported at the ensuing annual sessions.

All these premiums are in addition to the usual commission given to Agents.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

A CHANCE TO GET THAT BOOK!

"OUR CHILDREN"—BY A. G. HAYGOOD.

Send us Four Subscribers to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—with the money—\$10.00.

Address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers' Agents for Texas.

We direct special attention to the advertisement of Jersey (Alderney) cattle for sale by Rev. J. A. Coulson. Bro. Coulson being well known, his statements can be accepted without question.

Texas Items.

The citizens of Clay county intend testing the local option question.

Five hundred pounds of mail matter pass through the Dallas postoffice daily.

The East Line Railroad is being pushed as vigorously as 400 convicts can build it toward Sulphur Springs.

Travis county reports \$6,000,000 property on the tax list.

The wheat yield of Van Zandt county is better than was anticipated.

A sensation has been produced in Gillespie county by the unearthing of a treasure in the shape of over \$2000 in gold.

A Mrs. Chapman, living near Hillsboro, recently discovered a catamount after her hens.

The Hillsboro Expositor is in error, judging from the following report of the condition of Hill county.

The wheat yield of Kerr county is from 25 to 27 bushels per acre.

Fannin county is out of debt, and has \$1,932 67 in the treasury.

R. S. Munger, of Mexia, has patented an attachment for gins, which thoroughly cleans the saw.

The Terrell Star says several farmers of Kaufman county are paying attention to the raising of broom corn.

John Wesley Hardin's sentence was affirmed last week in Austin by Judge White.

Dallas is contemplating another street railway.

Maj. Ragsdale, of Hays county, says he has succeeded in driving ants from their nests by placing lime about them.

The Eastland Review reports wheat prospect in that region equal to any in the State.

Waxahachie Enterprise thinks cotton prospects in Ellis county are unusually encouraging.

There has been a large increase of the acreage of wheat in Bell county.

The following letter from J. H. Page, General Passenger Agent of the I. & G. N. R. R., to the Prairie Farmer, indicates the growth of an important industry in our State.

Personal Mention.

Rev. W. C. Brodie, writing from Corsicana, June 6, gives us a piece of information in a manner so philosophical and perspicacious that we cannot refrain from giving our readers the benefit thereof.

Rev. J. H. Collier, Jr., has a circuit that ought really, he thinks, be a mission. The support given the preacher is scanty, but the hearts of the people are alive with love.

Several members of the Lynn Emigration Society have recently left this city for Oregon.

The construction department of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard was May 8, filled with junkmen who had been attracted by the condemned stores advertised for sale.

Southwestern University.

We are nearing the close of the most delightful session enjoyed by our institution since its foundation.

We are nearing the close of the most delightful session enjoyed by our institution since its foundation.

Roasting-ears are now among Texas luxuries.

New buildings in the burnt district are tokens of the prosperity of Galveston.

Upwards of one hundred carts end wagons loaded with wool were in Corpus Christi one day.

HEARING RESTORED.—Great invention by one who was deaf for 20 years.

Unanswered Letters.

June 7.—R. W. Thompson—subscriber; other instructions in detail.

June 12.—R. C. Armstrong—letter handed editor.

A Fire-Crop Prospects.

On last Wednesday morning, the 22d, the south side of the square in Clarksville, (the business portion of it), was burned to ashes.

THE MOST RELIANCE MAY be placed in HUNT'S REMEDY for the prompt cure of Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases.

MARRIED.

GIVEN.—GIVEN.—At the residence of the bridegroom, May 22, 1878, by Rev. John E. Vernon, Mr. Matthew Givens to Mrs. Mary Givens, all of Live Oak county, Texas.

SMALL.—BEAUMONT.—At the residence of the bride's mother, at Beaumont, Texas, June 6, 1878, by Rev. Lucy Boone, Mr. Henry Small and Miss Helen Beaumont.

Willbor's God-Liver Oil and Linnæus' Compound.

PALESTINE DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.

STEWENSVILLE DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.

BRECKINRIDGE DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE.

Commercial.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE.

Exchange—Gold and Silver.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Jersey (Alderney) Cattle For Sale.

New Music Books!

Clarke's Reed Organ Melodies.

Johnson's New Method for Thorough Base.

Dillon's Musical Monthly.

Good News.

Sunshine of Songs.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

C. H. Ditson & Co., 813 Broadway, New York.

Table listing various goods and prices, including flour, sugar, and other commodities.

Table listing prices for different grades of flour and other items.

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