

Texas Christian Advocate

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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."

Sunday School.

Prepared for the ADVOCATE.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

BY R. M. MOORE.

FOURTH QUARTER—NINTH LESSON—Dec. 1, 1878.

Luke xxii: 10-20. The Lord's Supper. Time—A. D. 30. Place—Jerusalem. Rulers—Tiberius Caesar, Emperor of Rome, Pontius Pilate, Procurator of Judea, and Herod Antipas, Tetrarch of Galilee.

GOLDEN TEXT:

For as often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death till He come.—I. Cor. xi: 26.

As the passover approaches the excitement increases. The populace becomes aware of the evil designs of the sanhedrim against Him whom they would make king, and the vindictive Pharisees are compelled to restrain their wrath, and conceal their murderous plans. There had been no abatement in the enthusiasm in regard to Him; for He had continued to feed them with His truth-burdened parables, and to inspire them with His heart-binding miracles. The hungering multitudes hung on His lips as He daily taught them in the temple. And yet day by day the malice of His enemies was fermenting, under a wholesome restraint, in their fear of the people. At this time Satan entered the heart of Judas, one of the twelve, and he went and "communed with the chief priests and captains," that he might betray Him unto them. Satan entered his heart not without invitation—he had been there before; but Judas had never before been ripe for his treason as then. He found an entrance through the door of covetousness, against which he had so often been warned of late. As He eats the passover with His disciples, and thus completes that ceremonial law, He institutes the new passover, and gives them the symbols. From Moses until that time the blood of the lamb, a type of the blood of the Lamb of God yet to be shed, had reminded them how it had saved them from the angel of death in Egypt, but now the blood, of which that was the type, was about to be shed, which was to save all who would put their trust in it from the angel of eternal death. And that He might the more firmly fix it in the minds and hearts of His followers, He instituted what all Christians now observe as "the Lord's Supper," or new passover, using bread as the emblem of His body, and wine to represent His blood.

V. 10. "And He said unto them, behold, when ye are entered into the city, there shall a man meet you bearing a pitcher of water: follow him into the house where he entereth in." "He said unto them:" Christ said unto Peter and John; "the city;" Jerusalem; "bearing a pitcher of water;" the sign by which they should know Him. Having found the host, they were to follow him into his house. There were many like Simon, the Pharisee, who would gladly furnish the guest chamber, and the elements for that feast.

V. 11. "And ye shall say unto the good man of the house, the Master saith unto thee, where is the guest chamber where I shall eat the passover with my disciples?" "The good man of the house;" the house-master of the house; "master;" teacher; "guest chamber;" a bed chamber; "where I shall eat;" where I may eat.

V. 12. "And he shall show you a large upper room, furnished: there make ready." "Shall show;" will show you; "furnished;" ready with couches and everything except the food, "make ready;" prepare the paschal lamb and the unleavened bread.

V. 13. "And they went, and found as He had said unto them; and they made ready the passover." "They went;" the disciples, Peter and John; "found as He had said unto them;" found the man and the room ready, and there they prepared the passover, as directed.

V. 14. "And when the hour was come, He sat down, and the twelve apostles with Him." "The hour;" the time appointed for eating the passover. Matthew xxvi: 20, says "when the even was come." The disciples are here called apostles.

V. 15. "And He said unto them, with desire I have desired to eat this passover with you before I suffer." "With desire I have desired;" an expression meaning

with great desire; "before I suffer;" before His crucifixion.

V. 16. "For I say unto you I will not any more eat thereof until it be fulfilled in the kingdom of God." "Eat thereof;" eat of the passover; "until it be fulfilled in the kingdom of God;" till the kingdom comes through Christ's suffering on the cross, or until He is offered as the true Paschal Lamb.

V. 17. "And He took the cup, and gave thanks and said, take this and divide it among yourselves." "He took the cup;" He took a cup—a cup used in the ceremony of passover; "and gave thanks and said;" having given thanks, He said; "take this;" the wine.

V. 18. "For I say unto you I will not drink of the fruit of the vine until the kingdom of God shall come." "I will not drink of the fruit of the vine;" I will not drink wine. This He asserts in His last observance of the Passover. "Until the kingdom of God shall come;" until He seals the salvation of man by His death. The verses of this lesson, from ten to eighteen inclusive, have reference to the passover, and not to His supper. Verses nineteen and twenty give us the institution of His supper.

V. 19. "And He took bread, and gave thanks and brake it, and gave unto them, saying: this is My body which is given for you; this do in remembrance of Me." "Took bread;" having taken bread; "gave thanks;" having given thanks; "and brake it;" He broke; "this is My body which is given for you;" this bread represents My body given for you. That is, He broke and gave to each a portion of the bread. "This do in remembrance of Me;" the cup mentioned in verse seventeen was in remembrance of the angel of death sparing them in the land of Egypt. (Exodus xii.) Matthew is more minute in his account of this supper. (xxvi: 26-30.)

V. 20. "Likewise, also, the cup, after supper, saying: this cup is the New Testament in My blood, which is shed for you." "Likewise also the cup;" and likewise (He took) the cup; "this cup;" this wine; "New Testament;" new witness, as the blood of the Lamb had been the old witness; "shed for you;" shed for the disciples, and for the whole human race, as the Paschal Lamb's blood was shed for every Jew in Egypt.

APPLICATION.

10. These instructions to Peter and John, how and where to find a room prepared for the passover, were given without any reasons; but they never once questioned them.

11. Nor do they stop to inquire whether the man is likely to furnish the guest chamber on so short a notice and on the word of "the MASTER."

12. "He will show you the room furnished, there make ready." He uses every occasion He can legitimately to impress His disciples with His miraculous knowledge and powers.

13. Implicit faith in and prompt obedience to his commands rewards them with success. When their resources or want of foresight fail them, His providence supplies them.

14. When the hour to eat the passover came, He and His twelve disciples sat down to the table together for the last time. This was the last ceremony of the old law.

15. How He had anxiously looked forward to the fulfillment of this ceremony, as He went up and down throughout that land of promise, given to Abraham, weary, hungry, persecuted and rejected by His own; but the years of His suffering are soon to close.

16. This is the last of the old dispensation; the rest will be under the new.

17. He who was Lord of the earth and all thereon and therein gives thanks; thanks that, so far, His Father had sustained Him; that so far He had failed in nothing.

18. This seems to be Christ's meaning: "This completes My drinking the wine of this ceremony with you; we will soon drink of the wine of the new kingdom. The old blood typifies My death, but the new will typify My resurrection and the descent of the Holy Ghost."

19. Men cling to mementoes of friends and hand them down as heirlooms for ages. This supper is Christ's memento, and is the heirloom of the church. It is the seal of His mission to man, and without His broken body we could not be saved.

20. This type of the new kingdom is the type of the blood that speaketh better things than the blood of Abel.

The fact that the Scriptures contain things hard to be understood, is no reason for laying them aside, but a very strong one for taking more pains to understand and explain them.

Baptist Revisers, alias The American Bible Union, vs. The Word of God.

The presence of certain agents in our midst who are now engaged in the circulation of the New Testament as revised by the American Bible Union, should arouse every lover of Divine Truth to an investigation of their high-sounding claims and unreasonable statements, and to a diligent preparation for the defense of the Word of God and the purity of our English Bible—that precious treasure which our fathers and our mothers loved so well, in whose "exceeding great and precious promises" they lived and died—that Divine luminary which has shone with mighty power for ages upon the mind and heart of the Protestant world, lighting up the pathway to glory and to God. It has stood by day as a pillar of cloud, and by night as a pillar of fire, to the sacramental hosts of God's spiritual Israel, as they have followed where He led. In its holy teachings, which constitute a record of God's special providences to the children of men, He has shown Himself a loving Father to us, and Jesus a sympathizing friend, a strong brother and a sufficient Savior, who conquers death and illumines the grave with everlasting light, and makes it the shining doorway to eternal life and liberty—the very threshold of heaven. It should not, therefore, be thought strange that we have misgivings, and even suspicions, with reference to the motives of those men who denounce this blessed book as a bundle of errors and perversions of truth made for sectarian purposes, while they offer in its stead a book upon which all the *flesh and water* marks, and even the Baptist ear-marks, stand out so prominently as to bring the blush to the cheek of the best members of their own sect. Now, as these agents never tell the public what the true character of the book is, nor give a true and faithful history of its origin, I undertake to do this for them, in as brief and plain a manner as possible. I shall endeavor to get at the facts in the case, and then present them just as they are, in all simplicity and plainness of speech that the unlearned may understand, take warning and protect themselves and their children from this stupendous fraud which is being perpetrated in the name of the Holy Scriptures for sectarian ends in the most unscrupulous manner.

I shall first give in brief a history of the enterprise, with the circumstances which led to it, and then proceed to point out and expose the many changes, perversions, and mutilations perpetrated on the sacred text.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

In the summer of 1835 a certain Baptist missionary at Bengal, in India, made application to the American Bible Society for money to publish a new version of the Bengalee Scriptures, frankly stating in his letter that he had translated the Greek terms *baptizo* and *baptisma* by words which mean *immerse* and *immersion*, for which cause the Calcutta Bible Society had refused to give him aid.

This letter very innocently revealed a startling fact to the managers of the American Society, viz: That in the Burmese version made by the Rev. Dr. Judson, towards the publication of which they had aided to the amount of several thousand dollars, these terms had been translated to signify *immerse* and *immersion* by this missionary, in whom the confidence of the Board had been misplaced.

This led to an investigation of the matter, and the Rev. S. H. Cone (a Baptist member of the Standing Committee on Distribution), through whose repeated solicitations thousands of dollars had been bestowed upon this Burmese version, confessed to the society that Dr. Judson had given to this version this decided denominational character. Whereupon the society, in suitable preamble and resolutions, reiterated its determination to patronize and aid in the circulation of such versions only as could be used by all the denominations who are engaged in the grand work of the society; therefore they withheld all future support from the Burmese version, and declined to have anything to do with Rev. Mr. Pearce's Bengalee version, or any other *immersionist* Bible, seeing that such a version could not be used by any except the Baptists.

This action on the part of the Board of Managers, in which they simply refused to make the American Bible Society a party to sectarian revisions and false translations, gave such great offense to the Baptists that, under the leadership of Dr. Cone, they seceded from the American Bible Society and formed one of their own. Is it not, therefore, perfectly clear to the mind of the reader that this action on the part of the Baptists was brought solely by the refusal of the Board to substitute the word *immerse* for *baptize*? But it is not

necessary for us to labor to prove this while their published declaration of reason stands out before the world. Hear their Board of Managers on this point:

"Since the die is cast, and the Bible Societies of Asia, Europe, and America have united in the determination neither to sanction nor patronize any version in which *baptizo* is made to signify *immerse*, what have the Baptists to do but to come up to the help of the Lord, even to the help of the Lord against the mighty?" (Quar. pap. p. 4.)

The foregoing demonstrates the fact that because the Bible Societies of the world refused to violate the sacred text of the Holy Scriptures by expunging therefrom *baptizo* and its cognates; and substituting therefor *immerse* and its cognates, which could not be done without violating every just canon of criticism and coming in conflict with a large majority of the most accomplished lexicographers of the world, they seceded and organized the American and Foreign Bible Society for this special purpose; notwithstanding one of their greatest champions said, when he launched out with the reckless proposition that *baptizo* always meant to *dip* and nothing else but *dip*, that he took that position in opposition to all the lexicographers and commentators who have written since the days of St. Matthew.

It appears from the workings of this *Immersion Bible Society* that the Baptists were united in the purpose to give to all the *heathen* nations an *immersion* version of the Scriptures. This work having been agreed upon in the councils of the American and Foreign Bible Society, the next work was to arrange for a new English version "in which, to use their own language, the word *baptizo* should be faithfully translated to *immerse*."

This matter was unceasingly agitated amongst them until, at their meeting in 1850, "they shrank from the responsibility of perpetrating such an outrage, and a very large majority of this Baptist Bible Society resolved to accept and stand by the commonly received version of the English Scriptures.

This decision created new trouble in the camp of the faithful defenders of *much water*, and Dr. Cone, with a small but determined minority, seceded from the American and Foreign Bible Society and formed a society called the American Bible Union.

Now, dear reader, please keep before your mind the one only cause of this new departure. Take for this purpose the following extract from a speech made by Dr. Cone at the first anniversary of the American Bible Union, at New York, October 3, 1850. He said: "The American and Foreign Bible Society was organized to VINDICATE A PRINCIPLE, and in accordance with this principle *baptizo* and its cognates should be rendered by words signifying *immerse*, *immersion*, etc. Here we fought the battle with the Greek terms *baptizo* and *baptisma* by words which mean *immerse* and *immersion*, for which cause the Calcutta Bible Society had refused to give him aid.

"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war."

"Either fear 'that the Pedobaptists will come down upon us with tremendous power,' as a distinguished brother said, or shame, or some other motive of which I know nothing, deters many from bearing in English the same testimony for Christ's despised ordinance of *immersion*, which they have made it the imperative duty of their missionaries to bear in all the languages of the heathens."

So Dr. Cone and his coadjutors being strangers to *fear* and *shame*, fought the battle with their own people who were not lost to the motives of fear and shame. The first campaign failed. With *immersion* for the battle-cry, victory could never perch upon their banner; but they rally again, change their watchword, by which the weak, the wavering and unwary may be deceived, entrapped and brought to their support. Under this strategy they are now prosecuting the war. They go forth now saying never a word about *immersion*, ostensibly ignoring the *vindication* of their *principle*, and thereby cover up their real purpose, and so deceive the people who unsuspectingly patronize the book. They go before the public with a *buncomb* array of errors found in the authorized version, claiming that the sole object of the American Bible Union was the correction of these many errors, that the dear people might have a correct English version, in which all the difficulties and dark passages are made plain.

Now, while I am free to confess that this dodge is too transparent to affect those who have given the subject any thought or investigation, I know that there are thousands who are not informed, and, being without the means to inform themselves, are easily deceived by the sophistry

and misrepresentations urged in favor of this work.

The foregoing are only a few of the facts which can be adduced, but they are sufficient to prove to every candid inquirer that the object was *immersion* first, *immersion* last, and *immersion* all the time.

There could be quite a number of unimportant corrections made in our common English version that would make it flow a little more smoothly in the light of modern English. But these minor errors have been rather increased than corrected, while many very grave and important changes have been made, most all of which are emphatically in support of Baptist sectarianism, as I shall be able to show from a careful review of said changes in subsequent numbers of this paper.

W. R. ROBINSON, M. D.

Reminiscences of a Texas Itinerant.

NUMBER TEN.

At the Palestine Conference I was placed on the Palestine circuit. After having been four years on districts, it was a great relief to be placed on a circuit, of moderate size for those days, with my family located in the center of my work, where I could see them every few days and spend a reasonable part of my time at home. And as I neither regarded it a *promotion* to be placed in charge of a district, nor a *degradation* to be removed from the one to the other, you may know I was not *shocked* by the transfer. Indeed, the change was made at my own request. And were I a Bishop to-day, I would never continue any man longer than eight years consecutively on districts. It is both an advantage to him and the people to change. A preacher needs to be thrown every few years in closer contact with the people than the presiding eldership will naturally bring him. Besides, he naturally becomes more formal in preaching, and, if he does not watch closely, will lose in variety. I have known presiding elders who did not make a dozen new sermons in a year, but continued to repeat the old skeletons, till the very bones looked loathsome.

Nothing of special note occurred on the circuit, save some trouble in the administration of discipline. And as I had several cases "on the blocks" where the parties were related, and that relation extended through the classes of which they were members, I organized an itinerant committee, whose duty it was, by appointment, to accompany me around the circuit till we had cleared it up. The committee complained that I kept them from home too long. I told them that I would neither take them further from home nor longer than I went myself; that it was necessary that the work should be done, and well done, by prudent men, and that they must stick to it till it was done; that I was like Gen. Sam Houston, when he appointed the traveling board of land commissioners, whose business it was to detect all spurious and fraudulent claims and throw them overboard. Now, said I, I evidently have a goodly number of spurious names on our church records, and I want you to assist me in *inspecting* closely, till we have nothing but a *clean* record. The committee did their work faithfully. If I did not report a large increase of members to the conference, I venture that my successor found the books posted.

The sixth session of the East Texas Conference was held at Henderson in December, 1851. Owing to the feeble health of Bishop Capers, the conference was left again without a Bishop. S. A. Williams was elected President; and the writer and J. W. Shipman, Secretaries.

At this session we received two more valuable transfers: J. R. Bellamy and Alex. Henkle. Among the visitors was Rev. Chaney Richardson, editor of the *Texas Wesleyan Banner*.

Brother Richardson preached on Sabbath of the conference to the edification of his hearers. He was a clear, methodical and forcible preacher.

Nothing of special note occurred during this session except the adopting of the report of the committee appointed by the presiding elder, in the trial and suspension of Isaac M. Williams (mentioned in a former communication). On the reading of the report some one moved its adoption, which was carried. But the General Conference committee, on overhauling our records, reproved us sharply for our rashness. I think the present mode of the trial of a preacher by a committee elected by the conference, far preferable to the old one.

The Fowler Institute, located at Henderson, claimed a large share of the attention of the conference. The building had been erected, and a school opened which promised some good for citizens of Henderson, but was receiving little if any

patronage from abroad; and worse than all, was in debt about one thousand dollars. At the request of the Board of Trustees the writer was appointed traveling agent, to solicit funds to liquidate this debt, and, if possible, to collect funds in shape of land donations or money to endow at least one professorship. After traveling over a goodly portion of Eastern Texas, and over the best portions of Tennessee, and Kentucky, I obtained about five hundred dollars in money and a few small tracts of land (320 acres of which I donated myself). Thus the agent, after having done the hardest year's work of his itinerant life, had the mortification of reporting to the open conference a *failure*. So completely was he cured of *agencies* that he told the Bishop in future he was ready for any circuit or *brush*-mission, but begged to be delivered from college agencies—especially from going abroad to beg for anything in Texas. Indeed, this year's work came well-nigh making him a skeptic with regard to the benevolence of the church. But I am now glad to know that our literary institutions, as well as other church enterprises, are regarded in a more favorable light abroad. More anon. J. W. F.

BUFFALO RANCH, DEER FORTNEY.

The Governor of Georgia and the Freedmen.

Rev. J. T. H. Waite, missionary to the freedmen, writes to the *Presbyterian Banner* from Dorchester, Liberty county, Ga., as follows:

The 17th of October will always be known as the Governor's Day at Midway. Gov. Colquitt sent me an intimation through Elder Cassels (white) that he would visit Midway if desired, and meet all Liberty county. At once I organized special committees, who met in general committee to draft a letter of invitation and make arrangements to gather the colored clans on Midway Green on the 17th. The day came, beautiful and warm, and how many thousands in their brightest and best we do not know. The Governor appeared, and we met at the door of the church. His outstretched hand, bright smile, and sweet, simple "Brother Waite," to *shy* heart by *comp de main*, and all timidity from me.

He was delighted with the Sabbath-school. The old men's prayers touched him. The singing roused him. He had not often heard the old doxology so. The Bliss songs were sweet to him. He delivered a Sabbath-school address for an hour, in an earnest, graphic, thrilling, telling style, watering the eyes and wreathing the lips, taking all hearts by storm. Then he asked us to sing—

"There is a fountain filled with blood," He begged the committee, over and over, not to send him out on the Green to speak as Governor; so much rather his "willing soul would stay in such a frame as this," and spend a day, so sweetly begun, in continued praise and prayer. But he had to go out to multitudes who could not get in. He tried to speak as Governor; but he was not himself there. He frankly said: "My heart is in that church; I am under the influence of the meeting there; and propose to end the day there." And we did and heard him again as Brother Colquitt; and he brought a thousand to their feet by asking all who would try to meet him in heaven to stand, and again Old Hundred rolled on like a whirlwind.

Such is Georgia's Governor. He invited your humble missionary to the freedmen to visit the Executive Mansion; and as head of the State he raised your Georgia mission to a pedestal of honor among the best interests of the State, and demanded for it that which himself heartily gave—the respect of all Georgia.

SECRET PRAYER.—At this moment we need to know what the clearest ideas are concerning prayer, for some of us are in danger of falling into the devotional mood as a mere luxury. Some of us are, perhaps, on the edge of religion, and yet not out of the domain of mere religious sentimentality. It is important for a Christian to know what prayer is; but most important of it all is that the religiously resolute should know that prayer means more than adoration, thanksgiving and petition; it means self-commitment to God; it means the utterance of the petition, "Thy will be done;" else prayer is a vain repetition, and that is no prayer at all.

Secret prayer of all forms of prayer is oftener blest by the secret transfiguration of the soul. Shut the closet door, and you will find that God will meet you in secret as never before. There is a subtle power in being alone with God, for that solitude has in it a great secret—namely, that there is no solitude.

Good counsels observed are chains to grace, which, neglected, prove halters to strangle undutiful children.

Texas Christian Advocate

A Famine in Brazil.

Of famine in China and India our readers have often heard, though the title of the horrors of such a calamity can never be told. But the statement that a famine is now devastating a portion of our western continent will create universal surprise. Yet a correspondent of the New York Evening Post at Rio Janeiro tells a terrible story of famine and pestilence in the northwestern part of Brazil, comprising a district equal in extent to New England, the Middle Atlantic States, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana combined, which has been without rain since July, 1876. The brooks, springs and wells long ago dried up. Even the river beds have now become dusty channels. The cattle, of which there were vast herds, have died of thirst. The people, perishing for the want of food and water, have fled from their homes, many of them dying—sometimes whole families together—before reaching a place of refuge. Those of them who have escaped have overcrowded the cities of refuge so greatly as in some cases to multiply the population by five, and they are now herded together in the open streets, living like swine upon scanty rations issued by the government and upon such refuse as they can gather in the gutters. Well nigh naked and utterly debased by their sufferings they live in bestial immorality, not scrupling to resort to cannibalism in some instances, while small-pox, yellow fever, dysentery and some other diseases are sweeping them away by thousands. As if to leave no element of wretchedness out of the account, they are the victims of the most brutal ill-treatment at the hands of the police and soldiery, and worse still, at the hands of vile speculators, who make trade of these wretches' woes. Until now this terrible story has not been told in this country; we have known only that in parts of Brazil the rainy season has failed, but we have not hitherto dreamed that such a famine as this afflicted so vast a territory. The Brazilian government has voted credits for the relief of these unfortunate people to the extent of about \$15,000,000, of which \$4,500,000 are to be expended in building railroads. In addition to this the sums resulting from private efforts will amount to fully \$5,000,000.

The Ladder on the Cliff.

One dark and stormy night a vessel was wrecked on a rocky island off the coast of Scotland. The crew had watched with terror the white waves as they dashed on the stately cliffs, and felt that to be driven on these rocks was to seal their doom. The cabin was filled with water, and the captain's wife was drowned. The sailors climbed into the rigging, and prayed as they never had before that God would have compassion upon them. That he would save them from temporal death seemed almost incredible. But the waves drove the vessel on and on, till the very foot of the awful cliff was reached. Oh, if they could only reach its top! There would be safety, and, no doubt, friendly hands to help them. Just as they struck the rock they espied on the face of the cliff a ladder. Then was their despair changed to joy. They sprang from the rigging and climbed the ropes as rapidly as their benumbed fingers would permit; but they were all rescued, and in a few moments more the vessel went to pieces.

That ladder seemed to them almost a miracle. Yet its presence there was easily explained. It was used by the quarrymen as they climbed up and down to their work every day. Though usually drawn up when they left, the suddenness of the storm that night had caused the workmen to hurry to the shelter of their humble homes without taking time to remove the ladder. It was God who had ordered this seemingly trifling matter for the preservation of all their lives. Some writer has well said: "However long the chain of second causes may be, the first link is always in God's hands." Learn to observe this loving Father's hand in all the events of your life, and it will save you from many dark hours.

ENCOURAGING WORDS.—It is very disheartening to preach to a congregation Sabbath by Sabbath and have no word of appreciation uttered. You may be sure from infallible indications that the preaching is well esteemed. Appreciation should be expressed. It helps the preacher and it reacts upon the hearers. Flattery is false and futile. Appreciation is encouraging and stimulating.—Illustrated Christian Weekly.

If you make up your mind to serve Satan, do not pretend to serve God; and if you serve God, serve him with all your heart.

Advantages of Science in Business.

The following important suggestions are from the pen of that able thinker and writer, Rev. Dr. J. W. Alexander:

Even in the active pursuits of life a little science remarkably tends to the more successful employment of labor. A little chemistry will teach a farmer whether his soil needs animal or mineral fertilizers. A little hydrostatics will save many a foot of pipe to the pump-maker and the plumber. A little geology will keep a man from digging hundreds of feet for coal where it cannot exist. A little mineralogy will prevent one mistaking mica for gold. A few lessons in specific gravity may save many a dollar in the purchase of precious metals. Mathematics and mechanics must aid the builder and mason in estimating the strength of timber, walls, and arches. Arkwright, during the years which he spent on his spinning jennies, was putting into practice the principles of mechanics he had learned in early life; and Davy's safety-lamp, which has been such a blessing to mankind, would never have been invented had it not been for previous discoveries in chemistry.

In a word, there is not a trade or employment in which a scientific education may not be turned to good account. The merchant, perpetually dealing in fabrics and products of labor which involve the application of philosophical principles, must every day be placed in circumstances where a knowledge of these principles would save both his time and his money. There is a great disposition among those who call themselves practical men to deride scientific knowledge, and to think that scholarship, even, interferes with business. On the contrary, there is not a single art of peace or war which will not be conducted more successfully by one who possesses information gained by the lights of science. These will always tend to make one a better farmer, a better tradesman, a better mechanic, a better soldier.

Four Impossible Things.

- 1. To escape troubles by running away from duty. Jonah once made the experiment, but it did not succeed. Therefore, manfully meet and overcome the difficulties and trials to which the post assigned you by God's providence exposes you.
2. To become a Christian of strength and maturity without undergoing severe trials. What fire is to gold, such is affliction to the believer. It burns up the dross, and makes the gold shine forth with unalloyed lustre.
3. To form an independent character, except when thrown upon one's own resources. The oak in the middle of the forest, if surrounded on every side by trees that shelter and shade it, runs up tall and comparatively feeble; cut away its protectors, and the first blast will overturn it. But the same tree, growing in the open field, where it is continually beaten upon by the tempest, becomes its own protector. So the man who is compelled to rely on his own resources forms an independence of character to which he could not otherwise have attained.
4. To be a growing man by looking to your position in society for influence, instead of bringing influence to your position. Therefore prefer rather to climb up the hill with difficulty than to be steamed up by a power outside yourself.

Successful Business Men the Least Hurried.

When all the rich men have set up statues everywhere in honor of the industrious, I mean to beg enough money to persuade some clever artist to execute a statue of the industrious man to be set up in the market place. It makes me laugh and cry by turns to go into one of our money streets and see the anxious men and boys hurrying up and down. One would think that business and hurry were partners, but they are really enemies to each other. The most successful men in business are the least hurried. What would not men willingly give, if they could get rid of this perpetual hurry and drive, this galloping to the end of a journey only to mount a fresh steed and gallop on the next stage, the clatter of the horse's hoofs an accompaniment to all their thoughts. There is certainly something ignominious in the confession which people are making, that they have no time to do this or that needful thing, and that they shall breathe more freely, if they can once clear their desk, or finish this job, or wipe out this obligation. One comes to feel that time has been borrowed from, and that one's notes are perpetually maturing, while one makes a vain effort to cancel them by giving fresh notes. We turn round in a helpless sort of fashion and berate the age we

live in with its whizzing locomotives and its clicking telegraphs, as if the punctuality of railway trains and the instantaneousness of dispatches were not the very friends and servants of honest leisure.

For the man of business, I hold that along with the courage which makes him refuse to do what he cannot do well, there should be the element which is but the spirit of order and courage combined, of resolute reserve of leisure. It is a necessity for every man of business to have a city of refuge, to have and guard jealously some period of each day which shall be consecrated to leisure—the leisure of books, or of gentle society, or of nature, or of worship. The last is essential, the others are grateful aids. In this shelter he has a chance to set his watch by the heavenly bodies, and when he issues forth, into whatever thicket of men or affairs he may plunge, he will at any rate be himself and not the slave of necessity.—Sunday Afternoon.

Christian Giving.

Christians are bestowing their means to advance Christ's kingdom on earth. Not so largely nor so generally as could be desired, but the pecuniary stringency considered, more generally than at some other periods. This is well. During the last year twelve hundred thousand dollars have been given to endow colleges and universities in the United States. Within sixty days a million of dollars have been contributed for the fever-stricken sufferers of the South. Protestant Christians in the United States and Great Britain give six million dollars per annum for missions—most of it for foreign missions. An Australian bishop has willed sixteen hundred thousand dollars to Christian purposes in his diocese. In the same far-off island continent a Wesleyan minister has devoted two hundred thousand dollars to church extension work. A rich man in India has given two and a half millions of dollars to Christian purposes. A Christian lady in New York gave twenty thousand dollars to erect and sustain a ward in the New York Hospital for Christian women. Mrs. Lapsley, in New Albany, Indiana, has lately willed one hundred thousand dollars to various missionary, tract, and Bible societies. The late Thomas Kelso, of Baltimore, gave one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars to various charities.

All this is timely, wise and beautiful. The world is needy and perishing. Why withhold from them the Bread of Life? How much has Christ done for us? How sure and complete is the gospel as a remedy for human wants and woes? As evincing our gratitude for what Christianity has done for us, and our faith for what it can do for the world; and also as loving care for the perishing and love for the dying, let the giving proceed. God's treasury is always able to use the gifts presented, whether many or few, whether large or small. The claims of gratitude, already great, are ever increasing. "The poor" we "have always with us."—Western Christian Advocate.

Care is one of the bitter fruits of sin. It came in with the lapse of the first pair, and will go out only with the completed redemption of Jesus Christ. You are careful because Adam was careless; you are ill at ease because he was too much at ease. Your care comes not simply from your individual conduct, but from your relation to the volume of humanity. The race was poisoned in the spring, and the bitter streams have flowed down the line of all the generations. Care is an inheritance from Eden. You can be lifted out of it only in the measure that you take on Christ. Only as His righteousness pervades your nature will you find relief from this incubus.—Zion's Herald.

Assuredly in the approaching day of universal judgment it will not be inquired what we have read, but what we have done; not how eloquently we have spoken, but how holly we have lived.—Thomas a Kempis.

No man ever served God by doing things to-morrow; if we honor Christ and are blest, it is by the things which we do to-day. Whatever you do for Christ throw your whole soul into it.

Overcoats will be worn long this winter.—Fashion Gossip. We'll be just in style, then, for we've worn our coat about six years already.

An American traveler in Galway saw a pig in a peasant's house, and he said: "Why do you have the pig in there?" "Shure," says he of Galway, "the house has all the conveniences that a reasonable pig requires."

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Texas Christian Advocate

SHAW & BLAYLOCK - Publishers.

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The members of the Mexican border district, West Texas Conference. This group contains the photographs of Rev. A. H. Sutherland and lady; Rev. Jos. Norwood and lady, and twelve Mexican preachers, all surrounding a very fine picture of Bishop Keener.

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SHAW & BLAYLOCK.

There appears in this issue of the ADVOCATE an article discussing the new and spurious version of the Bible put forth by the "American Bible Union," so-called. We direct especial attention to it, and to those that we are promised shall follow. In the section of country where Bro. Robinson labors, one has ample opportunity to note the evils likely to arise from this spurious "revision." We are glad Bro. R. purposes a fair and candid criticism of this work; and trust, through the agency of the ADVOCATE, its positively evil effects may be counteracted.

We are authorized to say to the members of the Texas Conference that the Houston and Texas Central Railroad will convey them to Chappell Hill at one and one-fifth fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold at the different stations from the 2d to the 4th December—good for return till the 12th, inclusive. T. W. ROGERS, CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS, NOV. 19, 1878.

Rev. A. H. Brewer, of Rockwall, writes: "Have had some very profitable revivals and have added about fifty members to the church. But money! the very word is a synonym for sorrow and want. I never knew it so scarce or saw so hard a time. But for this I could have doubled or trebled your subscription list on my circuit."

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, NOV. 15, 1878.—The first duty I performed in Corpus Christi was the sad one of reading the burial service over the remains of our dear Sister Rogers, wife of the Reverend C. M. Rogers, my predecessor in this station. Brother Rogers, though stricken with grief, has gone to his work on the Legarto circuit. We have met a most cordial reception, and are delightfully situated in the parsonage.—H. S. THRALL.

Notice—East Texas Conference.

The preachers and delegates, on their arrival in Tyler, will call at the Methodist church for instructions.

Visitors who failed to give me timely notice of their wishes, must provide for themselves. The train from the South arrives at 4 o'clock A. M. All who come at that hour will call at the City or Commercial Hotels and breakfast, and then report as above instructed.

TYLER, NOV. 11, 1878.

R. S. FINLEY.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

With the other local organs of our church, the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE was silent when the Book Committee ignored the authority and action of the General Conference and reduced at once the size and price of the Nashville Advocate. We appreciate the embarrassments which surround our publishing interests, and while we regretted a policy which we believed was fraught with dangerous consequences, we have not only been silent, but have declined communications from brethren of position and influence in which this action was severely censured. We were unwilling to embarrass the Book Agent and Book Committee in their efforts to relieve the Publishing House by any reflections on their course. We should have maintained this silence had not the Tennessee Conference and other conferences around that centre, which have made the Nashville Advocate practically their organ, have given their official approval to this assumption of authority on the part of the Book Committee. This effort to bolster up the unauthorized action of the Book Committee will compel the discussion of the question by the local Advocates. The Wesleyan Advocate speaks as follows:

We have delayed taking notice of this action of the committee and agent to see what course would be adopted by those conferences which have most largely patronized the Nashville Advocate and have used it as their organ—waiting, with some apprehension, to see whether they would move in harmony with the action of the General Conference or with that of the Book Committee. The annual conferences, most identified with that Advocate, have held their sessions and all of them, we believe, have approved the action of the committee. The Tennessee Conference—and we mention this conference because we have its published official action before us—passed a resolution "heartily approving the reduction in the price" of the Advocate; they say nothing of the reduction of the size of the paper. This silence is, to say the least, suggestive.

As loyal members of a great connectional church we can not but regret the action of the Tennessee Conference, and others perhaps, in this matter.

What is the outlook for connectionalism when an annual conference (and the stronger and more influential it is, the worse) unblushingly approves of action taken by General Conference officers directly in the teeth of the deliberately expressed judgment of the General Conference itself? That we have not overstated the case let the following facts testify:

The General Conference, Friday, May 24, was considering Report No. 7 on Publishing Interests, and item two was under discussion. That item is: "Your committee has also considered the relations of the Christian Advocate published at Nashville to the other weekly newspapers published in the interests of our church, and respectfully report for adoption the following resolution: Resolved, That the Nashville Christian Advocate should be published at a price that would not undermine and destroy its less fortunate competitors in the field of Southern Methodist journalism, and we believe that \$2.50 per annum is the lowest price at which it should be issued." The report is signed, "J. B. McFerrin, Chairman." When this item (two) was read, a prominent member of the Tennessee delegation—the Rev. Wellborn Mooney—"moved to amend by striking out '\$2.50,' and inserting '\$2.' This motion did not prevail, and the item was adopted." The point was distinctly made as to the price, and the conference adopted the item as reported by its committee.

In the Nashville Advocate of Oct. 19, we find in the report of the action of the Tennessee Conference, on that paper, the following resolution:

"That we heartily approve the reduction in its price; and that we will co-operate with Dr. McFerrin, the agent, in his efforts to introduce it into all the families of our people."

An act may be insignificant in itself, but it becomes a matter of grave importance when it assails an important principle. If the Book Committee, which is a delegated body, assumes the right to set aside the action of the General Conference, from which its powers are derived, at one point, we have no assurance that it may not set that authority aside when other

and more important questions are involved. If an annual conference gives its official approval of this invasion of the rights of the General Conference, and no notice be taken of this revolt against the authority of our highest legislative and judicial tribunal, a precedent may be established which may, one day, endanger the connectionalism of our church. On more than one question, decided by the General Conference, there has been local or individual dissatisfaction felt in the church. This is the only instance where direct resistance to the authority of the General Conference has been made, and this action becomes the more significant when supported by this official endorsement by several central conferences.

So long as the Nashville Advocate was conducted in accordance with the instructions of the General Conference, its claim to the position of the connectional organ of the church was not disputed. But when the Book Committee, in answer to complaints from members of the Tennessee and other patronizing conferences, set aside the authority of the General Conference, and changed the policy which that body had deliberately decided upon for its management, the Nashville Advocate lost its connectional character and was retired to the rank of a local paper, subject to the control of those conferences in whose interests it is published.

We have never entertained very serious apprehensions respecting what some have styled a dangerous centralizing influence in our church. Yet when a few of the central conferences assume the right to subvert the will of the entire church expressed through its representatives assembled in General Conference, they need not be surprised if that apprehension assumes a tone which will be suggestive of the fact, that, though they occupy the center, they do not constitute the entire church.

A WORD AFTER THE ELECTION.

As the election is over, we can not be accused of seeking to exert an influence in behalf of any candidate or party when we express our convictions respecting some of the incidents of the late campaign.

This has been, we believe, the only time in the history of our State when the Sabbath was openly and repeatedly desecrated by political gatherings and political harangues.

On more than one occasion, according to reports found in the Galveston News, political meetings were held on Sunday in the city of Galveston, and the crowds listened to addresses by candidates for offices of honor and trust. In many instances we presume the usual amount of beer and whisky was served at the expense of those seeking the suffrages of the people.

Mention was also made by a correspondent of the News of political gatherings and political speeches on Sunday during the late Congressional canvass in the West, with an intimation that this violation of the Christian Sabbath was repugnant to the religious convictions of many in that region. In response, the Freie Presse—a German paper of San Antonio—indulged in some contemptuous flings at what it styled the stupidity of the church-goers and "paid preachers" in spending the hours of the Sabbath in the worship of God.

The Protestant citizenship of this country does not demand on the part of the politician, the Catholic, nor the German Rationalist, the surrender of a single religious conviction; but it has the right to protest when institutions inherited from our fathers and interwoven into our religious faith are openly outraged.

It would be well for party leaders to inquire how far the Protestants of this country design abandoning the faith and customs of their fathers before they place themselves and their party entirely under the control of the Sabbath-breaking, beer-drinking and whisky-selling element in our population.

It would be well for them to ascertain whether these rude assaults against the religious convictions of

a large body of American citizens may not be as damaging to their party success as the loss of all the votes secured by Sabbath desecration. Men may have strong political convictions, but their religious principles may be equally potential, and when they see these principles contemptuously set aside to secure the solid vote of any special class, they may prefer their religious convictions to the partisan leadership of all the demagogues in the land.

PENCILINGS.

The parsonage at Waxahachie is one of the best in the State. We have seen none in our travels, except the one recently built at Austin, that is equal to it. No church is properly prepared for its work until its parsonage is ready to receive the preacher. Often weeks of valuable time is lost, after the preacher reaches his appointment, in hunting a home for his family. The effort to suit the preacher and his wife, and the official members, and everybody else who is interested in his work, is often the occasion of many vexations and embarrassments. House rent is also a serious drawback on the preacher's salary. Ten or twenty dollars in cash eats a large hole in his monthly receipts. It keeps him awake many nights when he needs rest. He thinks about it many hours when he ought to be studying his sermons. He is devising ways and means to meet it many days when he ought to be about his pastoral work. A circuit or station is out of doors when its preacher has no home. The stewards pay a large per cent. on their lack of enterprise or liberality when the preacher lives in his "own hired home."

Waxahachie has grown considerably since our last visit. It has one of the largest court-houses in the State. It is built of stone with a large court-room and all the offices needed for county and district officers.

We were able to spend only a few minutes in Marvin College. It is a large and admirably arranged building, occupying a commanding position about a half or three-fourths of a mile from the public square. A large number of residences have been built in this part of the town since the erection of the college building. It is under the charge of Rev. J. R. Allen, A. M., President, and W. H. Allen, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science, aided by an able faculty. The local patronage which Waxahachie and Ellis county can furnish is sufficient to ensure a prosperous school. Its present attendance is meeting the best wishes of its friends.

We regret that local option failed to free this beautiful town from the alcoholic scourge. Some years ago the pressure of public sentiment alone kept saloons and their attendant evils out of the corporation. Now several are in full blast. We can not report this as an improvement. Public morals have never been improved by the sale of whisky. Waxahachie has been noted since its settlement for its quiet and good order. Its best friends may well be alarmed for its good name if the whisky traffic prospers around its public square.

We spent a delightful Sabbath in this station. Brother Brown has an excellent Sunday-school and a fine congregation. One of the pleasant features of the day was the cordial welcome given by word and look to their returning pastor and his family. When a people love their preacher and appreciate his work, it helps him wonderfully to have them show it by word and act. It holds up his hands. Many a faithful wife has died of a starved heart because her husband has failed to show his appreciation of her devotion. The heart hungers for tokens of love. The preacher who loves his people demands like return. The cordial grasp of the hand has helped many a preacher in an hour of despondency, as a hearty "amen" has often helped him out of the brush while preaching. We hope every preacher in

the Northwest Texas Conference has met a like reception. A good "send off" may affect his labors for the entire year.

A fine rain on Saturday was no doubt welcomed by all the farmers of Ellis county, but it did not improve the road we traveled on Monday. We were reminded with every turn of our wheels that we were driving over some of the richest uplands in the State. When wet, this land sticks to one like a brother; and when it begins to dry, the roads are rough enough to shake an appetite into the most inveterate dyspeptic.

Sixteen miles brought us to the thriving town of Lancaster. The establishment of a railroad town within a few miles has not checked its prosperity. Good society, churches and schools, with the rich lands around, will ensure its permanent prosperity. It was not until we had reached Hutchins that we learned that Bro. J. D. Shaw was in Lancaster quite sick. The sun was getting low as we drove on through lanes towards Hutchins, where a kind welcome met us in the home of Bro. Veal.

When a man has found one of the best tracts of land in the State, has put it in a high state of cultivation, with good fences, and stables, and lots, with cisterns and wells, an elegant two-story residence and a yard adorned with choice flowers, and an orchard set out with choice fruits, he is usually ready to sell. Some men are born itinerants. They are contented only when their place has room for improvement; but when all completed, they are ready to give some man a bargain and go West. We know Bro. Veal was looking for a purchaser for his place as soon as we had seen how well he was situated. Some man will get the benefit of his enterprise.

We don't often tell fish stories, and were disposed to receive with some degree of allowance Bro. Veal's account of the fish lake on his land. It so happened that Capt. Hunt, of Dallas, on his way to the Dallas court, stopped a day at Hutchins, and, being as ardent a disciple of Isaak Walton as the late Dr. Green, of Nashville, he could not resist the temptation to visit the lake. His catch amounted to 111 trout, cat and black and white perch. The lake is fed by a large spring of pure freestone water, and seems to be swarming with fish. There is no greater luxury than fresh fish, nor any article of diet more nutritious. The streams of Texas, if properly stocked, might yield an abundance of this variety of food.

Some people will never learn how to direct a stranger the route he wishes to travel. We were trying to find our way from Hutchins to Terrell. We met a man and his wife in a wagon. The man said to keep on till we reached an old school-house, and then turn off to the right. The woman said the left was the easiest way found. After some discussion the man reckoned she was right. We took the left and found ourself on the road to Dallas. The next man gave us nearly a dozen directions about the road for the next three miles which we got singularly mixed up before we had traveled one, and then the next man said "keep the main traveled road," and we went through without trouble. Too many words spoil more things than a communication to a newspaper.

Part of the country between the Trinity and Terrell is post-oak, or a gray sandy prairie. Around Forney we found a rich, black soil. The country along the line of the Pacific road is densely settled, and the farms give evidence of thrift and plenty.

After a drive of some thirty-three miles, we reached the hospitable home of Bro. Terrell, after whom this most thriving inland town, between Marshall and Longview, was named. He visited this region as early as 1838, and settled on the hill where he is now living, thirty-two years ago. At supper we had

buffalo meat direct from the plains. One of Brother T's sons had recently returned with a party from a hunt which had extended to the Wichita and Canadian rivers. They saw but one Indian; but large numbers of deer, turkey, antelope and buffalo. The turkeys were so tame that they often came into the camp to feed. It was the boys' first buffalo hunt, and they tell that when one of them came on the buffaloes unexpectedly while hunting for deer, he mistook them for elephants, which he thought had escaped from some menagerie, and forgot to use his gun till they were out of sight. Brother T. hunted buffalo around the site of Terrell when it was a part of Nacogdoches county. The genuine "Old Texan" will soon be as rare in our State as buffalo, which once ranged over its green prairies.

OUR POSTAL CARDS.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, NOV. 9, 1878.—This is to let you know the very sad news from this city of the death of the wife of Brother C. M. Rogers, who died on the 6th inst. and was buried yesterday, at three o'clock P. M. The funeral service was performed by Bro. H. S. Thrall, who arrived here at 12 o'clock the same day. We have not had any rain here for a long time and water is getting very scarce; cistern water sells at twenty-five cents per barrel; well water is cheaper, but not good.—S. T.

TYLER, TEXAS, NOV. 15, 1878.—You may say to the lovers of Zion that the Lord has been with us on the Starrville circuit and to some extent blessed our labors. About forty have professed religion during the year and seventy-five joined the church.—JOHN ADAMS.

MARLIN, TEXAS, NOV. 15, 1878.—We had a fine rain on last Saturday night, which was much needed indeed, owing to the fact that we have had very little for several months past. I have entered upon the work of another conference year—I trust wholly consecrated to the work of the Master. Oh! may the ensuing year be a glorious one to all the conferences in Texas—a time for the ingathering of many souls! I deem it a part of my work to present the claims of the ADVOCATE, which I shall do.—S. J. FRANKS.

SAN ANTONIO, NOV. 19.—Mexican missionaries all at their posts and doing well. One humble young local preacher reports six or eight converts. I am confident we all return to our work more in the Spirit than ever. Our disappointment is inexpressible in not receiving at least one more American missionary, seeing we so, so much need several more. We pray to God and appeal to the church. The appointee of the American station in San Antonio has not been heard from yet. We all weep with Bro. Rogers in his great affliction.—A. H. SUTHERLAND.

BENTON CIRCUIT, NOV. 18.—I was glad to get away from the lower country. Thieves were stealing horses; others were shooting and killing men. Here we have peace and quiet. I can breathe free again. First quarterly-meeting over; very liberal assessments; preacher and people pleased with each other; at work in good earnest. A fine rain last night; much needed here. I am off for the canyon this morning.—W. T. THORNBERRY.

OAKVILLE, TEXAS, NOV. 18, 1878.—A fine rain here Saturday night. Gardening has begun in earnest this morning. This is late for fall gardening, but could not begin sooner for want of rain. There are good schools in almost every neighborhood in this county. Only a few Sunday-schools. Our county is peaceable.—J. E. VERNOR.

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS, NOV. 19, 1878.—Fine rains recently; cisterns and tanks replenished. Rev. L. M. Lewis, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, preached last Sabbath at Rector chapel, on Bryan circuit. People pleased; church edified; results, many resolutions to do better in the future. A severe attack of neuralgia in the head, confining me to my room for the last eight days, will explain why I was not at my first quarterly meeting. Hope to be at Rockdale on time. Expect to do my best for the ADVOCATE.—J. FRED. COX.

KOSSE, NOV. 20.—I am much pleased with my new field of labor. The Baptists are putting material on the ground for a new church building. The Methodists and Presbyterians will soon commence to erect a new brick church building. Will see what can be done for the minutes.—W. L. ANDREWS.

Texas Christian Advocate

PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

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

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

REMIT by Postoffice Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES:

One-half inch one insertion.....\$1 50
Each consecutive insertion..... 1 00
One inch one insertion..... 2 00
Each consecutive insertion..... 1 50

Space. 1 Mo 2 Mos 3 Mos 6 Mos 1 Year
One-half Inch.....\$3 00 \$5 00 \$7 00 \$12 00 \$18 00
One Inch..... 5 00 8 50 11 50 20 00 30 00

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, editorial notices, added 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, Buckeye Cookery and Practical Housekeeping. For particulars, address 7-4 SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Galveston.

Notice. The Class of the Second Year, Texas Conference, will meet the committee at the Methodist church in Chappell Hill, Dec. 3d, at 9 A. M.

Notice. The Class for the Fourth Year, East Texas Conference, will please meet the committee at the Methodist Church in Tyler on Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1878, at 8:30 o'clock A. M.

To the Members of the Texas Annual Conference.

Dear Brethren—It is respectfully requested of each of you who will be accompanied by your wife to the session of the conference, to inform me at the earliest date practicable. We want to make your stay with us as pleasant as possible.

Notice. The undergraduates of the Third Years' Class will meet the committee for the same at the Methodist church, in Tyler, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at nine o'clock, December 18th, to be examined, previous to the opening of the session of the East Texas Conference.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows.

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.

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

Finest Quality Dress Shirts, 6 for \$1; second quality Dress Shirts, 6 for \$1; 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.

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

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

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

Are still at their old stand, 174 Tremont Street, Galveston, where they will be pleased to see their friends and patrons. 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.

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

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

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

LADIES who want paying employment at home, should introduce that royal book, Buckeye Cookery, in their own parlors. It pays liberally. Write at once for particulars.

7-4 SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Galveston.

Take AYER'S PILLS, the best combination ever invented for a purgative medicine.

A FAVORITE YOUTH'S PAPER.—The Youth's Companion, of Boston, has steadily grown in public favor for more than fifty years, and is now one of the most admirably conducted papers in the country.

We call the attention of our readers to the attractive advertisement of J. L. PATTON & Co., 47 Barclay St., New York. They offer to send their new Illustrated Magazine, Leisure Hours, and a handsome 6x7 Chromo Motto, "Faith, Hope and Charity," for 25 cents.

THE GREAT PANACEA.—In this season of rheumatism, chills, frost-bites, etc., nothing better can be kept in the house than Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil. It is peculiarly adapted to family use, yet it answers equally well for horses and other animals. It is free from stains, and at the same time very efficacious in all instances where a liniment is required.—Rochester, N. Y. Daily Union and Advertiser.

SEND to Shaw & Blaylock for terms as agents for Life of Bishop Marvin, and other works.

Board of Missions, Northwest Texas Conference.

In Account with SAMUEL P. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

WACO DIST.—W. G. CONNOR, P. E.

Waco Station, M. H. Wells.....\$115 01 \$50 00
East Waco, W. R. D. Stockton..... 8 00 5 00

Waco City, J. S. Frank..... 27 00 7 25
East Waco, S. J. Gilmore..... 19 00 10 00

Bremont, S. S. Scott..... 28 00 12 00
Mt. Vernon, H. F. Gassaway..... 54 00 21 00

Calvert, J. F. Cox..... 51 00 21 00
Wheeler, W. K. Turner..... 5 00 2 70

Bosqueville, E. R. Barnes..... 40 00 19 00
Waco City, T. M. McGill..... 55 00 18 75

GEORGETOWN DIST.—THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Georgetown and Round Rock, Geo. Graves..... 33 00 23 00

Georgetown, Sam'l Morris..... 35 00 20 00
Belton, H. S. P. Ashby..... 14 00 8 00

Cameron, H. H. Sullivan..... 28 00 25 00
Salado and Davilla, W. J. King..... 34 00 21 00

Hackland, C. S. McCarver..... 8 50 5 00
Waco City, J. H. Griffin..... 10 00 7 00

Leon, J. A. Walkup..... 40 00 21 00
Sugar Loaf, W. W. Henderson..... 35 20 15 00

Waco City, F. W. Stafford..... 24 10 10 00
Liberty Hill, J. K. Lane..... 30 00 10 00

COCSICANA DIST.—JNO. S. MCCARVER, P. E.

Corsicana, James Mackey..... 21 00 9 00

Corsicana, W. C. Brodie..... 50 00 31 00

Belton, C. J. Ellis..... 26 00 10 00
Mt. Calm, J. J. Davis..... 26 00 10 00

Groesbeck, R. H. Burnett..... 5 00 5 00
Thornton, John S. Clower..... 2 50 2 50

Waco City, E. C. Vaughan..... 75 00 25 00
Centerville, Marion Mills..... 20 00 10 00

Buffalo, W. F. Compton..... 28 55 12 00
Calvert, J. F. Cox..... 24 10 10 00

Mexia, Horace Bishop..... 80 00 20 00

WAXAHACHIE DIST.—W. G. VEAL, P. E.

Waxahachie, C. E. Brown..... 70 00 30 00

Waxahachie, W. D. Robinson..... 45 00 18 00

Waxahachie, H. B. Henry..... 14 00 6 00

Wesley, John S. Davis..... 32 45 11 00

Lancaster, J. D. Shaw..... 40 88 17 50

Ferris, Geo. W. Owens..... 20 00 11 00

Waco City, T. M. McGill..... 16 00 8 00

Rice and Chaffin, A. Davis..... 23 50 3 25

Milford, R. C. Armstrong..... 63 00 44 65

Waco City, H. Adair..... 14 25 7 00

FORT WORTH DIST.—JAS. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Fort Worth, M. D. Fly..... 3 00 3 00

Fort Worth, W. B. Womack..... 8 30 13 00

Arlington, J. T. L. Annis..... 32 00 13 00

Cedar Hill, W. L. Andrews..... 11 00 28 30

Alvar, Wm. Price..... 40 20 28 30

Caddo Grove, E. A. Bailey..... 17 50 5 25

Clubb, J. N. Reeves..... 3 48 2 32

Waco City, E. R. Bryan..... 14 25 7 00

Fort Graham, Wm. Vaughan..... 6 65 2 25

WEATHERFORD DIST.—THOS. HINES, P. E.

Weatherford, H. M. Glass..... 17 20 20 00

Weatherford, C. S. A. D. Strick..... 21 95 8 00

Fort Worth, J. H. Miller..... 8 00 8 00

Cartersville, J. W. Kizzlar..... 25 00 20 00

Eldorado, Jas. Grant..... 12 00 9 00

Weatherford, V. M. Jones..... 28 10 28 50

Bedesda, W. L. Nelms..... 30 00 20 00

Graham, R. H. Johnson..... 18 50 8 00

Comanche, W. M. Williams..... 14 50 9 00

Brownwood, J. P. Hulse..... 11 60 9 00

Comanche, M. O. Coker..... 22 70 20 00

BRECKENRIDGE DIST.—J. G. WARREN, P. E.

Breckenridge, J. J. Cannafax..... 7 00 5 00

Fort Worth, M. J. Jones..... 16 00 5 25

Clear Fork, W. C. Manly..... 5 00 5 00

Belknap, J. G. Putnam..... 12 00 9 00

Palo Pinto, E. W. Simmons..... 5 00 5 00

Eastland, Geo. Fair..... 8 00 3 00

Belle Plains, L. F. Collins..... 6 00 4 00

Sabana, Jas. Collier..... 6 60 3 00

Coleman.....

RECAPITULATION BY DISTRICTS.

Waco District.....\$261 75 \$167 20

Georgetown District..... 314 25 177 60

Corsicana District..... 258 75 107 80

Waxahachie District..... 320 08 154 80

Fort Worth District..... 141 53 61 80

Weatherford District..... 199 05 53 40

Waxahachie District..... 134 45 23 00

Comanche District..... 41 40 18 25

By total Domestic and Foreign, circuits and salaries.....\$1,888 61 \$810 27

For Mexican Mission, Jno. R. White..... 2 00

Snyder Bros. subscription at Waco, 1877..... 12 50 12 50

Eastland mission, 1877..... 4 40 4 40

R. H. Adair..... 4 45 4 45

"Little Tin Box"..... 138 00 138 00

Anniversary, 1878, Belton..... 2,068 56 \$63 32

Grand Total, Dom. and For.....\$5,031 88

Balance, as per last report..... 376 90

To total appropriations, 1877, for all purposes..... 1,715 00

Two drafts to Eastland mission, 1876..... 50 00

Drafts on J. F. Cox, Treasurer, for 1878..... 465 00

Br. Wilson's receipt for Foreign Mission..... 350 00

Morris..... 10 00

Manier's receipt to Treas..... 663 32

"Our Shaw's" receipt for photos..... 4 75

Postage and Exchange..... 71

Balance..... 210 00

\$3,498 78 \$3,498 78

In addition to the above, Rev. C. E. Brown gave a total, worth one hundred dollars, making a total of \$1,063 32 for Foreign Missions.

The above report, it is thought, will be understood by all who give it careful attention. It was not deemed necessary to itemize "total appropriations, 1877," since the Treasurer has paid the whole, except two quarters to Thornton mission, drafts for which were not presented.

It is hoped that collections will be taken at once that all drafts may be met at maturity.

It is the desire of Bro. Cox that the undersigned will act as Treasurer until next conference.

SAM'L P. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

District Assessments, Northwest Texas Conference.

The assessments for missions are as follows: DISTRICT. FOREIGN. DOMESTIC.

Waco District.....\$250 00 \$480 00

Georgetown District..... 320 00 480 00

Corsicana District..... 300 00 450 00

Waxahachie District..... 250 00 350 00

Fort Worth District..... 150 00 240 00

Weatherford District..... 150 00 240 00

Stevensville District..... 150 00 240 00

Breckenridge District..... 120 00 180 00

By total.....\$3,498 78 \$3,498 78

Secretary, B. M. N. W. T. Conference.

7-4 SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Galveston, Texas.

Texas News.

Immediate action in building the railroad between Orange and Franklin is promised.

The Board of Health of Galveston county has raised quarantine, to go into effect Nov. 25.

Seven thousand bales of new cotton have been shipped from Marlin, being about half the crop.

The doubt existing as to the successful candidate for Congress in the Fifth District is settled, and Wash Jones is declared elected.

San Antonians object to the new time-table of the G., H. & S. A. Railroad, whereby the mail, arriving at 10 P. M., is not distributed until the next day.

The quarantine in Harris county having been raised, the town of Clinton was considerably excited on Sunday by the arrival of the steamer from Morgan City.

Quite a number of the very best class of immigrants are making arrangements to settle in Western Texas, along the line of the line of the G., H. & S. A. Railroad.

From every place throughout the State at which the circus has exhibited comes reports of pocket-picking, robbing and assaults. The natural attendants on such a show.

At Marlin, on the 20th, a fire broke out in Mr. Wm. Heiling's grocery store. It was extinguished only after the total destruction of his stock and damaging an adjoining frame building severely.

No insurance. Loss about \$3000.

The passenger department of the Texas Central Railroad Company has sent Messrs. Dick Hill to Louisville, Ky., John Gray to Montpelier, Vt., John Hogan to Detroit, Michigan, and Frank Ross to Des Moines, Iowa, who are to urge immigration to Texas.

At midnight on Saturday last, fire was discovered in a building on the north side of the public square at Tyler. Two large stores were burned, together with the United States courtrooms and all books and papers. The origin of the fire is unknown.

An awkward and unsuccessful attempt to defraud the Texas Banking Company of Galveston, by forged checks of Messrs. J. H. Brooks and J. D. Kilpatrick, resulted in the arrest of the culprit, who had been in the employ of the gentlemen named, and the opportunity was thus afforded him to obtain blanks from their check-book.

A notorious ex-penitentiary negro, named Bill Hill, has been arrested at Brenham and placed in jail, he having been shot while attempting to escape after placing obstructions on the railroad track, about one mile west of the depot. The plan was to throw off the Austin train and rob the passengers during the excitement.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. Gordon was almost unanimously elected by the Georgia Legislature to Congress.

It is reported that Secretary Sherman will recommend an increase of grains in the silver dollar and will urge restriction of the coinage, and that the repeal of the resumption act will not be pressed in the Senate.

A private letter from the City of Mexico to a gentleman in San Antonio says it is impossible for the Diaz government to raise money sufficient to pay the current expenses, and that the receipts for September were not sufficient to pay off one-third of the expenses. The government pays nobody but the army, and that only partially. The government is harder pressed for money than it has been since French invasion.

Postmaster-General Key has ordered the Spring Garden (Ala.) postoffice to be discontinued and mails for that place to be sent to the neighboring postoffice at Ladiga on account of riotous demonstrations and threats made by a portion of the inhabitants against the special agent of the postoffice department, who had discovered gross frauds in the stamp sales of the village postmaster and procured the latter's arrest, upon a warrant from the United States Commissioner at Jacksonville.

ANOTHER TO-BE-BEITED ONE.—A devoted husband says that the phonograph is simply a machine that "talks back," and that he has had one of that kind in his house ever since he was married.

Every Woman in Texas Wants It.

That superb book, BUCKEYE 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.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, Galveston, Texas, Nov. 21, 1878.

COTTON.

At New York, the market opened quiet; closed dull. Sales to-day 265 bales. Quotations for all grades are as follows: Ordinary, 7 1/2-16; Good Ordinary, 8 1/2; Low Middling, 9 1/2; Middling, 11-16; Good Middling, 10-16.

At New Orleans, market steady, with fair demand: Good Ordinary, 8 1/2; Low Middling, 9 1/2; Middling, 11-16; Good Middling, 10-16.

At Liverpool, the market for spots opened dull, and also for Middling Uplands 5 1/2; Middling 6d.

The market here is easy. Sales 1875 bales. Quotations: Low Ordinary, nominal; Ordinary, 7 1/2; Good Ordinary, 8; Low Middling, 8 1/2; Middling, 9; Good Middling, 9 1/2.

GALVESTON RECEIPTS.

This Day. Last Season. Season. Net Receipts..... 2,767 160,000 278,000

Stock on hand..... 96,842

Exchange—Gold and Silver.

Sterling, 60 days..... 47 1/2 48 1/2

New York Sight..... 1 1/2 dis 1 1/2

Spain and Portugal..... 16 1/2 16 1/2

Gold..... 100 100 1/2

American Silver..... 99 1/2 100

To-day. Yesterday. Closing gold rate in N. Y..... 100 1/2 100 1/2

Commercial Sterling in N. Y..... 48 1/2 47 1/2

Closing gold rate in N. O..... 100 1/2 100 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, November 18, 1878.

RECEIPTS.—Bees and cows, 309; Calves and yearlings, 247; Sheep, 336; Hogs, 72.

SALES.—Bees and cows, 536; Calves and yearlings, 175; Sheep, 297; Hogs, 138.

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Texas Christian Advocate The Children's Corner.

A STORY FOR GIRLS.

BY ADELAIDE S. SEAVENS.

"Here's a letter for you, Philury." "For me?" and Philura paused, hat-iron in hand, as her father tossed the tinted and monogrammed envelope upon the ironing-table.

No wonder Philura was surprised, for letters were rare at the Jackson farm up among the Vermont hills. At stated intervals Mrs. Jackson received formal, precise notes from her only sister who had married a Boston merchant, but Philura herself had no friends or acquaintances outside the village.

"Well, why under the sun don't you open it?" snapped her father, as he stood waiting. "Don't be a ninny." For Philura was critically examining the envelope, hardly knowing at which end to open the dainty thing.

"It's from Aunt Harriet," said Philura, glancing at the signature, and she read aloud:

DEAR NIECE—Though I have never seen you, I yet cherish a kindly regard for you for your mother's sake. Your life must be very dull in your country home, and I now write to ask you to come to Boston and visit us. You and my Sylvia are nearly of an age, and it would, perhaps, be well for you to become acquainted with each other. If your mother can spare you, come the first week in October.—HARRIET HOWARD.

"And this is the 20th of September. O, mother, can I go?" and Philura paused, flushed and breathless.

"You must ask your pa. Harriet is very kind, I'm sure."

"Kind!" growled Mr. Jackson. "Rather a new kink, isn't it, for her to be sendin' invitations up here, when she's always tried to forget you were alive ever since you married me, Joanna?"

"Now, William, don't! You know Harriet moves in fine society in Boston, and of course can not be really intimate with us."

"Stuff! fine society! I'm as good as her husband any day—and mebbe better."

"But, pa, can't I go?" pleaded Philura.

"I don't care," said Mr. Jackson, as he stepped off the doorstep. "Your ma can settle that."

Of course Mrs. Jackson was willing, and she took great delight in refurbishing her daughter's wardrobe for the projected Boston visit. She was a mild little woman, mortally afraid of her rough husband, whose will was law. Philura was the only child, and she had grown up like a weed in the rank household soil. Her father was a kindly but uneducated farmer, bent on making money and looking out for a good bargain. When the little girl was born he was "mighty disappointed," as he expressed it, for "twas sich a pity she warn't a boy."

He had brought up the child as if she were a young colt, and now at the age of seventeen, she was healthy and brown, but unpolished and hoydenish—"a regular boy," her mother would sometimes sigh. She had been to the district school of winters, but her father didn't believe in educating girls. He would say, when the mother feebly remonstrated: "Wall, I got along well enough without an eddication, and so'd you. What's the gal want for an eddication? If it's nateral for a gal to learn, she will. It's all nater, and if Philury's got it in her, she'll learn enough without being kept at school studyin' all sorts of rubbish," and so Philura assisted in the spring planting, raked hay and helped load the wagons in the summer, and was very useful in the fall harvesting, besides being initiated into all household mysteries. However, Philura loved her books, and it was "nateral" for her to learn.

But she was really going to Boston—the ultima Thule of the young girl's dreams. She was very happy, the only drawback being her slender wardrobe, which was in rather a shabby condition. Her father wouldn't give her a cent beyond the fare, and so Mrs. Jackson, from her carefully-hoarded egg and butter money, expended enough to purchase a new dress and other accessories. I think Philura was never so well-dressed as, in her brown delaine suit, and black straw hat with its nodding poppy blossoms, she was carried to the depot in the farm wagon.

What a novelty the ride to Boston was to the unsophisticated girl! She went into raptures at every mile, quite regardless of her father's, "Don't be a goose, Philury." For her father accompanied her, clad in the homespun coat which had been his best for years. At last, Boston. The dusk was fast gathering when Philura stepped into the great depot, holding

fast her father's hand. Her uncle was there to meet her. Mr. J. was to return on the next train, and Philura said good-by with a great lump in her throat and followed her uncle to the waiting hack. Poor little girl! she was already home-sick, and after peering out into the brilliantly-lighted streets awhile, she leaned back and thought of her home and the mother whom she had never left before for a single night.

Philura's reception at her aunt's was cordial enough, but she was dimly conscious of not looking exactly right. Sylvia's hair was puffed and crimped in fluffy waves, and her dainty polonaise fitted her slender form exquisitely. Philura, in her old-fashioned overskirt and blouse waist guileless of trimming, looked like an overgrown brown bug beside a butterfly.

"No matter, dear," said Sylvia good naturedly, as Philura looked dubiously from herself to her cousin as they stood in Sylvia's room before the mirror. "I'll give you lots of finery to fix up with to-morrow."

Such a round of gait and whirl of excitement as our little country maiden was in for the next few weeks! Why, I couldn't tell you half. She went everywhere—explored and enjoyed to the full our beautiful city. But giddy Sylvia's hand was not the one to lead Philura. The poor child was bewildered by the many "mustn'ts" and "musts," the "that isn't refined" and the "this isn't stylish," that fell so often from Sylvia's lips, and her feet were straying over the threshold of innocent maidenhood into the realm of the city girl's fairy-land which has so many pitfalls. She never thought anything about "beaux"—she was too simple and young, you know. But Sylvia already had a "gentleman" who came to the house five evenings out of seven. He was a young, very young, dapper clerk, who had smoked himself into a bloodless state, but was a great favorite among the girls of Sylvia's "set."

"He's so polite, so stylish," they all agreed—as if politeness and style were the prime elements of manhood. Philura's eyes often grew wide with surprise at the disclosures of many secrets which Sylvia confided to her.

"But don't you love him?" she asked one night, after Sylvia had told her about a flirtation she had carried on all the previous evening with a certain young man, and how jealous Harry was.

"Love whom—Harry Sherwin? Why, I hope you don't believe, little simplicity, that there is such a thing as real love nowadays. I like to go around, and I'd rather go with Harry than with any of the others," and Sylvia's rippling laugh sounded through the room.

"Well, Sylvia Howard, you ought to be ashamed," said Philura with cheeks aflame. "I wouldn't go around with a young man, let him spend his money for bouquets and presents, and receive kisses and love-letters from him as you do, if I didn't intend to marry him. Mother says such trilling with a young man often sends him to ruin."

"Don't preach, Lurie, don't. I'm only doing as the other girls do. Of course, I wouldn't think of such a thing as marrying Harry Sherwin. He smokes too much, and is really too dissipated. But I do like to have a good time."

Philura's black eyes snapped with honest indignation as she walked over to the mantel. "You're a wicked girl, Sylvia Howard. You acknowledge yourself that Henry Sherwin is dissipated, and yet you countenance the dissipation by going around with him. That is always the way, mother says—young men will be reckless and dissolute as long as pure, beautiful girls can be had for the asking. A young man says to himself, 'Well, I may as well be gay for awhile and sow my wild oats. By and by I will settle down and marry some sweet young girl, who will overlook my past follies and try to reform me.' They are always sure, Sylvia, that the 'sweet young girl' will have them, and oh, it makes my blood boil to think of it! Why should not we demand the same purity of heart and life from our husbands that they ask of us? Why should we bestow all 'our costly dower of womanhood,' as some one says, upon a man who is really not a man—only the semblance of one—for the sake of being married? I would a hundred times rather live and die an old maid than—"

"As you probably will, Philura," interrupted Sylvia angrily. "You've wasted lots of breath for nothing. All the girls in our set do as I do, and I'm not going to be the odd one. You can't find a fellow nowadays who hasn't been a little wild, and I think it's rather nice, on the whole," and pretty Sylvia sprang from the sofa as the bell, proclaiming the arrival of Harry Sherwin, sounded through the hall. "As for you, Philura Jackson, you're a spiteful, hateful girl, and I shall be

glad when you go home. I know you don't believe half you have said. You are only jealous of me."

Philura sat alone by the grate a long while tearful and very grave. She had been honest with her cousin. Sylvia's words hurt her. Mrs. Jackson had been very faithful and plain with her daughter, and in some things Philura was mature beyond her years. "I will go home to-morrow," she resolved, as she went to bed. "I have had a nice time, but I am tired of city life—this free and easy way of living. I want my home and mother." And home she went the very next day.

Shall I tell you, briefly, of the after-life of these two cousins?

Take the cars from the Albany depot some day and come out to this little village among the farms of western Massachusetts. Come up over the hill and look into the window of the Methodist parsonage. All is cherry and bright in the warm firelight. Two children are playing on the floor and a tiny baby is slumbering in the cradle. "Isn't it most time for papa?" asks little Fred?

"Yes, dear; very soon." "Oh, he's coming now!" and the children make a grand rush for papa, who gently places them one side while he clasps his wife in his arms, and says, "God bless my darling Philura!" Can it be our Philura? Yes; and there is a whole world of love and trust in her voice as she talks with her husband. Philura Jackson has made a true marriage, and the husband and wife are one flesh, both working together for God and the uplifting of humanity.

But come away from these breezy hill-tops, come away, even from the bright, the beautiful part of dear old Boston, and walk through this narrow, tenement-lined street. On the fourth floor of a dilapidated building, in a little dirty room, lies a faded woman on an old straw bed. She is all wasted, and her hollow cough betrays the dreadful disease, consumption. Do you recognize Sylvia Howard? Hardly. The sweet, girlish beauty is all gone, and her life is almost done. Yes, she married Harry Sherwin, after all, and instead of lifting him up, he dragged her down, down, to his own level, regarding her as

"something better than his dog, a little dearer than his horse."

Girl readers of the Herald, you who look out from your pleasant homes with innocent, trustful eyes into the future that awaits you, beware! Demand from the young man who would make you his wife purity of heart and of life. He expects this of you. Why should you ask not the same in return? Do not marry a man in the hope of reforming, or simply for the sake of a home. No woman has a right to do that. Moreover, love no man whom you cannot honor with all your heart—a true knight, sans peur, sans reproche.—Zion's Herald.

Obituaries.

CAMPBELL.—Rufus E. Campbell was born August 15, 1815, in Lawrence county, Arkansas; came to Texas in the year 1828; was married to Caroline M. Ayres Oct. 17, 1843, at Center Hill, Austin county, Texas; was baptized by Rev. R. Alexander, and received into the church in 1842; he died Oct. 27, 1878. His death was very sudden. In his strenuous efforts to extinguish a fire, which by some means appeared on his premises, he became overheated, and dropped from exhaustion. Ever since his conversion, which was very bright, he was a devoted, consistent, and very useful member of the church. When he married he erected the family altar, and regularly ever since, both evening and morning, did he hold family prayers; besides, it was his habit to retire daily at noon to secret prayer. He was one of the most constant attendants at church I ever saw. His place at church was rarely ever vacant whatever the character of religious service. In the public sanctuary earnestness characterized his prayers, and frequently, while engaged in prayer, did he utter expressions of happiness; have heard him in love feasts, under the influence of the Spirit, speak of his glorious prospects for heaven. He leaves a widow and twelve children, eight of whom are members of the church. After a very impressive talk from Bro. Alexander in regard to the life and character of Bro. Campbell, and before the remains were carried out to be interred, at the request of the mother, the children, nearly all of whom were present, solemnly promised that they would live religiously, and meet their father in heaven. It can be said of few, if any, that they have tried more faithfully to lead their children in the ways of Christianity than brother and sister Campbell. But no longer do they enjoy the benefits of his religious instructions and

examples. He long served in the church as steward and class-leader; and he was faithful in every office which he filled in the church. Bro. Campbell was a good man, as his whole life clearly proves, and we feel sad, for his death was a loss to the community in every relation. We do not, in the least, doubt that he has gone to rest from the sorrows and trials incident to this world. Yes—

"Far from this world of toil and strife He is present with the Lord; The labors of his mortal life End in a large reward." R. F. BEASLEY.

TRAVIS, TEX., NOV. 13, 1878.

Cox.—Nancy H. Cox was born in Russell county, Va., December, 1797; professed religion when about twenty years of age, and joined the Methodist Church, in which she lived until the day of her death: October 2, 1878. Sister Cox moved to Texas in 1852, and settled in Fayette county. For the last ten years she has been living with her son, Dr. J. M. Cox, of Gonzales county. Sister Cox was indeed a noble Christian lady. At our last communion meeting grand-ma Cox was present and commended to her great satisfaction. She then said it would be her last communion on earth. She had indeed been ripening for heaven rapidly for the past two years. She would sometimes grow a little impatient, and wonder why God was keeping her here so long. On one occasion I remarked, that when God saw that she could do more good in heaven than she could here, He would call her home. She remained silent for a time and then remarked that she did not see that she was doing any good here; but if she could do any good she was willing to stay until it pleased God to call her. Her son, Dr. Cox, came to her bedside just before she died and asked her if she felt ready to go; she looked up as though astonished at the question, and then in the most significant manner said: "Why, yes," then a joyous smile lighted up her face and she passed away without a struggle. The physical became too weak to hold her spirit to earth longer.

So fades the summer cloud away; So sinks the gale when storms are o'er; So gently shuts the eye of day; So dies a wave along the shore. Life's duty done, as sinks the day, Light from its load the spirit flies; While heaven and earth combine to say, "How blest the righteous when she dies!" W. H. H. BIGGS.

CAMPBIE.—Bro. Johnston Campsie was born March 14, 1825, in Washington county, Pa.; was married to Miss Caroline Mills, of Morgan county, Ohio, in 1853; has lived in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Texas; professed faith in Christ in his 53d year at a camp-meeting held at Spring Hill, in Coryell county, Texas, having been previously convicted that he was a ruined and lost sinner. He arose from his bed (being yet very feeble from illness), and told his family that he was going to the camp-meeting to get religion. He arrived there with a fever, which proved fatal on Sept. 19, 1878. But blessed be the name of God—he was not disappointed at the camp-meeting, for the spirit power was not only evident to him, but evidently manifested to all who would behold His power. He only lived four days in that blessed state of peace, when God sent the angel band to welcome him over the flood of Jordan to a sweet rest and peace. He leaves to mourn his departure a wife and twelve children, to whom we tender our sympathy and prayers that they may live and die in like precious faith and join hands with him and the innumerable hosts of God's children around the beautiful throne above. W. W. HENDERSON, P. C.

Few maxims are more generally accepted than that which reminds us that "charity begins at home;" yet in its ordinary acceptation it means—Take care of yourself first; and as frequently acted out by those who quote it, this species of charity ends where it begins. Christian unselfishness likewise begins at home, because home is its nearest field and hourly presents opportunities for its exercise. But its ceaseless flow, fed from a Divine and therefore inexhaustible source, cannot be confined by any narrow limits, but spreads wherever Providence opens a channel for its refreshing and invigorating streams.—Presbyterian Banner.

One man beareth hatred against another; and doth he seek pardon from the Lord? He showeth no mercy to a man who is like himself; and doth he ask forgiveness of his own sins?—Jesus Sirach.

As every thread of gold is valuable, so is every minute of time; and as it would be great folly to shoe horses (as the Roman Emperor Nero did) with gold, so it is to spend time in trifles.

They who are ignorantly devoted to the mere ceremonies of religion are fallen into thick darkness; but they are in still thicker gloom who are solely attached to fruitless speculations.

Advertisement for Merchant's Gargling Oil. Includes images of bottles and text: ESTABLISHED 1833. LARGE SIZE, MEDIUM 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 horseflesh 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, Bruman'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 Pattee & Co., Derry, 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 Snowdon & Gibbs, Concordia, Kan., July 25th, 1873.—"We sell more of your Gargling Oil than of any liniment we keep."

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Church Notices.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Fort Worth, Nov. 23. Fort Worth, at Wood's Valley, Nov. 20. Arlington, at Thomas's, Nov. 18. Caddo Grove, at Caddo Grove, Dec. 14. Alvarado, at Center Point, Dec. 21. Cleburne, at Cleburne, Dec. 28. George's Creek, at George's Creek, Jan. 4. Covington, at New Hope, Jan. 11. Hillsboro, at Agnes, Jan. 18. Fort Graham, at Pease Grove, Jan. 25. District Stewards' meeting at Fort Worth, Nov. 23. H. H. KEENE, P. E.

WACO DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Waco, at 1st St. in Dec. Bosqueville, at 2d St. in Dec. Waco, at 3d St. in Dec. East Waco, at 4th St. in Dec. Marlin, at 1st St. in Jan. Koss, at 2d St. in Jan. Brenham, at 3d St. in Jan. Calvert and Hearne, at 4th St. in Jan. Mt Vernon, at 1st St. in Feb. Wheelock, at 2d St. in Feb. District Stewards will please meet me at the quarterly conference of their respective charges. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Ennis and Palmer, at Ennis, Nov. 23. Waxahachie, at Landon, Friday, Nov. 23. Waxahachie, at Landon, Dec. 7. Lancaster and Wesley, at Lancaster, Dec. 6. Ferris, at Ferris, Dec. 7. Ennis mission, at Harri's chapel, Dec. 11. Sims, at Bethel, Dec. 20. Reagor, at Reagor chapel, Dec. 21. Milford, at Salem, Dec. 29. Rice and Chatfield, at Rice, Jan. 4. District Stewards will meet me at Waxahachie, Nov. 29. W. G. VREAL, P. E.

GEORGETOWN DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Rockdale, at Rockdale, Nov. 23. San Gabriel, at Thompson's chapel, Nov. 23. Cameron, at Maysfield, Dec. 7. Salsado and Davilla, at Davilla, Dec. 11. West Falls, at Smithland, Dec. 21. Blackland, at Jena, Dec. 29. Belton, at Rock church, Jan. 4. Sugar Land, Jan. 12. Belton, at Jan. 12. Liberty Hill, at Liberty Hill, Jan. 26. Georgetown, at Feb. 1. Georgetown and Round Rock, at Georgetown, Feb. 8.

TEXANA DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Boxville, at Nov. 23. Texana, at Nov. 29. Sandies, at Dec. 7. Concrete, at Dec. 11. Leesville, at Dec. 21. Hallettsville, at Jan. 1. Moulton, at Jan. 11. Clinton, at Jan. 18. Lavaca mission, Jan. 25. District Stewards will please meet at Burn's station, Dec. 11. A. A. KILLGORE, P. E.

BRACKENRIDGE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Brackenridge, at Brackenridge, 1st Sab in Dec. Fort Griffin, at Albany, 2d Sab in Dec. Belle Plain, 3d Sab in Dec. Taylor, at New Hope, 4th Sab in Dec. Pecan, at Pleasant Valley, 1st Sab in Jan. Colman, at Tri-Kon, 2d Sab in Jan. Eastland City, at Eastland City, 3d Sab in Jan. Belknap, at Eaton, 4th Sab in Jan. Clear Fork, at Lake Valley, 1st Sab in Feb. Sabalita, at Cedar Point, 2d Sab in Feb. Palo Pinto, at Palo Pinto, 3d Sab in Feb. District Stewards will meet me at Brackenridge Saturday before the 1st Sabbath in Dec. J. G. WARREN, P. E.

SAN ANTONIO DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Sabinal, at Sabinal canyon, 4th Sab in Nov. San Antonio, at Sabinal, 1st Sab in Dec. Cibolo, at 2d Sab in Dec. Floresville, 3d Sab in Dec. Boernia, 4th Sab in Dec. Kerrville, at 5th Sab in Dec. Junction and Menard, 1st Sab in Jan. Brooks and Mason, 2d Sab in Jan. Mason, 3d Sab in Jan. Medina, at 4th Sab in Jan. District Stewards will please meet at Benton Saturday before the 1st Sabbath in Dec. WALTER T. THORNBERY, P. E.

SAN MARCOS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Round Mountain mission, 4th Sunday in Nov. Lockhart, at Lockhart, 1st Sunday in Dec. Gonzales, at Oak Forest, 2d Sunday in Dec. Seguin, at Seguin, 3d Sunday in Dec. Mountain City, 4th Sunday in Dec. Thompsonville, 5th Sunday in Dec. San Marcos station, 1st Sunday in January. The district Stewards will meet at the quarterly meeting at Austin, and that our Swede brethren will make a favorable report of the mission. J. W. WHITTLE, P. E.

CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Roetport, at Roetport, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1. Beeville, at Beeville, Dec. 7. Gold and Victoria, at Gold, Dec. 11. Ranch circuit, at Ranch, Dec. 21. Helena, at Helena, Jan. 4. Legarto, at Legarto, Jan. 11. Oakville mission, at Tilden, Jan. 18. R. H. BELVIN, P. E.

PARIS DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Recording Stewards will please have their reports present. H. McLEAN, P. E.

GALVESTON DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. St. Johns Church, Galveston, Nov. 23. R. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Live Oak, at Pleasant Hill, Nov. 30, Dec. 1. Hope, Bishop Keene will be at the quarterly meeting at Austin, and that our Swede brethren will make a favorable report of the mission. J. W. WHITTLE, P. E.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Crockett circuit, Nov. 30, Dec. 1. Tyler station, December 7. D. P. CULLEN, P. E.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Harrison circuit, Rock Springs, Nov. 20, Dec. 1. Marshall station, Dec. 7. R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Moscow circuit, at Livingston, Nov. 23. Camp-meeting at Magnolia, camp-ground, Woodville circuit, beginning October 20. At Fair's camp-ground, Newton circuit, October 17. Preachers invited, and will be properly cared for. E. L. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Huntsville, 4th Sabbath in November. Anderson, 1st Sabbath in December. S. C. LITTLEPAGE, P. E.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Richmond, November 23. San Felipe, Nov. 30, Dec. 1. Camp-meeting at Snake Creek, commencing October 3. Ministers and people invited. R. W. KENSON, P. E.

Episcopal Appointments for 1878.

FIRST DISTRICT—BISHOP HERGE. North Carolina—Nov. 27. Charlotte. North Carolina—Dec. 11. Newberry.

SECOND DISTRICT—BISHOP KAVANAUGH. North Alabama—Nov. 27. Athens. Alabama—Dec. 11. Mobile.

THIRD DISTRICT—BISHOP PAINE. North Mississippi—Nov. 27. Meridian. Mississippi—Dec. 18. Macon.

FOURTH DISTRICT—BISHOP M'YRE. North Georgia—Nov. 27. Marietta. South Georgia—Dec. 11. Thomasville.

FIFTH DISTRICT—BISHOP DOGGETT. Little Rock—Nov. 27. Hot Springs. Louisiana—Dec. 11. New Orleans.

SIXTH DISTRICT—BISHOP KEENER. North Texas—Nov. 27. Terrell. Texas—Dec. 4. Chappel Hill. East Texas—Dec. 11. Tyler.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—BISHOP WRIGHTMAN. Baltimore—March 5. Salem. China Mission—Bishop McTeire. Mexico and Brazil—Bishop Keener.

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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.

CENTRAL HOTEL, MRS. J. H. DAVIDSON, Cor. Market and 23rd Sts., GALVESTON.

Pleasantly situated. Convenient to business. Board by the Day, Week or Month. 6-3m

To Georgians in Texas

Smith's History of Methodism in Georgia and Florida. 539 pages, 10 Steel Engravings, Sketches of Pierce, Parks, Arnold, Thos. Grant, etc. Full of incident, humor, and pathos combined. Sold by SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Galveston. \$2 to Preachers, \$1.50, or mailed by the author from Millidgeville, Georgia. 9-2

Oak Hill Nurseries.

Lockett & Edwards, Proprietors, Brenham, Washington Co., Texas.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES—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 CLASS 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. Established in 1870.



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 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, 1875; Vienna, 1873; Santiago, 1876; and at Philadelphia, in 1876. Cultivated musicians, and refined people are most earnestly solicited 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, 4-17 305 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Jersey (Alderney) Cattle For Sale

I offer for sale 10 Jersey (Alderney) cattle, aged from four months to two years, whose sires or dams have taken a first premium at the following fairs: Ohio State Fair; North Ohio Fair; Indiana State Fair; St. Louis Fair; Capital State Fair at Austin, Texas; State Fair at Houston. No cattle can show a better milk and butter record—having been selected in Kentucky and Tennessee by myself, with direct reference to a large yield of milk and butter. D. COLLISON, San Antonio. Importer, raiser and dealer in Jersey (Alderney) Cattle. Correspondence solicited. 41-2

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Varnishes and Artists' Colors.

PURE PARIS GREEN, THE BEST—COTTON WORM DESTROYER

For sale by RICE & BAULARD, No. 77 Tremont St., Galveston, Tex.

MRS. N. A. CRAVENS, Corner Winnie and 19th Streets, (Southwest Corner), GALVESTON, TEXAS.

BOARD BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

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A new Medical Treatise on titled "DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM," a book for everybody. Fifty original prescriptions, either times the price of the book. Price \$1, sent by mail, or an illus. Pamphlet sent FREE. Gold Medal awarded author. The Boston Herald says: "This book is beyond comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." Ad dress Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bullfinch St., Boston, Mass. 14-2.

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JUST PUBLISHED—SENT FREE. Complete history of Wall Street Finance, containing valuable information for investors. Address Baxter & Co., Publishers, 17 Wall Street, New York. 9-2

MEDICAL OFFICE.

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

Private Office and Reception Room, OVER HARRY BROS.' TIN AND STOVE STORE.

No. 629 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

FEMALE DISEASES made a special study. The successful treatment of scores of ladies in Dallas and vicinity is sufficient to convince others afflicted to the same treatment. The barbarous treatment with caustics utterly discarded. Hemorrhoids cured in all cases without the use of knife, ligature, caustic or clamp.

NERVOUS DISEASES—Epilepsy, Chorea, Neuralgia, Curves of Vertebrae resulting in curvature of spine and nervous derangement. Incurable Paralysis cured in a majority of cases. Diseases of the Eye and Ear and of the Head. Especial attention called to NASAL CATARRH and its accompanying maladies.

Constitutional diseases, such as scrophula, Rheumatism, glandular Swellings, Skin diseases, and all those diseases for which men and women go to Hot Springs, cured promptly on the principle of no cure no pay.

Diseases of Liver and Spleen Cured in Every Case. Those at a distance can consult by letter, and receive prompt attention by enclosing postage stamp.

OFFICE CONSULTATION FREE. Address Lock Box 1106, Dallas, Texas, or call personally at 629 Elm street.

Office Hours—Day and Night.

\$10 a day to agents selling our Fine Art Novelties. Catalogue free. J. H. Balfour's Sons, Boston. 25-32

CHEAP WATER.

We have now perfected arrangements whereby we can sell our First-Class Cisterns manufactured of the very best Alabama Cypress at the following unprecedented low prices:

Table with columns: Gallons, Price.

Each Cistern Sold Under a Strict Guarantee.

Packed in bundles ready for shipping, and each stave marked so that anyone can set it up. \$1 additional added to each cistern for drayage and packing. Respectfully,

R. B. GARNETT, 106 and 108 Church St., opposite Tremont Hotel, Galveston.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, A NEW PROOF-PROOF PRESS, 7 1/2 by 20 inches. Price \$22.50. Apply to SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Galveston.

PIANO beautiful Concert ORGANS

\$1,600 only \$1,225. Superb Grand Square Pianos, cost \$1,100 only \$825. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost \$800, only \$625. New style Upright Pianos, \$112.50. Organs \$25. 12 organs, 12 stops, \$72.50. Church Organs 16 stops, cost \$490, only \$415. Elegant \$375. Minor top organs, only \$103. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock. Immense New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with match books, blank note papers and Organs. SENT FREE. Please address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. 28-1w in

Sunset Route

—OPEN TO— SAN ANTONIO.

Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway.

Only all Rail Route to San Antonio. On and after April 11, 1878, trains will run as follows, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon: Leave GALVESTON daily, except Sundays, Monday at 10:30 A. M. THROUGH EXPRESS WEST. Leave Houston daily, except Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Arriving at SAN ANTONIO, 8:30 P. M. Trains leave SAN ANTONIO daily, except Sundays at 6:30 A. M. Arrive at Houston at 1:30 P. M. GALVESTON, 12:25 A. M.

Cheapest, Shortest, Quickest and Best Route to all Points West. Elegant New Coaches equipped with Westinghouse Air Brake and Miller Platform attached to all Trains. The only Line in Texas running Parlor Cars.

TICKETS FOR SALE at all principal Railroad Ticket Offices North, South and East.

H. B. ANDREWS, Gen'l Manager. JAS. CONVERSE, Superintendent. C. C. GIBBS, G. F. and Ticket Agent. T. W. PIERCE, Jr., Asst. G. F. and T. Agt. General Office—Houston, Texas.

BRINLY PLOWS

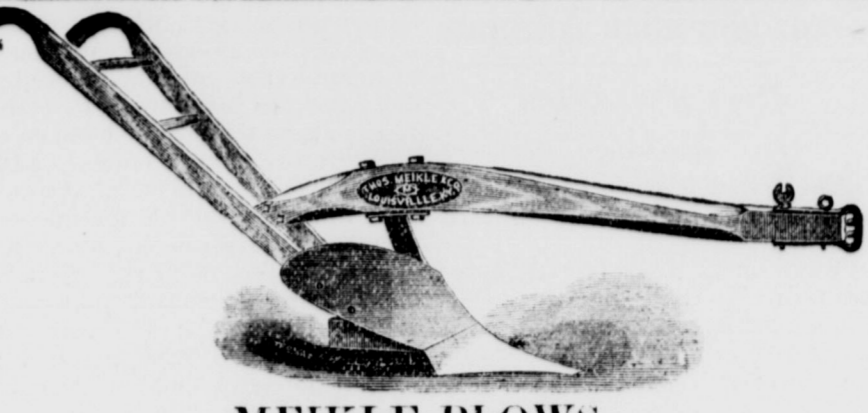
BEST & CHEAPEST IN USE. SUITED TO EVERY KIND OF SOIL OR WORK.

Now Ready! Grand Achievements of STANLEY Only \$2.75. By Hon. J. T. Hendley, the Prince of Descriptive Authors. A full history of his explorations in Africa and marvelous journey down the Congo. A new, exciting book, bristling with vivid adventure and thrilling scenes of danger. It is selling wonderfully. CAUTION: Beware of misstatements of interested parties, but send for proof of genuineness and full description of this work, also terms. Agents wanted. S. D. THOMPSON & CO., Pubs., 22-32 St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED. 100,000 Acres of Land.

The undersigned will undertake to sell the above quantity of land to ENGLISH EMIGRANTS, who contemplate settling in Texas within the next twelve months. Parties having Agricultural Lands situate near Railway and Markets, and willing to sell same at low figures and on easy terms, should open correspondence with W. I. BARKER, SWISS COTTAGE, MILL HILL, RACON, London, England. The best of Texas reference given. 3-3m

A. S. JOHN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. (Ballinger & Jack Building) GALVESTON, TEXAS.



MEIKLE PLOWS, ITHACA SULKY HAY RAKES

AMES' PORTABLE ENGINES.

Standard Stationary Engines and Boilers; Goddard's Celebrated Taps, Dies, Screw Plates, etc.; Straub's Corn and Flouring Mills; Knott's Steam Pump; Burr's Shingle Machine; Standard Improved Newell screw Cotton Press, Brooks, Reynolds and Ingersoll Cotton Presses, Victor Sugar Mills and Evaporators; Kirby Mowers, Climax Mowers, saw Mills, Church and School Bells, bearing, Piping, Brass Work, White-iron, and Water Gages.

EAGLE COTTON GINS, W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, Galveston.

Send for Circulars. Brooks' Improved Wrought-Iron Revolving-Screw Cotton Press.



JOHN W. WICKS, AGENT FOR

IMPROVED PLANTATION MACHINERY.

GULLETT IMPROVED LIGHT DRAUGHT GIN, GIN-FEDDER and CONDENSER. Brooks' Improved Cotton Press, Flight Driving Central Support Horse-Power, Case Mills, Evaporators, Steam Engines of superior quality and low price, Coleman Corn and Wheat Mills, Simpson's steam Belted Press, Howe's Plantation Wagon scales, the Improved Bicycle Mower, also, Mower and Reaper Combined.

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

BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE! LIFE OF BISHOP MARVIN

Edited by Rev. Dr. T. M. Finney. In Extra English Cloth, 8 1/2 x 11, Gold Back and Side Stamp. \$2.75. In Fine Leather, Library style, with gold-tooled edges, \$4.00. In Full Morocco, with Gold-tooled Back and Side Stamp. \$4.25.

POPULAR LECTURES On the Errors of the Roman Catholic Church.

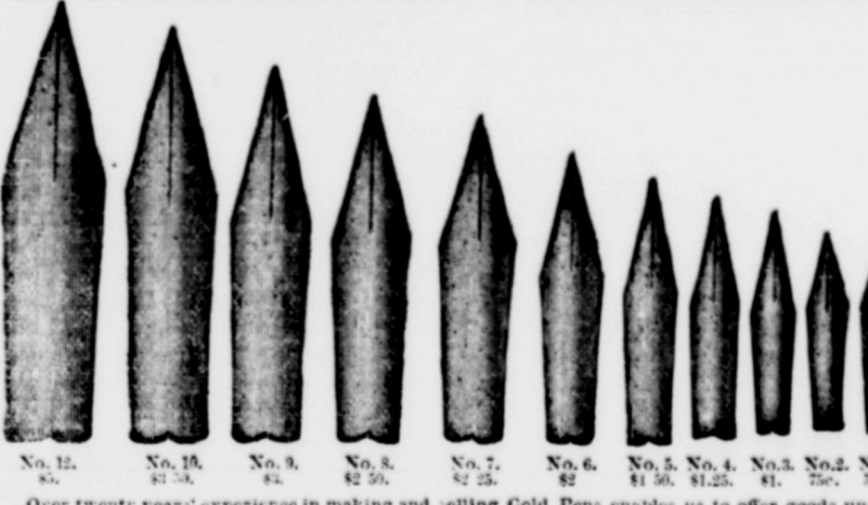
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Buckeye Cookery Book--An Excellent Household Guide. Price, (Water proof Binding), \$1.75.

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Over twenty years' experience in making and selling Gold Pens enables us to offer goods unsurpassed in quality. Our New Illustrated Catalogue of Gold Pens, Pen Holders, etc., sent free to any 14. They are simply elegant—ANDREW MORRIS, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOLD PENS REPAIRED FOR FIFTY CTS.

DIAMONDS IN SOLID GOLD MOUNTINGS. ONE DOLLAR ONE DOLLAR

Levee Ring, \$1. Set of Studs, \$1. The Shook Stud, \$1. Levee Ear Drops, \$1.

THE ONLY PERFECT FAC-SIMILE OF THE REAL DIAMOND IN THE WORLD. Pronounced by the Academy of France that M. Levee has really obtained artificially the true diamond. The basis of these gems are pure crystals found in the Sierra Nevada, from whence they are exported to the Levee Laboratory in Paris, France, where they are submitted to a chemical and voltaic process, by which their surfaces are covered with a coating of pure diamonds.

Imparting to them all the brilliancy, fire and beauty, as the vegetable gems themselves. The Ring, Studs, and Ear Drops, as described in this announcement, are accurate engravings of the original diamonds, containing the wonderful Levee diamond, warranted by getting \$2.50 and only \$1.00. We will send free, by Registered Mail, to any address on receipt of one dollar in America, either article as above represented. Our books on Diamonds, with illustrations of artistic Diamond Jewelry in solid 14 k. gold, mailed free. I have seen many instances of diamonds, but never one that could equal the Levee Brilliant—M. DE LEVEE, Standard Pen, 15m in receipt of a pair of the Wonderful Levee Ear Drops, for one dollar, to say that I am pleased with them hardly fills the bill. They are simply elegant—ANDREW MORRIS, Brooklyn, N. Y. The Wonderful Levee Diamond Ring, for one dollar, came to hand this morning. It is so elegant, giving entire satisfaction, and emitting wonder and admiration from all who see it—W. H. BERRY, Manufacturing W. Levee, 15m in receipt of a pair of the Wonderful Levee Ear Drops, for one dollar, to say that I am pleased with them hardly fills the bill. The Levee Diamonds, mounted in solid gold, are truly marvelous—W. AVREY & SONS, Brass and Farm, Louisville, Ky. The eminently successful experiments of M. Levee silences all doubts of the artificial reproduction of the true diamond—M. DE LEVEE, the great French Scientist.

The Levee Diamond most effectively disturbs the chambers of quartz gems—Journal of Science.

We guarantee the Wonderful Levee Diamonds for One Dollar to be mounted in Solid Gold, and will cheerfully refund the money if found unsatisfactory. Address all orders to the AMERICAN JEWELRY COMPANY, 5 Arcade, CINCINNATI, O.

The American Jewelry Company is a prompt and reliable house.

Texas Christian Advocate News of the Week.

Domestic.

The yellow fever still prevails to some extent in the late infected districts.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 14.—Refugees are returning daily, but the medical faculty have not pronounced it safe to return.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—At Zanesville, O., at 4 A. M., a policeman on the bridge had his suspicions aroused by the movements of a party in a wagon, and when it reached the bridge ordered them to halt.

Nov. 15.—Marshal Fell has arrested Cyrus Elliott, at Columbus, as one of the parties interested in the grave robbery yesterday.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The warrant for paying the \$5,500,000 on account of the Halifax fishery award has not yet been issued from the Treasury.

Edwin L. Martin, congressman elect from Delaware, was pardoned by President Johnson, and thereby relieved from his alleged disability to claim a seat for having aided the South in the late war.

Sixty-six employees, some of whom were women, were discharged from the patent office today, because of the exhaustion of the appropriation.

The Governor of Utah, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, recommends that provision be made for selecting jurors in that Territory in the same manner as made for United States courts in the States.

The Governor of Montana objects to the British governments giving an asylum to our hostile Indians, and recommends, if this is to continue, that for the safety of the people of Montana the Indians be removed from the border several hundred miles into the interior.

Among the recommendations in the annual report of the Postmaster General, which is published today, is that the necessary authority be given by law to enable the Post-office Department to accept the general rules of the postal union respecting the payment of indemnities for registered articles lost or destroyed.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18.—A special dispatch from Mount Sterling, Ky., to the Courier-Journal says a riot took place there to-day, in which from twenty to thirty shots were fired.

With reference to the statement in the recent minority report of the special commission on railway mail transportation, in connection with the aggregate payments for mail service, that the South had more than its proportion in 1860 and less in 1876, the Postmaster General says: From this it might have been inferred that there had been unjust discrimination against Southern roads in the adjustment of pay for carrying mails, but such is not the case.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 19.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here last night, and considerable excitement prevailed.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—Congressman Boone and Hooker, of the congressional committee to examine and report on the advisability of transferring the Indian bureau to the War Department, have reached here from an extended trip west.

There will be no crop report this month from the Agricultural Department. A full report, covering yield and acreage, will be issued in December.

Gen. C. C. Augur has accepted the trusteeship of the Benner fund.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 15.—Rev. Dr. de la Matyr, the National

Congressman elect, who has just returned from an eastern campaign, in an interview published here today gave it as his opinion that the Nationals will hold the balance of power in the next Congress, and, in that event, should stand together as a unit, demanding an uncompromising Greenback man for Speaker, and a fair proportion of the appointments and patronage of the House for the National party.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 18.—Geo. W. Williams & Co., of Charleston, shipped by the Southern Express a package of \$25,000 to Reaves, Nicholson & Co., Athens, Georgia. The Charleston express messenger turned it over to the messenger from Augusta at Yemassee, on the Port Royal Railroad.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 16.—The Mormon women held a meeting in the theatre to-day, and passed resolutions avowing a belief in the patriarchal order of marriage as revealed to God's people in the past ages, which, if lived up to, was conducive of long life, strength and glory.

MAHONEY CITY, PA., Nov. 16.—The boiler of the locomotive Gen exploded at the Philadelphia and Reading depot this afternoon. Three men were instantly killed and eight or ten wounded, of whom two have since died.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The Pacific mail steamer, Granada, brought \$58,000 in treasure, recovered from the wrecked steamer Georgia.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.—In the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in annual session at Petersburg, Va., to-day, Rev. Dr. McFerrin delivered an address on the condition of the Nashville Publishing House, in which he said the house was in great trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—John Bromley & Sons' extensive carpet mills have suspended operations altogether. Most of the power loom weavers are females, and struck because of a reduction of 1 per cent. per yard.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—The cut in railroad passenger rates to the east is becoming interesting here, as well as elsewhere. To-day, the Vandalia line cut from \$15 to \$10 to New York, and was immediately followed by the Wabash Company.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—The grand jury at Xenia, Ohio, has indicted A. H. Banghaman, Alfred Trader, Sam'l Puterbaugh, Jno. Steele, Jno. Ballen, the cashier and directors of the first national bank of Xenia, for embezzling and converting to their own use money and bonds to the amount of \$65,000, belonging to the depositors without the consent of the banking company, or of the owners of said property.

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PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Geo. W. Huntzinger, who was arrested Saturday on a capias based on an affidavit charging him with having, as president of the Philadelphia Coal Company, used \$80,000 of funds of the company in his own business, was to-day committed to jail, having been unable to find bail to the amount of \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The signal corps station at Cairo, Illinois, reports as follows: Quite a heavy earthquake occurred here last night, which lasted one minute and ten seconds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A Norfolk special says: Wm. A. Parsons, employed as cashier of the People's Coal Company, of this city, absconded, taking all the funds he could get together.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Mayor Stokely received to-day an appeal for further aid for the Howard Association, New Orleans, signed by the President of the society.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—The grand jury at Zanesville, Ohio, have found indictments against the grave robbers, Lyman Easton, Capt. Hilliard and Dr. Heyle.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—Safvet Pasha, after a long interview with the Sultan, attended the council of ministers to-day and urged the necessity of coming to an amicable arrangement with Greece before foreign mediation interferes.

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PESTH, Nov. 15.—The premier, Tisza, in speaking in the diet to-day, declared that the policy of Austria and Hungary was to prevent Turkey becoming a prey to Russia.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—James Forest & Co., cotton spinners, of Blackburn, failed at Preston.

NAPLES, November 17.—As King Humbert was entering this city in state to-day a poorly clad man attempted to assassinate him with a poniard.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—A largely attended meeting of cabinet-makers was held to-day, with a view of striking for an increase of 20 per cent. on the present wages.

DEADWOOD, D. T. Nov. 18.—The telegraph line from Deadwood to Fort Keogh, Montana Territory, has been completed.

ROME, Nov. 17.—Fifty thousand persons, with flags and music, assembled on the corso, in Rome, to-night, to manifest their joy at the escape of the King.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A Vienna dispatch to the Times says although Count Schouvaloff's assurances have produced a good impression, and the Car's orders to Russian civil and military functionaries in Turkey really look like the beginning of a fulfillment of the Berlin treaty, still it is difficult to recon-

cile the intention to do with Russia's demands on Roumanians, making the evacuation of Roumania consequent on the recognition of Russia's rights, and her occupation of Kustendje and other strategic points in the Dobrustra, and to maintain a military road through Roumania.

VIENNA, Nov. 19.—Bucharest newspapers publish the particulars of Russian demands, which, if correct, materially detract from their significance.

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Table of market prices for various commodities including Baggins, Dry Goods, Eggs, Fruit, Fish, Flour, Iron, Lumber, and Machinery.