

Texas Christian Advocate

Our Method of Making Preachers.

The Methodists were severely criticised in their early history for allowing unlearned men to preach. This charge was true only in a very qualified sense. In regard to a regular scholastic course they were unlearned; but in regard to gospel matters, which were to form the substance of their preaching, they were not unlearned; very far from it. They were the best, the ablest expounders of the gospel, and by far the most successful of all preachers of the age. Their congregations were larger by far, and their converts outnumbered the converts of their persecutors a hundred to one. Methodist preachers, then, were preachers in fact, full of the Holy Ghost and of power, turning the world upside down as they went. But while we still hold to the letter of the same good old gospel way of making preachers, we have in practice departed far from it, greatly to the detriment and inefficiency of our ministry. We must return in practice to the old paths, or our ministry will ere long prove a failure. Our practice now is (in some cases at least) to license every man that wants to preach, without knowing whether he can preach or not. He don't know himself; but seems to think that if he can get a license to preach, that he will of course be a preacher! So he asks his society to recommend him to the Quarterly Conference for license to preach! and they, good souls, don't want to hurt his feelings, and conclude that if he thinks it his duty to preach, why it is their duty to recommend him! So he gets his recommendation from his Church Conference, carries it to the Quarterly Conference and asks them to license him to preach on the recommendation of his society! The Quarterly Conference, of course, respects the judgment of the Church Conference below, and feel it due to their judgment to grant their request! And so the brother is licensed to preach and, in some cases, recommended to the Annual Conference to be employed on a circuit as a traveling preacher. And he has never preached a sermon nor delivered an exhortation! has scarcely made a prayer in public! This is all wrong; a gross wrong to the man himself; a grievous wrong to the church where he is sent to minister the gospel, and a still greater wrong to the world who go to hear from his lips the gospel of the grace of God. It is wholly and grievously unmethodistic and anti-apostolic. The divine injunction is: "Lay hands suddenly on no man." (1 Tim. v. 23.) No matter what his talents, what his gifts, "Let him first be proved." (1 Tim. iii: 10.) Read both epistles to Timothy and the one to Titus.

Our manner of making preachers, as laid down in our book of Discipline, is founded upon these and other Scriptures (Discipline page 54, Quarterly Conference business, section 4, question 4, answer 5): "To license proper persons to preach, or to exhort, and to renew their license annually, when, in its judgment, their gifts, grace and usefulness will warrant the renewal." "Gifts, grace and usefulness," as exhorters or preachers, are three indispensable qualities; without either of which the conference is not allowed either to grant a license, or to renew one already granted by a former conference. That I am correct in this interpretation of the law in this place, will be clear by the following (page 100, question 1, answer 1): "The Quarterly Conference shall have authority to license proper persons to exhort, and to renew their licenses annually, when, in its judgment, their gifts, grace and usefulness will warrant it." They must have "gifts, grace and usefulness," known, and well known, in the community where they live, before the conference is authorized to grant a license. Still further, (page 91): "The Quarterly Conference shall have authority to license proper persons to preach." "Let the following questions be asked, namely: 1. Do they know God as a pardoning God? Have they the love of God abiding in them? Are they holy in all manner of conversation? These are all pointed and searching questions, and must, every one of them, be answered in the affirmative. The last one is worthy of serious consideration: "Holy in all manner of conversation?" How can a man preach holiness whose common conversation is spiced with bald jests and filthy yarns not fit for the ears of a lady? How can a holy soul pour forth such vile stuff? "For out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." No man should

be licensed to preach or exhort who is not strictly pure in his conversation. For, if he is to be a preacher at all, his whole life must preach. All this (and more) is included in that question. "Has he grace for the work?" He must be in every sense of the word a Christian.

2. Have they gifts (as well as grace) for the work? Every true minister is gifted of God for his work. There is a ministerial gift, without which no man can be a successful minister, nor should he be entrusted with the office. "Every man has his proper gift of God." "When He ascended upon high, He gave gifts unto men. To some He gave the gift of apostles; to some, prophets; to some, evangelists; to some, pastors and teachers, for the perfecting of the saints for the work of the ministry." (Eph. iv.) If a man has no special gift of God, then God has not called him to the ministry of His Word. But to follow the Discipline further: "Have they (in some tolerable degree) a clear, sound understanding, a right judgment of the things in God, a just conception of salvation by faith? In other words: "Do they know what to teach? What have they to say for God?" If they have nothing to say, they should say nothing. But see further: "Do they speak justly, what is good sense, gospel truth, readily, clearly?" Have they the gift of utterance? Do they speak so as to be easily understood? If not, they should not preach.

3. "Have they fruit? Are any truly convinced of sin and converted to God by their preaching?" This is the crowning testimony. A man may have a good moral character, a fair knowledge of theology and be a passable speaker; but if he have no fruit of his labors, no soul "truly convinced of sin and converted to God by his preaching," he is not (in the judgment of our fathers) called of God to preach the gospel. And therefore should not be authorized by the church to preach.

It will be clearly seen from all this that the church does not license a man to make a preacher of him; but she does license him because he is a preacher, and she believes that God has made him a preacher. The idea that the church converts a man into a preacher by simply giving him a license, is too ridiculously absurd to be entertained for a moment. And yet I have met with just such cases; men who had never prayed in public or given a word of public exhortation or address, were very anxious to get license to preach, and even to be admitted into the traveling ministry! And, alas! some have been recommended by their societies and Quarterly Conferences who had never before performed any public religious duty above joining the church! I have heard of a young man who preached his first sermon after he arrived on his first circuit! Certainly a very grievous wrong was done both to that young man and to the church and to the world. The work of the gospel ministry is too weighty and important to be so trifled with.

What is a license? Why is it the church's endorsement of the man whose name it bears as a preacher of the gospel. It says to all the world, in substance: "This man is a preacher, called of God to this work. We know him to be a genuine Christian; he is gifted in preaching and is useful; God has converted sinners by his preaching, as we know. We believe he will still be useful, and therefore we recommend him to all as a preacher worthy of public confidence. All this is fully implied in the three grave questions of the Discipline. How can the church give such an endorsement to a man who has never even attempted to preach or exhort? As long as these three marks concur in any one, we believe he is called of God to preach. These we receive as sufficient proof that he is moved by the Holy Ghost. But when he lacks every one of these necessary qualities, what then? Is not his license a lie? A palpable falsehood? A horrid imposition on the public? If it were in any one of the business departments of the world, would not such a recommendation involve the parties giving it in actual criminality? It is like endorsing and passing counterfeit money. To write your name, as a banker, on the back of a counterfeit fifty dollar note, is to make yourself responsible to that amount at least; and it will be sure to come back to you for payment, if it don't involve you also in the sin of counterfeiting. And so these counterfeit preachers, who are not worth one cent (as preachers), if it were not for the church's endorsement, are received on account of that endorsement, and not for any intrinsic value there is in them as preachers; and they will be sure to be thrown back with disgust, in words at least, upon those that sent them! Young preachers that are preachers are always in demand; and if they are Methodist preachers in fact, full of

the Holy Ghost and strong in faith, they will always command a congregation. But nobody wishes to hear a young man, or an old one, try to preach when he has no preach in him to bring forth for their edification. This new way of sending out men to preach who can not preach, who have not even a soul-stirring experience to tell from a full heart, has painfully lowered our ministry in the eyes of all men. Once a young Methodist preacher was a power in the land and would fill a house with earnest hearers any night in the week, rain or shine; but now he is a "dead head" that nobody wishes to hear or see. All this, of course, of a certain class; but this class is increasing until its shadow has thrown a pall upon the whole ministry. Let us go back to the old landmarks and make preachers in our old way; and when they are made they will be worth something, as preachers, both to the church and the world.

"The first school of the young preacher was the class-meeting. In that, by a skillful leader, his experience was cultivated from week to week, for their meetings were once a week," until he was sanctified unto God and filled with all His fullness and learned to express it in proper language, having the aid and sympathy of all the class. It has proved itself to be the best theological school in the world. There is none like it. Here he learns by both experience and observation how to talk to others about their souls. Here, in the weekly class-room, he becomes well acquainted with all the varieties of temper and talent and experience. He learns how to deal with each. If he has any gift above the common level, he soon shows it in relating his own experience. If he gains in religious knowledge, it shows itself in his utterances.

2. In the prayer-meeting—all were expected to take part, and the leader was careful to watch the development of gift in every one. The gifted in speaking, and in prayer, would be occasionally put forward by the leader to open the prayer-meeting. If his talk was sensible, Scriptural, natural, not put on, and spiritual, if the people were moved and edified by his talk, he was encouraged to do so again. Not flattered; but encouraged to do his duty, trusting in God. If his gifts and grace and usefulness increased evidently by his repeated efforts, he was encouraged to lead the class-meeting, in which he would have a fine opportunity to show the breadth of his talent in giving counsel and encouragement to all the varied cases of all the class-members. This is by far the best place for ministerial training for the pastoral work. No man can be a good pastor unless he is a good class-leader; and he cannot be a good class-leader without having a deep religious experience and long continued practice. Here is where the preacher is made—in the classroom. And when he has fully graduated here (not been pushed through), so that he is prepared by experience and training to give all the needed instruction to all the varied cases of a large class, he has the ground-work of a preacher. In leading classes and holding prayer-meetings, his talents, if he has any, will come to the front, and the church will see and feel them more perhaps than he himself. For the truly gifted of God are ever very modest and self-distrusting; and often need urging to go forward.

3. Now, if the people feel that God is with him, speaks by him to their hearts, to their religious edification; if sinners flock to the prayer-meeting to hear him talk; if they are affected to tears under his exhortation; if they come to him privately to ask his prayers; if they do, under and by his labors, truly repent and become converts to Christ, not to the preacher; and if, evidently the church is growing in grace and numbers by his labors and the blessing of God thereon, then it is evident that God has called him to that work. Now, the church can safely give him license to exhort. Let him go to work with this endorsement. Holding prayer-meetings and meeting-classes, by the joint authority of God and His church.

4. Now, if he is called of God to preach, he has ample opportunity to prove it. He has authority to read and expound the Scriptures as an exhorter. And if he can do so, he will preach many things in his exhortations until all parties will be convinced that God has also called him to preach the gospel. Now, that he has proved in the good old scriptural way that he can preach and ought to preach, let him preach. "Lay hands suddenly on no man." O. FISHER.

Mind your steps. A Composer, in setting up the toast: "Woman—without her, man would be a savage," got the punctuation incorrectly, which made it read: "Woman, without her man, would be a savage."

A STAR THAT WILL SHINE. The Texas Poetess—Her Powers and how they are Used. A Lesson Against Pride from a Great Mind.

A Book "As Is" a Book. (Special Correspondence.) ON CARB, JUNE, 1878.

While at Austin, Texas, a friend handed me a neatly printed little volume of poems—by Mrs. P. C. Allison. He remarked that a studied perusal would profit me. At first I began only casually to turn its pages—for to tell the truth, I have so little genius that I don't "go heavy" on poetry anyway. But this volume proved an exception. My interest in its contents increased until I was entranced—"so to speak." It gives overpowering evidence of the peculiar genius of its author. Compared with the peculiar genius of this unassuming Austin woman, that of Homer, Virgil, "Bill" Shakespeare or Mrs. Hemans dwindles into insignificance. To speak of her in comparison with Longfellow, Tennyson, Bret Harte, Eli Perkins, Nat. Quercus Henderson or even the attempt-at-wit-man of the Galveston News, is as if we should compare "the tall sycamore of the Wabash" with one of the far-famed Liliputians. Could I have met this "queen of Travis county hills," I would have interviewed her after the most approved "Bohemian" newspaper plan. I was, however, forced to rest content with only such information as I could elicit by conversing with those who had experienced the rapture (so to speak) of a personal interview. The lady styles herself the Texas poetess. Dupree and Quick, of the Statesman; and the McLaughlins, of the Capital, say that she is Austin's own jewel. They claim, if I mistake not, that the Library Association of that city developed into action the heretofore hidden lustre of this star that is destined to shine (so to speak) resplendently throughout the length, breadth, width and depth of the universe—and all that sort of thing. Now I protest that such narrow-mindedness on the part of these gentlemen is born of the grossest selfishness. It is not just to circumscribe to any sphere such a genius. Only one such can adorn a single age. Let us then, be magnanimous, and say—she belongs to the world, (so to speak.) I would mention, as an attractive feature of this new star in the literary firmament that she is fully conscious of her own merit and powers. But listen to the following noble language which she condescendingly used in conversation with McLaughlin, of the Capital: "I'm not proud, sir, if I am swart'm other folks. People look up to me, they does—but I am not proud." Her actions make good her words. She utterly eschews fashion, and, if my information is correct, chews tobacco. At any rate, he said on an old lady pipe, with a stem about fifteen inches long, is her constant companion. This she removes occasionally from under the shadow of a huge and well-worn sun-bonnet, in order to charm her auditors in conversation. It would delight me to say more, for my pen (or rather "stub" of an old lead pencil) lingers fondly over her praises (so to speak); but I must now give you some samples of her poetry. I premise by saying its merit is not so much in the way it "jingles," as in the deep vein of sentiment and pathos underlying all. This lady-poet is poor in this world's goods. I give the honor of my first quotation to a couplet that displays most vividly her resignation, to-wit:

"No use to holler, if it ain't worth a dollar." What, I ask, could be more expressively to the point? In the following we learn how great souls can rise above the vanity and pomp of this world. It is too often the case that only those fear death who ought not to live. This heroine only bides the time to "cheerfully decessate:"

"I am resolved to end my life in quietness and peace. So when I'm called to leave, no strife, but cheerfully decessate." Careless about herself, her great heart wells up in love and sympathy for those who have "gone before." The following is a model obituary. It is an excerpt from a "pome" entitled, "Killed on Duty":

"A noble officer of Lockhart town, that never bled a heart, He is now sleeping under ground, from many friends did part. On July 7 some distance went, his duty to fulfill, A dreadful ball with vengeance sent the noble man did kill. He'd captured the object of pursuit, his visible But one was hidden in his boot, unfortunately never found. Preparing for to make him fast, he asked to take Quick his hand his pocket past—the deathly weapon drew. Murdered him quick as thought, in death the victim fell. No sight of wife or mother caught as he sighed to the world farewell. On July 8 his corpse was brought next morning into town: I heard the news, the sight I caught while I was walking around. I viewed him in his coffin laid, he looked so innocent; His smiling countenance to me said, dear friends do be content."

During the late war the conscript law forced many into the army whom the manifold cares of life would otherwise have forced to stay at home. It appears from the following pathetic lament that the ruthless hand of this kind of war invaded the neighborhood of the poetess—perhaps "nabbed" her "old man." I would call especial attention to the generosity of the hero in regard to his liver. Here is the lament:

Many farmers are exported from the country by and by. If the soldiers ain't supported, why they are bound to die. If little children and women make bread they will do well. There won't be bread to give, and there will be none to sell. Another thing more grievous, we take the worst of all. Our husbands have to leave us, I fear they'll face the ball. O is not that quite grievous? Its hard, do you think it fair? Our husbands have to leave us on account of cruel war."

"We are like a swarm of bees that has lost their king. Though we will humble to our knees, and to God let us sing. (And I claim that home for mine.) Like wine in a bowl that's set and lost its sever: If God will take my soul, welcome yankees to my liver. If I'm killed by a yankee, I'm killed by a foe. Would God give thanks to them that do so? If I lose a few days here I'll gain them there. I'll live in safer care, have better fare."

This letter is already long, but I believe it will interest all readers to peruse "The Spinning Song." Want of room precludes further comment. I am at some loss to account for the metre of this "song," unless it was to churn or dance a jig by. The author says "this was composed and sung in time of war to revive and cheer us poor hard-working women, when oftimes we met together at our spinnings:"

Now we all have come to spin, it is no sin; So just pitch in, and let's begin. Our wheels are ready and so the card. We will work hard for the reward when dinner's shared. Work for each friend, for us they send. On us they depend, and I'll consent. If the spinning's twice, if the spinning's three, The poundcake's nice, and we'll take a slice. If your wheel hand's slack, for wit don't lack. But keep the track, and move it back. If our cards are weak, we will not speak. But steady as a leak, we will make them squeak. I'll take the wheel, and rolls I'll steal. But I won't conceal, for the rest may reel. Or there is no mistake, but the cards I'll take. And cotton brake, good rolls I'll make.

At the spinnings we must always be, At the spinnings we must all agree. Be glad each other there to see, and none must say toosoon—let's see. We must come soon and I'll spin our best, 'till the sun leans far'er in the West. If they are conscious they have guests, it's time to quit and take our rests. For spinning we are in a hurry, and we will spin in a dreadful flurry. And not be sad, but be quite merry; it will make our cheeks as red as a cherry. Moderate work just makes us strong, if moderate work don't just too long. In a few more lines I'll end my song; to nobody do we belong. We are all free and fully half white, we will not slight. But spin it right, and twist it tight. Then they will be satisfied we never denied; We are on their side when a day's work's tried. We came when we said it was no dread. We worked right ahead and left the thread; Can't say we was done before we began. Likewise we run and never span. If we are asked to another we must go if it's further. Assist a brother, or a neighbor, or a mother. If we show we are tight, they'll treat us right. They'll quit us quite, feel inclined to slight. If we show we are free, it will always be Come and see me, I'll welcome thee. If you want a friend, you must condescend. And labor hard, and ne'er offend. If you have friends made, if you call for aid, You need not to be afraid, for they have said—If your portion's low, you've none but foe. You may well know you can't live so. If everybody's on your side, in all your ways you are justified. And none can say that you have lied. O, then all other means fail, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the afflicted themselves, who have been restored to

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READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED? and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multitudinous forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or inflexible disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, feeble, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, headaches, fainting, fatness of blood in the head, feel listless, mooping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia or neuralgic pains? Have you been advised in early years, and find yourself harassed with a multitude of various symptoms? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subj? Have you just concluded your course of study? Do you feel nervous, and your energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: Restless nights, brooding sleep, nightmare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, gas, indigestion, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face, and other ailments of dependent symptoms? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even the old, suffer from nervous and physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect of prolonging their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and happiness when there is at hand a means of restoration?

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Texas Christian Advocate

Another Kind of Fraternity.

The following is an extract from an address delivered by Rev. Dr. Holland, of St. Louis, on the occasion of the "graves decoration" at Jefferson Barracks recently. It is a beautiful and pathetic illustration of how the soldiers of the "blue" and the "grey" feel toward each other.

Fellow Soldiers and Citizens: Three days ago I was informed that my part in these commemorative exercises would be to read an original poem. I had never written a poem nor imagined myself endowed with a spark of the faculty divine. How then could I expect an unknown inspiration to answer at my call. Yet, in spite of weather or business, or health, or unpoetic temper, the inspiration was to come within three days, and take possession of the mind and improvise stanzas worthy to voice the reverence of a nation for its heroic dead. It was a mistake. The person was confused with the hour and the theme. Poet I am not in any other sense than all men are who feel the charms of beauty and the larger life of noble deeds. And to such this scene, with its memories, affections, and hopes, is itself a poem—an ode to courage and freedom and country which the staidest measures of a Lowell or a Shelley could not set to adequate song. Pardon me, therefore, my prose of speech, and accept instead of other verse the accord of my emotions with the poetic strain of your own.

The day is well chosen. It is the sun's day, and the last shadow of the night of war has passed away from the land. It is the day of rest, and the foot-sore marches, the hungry bivouacs, the homesick fevers in camp and hospital, the picket vigils, lighted only by flashes of danger or death, and the whirlwind of battle, where bullets fell like the sand of a sirocco, all are over, and the warriors have a long discharge, some for the peace of earth, some for the peace of heaven. It is the day of the Lord, and we would keep it holy with prayers for toleration and charity and brotherly kindness, and with fresh vows of devoted citizenship—a worship which, if offered in spirit and in truth, will consecrate the grass beneath our feet as the floor of a cathedral, the graves we strew with flowers as decorated shrines, and every heart that joins in this solemn ritual as a priest unto God.

For we are not here as idlers to spend an aimless holiday out of town, or as rival partisans who court favor for their respective opinions by a dramatic contest of magnanimity. If such ever be the motive of these ceremonies—and I am not mean enough to give the meanest possible construction to the appearance of good by supposing that it was—that motive has ceased to control them.

Essentially religious in import, they are to-day religious also in the manner of their performance. This meeting of the living with the dead is for worship. When the survivor of the fray bends over the grave of his fallen foe and lays upon it a flower that had its roots in his own heart, he prays in a deed which is better than the words "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us." And sermon like unto his who chose the mountain slope for his church and its summit for his pulpit, was never preached than you may hear from every suggestion of a scene whose pictured text reads: "Do to others as ye would that they should do to you."

I know that these sentiments are trite in the tongue, but rare in the life. They have been preached ever since the Son of Man beautified the merciful, and yet men render railing for railing, and pay a barbarous homage to revenge. Nevertheless, I do not believe the world has ever seen a wider, deeper, sublimer exhibition of their reality than in the almost instant reconciliation of the North and South, when a million voices spoke at once, and said: "We have hated, let us learn to love. We have smitten and maimed, let us annoint each other's wounds." Our hands are red with the blood of the slain, but we are savages if we imagine that blood can be washed out with blood. Let us love them with tears for the misery they have wrought, and fill their whiteness with nature's tenderest and sweetest tokens of amity and of aid.

Here in the presence of the dead the pledge is given, and their spirits are invoked to witness and bless it with wisdom and heavenlier love.

Fellow-citizens, we renew that pledge to-day. Not until it has been pledged, is any hand white enough to hold these flowers or cast them before these narrow gateways of paradise. Let us have no more hate or crimination. He who feels the one or utters the

other, has the cruelty of war without its reason, and is kept from murder only by cowardice. It is time that the last blood-stain was hidden. For newspapers and Congress, and rapacious office-seekers, and all our politics—"out damned spot!"

Thirteen years ago, while Gen. Sherman was near Columbia, I had occasion to ride over the track which his and Johnson's army had left between Atlanta and Dalton. From Dalton down they had contested every foot. The region was a prolonged battlefield; the ground billowed with breastworks. Miles of forest had been cut away for fuel or to give freer range to the guns. What trees remained were clipped or hewn by bullets as if an enormous scythe had been swung across them. Except the few remnants of towns that had escaped the fire the houses had all been burned. Only here and there a chimney of rough stone stood gaunt and lonesome, like the last mourner of a dead land. The land was dead. Not even a bird was to be seen or heard in it. Carcasses of horses lay thick along the road, but the very buzzards had been scared away by the noise of war, and were still afraid to gather for their carrion. The land was dead. It seemed that a torrent of lightning had fallen upon it and flooded the ground, leaving it everywhere bare and black. As I rode I wondered if the dead land would live again.

Since, the plow has leveled earthwork and trench; fresh trees have sprung up and put forth their beauty of foliage; the singing birds have come back and with them the turtle dove, of gentle meditations; and, with homes rebuilt and ripening fields of cotton and grain, and the shouts of children at play in unknown battle-grounds; the direst now rejoices and blossoms as the rose. But there were blacker desolations than those of the land. Hearts were desolate. The Federal hated as rebel and traitor, the man who sought to disrupt his country; the Confederate hated as worse than thief and assassin the invader of his home and birthrights. And the atrocities of war maddened his hate to vengeance. And stories of crimes which took away the breath and stopped the beating of the heart, stung vengeance to fury. And on the border, where the war was a feud, and in neighborhoods and families where old friends grew to bitter enemies in a night, where brothers of the same hearth struck across it at each other's breasts, when the father denounced his son and the son execrated his father; there hate tore its hair and bit its own flesh like a maniac in its unnatural rage. So fierce were their passions, it seemed that they could not relent and sink to slumber in a century. But only thirteen years have passed, and from Boston to San Antonio they sleep under a deeper sleep than the blue and the gray, under the sod and the dew—theirs the sod of forgetfulness and theirs the dew of a grace distilled from heaven. And yet deeper and longer we would make their sleep, covering it with these flowers, as if every flower might turn as it falls, to poppy or mandragora. May they never wake again! But, fellow-citizens, let us thank God for a marvel, which affords a proof as well as promise of a still truer peace than its own—the peace of prosperity for our nation, the peace of love for mankind, and an eternal peace for those whose earth life has been a strife with war, and doubt and sin, when their earth life is over. And that peace—"the peace of God, which passeth understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God and of His Son Jesus Christ, our Lord, and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost be amongst you and remain with you always. Amen."

Girl-Life.

BY LILLIAN WHITING.

One of the problems of the day is the girl-life of American young women. There is a large class of girls, too fine and high and thoughtful to be content with the outward life of ordinary home and society, and not yet possessing that divine flame of genius that burns all barriers away and shapes to itself a life. They are not especially strong in any one point of art, literature or business ability, but they are conscious of a capacity for "something better than they have known," of a possible inflorescence of character stirring within them. They have a high, though perhaps somewhat vague, ideal of a nobler life that is just within their reach, but precisely how to obtain it, how to shape the clay of dreams into the white, shining marble of enduring results, they know not.

To every thoughtful girl comes this critical period when in some

glorified vision she sees before her "the woman she had dreamed," the woman she had intended and expected to become, while she was yet

—Standing with reluctant feet Where the brook and river meet, Womanhood and childhood fleet.

A day comes when she starts to the sudden consciousness of womanhood; when she realizes that the crudities and incompleteness pardonable in the girl are unpardonable in the woman. The doors of girlhood are forever closed behind her, and now, unless a strong, controlling purpose is hers, she will lapse into an automatic womanhood. "I intended more, I expected to be different," she will sometimes say with a sigh, remembering the idols that vanished with her girlhood, and then turn again to outer life, ignoring the finer possibilities that yet exist for her.

For just here lies the fallacy of woman's life—of woman's more than man's—that the woman feels the gates of divine possibilities close with the gates of early youth, while the man only grows into a higher and higher culture as the years increase.

Womanhood should be more charming, more progressive than girlhood. Culture is accelerated by time. The possibilities for grand successes are diffused through the immensities, and she who is steadfast to high aims and noble purposes shall attract them to herself and combine them as elements of a final triumph.

No disappointment is so hard to endure as the disappointment of achievement. No success is so satisfying as the success of the inner life, if we but

"Keep the spirit wholly true, To that ideal which it fears."

God always makes a way for the soul that is deeply in earnest. There is a truth, not found in theology, but none the less a spiritual truth, that "Christ's help is temporal as well as spiritual; deals with common, material needs, and is sworn to her who struggles to be true to her best self; what she asks, believing, she shall receive." If, indeed,

"If only we strive to be pure and true To each of us all there will come an hour, When the tree of life shall burst into flower, And rain at our feet the glorious dower, Of something grander than ever we knew."

"If only we strive to be pure and true The foam of the sea will lower its crest, And the weary waves that we used to breast Will sub, and turn and sink slowly to rest, With a tender calm all over and through."

"And hearts that are longing to be more true Shall meet even now as in ages ago; And dimness shall die and the rose of dawn On the far-off mountain clearly drawn Shall tell the story that all is new."

Terrible Ride of an Aeronaut.

M. Lavelle, the young aeronaut who gave a balloon ascension at Falls Field a few days ago, was advertised to perform the same feat at Victor; but it so happened that the people were given an opportunity of witnessing a sight not down on the bills, and one that not many of them would care to see repeated. M. Lavelle makes his ascensions by means of a hot air balloon, to which is attached a trapeze, and on this slender bar the intrepid aeronaut hangs by his legs, one arm, or neck, and performs other feats not particularly pleasant for nervous people to gaze upon.

At Victor his balloon was inflated within about a rod of the old brick hotel, and when the air had become sufficiently heated, he stepped forward, dressed in his tights, and grasping the trapeze bar in his hand, gave the signal for the men to cut the monster loose. The order was obeyed, but, thanks to some one's blunder, one of the guy ropes held fast, which caused the balloon to career terribly before the cord snapped, and then as it shot upward with resistless force, it swung the unfortunate man toward the brick wall. He saw his danger, but was powerless to avert it, and in a second he struck against the wall with a sickening thud. The people could see that he was badly hurt, but he retained his grip upon the bar, and was drawn up the side of the building, tearing off the wooden cornice, and thus sailed out into the open air. The people were horror stricken, and many turned away their heads in expectation of an awful fall, but happily the man's nerves did not forsake him in the terrible emergency. Slowly and painfully he pulled himself up until he was able to throw one leg over the bar, and with his shoulder partly resting against one of the ropes, he waited until the balloon should have spent its force and commence to descend. At one time he was seen to sway as if attacked by a sudden faintness, and then it was thought that he must surely fall, but he recovered himself in a moment and secured a firmer position.

The balloon continued to speed upward, and in a short time had reached a high altitude, while the body of the man could scarcely be distinguished. Men, women and children ran through the fields, following the balloon in its course, and at last, to their inexpressible

relief, the air ship commenced to look larger, and a cheer announced that the air was cooling, and that it was coming toward the earth. In about an half hour it came within reach of a score of outstretched hands, and was secured, while the injured man was tenderly cared for. He was taken to a house and a physician summoned, who pronounced the hurt of a most serious nature. The left thigh was badly crushed, a bone in the left arm was broken, and it was feared that internal injuries had been sustained. Some idea may be obtained of the force with which he struck the wall when it is known that a new pair of shoes which he wore were split open by the violence of the blow.

IT NEVER COMES.—We never have a to-morrow; it is simply a word of prophecies. It has been said that the two great pleasures of living are in having something to love, and something to hope for, and the last of these is ever before us in the promises of "to-morrow." To-morrow we may not know, and it is well that it is thus ordained to be, for beyond the invisible veil that conceals alike its coming joys and sorrow, our fancy may revel only in what is beautiful and fair, nor see the gloom or shadow of coming trials and worldly afflictions, that, could we anticipate as fixed realities that were certain to come, would mar all our peace and enjoyment of the present. It is well for us that we cannot withdraw the veil which hides our future.

A recent invention awakes a sleeper by electricity. The apparatus may be attached to any clock, and will sound the alarm at any hour desired. In case the sleeper be deaf, a bracelet is attached to his wrist, and he is awakened by an electric shock.

Moths are kept from carpets by sprinkling salt and pepper, mixed in equal quantities, about and under the edges.

Episcopal Appointments for 1878.

Table listing Episcopal appointments for 1878, including names of bishops and their dioceses.

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AT DALLAS, with trains of the Houston & Texas Central Railway for Corsicana, Mexia, Bremond, Waco, Calvert, Bryan, Hempstead, Brenham and all points in Middle and Southern Texas.

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Authority to Publish.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 15, 1878.

MR. J. H. CHAMBERS: Your Sir—In reply to your favor soliciting my authority and consent to the publication of the Life and Labors of my husband, I comply with your request, and hereby authorize you to secure the copyright and issue such publication, and I suggest as editor of the same, Rev. Thos. M. Finney, D. D., of St. Louis Conference, who was long and intimately associated in the ministry with Mr. Marvin. 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.

HARRIET 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.

SAMUEL CUFFLES, Treasurer Marvin Memorial Association. 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:

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THE speech of Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Miss., in the Senate of the United States, May 22, 1878, on the Pacific Railroad, has been received at this office.

THE premium—a silver watch—offered by the ADVOCATE to the agent sending the greatest number of subscribers during May, has been awarded to Rev. E. S. Boyd, of White Rock.

IF variety is the spice of a newspaper, the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE of June 22d should be considered the spiciest—forty-one different writers (selections not included) being represented in the columns of that issue.

THE State Sunday-school Convention of Illinois met this year at Decatur, Illinois. Three hundred delegates were expected; eight hundred attended. Not a church in Decatur was large enough to hold the multitudes that flocked to services.

German Camp-Meeting.

Rev. C. Evers, of the Fredericksburg College, called to see the past week. He is en route to New Orleans in the interest of his college.

Brother Evers is a member of the German Mission Conference, and gives most encouraging reports of the work among his people in Texas.

The German Methodists had, recently, a camp-meeting in connection with the District Conference, on the Cibola, in Guadalupe Co. There were some eight or ten conversions; the membership was greatly increased, and much interest was awakened.

Calls came up from several of the German settlements to send them the gospel. Brother L. Shaper was licensed. There is a great field among this people. If properly worked for the Master, the harvest can but be great.

Prayer-Meeting on the Cars.

Rev. J. L. Lemons, of the International, of International and Great Northern Railroad, reports a most interesting incident of travel. A colony of emigrants to Texas from New York were aboard.

The International, be it remembered, keeps the Bible on the cars for the convenience of the traveling public. One of the company took the Great Book from its cosy rack on the side of the car, read a chapter, after which came singing of some of Moody and Sankey hymns, and prayer.

In other words: they had family worship on the cars. The other passengers looked on—interested and silent. True worship always commands respect. The best of all is: Bro. E. says a young man—a drummer from New Orleans—was convicted under the influence of this novel railroad scene. May God sanctify it to at least that poor soul's good.

Unanswered Letters.

June 29—J. L. Lemons—subscriber—J. Mackey, 87—subscriber—J. B. McWhirter—change of paper—H. S. Thrall—subscriber—T. M. Price—change made: statement had been sent, showing a balance in your favor of fifty cents.—D. Fisher—\$4 for job work.—James B. Hall—subscriber—S. J. Hawkins—will answer by mail.—P. Parker—will answer.—J. L. Murray—subscriber—W. H. Cooper—subscriber—Dr. J. M. Kilgough—subscriber: the matter of lady in distress was referred to proper parties here; the charges have been investigated, and the party mentioned is too poor to help himself. Some of his old time friends have been helping him. Think he would do something if he could.—John F. Cook—\$300 account.—Samuel Morris—change of address.—J. B. Phillips—marriage notice.—J. D. Whitehead—\$5 on account.—G. S. Saniel—obituary.

June 21—M. H. Addison—change of paper.—Kate Wood—picture sent.—B. F. Tassaway—list of subscribers.—E. Harris—subscriber.—Dr. G. W. Foster—two subscribers and \$5 on account.—J. E. Walker—subscriber.—T. M. West—notification to stop paper.—S. W. Turner—notice to publish.—T. T. Boyd—obituary.—T. M. Smith—subscriber.—D. M. Proctor—list of subscribers.

June 22—E. D. Pitts—Blaylock was under impression there was no change in the ADVOCATE.—M. Stewart—renewal.—C. B. Pladger—subscriber.—J. F. Jackson—change of address.—T. B. Phillips—marriage notice.—J. D. Whitehead—\$5 on account.—G. S. Saniel—obituary.

June 24—Jos. Cowart—renewal, and asking estimate on job; letter sent, subscription renewed, up to Bro. Price.—T. H. Bowman—thanks.—C. M. Cox—obituary.—W. Monk—subscriber.—J. S. Crowder—communication.—W. D. Edmonson—subscriber.—P. A. Rayson—indorsement.—W. W. Horner—subscriber.—J. Bockman—communication.—A. D. Gaskill—communication.—W. J. King—notice of camp-meeting; the editor will be there.—R. W. Thompson—sent duplicate numbers.—W. F. Clark—communication.—J. W. Hinton—subscriber and obituary.—J. B. McPherson—asking for itemized account.—J. F. Denton—\$5 on account.

June 25—J. Kingsbury—subscriber.—E. G. Duval—subscriber.—T. G. Woods—suggestions received. If all other secretsaries will just be as definite, we can get up a form that will insure indorsement.—M. N. Shive—Dr. J. handed in your name when he returned, in time for issue of the 8th; suppose you have received all since then.—A. A. Kilgough—quarterly meeting appointments.—R. T. Nabors—wish some system could be arrived at by which educational articles in the ADVOCATE would benefit the worthy institutions. Under the present plan, of course, indorsements, and newspaper indorsements of "schools," "colleges," "academies," "seminaries," "universities" &c., nothing is accomplished, unless it be to multiply starvation.

June 26—J. B. Hall—subscriber; glad to hear of the favorable consideration of the ADVOCATE.—M. E. Sloan—all papers stopped when time is out, without regard to "race, color or previous condition."—Samuel C. Vaughan—subscriber; we have arranged everything to "every" all necessary amounts up to conference; hence we wait with pleasure.—S. H. Williams—communication.—C. Campbell—note turned over to editor.—Birdston postmaster—change made.—C. M. Verdel—invitation to commencement of Southwestern University, Greensboro.—J. B. McPherson—Kizzar—communication.—L. E. Verner—\$2 70 subscription.—A. B. Blue—subscriber.—U. B. Phillips—subscriber.—S. C. Littlepage—appointments, but a little late for this issue.—P. E. Renfro—subscriber; we will take none except the agent become responsible.—W. H. Cooper—communication will appear next week.—P. E. Nicholson—\$2 on G. W. B.; will present.—E. S. Boyd—you got it; see notice elsewhere; when received, acknowledge; do you want a sign or key winner?—John Chrock—note will be handed editor; he has left for "up-country"; will answer you. Have been trying to get "B" from him of the Casino "lean and hungry look" to take a little summer recreation; but he says he can't afford it.—S. M. McCarver—will see to it.—S. H. Collier—sorry we made the mistake.—H. Armstrong—you did not say where to send ADVOCATE.

"DIRT FLINGING."

That cardinal Christian grace, the charity that thinketh no evil, that rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth, is rare in the walks of private life. We fear that it is almost unknown in the arena of politics. We are forced to this conclusion by the fact that "dirt flinging," as it is called, forms such a prominent and important factor in every political canvass. Whenever a citizen's name is spoken of in connection with any considerable office in the State or nation, no matter how upright may have been his previous course or how pure may be his life generally, an effort is immediately made by his opponents to blacken his character and to impeach his integrity. This "dirt flinging" has become a distinct art, proficiency in which is thought to be necessary to a good slate-maker or partisan. The best training-school for this purpose is found in connection with the average political newspaper of the day. The reasons why this practice is so common with a large portion of the political press may be numerous. We believe that it is often the result of a deficiency in intellectual ability than of an inherent love of slander. In this view it has a common root with much that is deplorable in other professions. Whenever a man, in any avocation which involves dealing with or influencing men, finds that owing to indolence, defective education, or a want of native talent, he is unsuccessful, there arises a strong temptation, or rather an almost irresistible impulse, to resort to indirect and sometimes improper or even immoral means. Thus, in the practice of the law, the attorney often degenerates into the pettifogger; and in nearly every court we see men who, conscious of their inability so to present facts and arguments as to influence the jury, introduce into their speeches unproved statements, deluge with a torrent of scorn and invective every witness whose testimony is unfavorable, appeal to the worst passions and prejudices of the jury, and otherwise indulge in sharp practice. Sometimes the physician, finding himself unable to cope with the superior skill of another, resorts to slander and defamation of his character. Occasionally we see a minister who so far forgets the sanctity of his calling as to resort to shifts in his public ministrations, which betray his distrust alike of himself and of Him who hath said: "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." But the climax is found in the politician who, finding himself incompetent to discuss great questions of policy or public interest, resorts on the one hand to the insinuating arts of the demagogue, and on the other to the black arts of the slanderer.

to the successful working of a popular government like ours that there be thoroughly disseminated among the people a knowledge of the political life and even (when it is likely to bear upon his public course) of the private life of every one of their public men. To do this is one of the most useful functions of the political press—to point out whatever there may be in either the previous history of an aspirant for office or his personal character which would disqualify him for the public trust to which he aspires, as well as fully to advertise the people of the misdeeds of those to whom they have entrusted office. But when an editor hurls his invective indiscriminately against all whom he chances to oppose, and is ready to circulate any story, however improbable, which does them discredit, he thereby renders himself powerless to perform one of the most important services of which the press is capable. When a character dangerous to public prosperity is about to be foisted upon the country, his warnings, grown common and known to be indiscriminate, are disregarded. When some Tweed is using his official power as a means of plunder, and is fast wrecking the finances of the State, he has no note of alarm that can reach the callous public ear. He has cried "wolf" so often that nobody attends his screams.

It is a difficult thing always so to hold in abeyance the prejudices and passions engendered by political strife as even roughly to distinguish truth from slander; to separate in an antagonist the frailties, which as mortals are our common heritage, from real vices; to impute a good motive where an evil one is not apparent, and, in short, to deal with opponents as charitably as the demands of truth and justice will allow. Yet few virtues are more needful to us as a people.

TWO QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Those who oppose infant church membership do not hesitate to assert that infants are not included in the great commission, and are wont to ask, "what propriety can there be in calling a person a disciple or scholar who is as yet incapable of learning?" We answer, he is properly so called when entered with that design. In the book of Numbers (iii and 28th), we read: "In the number of all the males, from a month old and upward, were eight thousand and six hundred, keeping the charge of the sanctuary." Now a child six weeks old could be called a keeper of the sanctuary only as one set apart to that service. With equal propriety a baptized infant may be styled a disciple, because it is entered in the school of Christ according to the commission, "go disciple all nations."

It has been asked, how can preaching disciple unconscious babes? We answer, adults are disciplined directly by preaching, and infants indirectly.

Joel was to sanctify a fast and call a solemn assembly; he was commanded to "assemble the elders, gather the children and those that suck the breasts." How was he to do this? God said: "Blow the trumpet in Zion." (See Joel, 2d chap.) But what could an infant know of the purpose for which the trumpet was sounded? Nothing. How then were they brought into the solemn assembly? Their parents brought them. In the same way infants are disciplined. The gospel trumpet is sounded. Parents gladly receive the word. They bring their children with them into the kingdom of heaven."

We have received a copy of the speech of Hon. John W. Johnston, of Virginia, in the Senate of the United States, June 5, 1878, contrasting the plan of a genuine Southern Transcontinental Railroad, as laid down in Senate Bill 1186, with the scheme of Col. T. A. Scott to extend the feeders and connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Pacific Ocean.

EDIGRAPHS.

The streets were silent as we hastened to the cars before morning dawn for our present trip. Excepting the street lamps and the lights over the butcher stalls in the market, there was no sign of business save in the saloons where already thirsty customers were bathing their parched throats in the morning draughts. We entered the city recently near midnight. The lamps were out in every business house except the liquor saloons and certain upper rooms in buildings where it is said the gambler plies his trade. Early and late sin is afloat. It weaves its web over all the thoroughfares of life.

The skies have been generous to Texas this year. The broad prairies are covered with green grass, and the cattle sleek and fat. Every field of corn and cotton on our route gave promise of crops, such as Texas has not seen for many years, and such as few lands on the face of the earth ever see. The land is making itself ready for the coming tide of immigration.

We reached Chappell Hill in time to witness the closing exercises, and take part in the business of the Board of South University. We listened to an admirable commencement address from Rev. A. E. Goodwyn, and learned that the commencement sermon on Sunday by Dr. Connor, and all the exercises of the occasion, had been highly satisfactory to the audiences. Dr. Pitts reported the school unusually large, and the department of the young ladies during the session unexceptionable. The musical entertainments surpassed the high expectations of all present. The class was very large, numbering between sixty and seventy. On several occasions, during the exercises, eight young ladies, seated at four instruments, rendered the most difficult music with such accuracy that none but a well trained ear could detect the slightest note of discord. Had not our eyes informed us, we would not have discovered that there was more than one instrument of powerful tone.

"Keeping time" is essential to good music as "keeping step" is essential to perfect drill in an army. "Keeping time" is important in other relations in life. Hand, head and heart must move in harmony, or each life will be full of discord; but when all are attuned to high and holy purposes, life becomes a perpetual hymn of praise to God. "Keeping time" with heart, and look and life fills the family circle with the sweet harmonies of domestic love and happiness. "Keeping time," the preacher and people move promptly to the high call of duty. One jarring note can disturb the harmony of the grandest musical composition, and one voice in the family, or one life in a congregation, can fill the family or the church with discord. "Keep time."

A large attendance of ministers, as well as patrons of the school, added to the interest of the commencement exercises. There is help to the preacher in a hearty "amen," and the moral support of the church is a potent helper to the teacher in his peculiar field of toil. It is not good for man to be alone in any field of effort.

Among the exchanges we gathered from our table for examination on the cars, was the Nashville Advocate of the 14th. Dr. Summers was still at the helm. He pronounces the late General Conference "the most unsatisfactory ever held in our connection," complains of the place where the session was held, "fears some of the members came to the Conference without a due impression that they were doing business for the Lord Jesus Christ; hence they acted very much as they are accustomed to act in political gatherings," and indulged in some other reflections, not of a cheerful character, respecting the lay element representing the church. We can not share in this implied censure of the good people of Atlanta who furnished the conference the best room for its sessions which in their judgment the city could command. It would be always better for so large a deliberative body to meet in a room where it can be separate from the audience. When all meet on one floor, the confusion outside the bar will impart itself to the body and impede its business. Atlanta did well, and with its surroundings we think the conference behaved very handsomely. Nor can we hold the laymen specially responsible for any of the confusion of which Dr. Summers complains. They were present to represent the interests committed to their hand, and did their work earnestly and well. Words were no doubt said and decisions reached which were not in all cases the wisest, and in the heat of discussion and conflict of opinion, disorder at times may have marked the proceedings, but the inevitable in so unwieldy a deliberative body. We have reason to rejoice that our presiding officers could hold firmly the reins over an assembly so large and so full of intelligence and vitality. We cannot expect in a legislative body the decorum of a funeral. Men who have opinions often demand a hearing, and in the conflict for the floor or the excitement of debate, there are often rude shocks given and received. It is well, on such occasions, that men preserve their own spirits; otherwise their impatience may reveal a morbid condition of mind in the censor.

On the International we met a home-sick immigrant returning to his Virginia home. He had been taken sick in New Orleans, and by the time he reached Galveston he had seen about as much of Texas as he desired. On diagnosing his case, we found he had been recently married. This symptom was marked. Texas was not in some respects the land he expected. He asked us if the people in the interior were as polite and intelligent as those he met in Galveston. We told him they were more so. He asked if the people of Galveston, though so courteous in manners, would not shoot a man if they thought he insulted them. This symptom was very clearly defined. He thought every man had a revolver somewhere on his person and a bowie-knife in his boot. We assured him that our people were so well behaved that strangers never had occasion to insult them, and that strangers coming to the State were usually the best armed people he would find. He was anxious to know if shooting was not one of the familiar pastimes outside of Galveston and a few other towns, and was surprised to learn that after being in the state one-third of a century, we had never been shot at, and never had occasion to shoot at another man. He evidently thought us a poor specimen of a Texan. He asked our opinion about his prospects in the stock business in Texas. We advised him to go back and bring his wife. It takes a woman to make a man out of some masculines.

The Huntsville District Conference was discussing the question of parsonages when we entered the room Saturday morning. All agreed as to the importance of the movement, though there was some difference as to places. No more important question can come before a District or Quarterly Conference. Were there a parsonage in every charge there would be more certainty respecting the preacher's support. Now is the time for action in many portions of the State. Land and material for building are cheap.

The District Conference projected a somewhat new departure in its home missionary movement. In addition to the missions within its bounds, it proposes to employ a missionary who will visit and preach in remote and unoccupied fields and take necessary steps toward their supply and organization. We commend the suggestion to other conferences. Every ag-

gressive movement is worthy of consideration. A living church ever reaches out toward the regions beyond.

We were in time to participate in the closing commencement exercises of Andrew Female College. Prof. Rouseval was cordial in his commendation of the young ladies under his charge this year, and the friends of the institution are sanguine that the coming session will open under brighter auspices than have marked its history for years. The President, Rev. F. T. Mitchell, during his recent visit to the New England States, secured an addition of nearly seven hundred volumes of valuable works to its library. He is working with a strong purpose and hopeful heart in the interest of the institution under his charge. The Female College is a large and well appointed building, located in a beautiful grove on the north side of the town. The Male College is located on an eminence to the south of the town. It is a large brick building which originally cost the sum of \$18,000. Huntsville is noted for its health and for the intelligence and high social characteristics of its population. Walker county alone could fill the halls of both schools with students.

Captain T. J. Gorie, State Superintendent of the penitentiary, gave us a cordial invitation to visit the penitentiary. We have known a number of gentlemen who have regarded such an invitation as a very questionable compliment, but he assured us he would attend us in person and see that we were outside in due time without the Governor's intervention, we accepted the invitation. The presence of Bro. Mitchell and Littlepage also aided in quieting our apprehensions. We entered through a formidable iron gate, large enough to admit a loaded wagon, into the outyard. On the left are the offices and furnishing rooms for furniture, wagons and luggies. We were shown a substantial wagon, which will be sold for \$55, while a strong yet neat buggy can be delivered the purchaser for about \$50. A cane wagon, which it was estimated will hold up over 10,000 pounds, was being passed from the shops into the yard as we entered. To the right are the buildings containing the cells of the prisoners. We passed through several wards, looked into the cells, and though they were clean and the beds looked snug and comfortable, none of our company found quarters precisely to their taste. Under present management the convicts are permitted to have lights in their cells until nine p. m., which they esteem a very high privilege. The daylight duties keep their mind employed, and the most terrible portion of their punishment must be the dark hours of night when, if wakened, they have nothing to do but to think. The hospital is now on the upper floor of the old superintendent building and as the windows open to the south, its wards are cool and well ventilated. In point of comfort and cleanliness and as far as we could judge of medical attention and nursing, this hospital will compare favorably with any we ever visited. Dr. Markham is the physician. Dr. Tullis, who is hospital steward, accompanied us through the rooms. The dispensary is well supplied with all the medicines which the various forms of sickness may demand. Only six have died inside of the hospital this year, two of whom died of consumption. Satana, the noted Indian captive, was seated on the floor in one corner. He shook hands with us and seemed pleased to be noticed. Said he was "heapsick." He looks badly. The confinement is telling on him. He will not catch on longer. We visited about one hundred convicts who are in for life, and these are chiefly employed in the factory. There are about 1500 convicts altogether, of whom some are within the walls of the prison. Those sentenced for a short term, or whose sentence will soon expire, are usually selected for work on the outside. Several who were pleased to see us were pointed out, and we were assured by Capt. Gorie that those who were considered most dangerous before conviction are now needed for their subordination. We visited the kitchen and dining room. The provisions were abundant and well cooked. We examined the monthly report made to the Governor of the amount and kind of provisions used each day, and satisfied ourselves that the bill of fare is better than we often meet at a railroad tavern. It is equal to the average fare of the farmers throughout the State. The prison at every point was open to our inspection, those in charge being anxious for the people to see and judge for themselves the firmness and humanity manifest in their management of this institution. We met Barna Hobbins in the business office, where he is employed. He is in excellent health. At his request we shall send him papers and other reading matter. Many a paper that will be destroyed, or used as a book on the shelf, might be put to good use by sending it to these men, shut out, as they are, from the pale of society.

WACO FEMALE COLLEGE

Has Closed its Third Year under present Management.

with promises of largely increased patronage.

The next session opens on Tuesday, the 1st of October. For Catalogue, containing very full information, address Rev. Sam'l P. Wright, A. M., President, Waco, Texas. 42-42

Religious News.

The new Pope's health is declining. It seems that another funeral and election at an early day is not improbable.

The Baptist Herald "wishes it had 500 evangelists in Texas." Well, yes; the Baptist church may need some such external ministerial machinery.

Rev. Mr. Jasper, the sun-mover, immersed 358 converts in his church in Richmond, Va., recently. The pool was a small one, and when the work was over the water was quite dark.

Some of our Baptist brethren about Terryville, Texas, says the Herald, are greatly troubled about "foot-washing;" and Bro. Kimball or Sledge are called upon for a strong article on the subject.

One of the associates of the ADVOCATE ("H.") gave the Baptist Herald an eleven line foundation for a column editorial. It doubtless does the Herald a great deal of good—and does us no harm; hence, we have no objection.

The National Sunday-School Teacher, M. C. Hazard, editor, is one of the best publications of the kind that comes to our table. After subscribing for our own Sunday-school publications, this should meet a prominent preference, especially among teachers. Adams, Blackmer & Co., Chicago, publishers.

A Methodist minister named Zachariah Parker, was arrested at Dallas, charged with embezzling \$1500 pension money belonging to his brother's children in Alabama.

We knew Mr. Parker when he was pastor of the M. E. Church at Carrollton, Ala., and have confidence in his ability to clear himself.—Nashville Tablet.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The ninth annual meeting of the National Christian association, an anti-ect society, was held to-day, and a new building valued at \$40,000 was presented to the association by Hon. Philo Carpenter.—Associated Press Telegram. [Our readers should understand that this association and the "Y. M. C. A.," are distinct organizations.—Ed.]

We regret much the death of Rev. Knowles Shaw, the Campbellite evangelist. From all accounts, he was a good man and true. We learn from the Baptist Herald, of June 20th, that Bro. S.'s death probably prevented a controversy as to the respective "evangelical merits" of Major Penn, the Baptist, and the departed brother. We had not thought so great a calamity as the death of so good a man could have indirectly been the cause of so great a blessing to the readers of the Herald.

Mr. E. Payson Porter, under the auspices of the International Sunday-school Convention, Atlanta, Ga., furnishes some valuable Sunday-school statistics: We have in Texas 2500 Sunday-schools; 10,000 officers and teachers; 70,000 scholars. In the United States 83,441 Sunday-schools; 894,793 officers and teachers; 6,843,997 scholars. Of these, 123,471 have been received into the church—with many schools not heard from on this point.

At the present time the whole number of Jews in Jerusalem amounts to 13,000 souls. As such it forms more than one-third part of the entire population there, and exceeds almost double the Christian portion. The other cities of the Holy Land count together about 12,000 Jewish inhabitants—to-wit: In Safed, 8000; at Tiberias, 2500; Hebron, 800, and Jaffa, 600. The Jews in Jerusalem are divided into two sects, the Sephardim and the Ashkenasim.

Mr. Porter, the gentleman who compiled the statistical table submitted to the International Sunday-school Convention at Atlanta devoted all his spare time (being a telegraph operator in regular employ) for three years to the arduous and tedious work of gathering these statistics. It involved time, labor and expense. He was given by the convention a bonus of fifty dollars. It is to be feared that body may die with enlargement of the heart; at least, there is ample room for enlargement.

A daughter of the Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Massachusetts, having become a convert to Rome from attending a Romish school, a Romish paper very coolly as well as candidly says: "The influence of a convent education have wrought this change of views, and if her family object to the step she has taken, they have themselves to thank for it. Religious instruction from a Catholic standpoint is about the first thing to find lodgment in an imaginative mind, and Miss Dana is quite romantic and poetic in her temperament." Mark this well, parents, and reflect upon it seriously, if you should ever be tempted to send a daughter or son to a Romish school.—Western Methodist.

The following is said to be the Protestant force now at work in Mexico: Male missionaries, 20; female missionaries, 22; native preachers, 60; colporteurs, 12; school teachers, 35; all other agents, 22; congregations, 137; regularly organized churches, 16; other places of worship, 121. There are three theological schools, with twenty-four students; fourteen Bible and tract depositories; eleven printing presses, and seven periodicals are regularly issued. During the last year nearly four million pages of religious literature have been issued in the Republic. In their forty-five Sunday-schools there are 1530 children. In connection with these various missions there are probably 12,000 adherents.

THE LATE PROF. JOSEPH HENRY. —The Scientific American, in a recent number, giving some notice of the death and achievements of this Christian scientist, makes not the most distant allusion to his character as such. A list of his discoveries is given in the realm of nature, but not a word as to his Christian life. This is the more notable, because this journal, in keeping with the Popular Science Monthly and others of the same ilk, appears to take special pains to make flings at the Christian religion, and to parade the skepticism of scientific men. It would not do to pass the eminent services of Prof. Henry in silence, but the notice is after a strictly "scientific method"? As they could not boast of his skepticism, they do the next most convenient thing—pass his religious belief in silence.—Nashville Advocate.

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.

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

PRIVATE letters to the editor should be marked Personal.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

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, but we expect all who do not forward us five subscribers, to pay \$1.25 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.

LETTER FROM ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 13, 1878. Birmingham may be called the city of mines. It is ninety-six miles from Montgomery on the North and South Railroad from Montgomery to Nashville, Tennessee. It is a young city, but very prosperous since it recovered from a visitation of cholera five years since. It is supposed they have a population of nearly 4000. It is a beautiful site for a city. The soil is rich. It is a plain or valley in the midst of mountains. There are some villages and towns, and several saw mills on the road; but on nearing this place, we saw quantities of blue limestone, and several furnaces and foundries for iron. They have a mountain of iron one hundred miles long. It extends into Tennessee. It seems to be part of the Alleghany Mountains. It continues about fifty miles southwest of this, and stops abruptly. The railroad passes a gap in this mountain. The iron ore is red hematite and has fifty per cent. of iron in it. They have begun to work this mountain at the gap, where it is thirty or forty feet deep, with little soil. In some places the iron ore requires blasting. It is said to be more abundant than in any mine in Missouri. There are also many mines of bituminous coal. One of these is at Helena, and there are seven above this. There are several others in the country. In some places the coal comes nearly to the surface. Coal is brought to the city in wagons, and sold at \$4.50 per ton. It burns with a brilliant flame. Here, then, they have the iron ore, the coal and the limestone, all of which are needed in the iron business. They have also the sandstone, which will stand the intense heat of the furnace. The coke is made by baking the bituminous coal in an oven until it is deprived of the gas and ceases to blaze. Then it is drawn and the fire is extinguished by water. Then the coke, the iron ore and the limestone are put into the furnace in proper proportions. This furnace is, possibly, forty feet high, and ten feet in diameter at the top, but comes nearly to a point at the bottom. This furnace is kept hot from one end of the year to the other, and intensified by a hot blast of air forced into it by machinery. The iron is thus melted. It sinks to the bottom, and once or twice a day a passage is opened at the lower part of the furnace and iron runs out in a white heat, and is received into furrows of sand or moulds. It is then called pigs. Before it is cold it is cut into convenient lengths. They have also here the brown hematite iron ore. Both are mixed—the red and the brown—and the quality of the iron is improved. There are some furnaces where they make iron with a cold blast. The iron thus made is thought to be better than when the hot blast is used. The dross from the furnace, which is considerable, for there is fifty per cent. of the ore that is worthless, and the limestone is added to it, and must be discharged at the lower end of the furnace at an opening above that at which the iron escapes. The dross, as well as the iron, is in a melted state. Near this place they are prepared to dump the various articles, the ore, the coal and the limestone, directly into the upper end of the furnace from the cars. It is expected that railroad iron will be made here before many years. They are making stoves and various kinds of castings here. They sometimes raise 100 car loads of coal in a day. This is sent down the country. This will bring in immense revenue after a time. The coal and iron business will be likely to assume large proportions. They have six churches here, Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Cumberland, Baptist, Methodist, and the Christians are expected to build. The quarterly

meeting for the station is to take place next Saturday and Sunday. The pastor is Rev. Mr. Christian; the presiding elder, Rev. Mr. Gurley. S. G. COTTON.

Jerome of Prague.

It is indeed wonderful to contemplate with what amazing fortitude the primitive Christians suffered torture and martyrdom at the hands of the pagan zealot. With what benign resignation did they submit their bodies to the grindings of the ponderous machine, the inhumanity of the axe and the still more intense sufferings at the stake. Imagine for a moment the myriads of Christian martyrs, who have fallen victims to the cause of religion, and how the hosts of heaven have been increased by those who have sealed their convictions in blood. Of all those who have fallen martyrs to the cause of Christianity, none perhaps is more likely to excite our admiration and enlist our Christian sympathy, than Jerome of Prague. The exact time of his birth is not known; but we know that it was in 1415, that he was examined before the Council of Constance. He was born at Prague and educated at the University bearing the same name. Here became manifest his aptness as a scholar and his distinguished literary ability. Being a young man of inflexible energy and unflinching application, with an insatiable thirst for knowledge, he visited in Europe the celebrated Universities of Paris, Cologne, Heidelberg and Oxford, at the latter of which he became master of the English language, and having acquainted himself with the works of Wickliffe, he translated many of them into his own tongue. Henceforth he became a warm supporter of the doctrines of Wickliffe, and counseled his friend Huss to bear up manfully upon appearing before the Council of Constance—to denounce the abuses of the clergy. Hearing of the ill-favor with which Huss was received, and the possibility of his speedy death edict, he immediately repaired to Constance, against the remonstrances of his friends for his personal safety and the ill-tendencies it might exert upon the great work of the Reformation. His presence at Constance was detected, and professing his willingness to appear before the Council, and receiving no reply, he withdrew towards his home in Bohemia. He was seized, however, by an officer, who returning him to Constance in chains, this holy man of God was bound in fetters and thrown into a loathsome dungeon. Jerome was thence taken before the Council, and hearing his charge read with Christian intrepidity, he defended himself with such manly eloquence and irresistible logic that he even challenged the admiration of those who were thirsting for his blood. Indeed he was heard with great unwillingness, knowing what effect his eloquence was calculated to have upon his base accusers. His eloquence was set at naught; his sentence was pronounced; and the spirit of Jerome was soon to wing its flight among the stars to the paradise of God. A paper cap painted with red devils was placed upon his head, and he said: "Our Lord Jesus Christ, when he suffered death for me, a most miserable sinner did wear a crown of thorns upon his head; and I, for His sake, will wear this cap." All efforts to bring about a recantation proved ineffectual; and Jerome was determined to seal his martyrdom in blood, and to

Household.

TO CLEAN WHITE KID GLOVES.—Buy five cents worth of naphtha; wash your gloves in a small quantity at a time; when clean, dry in a warm oven.

Housekeepers are often careless about economy of their steps. Plan your work. Look ahead, and don't go up stairs five times to bring down what you could carry at one.

YELLOW LADY CAKE.—One and a half cups flour, one of sugar, half cup butter, half cup sweet milk, two spoonfuls baking powder, yolk of four eggs, teaspoon of vanilla.

LADY CAKE.—One half cup butter, one and a half of sugar, two of flour, nearly one of sweet milk, two spoonfuls baking powder, whites of four eggs well beaten; flavor with peach or almond.

REMEDY FOR PNEUMONIA.—Take a flannel wrap out of a strong solution of saleratus water as hot as can be borne, and apply on the chest to the throat, and it will relieve in a short time.

KITCHEN ODORS.—A lump of bread about the size of a billiard-ball, tied up in a linen bag and inserted in the pot which boils greens, will absorb the gases which oftentimes send such an insupportable odor to the regions above.

SIMPLE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Boil a small potato of potatoes and bathe the parts affected with the water in which the potatoes were boiled, as hot as can be applied, immediately before going to bed. The pains will be removed, or at least alleviated by next morning.

HAM TOAST.—Scrape or pound cold ham, mix it with beaten egg, season with pepper, lay on buttered toast, and place in a hot oven for three or four minutes. Dried salmon, smoked tongue, potted meats, or any nice relish, are also good on toast, prepared like the ham.

CURE FOR A FELON.—Some recommend salt pork and spirits of turpentine; but were we to use the pork we should mix some turpentine with a little water, and when just thick enough spread the pork thickly with that, and bind it around the finger; renewing the application as often as necessary.

CURE FOR RATTLENAKE BITE.—Apply a plaster of coal oil and saleratus to the wound, and bandage the limb tightly between the wound and the body. In the meantime give the patient as much sweet milk as he can possibly take. Keep the plaster moist by pouring coal oil on the cloth without removing it from the wound. Keep up the treatment until the inflammation is entirely allayed. A Kansas lady, from whom the receipt is obtained, says she used this when others were in the habit of using brandy and whisky as remedies, and in the cases in which she applied it there was but little inflammation and scarcely any of the symptoms of rattlesnake poisoning.

"Whisky is your greatest enemy," said a minister to Deacon Jones. "But" said Jones, "doesn't the Bible say, Mr. Preacher, that we are to love our enemies?" "Oh, yes, Deacon Jones; but it doesn't say we are to swallow them."

ERRORS OF ROME.

This work contains a series of lectures on the errors of the Roman Catholic Church by some of the most eminent divines, representing a number of evangelical denominations. Selections from the lectures of Bishop Marvin hold a prominent place in the work. It is illustrated with portraits of the contributors. The collection is a valuable addition to the standard works already before the public, in which the errors of Catholicism are presented in strong light from the standpoints of different minds and different denominational relationships. Romanism is wide-ake. Losing its grasp on the secular powers in Europe, it aims to entrench itself securely on this continent. Its sagacious policy leads it to withhold those leading doctrines and characteristics which are specially repulsive to American thought and to adjust itself to the tastes and opinions of the people. It is important that the doctrinal errors and worldly and grasping spirit of Romanism should be brought clearly before the people. The publication of this work is timely, and we hope it will have a large circulation. It ought to be in every preacher's library and upon every freeman's table. Specimen copies, in cloth, \$2.00; leather, \$2.50. Full information, terms to agents, etc., sent on application to Shaw & Blaylock, Galveston.

The District Conference for San Antonio district will be held at Laveria, in Wilson county, to commence Friday morning, July 12, 1878, at 9 o'clock. The preachers will please send names of delegates, local preachers and ladies expecting to attend to Dr. Graves, at Laveria. JAS. G. WALKER, P. E.

Camp-Meeting.

Providence permitting, I will hold a camp-meeting about five miles above Texana, Jackson county, commencing on Friday before the first Sabbath in August. Strictly on the self-sustaining plan. All preachers attending will be amply provided for; and are cordially invited under the guarantee that they will have plenty of work to do. J. F. DENTON, P. C.

The District Conference for the Marshall District—East Texas—will be held at the residence of M. E. Church, South in Henderson, on Wednesday, before the first Sunday in July next. The office of the District Conference is hereby invited to be present with us, and as many of others of the Advocate office as can attend. We invite our ministering brethren and friends from other districts. Any brethren who expect to bring their wives with them, (and I hope they will bring them), will please notify me as early as possible, so that I may be provided with rail-road, or have horses to be provided for. S. W. TURNER, P. C.

The Liberty Hill Circuit Camp Meeting will embrace second Sunday in August, at Ginks branch camp ground. Services to commence Thursday night before. Tenters will please move on the ground Thursday morning. The meeting will continue one week. J. K. LANE, P. C.

We hereby extend a cordial invitation to our friends to attend our camp-meeting, which will be held at the Bee county mineral well, beginning on Thursday night before the second Sunday in July. We are confident that the plan did not give satisfaction last year, we will have no public table. We hope the tenters will come prepared to remain over two Sabbaths. T. S. GARRETT, if

BEVILL, TEXAS, May 22, 1878.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Gainesville circuit, July 29, 30. Denton circuit, July 6, 7. Montague circuit, July 20, 21. Cambridge and Henrietta missions, July 27, 28. West Fork mission, August 3, 4. Victoria Peak mission, August 10, 11. District Conference will convene at Gainesville, July 11, at 9 A. M. W. H. MOSS, P. E.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Caddo Grove circuit, Marysville, July 6. Arlington circuit, July 20, 21. Cleburne station, July 20, 21. Alvarado circuit, Price's Chapel, July 27, 28. Fort Graham circuit, Fort Graham, August 3, 4. Cowan circuit, Friendship, August 10, 11. District Conference will convene at Fort Worth, July 11, at 9 A. M. W. H. MOSS, P. E.

DALLAS DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Dallas circuit, July 6, 7. Caruth and Plano, July 13, 14. Grapevine circuit, camp-meeting, July 27, 28. Honey Creek circuit, camp-meeting, August 3, 4. Van Alstyne and McKinney, camp-meeting, August 10, 11. Bethel circuit, camp-meeting, August 17, 18.

The District Conference will be held at Cochran's Chapel, beginning July 4th, at 10 o'clock. All preachers are requested to be present at opening. Conveyance will meet those coming on the train at the Central depot Thursday morning. W. H. HEWITS, P. E.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Kelleyville circuit, first Sunday in July. Atlanta circuit, second Sunday in July. Queen City, third Sunday in July. Mt. Pleasant circuit, fourth Sunday in July. Coffeeville circuit, first Sunday in August. Gilmer circuit, second Sunday in August. Longview circuit, third Sunday in August.

The District Conference will convene at Daingerfield, Texas, on Wednesday, June 26, at 9 o'clock A. M. Brethren of other districts are cordially invited to attend. L. B. ELLIS, P. E.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Lone Oak circuit, July 6, 7. Pittsburg circuit, July 13, 14. White Rock circuit, July 20, 21. The District Conference will meet at Greenville, Hunt county, Texas, Thursday, August 1, 8 A. M. We are requested to be present at the opening session. The pastors will please come prepared to report all of the statistics required at the Annual Conference. THOS. M. SMITH, P. E.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Whitesboro et al. at Sandy Spring, 2d Sun in July. Upper Honda, camp-meeting, August 2, 3. Bonham station, 4th Sunday in July. Pilot Point et al. at Via Point, 1st Sunday in Aug. Pilot Grove circuit, 2d Sunday in August. District Conference at Saylor, commencing on Thursday night, preceding the 1st Sunday in July. Rev. M. C. Blackburn will preach the opening sermon. Brethren of other districts are cordially invited to attend. This appointment may be changed if a Bishop can attend. Notice will be given if so. J. M. BRISCKLEY, P. E.

STEPHENSVILLE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Mertland et al. at Mt. Pleasant, 1st Sabbath in July. Sunday Creek Mis. at Mt. Zion, 2d Sab in July. Cliffon circuit, at Cliffon, 4th Sabbath in July. Gatesville et al. at station Creek, 2d Sab in Aug. Jonesboro et al. at Live Oak Chap. 2d Sab in Aug. Paluxy and Stephenville et al. at Morton's Chapel, 3d Sabbath in August. Granbury circuit, 4th Sabbath in August. J. F. MUSSETT, P. E.

BRECKINRIDGE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Clear Fork mis. at Bobb's, 5th Sabbath in June. Bell Plains mis. at New Hope, 1st Sab in July. Weiman mis. at Pleasant Hill, 2d Sab in July. Sabana mis. at Buckle's, 3d Sabbath in July. Breckinridge et al. at Breckinridge, 4th Sab in July. Clinton et al. at Clinton, 1st Sabbath in August. Palo Pinto, at Shop's Mill, 2d Sabbath in August. District Conference will be held at Breckinridge, commencing on Wednesday before the fourth Sabbath in July. J. G. WARREN, P. E.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Matagorda, at Trespalacios, July 6, 7. East Lake, at West Bernard, July 13, 14. San Bernard, at Snake Creek, July 20, 21. Columbus, at Columbus, August 3, 4. Weimar, at Weimar, August 10, 11. Flatonia, at Flatonia, August 17, 18. Richmond, at Richmond, Aug 24, 25. San Felipe, at San Felipe, Sept 7, 8. District Conference will convene at Osage, July 25—camp-meeting. Conveyance furnished from Weimar, near by. A camp-meeting will commence at West Bernard, July 12. Conveyance furnished from East Bernard station. Ministers and brethren invited. R. W. KENSON, P. E.

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Bryan circuit, at Rector's Chapel, first Saturday and Sunday in July. Bryan station, second Sunday in July. District Conference will be held in Bryan, commencing the 11th of July, holding over the second Sunday. R. ALEXANDER, P. E.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

District Conference at Marysville, Johnson county, commencing Wednesday, July 3, at 10 o'clock A. M. JAS. CAMPBELL, P. E.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

WAXAHACHE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Waxahachie mission, at Forrest, July 6, 7. Milford, at Richard, July 13, 14. Wesley station, July 20, 21. Hillboro, July 27, 28. Waxahachie et al. at Sardin, camp-meeting, Aug 3, 4. District Conference will convene at Hillboro, at 9 o'clock A. M., Thursday, July 25. The District Sunday school Convention will meet at the same place on Friday. Each Sunday-school in the district is requested to send up one or two delegates. W. G. YEAL, P. E.

CORSICANA DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Greenbeck circuit, at Steel's Creek, July 6. Buffalo circuit, at Harrison's Chapel, July 13. Leon circuit, at Ringgold, July 20, 21. Centerville circuit, at Pleasant Grove, July 27. Fairfield circuit, at Hicks' Springs, August 3. Mexia circuit, August 17. Thornton mission, August 24. JOHN S. MCCARTER, P. E.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Wade's Chapel station, July 11. Brazos mission, July 12. Bethesda et al. at Grindstone, July 13, 14. Weatherford station, July 27, 28. Graham and Martin Chapel station, August 1. Jacksboro, at Salt Hill, August 10, 11. Eldorado mission, at Eldorado, August 16. Cartersville, at Veal station, August 17, 18. Weatherford circuit, August 21. Springfield, August 24, 25. District Conference will be held at Goshen, the District Conference will be held at Goshen, Parker county, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., July 17, and will be a camp-meeting. T. W. HINES, P. E.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Georgetown and Round Rock, 3d Sunday in June. Black Land circuit, 4th Sunday in June. Cameron circuit, 2d Sunday in July. Leon circuit, 1st Sunday in July. Rockdale circuit, 2d Sunday in July. Salado and Davilla circuit, 3d Sunday in July. West Liberty circuit, 4th Sunday in July. Liberty Hill circuit, 1st Sunday in August. Belton station, 2d Sunday in August. District Conference at Davilla, commencing Friday, 11 o'clock A. M., July 26. Sermon by Rev. G. W. Graves. Conference will be organized at 2 o'clock P. M. THOS. STANFORD, P. E. P. S.—My address is Waco instead of South Bosque.

WACO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Kosse circuit, Alto Springs, camp-meeting, July 6. Waco station, Waco, July 20. Waco circuit, Cow Bayou, camp-meeting, July 27. Bremond circuit, White Rock, August 3. Mosier circuit, camp ground, August 10. Bosqueville circuit, August 17. Wheelock circuit, August 24. District Conference will begin on Thursday night, June 27, at Marlin. Ministers and delegates will be prompt to attend, we hope. The annual sermon will be preached on Thursday night by Rev. J. Fred Cox. W. G. CONNOR.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Moscow circuit, at Moscow, July 6, 7. Wolf Creek mission, at Knipples' school-house, July 13, 14. Newton circuit, at Caney, July 22, 23. Smithville mission, July 27, 28. Wallisville circuit, August 17, 18. Beaumont circuit, August 24, 25. District Conference will convene at Moscow, July 5, at 8 A. M. Opening sermon by Rev. Lacy Boone, Thursday night, the 4th. All members urged to attend. Pastors expected to have full reports prepared. Dr. I. G. John (under promise) is expected. E. L. STANBROG, P. E.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Palestine station, July 6, 7. Trinity circuit, July 13, 14. Athens circuit, July 20, 21. Palestine circuit, July 27, 28. Crockett circuit, August 3, 4. Kieckapoo circuit, August 10, 11. Rusk and Jacksonville station, August 17, 18. Tyler station, August 24, 25. District Conference will convene at Crockett and Augusta station, September 7, 8. D. P. CULLEN, P. E.

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Pine Hill, at Pleasant Hill, June 22, 23. Carthage et al. at Bethlehem, June 29, 30. Seches, at Mt. Hope, July 6, 7. Carthage station, July 13, 14. Milan, at Milan, July 20, 21. San Augustine, July 27, 28. Melrose, at Saegoches, August 3, 4. Shelby, at Sand Hill, August 10, 11. Linn Flat and Douglas, August 17, 18. Mt. Enterprise, at Caledonia, August 24, 25. District Conference will convene at Carthage, July 11, at 9 o'clock A. M. The preachers in charge of circuits are requested to prepare full reports on all items required to be reported to the Annual Conference; and I hereby set apart Friday, July 9, as a day of fasting and prayer for a revival of religion throughout the district. The preachers in charge of circuits will please see that this is observed in their circuits as far as practicable, by appointing prayer-meetings at all the churches. J. C. A. BRIDGES, P. E.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Seguin, fifth Sunday in June. Medina, at Oak Wood, first Sunday in July. Floresville, at Laveria, second Sunday in July. Ranchos, at Birds' school-house, third Sunday in July. Leaville, at Leaville, fourth Sunday in July. Elm, at Sandy Elm, first Sunday in August. San Antonio city mission, second Sunday in August. JAS. G. WALKER, P. E.

VALDALO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Benton City circuit, at Black Creek, June 22, 23. Frio station, July 6, 7. Uvalde mission, at Dillards, camp-meeting, July 20, 21. Bandera mission, at Mano Valle, camp-meeting, July 27, 28. Kerrville circuit, camp-meeting, July 27, 28. Upper Honda, camp-meeting, August 2, 3. Sabinal circuit, Sabinal, District Conference and camp-meeting on the 8th of August. Mendota mission, at Johnson Creek, camp-meeting, August 17, 18. South Concho, at Tom Green, camp-meeting, August 24, 25. Branda City mission, at Pettes Prairies, camp-meeting, August 31 to Sept 1. W. T. THORNBERRY, P. E.

CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Goliad circuit, at Bethel, July 6, 7. Beville circuit, at Mineral Well, July 13, 14. Helena circuit, at Hindleville, July 20, 21. Oakley circuit, at Tilden, July 27, 28. St. Mary's circuit, at St. Mary's, August 3, 4. Rockport station, August 10, 11. Corpus Christi station, August 17, 18. Legarto circuit, at Meansville, August 24, 25. R. H. BELVIN, P. E.

THE SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of appetite; Bowels alternate constive and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory; a painful sensation of having failed to do some thing which ought to have been done; Be- bility; Low Spirits; a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes; a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption. Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in sides, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

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A Few of Many Press Notices.

Part II., dealing with the "Sunday-school," is especially valuable; the author has made the subject his own, knows it thoroughly, and always speaks to the point.—London Spectator.

We commend it as the best treatise of the kind of which we have any knowledge.—Nashville Advocate.

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.—Westgate 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 ecumenical 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, such assistance and stimulus to a Christian parent and teachers.—Methodist Family London.

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

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.

We hope every father and mother will get the book.—Pacific Methodist.

A book for the times.—Richmond Christian Advocate.

A book for all.—St. Louis Christian Advocate.

It is refreshing to look at the clear, clean, heavy-lined type; still more refreshing to read the fine, lofty, stirring thoughts which they embody.—Baltimore Episcopical Methodist.

An admirable book—both stimulating and instructive.—National S. S. Teacher (Chicago).

A book which every parent and Sunday-school teacher might read to advantage.—S. S. Times.

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

If it were placed in every family in the land and carefully read, it would create a perceptible moral uprising.—Hudson Methodist.

It treats the whole subject of the religious education of the young, at home and in school, with great fullness.—Dr. Talmage.

A most delightful work for all persons who occupy the responsible position of trainers of youth.—N. Y. Christian Advocate (Chicago).

It is indeed a book that will at once arouse and instruct.—Western Methodist.

For terms to agents, address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Galveston, Texas.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Texas Christian Advocate

Texas Items.

State warrants are now worth 96 cents on the dollar.

Gen. Ord has gone to Chicago to consult with Gen. Sheridan.

They boast of new sweet potatoes at Rockdale, Milam county.

Navarro county is out of debt, and has money in the treasury.

The 12th and 19th Texas Cavalry will "reunion" at Waxahachie, July 4.

It is said there is not an Indian, negro, Mexican or tramp in Stephens county.

An Erath county radish measures 14 inches in circumference and 10 inches long.

The shingle mill of J. H. Bemis, at Sulphur, was burned on the 23d. Loss, \$8,000.

Two hundred bushels to the acre is what a Fannin county man claims for his potato crop.

They are going to have a new Masonic hall in Mincola. The corner stone was laid on the 23d.

Five thousand acres of land on the Medina river have been sold to English capitalists for \$11,000.

The Bonham News (Fannin Co.) says that Orangeville needs a dry goods store—there being none there.

Owing to an accident on the Central, the trains missed connection at Sherman Monday night.—Bonham News.

It is desired to bring Cameron and Davila into closer connection by a direct road and bridge over the Little river.

It is the opinion of many that "the present road law is the most unjust and oppressive that could have been devised."

The wife of Rev. Mr. Bains, Baptist pastor at Rockdale, has been very ill; but hopes are entertained of her recovery.

A man about sixty years old, by the name of Williams, was killed by an engine on the Texas and Pacific road at Texarkana.

Collin county farmers planted 80,000 acres in wheat which, it is estimated will yield 800,000 bushels, worth one million dollars.

A dispatch to military headquarters, San Antonio, says that Indians are raiding near Lipan Springs. Troops are in pursuit.

High encomiums are bestowed upon Rev. W. D. Shea's school, at Bonham, Texas—the closing exercises of which took place this week.

It is reported by the Tablet that the negroes in Grimes county are very busy, in fact need help—to sit on the fence and see the trains go by.

Mrs. Ben Robinson, of Navarro county, says that with five hundred geese she can net more money in a year than her husband can with his whole 130 acre farm in cotton.

There has been so much rain in Morris county that the Banner advises somebody to commence the building of an ark. It is feared the weeds and grass will conquer the cotton.

Four very fine mules and a wagon loaded with thirty-seven bushels of corn, were lost in the Trinity last week, at Alabama crossing. All the property of Mr. Voltz, of Leon county.

There is no excuse for idleness while there are millions of untilled productive lands in Texas, waiting only that the bosom should be tickled with the hoe, that it might laugh with the harvest.

One of the causes of hard times is produced from the fact that too many people are trying to live without work, or in other words, there are too many consumers and not enough producers.

Any person knowing of the whereabouts of the children of Gen. Earl Van Dorn will do an act of kindness by communicating with Gen. Joseph Wheeler, at Courtland, Lawrence county, Alabama.

The citizens of Corsicana are subscribing liberally for the construction of the Corsicana and Palestine railroad. This road will make the pineries of Eastern Texas easy of access from Corsicana.

The negroes in some portions of Fannin county are going into the Murphy temperance movement. There is no reason that great good may not be accomplished in this direction among the colored people.

Mr. Kopperl, President of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad, has negotiated a loan from European capitalists of \$2,700,000; and it is fair to presume that the road will be pushed forward immediately to Belton. The contract provides for the loan to be represented by bonds bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent., and goes into effect immediately upon the confirmation of the contract by the stockholders of the road.

The Dallas Herald, usually regarded as good authority in its district of country, estimates the wheat crop, now being harvested in Northern Texas, at 5,600,000 bushels. This is more than double what it was last year.

Washington county will raise this year the heaviest peach crop that she has produced for the past ten years, and having the advantage of rapid transit East will reap a handsome harvest in silver, gold and greenbacks.—Brenham Banner.

Desleria Apodaca, second in command of the San Elizario mob that in December last excubated Howard, Atkinson and McBride, was arrested on the 16th inst. by the Rangers. The rest of the mob leaders, it is thought, will soon be caught.

The Brenham Banner says that thousands of bushels of surplus corn are lying in the cribs in Washington county, a dead loss as food for the weevil, simply because railroad transportation is exorbitant. Brenham is on the Central railroad.

With the exception of Maryland, Texas and Georgia, the financial credit of the South, so far as the North is concerned, is virtually, if not practically, gone. This is a strong expression, but it is the truth, and the South may as well realize it at once.—N. Y. Cor. Galveston News.

The Society of Sons of Texas is a new organization founded by the friends of the unity of Texas. The objects of the society are the preservation of the unity of Texas, and the cultivation of reverence for Texas, and of her early history, and of fraternal intercourse among its members.—Brenham Banner.

Experiments in Colorado county have abundantly established the fact that wheat, barley, rye, clover and millet can be successfully grown as paying crops. The bearing the success of these crops will have upon the agricultural interests of our county will be wonderful.—Colorado Citizen.

The commencement exercises of the State College, at Bryan, on the 23d, passed off in a most encouraging manner; a number of State officers were present. Among the probable new appointments to professorships, the name of Rev. L. M. Lewis, a prominent preacher of our church, is mentioned.

Mr. A. B. Hemphill showed us a bunch of seventy-nine oat stalks growing from one seed, and he tells us that he has counted as many as eighty-seven stalks from one seed, and growing on his farm. The oat and wheat crop in this county was never better than it is the present year.—Bastrop Advertiser.

Houston, Galveston, San Antonio and Austin feel awful bad because they were not mentioned in the "resolution of thanks" of the St. Louis excursionists. Do these places suppose that the excursionists had nothing else to do when they returned home but to remember every cross-road town and hamlet they visited?—Dallas Herald.

We announce to-day the Rev. J. W. Browne as a candidate for the position of Treasurer of this county. This gentleman is an old and highly respected citizen of this county, and could be relied upon to fill this responsible office to the satisfaction of every one interested in the county finances.—Lockhart News-Echo.

Houston, Galveston, San Antonio and Austin feel awful bad because they were not mentioned in the "resolution of thanks" of the St. Louis excursionists. Do these places suppose that the excursionists had nothing else to do when they returned home but to remember every cross-road town and hamlet they visited?—Dallas Herald.

There was a young Jew at Dallas who desired to unite with the Christians at Bro. Knowles Shaw's meeting, but was prevented by his father, who threatened to kill him if he did so. He was preparing to run away and join the great evangelist at McKinney when the news reached Dallas of the death of Bro. Shaw.—Bonham Messenger.

The hogs in the vicinity of Maysfield, in Milam county, have recently been suffering from a singular disease for which the people have no name. It first appears in pimples; they then shed the hair clean. When attacked they get poor, and when it kills them they die suddenly. It has been in the community six or seven months.

The grading of the Georgetown Railroad and other arrangements necessary to its completion go steadily along. The "right of way" has been cleared, and the necessary arrangements in general to complete the grading to Round Rock have been made, and within eight or ten weeks the ties and rails will be laid to connect with the International.—Williamson Co. Record.

The Presbyterians of Falls and adjoining counties have determined to have another general camp meeting at Hog Island, where it was held last year, commencing July 12th. Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., one of the most eminent divines in the Presbyterian church, will attend, and the opening sermon will be preached by him on the evening of the 12th of July. The exercises will continue from day to day, for

about ten days. The Presbyterians throughout the State are invited to join in this grand rally.

About the most consummate piece of asininity we have ever seen from any source is the anonymous article on the "Corruption of the Secular Press," which the Texas Christian Advocate copies from the Upshaw County Democrat.—Bonham News. The above calls our attention to the fact that the author's signature was inadvertently omitted in the article mentioned. The article was from the pen of the Rev. W. W. Horner. We merely remark to our secular friend of the News, however, that his mode of refuting argument is certainly overwhelming.

The veterans arrived this morning, and were received by the Bryan Rifles, escorted to the court-house, and there received by Mr. M. W. McCraw in a speech of welcome. Response by Gen. J. B. Robertson, of the veterans. Hon. J. B. Russell, the orator of the occasion, made an eloquent speech, which was so highly acceptable that the veterans immediately put up the money to have it published. They marched thence to the Academy of Music and proceeded to business, Mr. Russell in the chair. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the present incumbents. Galveston was selected as the place of meeting on the 21st of next April—at the instance of Col. Lubbock, seconded heartily by Mr. McNeely, of Bowie.—Galveston News Bryan Special, June 25.

Commercial.

Table with columns for various commodities like Flour, Hops, and other goods with their respective prices.

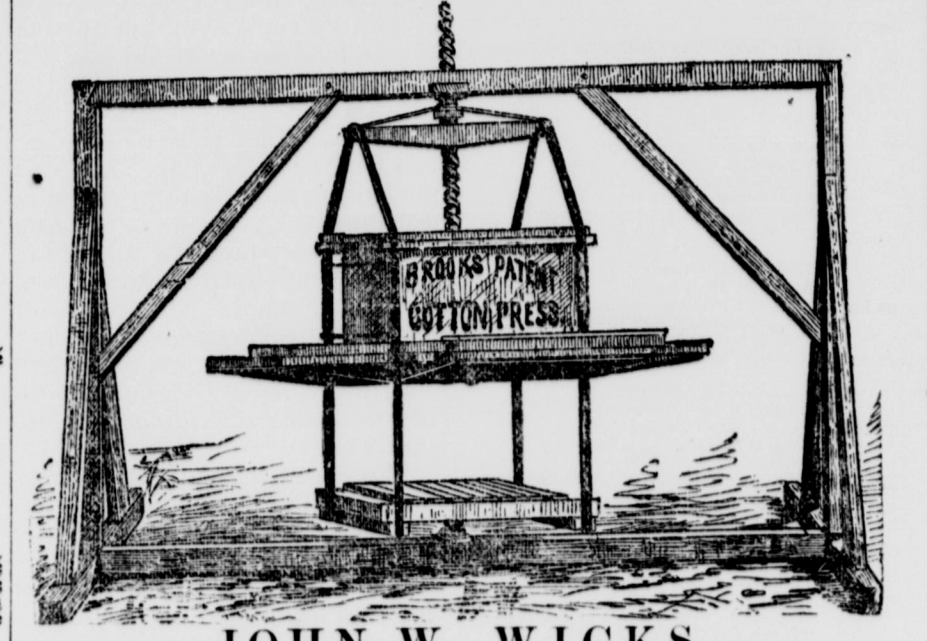
Table titled 'LIVE STOCK MARKET' showing prices for various types of livestock such as Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Table titled 'MACHINEERY MARKET' listing prices for various mechanical equipment and tools.

Table titled 'THE GENERAL MARKET' providing a comprehensive list of market prices for a wide variety of goods.

Large table listing prices for a wide range of commodities including various types of flour, oil, sugar, and other foodstuffs.

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



JOHN W. WICKS, IMPROVED PLANTATION MACHINERY. GULLETT IMPROVED LIGHT DRAUGHT GIN, GIN-FEEDER and CONDENSER.

Planters or Merchants BUILDING, Will Save Money by first Procuring Plans and Specifications.

Text describing building services, including architectural plans, specifications, and construction management for various types of buildings.

CHEAP WATER. First-Class Cisterns.

Advertisement for cisterns, describing the quality and benefits of the 'First-Class Cisterns' manufactured by the company.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS. PURE PARIS GREEN.

Advertisement for various types of paints, oils, and glass products, highlighting the quality and variety of the offerings.

RICE & BAULARD. MOODY & JEMISON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Advertisement for commission merchant services, specifically for rice and baulard, listing the firm's name and location.

LEE, McBRIDE & CO., Cotton and Wool Factors.

Advertisement for cotton and wool factors, detailing the services provided and the firm's contact information.

J. ESTEY & CO., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

Advertisement for Estey & Co. reed organs, featuring an illustration of the instrument and text describing its quality and availability.