

# The Texas Christian Advocate.

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NO. 2.

## Texas Christian Advocate

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### YELLOW FEVER.

#### The Course of the Epidemic.

##### NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—Cases, 232; deaths, 77. Weather continues better. The climax is thought to be passed.

Of the cases of three persons said to have had yellow fever previously, one is well, the other is convalescing and the third is sinking fast. The friends of the sinking patient declare he had the vomito in his former sickness.

**RELIEF COMMITTEE LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, New Orleans, Sept. 6, 1878.**—to the Survivors of the Army of Tennessee Throughout the Country: There is no abatement in the distress caused by the prevailing sickness and complete stagnation of business. In this supreme hour of urgent necessity, we appeal to our old comrades in arms for such aid as they may have in their power to contribute, to be sent to the undersigned: Augustus Reichard, Chairman; Victor Olivier, Jr., G. A. Williams, Frank Herron, Isaac Scherck, H. N. Jenkins, F. L. Richardson, J. A. Chaloron.

Sept. 9.—New cases, 144; deaths, 87.

The Howards report 472 new cases, including sick and destitute.

The Young Men's Christian Association reports fifty-two cases of fever; total cases to date, 955. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul makes a second appeal and begs other conferences to advise their friends to forward any contributions, either in money, food or clothing, intended for the disbursement to the scourge stricken poor looking to the society for help, direct to E. Doumeing, M. D., President.

The Seven Wise Men appeal to their brothers in other States for aid.

The non-union printers are urging the printers who do not belong to the union to send them funds for the relief of their sick.

The Peabody Association issued on Saturday 13,977 rations.

The federal officers here have decided to call a meeting of all the societies of the city to determine upon a system that should mutually prove satisfactory for the distribution of the government supplies. It was resolved to constitute one grand committee of the various societies. The action of the authorities gives great satisfaction to the citizens, and is approved by the Secretary of War.

Sept. 10.—New cases, 230; deaths, 80. Weather clear with Mercury at 89.

Sept. 11.—Weather cloudy, cool and wintry. New cases, 253; deaths, ninety from noon yesterday to noon to-day.

The deaths include thirty-seven minors, twenty-two being under seven years of age.

Sept. 12.—The weather is clear, cool and windy. New cases 212; deaths, fifty-seven.

The Young Men's Christian Association reported ninety-four new cases yesterday.

A dispatch from Dr. Adams, who was sent by the Howards to Pilot Town, reports fever there of mild type, and mostly among the children. The last death was on the evening of the ninth. He will remain there but a few days. Dr. Drew, the resident physician, will remain to attend the sick.

There has been much complaint among the seamen that the United States law prevents their being admitted into the Marine Hospital, unless they have been in active service for sixty days. At this time, when nearly all commerce has been suspended, on account of the epidemic, there are large numbers of seamen who have been out of employment ninety days or more. The authorities have been appealed to for relief, the Seamen's Benefit Association being unable to take care of all of their cases.

The Howard Association is considering the propriety of renting a ward of forty beds in the Hotel Dieu for destitute fever victims. This, they think, will not only insure the patient better care, and more comfort, but will be more

economical than giving nurses \$3 a day and providing other necessities.

The Louisiana Association of veterans of the Mexican war appeal to their comrades at other places for relief.

The Howard Association have received an appeal from Holly Springs for mattresses and blankets. The weather is growing cold. The Howards received the following from Grenada:

"I leave for home to-night. Drs. Veazei and H. Stone, with a sufficient number of nurses, will remain."  
WARREN STONE.

The Peabody Subsistence Association yesterday issued 26,530 rations and 37,900 requisitions.

##### MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 7.—The fever continues unabated. Many active workers among the sick are being stricken down. Physicians and nurses from Washington reported for duty to the Howard Association this morning. There is pressing need for experienced nurses, and \$10 per day has been vainly offered. Many sick die in their rooms without attention, owing to the inability of the relief committees to supply the many calls for nurses. Although there are many negroes in the city, few can be persuaded to wait upon or even approach sick persons, while a majority of those who do hire as nurses for the big pay offered are inefficient.

103 deaths reported for the past twenty-four hours.

Sept. 8.—Our city is reduced to a desperate strait. It seems utterly impossible to secure men enough to bury the dead promptly and to burn infected clothing and disinfected premises. The mayor as been down several days. There is but one officer of the city government on his feet, and the Board of Health, on account of sickness among its members, is unable to get a quorum together. Prominent members of the Howard Association to-day called upon mayor Willis to take the head of affairs in the city, which he refused to do, but pledged the support of himself and Citizens' Relief Committee to the acting mayor in all measures for public good.

Hon. H. Casey Young has taken in hand the work of thoroughly fumigating the city by means of burning turpentine and brimstone. Chief McFadden, of the fire department, will place his force on duty, keeping up bonfires. As soon as the artillery sent for arrives the concussion test will be applied. A meeting of the prominent members of the Howard Association and Citizens' Relief Committee was held this morning, at which it was determined, as a means of forcing people to leave the city, that no more rations would be issued in the city to those not sick, but that camps would be established at various points remote from the city, and those removing thither would be supplied with food. The authorities most positively decline to accept any more unacclimated physicians from the north, because their presence only serves as fuel for the flames.

Sept. 9.—The condition of the city grows more desperate every hour. Of new cases it is useless labor to keep a count. Whole families are stricken down in a few hours, and the call for nurses is greater than can be supplied. Yesterday there were 100 deaths and 300 cases, and to-day up to noon seventy deaths were reported. The death rate to day will probably exceed previous day.

Sept. 9.—To-day's mortality report is the largest since the fever appeared, the undertakers reporting 113 interments, thirty-four colored. The Howards have established a bureau, under the direction of Dr. Louis Bryan, of physicians and nurses. Dr. Bryan will give to this institution a distinctive Texas feature, by employing Texas physicians and nurses, so far as the interests of the institution will admit. Texans and others who desire to contribute to support this institution can do so by forwarding contributions to the Howard Association, specifying purpose.

Sept. 10.—At an early hour this morning rain commenced falling and has kept up incessantly to noon; fifty-nine deaths were reported up to noon, making 115 since yesterday at noon.

Sept. 11.—The following is the report for yesterday by the Howard Association: Number of new cases since last report, 151. My appeal for covered vehicles for our medical corps drivers was not met with a single response. I have supplied them with rubber coats, to protect them from the rain that continued during the day. It was the best I could do, as appeal for help have to go unheeded. Am distressed to see that members of our volunteer medical corps are stricken down with the fever. Drs. Green, Hunter, Harlan, Nuttall, Dawson and Nugent are prostrated.  
MITCHELL, Medical Director.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 11.—The weather is clear, but cool. Two undertakers report 46 interments up to noon. Mr. Knowlton, acting postmaster, is sick. W. J. Chase, one of the houndmen of the late Postmaster Thompson, this morning took charge of the postoffice, and requests that no money be sent here by postoffice order, as the force now in office is so small nothing can be done except delivering mail. Only seven coffin makers are left in the city. A. D. Langstaff, President of the Howard Association, has telegraphed to Richmond, Ind., and Cincinnati for one thousand ready-made coffins.

Sept. 12.—We have 3500 sick to provide for, and 10,000 well people to feed. Average increase of cases, 100; average deaths, 100 per day; no signs of abatement of the fever. Weather turned cold. Hopes are expressed that the back of the fever has been broken.

The death roll for the past twenty-four hours numbers ninety-eight, and embraces many prominent citizens.

##### VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 7.—To Francis W. Elder, Baltimore: Bishop Elder has a light attack of yellow fever, but is doing well and sends his love.

Sept. 8.—It is estimated that fully 2500 are sick with the fever.

Sept. 10.—The indications are that the fever is decreasing in new cases, but the mortality is fearful, deaths yesterday numbering forty-six, and to-day forty-four. Bishop Elder's condition is more favorable to-day.

VICKSBURG, September 12.—The weather is cloudy and very cool, with strong north wind since yesterday. Thermometer 84°.

Two doctors, Bichfeldt and Norris, with ten nurses, came from Chattanooga. Both doctors are dead and nine of the nurses are sick. It is best for physicians and nurses who have not had the fever, to keep away from Vicksburg. They are almost certain to be attacked by the fever, and as in the cases of Dr. Bichfeldt and Dr. Norris, may prove fatal. The fever this season is far more malignant than that of 1853. Deaths yesterday forty-two. It is generally thought by druggists that the fever is decreasing in the new cases for want of material, and that the fever is spreading throughout Warren county. The Howard Association estimates 3000 cases and 500 deaths since the first appearance.

##### JACKSON.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 9.—The fever has broken out at several new points in this State—Bolton Lake, and Lawrence Station, on the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, and many stations on the New Orleans road and at Dry Grove, in Hinds county. No abatement at Vicksburg, Holly Springs, Port Gibson or Greenville.

Sept. 10.—The fever continues to increase at Vicksburg. Nearly three thousand are now prostrated. Among the recent deaths is Dr. Gotthelf, Jewish Rabbi. Gen Featherstone is very low.

Great excitement prevails in the eastern part of the State in consequence of fever at Lake and Lawrence Stations, on the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad. It has resulted in the stoppage of trains on that road east of Jackson by quarantine regulations. Travel is almost impossible, and the afflicted communities must continue to rely upon people at home and abroad for support.

##### CANTON.

CANTON, Sept. 9.—Twenty-one new cases and four deaths within past twenty-four hours. The fever seems to be spreading in the country. All look to us for help. We need nurses badly. Have constant calls from the surrounding country. It will be an act of charity to forward nurses here at once. I suppose the number sick will amount to one hundred and fifty. Send fifteen if you can, ten for colored people.

##### ROBERT POWELL, Mayor.

Sept. 10.—Total number of cases to date, 248; deaths, thirty-eight, new cases in last twenty-four hours, thirty-five; deaths one. The number of cases is increasing daily. Our physicians are on the go all the time, night and day. Dr. J. J. Lyons, of New Orleans, is still with us and affording valuable assistance. No one who has not been through an epidemic can appreciate our situation. It is horrible. We need nurses badly.  
ROBERT POWELL, Mayor.

Sept. 11.—New cases in last twenty-four hours fifteen, deaths 4.  
PORT GIBSON.  
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—The Howards to-day received the following telegram, dated 7th:  
PORT GIBSON, Miss., Sept. 7.—Please send us five good colored female nurses by rail to Vicksburg and Grand Gulf, with all dispatch. Great suffering exists, especially among the colored people. Seventy-nine deaths to date. Thanks for shipments of ice, tea and crackers. Please send five casks of ice by each packet. JAMES A. GAKE.  
PROV. HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

Sept. 10.—Four hundred and seventy-five cases of yellow fever to date.

Please tender to friends in every part of our country a thousand thanks from a thousand grateful hearts for the liberal donations, which will be definitely acknowledged when we can do so through the local press. No papers are issued at present. Please say to all that when the remittances of which we have been advised come to hand we will have enough, and further assistance will not be necessary.  
JAMES A. GAKE,  
President Howard Association.

Sept. 9.—The Howard Association of Orleans has received the following telegram from Grenada: From the present outlook, we expect to have everything under control in a few days, and hope to be with you this week. WARREN STONE, M. D.

Sept. 11.—Since yesterday there have been 4 deaths and 5 new cases.

Sept. 12.—New cases, 35; no deaths.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Sept. 10.—Fourteen deaths during last 24 hours in the town and suburbs, but only four new cases. Weather rainy, cold and gloomy.

Sept. 12.—From noon to 6 o'clock P. M., 22 deaths; 26 new cases. We need help.

CANTON, Miss., Sept. 12.—No abatement in the scourge. New cases during the past twenty-four hours, 20; deaths, 2. Weather cold and windy.

HICKMAN.  
Sept. 8.—Dr. C. W. Dunning, Cairo, Ill.: The telegraph operator is down with fever. Fifty or more are sick or convalescing. Some will die. There are about 60 whites and 150 blacks in town. The worst is over. Physicians here can control the disease. Guard your quarantine—you will save your people.  
LUKE P. BLACKBURN.

HATON RIDGE.  
Sept. 11.—Some 30 deaths of yellow fever have occurred to date. Eighty-eight new cases were reported for the three days ending yesterday morning. At least 40 more will be added this morning. The Howards, by their thorough and systematic organization, have saved many lives that otherwise would have been lost through neglect. Attention is promptly given to each case as soon as reported. Our physicians are untiring, and as yet have not asked to be reinforced. The Howards have now some fifty nurses out. The measures adopted are keeping down all panic. It is evident, however, that the trying ordeal is now fairly before us, but our people will, I believe, meet it calmly. A cold norther is blowing this morning.  
LEON JASTREMSKI, Mayor.

Foreign.  
PARIS, Sept. 9.—The cotton spinners of northern France have resolved not to work by gaslight, in order to lessen the accumulation of stock.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Berlin correspondents state that it is rumored that the powers intend to jointly remonstrate against the Porte's backwardness in executing the treaty at Berlin, especially as regards Montenegro and Greece.

The Standard's Paris correspondent hears from a good source that Greece is actually preparing for war with Turkey, which she considers inevitable. The report should be received with all reserve.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—A grand fete is being held at Boulogne Sur Mer to-day in honor of the passage of the law at session chambers appropriating seventeen million francs for the construction of a deep sea

harbor at that place. Many French, English, Belgian, and American visitors are present.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—In a speech from the throne, read at the opening of the Reichstag to-day, the Emperor expresses the hope that the anti-socialist bill will be adopted, that the spread of the pernicious socialist movement may be arrested, and that those who have been misled by it may be brought back to the right path. No reference was made in the Emperor's speech to foreign affairs.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10.—A Berlin dispatch says the Liberals are not pleased with the speech from the throne. They regard it as partly an indictment against themselves.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The war office publishes telegrams reporting a sudden increase of fever in Cyprus. 357 men are in hospital, out of a force of 3000.

A Vienna dispatch to the Standard says thirty conspirators have been apprehended at Sera Jeno, who intended to fire the town.

The Standard's Berlin special says it is reported that Greece yesterday dispatched a circular asking the interference of the powers in the matter of the Turkey and Greek frontier.

Reuter's Belgrade dispatch says that the Turkish troops continue to arrive from Sandjak to Metranita and Manibases. It is estimated that 60,000 regulars and insurgents are encamped at those places. The insurgents in the northeast of Bosnia are estimated at 50,000.

ROME, Sept. 10.—A royal decree has been issued ordering ships arriving at Italian ports from any port of the United States to be placed in quarantine.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The assassin, Nobeling, died to-day. The immediate cause was paralysis of the lungs.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A Reuter Belgrade dispatch, says the Turkish troops and Albanians are in the neighborhood of Metrovitz, and Novi Bazar is rapidly sending reinforcements, said to include a large force of artillery, to operate against Szapary.

ATHENS, Sept. 12.—Furloughed soldiers are ordered to rejoin their regiments immediately. The government announces that the measure is merely precautionary, but semi-official journals say it is necessitated by important advices.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—Elections to the provisional councils, so far as known, indicate a large government majority.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A frightful colliery explosion occurred to-day at Abercarn, near Newport, in Monmouthshire. There were 371 men in the pit; 80 have been rescued. It is feared no others have survived, as the pit is on fire.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The full extent of the terrible disaster in the coal mine at Abercarn is now known. At half past 2 o'clock this morning the flooding of the pit commenced. At that hour fire was within a short distance of the bottom of the shaft, and all hope of further rescues had to be abandoned. When this decision was announced to the relatives 251 men were still in the pit, and the scene was terrible beyond description. Thirteen additional bodies were recovered before flooding began.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Standard says it is probable that a portion of the Sooloo islands in the Indian ocean, has been ceded to Spain. The British consul general has been ordered to proceed to the Sooloo islands in a man-of-war.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A Berlin dispatch reports the influence of Gortschakoff as paramount to St. Petersburg, and that Count Schouvaloff was relieved from office at his own request.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Egyptian obelisk was brought into an upright position and lowered on a pedestal, this afternoon, on the Thames embankment.

PARIS LETTER.

The excellence of the American Mechanical Collection at the Exhibition.—American Inventions.—The Type Writer.—The Electric Pen.—A Machine that will make a pair of Shoes from the hide in fifteen minutes.—Recent Improvements in Military Firearms, etc., etc.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)  
PARIS, August 2, 1878.

Though the American section at Paris is not large compared with those of other manufacturing nations, there are present so many of the contrivances which illustrate the subtle mechanical genius so well recognized already that "Yan-

kee" is almost a synonym of invention, that the little table-top spaces of the American collection is to me a most interesting stroll. Few of these contrivances occupy more than a few square feet, but many of them are already widely known. The writing machine, by which the operator touching a series of keys, like those of an accordion, prints his thoughts, or anything that he may desire to copy, more rapidly than they can be written legibly with a pen; the sewing machine, whose name is legion, and which here are illustrated by new variations for special work, a little device attached to one, making it an embroidering machine. The telephone and phonograph are here, and besides them an electric pen by the same inventor—a pen which, carrying a tiny electrostatic at the top drives a needle through the paper 10,000 times per minute, forming a stencil sheet through which, with an ink roller, copies may be produced more rapidly and economically than with a lithographic press, and of an excellence that must be seen to be appreciated.

One of the finest types of American invention is the flexible shaft for transferring power round corners, and to out-of-the-way places. One sees the operator holding what, at first sight, seems to be a small hose, but furnished with an auger at its extremity, with which he thrusts and bores in every direction—over his head, under his feet, to the right, to the left—it upsets all one's ideas of regularity in machinery. Pharaoh could not have been more surprised at seeing Moses' rod turned into a serpent than some of the spectators were to see this rope-like device eating into the planks set on all sides for it to work on. It is as good as a piece of legerdemain. It is really a "flexible shaft,"—a cable of steel wires wound coat over coat, each successive coating in the reverse direction of the preceding, until the strength required is attained, and in which longitudinal flexibility is combined with circumferential rigidity.

Close by stands a "wire cork-screw machine" which catches a straight piece of steel wire and throws it out a cork-screw of such temper that it may be driven through an inch deal plank and not yield a hair's breadth. The dearest waiter will take as long to pull a cork as this machine to make a half-dozen cork-screws of an exceptionally good quality. Here is a screw cutting machine. One tool cuts the rod down to the dimensions of the screw; another cuts it off, having the head the full size of the rod; another takes it from the last and passes it on to have the thread cut; a cutter passes by and leaves the head slotted; another, with four iron fingers, takes it and transfers it to a fifth cutter, where the head is finished, when still another tool comes to push it into the pan placed to receive it. No intervention is needed until another rod is wanted.

A set of shoe-making apparatus in another enclosure, takes the leather in the hide and turns out, with slight manual application, a pair of shoes, sewed, pegged, or screwed, in about fifteen minutes.

A novel planing machine shows a revolving cutter fixed in a disc which is, by means of an elbow arrangement of bands and pulleys, moved in any direction over the board to be planed, giving a very remarkable finish to the surface. In general, however, the wood working apparatus is not so interesting and by far less extensive than at Philadelphia.

It is a little remarkable, since necessity is the mother of invention, that we, who are not a warlike people, should excel these old bellicose nations in the construction of fire arms. The Remington Co., exhibit two new forms of military guns that are obviously an improvement on all simple breach loaders. The breach block in one is the same as in the Martini-Henry rifle, but the opening is effected by the hammer, and can be worked by the thumb of the right hand. The motions are fewer and the action simpler than in the Henry rifle. But a more interesting arm is a breach loader on the piston system, with an auxiliary magazine so arranged that a reserve of seven cartridges may be held and the gun used as a simple breach loader, until a critical moment, when, by pushing aside the key of the magazine, the reserve is brought into play, and the seven shots may be fired, with aim, in ten seconds. CARR.

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EMPLOYER'S SERVICES.

When articles are received, we make them as early as possible.

In preparing articles for publication, we do not take any responsibility for the accuracy of the facts stated.

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Correspondence

Evangelism, Ancient and Modern.

It is evident that different methods have different experiences upon this much-mooted question of evangelism, and my experience differs so much from that of Bro. Booth that I will venture to make mention of it. I need not add that I undertake the task with some diffidence, because I will necessarily incur the odium of being no true worker—Bro. Booth having fixed this as the religious status of all who oppose evangelism. Hoping that I may survive the crushing epithet, and assuring Bro. Booth that I love the church of Christ too well to be wantonly attached to the modern system of evangelism, I will proceed.

The writer in question has described an "extraordinary set of beings, and has endowed them with "extraordinary gifts and graces. He says that God "is raising up extraordinary messengers, endowed with power from on high, to stem the tide of wickedness rolling over the land." I very much fear that he compares the evangelists of the present day to the Wesley and Whitfield—a comparison not too flattering to the founders of Methodism. Has Bro. Booth forgotten that "there were giants in those days?" or has he an extraordinary microscope that will make a Philistine assume Goliathian proportions?

Bro. Booth further describes "these evangelists of the blessed gospel of the Son of God" as having "a mission" of benevolence to the whole church, and not to any particular denomination of Christians. He says "their great hearts, burning with the love of Christ, sought with intense ardor the conversion of souls." He says that they are men of "extraordinary devotion and unwarmed labors," and that they desire the cooperation of God's ministers and God's people, but "being skilled laborers in the Master's work, they lead it, as there must be a leader in order to succeed in the great battle with the foe."

Bro. Booth goes on to state, gravely and in all good faith, that the evangelistic work promotes "Christian unity and fraternity," and that "a more universal catholicity and brotherhood prevails in this era of Christianity than has ever existed in the history of the church since the apostolic day."

It is matter for regret that the evangelists with whom Bro. Booth is acquainted have confined themselves wholly to the East, and have neglected to visit this part of Texas at all. As characters, they are so purely beautiful, and so ideal, that they might almost have been copied from the New Testament. Any Christian minister should have been glad to co-operate with them. I regret that my experience is so unlike his; and I will now state my views of the case.

Bro. Booth heartily praises the great evangelist, Moody; and I heartily concur with him. Moody is a great man, and has "profoundly moved the heart of Christendom." But even my admiration for Moody does not prevent my seeing the precedent he has established, and the long train of evil consequences for which he is responsible. Mr. Moody is a layman, and goes out into the world as an independent evangelist. He is not sent by any church—no church is responsible for his doctrines or conduct. This is all very well, as far as Moody is concerned; but the precedent is followed by many others, and the century has only one Moody. Crowds of irresponsible laymen, independent of any church, have taken on themselves the name of evangelists, and have gone forth like their great predecessor. If a man wishes to travel for health, pleasure or profit, and prefers to dead-head his way through the country rather than pay his fare, he has merely to call himself an evangelist, and the deed is done. He may not even be a member of any church—he may be a villain and a reprobate—let him once lose sight of the smoke of his native village, and he has as much right to evangelize as Mr. Moody or any one else. Such men as these have thronged our country, and we, who have been commanded to "lay hands suddenly on no man," are requested to take up these men

without even the preliminary laying on of hands, or without the slightest inquiry into their antecedents, which might be very profitable in most cases, and are expected to cooperate with them.

Cooperation means the sending of our churches and pulpits to them, and a steady work in the background, for ourselves, we are, unfortunately, not being "skilled laborers in the Master's work" as they are. Co-operation means, further, the operation of some time-honored institutions of the Methodist Church, which were once considered essential to the spiritual growth of its members. It means the determination of the beloved old churches to meet in "joint sessions," with the common intention of "I am saved utterly," and "I am saved just now." It means the taking into the pulpit Sunday after Sunday, of a hobby called "Holiness," which is seldom long and valiantly before the eyes of an over-wearied people. With Bro. J. Clark Smith, I beg to be excused from any such "co-operation." I have been sent into the world to preach the gospel, and that gospel says something about respectability, faith, justification, as well as holiness.

It became necessary, some time since, to publish in the Advocate, the horrid story of one Willis—an "extraordinary messenger," who seemed to have taken up his abode in Kansas, and who had his quota of followers, as all of them have. Some clung to him, even when he preached against baptism and the Eucharist—even when he denounced the marriage vow as an institution of man and not of God. I was so far from being a "true worker" that I considered him too extraordinary to be even countenanced by any respectable community, and I warned the people against him. Was his "great heart" fluttering with the love of Christ? Ask the woman whom he left in Missouri, defrauded of money and of honor. It is probably that she has but a poor opinion of him as an evangelist.

We have had an "evangelist of the blessed gospel" with us here for several weeks. It is Robert Haynes, of "state-wide reputation." He is so free from "denominational affiliations" that, while wearing the garb of a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, he writes in private letters to his friends, "How can you or I call ourselves Cumberland Presbyterians, when I know in my heart that I am far from it, and when some of the worst persecutions I suffer today, are from men that I once called brethren." He is so valiant a Protestant, that he remarks in the same letter, "I believe in my heart that Protestantism is as full of iniquity as Catholicism today." His mission is so purely "one of benevolence to the whole church," that he adds, "If we read church history from the very beginning, we will find that in every instance, it is the Israelites who are driven out, and not the Egyptians purified. There will be a great change before long, but it will not be in the purifying of the churches. If any saved soul feels that he must come out of Egypt, what right has any one to oppose him?" He is so zealous for the church, moreover, that he says he is going to advise his band "to stay in the church, if they can," but prudently adds that he will not express his views on the church question to any man, unless he comes to him privately. This is Robert Haynes, without his cloak. He is scarcely more attractive with that garment on—in the pulpit, and under the inspection of the public. I do not believe that even an evangelist, "endowed with power from on high," has any right to make the pulpit a place for venting vulgarity that a lady would blush to hear.

There was one in whom I believed. There was one that I truly thought was sent from God. Thousands of people in Texas who have loved Francis Grant, who have had all confidence in his piety, who have been touched by his eloquence and made better by his counsels, will mourn with me over his downfall, and over religion wounded, when he fell. We have believed in a hypocrite, we have put our faith in a designing villain. It was the death-blow that Brutus dealt, and we draw the mantle of silence between.

Bro. Colt, and his band of workers, came to Texas, visited various portions of the State, and have returned to Illinois. We have had time to witness, in part, the workings of his system. So far as my knowledge of him extends, Bro. Colt is a good man, and a Christian. I heard him preach one sermon, and it was perfectly orthodox. I know that he publicly exhorted his followers to remain in their different churches, and to work in and for them. Yet, in spite of his teachings, disunion, dissension, disorganization, have followed almost wherever he went, constant as his shadow. He told me that four of

his meetings, before he came to Texas, had been followed with a like result, and he came to Texas and tried to quiet the storm he had raised. It was beyond his power.

Bro. Voss's work, tried by Bro. Booth's own work, was a failure. By their fruits you shall know them, says Bro. Booth. The church is not "quickered and stirred up to cooperation work." It is stirred up to strife, and to great bitterness. Never was there less "Christian unity and fraternity" than there is in the churches where these evangelists have labored. Taking these things as tests, and judging of the evangelists I have seen, I am forced to conclude that I have never seen one that was truly sent from God. By their fruits you shall know them. And I am not waiting against sanctification, when I make war upon modern evangelists. They are two things, so separate and distinct that I think few will confound them; and the people is very poorly educated by the lives of most of the men who claim to teach it.

This is a "day of universal catholicity and brotherhood," says Bro. Booth. It is also a day of striking incongruities. It is a day when laymen think themselves called to preach, and when they have their wives and children to take care of themselves as best they may, while they become feeble imitators of Moody. It is a day when we go around the country "evangelizing" with men who are not their husbands. It is a day when young ladies grow so unbearably self-conscious as to lose sight of the proprieties, while they "evangelize" with unmarried men. It is a day when little domestic dissensions, discord, scandal, and divorce suits, the legitimate results of such vagaries as the above. It is a day, upon the whole, with many painful suggestions about it, and there is need to exhort the church again, as one did of old. Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.

San Augustine District Conference.

The eighth session convened in the pleasant town of Carthage, in Paduca county, on Wednesday morning, July 11th. The attendance was unusually large. We are sorry to say, however, that three positions within the bounds of the district were not present to represent their charges. Believing our church economy to be good, and her institutions of a scriptural type, we ought not to systematize our plans as not to suffer them to overreach or cover the time so wisely set apart by the executive department of the church to meet in council to consider and look after the general interest of the same. Were circumstances, over which we could have no control, to intervene, we might be excused, otherwise we could not. The P. E. Rev. J. A. Bridges, in his opening address set forth, briefly, the leading design of these meetings which was closely followed. No item of business was overlooked. A deep research was made in order, if possible, to bring out a faithful and impartial report of the true condition of the different charges in the bounds of the district. The course, or method, being somewhat different to any adopted heretofore, matters of vital importance were naturally drawn out or developed, a number of which have been overlooked heretofore, to the detriment of the church. Relative, as well as personal piety on the part of God's people, is undoubtedly necessary in order that the church occupy a correct standpoint. This part of the examination being rather rigid (not too much so, however,) was the means of bringing up scraps of testimony which led to the revelation of facts somewhat startling. It was discovered, with deep regret, that family worship in portions of the work was very much neglected. We believe there is such a thing as "hiding power." It is said that he who tries to convince others, must prove in some way that he himself is convinced. The relation we sustain to the church as gospel ministers may be different, yet our obligations are the same.

Notwithstanding the churches in the main were reported to be in quite a healthy condition, yet the reports, with a few exceptions, show that the financial condition of the church is in rather a deplorable condition. We were glad to learn that class-meetings in the most of the charges, were being revived. Prayer-meetings almost universal, love-feasts held in one work. A greater interest manifested upon the subject of Sabbath-schools than usual. The Sabbath-school convention on Saturday morning was indeed interesting; rather novel, however, to some. Some of the lay delegates and prominent citizens took part in the exercises. The educational interest was by no means overlooked. While our own school located at San Augustine was properly represented, which was said to be in a more prosper-

ous condition than heretofore, the Rev. J. Alexander, who was present in the interests of the "Lazarus Institute," located at Kilgore, a few miles west of Longview, on the International R. R., treated the conference with quite an eloquent and very speech which is so characteristic of the man, manifesting that if we had more students than could be accommodated at home, that he would willingly and gladly take charge of them. Mr. Editor, if you could have been present, I am satisfied you would have been thoroughly convinced that the interests of our Advocate was not in the least overlooked. The preachers spoke out enthusiastically in favor of the paper. The following brethren were elected delegates to the ensuing annual conference: C. R. Heaton, F. McKnight, A. P. L. V. Greer, and F. G. Allison. Alternates: S. H. Cayce, P. N. Walker, G. P. Maddox, and J. M. Crawford.

Next conference will meet at San Augustine. There was, during the session of conference, a considerable revival influence—quite a number of conversions.

Reminiscences of a Texas Minister.

The second session of the East Texas Conference, was held in Clarksville, in the spring of 1847. (I think in April.) Bishop Potts, president. Reaching the seat of the conference on Saturday before commencement, he was invited by the writer to preach on the following Sabbath, which he did with edification to the hearers. On Sunday of the session he notified me that he was sick—could not preach on Sunday, and that I must hunt a substitute. I turned out among our own preachers and some visitors, among whom was Jacob Custer, from Arkansas; but could find no man that would agree to fill the pulpit at the Bishop's house on Sunday. I returned and reported the failure to find a supply, to which the Bishop replied, "Call to see me in the morning and I will give you a final answer." On Sunday morning, I called—found him better, and he concluded to try to preach. "Though," said he, in his usual laconic style, "it is like smoking grub-worms." Of course I was relieved. At the appointed hour, he preached from the text, "Occupy till I come," &c., XIX, 13. The immense congregation hung with almost breathless silence on his lips for two hours. It was the grandest display of rhetoric, logic, theology and philosophy I ever heard before or since, in life. The congregation were both electrified and awe-stricken. Many refused to leave the house when the congregation were dismissed. A Cumberland Presbyterian minister of some note, started home bare-headed, and when reminded by his wife that he had forgotten his hat, replied that after hearing such a sermon, the only wonder was, that he had not forgotten his head!

The writer having been in charge of the circuit, and consequently on the Committee on Divine Service, received numerous applications the next day to invite the Bishop to preach another sermon during his stay among them. This, however, for prudent reasons, he declined to do. The impression made on that memorable day is not yet forgotten by the living who had the privilege to hear the sermon. Never can I forget one expression of the Bishop's, made under intense excitement towards the close—"You may," said he, "call this excitement—I am excited—religion is excitement—it is philosophy itself excited—stimulated by the Holy Ghost." O that the Methodist pulpit to-day rang out with just that sort of exhortation!

Nothing of extraordinary note occurred at this session of the conference, save that a grave difference existed between Bros. Wilson and West, growing out of some of the affairs of Wesleyan College. Each charged the other, and after two days discussion in open conference the matter was partially settled by each promising "to keep the peace," which they did not continue to do very long, and the whole matter was overhauled at the succeeding session, which resulted in the suspension of the latter and the location of the former. It was the expressed opinion of the sainted Bishop Capers, that these men had in this difficulty pulled down and destroyed more in a year or two, than they had both built up in a lifetime! At this session, I was appointed P. E. of the San Augustine district. Having only graduated to elder's orders the year before, and following the two grey-headed veterans in office, I received my appointment not only "in fear and much trembling," but in tears; for I feared there was trouble as well as responsibilities ahead, and so it proved. But, by the help of God, went determining to do my whole duty to the best of my ability, and so I did.

I remember but one other instance on record in Methodist history, where one so young in the ministry and in natural age, was appointed Presiding Elder—viz: Bishop Soule. But the reader will remember that P. E. timber was scarce in Texas in those days.

Weatherford District.

A want of time, rather than a lack of disposition, has prevented me from writing you this year. Now that I am off of regular duty for a few days, I will jot you a line or two.

My physicians, for two months, have repeatedly advised me that rest was absolutely necessary; but I kept up a regular line of march until ten or fifteen days ago, when I was taken down seriously ill; but, through a kind Providence, I am now convalescing, and hope to meet my next appointment. The doctors say, "I must rest for two months at least." I "am not yet well," I am bought with a price, nor is my time my own; all belongs to God, and He will strengthen me for all He requires at my hands.

We have the best crops I have ever known in this country. Corn and all kinds of grain adapted to this country, is raised this year in abundance, and there is but little or no sale for them. Cotton is very fine. We have had an immense amount of rain, which has greatly damaged the grain; all along the Brazos and the West fork of the Trinity, we have had sickness. Weatherford keeps up her reputation for health. I will now mention the churches, and as I live at Weatherford, will make this my starting point. Bro. H. M. Glass has been abundant in labors. At most every Sabbath he has from five to six services of some kind at the church, and prayer-meeting every Wednesday night, besides a ladies' prayer-meeting every Friday evening. The little girls meet three times a week in a prayer-meeting; they are wonderful in prayer, and remarkable for their exemplary lives. Add to these, he holds suburban prayer-meetings every night in the week, except those occupied at the church. As to pastoral work, he visits regularly every family in the city. His work is all systematized. Sister Glass has greatly helped him in all this work. The increase in membership has been very great during the year. He has built during the year a nice, neat parsonage with seven rooms, all paid for, lacking perhaps about sixty dollars, which will be provided for soon.

Bro. B. H. Johnson has built a splendid brick church, of good size, at Graham, and Bro. Jas. Grant is completing a nice wooden house on the Eldorado mission. The brethren near Springtown inform me, that they will have a house of good size completed in a week or two. I am called upon to dedicate the church at Graham, 4th Sabbath in September; the one on Eldorado mission, the 1st Sabbath in October, and that at Springtown, the 2d Sabbath in October, which will be three churches in one month. We are trying to build other houses of worship on the district. On the Cartersville circuit, Bro. J. W. Kizlar is trying to build a college, and the people agree to build a house worth \$3,000, and donate to the church. Grandbury High School—our district school—matriculated last session over two hundred pupils. Prof. J. J. Shirley, A. B., is the Principal, and has a good corps of teachers; it is one of the best schools in Texas; it has the religious as well as the literary qualifications. *Shirley can build a school anywhere.*

We have formed one new work since conference, the Christian mission, which promises well. It embraces some of the best country in the conference, including the Brazos and Keechi valleys, and all of it is new territory. Bro. L. H. Trimble is in charge of the mission and is doing fine work. Bro. W. V. Jones, P. C., of Jacksboro circuit, reports some fine revivals. Bro. S. A. D. Strickland lost his health at beginning of the year, but is doing a fine work at Wades chapel station. Bro. L. B. Ellis, supply on Weatherford circuit, is trying to build a church, and I trust he will succeed. Bro. Oscar Hightower, P. C. of Acton circuit, has enlarged his work and improved it in every respect, and has provided for the erection of one church. He says he will not be behind with the collection ordered by the Discipline. Bro. J. H. Miller, supply on Springtown circuit, has had some good revivals. Bro. Nelms, P. C. Bethesda circuit, has received into the church above sixty (60) members, and has all his collections raised in full. He has provided nearly enough means for the erection of a church at Lake City. We have good revivals all over the district. Our people say they are pleased with their preachers, but they are far behind in their support, and although conference is early, I must say I think a proper effort will

bring up the preachers' salaries. Oh, that our people would learn to begin in those important matters in time! I know of no better way than for the preachers to set the example, by beginning with their collections at the beginning of conference year and keeping them before the people until they are paid.

We have an example of this kind, and the preacher in charge says that his collections have given him "no trouble." The factor is a conference steward and if he fails with his collections, it is in bad taste for him to complain at his stewards for their failure to his support.

In many places the church is hampered by undue, and may I not say, unwise apologies for hard times. Hard times are often the result of withholding from the Lord that which is justly His.

In conclusion, I would say we are all pleased with the Advocate. If we could get the people to read the Bible, Discipline and Advocate as they should, our church would accomplish her mission in her time. J. W. HUNTS.

To the Preachers of the Northwest Texas Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN.—The Board of Trustees of Waco Female College, at a meeting held yesterday evening, requested me to set certain facts before you concerning the financial condition of the college, and urge upon you the necessity of a prompt and united effort as the only means of saving the most valuable piece of property owned by our conference.

When the undersigned was appointed financial agent, there was a debt of near three thousand dollars upon the college. This debt at the conference last year had been reduced to something less than two thousand dollars. The conference resolved to pay that amount and the property from all embarrassment. The amount has been divided among stations and circuits, as have other assessments, and in many places the money has actually been raised. This communication is designed to encourage every brother to take this collection by all means. Don't think we are crying "wolf, wolf," in fun; the wolf is at the door sure enough. Unless the conference provide some means to pay the debt by Dec. 1st, the property will certainly be sold, and almost as certainly pass out of the hands of our church forever.

In the name of all that is good, what sort of booting would it be to stand still and see thirty thousand dollars' worth of property be sold for a debt of two thousand? I repeat, this article is designed to encourage every brother to take the collection, and this is the encouragement. If we fail in part to raise the necessary amount, but raise enough to show that we are in earnest about the matter, I can find a good brother who will pay what we lack, provided it is not more than half the debt, and wait upon the conference one or even two years longer. Now, brethren, let us come up. Bro. Wright has made a fine success of the school for us. He has given us a place where our daughters may receive through Christian education. Let us see to it that he is not disturbed in his successful movements by our failure to do our duty.

Will not Bro. Shaw, chairman of Educational Committee, or some other brother, take his pen and urge more eloquently to a performance of our duty in this matter.

Yours, truly, W. R. D. STOCKTON.

Whitworth, Sept. 3, 1878.

Scarcity of money, the intense heat, and the vast amount of sickness that we have had in our country, have interfered with our work, and we are far behind what we expected in church progress. But the preachers are at work faithfully and we hope to be able to report progress in every church enterprise by the close of the conference year. We have had some good revival meetings and considerable accession by letter. The frontier part of my district is filling up rapidly.

We highly appreciate the Advocate, and will not neglect to present its claims. I start this week on my last round. W. H. MOSS.

I AM again overwhelmed with sorrow. On the 27th of August, my little boy, Paul, was taken from me. I have just read the particulars of his sickness and death in a letter from my brother, J. F. Denton, of the Texana circuit. I feel like my afflictions are almost greater than I can bear. Let those who pray, pray for me. J. B. DENTON.

NAVASOTA, Sep. 10th, 1878.—Rev. Thos. Whitworth, P. C. of Zion circuit, died at his home in San Felipe, on Tuesday, the 3d inst. having been removed there from his circuit, where he had been sick with typhoid pneumonia several weeks. J. M. WESSON.

Texas Christian Advocate

Correspondence

Notice

Contributions for the Advocate should be sent to the Texas Christian Advocate, P. O. Box 100, Dallas, Texas.

Notice

The subscription for the Advocate for 1879 is now open. The price is \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Waxahatche District Conference

This body convened at Hillsboro July 29th and continued until its adjournment on the evening of the 31st.

Rev. W. G. Neal, presiding elder, was present, and conducted the exercises with ability and to the satisfaction of the conference and the church.

The spiritual condition of the church was canvassed closely, and many items of great interest developed. The brother reported sixty per cent of the heads of families on his work holding family prayer. The doctrines of the church are being preached with more clearness and exemplified with increasing zeal in every part of the work.

On the second day of the meeting the Sunday-school convention for the district assembled and discussed a most interesting programme for several mornings and evenings. The representation at the conference was of the highest character, and the religious exercises occupied a prominent part in the meeting.

We respectfully ask Bishop Keener's attention to the following: Resolved, That Bishop Keener be respectfully requested to place the time of our next conference after the 1st of December.

When will our bishops place our conferences at the right time without having to be requested to do so? The next conference will be held at Lancaster, and we pray that they may have as pleasant a time as they did at Hillsboro.

Respectfully, SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF ONE.

Breckenridge District Conference

Not often do the head-waters of the Brazos and Colorado rivers claim a hearing through your columns; and now this pen would be on some other mission, did we not feel that the advance of Methodism over this empire were an enterprise belonging not only to this district, but to the people of Texas.

The chairman appointed Bro. J. H. Collard as a representative from this district to confer with the delegates from Fort Worth, Weatherford and Stephenville districts, relative to Granbury High School.

Saturday, July 27th.—The Committees on Missions, Sunday Schools, and Boundaries, submitted their reports, which were adopted.

The conference proceeded to elect delegates to the next annual conference, to be convened at Belton, October 30th, A. D. 1878. Bros. James DeSpain, J. B. Crume, J. C. Strickland and J. H. Calhoun, were elected. Bros. J. M. Lane, W. P. Jones, D. Kelley and W. T. Staten, were elected as alternates.

New Hope Church, near the line of Callahan and Taylor counties, was chosen as the place for the next session of the district conference.

On motion, it was resolved that this conference tenders its thanks to the citizens of Breckenridge and vicinity for their generous hospitality extended to the members of the conference during its present session.

Thus closed the first conference for Breckenridge district, and we are pleased to note that the utmost harmony prevailed during the entire session.

Ministers and lay members were much encouraged by their association, and with fresh courage, they returned to their posts; with hearts overflowing with zeal, they entered the contest again, and we would be glad to tell of the victories which

After the election of a Secretary, the roll was called, and we were pleased to find that every circuit and mission was represented by its pastor, as follows:

- Breckenridge circuit—Rev. J. J. Canaday, P. C.; Bishop circuit—Rev. J. G. Putnam, P. C.; District circuit—Rev. Geo. F. Fain, P. C.; Paha Plains circuit—Rev. R. W. Simmons, P. C.; Bell's Plains mission—Rev. L. F. Collins, P. C.; Cheat Fork mission—Rev. W. C. Manly, P. C.; Ashman mission—Rev. W. H. Cooper, P. C.; Postville mission—Rev. J. M. Jones, P. C.; Sabana mission—Rev. J. H. Colford, P. C.

Nineteen other members, representatives, from the several circuits and missions, were present.

The presiding elder addressed the conference, and briefly pointed out the work that lay before the church in this district, the importance of our meeting, and our duty to each other.

Committees were appointed upon Boundaries, Missions, Education, Sunday-Schools, the State of the Church, Temperance, Finance, and Church Literature.

The conference called for and heard the reports from the preachers in charge of the several circuits and missions, which consumed the evening of the first day, and about half of the second. Those reports were heard with much interest, and many pertinent questions suggested by them, were asked and answered by the edification of the conference.

From all we learned that there had been about one hundred and forty baptisms, one hundred and sixty-five conversions, and three hundred and seventy-six accessions to the church; and a membership of about one thousand—generally alive with a revival spirit, and fully realizing that this land must be won and held by the armies of Emanuel. We fully realized that the ministers had labored faithfully, and at a great sacrifice, to accomplish what has been done for this district, and we cannot afford to see them retire from the field. Therefore, we appeal to the lay members of our church, and to the Missionary Boards, to aid us in this struggle, that the cause of Christ may keep pace with civilization, whilst immigration's swelling tide is sweeping over this land.

To add to the interest of our conference on the second day of its session, Rev. W. E. Nelms, delegate from Weatherford District Conference, came to confer with us in the interest of Granbury High School, and Rev. A. D. Gaskell, Agent for Marvin College, made his appearance to advocate the claims of Marvin College, and to give us the privilege of joining Marvin Monumental Association. Bros. W. E. Nelms, A. D. Gaskell and J. G. Warren, addressed the conference on the educational interests of Northwestern Texas.

Bros. Gaskell and Nelms, being elected honorary members of our conference, took their seats as such.

The Committee on Temperance submitted their report, which was discussed at length and adopted.

The third day's morning session was spent in discussing the Sunday school interests of this district.

During the evening session, the following committees submitted their reports, which were adopted, to-wit:

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have received their offers, but time and postage forbid.

LAMPASAS SPRINGS

What we are pleased to learn, is that the citizens of Lampasas Springs, Tex., are well pleased with the Advocate, and if money was not so scarce, I could procure you many more subscribers. I trust it will not always be so. Our town is improving slowly. The bids are out for the erection of a new courthouse in Beeville, which will cost, perhaps, three or four thousand dollars. Our county carried local option by a very large majority, and the "Blind Tiger," which, for some time, has done considerable in our town, was caught by D. A. T. Walton, our very efficient sheriff. It was arraigned, tried, found guilty, and fined the sum of \$75.00, and in default of payment, was safely lodged in the county jail, whence he was finally hired out, as a county convict, to work out the fine and costs. Our officers are good and true men, and will do their utmost to enforce the laws of the land. Would that every county and city in the State had such men in office.

John John Ireland, candidate for congress from this district, addressed a very large assembly of men, women and children to-day.—T. R. ATKINS.

The medicinal properties of the waters are wonderful. The diseased liver is cured in a short time by using this water—dropsy, dyspepsia, coughs, colds, asthma; purifies the blood, renovates and invigorates the system; cures bad dispositions—no, no, but makes one humble and good for a short time after imbibing freely of the Hanna Spring water. This water is not desirable as a beverage; I had rather take wine of tar, vinegar bitters, August flower German syrup, or the whole mixed together. It does not taste pleasant, and smells worse than onions, garlic, gunpowder, asafetida, all mixed up with syrup of rhubarb; but it is medicine, hence the unpleasantness; but it does restore the appetite, which brings to our notice the chances for the hungry to be fed.

We have at this great watering place the Star Hotel de Grace, where delicacies of all kinds may be found—horse-flesh included—served whole, and used before breakfast and after tea to draw carriages (filled with guests) to the springs. We have the Lampasas House; a large stone building, well kept; besides twenty other boarding houses and restaurants. I am stopping in the northwest room of El Prot Cottage House; my meals I take during the day, at intervals to suit parties interested, served on a goods box and in a tin pan; hot coffee at each meal. I sleep in the Land Mart, and the whole thing does not cost me three dollars per

week. The hotel is very pretty, buildings mostly stone, and quite new. There are, I think, forty business houses in Lampasas, including the Grand Hotel, Mrs. C. Lee's House, where I sleep.

The fair here in August was, "they say," a success, though "I've heard" different. The Baptists have a neat church building on Live Oak street, and a good membership, all good citizens, and they can't fall from grace, and belong to the true church—three parishes connected.

The Methodists are doing well here, worship in the college building, all of one end of town, and if the methodists I hear the bell from the public square, and it is said to be cracked and can't be heard more. The Methodists can't help this. There are not more than seventy-five members here, all progress, but they will do better ten or twelve years hence, he it said to their credit, they helped to build the Baptist church of Christ at Lampasas, but some how or other don't worship there much any more. Who says lampasas is a good place? The town has fifteen hundred inhabitants; sensible, law-abiding people; cultured and refined.

Great stories are told abroad of the lawlessness of the citizens of this place. There is but little truth in these statements. There are a few bad characters in the community, and but very few. Many sick have refused to visit this place on account of these false reports.

There is no improvement about the Hanna Springs, where it is very much needed. I have been visiting this spring for the past three years and notice but little improvement in that time: a rough bath-house or two and board steps over the fence that encloses the spring. With all its disadvantages it is, I believe, the best remedy for the diseases I have mentioned in the world. I weighed 130 pounds when I first visited the spring, and was never free from pain. I now suffer but little pain and weigh 162 pounds. This I do know that I was sick and now am well, and, therefore, recommend a visit to the Hanna spring to all persons suffering with liver disease.

H. S. P. ASHBY. LAMPASAS, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1878.

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BIOGRAPHS.

Leaving the hospitable home of Dr. Finley, at Tyler, in the early dawn, we set down with a sense of loneliness in the car which would bear us to Mineola, on the Texas Pacific road.

Bro. Shook was direct from Galveston and startled us with the report he had heard while in that city of the death of Sister Alexander, who has for so many years shared the toils and trials of the itinerant life with her husband, Dr. Alexander, who still leads the van of our army in this great Southwestern State.

Terrell is one of the most prosperous towns on the Texas Pacific road. It is situated in a beautiful location in Kaufman county, and though only five years old, it numbers about 3000 inhabitants.

Mineola is located at the junction of the Tyler branch of the International and the Texas Pacific roads, about twenty miles from Tyler. It claims 1200 inhabitants.

Waiting at the hotel for the train, the head line of an article in the county paper arrested our attention: "Terrible Triple Murder." It was copied from the Sherman Register.

Except when passing through on the cars, we have not visited Dallas since 1874, and though we had often heard of its rapid growth, we were not prepared for a city of its

magnitude, with the hum of cars upon his nose, and the columns of justice on his track. A father and his son are among the slain. The heart aches as we think of the way that hour's work brought into the hearts of wife, mother and child.

As the cars approached Wills Point, we passed from the great timbered belt of Eastern Texas and were looking out on the broad, rolling prairies of this section. The land seems to be a gray sandy soil, which, though not as strong and durable as the black prairies of the Red River counties, is very productive and is preferred by many farmers because of the greater ease with which it may be cultivated.

Wills Point is a thriving five-year old town, located on the Texas Pacific road, and within the bounds of Van Zandt county. Two years ago it numbered about 300 inhabitants, and it now claims about 1200.

At Wills Point we met Rev. Z. Parker, who, as our readers may remember, was arrested some months ago under a requisition of the Federal Court, under charge of the fraudulent disposition of money belonging to minor heirs.

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Bro. Powers, of the Terrell and Wills Point charge, had closed a protracted meeting before our arrival, in which there were a number of conversions and accessions to the church.

Except when passing through on the cars, we have not visited Dallas since 1874, and though we had often heard of its rapid growth, we were not prepared for a city of its

proportions. We speak our mind, not in derision, but in earnest, and were not disposed to dispute the claims of some of its leading citizens to a population of 30000. Many of its business buildings would grace the streets of our largest cities.

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As the freight train due at Troup on the evening of September 9th reached a spot four miles south of that place, some one fired from a caboose into a crowd on the roadside, shattering a negro's arm, necessitating amputation, and wounding a section man in the shoulder and Andrew Copeland in the leg.

Agricultural fairs are, no doubt, valuable agencies for the material development of the country, but we see no reason why they should be turned into race grounds and gambling establishments.

We have never been able to determine the real value of a race horse. We know what plow horses, wagon horses, stage horses, buggy horses, saddle horses, and ladies' riding horses are fit for, but we have never known a race horse to do anything but stand in his stable, go through his training, and be exhibited on the race track.

When the roll-call of the Memphis Conference is again heard, in response to the name of Rev. E. C. Slater, D. D., it will be answered, "He died at his post." It is with mingled sadness and joy we read in the telegrams this week, the announcement, among other deaths in Memphis, the name of this faithful servant of God.

of the sick and dying, he sank under the stroke of the pestilence. The world is poorer when such men die, but he leaves a precious legacy to the church.

Texas News.

Houston has quarantined Sabine Pass; one case of yellow fever being reported at that place.

The business of Austin inaugurated a union picnic for the yellow fever sufferers, which realized quite handsomely.

A collision at Orange of the regular route and a couple of flat cars left on the track, resulted in hurting the fireman quite seriously.

The press of the State is unanimous in its expressions of indignation at the act of the health officers of Houston in carelessly quarantining Galveston.

Robertson county court sitting at Calvert, established on the 11th instant quarantine against all persons or property coming from beyond the county limits.

Sherman, with its contribution of one thousand dollars to the yellow fever fund, is a worthy example. What town of its size in the State will give more?

Antonio Olazola, a fugitive from the penitentiary, also indicted for the murder of Judge Howard and others, was arrested and confined in the El Paso jail.

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By concerted action Houston, Palestine, Longview, Marshall, Mineola, and Texarkana have established quarantine regulations which provide that none but first-class mail, and this disinfected, will be permitted to pass the State line at Texarkana.

Wallisville was the scene of quite an exciting affair on Saturday 7th inst. Jeff Black, who has been tried three times for the murder, some five years ago, of Green Butler, at Clear Creek, in Galveston county, was, under a change of venue, taken to Wallisville for a retrial, granted by the Supreme Court.

The list of cities and towns having independent free school organizations complete includes Brenham, Castroville, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Fort Worth, Gatesville, Honey Grove, Lawrence, McKinney, Navasota, Paris, Rockdale and San Antonio.

As iron put into the fire loseth its rust, and becometh clearly red-hot, so he that wholly turneth himself unto God puts off all slothfulness, and is transformed into a new man.—Thomas A. Kempis.

Our Savior was obedient under the law, and fulfilled all righteousness, that His obedience might as surely make us righteous, as the disobedience of Adam had made us sinners.—Cowrick.

We would call the attention of printers to the advertisement of a new proof-press which we have for sale. See advertisement.

In addition to the contributions in money, so liberally granted by our people, many of the physicians and benevolent persons sitting in judgment, have gone to the infected districts.

PERSONAL.

We regret to learn, through a note from Rev. K. E. Armstrong of his recent illness. We are glad to note, however, that he is again up. When such men are out at their post the church is the better.

SEVEN WORDS.

Rev. H. H. Vaughan, Missionary.—The territory we occupy is strictly new. There never had been an Advocate taken until we came. None that we have induced to subscribe would do without it for twice the cost.

Rev. J. K. Lane, Liberty Hill.—I have subscribed to the Texas Christian Advocate on my work as planned with the paper.

Rev. W. E. Harris, China Springs.—Will do my best for the Advocate. It is the best of the family of "Advocates." Long may it prosper!

Rev. S. E. Friend, Buffalo Gap.—The Advocate is the most welcome visitor to my family. I sometimes think that I would be glad if there were two published every week.

We were pleased and surprised to meet the following announcement in the Houston issues of this week. We had not heard of the death of Sister Alexander until our eye fell on the paragraph below. Bro. Alexander will have the sympathy of the church throughout the State in this saddest bereavement of his life.

A photo was cut over our home on Friday evening by the death of Mrs. F. F. Alexander, wife of Rev. Robert Alexander.

THIRTEEN MONTHS ago the Advocate announced the marriage of Miss Annie Moore, who had been for some time connected with the St. James Sunday school and choir. A telegram from her husband, Mr. Snicker, of Galveston, to her father in Galveston, announces her death. A happy bride and groom are now in the land of the dead. Her voice is silent on earth, may we not hope it is uttering with the songs of the cherubim above.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—FOURTH QUARTER. Palestine station, October 12, 13. Kirkpatrick circuit, October 18, 19. Palestine circuit, October 26, 27. Rock Island, August station, November 1, 2. Rock and Jacksonville station, Nov. 8, 9. Cherokee circuit, November 16, 17. Rockport circuit, Nov. 24, 25. Tyler station, December 1, 2. D. F. CULLEN, C. E.

Sunday School.

Prepared for the Advocate.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

BY E. R. MOORE.

THIRD QUARTER—TWELFTH LESSON—SEPT. 22, 23.

Luke xii: 13-21. Warning against Ostentation. Time—A. D. 29. (Autumn, Christ 33 years old.) Place, probably near Jerusalem. Editor—Tiberius Caesar, Emperor of Rome; Pontius Pilate, Procurator of Judaea; and Herod Antipas, Tetrarch of Galilee.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Take heed, and beware of covetousness.—Luke xii: 15.

As in several other lessons, there is no parallel narrative to this lesson. Our Savior from October to December of this year, or from the Feast of Tabernacles to the Feast of Dedication, delivered quite a number of discourses. At one time He was near Jerusalem, (John xi: 18), and at another time in Ephraim and around the lower waters of the Jordan, (same chapter 54th verse.) He now warns great multitudes against the hypocrisy of the Pharisees. In the midst of one of these discourses, one, whose heart had never risen above lands and other possessions of a worldly nature, furnishes us the subject of this lesson. A short while before, at Bethany, He had raised Lazarus from the dead, and had, thereby, so stirred up the wrath of the chief priests and Pharisees that they took counsel to put Him to death; and He, in consequence thereof, had not walked openly among the Jews.

V. 13. "And one of the company said unto Him, Master, speak to my brother that he divide the inheritance with me." "One of the company;" one of the multitude or crowd; not one of His disciples or one of His followers. "Master;" teacher. He had listened to the great Teacher with an eye to business. He had observed that He spoke as one having authority, and perhaps he had picked up some crude ideas of the new order of things soon to be inaugurated. He was dissatisfied with the old laws, and he hailed the new Teacher as one able to cause his brother to divide the inheritance with him. By the Jewish law the elder brother had two shares, while the other children had but one each. This may have been his grievance. It may be, and possibly was, the case that the elder brother would not give him his one share.

V. 14. "And He said unto him, man, who made me a judge or divider over you?" "Man;" a rebuke. No one could act as an arbitrator without due appointment. He had not come to redress civil wrongs; He came to obey and fulfill all law.

V. 15. "And He said unto them, take heed, and beware of covetousness. For a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." "Take heed;" the watchword. "Take heed and beware" which are guarded against covetousness. Life is of more value than gold. They that would be rich must not live in their riches.

V. 16. "And He saith this payable unto him, saying, the greatness of a certain rich man brought forth plentifully." "He;" Jesus. "Payable;" an illustration—either a man or a figurative word. "Rich man" was (wealthy) and the rich man became richer, but grieved in his riches.

V. 17. "And he thought within himself, saying, what shall I do, because I have no room where to bestow my riches." "Thought within himself;" expressed with himself. "No room;" he had room for all he needed, but not room enough to measure his covetousness.

V. 18. "And he said this will I do, I will pull down my barns, and build greater; there will I bestow all my riches, and my goods. How can I this will I do." "I will pull down my barns and build greater; and there will I bestow my riches, and my goods." He never once remembers the poor, the widow, nor orphan, and it is all "I and mine."

V. 19. "And I will say to my soul, Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry. He thinks of his soul, but it is ready in reference to temporal possessions, in his anticipated eating and drinking and being merry. He says to himself, soul, thou hast much goods, many good things, laid up; take thine ease, but mark what God says to him.

V. 20. "But God said unto him, thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee; then whose shall those things be which thou hast provided?" "Fool;" brainless. "This night;" this very night. "Thy soul shall be required of thee;" they will demand thy soul (life) of thee. He had reasoned with himself, but God says he is a "fool," without mind, incapable of reasoning. He is all self.

V. 21. So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God." "They that would be rich in goods, will be poor with God. He does not condemn riches, but those who set their hearts on riches.

V. 22. "And He said unto His disciples, therefore I say unto you, take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, neither for the body, what ye shall put on." "Disciples;" learners. "Take no thought;" be not worried. This foolish man had given all his thoughts to his enjoyments; what he should eat and what he should put on.

V. 23. "The life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment." "The life;" the soul or real man is more than food, or more important than food, as the body is more important than raiment.

APPLICATION. 13. This covetous man came to Christ, as too many enter the church to-day; with a view to business, thinking more of their earthly than of the heavenly inheritance.

14. There are too many men who set themselves up as judges or dividers of property, and they are unwilling to wait until wanted.

15. We are often covetous when we least think of it, and forget that it is not all of life to live.

16. The earth yields her increase plentifully to honest toil, but every receiver should be grateful to the giver, as the "certain rich man" was not.

17. How many "think within themselves," planning how they will harvest their coming crop.

18. And many, too, in their greedy imaginations pull down their old barns of plenty and comfort, and build greater, where they pile up their coveted goods as they come from the lavish hand of God, without one word of thanks or emotion of gratitude.

19. He who rests on his riches will sink, as did this man, to ruin, on his plentiful fields.

20. How fearful the call from his luxurious contemplation of ease and of comfort "for many years" to judgment "this very night," and how searching the question, "then whose shall those things be?"

21. This message was not all for that foolish man. So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich towards God. It is to every one who is doing as did that selfish rich man.

22. We should think more of our souls than of our appetites, and more of our bodies than the clothes we wear. It is an undeniable fact that nine-tenths of mankind allow themselves to judge of men and women by their clothes, and they rarely look beyond personal physiques. With them, the clothes maketh man; and the attractive person maketh worth.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

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Music Books for the Fall Trade. The Harmonia. Complete \$3.00. A beautiful new book, with well-illustrated and well-organized pages.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. A new little musical record. A wide-awake paper for Music Teachers and their Pupils.

# Shaw & Blaylock,

GALVESTON and AUSTIN.

## BOOK PUBLISHERS

# STEREOTYPERS,

Would call especial attention to the fact that theirs is the

## Only Establishment in Texas with Facilities for

# STEREOTYPING.

This addition to their other facilities as Book Publishers places them far beyond any other Publishing House in the State.

Parties having work which they desire executed in the very best manner will remember that by writing to them they can get

## Prices Lower than from any other House in Texas,

RIVALING ST. LOUIS AND NEW YORK IN BOTH WORK-MANSHIP AND PRICE.

### Death of Rev. Thomas Whitworth.

It has become my painful duty to inform you that our brother, Thomas Whitworth, died at his residence in San Felipe, Austin, on the 3rd of September, in the sixty-first year of his age.

### Notice.

The members of the North Texas Conference who intend bringing their wives to Terrell to attend conference will please inform me at once.

### To the Preachers of the West Texas Conference.

Those of you who propose bringing your wives or other members of the family to conference, will confer a favor by informing me at once.

### T. E. THOMPSON, The Old Established and Reliable Jeweler.

Cor. Tremont and Market Sts., Galveston, Texas. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired at low rates.

### 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.

### 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.

### THE FINEST SPECIMENS OF PHOTOGRAPHING

That we have met with for some time, are those displayed in RONE'S GALLERY.

### Galveston Board of Health.

We copy from the Galveston News, the following just tribute to the Galveston Board of Health.

### Commercial.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, Galveston, Texas, Sept. 12, 1878.

### COTTON.

At New York, the market opened quiet; closed steady. Sales to-day 628 bales.

### THE GENERAL MARKET.

We quote jobbing prices for country customers, and liable to ordinary fluctuation.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, Corn, and Beans.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Sugar, Coffee, and Tea.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Rice, Oil, and Lard.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Soap, Candles, and Paper.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Fruit, Vegetables, and Meat.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Fish, Eggs, and Butter.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, Corn, and Beans.

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The Children's Corner

Kitty had obstructed a new swing for her doll's entertainment, but it proved unsatisfactory, for the wooden body slipped from her perch and landed with considerable violence upon the lower table, overturning an inkstand upon a picture Walter was copying. In an instant Walter sprang to his feet, snatched up the doll and threw it into the fire, and marched out of the room, leaving Kitty in tears and the table in confusion.

In half an hour he returned, gay and sunny as ever, bringing a handsome doll to replace Kitty's one. She was easily comforted, and was more sure than ever that Walter was the best brother in the world. "If a fellow is quick-tempered, why, he is, I suppose that's all there is of it," said Walter, more carelessly than patiently. "I do get angry in a fit, but it's all over in a minute or two."

"Are you sure of that?" asked his grandmother, gravely.

"Oh, yes. I'm not one of the sort to go sulking about over anything. I flash up quick enough, but I never bear malice."

"But the consequences—can you be sure that they are all over in a minute or two? I never hear any one speak carelessly of that fault without recalling one scene in my boyhood. I was quick-tempered, too, Walter, and, as you say, quick over it—flying into a rage one minute, and ready to laugh at my own temper of passion the next. I held a high place in my classes, and one day had spoken rather boastfully of my position and how long I had kept it, but that very afternoon through some carelessness, I failed, and gave an answer so absurd that it was received with a burst of laughter. Mortified by my blunder, vexed at having lost my place, I passed an uncomfortable afternoon, and when school closed, I walked out moodily, inclined to speak to no one, and pretended to be busily whittling."

"Here comes the infallible! Here's the fellow that never misses!" called the teasing voice of a school-mate in front of me; and then he very mockingly repeated my absurd answer.

"With all the force of a sudden fury I threw my open knife at him. It just missed his head, and in an instant it was quivering in a tree beside him. The sight of it and his white, startled face recalled me to my senses, and I sank down upon the ground, covering my face with my hands. The boys gathered about me kindly—even Charlie, the one at whom I had aimed the blow, saying that the fault was more his own than mine. But I knew that only God's mercy had saved me from seeing my school-mate dead at my feet, and my whole life darkened with the stain of murder."

"For weeks afterward I lived it over in horrible dreams; and to this day, Walter, ungenerous temper can never seem a light thing to me. Anger that is 'over in a minute' may be like a spark of fire on powder, and give you cause for shame and sorrow all your days.—S. S. Visitor.

Betting and Gambling.

The late Canon Kingsley wrote as follows to his son: "My Dearest Boy—There is a matter which gave me much uneasiness when you mentioned it. You say you had put into some lottery for the Derby, and had hedged to make safe."

"Now all this is bad, nothing but bad. Of all habits gambling is the one I hate most, and have avoided most. Of all habits, it grows most on eager minds. Success and loss alike make it grow. Of all habits, however much civilized men may give way to it, it is one of the most intrinsically savage. Historically it has been the peace excitement of the lowest brutes in human form for ages past. Morally it is unchristian and unchristian."

"1. It gains money by the lowest and most unjust means, for it takes money out of your neighbor's pocket without giving him anything in return.

"2. It tempts you to use what you fancy your superior knowledge of a horse's merits—or anything else—to your neighbor's harm.

"If you know better than your neighbor, you are bound to give him your advice. Instead, you conceal your knowledge to win from his ignorance; hence comes all sorts of concealments, dodges, deceits—I say the devil is only the father of it. I'm sure, moreover, that the head master would object seriously to anything like a lottery, betting or gambling."

"I hope you have not won. I should not be sorry for you to lose. If you have won I will not congratulate you. If you wish to please me, you will give back to its

owner the money you have won. If you are honest in your theory, I will gladly reimburse your losses this time. As you had put in, you could not in honor draw back until after the event. Now you must give back your money, saying you understand that the head master and your father disapprove such things, and so gain a very great moral influence.

"I recollect always that the stock argument is worthless. It is this: 'My friend would win from me if he could, then I have an equal right to win from him. Nonsense! The same argument would prove that I have a right to maim or kill a man if only I give him leave to maim or kill me if he can and will.'

"I have spoken my mind once for all on a matter on which I have held the same views for more than twenty years, and trust in God you will not forget my words in after life. I have seen many a good fellow ruined by trading himself one day short of money, and trying to get a little by play of betting—and then the Lord have mercy on his simple soul, for simple it will not remain long!"

"Mind, I am not the least angry with you. Betting is the way of the world. So are all the seven deadly sins under certain rules and pretty names, but to the devil they lead if indulged in, in spite of the wide world and its ways. Your loving father, C. KINGSLEY."

Everybody remembers the story of the two sisters, one of whom being cross and disagreeable, the fairy caused toads and snakes to drop from her mouth every time she spoke. The other was good-natured and kind, so when she spoke, pearls and diamonds came from her lips. The fairies are dead, and for the sake of the good children we are sorry; but whosoever is bright and cheery and pleasant, pearls and diamonds do drop from their lips even now, and that without the aid of fairies. As beautiful, indeed no one would blame us if we were to say, more beautiful than the beautiful words are beautiful deeds; little deeds of kindness; a gift of a book, of a meal to a sick neighbor, of kind help some way; these make the day on which done all the brighter. If there happens to be in your neighborhood the earnest pastor, to remember he has but little and kindly send him of the fruit of your garden, farm, or dairy, or if in town something else; these are kind deeds, which his Master and yours will not forget.

Selections.

How the Minister was Cured.

Dr. Neale, of Boston, tells this anecdote of Dr. Stillman, his distinguished predecessor, of revolutionary times:

"One Sunday morning he preached, as he thought, a poor sermon. It is very likely that it was so, for ministers sometimes do such things, but they have different ways of meeting the humiliation. Some put on a bold face and pretend to care nothing about it; some look dignified, as if they had said something solemn and deep; others comfort themselves with the thought that they will do better next time. But Dr. Stillman was so mortified that he could not eat his dinner, and was sick in bed. 'Jephthah,' he faintly said, 'I shall not be able to preach this afternoon. You must see the deacons and ask them to get some other minister to supply my pulpit—Mr. Chauncey, Mr. Kirkland, or Mr. Eckley.' Jephthah, who understood the case perfectly, said very respectfully, he would go. 'Dr. Stillman ought to have a rest, dear man, but I feel bad for the people; they will be disappointed, but folks is queer. They doesn't want to here any body else. I heard Mrs. Smith say this morning, what a beautiful sermon the doctor preached! But I will tell the deacons Massa Stillman is wearin' hisself out.' 'You needn't go,' said the doctor, brightening up. 'I feel better, brush my boots, Jephthah, and I'll try to preach myself.' He went into the pulpit and never preached more powerfully and eloquently than he did that afternoon."

Hanging.

Two remarkable examples are on record of persons who allowed themselves to be hung for the entertainment of an audience. An account of one of them is given in the *Lancet* of April 17, 1847. The man's real name was John Harnshaw, but he performed throughout England under the high-sounding professional title of Mons. Gouffe. He was an athlete, and among other feats it was customary with him to exhibit the process of hanging. In this performance he relied for security on the strength of the muscles of the neck and throat. He had a rope with a fixed knot which could not slip, and passed

both ends of the loop behind one ear. The whole act was so adroitly managed that he prevented any possibility of the rope on the wind-pipe or the jugular vein, and could even sustain a weight of forty pounds in addition to that of his own body.

"On three separate occasions Harnshaw maintained the rope, and became unconscious, being luckily rescued each time. Dr. Cheyne, who writes the account, says very truly: 'It cannot be doubted that as far as sensation and consciousness are concerned, Harnshaw passed through the whole ordeal of dying; and had he been permitted to remain hanging until actually dead, he would have passed out of existence without further consciousness.'

Now this man stated, not with particular reference to either accident, but as common to all, that "he could hardly recollect anything that happened to him in the rope" that he lost his senses all at once; the instant the rope got in the wrong place he felt as if he could not get his breath—as if some great weight was at his feet; could not move only to draw himself up; felt as if he wanted to loosen himself, but never thought of his hands. And he added: "You cannot move your arms or legs to save yourself; you cannot raise your arms; you cannot think. He did not see sparks of light, but had in his ears a rattling sound."

All the evidence goes to show that death by hanging is painless, and there is positively no fact of well-founded opinion to the contrary. If this be the case, then what is the explanation of it? Simply this: that in every form of strangulation the blood-vessels of the neck are compressed, as well as the air passages. A large part of the blood is returned from the head by the external jugular veins, which are very near the surface, and in which the current can be checked by slight pressure. Most of the blood from the brain itself comes back through the internal jugulars, which lie near, but a little outside of the carotid arteries. The walls of veins are lax and yielding, so as to be easily compressed, while those of the arteries are firm and elastic, and it requires considerable force to approximate them. Pressure, then, which is sufficient to close the jugular veins, only crowds the carotids a little further inward, and the blood is still poured through them into the brain, whence it cannot escape. When this pumping process is going on at the rate of seventy strokes a minute, it is easy to understand how the engorgement of the vessels of the brain, in a very brief time, reaches a degree which causes insensibility. To explain why this congestion causes unconsciousness would involve a technical discussion which would here be out of place. It must suffice to say that it does; so that, as the cerebral congestion in a hanged person brings on insensibility within a minute, while the physical agony of suffocation does not begin until later, it follows that the victim does not feel any of the pangs of asphyxia. He first becomes insensible, with accompanying pleasurable feelings from cerebral congestion, and then is choked to death while unconscious.—Dr. R. S. Tracy in *Popular Science Monthly*.

A Brave Dog.

A large wagon, which was, notwithstanding its enormous weight, dragged along at a smart trot by a vigorous horse, was passing lately through the Rue de la Chapelle, at Paris.

An infant, three years of age, having ventured on the public road unconscious of the danger it was running, was just about to be crushed beneath the wheels of the huge vehicle.

A cry of terror escaped from the bystanders. The fainting mother closed her eyes. How could she save the child? Alas! it is too late. In vain does the driver make every effort to stop his horse. Quicker than thought a Newfoundland dog, who was sitting on the pavement, darted forth with one immense bound, snatched up the little being, and deposited the poor child safe and sound upon the opposite pavement.

We leave our readers to imagine the cries of joy which greeted this marvelous rescue. That evening the noble deliverer received numerous caresses and little presents, which the inhabitants of the quarter lavished upon him.—*Well Spring*.

It is a grave mistake in dealing with men to suppose one must be a bad man because he cannot look you in the face. "I have known," says Mr. Dickens, "vast quantities of nonsense talked about bad men not looking you in the face. Don't trust that conventional idea. Dishonesty will stare you out of countenance any day in the week, if there is anything to be got by it."

...the whole act was so adroitly managed that he prevented any possibility of the rope on the wind-pipe or the jugular vein, and could even sustain a weight of forty pounds in addition to that of his own body.

...On three separate occasions Harnshaw maintained the rope, and became unconscious, being luckily rescued each time. Dr. Cheyne, who writes the account, says very truly: 'It cannot be doubted that as far as sensation and consciousness are concerned, Harnshaw passed through the whole ordeal of dying; and had he been permitted to remain hanging until actually dead, he would have passed out of existence without further consciousness.'

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Church Notices.

**Camp-Meeting.** I propose to hold (if Providence permits) a camp-meeting at the place known as Hawkins' camp-ground, four miles south of Coffeyville, L'pshur county, beginning on Thursday night before the third Sunday in September. This camp-meeting will be strictly on the self-supporting plan. Preachers, both traveling and local, are cordially invited to come; they will be provided for. Come, brethren, come up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty. W. W. HORNER.

**Camp-Meeting.** We will hold a camp-meeting on the Boston circuit, embracing the first Sunday in October at Pleasant Grove, five miles east of Dalby Springs. R. N. BROWN.

**Camp-Meeting.** There will be a self-supporting camp-meeting at Lively's Mills, four miles east of Atlanta, commencing Thursday before the first Sunday in September. A camp-meeting will also commence at Pearl Hill camp-ground, four miles east of Linden, Thursday before the fourth Sunday in September. All are invited. R. G. SEWELL.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

**WILKINSON DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.** Hallettsville circuit, September 21. Clinton circuit, September 28. Victoria circuit, October 5. Newton circuit, October 10. Concrete circuit, October 17. A. A. KILGOUR, P. E.

**SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.** Leesville, at Leesville, 4th Sunday in September. Rancho, at Rancho, 5th Sunday in September. San Antonio city mission, at Selma, 1st Sunday in October. Sequin, 2d Sunday in October. J. G. WALKER, P. E.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

**MARSHALL DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.** Lariss, at Pleasant Retreat, Sept. 7. Marshall circuit, at Ebel, Sept. 14, 15. Marshall station, Sept. 21, 22. R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

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NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

**SHERMAN DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.** Sawyer circuit, via Pilot, 4th Sunday in Sept. Pilot Point station, 5th Sunday in September. Pilot circuit, at Hickory, 1st Sunday in October. Houston circuit, at Old Chapel, 2d Sunday in October. Houston circuit, 3d Sunday in October. Pilot Point circuit, 4th Sunday in October. Pilot Grove, 1st Sunday in November. Winkelman circuit, at Winkelman, 2d Sunday in November. J. M. BICKELAY, P. E.

**DALLAS DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.** Sayre circuit, Sept. 21, 22. Plano and Corinth, Sept. 28, 29. Cantonville station, Oct. 5, 6. Mountain circuit, Oct. 12, 13. McKittrick and Van Alstyne, Oct. 12, 13. Grapevine mission, Oct. 19, 20. Mountain circuit, Oct. 26, 27. Bellard, Nov. 2, 3.

All Boards of Trustees are requested to make accurate reports at their next quarterly conference, not only of their acts during the year, as required by the Discipline, page 110, but also on the state of church property, character of title, and value of church property held by them. W. H. HUGHES, P. E.

**PARIS DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.** Sulphur Bluff circuit, Sept. 21, 22. Sulphur Springs circuit, Sept. 28, 29. Minors circuit, October 5, 6. Winkelman circuit, Oct. 12, 13. Lone Star circuit, Oct. 19, 20. Pittsburg circuit, October 26, 27. Sulphur Mission, November 2, 3. White Rock circuit, November 9, 10. Greenville station, November 16, 17. THOS. M. SMITH, P. E.

**COSCANIA DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.** Mt. Calm circuit, at Spring Hill, Sept. 14. Groesbeck circuit, at Groesbeck, Sept. 21. Centreville circuit, at New Prospect, Sept. 28. North Leon, at Red Oak, Oct. 5. Buffalo, at Sunshine, Oct. 12. Fairfield, at Mount Zion, Oct. 19. Mexia, at Bellard, Oct. 26. J. S. McCARVER, P. E.

**WACO DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.** Calvert and Henric, at Calvert, Sept. 21. Waco circuit, at Moonsville, Sept. 28. Waco circuit, Wesley chapel, Oct. 5. Bremond circuit, at Bremond, Oct. 19. Mt Vernon circuit, at Owensville, Oct. 12. Bosqueville circuit, at Bosqueville, Oct. 19. East Waco circuit, East Waco, Oct. 26. W. G. CONNOR, P. E.

**WAXAHACHE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.** Lancaster, at Bell's chapel, 4th Sunday in Sept. Waxahatchee circuit, 1st Sunday in Oct. Milford, at Houston creek, 1st Sunday in Oct. Hillsboro, at Scott's chapel, 2d Sunday in Oct. Wesley station, 3d Sunday in Oct. Waxahatchee circuit, 4th Sunday in Oct. W. G. VAL P. E.

**FORT WORTH DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.** Cleburne, September 21, 22. Fort Granard, Bellard, October 5, 6. Covington circuit, Covington, October 12, 13. Alvarado circuit, Alvarado, October 19, 20. JAS. CAMPBELL, P. E.

**GEORGETOWNS DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.** Salado and Davilla et, at Friendship, 4th Sabbath in September. Georgetown and Round Rock, 5th Sab in Sept. Rockdale circuit, at Sally church, 1st Sab in Oct. Cameron et, at Cameron, 2d Sab in Oct. West Falls et, 3d Sabbath in October. Leon et, at Wilson Valley, 4th Sab in October. Belton station, 1st Sabbath in November. THOS. STRANFORD, P. E.

**STEPHENSVILLE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.** Duffau cir, at Carlton, September 17. Sunday Creek mis, at Mt. Pigeon, Sept. 21, 22. Fairview circuit, at Fairview, Oct. 5. Granbury circuit, September 28, 29. Stephensville cir, at Skipper's chapel, Oct. 5, 6. The discipline requires full statistical reports at the Fourth Quarterly Conference; also Boards of Trustees must prepare a written report. All the official members must attend. J. P. MESSETT, P. E.

**WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.** Jacksonboro circuit, Sept. 22. Eldorado mission, Sept. 29. Cartersville circuit, Thursday, Oct. 3. Weatherford circuit, Oct. 6. Christian mission, Wednesday, Oct. 9. Springtown circuit, Oct. 13. The pastors are expected to furnish me with full statistics from their pastoral charges at their quarterly conference. T. W. HIRSH, P. E.

James C. ...

...the ... of ...

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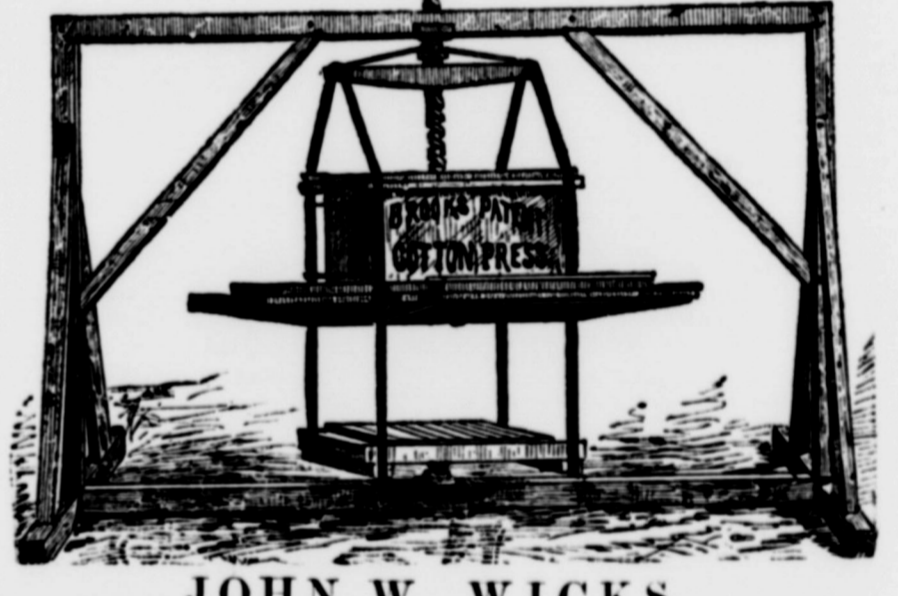
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