

Texas Christian Advocate

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

When articles are rejected, we must decline to give reasons therefor. In preparing articles for publication write on but one side of the paper; otherwise your communications may be thrown into the waste-basket. Articles refused publication will, in no instance, be returned to writers. Obituaries should not be over twenty lines; eight words make a line. Private letters to the editor should be marked "Personal."

Correspondence.

"Foreknowledge."

The importance of the questions involved in the proper treatment of the subject of Divine prescience or "foreknowledge," has not, in the judgment of the writer, been fully realized, or else it has been improperly ignored. These questions are fair, and but give expression to the difficulties which almost inevitably arise in the mind of every candid and careful student. True, they may be easily settled, if they are considered strictly in the light of Scripture and true reason; but it is next to impossible for us to get them into such attitude as that we shall not be compelled to look upon them through the obscuring media of formulated creeds. I am no enemy to creeds; but every question to be fairly and profitably discussed must be discussed independently of creeds, and when properly settled, the conclusions are proper material to be introduced into the structure of the creeds. Age, popularity, nor prestige, give value or virtue to error, and unless we can entirely divest ourselves of every kind of mental shackles, we are not, we cannot be prepared to surmount the obstacles and conquer the difficulties which call for the free and most vigorous use of the mental powers. Creeds are temples for immortals to inhabit, and their structure must correspond to the just claims and necessities of their inhabitants, and if we would have them permanent, indestructible, we must use the utmost care as to the nature of the material which enters into their construction.

No man can be excused for adopting or ignoring the errors of a creed because he finds them associated with truth; no matter if there is but one error in a great body of truth. It is the deliberate opinion of this writer that the creeds of Christendom have given currency to error on the subject now under discussion, and age has rendered that error formidable, so much so that it may not be expected to be overturned but before invincible truth. It may appear presumptuous for one so obscure as this writer to enter upon so difficult and hazardous an enterprise as the elimination of an error centuries old from the "creeds." But he flatters himself with the belief that he has discovered the existence and the nature of the error, and the fear of criticism shall not deter him from attacking it in the love of truth, and by the power of truth it shall fall, or find refuge only under cover of human obduracy or prejudice. "Foreknowledge" and prescience are, or seem to be, considered by Mr. Webster as nearly synonymous, as he defines the one term by the use of the other, and each in substance as meaning "the knowledge of events before they take place." Accepting this definition, I shall lay down as the predicate of the arguments which are to follow this proposition: There can be no knowledge without data. Perfect, infinite knowledge we must believe embraces every fact in the universe, whether those facts are in relation to past, present or future events or things, and whether in relation to material or immaterial things. But there must be facts or there is no knowledge. Knowledge, when properly defined, means only the perception of things or facts concerning things; and facts concerning future events or things which do not yet exist are, nevertheless, facts, and have of themselves such existence as to constitute them substantial facts. Knowledge is infallibly and eternally true, or, perhaps more properly, correct; so far as it proceeds at all it must proceed upon the substantial foundation of facts. We may surmise, conjecture, speculate, believe correctly; but we must know correctly, or we have no knowledge. Every perception of the infinite mind is of something, some fact perceived. Knowledge of events before they take place is the perception of all the facts which relate to those events, and of course there must be facts to be perceived. And here arises the question: How are we—how am I—to deliver myself from the facts surrounding my future being, and perceived by the infinite wisdom? When? I ask. When they became, or shall become facts, I answer, and to me the deliverance is wrought. The divine perception proceeds no

further than the facts to be perceived, and I shall not endeavor to deliver myself from facts; for "facts are stubborn things." I am under no difficulty in delivering myself from the thralldom of facts or conditions which do not exist, and never shall exist until I myself create them. Here arises the question: In what does free moral agency consist? I reply: It must consist in the power to act freely. If my act is the free, spontaneous product of my own volition, am I not the creator of my own act? It seems to me that I am at least the author of its moral character, and my action can have no moral character until it is given it by the decision of my will. I ask, then: How can these moral conditions, from which my actions take their character, become the objects of perception or subjects of knowledge before I—who am their author—give them their being? Men may sneer at and ridicule these questions; but they are fair and legitimate questions, and they demand candid and satisfactory answers. If I am morally free in any sense, I am free to choose the character of my actions, and my choice gives, creates, the moral right or wrong which become the moral conditions of my actions, and these moral conditions can not be perceived until by and in the exercises of my free choice I give them their existence. But some one will ask: Does not this view limit the Divine wisdom? We are not discussing Divine wisdom, but the Divine prescience or knowledge. Wisdom is the capability of knowing. Knowledge is the act of knowing or the perception of facts, and consequently must be limited to the realm of facts. Nothing is capable of being known as the absence of anything, but the perception of the idea does not give form and entity to nonentity, nothing only remains. Where things, conditions, facts, probabilities or possibilities exist, they are perceived by the Divine prescience as such, and as such become the substantial objects of perception before they are perceived. Now, if the future destiny of men, or of any man, has been known from eternity, it must be only because the substantial facts of that destiny existed as the objects of perception, and consequently must be as eternal as the perceptions which embrace them.

Dr. Bledsoe has proven most conclusively that Omnipotent power can not work contradictions; that is, that the operations of the Divine Architect of the universe must be consistent with Himself and with the nature Himself has given things; that any kind of coercive power exercised upon an agent destroys the character of the agent as such, and constitutes him but a passive instrument in just so far as the controlling power is exercised. And yet he says, in substance—I quote from memory—that the whole existence of every man is and has been reflected, as in a mirror, in the Divine perceptions from all eternity. That is the same as to say that before creation began the whole stupendous frame-work of the universe existed by reflection in the Divine mind; that utter emptiness, chaos, nonentity, casts upon the mind of Deity the shadow of an immeasurable universe of positive existences, substantial facts. Thus, in my judgment, he breaks one chain which has long bound human thought, and forges another of the old materials with which to bind it; but having taught us the blessedness of liberty, we will not now tamely submit to a second enthrallment. It is as impossible and absurd for the Divine prescience to be inconsistent with the Divine nature and the nature of things as for Omnipotent power to work contradictions. If it is impossible to coerce the volitions of a "free agent," it is also impossible to know the volitions or movements of will power until there is some notions of the will power or volitions; in short, we come back to our predicate, there is no knowledge without data, there can be no perception of facts until the facts exist to be perceived. The facts of future being, if they are objects of Divine perception, are, beyond all question or possible contingency, positive, substantial facts, and if known as such, must have had their origin in the productive energy of some creating power, unless facts are capable of producing themselves, and unless these facts of future being are coeternal with the eternal God. The eternal God must have produced them, or man himself produces them, and they have their origin, and are capable of being known when they are produced, and not before.

We are taught in the Scriptures that man was created in the image of God, and as we can not suppose that this means that man's physical structure was fashioned after a Divine and physical original, we must understand it to mean that the mental or spiritual man is in the image of God, who is a spirit—

the Spirit. If mind is not spirit, it is certainly a property of spirit, as it certainly is not a property of matter. Therefore, I conclude that so far as man is capable of knowing, his knowledge or perception of facts is just of such character as the Divine knowledge or perceptions, the difference being in this only: that the Divine perceptions embrace every fact in the universe, and the human only those which come with the very circumscribed scope of human vision. A fact is the same substantial thing, whether perceived by human or Divine ken; it is the same thing essentially in its structure and its relations. Every fact which man knows, God also knows; and as man knows, God also knows them, because they are facts, and they cannot be known by God or man only as facts. That which man knows does not exist; he knows just all that can be known about it, and that is simply the fact of its non-existence. I know that I do not lie, nor steal, nor break the Sabbath, nor murder; that I do not pray, nor believe, nor preach, to-morrow or next week, next month or next year; and I may know that I do not purpose anything of the kind, and as I know, God knows, and this negative knowledge is all the kind of knowledge there can be of the matter. God knows I am to be punished or rewarded, as the case may be, for the courses named. He must know of the conduct for which I am to be punished or rewarded, and as knowledge is of facts, then the facts must have, and must have had, substantial existence from all eternity, and are consequently coeternal with the eternal God. But all will admit that it is absurd to say that all the facts of human life and human history are eternal facts; and yet few will admit that God has not known them from eternity. Yet it is perfectly plain that if it is absurd to speak of the facts of human existence as eternal facts, it is certainly as absurd to speak of their being known before they existed, except as they were determined by Him who can bring whatsoever He will to pass. I shall submit these thoughts to the public in the fear of God, and with the prayer that they may prepare the mind of the reader for what is to follow. If my arguments are good, other important deductions follow as a consequence. Let my readers be candid enough to accept the truth when presented, and I ask no more. Yours, in the love of truth.

JOHN B. DENTON.

Notes of Travels and Preaching.

Silence, long continued, becomes a habit hard to break. So I make an effort, and once more break silence. Sept. 1st, I heard a good sermon from Rev. Robt. Davis, of the C. P. Church. At night, I held forth on "Reconciliation to God," 2d Cor. 5, etc. By request, I tarried till the following Tuesday night to preach in New Round Rock, in behalf of the yellow fever sufferers, but alas! there was not sympathy enough for them in the town to bring out a congregation. Lord, lay not this sin to their charge. 5th.—I preached in Bagdad, and held a soul-refreshing class-meeting with a few church members. Oh! how much our people and preachers lose in religious life by the neglect of class-meetings! Shall we ever get back to the old landmarks? Preached again at night, on the "certainty, place and nature" of future punishment. Psa. 9: 17. Monday night, met Bro. J. K. Lane, at Liberty Hill. Found him nearly worked down; (he is a worker,) preached for him and baptized a young lady. Preached also Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights, and Friday went to Hope Well church, where the fourth quarterly conference for the circuit was to be held; met Bro. Stanford, the presiding elder, and we took sweet counsel together. Had a pleasant meeting. Preached three times, besides other labors, during the meeting. Bro. Lane is bringing up all the Disciplinary claims. His circuit has so grown that they call for division.

17th.—Left for regions further north, and 18th, passed through Lampasas; not finding Bro. Allen in town, drove on to "School Creek," where I met with a kind reception at the house of Bro. Livessay, a local preacher, who was converted under my ministry, in Illinois, more than forty years ago. Still remembers the text and sermon by which he was brought to God; may we meet in heaven.

19th.—Drove to Langford's Cove, in Coryell county, and thence to Gatesville, where I found quite a revival in progress under the labors of Rev. Aaron, of the P. M. Church. 22d was the closing day for Bro. J. S. Lane's work for the conference year, but at his request, I preached for him at 11 A. M. Seven came forward at his call to join the church. At night, Bro. Lane preached his closing sermon, and one more joined the church. The

5th Sunday was occupied by our Baptist brethren. Oct. 2d, joined in holy marriage, Mr. O. F. Wells and Miss L. Taylor, both of this county, and Oct. 6th, at the special request of Rev. Dr. Perry, preached in our own house both morning and night. Four more joined the church. In all places I have taken part in Sunday-schools, in prayers, addresses, etc. Heard last Sunday, P. M., a good temperance lecture from Bro. Thomas. Would have gotten many subscribers for our good ADVOCATE, but for want of money. O. FISHER.

To the Readers of the Advocate.

(I don't write to the editor this time.) Our camp-meeting at Round Rock began Friday evening, Sept. 27th, and closed Monday morning, Oct. 7th, embracing two Sabbaths. The weather was beautiful throughout. Our presiding elder, owing to the feeble state of his wife's health, left us on Monday, the fourth day of the meeting. This we regretted, but were compensated for his loss by the preaching and labors of the editor in chief of the Advocate.

We had other efficient aid, also. We had a hard battle with Satan, sin, and spiritual coldness in the church, but thanks be to God, by His power we gained a decided and glorious victory. Conversions made known to us, twenty-eight; accessions to the church, twenty-five.

On the last morning of the meeting, just before closing, we had almost a repetition of Pentecost. (Bro. Editor, you left about an hour and a half too soon.)

Now, let the editor step out. I tell you the way he preached, prayed, lectured the little folks, talked for the Advocate, and exhorted generally, was wonderful to see! And, if he should fail on a preach at any time, you just take him to that "hill," and let him look over Ezekiel's "valley of dry bones," and if he fails then, bring him right to me! We made him a little present of seventeen dollars as a slight token of our appreciation of his faithful work.

Geo. W. GRAVES.

GEORGETOWN, TEX., Oct. 7th, 1878.

Let Me Tell It.

1st. At an "experience meeting" during the exercises of a camp-meeting recently, I saw an aged lady, tall and dignified, rise in the congregation, and relate her experience. She made a clear, earnest, and impressive talk; put the whole audience into raptures. And all the while she held a quid of tobacco in her mouth as large as "the middle man" of a ring of marbles! Now, who says that tobacco chewing is detrimental to religion?

2d. A pastor lately took up a conference collection for the support of worn-out preachers and their widows and children. A widow of an itinerant preacher put a dollar into the hat. The pastor went with her to dinner, and she told him how she got that dollar, which was by doing a day's washing and ironing for a neighbor. This lady is an intelligent, cultivated woman, who is capable of, and does, take rank in the best circles of society.

And my opinion is, honestly, that some one who is able to do it, ought to give her fifty dollars!

But, God will not forget her.

"CHARITY."

There is an association in our midst moving along so quietly and unobtrusively that many are hardly aware of its existence. We allude to the Temple of Honor. We have the pleasure of knowing a number of its members, and can say that it has effected more thorough reformation, more real good than any temperance organization we ever had in the city. It is growing in strength rapidly, and every weekly meeting sees new votaries at its shrine. Last Tuesday night, in about ten minutes, the members subscribed \$75, and on Thursday remitted that amount to their brothers in New Orleans. Their hall is at 119 Market street. Weekly meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M.

GALVESTON, Oct. 8, 1878.

A Conference Resolution.

Let all concerned bear in mind that the following resolution was passed at the last session of the Northwest Texas Conference, to-wit: Resolved, That we most respectfully ask our Bishops for the present to make no more transfers to our conference without the consent of the presiding Bishop and his cabinet. "NORTHWEST TEXAN."

Every fowl house should possess the means of admitting sufficient light either through an ordinary window or through a pane or two of thick glass in the sides, or a few glass tiles in the roof. In wet weather the birds will be the more ready to take shelter within, while the inspection of their domicile is more readily performed.

Our Methodism.

Methodism can be operated successfully only on high religious principles. On the level of carnal motives the strain becomes too great; it breaks down. The bond of cohesion among Methodists is a true spiritual life. Let this life depart, and it falls to pieces. This has been known and often said before, but it is well to repeat it now. The times are stringent, and therefore favorable to selfishness and narrowness. Competition is sharp, and easily runs into rivalry and antagonism, even among brethren. Now, it is happily true that the demand for perpetual surrender of personal preference and aims runs through our whole system of Episcopal Methodism; so that we are providentially shut up to the necessity of living right. We die if we do not. This law of Methodistic organic life can not be evaded. Individuals who come under it are eliminated from the ranks. Brilliant and strong men have left our ministry because the system was too exacting for them. The true men who remain at work have a re-creation of their credentials as consecrated men at every annual conference. They are men who patiently, joyfully subordinate self to sacred principle and a holy cause. The test for the intelligent, active, and liberal layman is scarcely less exacting. He, too, is compelled to waive personal preference and to look beyond merely local interests. If carnal motives enter into his religious associations and activities, if he prizes his church and his worship merely as a means of promoting his own intellectual or social enjoyment and aesthetic gratification, he will be likely to seek and find what he wants elsewhere. It is only the large-hearted, the spiritually-minded, the public spirited, in the religious sense of the word, that can feel at home and work with ease and comfort in Methodist harness. No one, we trust, will think that we are invidious in making these remarks. We are not saying that all the self-sacrifice and Christian public spirit are to be found in the Methodist Church. God forbid that we should exhibit such bigotry and folly! Our object is simply to remind all concerned—to repeat the opening sentence of this article—that our Methodism can be operated successfully only on high religious principles. If our ecclesiastical machinery creaks and grinds a little just now, may it not be more owing to the lack of lubricating oil than to misadjustment of its several parts?—Northern Christian Advocate.

It is a fact not perhaps generally known that the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States "first derived their succession from the Episcopal Church of Scotland, not from the Church of England. It was the late venerable Martin Joseph Routh, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, who died in his one hundred and first year, who, when delegates from the newly severed United States visited England to see if Bishops could be consecrated for them by the Archbishop of Canterbury, showed them how they might preserve their Episcopal order in spite of English legal difficulties, by obtaining consecration from the Episcopal Church of Scotland, which is independent of the State. The Bishops of the Reformed Episcopal Church received their ordination in an equally direct manner from Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, so that from the establishment of the Reformed Episcopal Church the line of direct ordination is unbroken."

There is made just now in certain quarters the annual protest against horse racing at agricultural fairs. It is further avowed that politicians who know nothing about farming are selected, on account of their celebrity, to deliver the annual addresses. This mistake in choosing the orators might easily be remedied, and frequently in particular cases; but the "trials of speed" have fastened themselves so firmly upon the fairs, as an attraction, that they can hardly be got rid of without an effort. Occasionally, maybe often, the real business of the exhibition is neglected for these trotting matches, while a lot of fancy men, sports and jockies who hardly know a potato from a pumpkin, make all disagreeable to a sober bucolic mind by betting, drinking, and by other doings not in the least connected with the real business of an agricultural fair. We do not, therefore, wonder that a good many exhibitors are anxious that the racing feature should be dropped. Most of the fairs are under the control of societies which might easily effect a reform if disposed to do so.—N. Y. Tribune.

The touchstone by which men try us is most often their own vanity.

Dallas Female College

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE N. T. Conference, M. E. Church, South. FULL CORPS OF ABLE AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS. Facilities in all the Branches, Useful and Ornamental, Equal to the Best in the Land.

Terms, Per Month: Board, in the College Building, under the special supervision of the Faculty at.....\$14.00 Tuition.....\$3.00 to \$5.00 Music.....5.00 Use of Instrument, for daily practice.....1.00 Fall Term Begins September 2d.

For catalogue, apply to A. C. ALLEN, or W. K. JONES, Principals.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

—AFFORDS A COMPLETE— LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC and COMMERCIAL COURSE —INCLUDING— MODERN LANGUAGES, under Seven Professors, with suitable Buildings and Apparatus.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS paid to the Treasurer, at the opening of the session, Monday, September 9th. Will cover all expenses of Tuition, Board, Books, Fuel, Lights and Washing. For particulars, apply to F. A. MOOD, Regent.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, and affords the best instruction in all the branches usually taught in a Classical High School. The entire charge of Tuition, Board, Books, Fuel, Lights and Washing, when paid in advance, are \$175.00 to \$190.00 Per Annum. For particulars, apply to F. A. MOOD, Regent.

Normal & Young Ladies' School, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

Session Opens September 9, 1878. Tuition from \$25 to \$50 Per Annum.

The minds, morals and manners of the pupils will receive the careful instruction and direction of capable and experienced teachers—this is all that any institution can promise. The school is conducted in buildings and under a government entirely distinct from Southwestern University. For particulars as to music, board, etc., apply to F. A. MOOD, Regent.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, etc. Price-list and circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

MENEELY & COMPANY.

BELL FOUNDERS, West Troy, N. Y. Fifty years established. CHURCH BELLS and CHIMES; ACADEMY, FACTORY BELLS, etc. Improved Patent Mouldings. Catalogues free.

Buckeye Bell Foundry. Established in 1857. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin mounted with the best Rotary Moulding, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Fire Companies, Fire Alarm Towers, etc. Fully warranted. Illustrated catalogue sent free. VAN DERKAM & TIFT, 102 E. 3d St., Cincinnati.

SENECA FALLS BELL FOUNDRY.

For Church, Academy, Factory, Depot, Steamboat, Ship, Locomotive, Piston, Fire Engines, etc.

Sizes and Prices with Wheel-Hangings and Frame Complete:

Table with 4 columns: Diam. of Bell, Wgt. with hangings, Cost of Bell and frame complete, and Hangings. Rows include sizes No. 6, 7, 8, 9.

RUNSEY & CO., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A.

\$15 SHOT GUN

A double-barrel gun, bar or front action, muzzle loaded, with best barrel, and a good trigger, or muzzle with Fisk's Pouch, and a Wad Cutter for \$15. Can be sent C. O. D., with privilege to exchange before paying. Send stamp for Catalogue. Reduced Prices & Large Discounts, P. O. W. L. & S. N. Gun Dealers, 225 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

WOLSTON, WELLS & VIDOR

COTTON FACTORS AND Commission Merchants, League Building, 73 Strand, Galveston, Tex.

CHAS. H. LEE, J. J. M. BRIDE, J. T. ADKINSON Fayette Co. Leon Co. Leon Co.

LEE, McBRIDE & CO., Cotton and Wool Factors

General Commission Merchants, 214 STRAND, GALVESTON, Hendley Building.

MOODY & JEMISON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND COTTON FACTORS, 150 Strand, Galveston. BANKERS, 128.....PEARLST.....128 New York. 42-P. O. Box 5263.

Texas Christian Advocate

Franklin Introduced by a Horse.

In old colonial times, when arrangements for public travel were imperfect, Benjamin Franklin used sometimes to ride on horseback from Philadelphia to Boston. On one occasion, as he was passing through Stonington, Conn., his horse suddenly turned up a long lane leading to a house at some distance from the road. Franklin drew the reins and forced him back to the road; but in spite of whip and spur, the horse would not go beyond a walk, and seemed eager to turn back. Franklin, full of curiosity, gave the animal the reins, and instantly he flew up the lane and stopped before the house. The family flocked to the window to see who was coming, and a dignified clergyman came out to welcome the stranger. The traveler raising his hat, said: "My name is Benjamin Franklin, of Philadelphia. I am traveling to Boston, and my horse appears to have some business with you, as he has insisted upon coming to your house."

"O sir," said the clergyman, "that horse has been here often before!"

The animal had belonged to a neighboring clergyman, with whom Mr. Kells, the Stonington minister, was very intimate. Dr. Franklin was invited into the house, and a friendship began which ended only by death. He often remarked that he was perhaps the only man living that had been introduced by a horse.—Youth's Companion.

A Christian Becomes a Buddhist.

In Siam a European Christian has been converted to Buddhism and formally installed into the priesthood. A writer in The China Mail says he is an Austrian, and, as to sect, was a Catholic. He is described as "a superb scholar, a man of rare attainments in the various walks of science, literature and art; a perfect draughtsman, an accomplished linguist, and a thorough scientist; with powers of memory and acquisition so strong that he picked up the Siamese language in a very few months, although it is notoriously the most difficult of all the Eastern tongues, not even excepting the Chinese." Indeed, he avowed to his friends, as an excuse for his extraordinary act, that his sole object was to obtain a more thorough knowledge of the Bali language, which was impossible outside the higher grades of the priesthood. This was suspected by the Buddhist hierarchy, who refused for a long time to admit him to a temple; but the king, taking compassion on him, admitted him to his own splendid temple on the palace grounds. The ceremony of installation was celebrated with more than the usual barbaric grandeur. All Siam flocked to witness it; but the foreigners, according to The Mail, "kept rigidly away, disgusted and enraged that a Christian could be found who was willing to abjure his God and his Savior to take up the tenets of heathenism." The writer forbears to give the convert's name for the reason that his "vanity is so great that he would be delighted to hear that his name was trumpeted abroad, even affixed to so questionable a transaction as this."

We have often taken occasion to urge upon our readers the imperative necessity of great moral fortitude to carry us safely over the rugged way which the past fifteen years have cast before us. Here we are in danger of breaking down, and the exhortation to steadfastness is still in place. In the political agitations and upheavals which are going on, we are in danger of such bewilderment as will take us out of our course and carry us on the rocks. Careful inquiry as to duty and right, asking for the old paths, the paths of rigid honesty is most urgently demanded. The insane speculations of partisan demagogues, the appeals to party passion, the allurements to enter upon the ways of dishonesty, should not be given place to, "no not for an hour." Let us remember that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Temptation to even questionable methods by which to relieve ourselves of our burdens should be most resolutely resisted and carefully shunned. Again the time has come for Christian men to stand in their lot and place as the salt of the nation and of the earth.—Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

DISCOVERY ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.—On the Mount of Olives has been found, near the traditional place where Christ wept over Jerusalem, a mosaic bearing the fragment of an inscription. So far as the inscription can be made out, it reads as follows: "Such a one * * * son of * * * rates, deacon of the Holy Resurrection." The interest which attaches to this in-

scription comes from the mention of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, of which the subject of the legend appears to have been a deacon, under the name of the "Holy Resurrection," the primitive name of the church. The idea of the Resurrection preceded that of the Sepulchre, which has become exclusively attached to the church among the Western Christians.

The Plague-Stricken South.

There can be no doubt that the yellow fever is steadily decreasing in New Orleans, Memphis and the larger towns, while it is spreading through the villages of the interior just in proportion as it finds foul air and bad drainage to feed upon. It is a significant fact that no town in Texas has suffered, in spite of the daily intercourse between the ports of that State and New Orleans. The reason is that a quarantine of unusual strictness has been maintained in all of them, and that Galveston, which faces the danger most nearly, is one of the cleanest cities in the Union. Her drainage is perfect, and her sanitary laws would satisfy Ben Franklin himself. Hence not a single case of fever has originated in Texas.—N. Y. Tribune.

The fashionable club-dinner with its five kinds of wines is younger brother, mark you, of the lowest grogery that defiles our streets, and is responsible for it as the child is father of the man. The wine on your dinner-table, in food or drink, is related as closely as cause and effect to the drugged whisky of the brothel and the bar. These are cold, awful facts, which not to know implies gross ignorance, and not to act upon shows profound cruelty. As A and B begin the alphabet, and X, Y and Z close it, so our fashionable wine and popular beer begin the course that leads fifty-six thousand of our citizens every year to the drunkard's crimes and death and hell.

An Eastern publishing firm have suppressed a book of which the first edition was partly sold, because the author had italicized many of the words, and the proof-reader had not stricken the italic marks out. When an article is much italicized it is taken as prima facie evidence that it is not worth printing. The reading may show that this is not true; but, if it is used, the editor must go laboriously through it and strike the italic marks out. Italics are only properly used to indicate foreign words, or to fasten attention upon words which are liable to be misunderstood. The emphasis which they give is wooden, and belongs to the same category with hammering on the desk with the orator's fist, or stamping on the floor. There is no sense in it.—Interior.

DANCING BEFORE THE ALTAR.—It is a curious spectacle in the cathedral of Seville, during the celebration of mass, to see a number of boys, in cocked hats, knee breeches, and silk stockings, gravely dancing a minuet before the altar. It is even more curious to find that the custom is one of the greatest antiquity. More than a thousand years ago, when the Arabs captured the city and invaded the cathedral, some young men, by dancing gravely and slowly forward, held their attention while the canons, laden with treasures, escaped at the back of the church. In commemoration of this artifice, ever since the cathedral came again into Christian hands, the dance has been a feature of the service.

DRY FEET.—Keep your feet dry. Self-acting rubbers—on an off with a kick—are the grandest life-preservers of the age. But if, by accident, you wet your feet, don't be foolish, and sit till death-damp steal to your vitals; or still more foolish, to be frightened into fever. Exercise common sense, and remove the wet stockings. If chilly, take a warm foot bath, closing as usual with a "cold dip," and wipe and rub entirely dry, and feel and be better of the accident. If in a judicious way people would wet their feet clear up to their ears, it would be better for their health.

In reply to an inquiry as to deceased Bishops of our church, we give the following, and believe it to be correct: Bishop Bascom died in 1850, a few months after his election; Bishop Capers, in 1855—he was elected in 1845; Bishop Soule, in 1867; Bishop Andrew, in 1871; Bishop Early, in 1873; Bishop Marvin, in 1877. Six in all—three of whom have died since 1870. The following is the list of living bishops, with the date of their election: Robert Paine, 1846; George F. Pierce, 1854; H. H. Kavanaugh, 1854; William M. Wightman, 1866; David S. Doggett, 1866; H. N. McTyeire, 1866; John C. Keener, 1870.—St. Louis Christian Advocate.

Bill Longley, who was hung as Giddings on the 11th inst., met his fate with intrepid coolness.

BISHOP MARVIN, HIS LIFE AND LABORS.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND LIFE WORK OF Enoch Mather Marvin.

Late Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with reminiscences, choice selections from his writings, and a collection of his last sermons, heretofore unpublished. Authority to Publish. ST. LOUIS, MO., JAN. 15, 1878. MR. J. H. CHAMBERS:

Dear Sir:—In reply to your favor soliciting my authority and consent to the publication of the Life and Labors of my late and dear friend, I suggest as editor of the same, Rev. Thos. M. Finney, D. D., of St. Louis Conference, who was long and intimately associated in the ministry with Mr. Marvin. All papers, documents, and information in my possession which will aid the editor in his work, I will cheerfully place at your disposal. Respectfully, H. B. MARVIN.

Agreeably to the above, arrangements have been consummated and an advance payment of royalty made, as per the following order and receipt, and besides which the Bishop's family is to be paid a certain royalty on each volume sold after the sales reach a certain number. ST. LOUIS, March 13, 1878.

JAMES H. CHAMBERS, Publisher: Pay to Marvin Memorial Association four hundred dollars (\$400) and charge on account of royalty, as per contract of date 30th of January, 1878. HARRIETT B. MARVIN.

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

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

TEXAS CONFERENCE: Rev. John H. McLean, Rev. W. H. Moss, Rev. R. T. Kavanaugh, Rev. W. W. Johnston, Moses Hubbard, M. D.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE: Rev. F. A. Morris, D. D., Rev. J. C. Berryman, Rev. J. W. Lewis, D. D., Rev. H. S. Watts, Rev. J. H. Headley, Rev. T. Newman, M. D., Rev. W. L. G. Wood, Rev. C. W. Trickett, Rev. W. M. McWhorter, M. D., Ex-Conv. Reynolds, St. Louis, Mo., Rev. E. M. Bonds, Rev. J. E. Godbey.

MISSOURI CONFERENCE: Rev. C. J. Vandewater, Rev. E. R. Hendrix, Rev. J. P. Nolan, Rev. M. R. Jones, Rev. W. W. McMurry, Rev. D. T. Sherman, Rev. R. G. Lovins, Rev. A. V. Bayley, Rev. J. T. Shuman, Rev. C. W. Trickett, Rev. K. Pittman, Esq., Sandy Pratt, Esq., Chas. K. Walker, Esq., Phil. Draper, Rev. Samuel Copley, Rev. J. H. Trickett, Rev. W. B. Johnson.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI CONFERENCE: Rev. Geo. M. Winton, Rev. Thos. Walker, Rev. C. F. Dryden, Rev. W. M. Probstman, Rev. M. F. Fugh, Rev. Wm. Holmes, Rev. W. S. Woodward.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE: Rev. A. R. Winfield, Rev. W. T. Crozier.

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE: Rev. Wm. F. Compton.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE: Rev. S. Rodgers, D. D., Rev. T. B. Sargent, D. D., Rev. T. J. Mauder, Esq.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE: Rev. J. J. Ladberry.

GEORGIA CONFERENCE: Rev. W. J. Corder.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE: Rev. W. C. Johnson, D. D.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE: Rev. W. E. Doty.

MISSISSIPPI: G. T. McGee, Esq.

WESTERN CONFERENCE: Rev. E. J. Stanley, Maj. Isaac Brinker.

A Good Book to Circulate.

An Easy Book to Sell.

A Book for Parents, Preachers and Teachers.

OUR CHILDREN.

WITH STEEL ENGRAVING OF THE AUTHOR.

By Atticus G. Haygood, D. D., President of Emory oil college.

It reached six editions in 18 months, 12 mo., 51 pages.

For Sale by SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Galveston.

Price, \$1.50, postpaid to any Address.

It has been favorably noticed on both sides of the Atlantic.

A Few of Many Press Notices. Part II, dealing with the "Sunday-school," is especially valuable; the author has made the subject his own, knows it thoroughly, and always speaks to the point.—Nashville Advocate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A book for the times.—Richmond Christian Advocate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE FAST TRAIN

ON THE I. & G. N. R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.

LEAVES: Galveston, 1:25 P. M.; San Antonio, 6:20 A. M.; Houston, 7:15 P. M.; Austin, 6:15 P. M.; Palestine, 11:40 P. M.

ARRIVES: Palestine, 11:40 P. M.; Houston, 7:15 P. M.; San Antonio, 6:20 A. M.; Galveston, 1:25 P. M.

ONLY 10 Hours 37 Minutes from Galveston.

18 Hours 35 Minutes from San Antonio.

27 Hours 35 Minutes from Houston.

41 Hours 25 Minutes from Austin.

36 Hours 20 Minutes from Palestine.

And a still greater saving of Time to all Points in the Southeastern States.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

Austin to Palestine and Houston to St. Louis, CLOSE CONNECTIONS.

At Little Rock with Sleeping Car Lines for Memphis, Louisville, Chattanooga, etc.

Westinghouse Air Brake, Miller's Safety Platform.

DINING CARS between Houston and Willis Daily, MEALS 30 cents.

See that your tickets read via Palestine.

For Tickets and Full Information, apply at Company's Ticket Offices, Austin, Houston and Harrisburg.

116 Tremont Street, Galveston. H. M. HOXIE, General Superintendent.

J. H. PAGE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

"The Christian Sacraments," including all questions on the Mode and Subject of Baptism, by Dr. O. FISHER, has received the unqualified approval of our Bishops and church journals. The price of the work is \$2; to preachers, \$1.50; will be sent, postage paid, to any address on receipt of the price. Address the Author.

LOCK BOX 209, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

DR. O. FISHER'S Health Powders and Great Vitalizer, as healing remedies for almost all forms of disease in man and beast, have no equals within our knowledge. Powders in \$1.50 and \$3 cases, with full directions sent by mail, as above on receipt of price. THE VITALIZER, in 51 bottles, or \$2 per dozen. Sent by express, free of charge, if two dozen or more are taken at the same time for cash, at \$2 per dozen. Address as above.

ESTABLISHED 1833. LARGE SIZE. SMALL SIZE. MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL. A Liniment for Man and Beast. Whether for use on man or beast, Merchant's Gargling Oil will be found an invaluable Liniment, and worthy of use by every resident in the land. We know of no proprietary medicine or article now used in the United States which shares the good will of the people to a greater degree than this. Yellow wrapper for animal and white for human flesh.—N. Y. Independent. Extract from a letter from G. H. Simmonds, Unionville, Ia., July 24, 1873.—"I am selling more Gargling Oil than all the liniments put together, and I am keeping twelve different kinds. I think it is the best remedy for horse-flesh in existence, and can say it without fear of successful contradiction." Extract from a letter from Shoemaker & Co., Bloomington, Ind., Sept. 17th, 1873.—"It is the popular horse liniment in this country." Extract from a letter from Geo. A. Snell, Brantman's Corners, N. Y., Aug. 9th, 1873.—"I sell more of your Gargling Oil than of all other liniments combined, and have seen it used on horses and cattle with good effect when others have failed." Extract from a letter from Foster & Co., Jersey, N. H., Aug. 26th, 1873.—"We think your Gargling Oil one of the best articles for what it is recommended that we have ever used or sold." Extract from a letter from Snowden & Gibbs, Concordia, Kan., July 26th, 1873.—"We sell more of your Gargling Oil than of any liniment we keep."

Shaw & Blaylock.

GALVESTON and AUSTIN.

BOOK PUBLISHERS

STEREOTYPERS,

STEREOTYPING.

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

Prices Lower than from any other House in Texas,

RIVALING ST. LOUIS AND NEW YORK IN BOTH WORKMANSHIP AND PRICE.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES

SAVE YOUR EYES.



OUR PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES are the best for failing or impaired sight. Cut from real stone, they are harder and clearer than glass, and always remain so. By our new system for testing the sight, we are enabled to suit persons with Spectacles or Eye-Glasses who can not get on us, as well as if they are present. Spectacles or Eye-Glasses repaired. WE EMPLOY NO AGENTS. Send your name and address, and get our Illustrated Catalogue, which shows how to order, and gives directions for testing the sight.

C. P. BARNES & BRO., Opticians, 224 Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Texas Christian Advocate

SHAW & BLAYLOCK - Publishers.

I. G. JOHN, D. D., Editor.

Associate Editors.

R. S. Finley.....East Texas Conference
 H. S. Thrall.....West Texas Conference
 W. G. Connor, D. D.....N.W. Texas Conference
 S. J. Hawkins.....North Texas Conference
 R. T. Nabors.....Texas Conference

JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—John W. DeVilliss, O. A. Fisher and J. G. Walker.
 NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.—S. J. Hawkins, W. C. Haislip, W. F. Easterling.
 NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—J. Fred Cox, T. W. Hines, W. C. Young.
 EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—R. S. Finley, D. Morse, John Adams.
 TEXAS CONFERENCE.—J. W. Whipple, B. D. Dashiell, J. M. Wesson.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Bishop Keener Arrives on Time, via New York.

Special Telegram to Texas Christian Advocate.
SAN MARCOS, Oct. 16, 1878.

The West Texas Conference opened its twentieth session, October 16, at this place, Bishop Keener presiding. He reached his appointment on time, via New York.

A full attendance of preachers and a partial attendance of laymen present.

Mexican work well represented. Usual committees appointed and regular work taken up.

The conference will be in session about the usual number of days.

YELLOW FEVER.

While the fever and the number of cases in the towns that have been the most heavily stricken by the scourge have greatly decreased, perhaps, because there was no more material on which to feed, yet the spread of the disease in the smaller places, to which the fugitives from the stricken cities fled, has maintained a large total of cases and of deaths. The continuance of warm weather has been favorable to the extension of the fever, and it would seem as if nothing but frost could check its march.

In New Orleans, the total number of cases reported 11,855, and of deaths, 3549.

From Morgan City the reports come of 400 cases, and 79 deaths.

Canton—Total number of cases, 844; deaths, 155. The fever has spread so devastatingly in the surrounding country that further calls for assistance are made from this city. So with Memphis, while within the city there is a decrease, yet the suburbs and country beyond are fearfully smitten.

The fever has broken out at Helena, Arkansas, and the quarantine has been raised.

That Texas should have so entirely escaped the dread scourge, is a cause for deep thankfulness to the Giver of all mercies.

VERY often a communication has a preface, in the form of an apology for the writer's appearance in print, which is one-third the length of the communication. Usually, a lead pencil in the editor's hand is drawn across that part of the paper. It adds nothing to the subject discussed and occupies space. We need every inch in every column, and are compelled to crowd out superfluities. If any one object to the editorial condenser, he should get up one for his own use.

A note from Rev. M. H. Wells, Waco, informs us that stages run daily from that point to Belton, and the managers of the line propose to carry any one wishing to attend the Northwest Texas Conference for five dollars per round trip—the usual fare being eight dollars. The coaches are new and comfortable, and everything will be done to make the trip pleasant. Persons intending to avail themselves of this offer, should notify Bro. Wells immediately, that the managers may have rolling stock and teams in readiness for all demands. They propose to carry all who go.

Upwards of 33,000 Hindus have renounced heathenism and accepted Christianity this year.

GENUINE FRATERNITY.

"The quality of mercy is not strained—
 It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
 Upon the place beneath: it is twice blessed—
 It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes:
 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
 The throned monarch better than his crown;
 His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
 The attribute to awe and majesty,
 Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings:
 But mercy is above this sceptred sway—
 It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
 It is an attribute of God Himself."

The history of our race furnishes no grander display of the unstrained quality of mercy that that which has been falling for months, like the gentle rain from heaven, on the plague-stricken valley of the Mississippi. From districts around which the epidemic cordon has been steadily closing; from towns and cities whose business thoroughfares have been silent, save when echoing to the footstep of doctor or nurse, or to the wheels of the hearse rushing its burden to the graveyard; from homes where the prostrate form of the dying or the bronze visage of the dead told their terrible story of desolation; from the habitation of the laborer where the hands of the bread-winners are idle because all industries are suspended by the plague—an appeal for help has been going out; and as freely as the clouds of heaven give rain to the thirsty earth, relief in every form and from every quarter has been pouring into the fever-smitten districts. From the North, the South, the East and West contributions have been flowing in for the relief of the sufferers, until, with grateful wonder, the recipients of these bounties have begun to stay the hand of charity.

The cry of distress has not only proved mightier than human cupidity, but it has overcome sectional antipathies, and opened in regions long estranged a fountain of sympathy and called forth expressions of gratitude which are fast obliterating the traces of former bitterness and strife. The tempest of civil commotion does not always go down as swiftly as it rises. The thunder may not be heard in the heavens, and the lurid cloud may have given place to sunlight, but traces of the tempest are visible in the ruin it has wrought; and as men look on their ruined homes and fortunes, the billows of hatred will roll in with the tide of memory.

An exchange of fraternal greetings will not always heal wounds which strife has opened; for words are cheap and often given for a trifling consideration. But when, in answer to the wail sent up from thousands of homes in our sorrow-stricken Southern land, heroic hearts from North as well as South hastened to their relief, and many of them found a grave among those they came to help; and when from the towns and cities of the North contributions which have swelled to millions have been poured forth to aid their Southern brethren, we realize that the tears of tender sympathy and the unstrained offerings of fraternal compassion are blotting out the dark memories of other days. Beside the bedside of the dying and the graves of the dead the hearts of the people North and South are once more beating together under the pulsations of genuine fraternity. On higher authority than that of the great English bard, we have the assurance that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." Most devoutly we invoke the blessings of heaven on those hands which have so freely ministered to the relief of our brethren. May the pestilence never cast its shadows over their land and fill their cities and towns with mourning; or, should it come, may hearts as generous sympathize with their distress, and a charity as Christ-like supply their need.

Both North and South will esteem the blessings which attend such deeds of mercy. Out of the national distress will be welded bands of national fraternity which no executive mandates or legislative enactment could forge. The memories of days of strife will grow dim as men think of Memphis and Holly Springs, of Vicksburg and New Orleans, during these days of gloom, and the generous aid which announced anew the brotherhood of our great nation.

Men who had met each other in battle will remember that they bent over each other when prostrate beneath the fever's fiery breath, and bathed each other's brow with the tender devotions of a sister's love. Sections which have marked each other with suspicious eye, will remember that in the hour of calamity mercy, "which becomes the throned monarch better than his crown," asserted its dominion over the nation's heart, ruling all temporal interests into subordination to the claims of human brotherhood. Mightier than the sword—mightier than the pen—mightier than the statesman and his policy—mercy, which won its sublimest victory on the cross, is healing the nations and knitting together the hearts and destinies of its people. May those bonds be indissoluble.

Bishop Wightman.

To our surprise and pleasure we found Bishop Wightman installed in the arm-chair of our office last Tuesday morning. His appearance was accounted for by the fact that he was hoping to make connection at this point with the steamer for Portland, in order to avoid the long and tedious overland travel which comprehended fifty-two hours of staging over the roughest mountain region. He failed in his effort, and on Wednesday he was on his way by rail and stage. He has had a hard experience within the last two months, but looks little worse for the wear and weariness of his protracted travel. In consequence of the immense territory over which his district was spread and the dangerous and laborious methods of travel, he has been compelled to make short work at the conferences held. For instance, to get to Montana Conference required nearly a week of stage travel after leaving the railroad. This bit of travel was over the ridge of the Rocky Mountains, and despite buffalo robes, fur tippets and over-shoes, it was difficult to keep from freezing, as the stage rolled through the snow-belt during the lonely hours of night.

It arouses our indignation afresh against the General Conference, which so thoughtlessly imposed upon our Bishops and our Western work the difficulties and labors which now surround us and them. Notwithstanding the fact that one of the most active of the board was gone to his rest, and notwithstanding the fact that another conference, remote and difficult to reach, was added to the roll, and notwithstanding the fact that all the Bishops left to us had four more years added to their already long and laborious lives, help was refused. We have right to complain, as we, more than others, feel the dire effect of the ill. Good Bishop Wightman, perplexed and weary, reaches the conference in the midst of its session. The noble men who come up from long distances to receive fresh impetus of zeal and courage by contact with each other, and from the countenance of their leader, find him jaded and worn, and unfit for more than the routine duties of his office. Even in the midst of this he is harassed in mind as to the best means of making his next appointment, and is not in frame of mind to enter into the minutiae of conference. Instead of giving five or six months to the great and growing territory of the Pacific coast, he will barely give us a month.

We are glad to see that the bracing climate of the Pacific is stimulating the Bishop splendidly. He preached twice at Sacramento last Sunday, though right from the railroad car into the pulpit.—*Pacific Methodist.*

The preparation of the Life of Bishop Marvin, by Rev. T. M. Finney, has been interrupted since the first part of August up to a recent date by various hindrances, and especially by the sickness of the author. He is now recovered and will give to the work his exclusive time and industrious labor.

The trial of Prof. Smith the second time for heresy will begin before the Aberdeen Presbytery, Scotland, this month. He is to be tried on an amended libel. There seems to be little doubt that he will be very leniently dealt with. The important question involved is his criticism of Deuteronomy as being not historical, as it purports to be, and as having been written seven centuries after Moses' death. The prosecutors urge that this is tantamount to a denial of the inspiration and divine authority of the book, and on this ground they demand his condemnation as violating the Confession of Faith. But the Professor claims that he has not violated the letter of the Confession, and further that he definitely holds to the inspiration and divine authority of Deuteronomy.

Religious News.

A Baptist meeting-house, the third of that denomination, will soon be built in Rome.

The Protestants of America and Great Britain contribute \$6,000,000 annually to foreign missions.

The Prince of Wales has subscribed \$500 toward the fund for rebuilding the Marbeuf Chapel in Paris.

The Evangelical Alliance will hold its seventh General Conference in Basle, Switzerland, September, 1879.

A Presbyterian church in Chicago having offered to send its minister abroad and to pay his expenses, he declined to go.

The Lutherans have in Illinois 345 ministers, 350 churches, and 30,900 communicants, which are divided among ten synods.

The International Sunday-school Committee have met at Indianapolis, and adopted a programme of lessons for the coming year.

The Bible Society of Geneva, Switzerland, has undertaken to send a copy of the New Testament to every school-teacher in France.

The programme for the Week of Prayer in 1879 has been sent out by the British Evangelical Alliance, for the suggestions of other branches.

A conference of all Lutheran ministers in North Carolina is to be held, the object being to bring the various branches of the church closer together.

The Cincinnati Methodist Conference held its annual session this year at Piqua, Ohio, Bishop Harris presided. There was an attendance of 126 ministers.

Six Methodist ministers are candidates for Congress from Western States. They are compelled to quit the itinerancy when accepting nomination to political office.

The annual business meeting of the National Camp-meeting Association will be held in Philadelphia, November 19. Plans for meetings next summer will be considered.

Elstow Church, where John Bunyan attended in his youth, and whose bells he used to ring, has fallen into so much decay that a movement is on foot to restore it.

Difficulties between foreign Christian missionaries and natives continue in the province of Fokian, in China, and churches and schools have been burned by the rioters.

A capital of \$26,000 has been raised for the Protestant newspaper soon to be established in France. Publication will be delayed until the secured capital shall reach \$40,000.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Boston gained in membership last year over 1800. It raised \$8319. It has no debt, and in eight years it has found situations for 2392 young men.

About 600,000 copies of the Scriptures have been given away from the Bible stand in the Paris Exposition. These copies were in twenty-two languages. It is the purpose to distribute about 500,000 more.

By the will of James B. Hosmer, of Hartford, the Congregational Theological Seminary in that city will receive about \$100,000. Various benevolent societies will receive small bequests.

Over \$15,000 have been given by the Methodist ministers of New York State alone for the James Memorial Professorship at Drew Theological Seminary. A subscription of \$2130 has just been made by the Genesee Conference.

A church in Vermont has demanded and received its Pastor's resignation on the ground that he cuffed his wife's ears for driving some chickens out of the dining-room while he was feeding them with dough.

In a population of 2,000,000 in Texas, there are about 260,000 church members. Of these 92,000 are Baptists, 109,000 are Methodists, 31,000 are Presbyterians, 11,000 are Campbellites, 5,000 are Lutherans, and 10,000 are Catholics.

A proposed Act of Parliament for the disestablishment of the English Church has been drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, the extreme ritualistic rector of St. Alban's Church, who has recently been prosecuted, and will be published in *The Nineteenth Century* for October.

The Southern Catholic Bishops have addressed a circular to their Northern colleagues, whom they style "lordships," setting forth a definite plan for procuring funds to further their missions among the freedmen. They propose an annual collection at a specified time in all the churches, the proceeds to be equally divided between parochial schools already established, or to be established, and the benefit of the freedmen.

Phillips' Congregationalist Church South Boston, Mass., has called Rev. R. R. Meredith, of Grace Church, (Methodist), Boston. It is said that Mr. Meredith has long been considering a change of denominational relations.

The *Jewish Advance*, in a review of the Jewish year 5638, says: "Sabbath-schools are confessedly the most important branch of congregational activity. Free schools for Hebrew and religious instruction have been louder called for than ever."

Bishop Simpson has just held the Colorado Methodist Conference at Golden City. Twenty-three ministers were in attendance. The statistical report states that there are 2,035 members and 233 probationers, 35 churches, 23 local preachers, and 3,255 Sunday-school scholars.

The Italian Bible and Bible-school Mission is non-sectarian, and has for its object the combination of all Protestant denominations in the reading and explanation of the Bible in Rome. With 50,000 attendants on Protestant worship in Italy, there are scarcely 3000 pupils in the Sunday-schools.

The *Catholic Advocate* claims that the church has made considerable progress among the negroes of the South, and that there are flourishing colored churches of that faith in several of the principal cities of the South. The facts are, however, that the colored membership of the Catholic Church is quite small.

Thus far forty-eight ministers have died with the yellow fever, of whom twenty-nine were Protestants. Among the latter was Rev. E. D. Miller, Baptist, of Holly Springs. Catholics have asserted that every Protestant pastor in that town deserted his flock, but Mr. Miller, at least, did not until death carried him off.

A successor to David Lazaretti appeared in the person of one Salvatore Brassco, who forsook his trade of carpenter and took to preaching about the country. But he was soon arrested by Italian gendarmes, and, having been brought before the local tribunal, was sentenced to forty-five days' imprisonment as a rogue and a vagabond.

The Teloogoes in British India are coming over to Christianity in true pentecostal fashion. The Rev. Mr. Clough writes that in a certain district he baptized 3262 persons, making the total conversions between June 16 and July 31 (about seven weeks) 8690. Before January 1, 1879, he is confident that the number can be increased by 5000 more. At one town he was "literally crowded upon by the people who were pressing into the Kingdom of God."

It is for centuries that the Russian Church has been striving to convert from Mahometanism the Tartars in Europe, but with a total result of loss rather than of gain. In spite of this the Czar has resolved to throw open Central Asia to missionary enterprise, and *The London Globe* says arrangements are being made for the establishment of "a regular crusade in every part of Turkestan." Heretofore the Government-General has strenuously opposed missionary work in these provinces.

It is said that many Bishops of the Anglican succession were not invited to the Lambeth Conference, and that others declined to attend it. The letter emanating from the conference is regarded by such people as partisan. Bishop Alford, late of the diocese of Victoria, who was not in attendance, has published a memorial sharply criticizing the letter, in which he concludes that the conference was "a grand mistake, calculated to inflate the best of men with ideas of official importance, such as can only prove delusive and hurtful, and which are likely to divide rather than unite the Church of Christ."

Mrs. Girling and her company of so-called Shakers, in England, have found shelter at last. They will encamp on the Kinsbury race-course, and the grand stand has been fitted up as a sort of temporary abiding-place, where the little flock will soon be at home. A writer in *The World* (London), who visited them recently, says: "I found them the other day in their New-Forest refuge as vulgar and even more absurd than I expected. A number of girls, coarse of feature and red of hand, arrayed in white dresses, and spending their time principally in 'doing' each other's hair, are invariably spoken of by Mrs. Girling as 'the young ladies.' That elderly prophetess herself is unrefined in voice and speech, and wears, under her straw hat, long screws of gray hair."

Of its work in Polynesia, the London Missionary Society says: "The seventy islands under our charge, with their 80,000 inhabitants, have all been Christianized; native churches and congregations have everywhere been established,

and, as in older Christian countries, in each group an institution is maintained for the education of a proper native ministry, and the employment and support of all Christian ordinances is thrown almost entirely upon the converts themselves. The superintendence of the churches, ministers and members is almost the only thing now provided by the society; and the number of English missionaries engaged in that duty is but limited, having been gradually reduced to fifteen.

Persecution is not yet at an end in China. There has recently been an outbreak at a town called Tshakia. The English Presbyterians have a flourishing mission at Swatow, with several out-stations, some of which are distant from the mission headquarters. The station at Tshakia is about a year old. The services were attended by a number of Chinese, among whom was Thou Lip-tshun, an applicant for baptism. One Sunday, when part of the congregation had gone home to dinner, a mob gathered around the chapel, armed with knives and hoes, to assault those who had remained in the chapel, eight in number. They attempted to escape, but were pursued. One was caught at the home of his brother, and dragged out, beaten, and killed. The others were chased, and one was caught and beaten so severely that he died. The fate of the others is unknown. The literary men of the village are said to have been the leaders of the mob.

Mormonism.

None of us can shut his eyes to the fact that it is to-day the shame and dishonor of our Republic that, while it gave the lives of a half million of our bravest and best, with thousands of millions of treasure, in order that the authority of the Nation should be maintained, and its laws obeyed throughout the South, yet in one of our Western Territories, whose officers and Legislature are paid out of your taxes, and whose legislation is directly under the authority and control of your Congress, one law of the United States is openly, wantonly, insultingly disobeyed, denounced, and even defied; while the benefits of all the rest of your laws—homestead, postal, naturalization, passports, etc.—are demanded. And more than this, no one can lift his voice against this law-defying outrage—outrage on the National authority, outrage on morality and decency, outrage on American civilization—without being bespattered with abuse by these willful evil-doers and their sympathizers and defenders. It may surprise many of you, knowing as you do that these Mormon Turks claim polygamy, like the Turks of the Old World, as part of their religion, when I tell you that the Book of Mormon, the foundation on which the Mormon Church was built, and their Book of Doctrines and Covenants, which is the creed and discipline of their Church, are both as absolutely prohibitory against polygamy as your National law, which the Mormons so insultingly scout and violate. And in Mr. Bowles' book, "Across the Continent," at page 111, you will find in his report of a discussion with Brigham Young in 1865, that the latter frankly acknowledged it was not part of their original religion. The Mormon Bible and Articles of Faith positively forbid polygamy. It has become the accepted practice through a pretended revelation to Joseph Smith.—*Correspondent in N. Y. Tribune.*

The Gypsies came to America in 1856, and shortly after selected Dayton as their headquarters for the summer months, and it became the center for the Gypsies of the country. They are good neighbors, industrious and thrifty, contrary to the usually conceived idea. They have several large farms near the city that they cultivate carefully. They gather large crops and maintain a great deal of fine live-stock, especially horses. In the winter they pack up for the South, to speculate and trade, leaving one or two of their tribe to look after their property at home. They speak half a dozen different dialects besides their own. Their Anglo-Saxon has an English accent, which is reflected in their manners and customs, evincing traces of their long residence among the country people of England. They are a peculiar combination of the civilian and the savage; peaceful citizens and wandering Arabs; farmers and peddlars; Christian and heathen at the same time. Their reigning king, Levi Stanley, and his son and heir, known as "Sugar" Stanley, are members of the I. O. F., and in good standing.

During the past year the Old Catholics in Switzerland have increased from 10,000 to 20,000, and the prospects of that church in Switzerland are considered more favorable than in any other country in Europe.

Texas Christian Advocate

PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

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

We desire to send the Advocate to every preacher in Texas, but we expect all who do not regard us as subscribers, to pay \$1.25 as subscription.

Send by Postoffice Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES:

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

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

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

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

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

No advertisement counted less than one-half inch.

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

No improper or objectionable matter inserted on any terms.

For further information, address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

LADIES out of employment should secure territory to introduce that superb book for women, BUCKEY COOKERY and PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPING.

For particulars, address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Galveston.

Notice. The Board of Missions for Northwest Texas Annual Conference are requested to meet at Belton on Tuesday night, October 29.

Notice. Applicants for admission on trial in the North Texas Annual Conference will meet the committee at the Methodist church in Terrell, Nov. 19th, at 9 A. M. W. H. MOSS, Chairman Com.

By reference to the advertisement in another column, the patrons of the Davidson House will learn that on the 1st proximo Mrs. Davidson will open the Central Hotel, corner 24th and Market streets.

We take pleasure in commending this house to our friends in the interior. With neatly kept rooms, an excellent table, and moderate charges, the Central Hotel, under its new proprietorship, presents undeniable claims for the patronage of the public.

Alfred Freeman. We invite attention to the advertisement of Alfred Freeman, dealer in fine pianos and fine organs, at wholesale and retail.

He is also State agent for Henry F. Miller's pianos, Hook & Hastings' pipe organs, and general agent for Geo. Wood & Co.'s and Mason & Hamlin's organs, and for the publications of Oliver Ditson & Co. It will be well if parties desiring to secure a first-class instrument on favorable terms would correspond with Mr. Freeman. His address is 565 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

Refer to his advertisement in another column for further information.

Merchant's Gargling Oil has won for itself a world-wide reputation as a liniment useful in rheumatism, sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, etc.

This preparation was first manufactured in 1823, and since then has steadily grown into the favor and confidence of the people.

The long term of years during which it has constantly been brought to the notice of the public, together with its immense sale, give evidence of an inherent value which can not be doubted.

An objection to its use—that of staining the skin—has been entirely removed, so that it now leaves no stain whatever.

Although called "Family Oil," and prepared intentionally for human flesh, it answers as well for beasts, and will be found one of the best remedies for all purposes where a liniment is required that has ever been manufactured.—"The Tragedist," New Lebanon, N. Y.

To the Members of Northwest Texas Conference. You can come by rail within forty miles of Belton on the north to Waco; there you can take the stage to Belton. At Round Rock, on the south, forty miles, and a daily stage runs from that place to Belton.

I have procured one and one-half fare tickets for delegates on all the railroads in our conference.

On the stage line from Waco to Belton, the fare has been reduced to six dollars for the round trip.

There will be a liberal reduction made on the road from Round Rock, so the agent here thinks, have not heard from the company.

Persons bringing their families to conference without giving previous notice of their intention to do so, will find moderately cheap board at the hotel; for I will not have provided for them.

Let us have no surprises; for the little city of Belton will be crowded anyway. The members of the conference will meet us at the Methodist church and get their places.

H. S. P. ASHBY.

Every Woman in Texas Wants It. That superb book, BUCKEY COOKERY and PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPING, ought to be in every house.

No practical, sensible woman, who loves her home and takes pride in her table and her housekeeping—and it is fashionable now to be a good housekeeper—can examine the book and not want it.

It is written in simple terms; was written by women after carefully experimenting, step by step, and is packed full of information useful to a housekeeper.

Every cooking recipe has been tried and found good, and the miscellaneous recipes are worth the price of the entire book to any housekeeper.

Agents are wanted in every town in Texas. Ladies who need employment, can make money by introducing the book among friends.

For further particulars, address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Galveston, Texas.

J. B. BARTON, Agent for Keep's Celebrated Shirts, 174-Tremont Street, Galveston-174

Finest Quality Dress Shirts, 6 for \$9; second quality Dress Shirts, 6 for \$5; best Jean Drawers, 75 cents per pair; Gause Undershirts, very best, 85 cents; second quality, 60 cents. Quality guaranteed. Send for price list and directions for self-measurement. No stamp required.

Jews of the Week.

Foreign.

MADRID, October 10.—Spanish officials have been murdered by Moors near Tetnau, Morocco. Spain has demanded reparation from that country.

LONDON, October 10.—One thousand five hundred hands in the Sunny Side Mills at Bolton are out of employment in consequence of the strike of the twisters.

BLACKBURN, October 10.—The Messrs. Greenwood are about to close their mills. More than half the factory people are unemployed without the slightest improvement in business.

BERLIN, October 10.—The Reichstag to-day read a second time the first paragraph of the Socialist bill without material modification.

PARIS, October 10.—The municipal council of Bordeaux have voted 2000 francs for the yellow fever sufferers in the United States.

LONDON, October 11.—The Times special from Constantinople says: Prince Lobanoff informed Safvet Pasha that the Russians will retain Adrianople, not until the treaty of Berlin is fulfilled, but until a treaty is signed confirming all those parts of the San Stefano treaty which are not affected by the decision of the Berlin Congress.

EDINBURGH, October 11.—The Scotsman's London correspondent states that the negotiations for the Anglo-Turkish treaty for the suppression of slavery have failed.

PARIS, October 11.—Duke de Nemours contributes 500 francs to the fever fund.

LONDON, October 12.—A Berlin dispatch says the agitation to elect the Prince of Montenegro Prince of Bulgaria, has been started in Bulgaria.

PARIS, October 12.—The speech of Gambetta at Grenoble, Thursday, greatly pleased moderate Republicans.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, Oct. 12.—Advices from New Caledonia state that the insurrection is spreading.

LAHORE, Oct. 11.—The Civil and Military Gazette states that Gen. Sir Frederick Paul Haines, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, will assume command at Peshawur, where 35,000 troops are already concentrated.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Standard's Calcutta dispatch reports that the forces from Peshawur have been ordered to attack Ali Musjid, and a body of infantry with a mountain battery have entered the Khyber Pass.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The National Gazette publishes the following sensational news: Agitation has begun in Russia to compel the Czar to abdicate.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—One thousand weavers of Glasgow have struck against 7 1/2 per cent. reduction of wages.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The Reichstag to-day passed through a second reading clauses 2 and 3 of the socialist bill, with scarcely any modification.

BELGRADE, Oct. 11.—A deputation of Bosnian, Mahomedan Bris, who fled to Serbia, have had an audience with Prince Milam, at which they begged permission to settle in Serbia.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The Tagblatt asserts that Bismarck in a letter to Cardinal Nina expressed the conviction that the negotiations between Prussia and the Vatican will shortly be successful.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Rueter's Constantinople dispatch says the

Russians claim the treaty of Berlin did not fix the duration of Russian occupation of places outside of eastern Roumelia; therefore, the occupation of such places is regulated by the treaty of San Stefano.

VIENNA, Oct. 13.—The Review repeats the announcement that Austria will proceed to Novi Bazar at the proper time, regardless of the protest of Turkey, but adds that for the moment it is necessary to extend the occupation beyond its boundary line.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Reuters says the Porte has received information that the Russians have recommenced marching on to Adrianople. All the foreign military attaches have left Constantinople.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Two companies of marines and two men-of-war have been ordered to New Caledonia from Cochinchina, in consequence of the continuance of the insurrection.

Minister Noyes, up to Friday, had received 60,000 francs for the fever sufferers.

Leave of absence to officers of the British army to visit foreign countries, has been suspended.

The Telegraph's Constantinople dispatch says: Military authorities expect that the Russians will retire from their present positions, but will find a pretext for another halt south of Adrianople; that they intend to evacuate Adrianople is not believed.

A Vienna dispatch states that Andrassy will shortly send a reply to the Turkish circular, which will clearly refute the accusations of cruelty against the Austrian army.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—The sultan has confirmed the sentence of death passed on Begs and Kuris for atrocities which they committed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, acting on orders from the English government, insisted on the Berlin treaty being carried out in Roumelia. Other commissioners supported him, whereupon the Russian representative yielded.

VIENNA, Oct. 12.—A semi-official communication published in the Provincial Press says Austria will pay no attention to the Turkish protest against the occupation of Novi Bazar, but will proceed to occupy it at the proper moment.

ROME, Oct. 14.—In consequence of a report from Cardinal McCloskey, the Vatican is taking measures for a very considerable development of Catholicism in America.

VIENNA, Oct. 14.—The New Free Press says the government has decided to demobilize four divisions of the army of occupation.

Eighty thousand troops will be withdrawn from Bosnia. The remaining division, now numbering 100,000 men, will be reduced to a peace footing by the dismissal of the reserves.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A Vienna dispatch to the Times says an understanding has been reached regarding the reduction of the army of occupation in Bosnia, and that negotiations have been begun between the Austrian Minister of War and Philippovich, commander-in-chief of the army of occupation, concerning the method of the reduction.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphs that, notwithstanding the fact that policemen and military patrols scour the streets of St. Petersburg, revolutionary placards continue to be posted in that city.

Pamphlets of an incendiary character are secretly distributed, and threatening letters are addressed to ministers and leading members of the government.

RHEIMS, Oct. 14.—A meeting in favor of the Franco-American treaty of commerce was held here to-day with a large attendance.

Resolutions were passed advocating the assimilation of American import duty on mixed fabrics to that on woolen fabrics, and the substitution of a specific tax for ad valorem duties.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A Rueter's Constantinople dispatch says the completion of the land defenses in Constantinople has been authorized.

The Rueter company have received the following from Constantinople: "The Porte will not submit to the powers the final treaty, which is now being negotiated with Russia."

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The Reichstag has thrown out clause 6 of the socialist bill, prohibiting socialist writings.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dispatch from Canea, received at Paris, states the arrangement between the Cretans and the Turkish authorities for finally settling the questions at issue has been signed and sent to Constantinople for approval.

The London Times has the following advertisements: "To Clergymen—A university graduate will be glad to furnish sermons on reasonable terms. Theological views as may be desired—warranted original, and never previously supplied—Evangelical, Ritualistic, or Latitudinarian. Always on hand, a choice selection of effective quotations, suitable either for the pulpit or the platform. Terms exceedingly moderate. Strictest confidence observed. For further particulars, apply, etc."

UNANSWERED LETTERS. October 13.—G. W. Graves.—L. Chamberlain.—J. B. Denton.—J. W. Whipple.—to late with your countermand.—J. P. Mussett.—J. M. Binkley.—obituary.—H. P. Babby.—C. Woodman.—J. B. Hall.—subscriber.—J. R. Wesson.—M. C. Blackburn.—subscriber.—S. M. Crowder.—subscriber.—H. C. Gassaway.—subscriber.—W. J. Joyce.—change of address.—J. P. Mussett.—subscriber.—A. T. Kerr.—change made.—Logan D. Dameron.—have inserted.—O. Fisher.—M. H. Wells.—D. S. Watkins.—subscriber.—J. A. Clark.—S. H. Reufro.—R. Alexander.—obituary.

October 14.—W. S. May.—all right.—W. J. Joyce.—F. P. Ray.—will have book at conference for you.—Mrs. Mays.—will wait for direction.—B. J. Grace.—will change.—W. L. Harris.—will change address.—H. C. Trammel.—E. M. Sweet.—subscriber.—G. S. Sadeel.—obituary.—W. T. Burk.—Theo. G. Gillmour.—subscribers; name never before received; trouble with postoffice.

October 15.—J. B. Bosman.—have sent.—A. L. P. Green.—subscriber.

October 16.—Thos. W. Harris.—\$1.50; will send G. H. Blair.—obituary.—F. B. Phillips.—we are glad to hear the paper arrived at last; can not account for delay.—G. W. Lent.—S. R. Williams.—E. T. Brasher.—\$4 and renewals.—J. J. Angell.—subscriber.—S. McFarver.—will do so.—R. F. Bessley.—\$10.00.—J. W. Kizzar.—subscriber.—L. Thomason.—R. H. Adair.—E. S. Williams.—obituary.—S. Scott.—\$2 and renewals.—J. W. Whipple.—W. H. Moss.—F. A. McShan.—\$1.25.—E. Simpson.—\$1.25, renewal.—E. S. Williams.—obituary.—S. Scott.—\$2 and subscriber.—M. H. Addison.—subscriber and \$2.50.

MARRIED. MAYO—CHAPPLE.—On Oct. 6, 1878, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. J. A. Clark, Mr. Jas. W. Mayo and Miss Jennie F. Chapple.

CUNNINGHAM—DOUGLASS.—On Oct. 9, 1878, by Rev. J. L. Murray, Mr. Chas. R. Cunningham and Miss Mary E. Douglass—all of Travis county, Texas.

DRENNAN—BENNETT.—On Oct. 3, 1878, by Rev. S. S. Scott, Maj. S. D. Drennan and Mrs. E. L. Bennett—all of Robertson county, Texas.

O'KELLEY—WILLIAMS.—On Oct. 3, 1878, by Rev. S. S. Scott, W. P. O'Kelley and Miss Mattie Williams.

E. E. RICE & CO., Galveston, Texas.

SEEDSMEN. We have on hand a large stock of fresh Garden and Flower Seeds. Orders from the country promptly filled at lowest rates.

Seeds to the amount of four pounds can be sent by mail at 1 cent per ounce. 4-ly

T. E. THOMPSON, The Old Established and Reliable JEWELER.

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

All Work Warranted. 55 Articles for repair can be sent by mail, registered, with safety. Prompt returns guaranteed.

The Centaur Liniments are of two kinds. The White is for the human family the Yellow is for horses, sheep and other animals. Testimonials of the effects produced by these remarkable Preparations are wrapped around every bottle, and may be procured on any druggist, or by mail from the office of THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 46 Day Street, New York City.

LADIES who want prompt employment at home, should introduce that royal book, BUCKEY COOKERY, in their own towns. It pays liberally. Write at once for particulars. 7-1f SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Galveston.

LADIES who wish, without money, to supply their tables with silver plated ware by simply talking pleasantly with lady friends, write to Alfred L. Sewell, Chicago, Illinois. 3-4m

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

Since DECEMBER 31, 1877, we will give A FINE DOUBLE-CASE GOLD WATCH.

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

Another and the Most Important Premium. We will give to the "Supernatural Preachers and Widows' and Orphans' Fund" for 1878, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH.

This sum will be given to the Conference the members (preachers) of which shall send us the largest list of Subscribers from January 1, 1878, of January 1, 1879—in proportion to the membership of the Conference as it shall be reported at the ensuing annual sessions. As we keep accounts with agents only, subscribers sent us by others can not be included in the computation for this prize. We shall ask the appointment of a committee to decide which conference shall have the award.

All these premiums are in addition to the usual commission given to Agents. SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

NOTICE. We have appointed Logan D. Dameron, Agent Advocate Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo., our general agent for sale of Bishop Marvin's Book of Travels, "To the East by way of the West," to whom all orders for books and applications for agencies must be addressed.

BRYAN, BRAND & CO. ST. LOUIS, August 28, 1878. 7-4f

\$100 PER MONTH SALARY to business men who will introduce our French Copying Book. LA BELLE MANIE G. CO., Chicago. 7-3m

CENTRAL HOTEL, MRS. J. H. DAVIDSON, Cor. Market and 24th Sts., GALVESTON. Pleasantly situated. Convenient to business. Board by the Day, Week or Month. 6-3m

30 MIXED CARDS, SNOWFLAKE, DAMASK, etc. NO TWO ALIKE with Name, 10 CENTS. 7-1m J. MINKLER & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS. Johnson's Method for Singing Classes. By A. N. Johnson, is a book of admirable simplicity and clearness of explanation, and is employed by practical Singing School teachers as the best. 72 Airs for practice, to Lynn Tunes, 16 Anthems, and 24 Glee and 4 Part Songs, all intimately united with the instructions, forming a perfect and easy method for teaching the Notes. The moderate price is in its favor. Price 60c., or 80c. per dozen.

Clarke's Harmonic School for the Organ. By Wm. H. Clarke, is a new and magnificent Instruction Book for those who wish to play the Organ (pipe or Reed) in Church, is full of fine music for practice or enjoyment, forms a taste for the best kind of Organ Music, and has the unique and special merit of preparing the learner to compose an extensive number of Voluntarys, as well as to play them. Price \$3.

The Musical Record. The Weekly Musical Paper of the country. Devoted to Music, Editor. All Music Teachers need it. 5c. per copy, \$2 per year. 312 pages of music per year.

Any Book mailed post free in Retail Price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. Ditson & Co., 82 Broadway, N. Y.

A 32 column monthly STORY PAPER a year AFFRICE, with 50 printed Gold Leaf Cards, in each case, 25c. EAGLE PRINTING CO., 7-60771 Springfield, Ill., Mass.

STOP and READ. All forms of Kidney and Urinary diseases. Pains in the Back, Sides and Loins are positively cured by GRANT'S REMEDY

Its effects are truly marvelous in Dropsy, Gravel and Bright's disease. No matter of how long standing the case may be, positive relief is had in from one to three days. Do not despair, hesitate or doubt, for it is really specific, and never fails. It is purely a vegetable preparation. By its timely use thousands of cases that have been considered incurable by the most eminent Physicians, have been permanently cured.

It is also endorsed by the regular Physicians and Medical Societies throughout the country. Sold in bottles at Two Dollars each, or three bottles, which is enough to cure the most aggravated cases, sent to any address on receipt of Five Dollars. Small trial bottle One Dollar each. All orders to be addressed to Grant's Remedy Mfg Co. 554 Main Street. WORCESTER, MASS.

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

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME—MAKE THEM ATTRACTIVE to yourselves and families, is a duty as well as a pleasure.

The experience of nearly a life-time as HORTICULTURISTS, enables us to offer to lovers of the useful and beautiful in nature a CLAM of PLANTS that WE ARE SURE WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Home-Grown & Adapted to our Climate, COMPRISING Fruits, Flowers & Ornamentals, Both Deciduous and Evergreen.

Our collection of ROSES is the best and most extensive in the State.

Our collection of EVERGREENS is of the class that thrives well in our climate.

Our GREEN HOUSE Departments are extensive, and we keep on hand a collection of CHOICE PLANTS, both for spring bedding-out and house decoration.

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

Send for our Descriptive Catalogues and Price-lists. GIVE US A TRIAL. WE NEVER LOSE A PATRON.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. Reliable Agents wanted. State where you saw this Advertisement. We Guarantee Satisfaction. SHAW & BLAYLOCK.

JOB PRINTERS. Furnish estimates for printing newspapers, books and all kinds of job printing.

J. T. ASHTON & CO., Tea Dealers, 215 Market St., GALVESTON. Agents wanted in every town in the State. Write for Terms. 45 6m

HOW TO BE AGENTS WANTED. ED. 850 to 8525 YOUR OWN MONTH. A BICYCLE LAWYER. A new, exciting book, bristling with wild adventures and thrilling scenes of danger, is profusely illustrated. The public eagerly await it. It is selling wonderfully. CAUTION of interested parties, but send for proof of genuineness and full description of this work, also terms. Agents wanted. N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Pubs. St. Louis, Mo. 32-52

ALFRED FREEMAN, EXPERT DEALER IN FINE PIANOS, AND FINE ORGANS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STATE AGENT FOR Henry F. Miller Pianos, and Hook & Hastings Pipe Organs; also General Agent for Messrs. Geo. Wood & Co., and Mason & Hamlin's Organs, and Oliver Ditson & Co.'s Publications.

New Music Received Every Week. Henry F. Miller received TWO MEDALS for the superior excellence of his Pianos at Philadelphia in 1876.

Seven Wood's Organs have been purchased by Dallas churches, some of which have been in use six years.

Mason & Hamlin Organs have received the highest awards at the World's fairs of recent years, as follows: Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1874; Santiago, 1875; and Philadelphia, in 1876.

Cultivated musicians, and refined people are most earnestly invited to acquaint themselves with these remarkable instruments, and their intrinsic merits. Each is fully warranted, and may be had on trial, freight prepaid. Terms very satisfactory. ALFRED FREEMAN, 505 Main St., Dallas, Texas, 4-ly

How to be Agents Wanted. ED. 850 to 8525 YOUR OWN MONTH. A BICYCLE LAWYER. A new, exciting book, bristling with wild adventures and thrilling scenes of danger, is profusely illustrated. The public eagerly await it. It is selling wonderfully. CAUTION of interested parties, but send for proof of genuineness and full description of this work, also terms. Agents wanted. N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Pubs. St. Louis, Mo. 32-52

Texas Christian Advocate

Ladies' Department.

LADIES who are troubled and worried by the cares and perplexities of housekeeping, need a copy of that superb book, 'Buckeye Cookery and Practical Housekeeping'...

QUEEN CITY, CASS CO., TEXAS, Oct. 6th, 1878.—One week has been allowed to pass since reading the letter of inquiry from "Texas." And as no one has responded, I shall endeavor to enlighten her as to how I make bread.

Get a five cent package of hops, take half of it and put in a vessel, (I use one of my stove skillets,) with one quart of cold water; let it boil for a few minutes; get ready your flour, say one and a half quarts of flour. Sift it, and put into the bucket that you make the yeast in, pour on your hop-water scalding hot, if it is not difficult to mix the flour well, pour boiling water on your hop-leaves and drain on to your flour; mix it well, then set aside to get cold, or nearly so; take two yeast cakes, dissolve in about a tea-cup of lukewarm water; when your hop-batter has sufficiently cooled, pour on your dissolved yeast cake, stir in well; now set aside until it ferments, which will take about forty-eight hours.

Now, perhaps "Texas" will want to know how she is to get the yeast cakes to commence with. Send to "Texie," Queen City, Cass Co., Texas, and she shall have cakes not only for her yeast, but to experiment with, also.

SALADO, BELL CO., TEXAS, Oct. 7th.—I see a suggestion in the Advocate of the 28th of September, and I like it very much. I think it will be beneficial, as well as interesting, and I wish to be one among the first to contribute to the ladies' column. I will try to enlighten the lady who wishes to know how to make and use hop-yeast. Well, in the first place: you must have a yeast cake; you can get them at a grocery store, or a bakery; put it to soak in milk-warm water, while it is soaking take as many hops as you can hold in your hand and put them in a vessel, pour over them a pint of boiling water; boil five or ten minutes, then strain over flour enough to make a stiff batter; let it cool till about milk-warm, then stir in your cup of yeast. When it is very light, knead with corn-meal to a stiff dough; roll thin, and cut in small cakes, lay on a board in the sun to dry; when dry, put in a sack and hang in a dry place; when you wish to bake bread, take one cup of this yeast, soak it as before, to one half gallon of warm water, add one tablespoon of salt, one of lard, one of sugar; stir flour in till the spoon will stand alone in the sponge, add the cup of yeast; set away to get light, and when it is light, knead in flour to make rather a stiff dough; let it rise again, and mould in loaves size to suit the taste. Let rise again, and bake till done, in a moderately hot oven. I have baked bread from this receipt, as nice as the baker's bread. Try it, and let me know through the ladies' column what success you have.

JACKSONVILLE, TEXAS, Oct. 9th, 1878.—I have thought, for the last ten years, that I would write a short article for the Advocate. Truly it is a long time to deliberate over so small a matter. But you have always had so many valuable contributors that I was satisfied I derived more benefit from reading their communications than writing myself. There are a host of our Texas preachers, most of whom write well, and then we have dear "Annie Norland," and Sisters Florence and Nora, who need no words of commendation from me; their writings speak for themselves. I sincerely hope they will continue their excellent contributions.

Then again, I have almost concluded to send you one or two of my poetic effusions, but when I look over my stock on hand, trying to select one, they all read so tame and so lame, that I think our Advocate has enough such sent up to fill her columns weekly, if unfortunately, so many of them did not fill the "waste basket" first. While we have a few ladies and gentlemen who write splendid poetry, I am afraid some of our authors overestimate their poetic genius. It is true the thought and sentiment

are good and true, but like myself, the authors perhaps are not as proficient in style and measure as they should be to write for the Advocate. As a general thing, preachers can write better prose than poetry. And oh! how much more delightfully and profitably it reads.

Bro. John, did you ever write poetry? I think not, though I may be mistaken. Your editorials read so deliciously in prose that I think you have not spoiled your style thus.

I dearly love to read good poetry, such as Coleridge describes as "the best words in the best order." After my own vain attempts at authorship in that direction, I have decided that "poets are born and not made."

Now, do not think I am complaining at the Advocate, or at any thing in its columns. I am really sorry any good sister has been displeased with it in the least, for I verily believe we have the best paper in the land. I love it dearly and read every article in its columns.

As to its religious tone and spirit, to me it is a source of constant help and comfort in my daily duties and trials. I would not, for any consideration, have the ladies monopolize our church paper; but while we have no magazine published especially for the ladies by our church, you perhaps are not conscious of the benefit you confer upon some of us by granting the ladies room to speak now and then. And I do trust we shall still have a communication occasionally from ladies of mental and moral culture. I say mental and moral culture, for while we have many friends and sisters we have many mothers.

And again, you so generously grant us a column in which we may discuss the mode and manner of cooking, housekeeping, etc., etc. I hope this column will be usefully and profitably employed, and may you, Bro. John, derive so much personal benefit from it, that you will never have cause to regret the donation. But, my dear sir, let me entreat you never again attempt to make "fatty" bread without consulting Mrs. J., for I find there are some things in this world that even an editor is ignorant of.

MARY.

Correspondence.

The Evil of the Times.

We have conceived the disease to be almost, if not altogether, universal, and requires and demands a universal remedy. We have not enumerated the evils; for this would but consume both time and space, and be a waste of paper and patience on things already too well known. We have only suggested what we honestly believe to be the cause of much darkness, and tried to point to the light. We believe there are evils that the ministry alone, by the help of the Lord, can correct. More light, more joy, more work, more love, more faith, more power, more spirituality, and a greater unity of feeling among all the standard-bearers of the cross, would do more than language can express in giving tone and life, and saving souls from death. Again, the religious press is a power in the land for good; would that we could say as much for the secular press. May the time soon come. What a glorious time it would be if all the columns of all the papers in the land were all aglow with heavenly light, proclaiming "peace on earth and good will to man," and bringing good tidings of great joy to all the world! Surely, "mercy and truth" would "meet together," and "righteousness and peace" would "kiss each other." "Truth would spring out of the earth, and righteousness would look down from heaven." "Yea, the Lord would give that which is good, and the land would yield her increase."

Come quickly, gracious Lord, and take Possession of Thine own. Assert Thy claim, maintain Thy right, Make all these powers Thine.

The law of the Lord is perfect concerning the soul.

The testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple.

The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart; the commandments of the Lord are pure, enlightening the eyes.

The fear of the Lord is clear, enduring forever; the judgments of the Lord are true, and righteous altogether.

More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold; sweeter also than honey and the honey-comb.

In keeping of them is great reward. Religious men at the wheel will turn the wheel for Christ; and as the earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof, the world and they that dwell therein, the time will come when these powers will be managed to His glory. But as we have before suggested, could we not, by the help of the Lord, hasten on the time by wise and judicious ecclesiastical legislation? Christian men in office, Christian

men in the chairs of State and government, in executive mansions and legislative halls, on the bench and at the bar, managing the press, controlling the schools and colleges, filling all the departments and trade, pursuits and professions, seems to us to be a state most desirable, and one that would lend greatly to the overthrow and downfall of darkness and sin, and the good and happiness of all. "A little more heaven leaveneth the whole lump." God's word is sure and firm as the "rock of ages." Boys and youths educated in colleges and schools, whose foundations and pillars are based on the sure Word of God, will do the work. It is only a question of time. There is a power that excludes the Bible. There is a power that should include the Bible, and teach its truths to the children. Ignorance of the Scriptures is the matter of error, not of devotion. "Ye do err, not knowing the Scriptures."—St. Mat. xxii: 29. We are commanded "to search the Scriptures."—St. John, v: 39. The Greek word signifies to search, as for a vein of silver. Apollas was "mighty in the Scriptures."—Acts, xviii: 24. Melancthon, when he was young, sucked the sincere milk of the Word. Alphonsus, King of Arragon, read over the Bible forty-two times. That Roman lady, Cecilia, had by much reading of the Word, made her heart the library of Christ, as Jerome relates. Were the Scriptures confined to the original tongues, many would have excuse for not reading, but when the sword of the Spirit is unsheathed, and the Word is made plain to all by being translated into nearly every known language, what doth hinder us from a diligent search into those holy mysteries? What will become of those who are strangers to the Scriptures? Adam died because he did eat of the tree of knowledge; we die, if we eat not. Should we count the great things the Lord has written unto us as strange things? "Who so despiseth the Word shall be destroyed."—Pro. xiii: 13. The very Turks reverence the book of Moses; and if they find but a leaf whereon any of the Pentateuch is written, they take it up and kiss it. Sir Isaac Newton, having made his wonderful discoveries, sat down to the study of the Bible, saying: "we count the Scriptures of God the sublimest philosophy." Milton says: "There are no songs comparable to the songs of Zion." Mr. Locke said: "The Scriptures have God for their author; salvation for their end; and truth, without any mixture of error, for their matter." It makes men better. One of the effects on the hearts of those who embrace its teachings is elevated purity.

"The love of the Lord converteth the soul." The effect is not confined to the less vicious part of mankind, but is witnessed also in the desperate and lawless, who are brought under its power. Men as cruel as death, as fierce as wild beasts and as ungovernable as a storm, have often felt its purifying power. An early Christian writer says: "Give me a man of a passionate, abusive, head-strong disposition, with a few only of the Words of God, I will make him gentle as a lamb. Give me a greedy, avaricious, tenacious wretch, and I will teach him to distribute his riches with a liberal and unsparring hand. Give me a cruel and blood-thirsty monster, and all his rage shall be changed into true benignity. Give me a man addicted to injustice, full of ignorance and immersed in wickedness, he shall soon become just, prudent and innocent. Such has ever been, and still is, the power of the Bible on the heart. The history of the true church of God, if correctly written, would be very much a succession of narratives of the power of Bible truths in converting and sanctifying the hearts of men. The Bible alone, and books which embody the truths of the Bible, have this wonderful efficacy. The Bible is the oldest and newest of books. It surveys the whole field of time, and it looks farthest into the infinite depths of eternity. It lends the most vivid and absorbing interest to the scenes and events of the past, and it keeps us in the most active sympathy with the times in which we live. It gives us the most reliable record of what has been, and it affords us the only means of knowing what is yet to be. It is so conservative as to make it a solemn duty to study and revere the past, and it is so progressive as to be in advance of the most enlightened age. It is strict enough to denounce the very shadow and semblance of sin, and it is liberal enough to save the chief of sinners. It is full of God, and therefore must be read with a pure heart, or its true glory will not be seen. It is full of man, and therefore must always be interesting and instructive to all who would know themselves. The Bible is the plainest of books, yet it has depths of wisdom which no created

mind can sound. It is set up as a beacon to show all wanderers the safe way, and yet its light shines forth from thick clouds of mystery, and from abysses of infinite darkness. It describes all conditions of life, and it gives utterance to all desires and emotions of the soul. It has a song of triumph for the victor, and a wail of defeat for the vanquished. It sparkles with the fervor and gladness of youth; it celebrates the strength and glory of manhood; it bewails the sorrows and imperfections of age. In exults in the mighty deeds of kings and conquerors, it sympathizes with the poor and lowly, it lifts up the fallen, it delivers the oppressed, and it breathes the blessings of peace on the quiet home of domestic life. It describes with startling clearness the seductions of temptation, the conflicts of doubt, and the miseries of skepticism. It searches the secret chambers of the heart, and brings to light the purest love and the darkest hate—its highest joy and its deepest grief. It compasses the utmost range of thought, and feeling, and desire, and it sounds the utmost depth of motive, and character, and passion. The composition of the Bible was extended through a long series of years; it was carried on under a great variety of circumstances. It bears the impress of every diversity of individual character, and yet the spirit of inspiration speaks with equal fulness through all the times and circumstances and characters. Thus in the Bible, God and man, earth and heaven, time and eternity speak with one voice and teach the same truth. Thus the Bible is made to be the one book for all ages, and all nations, and all classes of men, and all states of society, for all the capacities of the intellect, and all necessities of the soul. It sets forth the most spiritual and heavenly truths in the light and shadows of earthly scenes and human characters. A nation would be truly happy if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book. It contains everything necessary to be known or done. It gives instruction to a Senate and authority and direction to a magistrate. It cautions a witness, requires an important verdict of a jury, and gives the judge the sentence. It sets the husband as the lord of the household, and the wife as mistress of the babe; tells him how to rule and her how to manage. It entails honor to parents and enjoins obedience on children. It prescribes and limits the sway of the sovereign, the rule of the ruler, and the authority of the master; commands the subjects to honor and the servants to obey, and the blessings of the Almighty to all who work by this rule. It gives directions for weddings and burials. It promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both. It points out a faithful and eternal guardian to the husband and father, tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children and whom his widow is to trust, and promises a father to the former and a husband to the latter. It teaches a man "how to set his house in order," and how to make his will. It defends the right of all, and reveals vengeance to every defaulter, over-reacher and trespasser. It is the first Book—the best Book. It contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction, affords the greatest degree of pleasure and satisfaction that we have ever enjoyed. It contains the best laws and the most profound mysteries that were ever penned; and it brings the very best comfort to the inquiring and disconsolate. It is a brief recital of all that is to come. It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubts, and loses the mind and conscience of all their scruples. It reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to Him, and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them and all that trust in them. In short, it is a book of laws to show right and wrong; of wisdom, that condemns a folly and makes the foolish wise; a book of truth, that detects all lies and confronts all errors; and it is a book of life, that shows the way from everlasting death.

It contains the most ancient antiquities and strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, unparalleled wars. It describes the celestial, terrestrial and infernal worlds, and the origin of the angelic myriads, the human tribes and the devilish legions. It will instruct the accomplished mechanic and the most profound critic. It teaches the best rhetoric, and exercises every power of the most skillful arithmetician; puzzles the wisest anatomist, and exercises the wisest critic. It is the best covenant that ever was agreed on; the best deed that ever was sealed; the best that ever will be signed. Then let us have the Bible in the schools. Like heaven, let its principles find their way into all the

books taught in all the schools. Let those books be destroyed that lead the mind from God; let those be retained that cultivate the heart and teach reason to bow to the will of God and be submissive. Let the fires of holy Christianity sparkle and glow in every line of study, and the truths of God revealed in every lesson. Let us bow the knee to God in all things, and learn to train up the children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and for the higher and nobler walks of life. Let the powers of light be opposed to the powers of darkness, and, trusting in the Lord, move on. God will bless the work and sanctify the effort to the everlasting good of the world.

It is estimated that already about 10,000 of the college men in the country are Christians. Should not all the students in all the schools and all the colleges in all the world be taught to bow to and honor Him who is "all and in all?" Can it not be done? Would it not be best?

Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it. J. R. CROWDER.

SAVOY, TEXAS, 1878.

LESSONS FOR YOUTH.

III—SERPENT, (GEN. III: 1.)

I promised at the close of the last lesson to give one of another shape. It is this. I propose to show that the New Testament is, in some things, a comment or explanation of the Old Testament scriptures, and select as an example of illustration the 1st verse of the iii. chapter of Genesis, viz: "Now (a) the serpent was more subtle than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made; and he said unto the woman, Yea, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden." You see that a stands before the serpent, and refers to Rev. xii: 9, and xx: 2, same book. Now without any references, or other explanation, we were left to our own imagination as to what was meant in this place by the term serpent. I have said that in some things the New Testament is a comment upon the Old Testament. Now let us see what the reference letter will carry us to, and see if it is not an explanation. Rev. xii: 9. "And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world; he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him." Rev. xx: 2. "And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil and Satan, and bound him a thousand years." From the xii: 9, there are several references which, if you will seek out, will give you quite a number of places where the serpent, the Devil, or Satan, are spoken of. Also from the xx: 9, of Rev. there are references given, which you can readily turn to and read something about this same character, called in Genesis: the serpent. This is a lesson which it would pay you to study closely, because you will have a use for a knowledge of the origin and history of the serpent, the Devil, as you come up in life; which knowledge you may secure from the scriptures themselves by the aid of the references. I claim to have given to you a plain example where the New Testament gives an explanation of an Old Testament expression. I purpose in my next to give another equally clear and of equal if not of more importance to the Bible reader. I expect that you will have studied this lesson so as to find out all about that old serpent, the Devil, and Satan, that you may be the better prepared to improve upon the next lesson. J. W. B. ALLEN.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TEXARKANA, with all trains on St. Louis & Iron Mountain R.R. for all points North, East and South-East. AT LONGVIEW JUNCTION, and MINFOLA with all trains on International R.R. for Tyler, Palestine, Houston, Austin, Galveston and San Antonio. AT DALLAS, with trains of the Houston & Texas Central Railway for Corsicana, Mexia, Brenham, Waco, Calvert, Bryan, Hempstead, Brenham and all points in Middle and Southern Texas. AT FORT WORTH, with Stages for all points in Western Texas. AT SHREVEPORT, with Red River Steamers for New Orleans. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars. FORT WORTH, DALLAS and SHERMAN. ST. LOUIS. Any information in regard to rates of Freight and Passage, Time and Connections, will be cheerfully given on application to GEO. NOBLE, W. H. NEWMAN, Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Fret Agent, Marshall, Texas. E. W. THOMPSON, Marshall, Tex. General Pass. and Ticket Agent, Marshall, Tex.

THE TEXAS

Annual Conferences.

A Volume Containing the Minutes of the Five Texas Annual Conferences. M. E. Church, South.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY AT 25 CENTS PER COPY—POSTAGE PAID. VOL. 2 WILL APPEAR ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 15, 1879.

Rates of Advertising: On Cover—Lower half front page, \$20.00; On Cover—Full page, back cover, 20.00; On Cover—Inside front cover, page, 20.00; On Cover—Inside back cover page, 20.00.

A few selected advertisements will be received to follow the proceedings of each Conference. The rates of these will be as follows: One full page, \$10.00; One-half page, 5.00; One-quarter page, 5.00.

NO ADVERTISEMENT RECEIVED UNDER A QUARTER OF A PAGE. No objectionable advertisement received at any price.

The Minutes of all the Texas Conferences in one volume, as published last year, were so universally commended that we are encouraged to announce their

Regular Annual Publication. We trust that the ensuing edition may be superior to its predecessor. We contemplate some improvements that we think will add to its merits. If we can obtain more subscribers, each circuit and pastoral charge, together with other necessary data, we will, among the additions, embrace a comprehensive map of their geographical position and boundaries. In other words, a map showing the work of our church in Texas. We ask the co-operation of all friends of Methodism. Will not all the preachers, presiding elders and Conference delegates bring to the Annual Conferences as many subscribers as possible to "The Minutes"? Respectfully,

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

A CHANCE TO GET THAT BOOK!

"OUR CHILDREN"—BY A. G. HAYGOOD. Send us Four Subscribers to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—with the money—\$10.00.

Address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, 720 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Published Agents for Texas

Great Limited Mail Route from St.

Louis to the East composed

of the

VANDALIA LINE, PAN HANDLE

AND

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

The only Route running Pullman Palace Cars from St. Louis to New York without change. The above represents the shortest and quickest Route from St. Louis to the seaboard, running through one of the most populous and interesting portions of the country, with many large and important cities upon its line. It passes through Vandalia, Elkhart, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Richmond, Piqua, (or Dayton), Urbana, Columbus, Newark, Steubenville, Pittsburgh, Cresson, Altoona, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Trenton, Newark, N. J., and Jersey City, on its route to New York. Two Fast Express Trains Daily on Arrival of Trains from the West and South.

DAY-LIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves the Union Depot, St. Louis, every morning, and, being a Fast Express, stops only at principal stations. It has Pullman Palace sleeping Cars for Columbus, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York without change, and but one change to Boston, Baltimore and Washington. It arrives in New York early the next evening, only one night out, and gives a day-light view of the far-famed scenery of the Pennsylvania Railroad. First Line Express—Leaves Union Depot, St. Louis, every evening, stopping only at principal stations, with Pullman Palace Cars for Louisville and Cincinnati, Palace Sleeping Car for Chicago, and the favorite Pioneer Line of Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars for Columbus, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York without change. Being the Only Line practically under one management between St. Louis and New York, passengers are assured of through connections, and are not subject to delays at intermediate points incident to other lines. Baggage checked through to all Eastern cities. The quickest Time is regularly made by this Line, and fare always as low as by any other route. Tickets for sale by all ticket offices in the West and South.

L. P. Farmer, General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Pa. J. R. Crowder, General Passenger Agent, Vandalia Line, St. Louis.

THE

Texas & Pacific Railway

AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

—FORM THE—

Most Direct and Quickest Line

—THROU—

All Points in Texas

—TO—

St. Louis, Chicago, Cairo, Indianapolis,

Toledo, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville,

Chattanooga and Atlanta.

—AND ALL POINTS—

North, East and South-East.

Trains leave Dallas Station, as follows:

Table with columns for WEST and EAST, listing train numbers and destinations like St. Louis, Chicago, etc.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TEXARKANA, with all trains on St. Louis & Iron Mountain R.R. for all points North, East and South-East.

AT LONGVIEW JUNCTION, and MINFOLA with all trains on International R.R. for Tyler, Palestine, Houston, Austin, Galveston and San Antonio.

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

AT FORT WORTH, with Stages for all points in Western Texas.

AT SHREVEPORT, with Red River Steamers for New Orleans.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars. FORT WORTH, DALLAS and SHERMAN.

ST. LOUIS.

Any information in regard to rates of Freight and Passage, Time and Connections, will be cheerfully given on application to GEO. NOBLE, W. H. NEWMAN, Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Fret Agent, Marshall, Texas.

E. W. THOMPSON, Marshall, Tex. General Pass. and Ticket Agent, Marshall, Tex.

THE TEXAS

Annual Conferences.

A Volume Containing the Minutes of the Five Texas Annual Conferences. M. E. Church, South.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY AT 25 CENTS PER COPY—POSTAGE PAID. VOL. 2 WILL APPEAR ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 15, 1879.

Rates of Advertising: On Cover—Lower half front page, \$20.00; On Cover—Full page, back cover, 20.00; On Cover—Inside front cover, page, 20.00; On Cover—Inside back cover page, 20.00.

A few selected advertisements will be received to follow the proceedings of each Conference. The rates of these will be as follows: One full page, \$10.00; One-half page, 5.00; One-quarter page, 5.00.

NO ADVERTISEMENT RECEIVED UNDER A QUARTER OF A PAGE. No objectionable advertisement received at any price.

The Minutes of all the Texas Conferences in one volume, as published last year, were so universally commended that we are encouraged to announce their

Regular Annual Publication. We trust that the ensuing edition may be superior to its predecessor. We contemplate some improvements that we think will add to its merits. If we can obtain more subscribers, each circuit and pastoral charge, together with other necessary data, we will, among the additions, embrace a comprehensive map of their geographical position and boundaries. In other words, a map showing the work of our church in Texas. We ask the co-operation of all friends of Methodism. Will not all the preachers, presiding elders and Conference delegates bring to the Annual Conferences as many subscribers as possible to "The Minutes"? Respectfully,

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

A CHANCE TO GET THAT BOOK!

"OUR CHILDREN"—BY A. G. HAYGOOD. Send us Four Subscribers to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—with the money—\$10.00.

Address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, 720 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Published Agents for Texas

Texas Christian Advocate

SEPT. TO SHAW & BLYLOCK FOR TERMS AS AGENTS FOR LIFE OF BISHOP MARVIN, AND OTHER WORKS.

An Open Letter.

To Bishop H. N. McTearle: It is meet that I should furnish you some account of my stewardship. The privilege is offered through this good medium, and is appreciated.

You will remember having presided at the session of the Northwest Texas Conference, which convened in the city of Weatherford, November, 1874. You found Waco station on the list of appointments. By all the rules of classification I suppose it has honestly held the first place on that list from the organization of the conference. In many respects there is not a more comfortable and important appointment in the State, "and for that matter," but few better are noted on the geography of our church. This is a city beautiful for its situation, in the center of an Empire State, seven hundred feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico, claiming about ten thousand inhabitants; having about all the conveniences and attractions, commercial, social, educational and religious, and is, perhaps, the healthiest city in the United States. You will bear in mind that this same city was in 1874 considered a very important point. The opinion was correct. It must have given you and your cabinet much prayerful concern. In a Methodist way much did depend on the future management of its religious possibilities. Each official board did then, as now, I suppose reason among themselves saying: "If we fail to get so and so, we will be out of fashion, and lose our prestige among the growing denominations."

I guess the good presiding elder of that date was charged with this solemn message from the Methodist Board to you and your counselors. Sometimes, and may be so in this instance, fear of incompetence and inattention in so grave an emergency, and the better to secure a fair representation, they send along special help. This you know is construed to be one of the charter rights of lay representation. If the statements of those who ought to know are to be relied on, of one thing I am sure: they succeeded in convincing all concerned that this was an important appointment.

You are familiar with the suggestions pro and con, and the reasons urged for and against this and that nomination. I am told it was impossible to arrive at any very promising agreement as to any name then on the "roll." Having been six years a member of that singularly mysterious and sacred institution known and named in Methodist parlance a "Bishop's Cabinet," I have some tolerable idea of the perplexity and anxiety that condition of things brought upon your mind. I should not much blame a Bishop should he sometimes regret the great importance of some appointments.

Fortunately, no one questioned your skill and devotion. You had made fame in untangling difficult knots. You had the confidence of the conference and much experience at your command. By "stress of weather" the grave responsibility of supplying the place devolved on you. They, failing to agree, compelled the exercise of an Episcopal prerogative. This is not the only time in a hundred years that a Bishop has been found a great convenience, and our system capable of taking care of itself.

You may recollect having received from me a letter tendering my services to any vacant appointment you might find in the North Texas Conference. The health of myself and family had been so impaired by the climate and exposure incident to travel in Arkansas, that physicians advised a change. They suggested a higher and dryer latitude, and one free from miasm. I stated these facts to you, and named north Texas, as appearing on the map and from representations, to be the kind of a country I needed. I further stated, that through the kindness and partiality of friends in more than one eastern and older conference, I had been tendered a welcome. While to most persons the last named offer would have been most acceptable, being a western man "from my youth up," I questioned whether I would be contented elsewhere. Besides, when I came to commit the matter to God in prayer, I could see that the eastern conferences were full, and covered a country well nigh exhausted, while to me the great and ever inviting west, offered indefinite expansion. So, in the fear of God, we decided wisely. The results, so far, have justified the wisdom of the physicians, and the move has wrought the most gratifying changes in our condition. We praise God for His kindness, and are in admiration of the transfer privilege of our economy.

On learning from you that no vacancy occurred in the North Texas Conference, I extended my tender to the Northwest Texas Conference, with this as the limit. To have gone any further South I supposed would bring me in contact with the same unfriendly influences I sought relief from. With this conference my offer was to end. The letter made a distinct and unconditional tender within the range of human possibility. You were permitted to use me in any vacancy where you thought I could be useful and acceptable. I sought "an open door." You will bear me witness that I did not use a single uncanonical word, or employ a single unworthy or unmethodistic reason in this correspondence. It was my first change, on my own motion, in a ministry of eighteen years. Once before in life my services had been requested for special reasons, and for one year, in another than my mother conference. You will bear me further witness that I left the character of my work to be determined in your best judgment. You knew me personally and well. My times had been in God's hands for twenty years. I had no occasion to distrust either the wisdom or piety of "the powers that be" in our church. In my eighteenth year, I had, under the most distressing and appalling circumstances, committed myself to the fortunes of this way, called "fanaticism" by those most dear to me in bonds of consanguinity—Father, mother, brothers, sisters—and favors had been multiplied to me, as promised by the dear Master, whose I was and am, and for whose name and honor I had suffered the loss of all things.

Having mingled freely with the members of my former conference, you are witness how deeply and ardently we loved each other. You had more than one opportunity to test their appreciation of long continued and severe services and sacrifices in spreading scriptural holiness over those beautiful lands. It was unnatural I should sever these connections, made sacred by a thousand thrilling reminiscences, without imperative reasons and a pang.

But this may suffice to answer any questions as to how and why I came to Texas. By passing the eye back over the above to that point in my letter describing the peculiar facts and circumstances of the case demanding episcopal interference and help, the intelligent reader will be able to answer any question as to how and why I came, in 1874, to be appointed by you in charge of Waco station. It is due all concerned to say, that had the Providence of God ordered any otherwise, and even the humblest appointment in the conference been the "open door," I should most cheerfully have entered, and done my best to have made full proof of my ministry. I have the honor of winning fairly a full diploma.

I have touched all the points of the Methodist compass, and know the high raptures of fellowship suffering. With one exception, I have filled every office in the gift of Methodism. In kindness, God has spared me the humiliations of your office. Pardon my familiarity. But I must add that no mortal has ever heard me complain of an appointment, save one, and that the last. I would try to hide this, my shame, but the fact has gone to record. The reasons for this "little rebellion" need not be detailed. For the perfectness of my record, I soon signed a declaration of "peace towards God and all mankind."

WHAT OF RESULTS? For reasons best known to the Bishops who have presided at our conference since 1874, I have been continued from year to year in charge of this station. I am now rounding up a quadrennium. If an unworthy motive has, in the remotest degree, influenced this continuation, it is not named by friend or foe. If any Methodist usage or precedent has been violated in securing so great favor and responsibility, I am in total ignorance of it. The time-honored and heaven-favored plan has been most rigidly adhered to by the officers and members in their annual expression of preferences.

Added years increase my admiration for "the old paths" and "the good way" of our fathers. To me, whatever of personal compliment there might seem to be in this long continued expression of confidence, has been absorbed in the higher and holier designations of God to duty, service and sacrifice.

I have had no time to devote to the computation of personal dignity and importance in serving a first-class city congregation. I am frank to confess that, in a general way, I have always had self-respect and personal vanity enough to think, should such a thing ever become a controlling factor in the estimates, I would console myself with thinking that the served and servant were about equally complimented. It can't be in any true sense a compliment for a minister to do any work, or fill any engage-

ment, to which God does not call him. "Fortune and fame from no condition rise. Act well your part, there all the honor lies." In summing up the results I shall be able to name some things that will give you pleasure. My administration, however, has been marked by the usual humanities. You will not pronounce it either a signal failure or success. I am sad in thinking some things are left undone that might have been accomplished. Opportunities have come and gone; may-be never more to return. The providential combinations at times have been very strong and assuring. Heaven and earth seemed in blissful concert, but he who meddled with the arrangements of Paradise got a hearing, and—well the causes of failure are of such a nature as can not be stated here. I will tell you all when we meet. I shall leave with the members a faithful deliverance touching these matters, in the hope that such blunders may never be repeated, and that my successor may be able to repair all damages, and bring them forward to a thousandfold greater prosperity. I flatter myself and encourage my successor in thinking that the period of roughness and friction usually encountered in urging a congregation out of the ruts, and projecting a "new departure" involving the surrender of long cherished hobbies, and the payment of many thousands of dollars, is passed. We have come upon that juncture in affairs when we can "thank God and take courage." If my behavior has at any time seemed eccentric, it is due, I should state in extenuation to the fact, that trials, sharp, unexpected and unprecedented have fallen to my experience. I may not understand the proprieties of church life, or the amenities of Christian brotherhood, and hence may err in supposing that the law of charity and forbearance has received some rude shocks. I have not claimed impeccability. Don't even in any modern way profess sanctification. This one boast I make—I am conscious of having meant well, and worked to the limit of my capacity.

Closing my term, I can place my right hand on my heart and say, as I shall answer presently before my Judge, I have a good conscience. Twelve years ago our people here sold their church property for \$11,500, and invested it toward the relief of Waco Female College. Since that time they have worshiped in the chapel of said building. I did not hesitate to pronounce such accommodations dishonoring alike to God and themselves. I saw nowhere on Methodist geography a congregation so numerous and wealthy worshipping of choice amid such unfriendly surroundings. Conflicts were likely to occur frequently between the church and school, in which both would be damaged. I urged the erection of a church edifice commensurate with their wants and tastes. Twelve thousand dollars have been invested in that direction. The house, when completed, will combine about all the modern elegancies and conveniences. Space will not allow me the most energetic mention of the struggles through which we have come, from the initial trouble found in partiality for the chapel to a house well on its way to completion. A very inferior house, consecrated by the occupancy of families deserving better things, was converted into a residence, adjoining the church building, with six rooms, the usual modern conveniences, and valued at \$3500. It is enough to inform you that Dr. Philpott, who is seen in such matters, says it is the nicest he has seen in Texas. Besides, we have made some improvements on the college chapel. The congregation has paid for all purposes during the past four years nearly or quite thirty thousand dollars. This may sound comparatively small, but we take comfort in knowing it is comparatively large, since it is about equal to any amount paid in any other eight years of their history. There have been added two hundred and sixty-one members. Of these, one hundred and ten joined on professions of faith. Others will join before conference, perhaps swelling the round figures to two hundred and seventy-five. Seventy-two have received the sacrament of baptism. No one has requested immersion. I have acted as celebrant at eighteen marriages. Business in this line has been, like the times, dull. Besides, about a dozen good looking preachers of our persuasion live here, and the competition has not added any life to my trade. I have attended officially sixty-one burials, and made three thousand six hundred and thirty-three pastoral visits—not pop calls. The prayer-meetings are the most uniformly well attended and spiritual I have ever had charge of. If this be your thermometer, the piety here is "up in the nineties." The class-meeting is valued, and

attended with great regularity. Our congregations at public services are said by those good in figures, to have averaged four hundred and fifty. It has often been uncomfortably packed, where six hundred can be seated. The "regulars" say they have been of late, and continue, larger and more attentive than at any other time during the term. The life and movements of our Sunday-school have conformed to the general average indicated in the above facts and figures. During the first half of the quadrennium the membership was doubled. We did nothing during that time but gather them in. During the last half our growth has been steady, and yet our numerical strength remains fixed at about four hundred. We have done some needed pruning, by the milder forms of that remedy. Many have been dropped for cause, and many have removed by letter. We have a floating element in our population. I am glad to say that in a ministry of twenty years I have not lost a member by expulsion. The curative and restorative methods have, however, been most vigorously worked. The Master said, He came to save: "If a man be overtaken in a fault, etc., restore such an one."

This is a solemn hour in my life. Having mingled freely in the sorrows and joys, the lights and shadows of so many years, strong and sacred attachments have been formed. My charge has given thousands of proofs of appreciation and devotion. I am conscious of having maintained an all pervading desire to do them good. In coming years they will accord me greater fidelity than now appears, and many sentences of valuable advice will be recalled that now pass little heeded. My mission has been fraught with eternal consequences. As a testifier I shall be called again and again, and finally at the "Great Assize." Sad that a better showing can not be made, you will join me in praising God for what has been accomplished. I am, dear Bishop, your obedient son, in the Gospel of Christ. M. H. WELLS. WACO, TEXAS, October, 1878.

Texas News.

Frequent robberies of houses are complained of in San Antonio.

From Sherman we learn that there has been, during the past week, a lively business.

Chappell Hill is made happy by the large number of bales of cotton shipped from there this season.

Goliad county farmers intend to largely increase the acreage of wheat lands this fall.

San Antonio is now the great wool mart of Texas. Great quantities of that staple are being brought in.

In Limestone county there is some complaint of the ravages of the cotton worm in the interior of that county.

The San Antonio Turn-Verien have determined to erect a building for their use that will be an ornament to the city.

From all over the State there is a great demand for labor in the cotton fields. Surely, no able-bodied person need now be out of work.

The corner-stone of the building to be erected by the Odd Fellows at Tyler was laid on the 10th with the impressive services attending the ceremony.

Corsicana has nothing to complain about, either in the amount of business doing in that thriving town, or the quantity of cotton seeking market there.

The groundless rumors of yellow fever at Houston caused considerable excitement, particularly at places on the line of the railroads running into that city.

At Waco, on the morning of the 15th, a fire broke out at the railroad wharf, consuming twenty bales of cotton and damaging some fifty more.

G. W. Goodman, clerk at the Lamar House, in Dallas, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, threw himself from his window, dying a few hours thereafter.

San Antonio has a population averse to walking, now that the street cars are in operation, if the statement is correct that during three months there have been 70,000 passengers carried by them. A telegram from Dallas of Oct. 13, says: A report comes from the terminus of the Dallas and Wichita Railway that Barnes, brother of Sebe Brown, of the Bass gang, killed at Round Rock, attacked Lewisville with six men this evening. Sheriff Egan and Tom Gerrin summoned citizens to their aid, and sixty shots were exchanged. Nobody hurt; one horse of the Barnes party was killed. They fled, with the sheriff in pursuit. Frank Jackson, Bass' lieutenant, is reported in Dallas. Police are on the alert.

The mortuary reports of Galveston are convincing proof of the healthfulness of the place. The deaths for week ending October 12 were seven, and only two of these adults, one of them dying of old age. Sheriff Wilson, of Kaufman, brought to Dallas P. N. Morris, charged with forgery. Morris was a clerk in the postoffice; forged an order on the postmaster; got a suit of clothes and left. He was arrested near Terrell. Satanta, the noted chief of the Kiowas, is dead. He first tried to commit suicide by cutting the arteries in his leg and was sent to the hospital. On Friday, the 11th, about 4 o'clock, he passed out to the balcony of the second story and purposely fell over the railing to the ground. He died about 10 p. m. Friday, and was buried on Saturday last.

BLESSING & BRO.,

The old Established and Reliable Photographers of Texas.

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

Commercial.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, OCT. 19, 1878. GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 19, 1878. COTTON. At New York, the market opened weak; closed steady. Sales to-day 800 bales. Quotations for all grades are as follows: Ordinary, 8 1/2c; Good Ordinary, 9 1/2c; Low Middling, 10 1/2c; Middling, 11 1/2c; Good Middling, 12 1/2c. At New Orleans, market irregular, with good demand: Good Ordinary, nominal; Low Middling, 9 1/2c; Middling, 9 1/2c. Sales, 2000 bales. At Liverpool, the market for spots is depressed: Middling Uplands 6 1/2d; Middling 6 1/4d. The market here is depressed. Sales 2175 bales. Quotations: Low Ordinary, nominal; Ordinary, nominal; Good Ordinary, 9 1/2c; Low Middling, 9 1/2c; Middling, 9 1/2c; Good Middling, 9 1/2c.

Galveston Receipts.

Net Receipts: 2,280; Total Season, 102,716; Stock on hand, 43,301.

Exchange-Gold and Silver.

Buying: 60 days, 4 1/2; New York Sight, 4 1/2; New Orleans Sight, 4 1/2; Gold, 100; American Silver, 99 1/2. Selling: 60 days, 4 1/2; New York Sight, 4 1/2; New Orleans Sight, 4 1/2; Gold, 100; American Silver, 99 1/2.

Live Stock Market.

The following epitome of the condition of the Galveston Live Stock Market is furnished the Advocate by Johnson Foster, Live Stock Commission Merchant. MONDAY, October 11, 1878. RECEIPTS—Beef and cows, 223; Calves and yearlings, 157; Sheep, 219; Hogs, 59. SALES—Beef and cows, 298; Calves and Yearlings, 154; Sheep, 32; Hogs, 33. ON HAND—Beef and cows, 140; Calves and yearlings, 73; Sheep, 261; Hogs, 115. TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JANUARY 1—Beef and cows, 3,982; Calves and yearlings, 3,353; Sheep, 5,711; Hogs, 2,335.

Present Quotations.

Beef and cows, good to choice, 7 1/2c; Beef and cows, common and ordinary, 6 1/2c; Two-year olds, choice 1/2 head, \$8 50; Two-year olds, common 1/2 head, \$7 50; Yearlings, choice 1/2 head, \$8 00; Yearlings, common 1/2 head, \$7 50; Calves, choice 1/2 head, \$5 50; Calves, common 1/2 head, \$5 00; Sheep, choice, 1/2 b. gross, \$2 40; Sheep, common 1/2 b. gross, \$2 20; Hogs, choice 1/2 b. gross, 4c @ 4 1/2c; Corn-fed beefs and cows, fair to ordinary, 1/2 b. gross, \$2 00; Corn-fed beefs and cows, rough 1/2 b. gross, \$1 75.

Machinery Market.

(Reported by John W. Wicks, Galveston.) SKINNER PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. 8 Horse Power, \$620; 10 " " 775; 15 " " 940. ECONOMIZER STEAM ENGINES. 8 Horse Power, \$625. GULLETT IMPROVED (light draft) GIN. Gullet Improved (light draft), \$4 00 per saw; Self-Feeder, 1 25; Oil, Condenser, 1 00. BROOK'S LATEST IMPROVED COTTON PRESS. Complete set of iron, \$163; with Cotton Box, 200.

SIMMONS'S BELT GEARED STEAM COTTON PRESS. 8 foot, \$285; 8 foot, \$280; Simple Screw Cotton Press, 175. AMES'S CELEBRATED STEAM ENGINES. 6 Horse Power, \$650; 8 " " 750; 10 " " 850; 12 " " 950; 15 " " 1,050; 20 " " 1,250; 25 " " 1,450; 30 " " 1,650; 35 " " 1,850; 40 " " 2,050.

HERO UPRIGHT ENGINE. 4 Horse Power complete, \$250; 6 " " 300. HOWE'S UNEQUALLED WAGON SCALES. 3 Tons, \$214; 4 " " 2814. THE NEW ECONOMIZER LOCOMOTIVE BOILER, WITH RETURN FLUE. 6 Horse Power (Portable) \$750 on wheels, \$740; 10 " " 1,000; 12 " " 1,100; 15 " " 1,200; 20 " " 1,400; 25 " " 1,500; 30 " " 1,600.

MISCELLANEOUS. New Buckley Mower, \$100 00; New Buckley Reaper with Table Rake, 175 00; Gullet Improved Steam Belt-Geared Double Box, Steam Cotton Press, 275 00; Allison Complete Cotton Cleaner, 150 00; Faught Deering Central Support Gin and Running Gear, 180 00.

THE GENERAL MARKET. We quote jobbing-house prices for country currencies, and liable to ordinary fluctuation.

Beacon, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Clear ribs, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Shoulders, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Breakfast bacon, prime, 11 to 12. Bacon, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Clear ribs, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Shoulders, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Breakfast bacon, prime, 11 to 12. Bacon, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Clear ribs, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Shoulders, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Breakfast bacon, prime, 11 to 12.

Booging, 13 1/2 to 14; Extra heavy, per yard, 13 1/2 to 14; Light weight, per yard, 12 1/2 to 13; Ties, per bundle, 22 to 24; Ball of twine, 12 1/2 to 13; Bran, 22 to 24; From mill, per 100 lbs., 22 to 24; By the car load, 22 to 24; For prime yellow, 22 to 24. Butter, 15 to 17; Coshen, 15 to 17; Kansas, 15 to 17; Texas, 15 to 17; Corn, 35 to 40; Northern Texas, 40 to 42; Southern Texas, 40 to 42; Corn Meal, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; From store, 2 7/8 to 3; From landing, 2 7/8 to 3; Cream meal, 4 2/8 to 4 5/8. Coffee, 16 to 18; Fair, 16 to 18; Good, 17 to 19; Prime, 18 to 20; Choice, 18 1/2 to 20 1/2. Candy, 12 1/2 to 13; Assorted stock, 12 1/2 to 13; Fancy, 16 to 18; A. B., 16 to 18; Rock, 19 to 22. Dry Goods, Standard prints, 5 1/2 to 6; Medium prints, 5 to 6; Brown domestic, 4 1/2 to 5; Brown domestic, 3/4, 5 to 6; Brown domestic, 1/2, 5 to 6; Bleached domestic, 4-1, 5 1/2 to 6; Bleached domestic, 3/4, 5 1/2 to 6; Bleached domestic, 1/2, 5 1/2 to 6; Lowells, 7 1/2 to 8; Brown drills, 7 to 8; Brown drills, 3/4, 7 to 8; Sea Island domestic, 3/4 to 4-4, 4 to 5; Ticking, 7 to 8; Hickory, 7 to 8; Plaids, Osanberg, 7 1/2 to 8; Chevots, 7 to 8; Kentucky jeans, 7 to 8; Tweeds, 20 to 24; Flannels, red, 14 to 20; Flannels, white, 12 to 14. Overalls, 5 to 7; Soda and glugger, 8 to 9; Gun Goods, Peaches, 2 b. per doz., \$2 00 to \$2 10; Strawberries, 2 b. per doz., 1 30 to 1 35; Pine apple, 2 b. per doz., 1 00 to 1 10; Damsons, per doz., 1 80 to 2 00; Oysters, 2 b. full weight, 8 doz., 80 to 90; Oysters, 2 b. light w.t., 8 doz., 1 10 to 1 20; Oysters, 1 b. full weight, 4 doz., 40 to 60; Tomatoes, 2 b. per doz., 1 10 to 1 20. Eggs, Country, patent boxes, per doz., 15 to 18; 2 1/2 quality, 12 to 15; 3 quality, 10 to 12; Prud. Fresh, Lemons, per box, 7 50 to 8 50; Apples, per box, 4 50 to 5 00; Prud. Dried, Raisins, per box, \$2 50 to 2 75; Prunes, per pound, 9 1/2 to 10; Currants, Zante, per pound, 7 to 8. Fish, Mackerel, barrels, No. 2, \$9 to \$10; Half-barrels, No. 1, 7 50 to \$8; Half-barrels, No. 2, 6 50 to 7 25; Kits, No. 1, 1 75 to 2 00; Kits, No. 2, 1 50 to 1 75; Herrings, Dutch, per keg, 1 00 to 1 25; Codfish, per pound, 6 to 6 1/2. Flour, XXX, 6 00 to 6 10; XXX, 5 75 to 6 00; Family, 5 50 to 6 00; Fancy grades, 7 00 to 7 10. Hams, Choice sugar cured per lb., 13 to 14; 2 1/2 quality, 11 to 12. Lard, Choice Western, per ton, 19 00 to 20 50; Western prime, 18 00 to 19 50. Hides, Dry selected, per pound, 16 to 18; Light salted, 14 to 15; Stack salted, 12 to 13; Kips, 14 to 16; Damaged kips and glue stock, 8 to 10; Wet salted, 7 1/2 to 8; Green, as they run, 6 1/2 to 8; Dry hides, as they run, 14 to 16. Hardware, Axes, per dozen, Callin's Kentucky light, \$10 00 to \$12 00; Red Warrior, 9 50 to 10 00; King's (iron basis, 3c 1/2 b.), 8 to 10. Iron, Cannon bar, per pound, 3 to 4; Band, 3 to 4; Sheet, common No. 26, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Galvanized sheet iron No. 36, 18 to 20; Sheet zinc, 9 to 10; Nails (basis 100), 1/2 keg, \$2 75 to \$3; Holloware, 4 to 5; Horse shoes, 5 00 to 6; Mule shoes, 6 00 to 7; Fence wire, 6 1/2 to 7; Belting 40 per cent. discount from list; Belting 20 per cent. discount from list; Stamped tinware, 25 per cent. discount from list. Tires, per pound, 8 to 10; Kegs, 9 1/2 to 10; Half barrel and firkins, 10 to 10 1/2. Lime, Cement, Etc., Austin lime, per barrel, 1 15 to 1 20; Alabama, 1 85 to 2; Portland Cement, 5 00 to 5 10; Plaster Paris, 2 25 to 2 75. Lumber, Rough yellow pine, per M feet, 18 00 to 20; Second quality, 15 00 to 18; Dressed weatherboards, 20 00 to 25; Straight edged boards, 18 00 to 20 00; Ceiling, 17 00 to 20; Flooring, 23 00 to 25; Cypress lumber by the cargo, 10 to 12; Ash, 10 to 12; Shingles per M, 8 50 to 9 00; Laths, 10 to 12. Meats, Urine, per gallon, 25 to 30; Choice, 40 to 45; Fair, 25 to 30. Salt, Dates, per pound, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; Almonds, soft, 20 to 22; Almonds, hard shell, 18 to 20; Filberts, 18 to 20; Brazil nuts, 12 1/2 to 14. Oats, From store, 25 to 30; Car load, 20 to 25; Onions, 2 40 to 2 60; Red, 2 40 to 2 60; White, 2 40 to 2 60. Oil, Kerosene per gal in barrels, 19 to 20; Pratts Radiant, in cases, 20 to 22; Insurance oil, in cases, 20 to 22. Powder and Shot, Drop-shot, per bag, 1 32 to 1 34; Buck, per bag, 1 94 to 1 96; Rifle powder, per keg, 5 10 to 5 12; Blasting, per keg, 4 15 to 4 20. Pottery, Chickens, per doz., \$3 25 to 3 50; Turkeys, per doz., 6 00 to 6 50; Ducks, 3 00 to 4 00; Geese, 5 00 to 6 00. Soap, Course, per sack, 1 15 to 1 20; Fine, 1 75 to 2 00. Sugar, Standard A, 10 1/2 to 10 1/4; Off A, 10 to 10 1/4; Crushed, 11 1/2 to 11 1/4; Powdered, 11 1/2 to 11 1/4; Extra C, 9 1/2 to 10; Yellow C, 8 1/2 to 9. Tea, Imperial, 48 to 60; Gunpowder, 60 to 65; Hyson, 50 to 60; Oolong, 40 to 60; Souong, 60 to 70. Tinners' Stock, I. C. 10 1/4 Charcoal Tin Plate, \$7 25 to \$7 50; I. C. do do do, 9 25 to 9 75; I. C. 14x20 do Roof Tin, 6 15 to 6 30; I. C. do do do, 6 25 to 6 40; 4x6 Block Tin, 12 to 15; Fig lead, 7 1/2 to 8; Solder No. 1, 13 to 15; Sheet zinc, 9 1/2 to 10; Tin, 10 to 12. Fine cut, per bucket, \$6 50 to 7 00; Blackwell's Durham, per b., 60 to 65; Duke of Durham, 55 to 60; Little Joker, assorted, 55 to 60; Myrtle Durham, 45 to 50. Tobacco—Chewing, Low grade, round, 11 inch plug, per pound, 30 to 40; Good, long stock, 45 to 50; Medium, 50 to 55; Bright, 55 to 60; Choice summer cured, 60 to 65; Low twist, round, 4 oz., 48 to 50; Medium to good twist, 50 to 60; Bright, summer cured, 60 to 65; Twist, 55 to 75. Wool, Free of burrs, 20 to 22; Wash, 25 to 30; No. 3, 34 to 40; No. 4, 30 to 40.