

# The Texas Christian Advocate.

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We trust every reader of the ADVOCATE will peruse with care and prayerful thought the communication of Bro. Patterson—from the City of Mexico. Will not the ladies take this matter in hand and do something in this truly great mission field? Texas should feel an especially deep interest in this people. Shall not Texas show her zeal by her works?

We have received the work entitled the Theological Trilemma or the Three-Fold Question of Endless Misery, Universal Salvation or Conditional Immortality, discussed by the Rev. J. H. Pettigall, M. A.; Sherwood & Co., publishers, 76 East Ninth St., N. Y.; 285 pages; price \$1.00. The author seeks in this volume to show the common orthodox views of man, a living soul, and endless punishment for sin, as erroneous and unauthorized in the Scriptures. He claims substantially that immortality is not inherent in man, that it is a gift as a reward of faith and that consequently those who fail to believe fail to secure immortality, and suffer annihilation. The work is an able effort of a special pleader. There is no truth more clearly taught in the Bible than that all must suffer as they have sinned. Hence it follows that there are degrees in punishment. To accept degrees is to accept hell of such duration as to render absurd all reasons for annihilation. There is no annihilation in the physical universe here; why in the spiritual world hereafter. Moreover, the creation of the spiritual man is as clearly taught as that of the physical man and the endless punishment must be equal with endless happiness. The advocates of this soothing theory seek in this way to escape fearful consequences. It would be a great relief to many could they succeed. But violations of physical laws cling to man here, and so will the consequences of sin follow the spirit through all eternity.

### A Deserved Promotion.

Col. Risdon M. Moore, well known in custom house circles, and who has been for some time past acting in the official position of Special Inspector, received official notice during the week of his promotion. He will now assume the position of Special Agent of the Treasury Department, which, besides being more lucrative than his former office, is one of great responsibility. Colonel Moore will be recognized by our readers as the editor of our popular Sunday-school department, and as the author of many exquisite poetical gems that have during the year appeared in the columns of the ADVOCATE. This is perhaps an opportune time to let the thousands whom his contributions have attached to him know who Colonel Moore is. He was born in Illinois; graduated at McKendree College, in that State; served said College as tutor of Latin and Greek four years, and as Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy eight years; served through the late war in the Federal army in command of a regiment or a brigade; engaged in coal mining in Central Alabama, in 1866; received a call to return to his Alma Mater as Vice-President, in 1872; he received calls also to other institutions of learning. He was appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department by Secretary Bristow, without solicitation, in 1875. The office was abolished October, 1875. Col. Moore was appointed Special Inspector of Customs in May, 1877, by Collector Shields, at the request of Assistant Secretary McCormick; arrived in Galveston June 8th—the day of the great fire; developed the defalcation of Special Deputy Collector Stone of the Custom-house here, June 16th; and has continued on duty here until appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department July 1st. Colonel Moore is a member of St. Johns M. E. Church, South. He has made many warm personal friends during his stay here; and it is sincerely hoped his new field of labor will not necessitate a removal of his place of residence.

## Sunday School.

Prepared for the ADVOCATE.  
**INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.**  
 BY R. M. MOORE.

THIRD-QUARTER—SECOND LESSON—July 14, 1878.  
 Luke II: 40-52; Childhood of Christ; Places—Galilee and Jerusalem; Time A. D. 8; rulers—Augustus Caesar, Emperor of Rome; Herod Antipater, Tetrarch of Galilee and Perea; and Coponius, Procurator of Judaea—Herod Archelaus having been banished.

**GOLDEN TEXT.**  
 And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man. (Luke II: 52.)

Had our Savior been an impostor, and the histories given of Him by His followers and friends been fiction, how full and complete would have been all the records from His childhood up. But instead of wonderful details we have but few glimpses of His early life. There is the scene in the manger, where the shepherds behold and believe; His circumcision in the temple when eight days old; the adoration of the Magi in Bethlehem of Judea; His presentation in the temple by His parents when forty days old, with their offering of two doves; then His flight into Egypt and His return to Galilee; and finally His presence in the temple again at the age of twelve years, sitting at the feet of teachers, answering and asking questions. But wherever we see Him, we see one whose character sustained His subsequent claim as the world's Redeemer and the Son of God.

V. 40. "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom; and the grace of God was upon Him." He grew up as other children grew in human development, in intellect and in grace.

V. 41. "Now his parents went (were accustomed to go) to Jerusalem every year at the feast of the Passover." So the pious Hannah went. The Jews attended three feasts: the Passover, the Pentecost and the Tabernacles. "Feast;" not what is now known as a feast. It was a religious celebration of the departure from Egypt, lasting a week. (Ex. xii:15; Lev. xiii:5-6)

V. 42. "And when He was twelve years old they went up to Jerusalem after the custom of the feast." "When He was twelve years old." At the age of twelve every Jewish boy began to learn a trade, as at that age each one becomes responsible to the law, and, as they term it, a "son of the law." Jewish tradition said that Moses, at that age, refused to become the son of Pharaoh's daughter; that Samuel began at that age his priestly office; and the great Josiah began his wonderful reforms at that age. "After the custom," after the Mosaic law. All males were required to attend this feast, and Jesus, having arrived at the age of twelve, went up also, in obedience to the law that He came to fulfill. What were His thoughts as He went up there the first time, as son of the law, to Jerusalem, the place of God's rest, beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, can only be imagined. Think of that wonderful child going up to Jerusalem three times a year, keeping the letter of the perishing law!

V. 43. "And when they had fulfilled the days, as they returned, the child Jesus tarried behind in Jerusalem; and Joseph and His mother knew not of it." "The days," a week; "tarried," remained.

V. 44. "But they, supposing Him to have been in the company, went a day's journey, and they sought Him among their kinsfolk and acquaintances." "The company," their fellow-travelers; "a day's journey," the first day's journey was usually only a short distance. The object was that anything forgotten might be more easily obtained in that way. At the end of this first day's journey Joseph and Mary find that Jesus is not with them. They seek Him among kinsfolk and personal friends. How natural this narration. As they leave the great city nothing is more natural than that the children of the pilgrims should seek each other's company, to tell each other their childish wonders, and that parents should not feel concerned about them until night gathered the families together.

V. 45. "And when they found Him not, they turned back to Jerusalem seeking Him." When they found Him not in all that Galilean camp, we can well imagine how sadly and hurriedly and in what distress they returned again to Jerusalem "seeking Him." For twelve years Mary had "pondered in her heart" those mysterious appearances and enunciations of the angels. He grew as a child, and

thought as a child, and he was, to all human appearances, a child, and yet at times that wonderful child was prophetic of Him who spake never as man spake.

V. 46. "After three days," probably means that they found him on the third day from the time they missed him: "Sitting in the midst of the doctors," sitting at the feet of teachers, as Paul at the feet of Gamaliel. He respectfully listened and as respectfully sought information by inquiring of the teachers.

V. 47. "And all that heard Him were astonished at His understanding and answers." "At His understanding," His knowledge, "and answers," His correct answers.

V. 48. "And when they (His parents) saw Him, they were amazed; and His mother said unto Him: Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us; behold, thy father and I have sought Thee sorrowing?" They were "amazed" to find Him among the learned teachers propounding and answering questions beyond His years. His mother, wearied and troubled about His disappearance, ventured a gentle rebuke, which elicited His first recorded words:

V. 49. "And He said unto them, 'Ti holi eceyete Me? Ouk heydeite hoti en tois (pronounced toice) tou patros mou dei (pronounced die) Me?' Why did ye seek Me? Did ye not know that it was necessary for Me to be engaged in the affairs of My Father?" "Did ye not know," recalls many a pondered question in the mother's heart. The language of our common translation, "I must be about My Father's business," foreshadows His self-denial, His suffering and His death. How sad to think, that she who bore Him, and had treasured many wonderful things of her wonderful Son in her loving heart, did not at times comprehend Him.

V. 50. "And they understood not the saying which He spake unto them." So afterwards, as He revealed Himself and mission to His disciples, they failed to comprehend Him.

V. 51. There is much expressed in the statement that "He went down with them and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them." Of the next eighteen years we only know that He was known as the carpenter's son.

V. 52. "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." All this was natural.

### APPLICATION.

40. As He grew and waxed strong in spirit so should all children. His privilege is the privilege of all.

41. As His parents observed the ordinances of God, so should all parents observe them now. Their journey of seventy miles three times a year to Jerusalem should stimulate Christians now.

42. As soon as their son reached the accountable age—twelve years—they take Him with them and place Him under obligation to the church.

43. Many "tarried" to-day, but not in the temple of God.

44. Do we ever depart from our church services, supposing that Christ is with us, and know not our mistake until we would gather about His altar at night. Troubles always follow neglect. A few moments of care before leaving Jerusalem would have saved days of anxiety and two days' journey.

45. How many must begin again and again their search for Christ forgotten?

46. Christ's example at the age of twelve, as a human child about His Father's business, sitting at the feet of the doctors, ought to be a living lesson to all through all time, to neglect no opportunity to do God's will. Nay, it is more than this. It teaches that there are times when it becomes children to disregard the strongest duties to parents, that they may discharge greater obligations to God.

47. All who heard Him then were astonished, and all who listen to his teachings now must wonder and praise.

48. How tender the mother's reproach for his seeming disregard? What a lesson for all parents.

49. As Christ as a child sought

out his Father's business, so should all children; and they cannot begin too soon.

50. They did not understand Him; but they remembered His sayings. In time they understood them.

51. We owe duties to parents as well as to God. Mary continued to treasure up in her heart what she could not understand; but the truth was not buried there or lost. Time revealed it all to her.

52. In obedience to law we increase both in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man.

### Religious News.

The London Annual Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada began in St. Thomas June 5.

The Baptist Herald, "according to a time-honored custom" with it, gave its printers a fourth of July holiday—and hence issues no paper this week.

Prominent ministers should remain in doors during the college commencement season. They might be hurt by a degree of D. D. or LL. D.—as these are now flying round in every direction.

The Baptist Herald and Texas Baptist indulge in unseemly family jars. In fact the Baptist house seems divided against itself. Brethren, allow a little Methodist mediation. We suggest that you place your grievances before the controlling State bodies of your church; let it adopt as an organ one of the Baptist papers in Texas and elect its editors. Let the others be suspended. This is it—and there is perfect harmony.

By the authority of the General Conference, and with the consent and approval of the College of Bishops, Bishop Pierce, presiding in the South Georgia Annual Conference, has appointed the Rev. J. O. A. Clark, D. D., LL. D., agent of the Wesleyan Memorial Church at Savannah, Georgia. Dr. Clark's commission extends to the several Methodisms of the United States of America, and the Dominion of Canada; to the Irish Conference, and to the Wesleyan Conference of Great Britain—"the mother of us all." Dr. Clark is an effective member of the South Georgia Annual Conference, a brother worthy and well beloved, and is by the Bishop commended to "confidence, sympathy and co-operation. Receive him in the name of our Lord, and for the sake of our common Methodism and the name of the great and good Wesley—whom we venerate as you do; help him in the work to which he has been appointed."

The Central Christian Advocate of June 26 contains a very interesting letter from "over the seas," by Bishop Bowman. He started from Philadelphia May 23, on the "Niederland," Red Star Line, for Antwerp, Belgium. His letter is a description of his trip. We give the following suggestive incident of the Bishop's start from these shores. He says: "Several kind friends from Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York went down with us to see us off and say good-bye. A tug-boat with a band on board came alongside of our noble vessel and discoursed sweet music to us. All wondered what this meant. Some supposed it was in honor of Mr. Dodworth, an ancient musician who was going out with us. The ladies insisted that it was intended for them. At length, however, it was discovered to be in honor of a Philadelphia brewer who was about to spend some of the proceeds of his 'lager' in the fatherland! Our combs were effectually cut and we retired in disgust. Alas! for human pride and ambition!"

Rev. W. M. Patterson, in charge of the mission work in Mexico, writes to the St. Louis Advocate: "Already, in the last two months, we have established missions at five new places, in the name of the M. E. Church, South, and expect to occupy other important ones soon. No estimate can be made of the amount which is not only desirable, but possible to be done in this country at the present time. The Rev. Dr. Dashiell, secretary of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, North, who recently paid a visit to Mexico, said that there was no other mission field in the world so promising as this. I may write more fully on this subject at some future time. It is probable that our church will hereafter rally more unitedly and heartily to the support of mis-

sions than it has ever done before. The able presentation of the subject from the press and pulpit, the greater promise of missionary fields, the increased success of missionary labors, and the better organization of the working elements of the church, especially the ladies and children of the Sunday-schools, will stir up an unprecedented interest in the cause. The Sunday-school societies will furnish training for the children and help for missions at the same time. The women's missionary societies, already very successful in other churches, must prove an efficient auxiliary in sustaining schools and other work in our missionary fields. The demand for schools is urgent, and there is no question as to their utility in missionary operations. In the Republic of Mexico are large cities, where schools properly conducted will, according to the opinions of Americans and English long in this country, bring surer and more abundant good results than the preaching to adults. It will be the better plan to have both churches and schools. This is the plan of the Romanists, and they succeed by it. While they have churches in this country almost without number, they have also many schools—free schools and good schools. No Protestant missionary here would give up one of his schools for any consideration. They are to a great extent the hope of his success."

### Exchanges.

We have a funny letter from T. T. Eaton, which will appear in our next. He wants a new English word coined. We will have to turn him over to Dr. John of the Texas Advocate.—Texas Baptist Herald. That's right; whenever you are called upon for a work beyond your capacity, turn it over to the TEXAS ADVOCATE.

A man applied for exhorter's license, and the presiding elder, doubtful of the "gits" of the brother, asked him the difference between an exhorter and a preacher. "Well, you see, a preacher takes a text and sticks to it, but an exhorter aint bound to stick." The license was granted, and the story is from an eye-witness.—Richmond Christian Advocate.

The New York Tribune has this to say about the drunken spree with which the House of Representatives closed its session: "If Congressmen desire to get drunk, we are not now raising any objection to it. All that we are saying is, that when they get drunk they ought to go somewhere and sleep it off, and not undertake, in that condition, to transact business for forty million people."

RELIGION AND POLITICS.—But if any suppose that our religious papers are to stand quietly by and see the foundation of morals and religion assailed by a denial of the plainest moral obligations, please let him put down a few exceptions as certain. Whether it would be a bad thing to mix politics with religion we do not undertake to say; but there is a wide spread impression that to mix a good deal of religion with our politics would not do the least harm in the world.—Christian Intelligencer.

One of Mr. Moody's errors, and a fatal one, is that conversion lifts the drunkard or the gambler or the libertine above the level of temptation. For awhile in the blaze and joy of early love, this may seem to the young convert to be a fact. But he finds ere long that the old taste remains, that habit indulged will rise up and assert its sway, and that passion is an ever present demon. Sanctification is a progressive work. Watching and praying under the guidance of the Holy Ghost are the only safe guards against the assaults of the arch-adversary.—Baptist Herald.

For years I have thought that the decadence of civilizations, as these have been in all history, has been for the lack of the spiritual element, which was necessary to assure them of undying vigor. It is such a large element in the life and health that no culture can compensate for its absence. And although the changes wrought by successful wars, and the effect of the decrees of senates, presided over by men who seemed to be raised up for the position, and the writings and lectures of sagaciously raised up and filled with

an inspiration to save the nation or the age, have from time to time quickened a nation or a people, and they became for a time the great people. After a time these have forgotten the sources and elements of their own greatness, if they ever knew them, and have sunken down to their old level, or perished outright, when a pure religion would have sealed them, not only with the seal of immortality, but would have led them to heights that remain to this day unexplored.—H. V. P., in St. Louis Advocate.

The life of Jesus Christ, as recorded in the Gospels, is the historic basis of Christianity. The interpretation of that life, as given in the Scriptures, is the doctrinal basis of Christianity. All true light radiates from Him. He is the "light of the world"—the sun of the spiritual universe. In studying His life, therefore, we are studying Christianity in its fountain. What is not in harmony with the life of Jesus is not true religion. In the ministry of His wonderful life we have Christianity walking among men, talking to men, loving men, suffering for men, saving men. When, therefore, we would know what to do, and how to do, we have only to look to Him, follow Him.—Sunday-School Magazine.

We enter upon the duties and responsibilities of editor of Sunday-school books and periodicals for the next four years with a deep sense of our unfitness for the work, but with humble trust in that divine grace which has helped us thus far. We are very grateful for the generous support our friends have given us, for the patient kindness with which they have accepted our poor labors, and for the kind words with which they have encouraged and comforted us in the days of toil and anxiety through which we have passed. We bespeak their prayers, and hope still to enjoy their hearty co-operation in our work. We labor together for a loving Master and in a blessed cause. There are no strifes, no wars, no contentions, in the wide and beautiful field where we toil. Let us love our common Lord with pure hearts fervently; love one another, and the dear souls committed to our care.—Dr. Cunningham in Sunday-school Magazine.

EARS TO HEAR.—We see many people at church who only use their eyes in gazing about. Their ears they do not use except to hear what ill-mannered and irreverent people say—talking and whispering as if God's house were an opera house. We saw something a Sunday ago, that should make these unlistening church-goers hang their heads. When the preacher began, a venerable man with a large trumpet to his ear sat just in front of the pulpit. Finding that he did not hear readily, the good old man stood up, very quietly and reverently, with one hand on the pulpit that he might support himself, and the other holding his trumpet to his ear that he might hear the gospel. There he stood motionless for more than an hour, listening with all his might. The preacher rejoiced in him, and says the old man helped him "more than they all." The Master said: "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."—Wesleyan Christian Advocate.

Few nations are so fond of litigation as the Mexicans; and there is a story which pertinently illustrates the propensity of the Dons for going to law with each other. Don Rafael has been suing Don Esteban for at least ten years in all the courts of the Republic. Over and over again he has lost his cause, and as often has he appealed from the court below to the court above. One day the plaintiff meets the defendant in the Calle San Francisco, Mexico. The adversaries bow stiffly to one another. "How is it, Don Rafael," asks Don Esteban, "that you have not yet carried before the Supreme Court your appeal against the Court of Guadalajara, which, if you remember, was adverse to you?" "Of a truth," replies Don Rafael, "I shall appeal no more, and abandon my claim. I am sick and tired of the whole affair; and, moreover, I have not a single dollar left to pay costs withal." "Is that so, caballero?" quickly returns Don Esteban, pulling out his purse. "Pray do me the honor to accept the loan of fifty dollars, and give notice of appeal at once. It would be a shame and a scandal to let such a fine lawsuit lie."—Texas Law Journal.



**Texas Christian Advocate**  
*Correspondence.*

**LETTER FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.**

The receipt of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE affords me much pleasure. Through it I hope to hear regularly from a fine section of country, where Methodism prospers. During the first year after "the war" I had some experience in crossing the rough hills and swollen streams in the northwestern part of your State, and also the beautiful prairies further west. The kindness of the preachers and people has not been forgotten. Indeed, if the General Conference at New Orleans had not broken up my arrangements with the Rev. E. M. Marvin, by electing him a bishop, I should have remained with him in Texas. But the church was richly blessed by the election, and perhaps Texas has suffered no great deal from my exit. Some of my Missouri brethren, however, found homes among your people, and have been doing good work in our Master's cause. Among them are Kavanaugh, Ellis, Proctor, Bourland—the last, my beloved classmate in college.

Another consideration gives me much interest in your State. It lies nearest to our Mexican Mission work, and will be expected to do great things in the evangelization of this people. It was exceedingly gratifying to learn through a recent private letter from Bro. Sutherland, that he was succeeding so well in his work on the border. May he and his faithful associates be more and more abundantly prospered in their good work, and as they move down from the northeast, winning their thousands to Christ, we will try to advance from the capital and give them a happy greeting half way.

Would it not look well, sound well and do well, for Texas, above all other States, to raise the missionary banner and rally its missionary friends to the support of the Mexican work? Nothing can settle your border difficulties more effectually than to have the two peoples under the influence of the religion of Jesus. It is frequently remarked here that this people will do no better till they get a better religion. It is not unreasonable to believe this change can and will be effected. Then shall the one nation not lift up the sword against the other.

I do not mean to animate, Mr. Editor, that Texas has not always done her part, and done it well; but if there is any room for improvement, it is now a good time to make it. The demands upon us, as well as our ability and responsibility, are increasing, and we must make a corresponding advance in our missionary work. We are advancing, as the future will show by its increased efforts and results. Not only is the general interest in missions increasing, but a new, fresh vigorous impulse is to be added by the Woman's Missionary societies organizing throughout the land, and by the thousands of Sunday-schools heretofore but partially enlisted in the work. The combined resources and efforts of these in the State of Texas alone may achieve grand results. Let them undertake to support some of our mission day-schools, and they will realize a very gratifying success. No doubt Bro. Sutherland has need of such help, and if he has not, we have in the interior, where we are largely dependent upon our schools, to sow the good seed of Gospel truth. We are organizing these schools and struggling along with them, expecting more help from the church, especially from the sources just mentioned, and the results will be in proportion to that help. The old English and American citizens here look to this branch of mission work more than to any other for the Christianization of Mexico. Wherever we can establish a good school we secure the confidence, good will and patronage of the people, and thus bring an influence to bear upon old and young, which we cannot do otherwise. With preacher and teacher working together, we have the prospect of reaping a rich harvest before many years—indeed, we may begin at once to gather the good fruits.

Now, will not the societies in Texas, and the Sunday-schools in Texas, together or separately, help us in our work by adopting and sustaining a school at some of our mission stations? It will afford me much pleasure to give information, in reference to any particular place, to any person, or society, or Sunday-school, willing to help us. Let no one hesitate to "speak out," or "speak first," or "speak loud." A good interest may be awakened upon this subject by its consideration at the District Conferences. The Sunday-schools need only to have their attention directed to it. The ladies, I believe, will take hold of it at once. In some other States

promises have already been made to this effect. We calculate upon nothing but earnest effort and complete success. More anon.

W. M. PATTERSON.

**To the East Texas Conference.**

Dear Brethren—The late General Conference reduced the apportionments on the East Texas Conference for Foreign Missions and the Bishops' Fund as follows: For Foreign Missions, from \$1460 to \$500; for Bishops' Fund, from \$350 to \$250. This reduction, when applied to the districts, changes the figures thus: Marshall District, for Foreign Missions, from \$500 to \$171.25; for Bishops' Fund, from \$110 to \$78.70. Palestine District, for Missions, same, from \$500 to \$171.25; Bishops' Fund, from \$100 to \$71.50. San Augustine District, from \$300 to \$102.70; Bishops' Fund, from \$85 to \$60.80. Beaumont District, Foreign Missions, from \$160 to \$54.80; Bishops' Fund, from \$55 to \$39. Presiding elders, by reference to the apportionments made by the district stewards, can in like manner reduce them on the several pastoral charges on their districts, so as to place them in harmony with these figures. With these liberal reductions in the assessments on the conference, there can be no good reason for a failure in raising the full amounts. Let us charge ourselves with the collection of every dollar. Failure now would be discredit. These large reductions were made in the interest of home missions; if, therefore, we fail to meet the demands of the home work, the fault will lie at our own doors. We can no longer shift the responsibility upon the plea of inability. We can now raise every dollar assessed by the Conference Board, and enter on a new era of prosperity. Many of us expect to live and die in this conference; let us make it what it should be. It will be, as a conference, what we, under God, are pleased to make it. With the territory now added, and the addition of between thirteen and fourteen hundred members, and the reduction of the above claims—amounting to \$1060 annually—may we not rise to a higher plain of prosperity? We shall see. God and angels will see! R. S. FINLEY.

The twelfth session of the Austin District Conference met at Elgin, Texas, June 21, 1878. The presiding elder being necessarily absent, Rev. F. B. Rogers opened the conference. Rev. F. L. Allen was elected president, and W. Wooten, secretary. Nearly all the preachers were present, but very few of the delegates. The reports from the various charges showed decided improvement in the spiritual condition of the church. Very few Sunday-schools in the district, owing, in a great measure, to the limited number of houses of worship belonging to our church. The financial condition of the district is not much improved—contributions to church purposes rather small. The interest in the Advocate is increasing, and the circulation promises to be larger. Austin station expects soon to have a neat and commodious parsonage. Cedar Creek circuit is preparing to build two new churches during the year. The prospects are generally encouraging. The presiding elder and preachers are all at work, and in good spirits. No other class of men on earth work and watch, and pray, as do our preachers, local and traveling, and with our old veteran (Rev. J. W. Whipple), at the head, by the grace of God we will give this noble old district to the Master.

The conference was very hospitably entertained by the good people of Elgin. The preaching during the conference was very good, much after the old Methodist style, and attended with gracious results. Soon after the second session opened, Rev. F. L. Allen resigned the chair, and Rev. Dr. Shapard was duly elected to fill the chair during the remainder of the session. Rev. Thos. Whitworth, of Huntsville District, was with us, preaching in power and demonstration of the Spirit, and winning the love of all by his loving, gentle spirit. The following are the delegates to the Annual Conference: Wm. Rivers, L. P., Judge L. Moore, W. S. Hotchkiss and R. T. Hill; B. D. Orgain and D. W. Jones, reserves. Webberville was selected as the place to hold the next District Conference. W. WOOTEN.

Rev. James G. Walker, of Seguin, Texas, says of "Popular Lectures": "I have examined it carefully, and am much pleased with it. It is certainly the best book I have seen for the common people in the country, and I will do what I can to circulate it among them. Will call the attention of the preachers to it at District Conference the 1st of July. Let every preacher in Texas who wants to do a paying business, and at the same time circulate a great book, write to Shaw & Blaylock, Galveston, for terms."

**The Week of Prayer.**

As the week of fasting and prayer, appointed by the College of Bishops, is rapidly approaching, and as we believe we see in it the Lord's appointed time to favor Zion and greatly bless his people and revive his work, we hope it will not be overlooked and forgotten. But, in view of our great spiritual wants, and the goodness and mercy of God, and His precious promises, that all His chosen followers, will not forsake the assembling themselves together, and by continued fasting and prayer seek to know more of the high and depth, and length and breadth of the love of God, that passeth knowledge, and more of the divine life and light and favor of the Lord Almighty, let the shepherds call together their scattered flocks, and at every appointment throughout the boundaries of our connection let us unite our affections and our hearts, our souls and our spirits, and as the voice of one man, cry unto the Giver of all good and precious gifts, that the church may be revived and souls saved, and divine light and glory flash upon every consecrated altar and fill His holy temple. Oh, remember the blessed promise: Ask, seek, knock, receive, find, it shall be opened. The spirit and the bride say come, let him that heareth say come, and let him that is athirst come, and whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely!

Prayer is appointed to convey  
The blessing God designs to give;  
Long as they live should Christians pray;  
They learn to pray when first they live.

Depend on Him, thou canst not fail;  
Make all thy wants and wishes known;  
For not His merits must prevail;  
Ask but in faith it shall be done.  
(Hymn, page 469, verses 1 and 4.)

W. S. CLARK.

PALESTINE.—The Palestine District Conference was held at Jacksonville June 20—22, 78. Special attention was given to the devotional exercises, and the meetings were pleasant and profitable. It is believed that there would have been a tolerably successful revival if the meeting could have been protracted. Many persons gave their hands for prayers, and three gave their names for membership in the church.

The business was transacted in open conference and in a pleasant manner. It is believed that good was done. Very few resolutions were passed, but, doubtless, many returned to their homes and their charges more favorable to the District Conference, and more determined to stand by the church and to work for the Master. The writer is satisfied that such was the feeling of several.

The reports of the pastors showed many of the charges to be in tolerably good condition—in fact some are, in many respects, in a flourishing condition. More moral discipline, better attendance upon the various ordinances of the church, and strict adherence to our excellent financial system would doubtless bring them all up.

The conference passed a resolution approving the conduct of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and pledging continuous efforts for its support.

The next session will be held at Palestine, and those who may attend would no doubt be glad to see the esteemed editor of the ADVOCATE. E. F. B.

BRYAN, TEXAS, June 26, 1878.—At the request of Rev. B. D. Dashiell, P. E., I took charge of Hockley circuit about the middle of April, Rev. A. W. Smith, who was appointed to the work, having disappeared of being able to fill it on account of ill health. I find the country healthy and pleasant. The people are, most of them, farmers on a small scale. They make a good living, but are exceedingly scarce of money just now. Not much religious interest, as they have been so long without preaching. Will the brethren pray that God may grant us a gracious revival on the work? It is much needed. All like the ADVOCATE. Have promises of more subscribers as soon as the money can be obtained. Be assured I will do all I can for the paper. We like it in all its departments. We are not tired of edigraphs, and eldergraphs. They are good. We want more of them. W. S. SOUTH.

VELASCO, BRAZORIA CO., TEXAS, June 13, 1878.—All well and doing well. Half a parsonage built; living in it now; all the money subscribed for the balance; part paid in; every cent good as gold; four acres for the parsonage site. Two acres of land and half enough money in "hoofts and horns" to build Marvin church, two miles south of Oyster Creek depot. Quarters for self and presiding elder paid up to this time. Part of conference and missionary collections paid. The financial outlook is very bright. You may use these jottings or "spin your own thread."—H. H. BROOKES.

**Granbury High School.**

Two years since I was present at the examination of Granbury High School, when and where I enjoyed very much of social and religious comfort; and being on the wing, and in visiting distance at commencement season, my inclination led me to attend again, nor was I disappointed in my second visit. The examination closed on the 14th of June. It was full of interest to the lovers of education and religion. It were not enough to say that the various classes acquitted themselves, but they did it with honor, reflecting high commendations upon the teachers as well as themselves. An enlightened, thorough course marks the instruction in this school. It is a success, and it is largely due to the discipline maintained. And I will say that observation teaches me that the shameful failures that occur in our schools and colleges result from an almost utter absence of discipline. Why this signal failure in so many schools and colleges, when any man with two grains of observation must see that it is ruinous to the child, a drain on the father's pocket and a breaking down of the school—to say nothing of the evils inflicted upon society by turning loose upon it an untrained, self-willed young man. Surely, it is time teachers, professors and presidents should awaken out of their slumber and remedy this fearfully growing evil. Admit no man to a ruling position in schools or colleges who is not absolutely a disciplinarian, whatever his literary attainments may be. Prof. J. J. Shirley possesses in a very eminent degree the power to control. Mildness, and yet an unswerving decision, makes him master of the situation. The success of Granbury High School is largely due to the moral influences that are thrown around it. These, in their softening and regulating tendencies, generally culminate in a religious revival. With the opening exercises of the examination religious services begin. Preaching at 11 o'clock and at night, interspersed with other religious services at suitable intervals. These contribute to the development of the pent-up convictions that have accumulated during the session, resulting from the strictly moral and spiritual training that mark, by precept and example, the unswerving course of Brothers Shirley and Moore (local preachers), who have in charge the interests of the school. The commencement exercises of this session were crowned by the conversion of some ten or twelve persons (students mainly, though grown). Three of the members of the school have been licensed to exhort during the session, all of whom give flattering promise of success in the ministry. Would that a like spirit pervaded our schools and colleges generally. While this claims to be but a high school, it ranks many of our universities and colleges in the accomplishment of that character of good, stamped with the eternal. But an unsanctified education, in very many instances is but the crowning accomplishment for the most degrading vices. Parents, you need not fear as regards the moral training of your children in the Granbury High School; nor yet need you fear any effort to give them a sectarian bias. Gentlemen and Christians conduct this school. A. D. GASKELL.

CHAPPELL HILL, June 17, 78.—The following preamble and resolutions were passed by the Board of Trustees of Chappell Hill Female College, and ordered published in the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE:

WHEREAS, We have learned with peculiar pleasure from our worthy President, Rev. E. D. Pitts, D. D., that the department of the young ladies during the past session has been highly commendable; that their progress in the various studies has been satisfactory to the president and faculty; therefore,

Resolved, That we return our thanks and congratulations to the young ladies for their good conduct and successful progress in their studies, and that our best wishes and prayers shall accompany them to their homes and through their future lives.

Resolved, That we take pleasure in assuring the church and public of our unqualified endorsement of the qualifications of our worthy president and amiable wife, and entire faculty—of their ability and faithfulness in the discharge of their arduous and responsible duties, and that we commend them to the patronage of the public.

REV. J. MATTHEWS, President.  
P. A. RAYBOR, Sec'y Board Trustees.

KELLEYVILLE CIRCUIT.—Permit me to drop you a few lines from Liberty, as I see nothing in the ADVOCATE from this place. This is a small church of thirty members. Some of them have been members at this place for quite a number of years—one old mother

in Zion for twenty-five years, and yet she is not tired of serving her Master. She is seventy-six years old. As she advances in years her faith grows stronger in the Lord. Not so with all. The spiritual condition of the church is not what it might be. Some few are enjoying the power of religion and trying to promote their Master's cause, while some have a form and not much power, and others have neither form nor power of religion; they have failed to add to their faith those Christian virtues, (2 Peter, i: 5-7) and seem to have forgotten they were purged from their old sins. The church is not enjoying brotherly love and Christian fellowship as it should. May God hasten the time when all can work together as faithful servants in their Master's vineyard. The pastor is the right man in the right place—speaking in the spirit words of truth and holiness, giving saint and sinner their portion in due season. There is at this place a small but promising Sunday-school. Community peaceable. Crops promising. J. ROCKMAN.

THORNTON, TEX.—Second quarterly meeting began June 1st and closed June 9th. Sixteen accessions, two of whom were by letter. The membership was very much revived. I was prevented attending most of the time. Brothers Vinson and Herod, local preachers, did the work. J. S. CLOWER.

**Camp Meetings.**

The Georgetown District Conference, to be held at Davilla, embracing fourth Sunday in July, is to be a camp-meeting, on the self-sustaining plan, except as to ministers and delegates. These, of course, will be provided for. All of our preachers are invited, and particularly the old ministers of the old Texas Conference. WILLIS J. KING.

THERE will be a self-supporting camp-meeting on the Georgetown circuit near Corn Hill, Williamson county, Texas, commencing on Friday night before the first Sunday in August. Ministers and workers are invited to attend, with the assurance that they will be provided for. Come, brethren, and help us. As that is the week of prayer appointed by our Bishops, we do trust every one, or family who can, will make their arrangements to be there in wagons and tents, prepared to take care of themselves, and to stay on the ground through the week of prayer. SAMUEL MORRIS.

CARTERSVILLE CIRCUIT, PARKER COUNTY, TEXAS, June 18, 1878.—I have ten appointments, seven organized churches, and preach five times a week. We have had several conversions and five accessions to the church. My work is in a good condition. Crops fine. People in good spirits. The Weatherford District Conference will be held on my circuit July 17, at Goshen, Parker county, Texas. We will have a camp-meeting. Brethren of the district, come praying for a good meeting, and may we all realize that it is good to meet at a district conference.—J. W. KIZZIAH.

COLEMAN MISSION, BRECKENRIDGE DISTRICT, June 21, 1878.—I have just closed a protracted meeting held at Pleasant Valley school-house, which has been going on nearly two weeks. It has, indeed, been a feast to the people of God. The house has been crowded to its utmost capacity. We have witnessed a gracious outpouring of God's spirit. There have been twenty-four conversions during the meeting, and still the work goes on. We do not consider that the meeting has broken up yet—it has only adjourned until the camp-meeting, which will be held at the same place, embracing the second Monday in July. The whole work seems to be prospering.—W. H. COOPER.

EAGLE LAKE, COLORADO COUNTY, TEXAS, June 25, 1878.—Our camp-meeting on the West Bernard will open on the 11th of July, instead of the 12th, as stated in our presiding elder's announcement. Conveyance for ministers and Christian workers will be furnished from East Bernard Station the day of opening the meeting. The meeting will be on the self-supporting plan. All Christians especially invited to come, and to come with the whole armor on. Those coming by railroad will notify me at Quinan postoffice, Wharton county. I hope that all soldiers of the cross will bear in mind that this occasion is not for recreation or pleasure, but is the time for us, by the grace of God, to triumph over the devil; to wrest immortal souls from his power, giving them the glorious light and liberty of the children of God. All who read this I trust will raise their hearts to God in prayer for us, that He may so guide us, and so control all things connected with the meeting that we may see

all the sinners liberated from the body of sin and made members of the body of our Lord Jesus Christ.—SAMUEL H. WILLIAMS.

COLORADO Chapel camp-meeting, on the Austin circuit, will embrace the second Sunday in July, commencing on Friday night before. Ministers cordially invited. W. WOOTEN, P. C.

MERRILLTOWN camp-meeting will embrace the fourth Sunday in July. Services to commence on Friday night before. Ample accommodation will be made for all visiting ministers. W. WOOTEN, P. C.

The Liberty Hill Circuit Camp-Meeting will embrace second Sunday in August, at Gink 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.

Providence permitting, I will hold a camp-meeting about the middle of August, in Johnson 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.

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. Owing to the fact 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, BREVILLE, TEXAS, May 22, 1878.

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Texas Christian Advocate

Correspondence.

Zion Circuit—Notes by the Way.

Have just returned, after eleven week's absence from home. We have had many precious meetings. Zion as a circuit is coming out of the wilderness, leaning upon the arm of her beloved. She is just getting to the foot of Zion's hill and is about ready to sing: We are climbing up Zion's hill, We are climbing up Zion's hill, Climbing, climbing, climbing up Zion's hill.

people would be disappointed. As the morning advanced the clouds disappeared, and by half-past ten o'clock there was a large multitude of people on the ground. It was a grand day with the children; they were jubilant in spirit. The children were formed in procession about two hundred yards from the stand, when the word of command was given: Forward, march! Singing as they marched: "O do not be discouraged, for Jesus is your friend."

GREENVILLE, June 18.—We have been having some pretty good times at Greenville. Rev. R. J. Sims came along in May and wanted to hold a protracted meeting in the Methodist church. After I satisfied myself with regard to his relation to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, I told him certainly, he could have the use of my church, and I would help him, not to get up a revival, but to pray for a revival to be poured out upon us.

The Baptist Bible, or the American Bible Union.

BY REV. J. M. BOLAND, A. M. [While we were at the General Conference at Atlanta, we received a letter from a distinguished gentleman in Texas, calling our attention to what he stated to be a fact, namely, that some Baptist preachers in different parts of the country were parading in their pulpits, and elsewhere, their immersionist translation of the Bible, and were asserting and claiming that it was not a sectarian translation; that Pedobaptist Churches were equally interested in its production; that the Methodist Church was a partner in it, etc.]

S. H. Cone and other Baptist ministers succeeded from the American Bible Society, and formed the American and Foreign Bible Society. The object of this society was to translate and publish the Bible with the word immerse substituted for baptize. In a speech at New York, October 3, 1850, Dr. Cone said: "The American and Foreign Bible Society was organized to vindicate a principle; and according with this principle, baptizo and its cognates should be rendered by words signifying immerse, immersion," etc.

them as a committee of final revision without putting in immerse for baptize. So when their new version of the English Bible came to light the word Baptist, or baptize, or baptism, is not to be found in it; but it is immerse, immerse and immersion every time! That satisfied the committee! It is due the Baptists of this country to say that a large majority of them held on to the American Bible Society, and have continued to co-operate with it until this day.

1877 . . . . . 1877

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WESTERN CONFERENCE. Rev. E. J. Stanley, Maj. Isaac Brinker. The work will also contain two fine steel portraits of the Bishop, representing him at different periods of his life. An engraving of the old home, and the house in which the Bishop was converted; also full page engraving of the first Conference in China. The Editor and Publisher are determined to spare neither time nor means to make this a complete biography, worthy in every respect the illustrious dead.



## Texas Christian Advocate

SHAW &amp; BLAYLOCK - Publishers.

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## EDIGRAPHS.

No preacher can meet all the demands of the pulpit who neglects his duty as a pastor. He must know the wants of his people before he can answer the call. This rule applies to the editor. He must place himself in vital sympathy with his readers if he would comprehend and supply their moral and spiritual wants. He may become a fossil in the midst of a well filled library or a theorist who carefully measures the systems discussed by his exchanges; but if he would adjust the columns of his journal to the field he occupies, he must understand its conditions and demands.

The District Conference is a good school in which to study the practical workings of the Methodist economy. The preacher, the layman or the editor is a dull scholar who can listen to the reports from the different charges and the discussions they elicit without gathering broader and clearer views respecting our field of labor, and the wonderful efficiency of our system when it is faithfully enforced.

In his opening address before the Waco District Conference, which met last week in Marlin, Dr. Connor, the P. E., dwelt forcibly on the importance of securing lay co-operation. This element of strength in the church enters largely into the origin, spread and present prosperity of Methodism. The class-leader, the steward and the lay preacher have been important agencies at every period of its history. Lay co-operation to-day is one of the chief demands of the church. The District Conference, wisely managed, must be an important factor in the development of moral and religious forces the laity can command.

A lay delegate is of but little use in a District Conference unless he attends the session. The preacher is expected to attend all of his appointments. Tardiness or a lack of punctuality will not be overlooked by his members. The obligation resting on the official member to meet his appointments is not less imperative than that which rests upon the preacher.

That suggests another thought. The members these days often insist that the preacher should deny himself pleasures in which they freely indulge. That is hardly fair. We remember an instance: Nearly all the members of a certain charge "went to the circus." The preacher said he intended to go to the next one. He felt that he ought never to desert his people. Some of his flock were outraged by the proposition. They said: "It would ruin the church. The people would lose confidence in a man who would take on him the vows of the ministry, yet be found in such a place." They were right, though inconsistent. We never knew a member, much less a preacher, who carried any weight as a pious man who attended such places. The more pious and useful the preacher or professor may be, the more out of place they will appear in the circus. If our people want to hear the clown, they must be careful not to be too religious. Nobody notices the presence of a slack twisted professor of religion in any place of sinful resort. But if an earnest

Christian or the preacher forgets himself, the worst sinner in the community will find it out.

The question of popular amusement was pressed faithfully upon each pastor by the presiding elder. The answers of many of them were the same that will be heard in like official bodies all over the church. They reveal the fact that the discipline, in many charges, is held with a slack rein. It is difficult to distinguish Methodists, in many places, from the unconverted world. We hope like faithfulness will mark the proceedings of every District Conference in the State.

Dancing and a revival of religion do not go well together. They keep so far apart that we are of the opinion they are not blood relatives. We wish we could gather the statistics bearing on this question. Many of the preachers in the different District Conferences this year, in making their reports on the spiritual condition of their charges, will say: "My people countenance many of the popular amusements of the day. Their children dance, and the parents approve. They attend the circus whenever it comes along." That is one item. Here others follow: "We have had no revival of religion. My prayer-meetings are thinly attended. No class-meetings. No conversions. There have been some additions to the church by letter; a few, if any, by ritual." These reports follow each other with a significant certainty that is suggestive. We doubt whether in all Texas a revival will be reported in a church where the young people are permitted to dance. If the revival comes, the dancing will stop. There may be some other causes for this decay in the revival spirit in many of our important charges, but the fact that religious dearth is so invariable found in those charges where popular amusements have full sway is worthy of our prayerful consideration.

We recently heard a faithful pastor remark: "I would have no trouble in keeping my young people clear of those sinful amusements which wean them away from the prayer-meeting and the church, were it not for the fact that in the leading stations of my conference the young people dance and the pastors say nothing about it." We will not say who made the remark or what stations were referred to. If this lax discipline obtains in any of the Texas Conferences, we can not help the application. Leading stations very often give tone to the religious character of surrounding communities, and it would be well if those on whom such grave responsibilities rest should be reminded of the fact. When a young lady belonging to an important station visits some distant town and vindicates her presence in the ball-room by the remark, "my pastor does not object to his members dancing," she brings to bear against the discipline of the church in the town she is visiting all the influence of the church to which she belongs, and of the pastor who serves at its altar. It would be well if the pastors and ministers of our large city stations where dancing is winked at would bear these things in mind.

Special attention was paid to family religion. "Do your people hold family prayers?" We marked down some facts here. Those charges which made the best reports respecting the family altar and prayer-meeting had the least complaint to make respecting the prevalence of popular amusements. Feathers are trifling affairs, but they "show which way the wind blows."

The financial reports showed that the preachers, up to date, had received only about fifty cents on the dollar on their claims. As they are only allowed a bare support, the question comes up very naturally: "How can the preacher on such support keep in the work?" We would be glad if our stewards would solve the problem. In the presence of these facts, who will say the preachers have lost their devotion to their Master's work?

Every successful farmer in Texas knows that an early stand is the surest crop. He endeavors to plant early. One reason why the stewards so often fail in their efforts to support their preacher is the fact that they pitch their crop so late in the season. If they would begin with the year they would reap handsomely in autumn.

We left before the conference closed, but bore with us the conviction that the faithful examination under which all the interests of the church were passed would tone up both preachers and people to a higher standard of experience and practice.

The interests of the ADVOCATE were not overlooked. If the pledges made us are fulfilled there will be a large increase of subscriptions in Waco district before the year closes.

We noted another fact. Those charges where the pastors and people were the most hopeful of a revival, are taking the largest number of TEXAS ADVOCATES.

We reached Mexia, the seat of the Corsicana District Conference, on Saturday afternoon in time to participate in the business of its closing hours. Bro. McCarver was in the chair. The body in point of members looked like an Annual Conference. The clerical and lay delegates were present in strong force. This fact speaks well for the district. The reports, we were informed, indicated a healthful and prosperous state of religion in nearly every charge. The financial report showed a large deficiency in the support of the preachers, but they were cheerful under all their privations and toil.

The editor met a most cordial welcome and was accorded a patient hearing while representing the claims of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. A resolution was adopted pledging at least ten additional subscribers before the year closed from each pastoral charge.

Our church in Mexia has one of the largest and most substantial houses of worship we have found in any town in the State. The congregation on Sunday morning, notwithstanding the showery weather, was large and attentive. The rain in the afternoon thinned the attendance at the children's mass meeting, yet we had a very pleasant service. We never fail to attend a children's meeting. No music is so near what we suppose the songs of angels will be as that furnished by the children, and there is no audience in which we feel so much at home as a children's meeting.

Mexia is one of the most orderly railroad towns we have visited in Texas. It has but few drinking saloons. We saw one man on the streets under the influence of liquor. He was not a citizen, and his friends got him out of sight before the Marshall could take him in charge. From the attention the poor fellow received, it was evident a drunken man is not a familiar sight in Mexia.

We examined a simple invention of R. S. Munger for cleaning gin saws of the lint which clog them when the cotton is damp. It will do in a few minutes the work of hours, and thus reduce the labor and expense of preparing the staple for market.

The rains have seriously injured the crops in this region.

We are indebted to Hon. S. B. Maxey for a copy of his speech on the "Post-Route Bill" in the Senate of the United States, June 4, 1878.

TO AGENTS.—We have sent out a special proposition—printed on a postal card—to remain in force until the meeting of the respective conferences. Any agent who has not received one will please communicate with the publishers. It is important that the ADVOCATE should be in every Methodist family in Texas; and if it is not, the publishers are determined the fault shall not be with them.

WACO FEMALE COLLEGE Has Closed its Third Year under present Management. With promise 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.

## SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

This institution belongs to Texas Methodism. It is not the favorite of any one Conference—but of all the Conferences. If, therefore, we give a little editorial space to this institution, which we deny to others, these others have no right to complain.

We made our first visit to Georgetown this year. Some things we saw pained us deeply. The University stands alone in the open prairie. There is no sign of enclosure around the campus; and only one tree, that seems to have grown in spite of discouragements, relieves the summer heat. Several rooms in the university building are unplastered and unfurnished. These things pained us. What a shame that 75,000 Methodists should allow these things to go unremedied for a single day! But we saw and heard many things with which we were delighted. We have never met a man who was not pleased with the regent of the university. For the first time we met his scholarly and high-toned assistants—Professors Burke, Bryce, Saunders and Dashiell. *His ducibus nil desperandum.*

The commencement sermon was to have been preached by the Rev. Mr. Mackey, of Corsicana, but he was providentially kept away. The Rev. Wm. Price delivered the sermon, which was appropriate and full of wholesome instruction.

The associate editor of the Texas Conference delivered the annual sermon to the Y. M. C. A. of the university.

Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, quite a number of young orators contested for the "Streetman medal." It was remarkable that out of the twelve who declaimed not one made a failure. Young Barcus won the prize fairly, though it was closely contested by young Pitts, son of E. D. Pitts, of Chappell Hill, Texas. That was the verdict of the committee, and, we think, also of the audience.

At 10 o'clock Monday morning the Hon. Seth Shepard, of Brenham, delivered the literary address before the societies. It was chaste, polished and appropriate to the occasion. At night a very interesting debate took place between four students, as to whether silver should be remonetized. We thought we saw future congressmen in these young men.

Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock was the grand occasion. Three young men of fine appearance and noble character were to step from the campus of their *Alma Mater* into the broad and active campus of life's responsibilities and destiny. Eight or ten original speeches were delivered; and we must confess that for originality, beauty of rhetoric and delivery, we have never heard them excel on any similar occasion. The "Adams medal" was contested on this occasion, and was justly won by L. B. Clark, son of Major Clark, of Dallas, Texas.

Thus closed one of the most pleasant commencements we have ever attended. Everything indicated that students and teachers had been laboring hard all year, and their labors were, without doubt, crowned with glorious success. The Regent, under the advice of curators and trustees, expects to travel through the State soliciting financial assistance for the University. We bespeak for him substantial encouragement. If Texas Methodism allows this institution to go under for want of financial assistance, it will leave upon her robes a stain of disgrace that generations shall not be able to wash out.

We have received the June 1878 issue of Hobart's New Testament wall map of Palestine, especially designed to illustrate the International Sunday-school Lessons from July 1st, 1878 to January 1st, 1879; showing every place in Palestine mentioned in the New Testament; with an alphabetical reference list and a new and improved method of reference by which any place can be readily found; giving also the correct pronunciation of all names. Size 30x46 inches. Printed on cloth and handsomely colored. Price \$1.50. Mounted on rollers complete, \$2.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address E. F. Hobart & Co, 615 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

## A QUESTION ANSWERED.

A good brother writes us that the question is often asked him: "Why is it that the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE cannot be published for \$2.00 per annum, when political papers are published at that price, and make money?" He calls for an answer.

In reply, we ask: what proof has our friend that political papers are such money-making enterprises as this question assumes them to be? The fact is, very few papers make money. No other branch of business can record so many failures. In Galveston, there have been thirty or forty failures of political papers, which have been started under good auspices, while only one—the Galveston News—can really claim to be a success. All over the country papers have been started, and after the publisher has sunk all the money he can command, the concern suspends, or is sold out to some one else who imagines there is "much money" to be made out of a newspaper. He loses and sells out to somebody else; and so on. Very few papers in Texas at this time are paying expenses. Where the publisher is a practical printer, or where he has a job office attached to the paper, he can rub along; but in the case of a large majority it is a hard struggle to live.

Again, the political papers, as a rule, do not give near the same amount of reading matter which is sent out every week in the ADVOCATE. This is the part of a paper that costs so much money. We have now before us a paper published in the region from which our brother sends this complaint. It is a \$2.00 paper, and a very good one; but it does not give more than one-fourth the reading matter furnished in each issue of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Were a man to assert that he sells his wheat more cheaply than his neighbor because he only asks \$2.00 for his measure, while the other man's measure costs \$2.50, each sensible man, before he decided the question, would very naturally ask:

"What is the size of each man's measure?" If it is found that the \$2.50 measure holds three or four times the amount of wheat contained in the \$2.00 measure, it will be an easy matter to decide which man's wheat is the cheaper. Any sensible lady will pay \$2.50 for a full pattern of eighteen yards rather than \$2.00 for a scant pattern of six or seven yards. The extra fifty cents charged by the ADVOCATE secures two or three times the reading matter furnished by the average \$2.00 political newspaper. Which is cheaper?

But how about some of the large weeklies published in the cities? The answer is easy: The reading matter in these weeklies has been already used in the daily sheet. Its cost having been paid for in the daily before it is put into the weekly, there is no expense incurred on the latter except for the paper and press work. The religious papers have no such advantage. They must pay full price for all that goes into their columns.

Again, in the average political paper, two-thirds of the space is filled with advertisements; while in the religious paper only one-fourth or at most one-third the space is used in this way. If the ADVOCATE were able to secure two-thirds of its space in advertisements, it could very well afford to put the subscription at \$2.00. Our good brother will see it is not fair to compare the religious with the political paper when the latter has such great advantage in the way of income over the former.

There are additional facts which we hope our brother will be sure to tell those who make this complaint: A large revenue is made by political papers out of a class of advertisements which can not go into the columns of a religious paper. The political papers advertise whisky, wine and brandy; and these pay better than any other class of advertisements.

The ADVOCATE does not advertise whisky, but denounces it as a curse. We have known the office to decline an advertisement, worth

\$175 per annum, of a wholesale grocer because it would not insert the words, viz: whisky, brandy and wine, in its advertising columns. On another occasion, a \$200 advertisement of a popular stomach bitters was refused. Many church members use that brand of bitters freely.

The political papers advertise theatres, circuses and shows of every description. They often advertise gambling hells, and dance houses, divorce lawyers, gift enterprises, lotteries, and other schemes of money-making of equally questionable character. These yield a large income.

The ADVOCATE admits no advertisement of vice into its columns. Seldom a week passes when it is not called upon to reject a paying but immoral advertisement. It not only excludes these evils from its advertising columns, but, in unsparing terms, points out their real character and warns the old and young to avoid them as they would dens of venomous serpents. Its columns contain no paid notices of balls, circuses, operas, dancing schools, Sunday picnics, or Sunday base ball clubs, or other popular amusements which find their place in so many political papers, and yield large profits to their publishers. As a watchman, it sounds an alarm against these insidious foes of piety and good morals.

The ADVOCATE never sells its columns to secure the election of political demagogues, nor to work some railroad scheme through legislative halls, nor to build up some bloated monopoly; it never panders to vice nor sells itself to whisky or gambling rings, but boldly denounces vice—no matter where the crime is found, nor who may be the offender. We can appeal to our record as to the truth of these assertions.

Will our good brother, and those whose complaints he represented, support us in this work? It costs as much money to publish a religious as a political paper. Rejecting the profitable support vice often gives the secular press, can we not rely on the preachers and good people of the land to hold up our hands. We believe we can.

## SCRIPTURAL INSTANCES OF INFANT BAPTISM.

The "Acts of the Apostles" is the only authentic history of the Christian Church during the first quarter of a century, or perhaps a somewhat longer space of time, immediately after the resurrection of Christ. This book records the conversion of thousands. Only seven of these are named or individually specified, viz: The Ethiopian eunuch, Simon Magus, Saul of Tarsus, Cornelius, Lydia, and the Phillippian jailor. Probably Crispus of Corinth should be included; the record being that "Crispus believed on the Lord, with all his house; and many of the Corinthians, hearing, believed and were baptized." We add to these those mentioned by St. Paul: "I thank God that I baptized none of you, but Crispus and Gaius; lest any should say that I had baptized in mine own name. And I baptized also the household of Stephanus; besides I know not whether I baptized any other." (I Cor. i: 14-16.)

There are in the whole New Testament just eight persons individually mentioned or named as having been baptized. Of these, Saul of Tarsus and the Ethiopian eunuch had no family. As to the remaining six, the whole families of Cornelius, Lydia and the jailor were baptized. It is not especially stated that the family of Crispus were baptized; yet it seems sufficiently clear that they were. As to Simon Magus and Gaius, nothing is stated relative to the baptism of their families, or as to whether they had families. We therefore affirm with entire confidence that the sacred Scriptures do not show that any one head of a family was baptized and his or her children not baptized; but as a rule, which so far as we know is without exception, when the head of a family was baptized the whole family were baptized. We have not been able to find evidence of the conversion of these families, and we do not think that unconverted adults were baptized by the apostles; we, therefore, conclude that the Bible furnishes instances of infant baptism.



Texas Christian Advocate

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.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Table with columns for 'Space' and '1 Mo', '2 Mo', '3 Mo', '6 Mo', '1 Year'. Rows include One-half Inch, One Inch, Two Inches, Three Inches, Four Inches, Six Inches, One-half Column, One Column.

CHANGES—Any advertisement may be changed monthly free of charge.

For double column advertisements 10 per cent. added to the regular rates.

For triple column advertisements 25 per cent. added to regular rates.

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

No advertisement counted less than one-half inch.

Eight words make one line of an advertisement; 10 lines one inch; 7 average words make one line special or local notice; 10 lines one inch.

No improper or objectionable matter inserted on any terms.

For further information, address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

News of the Week.

Miscellaneous.

St. Domingo's Presidential election is, it seems, still in doubt.

The great monetary conference will meet in Paris, August 10th, instead of July as announced.

Extensive arrangements are making for a grand festival in honor of the Paris Exposition.

A rich gold field has been discovered in Bear Paw Mountain, Montana. Great excitement at Fort Benton.

You can now go via Vandalia route from St. Louis to New York for \$20; St. Louis to Washington and Baltimore, \$18; and St. Louis to Philadelphia, \$19.

Three Assistant Secretaryships of legation were abolished at the last session of Congress—namely, those of London, Berlin and Paris.

If the present rush to Europe continues many weeks the watering places will be pretty dull this summer.

Ecuador mourns the loss of her navy. It was one small vessel, and a reckless officer has just blown it sky high.

It is reported that England has notified this country that her settled policy dictates firm adherence to the single gold standard.

Reports from forty counties, Iowa, show wheat in East Cedar Valley to be damaged ten to fifteen per cent; west of the Valley full average crop. Corn good; strong root; promises average yield; oats, barley, rye unusually heavy.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The latest intelligence from Oregon says the Klamath braves are getting restless and are eager for war; already commenced murdering settlers and stealing stock.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Five hundred and fourteen failures have occurred during the six months ending June 30. Aggregate liabilities, \$39,030,795; assets, \$11,012,662.

Pope's villa at Twickenham, near London, was sold at auction recently for \$70,000. The poet bought it in 1715, and lived upon it until his death, 1744. The property contains five acres.

In the great wheat growing States of the northwest reports come favorable to a large crop. The same section reports oats as doing well and corn backward.

Under the new code of the State of Virginia, going into effect July 1, the whipping post will be established. The commonwealth adopted this measure as being more economical than jails for the punishment of minor offenders.

There is some hope that measures may be taken to prevent outrages on the Rio Grande. Gen. Ord is at Washington, and personally has brought the matter before the president and cabinet, who appear to think seriously of it.

LITTLE ROCK, June 30.—The Supreme Court has decided the levee bonds issued in 1869 and 1870 unconstitutional and invalid. About \$3,000,000 of bonds are affected by the decision. The court declares them worthless.

A letter from Havana says the campaign of the Spaniards against the Cubans, without any battles, cost the former 80,000 men, and the island is a vast cemetery. Five steamers are reported on their way from Spain to carry home the troops of Martinez Campos.

Twenty millions of dollars a year are paid by England for American beef. It is predicted that a heavy demand for American grain will be experienced the coming fall and winter. We have an entire export since the first of last September of about 150,000,000 bushels.

A San Francisco dispatch says that four men were killed and two wounded in Col. Bernard's recent fight at Curry Creek with the Indians. The Indian camp and an immense amount of property were destroyed, and a large amount of money and ammunition captured.

The President has announced that the civil service order prohibiting Federal officeholders from taking part in caucuses, primaries, conventions, etc., will be enforced. The officeholder has the right to support the candidate of his party after nomination.

It seems that the cause of the rising of the Benuecks and Shoshone tribes of Indians, which is feared will take place, is owing to the meagre appropriation made by Congress for the support of these tribes.

In Buffalo, a company has been formed, and considerable money paid in, looking to the utilizing of the immense water power of Niagara Falls for transmitting power to that city through the agency of compressed air.

Charleston gets \$200,000 for the improvement of the harbor. This insures the completion of the jetties proposed by Gen. Gilmore, and recommended by Gen. Humphrey, and these jetties will give twenty-five or thirty feet of water on Charleston bar at a high tide. The whole work will probably cost over \$1,500,000.

Rhode Island has adopted an insolvency law to take the place of the bankrupt act repealed by Congress. It provides that where property has been seized for debt the debtor may elect to go into bankruptcy and make his estate liable pro rata to all his creditors, and that no assignment shall be made giving to any one creditor any preference over the claims of any other creditor, except the creditor be the United States or the State, or for the wages of labor performed within six months previous to such assignment, not exceeding one hundred dollars to any one person.

The last invention in the printing press so lessens human labor that one man is now required where previously thirty were employed, and the speed of the work is more than doubled. A roll of paper four miles long is in thirty minutes printed, cut and folded ready for the mail without the intervention of a human hand. The chief drawback to the sale of this press is the fact that a paper of average circulation could not stop it by the time the issue is off.

Mrs. Jenks, who appeared before the fraud-investigation posse, does not seem to be "clay in the hands of the Potter" Committee; and her evidence seems to even satisfactorily "bottle-up" the great Butler. Before this political messable is entirely cleared of "plate," however, the Butler is expected to redeem himself. Mrs. Jenks is certainly a remarkably brazen character. Apropos, this Potter investigation is developing a startling number of political scoundrels in all parties and in the highest places.

The public debt statement for June shows an increase in debt for the month of \$2,149,381, and the following balance in the Treasury: Currency, \$2,653,478; special fund for redemption of fractional currency, \$10,000,000; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$46,755,000; coin, \$197,415,133, including coin certificates, \$44,357,000; outstanding legal tenders, \$346,681,016. The total disbursements from the Treasury during June, \$14,767,442, exclusive of payment made on account of the public debt. During the fiscal year just ended twenty-six national banks organized, with an aggregate capital of nearly \$3,000,000. The coinage for the fiscal year was \$81,118,921.

Lieut. Colonel Otis, of the U. S. A., publishes a work on the "Indian Question." Assuming, and truly, that all previous policies have been a failure, he proposes that the government should first reduce all the Indian tribes to subjection; destroy their tribal character altogether, and treat the Indians as so many separate individuals; abrogate by law all treaties with them, and make no new treaties; locate them in small colonies contiguous to white settlements; extend over them the laws of the United States, and gradually teach them the habits and arts of civilized life. The New York Independent thinks this would be one of the most outrageous barbarities a nation ever perpetrated. The Independent man can safely indulge in sentimental gush. He lives at a distance. This reminds us of a little incident at the session of the West Texas Conference two years ago, in substance

as follows: Rev. Andy J. Potter (the Indian fighting preacher) was relating some of his many adventures in an eager crowd of listeners—frequently alluding to the weapons he used. A good old preacher said to the narrator: "My brother, the weapons of our warfare are not carnal." "That's Bible doctrine," said Bro. Potter, "but we are justified in using every means given us in the accomplishment of good; and experience has taught me that the only well-appointed means in dealing with Indians are a good horse, a good revolver, and a good Winchester rifle." If the editor of the Independent will come to Texas and "make a round" with Bro. Potter or Thornberry when the Indians are in, perhaps he may learn something about the noble red man.

The Eastern Congress.

All the plenipotentiaries except the Turkish assented to the proposition that Austria shall occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina. Austria submitted a memorandum citing its heretofore alarm and expense from continued disturbances in Bosnia—and the proposition above was as a solution of the trouble. It is said, however, that the Turkish protest was so forcible that the question has been left for a time in abeyance. The congress decided that the Russians should withdraw from Roumelia in six and Bulgaria in nine months. After the withdrawal, mixed European troops will temporarily occupy the provinces. It was agreed that the inhabitants of Bulgaria and Roumelia shall enjoy complete civil and religious liberty. It was decided that no change be made in the existing commercial legislation without the consent of the powers. It has been agreed also to dismantle fortresses on the Danube in Bulgaria. It was decided that a consular as well as military commission be appointed to fix the frontiers of Bulgaria and Roumelia. The Greek plenipotentiaries have been officially informed that they will be admitted. It is said Beaconsfield wishes the Turks to retain Batoum. The congress declared in favor of the independence of Servia, subject to proviso for amelioration of the treatment of Jews.

ATHENS, June 27.—Greece has concluded a loan in Paris of ten millions of dollars. The Turkish admiral has requested all foreign ships in the harbor of Canea to leave. Fighting has been going on for three days at Apocaronia.

News Personal.

The Emperor of Morocco is dead.

The Shah of Persia and suite are doing "the Paris Exposition."

Michael Hahn is superintendent of the mint of New Orleans.

Hon. Sidney Breeze, Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, died June 27.

Wm. H. Thompson, of South Carolina, is United States Consul at St. Paul de Loardo.

The venerable Dr. Chas. Hodge, so long professor of Theology, Princeton Seminary, died June 19.

The poet, Wm. Cullen Bryant, has been the most extensively "obituaried" man of the century.

Gen. Grant will spend the winter in Europe, returning to the United States via India in the spring.

President Hays granted 245 pardons during the first year of his term. Is he forgiving in proportion to his desire to be forgiven?

The father of the lost Charlie Ross has been appointed harbor master at the port of Philadelphia at a salary of \$2500.

Mr. Francois Delaub, one of the original proprietors of the New Orleans Bee, died in that city June 27th, at the good old age of eighty.

The golden wedding of Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Dodge was celebrated with grand festivities at his country seat at Tarrytown, New York, on the 24th of June.

Hon. Jos. Pulitzer, of St. Louis, was married in Washington, a few days ago, to Miss Kate Davis, one of the acknowledged belles of the capital, and a relative of Hon. Jefferson Davis.

The Centare Liniments are of two kinds. The White is for the human family.

The Yellow is for horses, sheep and other animals. Testimonials of the effects produced by these remarkable Preparations are wrapped around every bottle, and may be procured or any druggist, or by mail from the office of THE CENTARE COMPANY, 46 Dey street, New York city.

BLESSING & BRO., The Old Established and Reliable Photographers of Texas.

Are still at their old stand, 174 Tremont Street, Galveston, where they will be pleased to see their friends and patrons. All kinds of pictures executed in the finest style of the art and at reasonable prices. Send for price list. 34-17.

For Particulars regarding Electric Belts, address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. 36-25600.

Personal Mention.

Rev. T. P. England, of the North Carolina Conference, died June 4.

Jonathan Weber, of Belchertown, Mass., gave \$7,000 to the American Board and American Home Missionary Society.

William Workman, of Montreal, is dead. He left a fortune of \$600,000—nearly two-thirds of which he devoted to benevolent purposes.

Rev. John F. Miller, of Princeton, New Jersey, finding that the Presbyterian Assembly regard his metaphysical errors "vital," has withdrawn from the church.

Rev. A. W. Wilson, the new missionary secretary, pays a high, but deserved, tribute to Drs. McFerrin and Kelly. He also speaks the sympathy, prayers and co-operation of the church. May his labors be crowned with abundant success.

Mr. T. W. Folts, late of Folts & Walshe, left Galveston recently for Austin, where he intends residing permanently. Austin gains a valuable citizen; and Dr. Shapard's charge a good Methodist.

Dr. Lovick Pierce, being prevented by sickness, responding to the invitation of the General Conference to preach on the doctrine of entire sanctification, will soon publish a pamphlet on the subject.

Rev. J. O. A. Clark, having been appointed Agent of the Wesley Monumental Church, Savannah, Ga., Bishop Pierce appointed Rev. J. W. Burke presiding elder of the Macon district, to fill out the unexpired term.

The Rev. Henry T. North, of Tennessee, died June 23. He was admitted on trial in the Tennessee Conference at the same time with Rev. J. B. McFerrin and Greene T. Henderson—now the only survivors of the class.

Rev. Barnabas Pipkin, of the Mississippi Conference, died May 11, at his home in St. Helena parish, Louisiana, where he settled fifty-one years ago. He had been a member of the church seventy years, and a minister fifty-nine.

Bishop McCloskey, of the Catholic Diocese of Louisville, forbids the use of intoxicating liquors at picnics for church purposes. That Bishop ought to have authority over the Catholic priests of Galveston.

A private letter from the Rev. J. O. A. Clarke, D. D., LL.D., agent for the Wesleyan Monumental Church at Savannah, Ga., informs us that he expects to sail for New York, July 10, on his mission to the General Conference of Great Britain. May he have a pleasant, successful and "gracious" time.

Rev. J. R. Allen has been elected President of Marvin College (Male and Female) and Prof. Wm. H. Allen, Professor of Mathematics. They take entire control of this College. It has a magnificent 22,000-dollar building, situated in the beautiful and healthy town of Waxahachie. Tuition from \$2 to \$5; board \$12 per month. A full faculty will be provided.

Rev. J. W. Whipple sends us the appointments of Austin district from Chicago. He is among the "excurters." He had called, he said, on Dr. Edwards of the North-western Advocate, and was much pleased with him. Dr. W. reports that Dr. Edwards was particularly pleased with the Texans he met at Atlanta. As the editor is away, we take the liberty to quote from Bro. W.'s letter the remark that "Dr. Edwards was particularly struck with Dr. John and Dr. Alexander." We are not surprised. Almost any one, seeing the two together, would be "struck."

Rev. R. Crawford, M. D., of Calvert, has this opinion of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. As he is a constant and careful reader of the church papers, we esteem this from him a very high compliment: "You are making a good church paper—in many respects the best I know of, either North or South. I don't mean to say that some other papers do not excel you in some departments, and that some papers may not have excellencies that you have not yet reached, but I wish to say, balancing everything, our Advocate is rather the best on the whole list of Advocates."

Alexander Winchell, LL. D., late professor of Natural Science in Vanderbilt University, is very wroth. He was removed for good cause. He now strikes right and left, through the Nashville American, at Vanderbilt, its trustees, Bishop McTycire, etc. Professor W. ought to know that the public has no interest in this. He was employed on certain conditions; he did not fill them, and he was discharged. He must not expect even a sympathetic public to weep because his vanity and salary are touched. We rejoice that the trustees have the courage to dispense with the services of any who do not come up to the fullest requirements.

The late Rev. James Mills left \$500 to the M. E. Church Missionary Society, for the education for the ministry of two pious Hindu boys, to be called James Mills and Wilbur Fisk Mills; and a similar amount to the same society for the education for the ministry of two pious Chinese boys, to be named James R. Mills and William B. Watkins; \$500 to missions in Africa; \$500 to the General Missionary Fund of the M. E. Church; \$500 to the support of superannuated preachers; \$500 to the Church Extension Society; \$500 to the Alleghany County Orphan Society, and \$500 for Passavant's Infirmary, Pittsburg.

REV. J. B. McFERRIN, D. D.—This devoted and life-long servant of the church has gone to work in his new field (as agent of the Publishing House) with his accustomed zeal. The dear old man has a great labor committed to him; but then he has "great faith." In a private letter the Doctor speaks encouragingly, but candidly. He says: "I would have all hands at work to save our publishing house. Generosity is a great thing just now—but selfishness will work destruction to the masses." He says about our books: "I think I will reduce the price of many of them—I will certainly put them as low as we can now afford." A great deal is to be done. The Doctor is much pressed for time, but will soon issue a revised catalogue. Will not every preacher and member of the church in the State work for the publishing house. Let Texas at least show her zeal in this good cause.

A letter from Rev. Geo. G. Smith, Milledgeville, Ga., informs us that "Bishop Pierce has been quite sick. He is better again. He promises to rest this summer, and," says Bro. S., "I certainly hope he will; otherwise I have serious fears of his future health. If he will rest I am satisfied he will be well again. Three months in the Virginia mountains will give him many more years of life, I think....Dr. Kennedy has been very ill, but is better....The new paper, or rather the old one under a new name, goes on very well. If our South Carolina brethren need, and they are the best judges, a paper in Charleston, they will certainly have a good one with Dr. Kennedy as editor and Evans & Cogswell as publishers. We part from them with great regret and with great affection. I shall of course cling to both papers and claim them both, and hope both will prosper greatly."

Rev. O. T. Hotchkiss, of Richmond, Fort Bend county, writes, under date of June 28: "I intend commencing (D. V.) a meeting Friday night before the fifth Sabbath in September.....I am getting along very well with my work; and I think the prospects for a revival much more favorable than when I came here. My health is very poor—for four months I have hardly been able to attend to my duties. Yet I feel that I have the blessing of our heavenly Father upon my labors. I ask the prayers of all readers—especially the members of the Texas Conference—that I may be restored to perfect health, and that Richmond may be visited with a glorious revival before the close of the conference year.....It seems impossible for me to get subscribers to the dear ADVOCATE. I have presented its claims—have tried every way I can think of—but the cry is "hard times." I know the fault is in me or the people; for the paper is all that is demanded."

We have received No. 2 of the Magazine of Art, published at London, Paris and New York, by Cassell, Pater & Galpin. It is a work every lover of art should patronize.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Shearer, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York. 44-cow-26

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Unanswered Letters.

June 27—W. F. Easterling—\$6 on account, thanks. Dr. John is en route somewhere; perhaps to use a base-ball term, you can "catch him on the fly." J. P. Smith—subscriber.... F. B. Rodgers—subscriber.... John E. Bishop—change of address.

June 28—J. B. McFerrin—all have attention.... P. W. Gravis—quarterly meeting appointments.... E. F. Boone—communication.... G. S. Sandall—subscriber.... Sammie Morris—subscriber.... Geo. Rutledge—change of paper.... E. H. Reed—\$2 and a subscriber.... J. M. Pugh—correction and subscriber.... B. F. Gussaway—subscriber.... Ed. McCoy—change of paper.... B. T. Kavanaugh—in hurry; only send out accounts current to let agents see how we stand.... J. D. Shaw—subscriber.... J. J. Richardson—change of address.... B. D. Dashed—notice for publication.... W. G. Odums—subscriber.... John Cain—invoice returned.... H. H. Brooks—subscriber and "jettings".... W. S. South—subscriber and communication.... W. Wooten—subscriber, obituary, marriage, notices, etc.... M. Binkley—extracts from Sherman's Country; will do all in our power to aid such worthy enterprises. This is a corker; article declined, because the question discussed—organic union—has been settled at least for the time, by both branches of Methodism.... J. K. Lane—subscriber.

June 29—O. T. Hotchkiss—letter to editor; he is away at this writing; but will be back in time to answer you; think he will be in West Texas Conference about that time.... W. G. Veal—your letter sent Dr. J. to Mexico, where he expected to be June 30th.... J. P. Smith—will take out that "O" and put in an "A".... G. W. Foster—subscriber on "hard times terms"; our mail clerk has your name on our address book with the "Rev." to it; hence the mistake.... We know you were an "M. D.".... J. B. Whitell—\$1.25 for subscription; paper sent.... Sam'l Morris—notice—statement will be published.... Z. T. Morris—subscriber.... H. C. Trammell—subscriber.... July 1—W. D. Shea—letter to Dr. John; did you want it published? It gives ample evidence that you read the Advocate; we know from the number of subscribers you have sent us, we had feared you felt very little interest in the paper. The article is perhaps just; certainly severe.... H. W. Hawkins—subscriber.... W. W. Horner—subscriber; all specimens sent.... Wesleyan Female Institute, Staunton, Va.—the matter sent would be cheap as an advertisement at two dollars an inch; hence declined as a communication.... J. W. B. Allen—communication and subscriber.... A. A. Fisher—obituary.... W. Gravis—list of postoffices.... J. A. Clarke—inserted.... J. F. Cook—subscriber.... J. O. A. Clark—inserted.... J. M. Pugh—communication.... Z. T. Morris—subscriber; you regard them now as we are sending very many specimens by request of other agents.... J. C. Adams—correction inserted.... O. Fisher—three letters.... W. J. Joyce—subscriber; the matter and write you.... J. J. Cocks—subscriber.... L. W. Harrison—tried to get the Bible at Nashville, and at New Orleans—neither have them; there is one here that corresponds; had written you about it.... Thos. M. Smith—will stop the paper.... A. J. Fisher—color about, but will hand him letter on his return.... A. F. Jones—will go forward.... A. L. Lowrey—we had "digested" the matter for our columns from telegrams.... D. M. Proctor—notice of camp-meeting.... H. H. Thair—subscriber.... L. C. Cross—subscriber.... C. H. Smith—hope that quarter of a hundred may be had.... Thos. M. Smith—all right.... W. J. Henderson—\$10 on account.... Will send.... W. T. Burk—\$2 and subscriber.... S. W. Jones—list of subscribers.... Mrs. Fred Cox—subscriber; is it fully settled which is the head of the firm.... July 2—W. H. H. Biggs—all right.... Florence K. Howell—communication.... Z. T. Morris—subscriber.... F. J. Sammons—marriage notice.... July 1—G. John—well; send you some mail to Mexico.... E. J. Iglehardt—will write you.... Daniel Morgan—communication.... E. S. Smith—will forward you telegrams.... A. K. Lough—\$2 and subscribers.... W. J. Joyce—will see and write the lady.

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MARRIED.

MCCORD—OREAR—At Merrittville, Texas, June 16, 1878, by the Rev. W. Wooten, Mr. John W. McCord and Miss Isabelle, daughter of W. F. Owear, Esq. of All of Travis county, Texas. No cards.

MURPHY—DAVIS—At the residence of the bride, in Houston, Texas, June 25, 1878, by Rev. P. Reese, Mr. Martin Murphy and Mrs. Mary E. Davis.

WADE—ADAMS—In Anderson county, Texas, on the 29th of June, by Rev. T. C. Sammons, W. W. Wade, Esq., to Miss E. Mollie Adams, daughter of Wm. Adams, Esq.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Winchester circuit, July 12 and 14

Austin circuit, July 20 and 21

Live Oak circuit, July 27 and 28

Bastrop circuit, Hill's circuit, Aug 3 and 4

Cedar Creek circuit, Aug 10 and 11

Laurance, Aug 17 and 18

Austin circuit, Austin station, and Swoles Mission comprising, Aug 24, to hold the first Sabbath in the month, on arriving at Greenville the brethren and friends will report at T. F. Reardon's drug store, on the west side of the public square, where they will find some one to conduct them to their homes for the session of the conference. We hope to see a good turnout of the members and delegates. Friends are cordially invited. D. M. PROCTOR, P. C.

J. W. WHIPPLE, P. E.

The Sulphur Springs District Conference will convene at Greenville, Hunt county, North Texas, Annual Conference, the 1st day of August, at 9 o'clock a. m. and will hold the first Sabbath in the month, on arriving at Greenville the brethren and friends will report at T. F. Reardon's drug store, on the west side of the public square, where they will find some one to conduct them to their homes for the session of the conference. We hope to see a good turnout of the members and delegates. Friends are cordially invited. D. M. PROCTOR, P. C.

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Texas Christian Advocate

"There's Dust on Your Glasses."

MAUD MANNING.

I don't often put on glasses to examine Katy's work; but one morning not long since I did so upon entering a room she had been sweeping. "Did you forget to open the windows when you swept, Katy?" I inquired; "this room is very dusty." "I think there is dust on your eye-glasses ma'am," she said modestly. And sure enough the eye glasses were at fault, and not Katy. I rubbed them off and every thing looked bright and clean, the carpet like new and Katy's face said—"I'm glad it was the glasses and not me this time. This has taught me a good lesson, I said to myself upon leaving the room, and one I shall remember through life.

That evening Katy came to me with some kitchen trouble. The cook had done so and so, and she had said so and so. When her story was finished I said, smiling: "There is dust on your glasses, Katy; rub them off, you will see better." She understood me and left the room.

I told the incident to the children and it is quite common to hear them say to each other, "Oh there's dust on your glasses." Sometimes I am referred to, "Mamma, Harry has dust on his glasses; can't he rub them off?"

When I hear a person criticizing another; condemning perhaps a course of action he knows nothing about; drawing inferences prejudicial to the person or persons, I think right away, "there's dust on your glasses; rub it off." The truth is, everybody wears these very same glasses, only the dust is a little thicker on some than others, and needs harder rubbing to get it off.

I said this to John one day, some little matter coming up that called forth the remark: "There are some people I wish would begin to rub, then," said he. "There is Mr. So and So and Mrs. so and so, they are always ready to pick at some one, to slur and hint; I don't know; I don't like them." "I think my son John has a wee bit on his glasses just now," he laughed and asked, "what is a body to do?" "Keep your own well rubbed up, and you will not know whether others need it or not." "I will," he replied. I think as a family we are all profiting by this little incident, and through life will never forget the meaning of—"There is dust on your glasses."

A Work of Art in Six Minutes.

We were at the Cafe Chantant the other night. It is a building somewhat larger than the Concord Gallery of art in Washington. It is a great place for music, song and dances. There was one very amusing feature. During one of the entr'actes they brought on an artist who was billed to paint a marine view in six minutes, all finished ready for hanging, (the picture, not the artist.)

The canvas was brought on. Out came the artist, a quiet, nervous looking man, about thirty years of age.

His colors were on his palette, and his brushes were in his hand. "Attention!" cried the director. The artist seized a huge brush.

At a signal the orchestra band struck up a clashing, maddeningly nervous waltz. As the first stroke was struck, the artist dashed a mass of yellow upon the upper part of the canvas. Then a bit of blue, then white; a dash of purple shadow, and then, with a quick twirl of a clean brush, a dark blue sea is dashed against the horizon.

Two minutes gone. The waltz goes faster and faster. The brush keeps time. A huge rock is sketched in with burnt sienna and black. A light house, with a vermillion range light is dropped upon the top of the rock.

Clash, crash, one, two, three, a boat under full sail is thrown into the dim distance. Clash, crash, one, two, three, and another boat is dashed in. Light upon the waters is thrown with a free steady hand. A huge brush then carefully blends the edge of the masses, and with a profound bow the artist turns to a cheering audience, gratified that he is through on time.

And the wonder is that the picture is startlingly good in its broad effect. It is strong and clear. The colors are good, and not muddy mixed. It was as good a novelty as I ever saw at any show, and it beats all how it amuses the French people.—Paris Letter.

It is believed that Texas this year will yield the largest crop of oats ever raised in the State. We hear of localities ranging from 60 to 80 and 100 bushels per acre.

We boast of the largest and most interesting Sabbath School of any small town in Texas.—Buffalo Advance.

Waste Basket.

"What is Rhode Island noted for?" "It is the only one of the New England States which is the smallest."

Love (in French): "Angelina, Je t'adore!" Concord Girl (who hadn't studied parley voo) "Shut it yourself. You left it open."

I have seen young men who I thought was too exemplary; they was so good they want good for nothing else.—Josh Billings.

A Boston writer, in alluding to the musical taste of the Hub, says: "Our ears have been cultivated until they overshadow our other organs."

Every angry man thinks he is right, and nine out of ten can see that they were wrong when anger cools. The tenth man is a fool.—Sentinel.

Said a friend to a bookseller: "The book trade is affected, I suppose, by the general depression. What kind of books feel it most?" "Pocket books," was the laconic reply.

A father lately induced a croupy little boy to make a healthy meal of buckwheat cakes and molasses, but the latter proved to be syrup of squills. The boy said he thought something ailed the molasses the very minute his father told him to eat all he wanted.

A few Sundays since a teacher in a Sunday school of an Episcopal church in Chicago said to one of her pupils, "James, what good thing—what great thing are you willing to give up as a sacrifice during the Lenten season?" James meditated about ten seconds and responded, "I think I'll give up going to Sunday-school!"

An Aberdeen man was telling his symptoms—which appeared to himself of course dreadful—to a Scotch medical friend, who, at each new item of disorder, exclaimed, "Charming! Delightful! Pray go on!" And when he had finished, the Doctor said, with the utmost pleasure, "Do you know, my dear sir, you have got a complaint which has been for some time supposed to be extinct. I am so glad!"

An absent-minded man in Monroe, Conn., went to church the other morning with his overcoat, as he supposed, on his arm; but the laughing of the people in church directed his attention to the fact that he had taken his everyday pantaloons, and that the suspenders attached to them were dangling about his legs.

There was a little fellow who knew Mother Goose better than he knew his Bible. On Sunday he was asked in his class, "Who were thrown into the fiery furnace?" That was too much for him. The question was passed; the answer came promptly, "Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego." This was a mortification to the little fellow, and when the next question came, "Who put them in?" he answered with a jump, "Little Johnny Green!"—Sunday School Times.

Of a certain Eastern ex-governor a pleasant story is related. Once upon a time he visited Worcester, and called upon an acquaintance, who owned many fine pictures.

The ex-governor went about the room examining these, until he came to a painting of the "Madonna" hanging above the mantel. He peered up through his eyeglasses. "And who—er—is—this?" he asked. "That" said his acquaintance, "is a 'Madonna.'" "Ah!" said the ex-governor, blandly. "Is she a Worcester lady?"

MR. PERCY MONRO has written a letter to the London Guardian (Church of England), in which he asserts that the common opinion that fermented wine is not intoxicating is a mistake. He says: "I have frequently stayed, during the last twelve years, in a wine-making district, and being interested in the subject, have made inquiries with respect to the effect of drinking wine whilst in an unfermented state. We discover that the liquor in its unfermented condition is most intoxicating; a little will produce the most undesirable effects." Mr. Monro applies this fact, as he claims it to be, to the controversy now active in England in relation to the use of fermented wine at the Lord's supper.

THE answer to prayer is slow; the force of prayer is cumulative. Nor till life is over, is the whole answer given; the whole strength it has brought understood.

Paul had three wishes, and they were all about Christ—that he might be found in Christ; that he might be with Christ; and that he might magnify Christ.

Most of us have had troubles all our lives, and each day has brought all the evil that we wished to endure. But if we were asked to recount the sorrows of our lives, how many could we remember?

AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN.—A New York doctor has a daughter who is now twenty-two years old—a perfectly formed woman, with the exception of her head, which is that of a pig. She speaks a half-dozen languages perfectly. She is thoroughly educated. Being debarred from all human association by her misfortune, she has sought and found partial alleviation in the cultivation of art in all its forms. She has one of the purest, highest and truest souls. She is very religious—naturally so. She goes out in a closed carriage and with her head closely muffled, and she speaks without any trouble, but owing to the peculiar formation of her throat, mouth and nasal organ, the sound of her voice resembles very closely the squeaking of a pig.—Chicago Tribune.

The New Discipline—Revised and enlarged, containing the Pastoral Address of the Bishops, the Boundaries of the Annual Conferences, and the plan of conducting our publishing interests, as well as the Articles of Faith, the General Rules and Local and Ritual of the Church, printed on good paper, large clear type, and neatly bound in cloth, will be ready for delivery, July 15th, at the following rates: Single copies..... 40 To preachers, when sent by express at the expense of the sender, per copy..... \$1.00 When sent by mail..... 1.00 TERMS—Cash, or its equivalent. J. B. McFERRIS, Agent.

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THE Annual Report of the Board of Missions for 1878 is now ready. It contains the following interesting articles: "The Desiring Copies will address the Secretary, Rev. A. W. Wilson, D.D., Nashville, Tenn. AGENT.

Obituaries.

CANAFAX.—Elijah B. Canafax was born in Virginia, June 27, 1797; departed this life at his residence near Canafax, Parker county, Texas, June the 17th, 1878; aged eighty-one years. He had been a member of the M. E. Church twenty-seven years. He died in his bed, and was buried in an aged wife to mourn her loss. May God bless her in her old age. May she realize His grace in every day of her life. The two sons of the deceased, John and Jasper (Canafax) are both preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; as also his grandson, Rev. J. J. Canafax, of Northwest Texas Conference. May God bless all of the connection, and may they all one day meet him in glory.—J. W. KIZZAR.

HART—Died, of membranous croup, Willie Dora, little son of George and Janina Hart, at his residence in Salado, Bell county, Texas, June 12, 1878, aged 1 year and 10 months. He had been in the hospital for some time, and his death was a great loss to his parents. He was buried in the cemetery near Salado, Texas. His father, George Hart, moved from Illinois to Texas only a short time since—so soon to lay their darling child in a strange land. But though his remains are deposited in Texas soil, his memory will ever be cherished in the hearts of those that loved him. Our sorrow said: "suffer little children to come unto me." And our treasure, Christian parent, laid up in heaven. No more sickness, pain nor sorrow for little Dora.

His happy soul has gone to rest. Gone to be his Savior's guest; Gone where pleasures never die— To a home beyond the sky. Angels watch his sleeping dust. Till the morn when the just. From the damp, cold grave shall rise. And greet his savior in the skies. MARY HENSTON.

WOODWARD.—Sister Jane Woodward was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, Feb. 13, 1814; was educated, and joined the M. E. Church in 1830; and fell asleep in Jesus Sunday night, June 16, 1878. She suffered a great deal. She was confined her bed for nearly five months, but bore all her sufferings with unusual Christian patience. Sister Woodward was a Christian, and as such had the entire confidence, love and respect of all who knew her. She was always the preacher's home—where he would be sure of a cordial welcome and a kind word. She loved the preacher for the sake of Jesus, who was an earnest and devoted follower of Jesus. Of course, after her battles, well fought, the faith kept, a peaceful death followed. Death had no sting, the grave had no victory. Yet we cannot realize that she is gone. May the Lord satisfy this dispensation to the eternal good of her surviving husband, children and friends. A large concourse of persons followed her remains to their last resting place. Sleep on, mother, until the resurrection morn, when we will rise with you to glory. May God meet and praise, and shout to all eternity. W.

SMITH—Miss Tranquilla Smith departed this life at Montgomery, Texas, May 23, 1878; she died at the age of twenty-six years old. She died of consumption, after a lingering illness of several months. She embraced Christianity as her Savior some two weeks before her death. Her father was privileged to be with her several times during her illness. He found her resigned to God's providence after her acceptance of the Savior. By her request she was baptized and received into the Methodist Church a few days before her death. She was a devoted Christian, and her words of heaven as we sang those inspiring songs: "I'll soon be at home over there. For the end of my journey I see. Mary dear to my heart, my dear Mary dear. Are watching and waiting me. I'll soon be at home over there." May the God of consolation comfort and sustain her bereaved brother, and prepare him to finally join her with his mother and other friends over there.—G. SANDER.

CESNA—Died, at her son-in-law's, Dr. Sim Hopkins, in Leon county, Texas, on the 10th of June, 1878. Sister Nancy K. Cesna, in the sixty-sixth year of her age, was a devoted Christian, and lived in Seagoes county until 1852, when she moved to Leon county, where she lived till her death. It is not easy to wish to enjoy the death or flatter the living, but what she had to say to say that Sister Cesna lived an humble, devoted, consistent Christian. She was devotedly attached to the M. E. Church, and her neighbors, tender and affectionate to her children—she tried to bring them up in the love and fear of God, and to all her children she was married and settled, and I think, all members of some branch of the church. Sister Cesna was not taken by surprise when the messenger came, but was ready and willing to go, and gave her children and friends every evidence of her abiding faith in God. This another mother in Israel has passed away, and may the good Lord permit her loving spirit to be the guardian angel to comfort and minister to the bereaved and afflicted children.—E. C. COX.

LEOPARD.—The subject of this notice, Sister Martha C. Leopard, was born September 3, 1827, in Columbia county, Arkansas. But was principally brought up in Louisiana, removed thence to Anderson county, Texas, in 1870, where she died May 12, 1878. Sister Martha's Christian life was short, but she was a devoted Christian, and her meeting which was held by the writer in August, 1877, she was happily converted and joined the M. E. Church, South, in which she lived a few fleeting months, and then passed away to the home of the blessed, she was decidedly a Methodist. Her seat was always filled at all the services of the sanctuary, and was often made happy in a Savior's love. She was a dutiful child, an affectionate sister, and beloved by all who knew her. She leaves behind many sorrowing friends, two brothers and one sister and a heart-stricken but pious mother to mourn her loss. But God be thanked, we mourn not as those who have no hope. Our loss is doubtless her eternal gain. May the good Shepherd lead the rest of the family, as they have started, to a happy end, and sanctify this bereavement to their eternal good. Sister Martha's death was a great loss, she was not afraid to die; calling her only sister to her bedside, and laying her cold and clammy arms around her neck, she said, "I am going home to die no more. Meet me in heaven." After she was thought to be speechless she was heard to utter the words, "I am going home, my Redeemer, live," and then without a struggle she passed away, and is to-day with Jesus in paradise. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord," ye faithful spirits, they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them.—Thos. T. BOORN.

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finest in the South. Also all sizes of

GRAVE STONES.

From Ten Dollars up, from two to six inches

thick at about half the old price, at least at

the cost of marble and work. All other work

to continue at about cost for September, October

and November for cash or approved acceptance

here in Galveston. A. ALLEN & CO.

FOR SALE.

ONE TAYLOR GIN—60 SAWS

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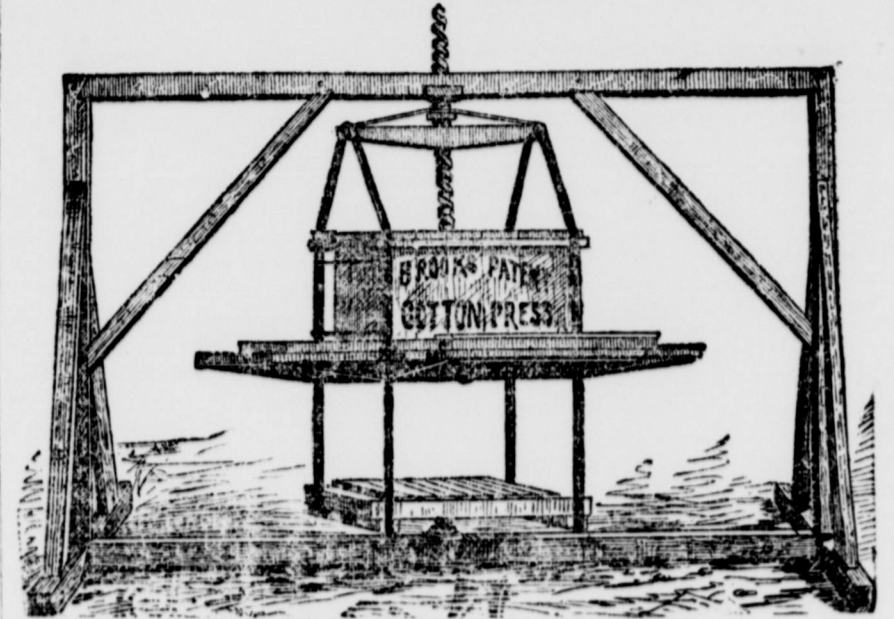
\$50 Only! Only \$50!

(Freight to be added.)

Bought at a bargain, and holder has no use for

it. Address Drawer No. 4, Advocate Office

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



JOHN W. WICKS,

AGENT FOR

IMPROVED PLANTATION MACHINERY

GULLETT IMPROVED LIGHT DRAUGHT GIN, GIN-FEEDER and CONDENSER.

Brooks' Improved Cotton Press, Light Decanting Central Support Horse-Power, Cotton Mills, Evapo-

rators, Steam Engines of superior quality and low price, Coleman Corn and Wheat Mills,

Simon's Steam Belt Geared Press, Howe's Plantation Wagon Scales, the

Improved Bar-Keye Mower, also, Mower and Reaper Combined.

All Goods at Manufacturers' Prices, and fully Guaranteed. No. 53 STRAND, Galveston, Texas.



MEIKLE PLOWS.



Texas Christian Advocate

PARIS LETTER.

A Dintrie upon a Tribe.—Are the French a Conceited, Selfish, Cruel Tribe of Apes?—May a Mosquito on his Back Pronounce upon the Geology of an Elephant?—A Philosophic Young Lady.—The Effect of Mirrors and Cafes on a Homeless People.—A Distingue Cobler and his Ethereal Dame Sewing on a Button.—The Beauty of French Women and the Ungularity of Frenchmen.—An Illustrative Episode.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

It is very difficult to decide what not to write about here in Paris. It is not easy, at a comparatively advanced age, to invert one's standards of taste and habits of comparison; or, if you will, to divest oneself of prejudice and cant. In a paroxysm of indignation, I allowed myself to say that I detested the French people, that they were a superficial, hypocritical, vanity bloated race. I expressed this opinion to a young Miss from New York who had been in Europe for eleven months. She very sagely told me that she thought me rather sweeping in my denunciation, that she had thought the same way, not only about the French, but about the Italians, when she first came to Europe, and had so expressed herself to her brother, a student at Yale, in one of her letters, but that her brother had advised her not to judge hastily or superficially of peoples whom she had not known and could not know very well. I think on the whole that the philosophic young lady and her brother are on the safe side. But it is difficult to avoid indignation against much that one sees here. Shopkeepers more *distingue* in appearance and manner than Gen. Banks, and dressed like millionaires, will not hesitate to cheat you out of a sou. Now, an American does not like to be robbed on a small scale. We are quite accustomed to having a member of Congress put a railroad in his pocket. It is rather sublime to see a bonanza king defraud an immense soulless corporation. "There's millions in it." An American understands this grand way of doing things, and he would much rather be gulped by an alligator than to be nibbled to death by pismires. But to have a grand duke, or his wife who is always in the shop with him, cheat you in making the change for sewing a button on your gaiter is discordant, unexpected. You enter the shoe salon of the elegant and refined looking cobbler, and make him understand, by dint of pantomime and bad French, that you desire the favor of having a button attached to your shoe. The cobbler understands your business, and he knows you are an American. It would be money in your pocket if you could pass for an Englishman; some Americans, who have been here two or three years, have acquired that dodge, and it is useful if not ornamental. You hesitate to take off your shoe in presence of that ethereal woman, the shoemaker's wife, who sits behind the little desk; but what must be your surprise when he passes your big dusty shoe to the ethereal being to mend. She says: "Est ce qui le bouton est perdu, Monsieur?" Is it that the button is gone to perdition, sir? She means to ask if the button is lost. You say: "C'est perdu." That is, you admit that it is gone there. Apropos of buttons, there can be no doubt of the beauty of French women; not, of course, that all of them are beautiful—far different; but I think the average number of beautiful women in France much larger than in America—except, of course, that part of America in which the Advocate circulates. Then the French women have such an ineffable grace of manner and such exquisite taste in dress. I think I know the reason. It is because the French have no home, as the saying is; only little rooms lined all round with mirrors, which reflect their every motion, every attitude. The French see themselves literally as others see them, and years of self-criticism have enabled them to eliminate much awkwardness of action, and to supply, by artificial devices, many deficiencies of nature. Could some Edison but invent a mirror that would reflect the soul, by means of which this conceited people might see their inner life as others see it, what a moral revolution might in time be hoped for! The convulsion of '93 would be peace in comparison, and the suicides of the new era might outnumber the homicides of the old. But the French are no less graceful in their deportment, in their address, than they are in their dress; and this I think is also to be accounted for by the fact that they are not a homelike people, but live on the street, in public parks and cafes.

What the school or the portico was to the polite and accomplished Athenian, the boulevard, the cafe and the garden are to the Frenchman, and none the less to the French woman; and this social

attrition, continued for generations, has produced an ease and gracefulness in conversation, a happiness of manner, and an amiability and gaiety of facial expression; in short, a superficial polish which the superficial observer will mistake for real refinement. But no people so selfish, vain and cruel as the French can be called refined by any standard accepted in Christendom, outside of France. The French abuse horses with more inhumanity than a Southern negro treats a mule. They will take off their hats to you with a grace that has never been imported to our shores, and pass the compliments of the day in language and style that is the very poetry of polite intercourse; but they will allow a lady to faint before they will offer her a seat in the car, or in the slightest degree incommode themselves. As an instance of their want of gallantry: I saw a lady drop her parasol from a cab while driving on the boulevard between the Madalaine and the Champs Elysee. The boulevard was crowded, and muddy from recent rains. Not a Frenchman pretended to pick it up for her; she did not seem to expect it. She might have held the reins of the too quiet horse while the driver would recover the parasol; but she was a French woman, and knew that the driver was not paid for that. She took in the situation at a glance, was equal to the emergency and the civilization; she got down in the mud and helped herself.

Texas Items.

Work will soon start at Navasota on the Central and Montgomery Railway.

The Texas & Pacific road is to extend immediately to Whitesboro, eighteen miles west from Sherman.

They are talking about having a new steam flouring mill at Galveston.

A child fainted and died at the Emancipation glorification at Brenham.

The Taylor House at Goliad was burned on the night of July 1. Three negro children sleeping in the kitchen were burned.

Indians raided Kimble county last week. A number of horses stolen by them were recaptured by a party of whites, and three Indians killed.

They are killing unlicensed dogs in Brenham. We have some unlicensed tigers in Galveston—but the officers appear to be interested in their maintenance.

Irish potatoes are offered in Washington county at twenty-five cents a bushel without sale—and thousands of bushels of snap-beans are rotting in the fields.

The case of Mr. Groos was probably the only instance in the history of Texas, or of any State, where the remains of an executive officer were not honored in state.

Cotton may be expected into market twenty or thirty days earlier than last year. Such is the opinion of observing farmers. The crop looks splendid and is growing rapidly; no signs of worms yet.

Spanish mackerel are beginning to be caught in Galveston bay. Several were caught last week weighing over three pounds, and one as much as three pounds eleven ounces.

We are glad to note a remarkable phenomenon in political matters: The Hon. Messrs. Hubbard and Throckmorton, contestants for the nomination for governor, have twice met in controversy without indulging in personalities or the customary dirt-throwing. In other words, they appear to be gentlemen.

The Advocate says it has lately seen ex-Governor Stockdale, and that the little Stockdale, only a few months old, bears a strong resemblance to "Grandpa Schleicher."

Austin Statesman. What Advocate, Mr. Statesman? As there are several different Advocates in Texas—you should never speak of one without its handle.

Hon. M. Koppel, President, and Col. G. W. Flournoy, Attorney, of the G. C. & S. Fe Railroad, are in New York. Arrangements are progressing rapidly and satisfactorily for the speedy completion of the road to Belton. Some conflicting statements have been given the public by ill-advised newspaper publications. We are safe in assuring our readers, however, that the work will now be continuously progressive until the completion of the road to the point named.

The following named Texas veterans of the first-class have died since the last meeting of the Texas Veteran Association at Austin, October last: Thomas N. Dennis, T. J. Pilgrim, Y. T. Alsbury, A. J. Hensley, William Isbell, L. M. Rogers, H. Raguet, Thomas H. Borden, John F. Pettus, Wayman F. Wells, S. L. Wheeler, John Tins-

ley, Levy Jones, John Duncan, Franklin Hardin and M. Erhart.

Last Sunday night a destructive fire occurred in Waco. The Examiner office, one of the largest in Texas, was entirely destroyed. Loss over \$15,000; insurance only \$6500. Our cotemporary has our sincere sympathy. We congratulate Waco that Mr. Downs has the pluck, after this second visitation of the fire fiend, to resume publication. Type and press for a new office have already been ordered. Mr. Downs deserves, and we believe will in the future as in the past, achieve success.

This afternoon Mrs. Gray took her three children and proceeded to the river, drowned them all and then herself. The cries of the oldest, a boy, attracted a man plowing in a field, and he saw the woman and boy go down. The following letter was found in her house: "To Mr. Gray—I write you a few lines to bid you good-bye. You said I must go, and I could not give up my darlings as slaves for others. You accuse me of a crime. I am innocent, and if I was guilty I would be as good as you. Without an accident happens I will never trouble you again. So, good-bye, darling husband, brothers and sisters. Don't shed a tear for me. Just think one poor heart-broken wretch is gone. You all know what a life I have lived lately; but God knows I am innocent of the charge against me. So don't look for me at all."—Fort Worth special to Galveston News, June 27.

Judge J. W. Moore, of LaGrange, Fayette county, has a very fine Jersey cow. A short time since she was brought to LaGrange she had "Texas fever." Her owner nursed her as he would nurse one of his family. He applied mustard to her flanks and over the kidneys, and dosed her with a decoction of marsh-mallow. This treatment resulted in a perfect cure, and she has ever since been as well as any cow in the land. Going through the disease seems to have made her a regular Texan, and most likely she will never have it again.

The following epitome of the condition of the Galveston Live Stock Market is furnished the Advocate by Johnson Foster, Live Stock Commission Merchant.

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1878.

RECEIPTS.—Beaves and cows, 309; Calves and yearlings, 151; Sheep, 208; Hogs, 184.

SALES.—Beaves and cows, 327; Calves and yearlings, 197; Sheep, 184; Hogs, 2.

ON HAND.—Beaves and cows, 73; Calves and yearlings, 12; Sheep, 198; Hogs, 6.

PRESENT QUOTATIONS.—Beaves and cows, good to choice, 3 to 2; gross, 30 to 2; Beaves and cow common and ordinary, 1 1/2 to 2; Two year olds, choice 3 head, \$10 00 to \$12 00; Two year olds, common 3 head, \$8 00 to \$10 00; Yearlings, choice 3 head, \$7 50 to \$8 00; Yearlings, common 3 head, \$6 00 to \$7 00; Calves, choice 3 head, \$5 50 to \$6 50; Calves, common 3 head, \$4 20 to \$5 00; Sheep, choice, 3 1/2, gross, 3 1/2 to 3 1/2.

REMARKS.—Beaves and Cows.—In good supply. Prices weak with a downward tendency. Yearlings and two year olds in light demand at quotations. Calves, none on market; would sell readily. Sheep, none wanted for two weeks. Market demoralized.

MACHINERY MARKET.

(Reported by John W. Wicks, Galveston.)

SKINNER PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

8 Horse Power, \$625

ECONOMIZER STEAM ENGINES.

8 Horse Power, \$625

COLEMAN CORN AND WHEAT MILLS.

18 in Burr rock, (s. g.) \$130

GULLETT IMPROVED (light draft) GIN.

Gullett Improved (light draft), \$1 00 per saw

BROOKS LATEST IMPROVED COTTON PRESS.

Complete set of Irons, with Cotton Box, \$299

SI-MON'S BELT GEARED STEAM COTTON PRESSES.

8 foot, \$206

(Communicated.)

AUSTIN, TEXAS, June 28, 1878.—Last Sunday I dedicated a new church at Dodd's Store, eighteen miles north of Austin. Preaching morning and evening. This is quite a nice little house, large enough for the place; finished, all but the ceiling and paint, and out of debt. Sister Dodd has the honor of this noble enterprise. I was told that every dime of the money for it was collected by her. Oh, that we had more of such noble women. What cannot a sensible and energetic woman do when she goes at it with all her heart to do it? May the blessing of God rest richly on her, her family and neighbors.—O. FISHER.

ERRATA.—Printers' mistakes are not always grievous, and often amount to but little, but I should hate for the impression to go out from me that it had not rained in Stephens county in five years. Immigrants reading this might be deterred from coming here. I certainly wrote "months," not "years."—J. J. CANAFAX.

A Texas Baptist paper has begun "a series" to show that Methodists do not belong to a Christian Church. Dreadful.—Wesleyan Christian Advocate. This is certainly a "series" question.

Commercial.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, Galveston, Texas, July 3, 1878.

COTTON.

At New York, the market opened weak; closed dull. Sales to-day 818 bales. Quotations for all grades are as follows: Ordinary, 9 1/2-10; Good Ordinary 10 1/2; Low Middling 11 1/2; Middling 11 9-10; Good Middling, 12 1/2-10c.

At New Orleans, market dull. Good Ordinary, 9 1/2; Low Middling 10 1/2; Middling, 11c. Sales 100 bales.

At Liverpool, the market for spots is dull but steady. Middling Uplands 6 3-16d; Orleans 6 3/4d.

The market here is dull and irregular. Sales 65 bales this day. Quotations as follows: Low Ordinary, 8 1/2c; Ordinary, 9 1/2c; Good Ordinary, 9 1/2c; Low Middling, 10 1/2c; Middling, 10 1/2c; Good Middling 11 1/2c.

Galveston Receipts.

This This Last Day. Season. Season. Net Receipts, 156 438,245 486,800 Stock on hand, 4,183 9,749 12,643

Exchange—Gold and Silver.

Sterling, 60 days, 48 1/2 49c 1/2 prem. New York sight, 1/2 prem. 1/2 prem. New Orleans sight, par. 1/4 prem. Gold, 100 1/2 100 1/2 Silver, 98 1/2 99

To-day. Yesterday. Closing gold rate in N. Y., 100 1/2 100 1/2 Commercial Sterling in N. Y., 48 1/2 48 1/2 Closing gold rate in N. O., 101 101

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

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MACHINERY MARKET.

(Reported by John W. Wicks, Galveston.)

SKINNER PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

8 Horse Power, \$625

ECONOMIZER STEAM ENGINES.

Table of market prices for various goods including Butter, Goshen, Texas, Corn, Northern Texas, Sora, From store, From landing, etc.

Table of market prices for various goods including Peaches, Strawberries, Damsons, Oysters, Tomatoes, Standard prints, Medium prints, etc.

Table of market prices for various goods including Fruit, Fresh, Lemons, Oranges, Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Zante, etc.

Table of market prices for various goods including Flour, Family, Family grades, etc.

Table of market prices for various goods including Coffee, Sugar, etc.

Table of market prices for various goods including Iron, Steel, etc.

Table of market prices for various goods including Lumber, etc.

Table of market prices for various goods including Oil, etc.

Table of market prices for various goods including Flour, etc.

Table of market prices for various goods including Hides, etc.

Table of market prices for various goods including Wool, etc.

Table of market prices for various goods including Tallow, etc.

Table of market prices for various goods including Soap, etc.

Planters or Merchants

BUILDING,

We are prepared to furnish plans, elevations, sections and detail drawings, so specific and complete as to enable any intelligent mechanic to construct, and the owner to superintend, any ordinary building—with complete specifications, bill of material and form of contract, when required.

At a Less Cost than when Done in an Unsystematic Manner.

MOODY & JEMISON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND COTTON FACTORS, 123 Strand, Galveston.

LEE, McBRIDE & CO., Cotton and Wool Factors, General Commission Merchants, 214 Strand, Galveston.

Oak Hill Nurseries, Lockett & Edwards, Proprietors, Brenham, Washington Co., Texas.

OUR FRUITS, Are of the BEST LEADING SORTS, both for Market and Family use.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. Reliable Agents wanted. State where you saw this Advertisement.

MEDICAL OFFICE. DR. CARL MURRAY HAS OPENED ROOMS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISEASES, AND FOR GENERAL PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Private Office and Reception Room, OVER HARRY BROS.' TIN AND STORE, No. 629 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

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