



## Texas Christian Advocate

## Our Postal Cards.

WILLIS, MONTGOMERY Co., February 17.—Telegrams and postal cards are producing a laconic style. A new church nearly completed, with no indebtedness. The ladies are at work for its completion. Our first quarterly meeting was one of great interest. Bro. Littlepage gave us a most excellent sermon on Sunday—spiritual and edifying. We had a gracious love-feast with the outpouring of the spirit. Outlook quite encouraging. Some improvements going on. A negro found dead in San Jacinto with weights to his neck. No clue to the murderer. The paper published here is to be sold, and a new one is to be published at Montgomery. Some of your postals hard to be understood, except by the initiated.—J. M. PUGH.

CEDAR BAYOU, HARRIS Co., February 15.—Mr. I. W. Kelly, an old citizen, a pure hearted Christian, and one of the charter members of the lodge of A. F. and A. Masons died on the 30th inst., and was buried with Masonic honors on the 4th inst. We want here a thoroughly qualified male teacher. None but such as are duly qualified and well recommended need apply. A first-class school can easily be built up. There are between 60 and 80 scholars within the scholastic age. Either send us one, or better still, come yourself and take charge.—S. H. B.

KRUSTVILLE, February 16.—Put this ere card in that hounspikerous kornor with them Splinterville preachers what don't got no receptions. Nex years our time. We feel like the Arkansaw private, who, traveling, fell in with a kumpany of kernels, jinerals, and majors, who waz tellin' about their spoils. At last one told his storie and he was a privit. Ole Arkansaw got up and fell on his neck in tears. Sez he, "Bless yer sole thars unly us 2 left." Jeems Jinkins and Zeek an weunes is all thar is left. If thars enny more let em now speak or else furever hole thar pease. Tell Zeek not to kovet. It ain't korrekt.—PETER PRATIN.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, HOPKINS Co., February 10.—It is said there is a time for all things, and there is nothing new. But, sir, I think it is something new under the sun for one minister to call another a *gun log*. Is this the language of brotherly kindness? Is this said to comfort and give consolation to brethren? Is this said "in honor preferring one another?" That brother called a *gun log* may need better work and may have offered to God many faithful prayers for the writer.—C. J. C.

HACKBERRY, LAVACA Co., February 7.—A Mr. Barnes, living a few miles south of this place, was shot at twice by a corn-thief two nights since. Mr. B. had been from home; came in about bed time; went to put away his horse; heard a shot right near him and thought it from a brother at a varmint; but this supposition was quickly removed by a second shot; the ball passing near his head; both balls struck the dwelling of Mr. B., but did not hurt anything.—Wm. G. COCKE.

MOSS BLUFF, LIBERTY Co., February 16.—This has been a cloudy winter, but few fair days during the last two or three months. Farmers are slow getting off. Money remarkably scarce. Bread-stuffs not very plenty. Religion low. A very low-bred, poor, defunct, obsolete, abominable system of infidelity prevails; and its devotees are a little narrow-minded set of sap-heads that argument can't convince. We have a good many high minded men and women that ought to be religious. Family sick. Sitting up while I write. Preacher made second round. Some good omens; sanguine. Success to the faithful old Advocate, with its army of postal workers. A lady said the other day that "the postals must not stop."—R. M. BAKER.

GEORGETOWN, WILLIAMSON Co., February 16.—Myself, or the printer, made a mistake as to the time of the funeral of sister Mitchell at Mt. Calm. It is the 3d Sunday in March, which is the 16th day instead of the 6th. Our Advocate is increasing in popularity. I am doing my best for it. Everybody loves to read it. I should not be surprised if Georgetown takes the annual premium again.—SAM'L MORRIS.

MERIDIAN, BOSQUE Co., February 19.—We are all battering along, waiting for "grass-rising," for dead grass makes dead enterprises in Texas, you know. Will soon have our new Methodist church done at Meridian—25 years a pastoral charge and this is the first dollar's worth of property the church ever

owned; so you can know what we've had to "buck to," as these Texans call it. Tradition handed down from sire to son makes a shrine hard to overturn. Methodists and Baptists have had organizations here twenty odd years, yet no house in which to worship God. The wonder is that our people have ever prospered at all with this state of things. But we are going to try and do better. Our district conference will hold eight miles west of here this year. Doctor, can't you take that appointment in your June or July circuit?—JOE. F. HINES.

MISSION VALLEY, VICTORIA Co.,—This part of Texas seems to be a genuine pear country. It is true that out of 2,000 varieties of pears, not more than from 25 to 30 have ever been found to be profitable in any one region. We have made a good beginning towards learning which are our varieties. We have several which are doing well and are productive. Every year we produce specimens measuring 12 inches in circumference, and those grow on heavily loaded trees. I have one dwarf tree, planted eight years ago, which looks as if it would this year raise a bushel of fruit. I have standards of the same age well loaded with fruit buds. I have acquired such confidence that I have planted six hundred and fifty pear-trees in my orchard.—G. ONDERDONK.

GRAPEVINE, TARRANT Co., Feb. 14.—We have some lumber on the ground to build a church, and money to buy some more material, and so the work moves on. Quarterly meeting to-morrow. Weather cold. Farmers at work.—ELIAS ROBERTSON.

RICHMOND, FORT BEND Co., Feb. 22d.—Pedestrians make a habit of crossing the railroad bridge that spans the Brazos at this point. Last Thursday evening, a little boy, twelve years of age, while crossing, lost his balance and fell through. He made a very narrow escape, for the distance that he fell was about forty feet. Everything is quiet here except drunkenness and its closely allied vices. Religion at a low ebb. Collections coming up.—DELPHOS.

JEFFERSON, MARION Co., Feb. 18.—I have visited eight of the ten appointments in the Jefferson district, notwithstanding the uniform inclemency of the weather. Quarterly conferences have been generally well attended. Preachers all hard at work and doing well. Outlook good. The people think the Bishop looked well to their wants in making the appointments. There was a wreck on the E. L. & R. Railroad last night seven miles west of this place; a bridge broken, one car smashed up. No one hurt. A very narrow escape. Quite a number of passengers, the writer among them. The conductor managed to carry the passengers to Jefferson without much delay.—L. B. ELLIS.

CAMERON, MILAM Co., Feb. 18.—I have been waiting for something good to write, nothing yet. My work is the weakest one in Georgetown district. I think it was a mistake to have cut it off from Rockdale circuit. However, we are moving forward. I have collected twelve cents per member for foreign missions, double my own receipts for the quarter, which amount to \$9.25. We need stewards.—W. J. MCANALLY.

FLORESVILLE, WILSON Co., Feb. 18.—A particular friend of mine, living on the Rio Grande, in a private letter to me, says: "Oh, my Brother, I need help and must have it! I earnestly implore an interest in not only your prayers, but those of all who pray in earnest and faith, that I may be able to endure to the end. I wish you to ask your Christian friends throughout the country to pray for a poor, weak sinner, for I assure you it is my heart's desire to escape the wrath to come; and, if possible, to be useful to my neighbors." The writer is capable, and situated for great usefulness. He was a very dissipated man, but the gospel has reached him away out there; and he desires to be a Christian. Old habits and associates would destroy him, but he calls for sympathy and help. Already he has been useful to our mission work, and may be much more so. I hope all who read these lines will earnestly remember him at the throne of grace.—A. H. SUTHERLAND.

BELTON, BELL Co., Feb. 17.—Last night I heard Bishop Gregg, in his talk to the class just confirmed, say that nineteen-twentieths of the Christian world practice the laying on of hands in reception of members, that they may receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. Will some one please give us the statistics on this subject? I think there is not that proportion following this unauthorized custom.—J. S. CLOWER.

WESTHALL, HARRISON Co., Feb. 12.—Bellview circuit first quarterly meeting over; official members not all present. Salary, \$500.00. Presiding elder, \$105.00. Paid, \$10.50. Pastor at his post, working and hoping with faith. Material for a first-class circuit. But one church on the circuit, yet Methodist Church, South, has been planted there for many years. Union is the ruin of the world, (that circuit.) Hope this year will tell a new story. Dr. John preached too good sermons and won many hearts, and secured some subscribers.—R. W. THOMPSON.

KILGORE, GREGG Co., Feb. 19.—Bro. D. A. Watkins has had four cases of pneumonia in his family since conference. All safe, and he is now on his work. Bro. J. C. A. Bridges has been in feeble health, but is now improving, and able, in part, to fill his station. He is hopeful. Bro. H. C. Holloman, a transfer from Alabama, delayed by sickness and bad weather, has landed at San Augustine, and entered upon his work. The prospect on the district, (San Augustine,) is not very flattering, but hopeful. We expect good results. The Advocate shall receive its share of attention.—Wm. A. SAMPEY.

WAYLAND, STEPHENS Co., Feb. 12.—The religious out-look of this part of the vineyard we think is looking up. At Scatter creek church Saturday, a good and attentive congregation; and at Wayland, 2d Sunday, a good congregation and attention. We had a good sacramental time and at 3 P. M. we preached again at Maple Springs. Prayer-meetings and Sunday-schools are in operation at Maple Springs and Wayland. Lost a good man by death last week, Bro. Jno. D. Hale. In faith our loss but his gain.—L. F. PALMER.

COLD SPRINGS, SAN JACINTO Co., Feb. 17.—Work on the parsonage going on well—one man working and one hundred doing nothing. Some can't see why they should pay a preacher and build him a house also. Have a regular teachers' meeting now weekly; our's the only school in the place. Improving every Sunday. Many people can't take but one paper, hence, never read the Advocate. They need a copy of "Post Oak Circuit." Some soft-shell Methodist wants a union Sunday-school at Evergreen, but we don't union worth a cent. There is much in a name on that. Look out for new subscribers when we get out of hard times.—Jo.

PALESTINE, ANDERSON Co., Feb. 19.—My first quarterly conference passed very smoothly on last Saturday and Sabbath. There was some interest manifested. We had a very good attendance by the officials, rather better than I have ever had before. Bro. John Adams, P. C., was himself on the occasion, looking into all the interests of the work. We had a committee appointed to locate the site for the erection of a preacher's home on the Palestine circuit. This looks like business. We are working on, hoping on, and believing on, that God will do great things for us up here in this part of the Lord's vineyard. Pray for us.—J. F. HENDERSON.

RUSK, CHEROKEE Co., Feb. 18.—The financial out-look for Cherokee circuit is a little encouraging. The assessment for the preacher is fair for the times, and the collections the first quarter were liberal; the cash laid on the secretary's table encouraged the heart and quickened the step of the preacher; he saw that he was not without faithful stewards to care for his temporal wants while he labored for their spiritual welfare. A committee also was appointed to provide a parsonage, and it is now negotiating with fair prospects of securing a suitable house and lot in the town of Rusk. The people everywhere are opening their hearts to build houses for their preachers. God bless them.—J.

DEANVILLE, BURLISON Co., Feb. 12.—Sunday, a large congregation greeted the preacher at Christman Chapel. One accession by letter—a young lady zealous and active in church work. It is encouraging to the preacher to see "wings" added to his charge. Raised \$3.75 to buy church register. The membership here is alive. There is an intense interest manifested in church matters. The L. A. S. gave a supper last week which was a decided success. It was gratifying to learn how nobly every one went to work. Was informed several Baptist ladies took an active part. Another told me he never saw a better set table, and one young man declared it was worth 50 cents just to see the table. Only \$43.00 were realized, but considering the inclemency of the weather, the amount is large. Every one thinks if the night had been fair, \$100.00 would have been made. The society deserves all praise. Their activity has certainly encouraged the heart of the

preacher. The ladies determine on a new house. The thing. One brother said to me he never saw the community so wide awake. This one is the first public supper they have ever had here. By the way, this is a good country for the immigrant to find a home. Land cheap, soil rich and productive, well watered and timbered, and healthy. Notice fresh blossoms. Farmers are planting corn. Another season is upon us.—D. M. YOUNG.

NEW FOUNTAIN, UVALDE Co., Feb. 17.—I have made one round on the district, commenced on the second. Had a cold time after Christmas about Junction Camp, San Saba and Mason. Potter most froze out. Preachers doing their duty; all at work in good earnest building parsonages and churches. Visited Lockhart since the storm. What a wreck! No Indians up this way.—W. T. THORNBERRY.

MARLIN, FALLS Co., Feb. 17.—Sunday night, Feb. 6th, Mr. J. P. Parker, a citizen of this place, was spending the evening with his brother-in-law and family, B. W. Reines, Esq. At about half past 8 o'clock, some unknown person fired a shot at Mr. Parker through the window. The bullet grazed his coat sleeve. Last night, Mr. Charlie King, a young man of this place, was in the act of putting on his hat to start to church, when some unknown party fired at him through the window. The bullet passed through his left hand which was near his head. No clue to the party as yet.—SAM. J. FRANKS.

LARISSA, Feb. 10.—I landed here on Friday last with wife and children after traveling through mud and water for five days. Got here all well. Found a good parsonage all right. The good people seem to be glad to see us. Before we got all in the house, they brought in something good for us. Meat and flour, butter and lard, corn and fodder and everything good to eat. I tell you the people here will care for the preacher. May God bless them.—L. C. CROUSE.

DEXTER CIRCUIT, COOKE COUNTY, February 17.—The preacher at his post. First quarterly conference over; a glorious meeting. The spiritual interest all round is increasing. Sinners asking to be prayed for. Our prayer is, Lord, send us a gracious revival. Health very good. Plenty of everything to eat, but little money. Pray for us.—L. G. WATKINS.

DEWITT COUNTY, February 14.—Our preacher's card says nothing about fat receptions. Who is to blame; perhaps the stewards; may be the plan or process. No concert. No fair. No little girl's dinner. No big girl's dinner. No sociables. No benefits. Nothing of the kind. Ah! well progress is the order of the day. Our turn will come by and by when we shake off the old foggy notion of trying to raise money on the merits of the gospel. What a glorious time it will be for us lazy stewards when the white flags flutter all along the line and the bridges are all complete. Our preacher is a queer Methodist preacher; he don't use tobacco nor believe in benefits. Notwithstanding his oddity, we like him very much. Had a good prayer meeting at Burn's Station Wednesday night. Hope life is returning. God bless our Advocate and our I. G. J.—M. B. R.

SEGUIN, GAUDALUPE COUNTY, February 17.—Nother again today. Glad Frank Denton denies the starting statements. Liked his postal. Is there not some mistake in announcing the verdict in the Veal trial? How can a committee, except one appointed by an annual conference expel? (See Dis pp. 139-42). My Sunday-school missionary society is in full working order. Cash annual memberships to the amount of \$8 paid in yesterday. Monthly missionary prayer meeting also going ahead. Adopt these plans, brethren, and like the converted Indian, everything will be glad around you.—W. J. JOYCE.

FRIENDSHIP, HARRISON Co., February 10.—The Advocate's coming is looked forward to with feelings something akin to delight. Would not "Young Preacher" get behind Old Earth, did he go only 68,000 miles per diem? Will he not, if he keeps up, have to travel something like 1,641,000 miles each 24 hours. Our preacher, Brother Mathis, seems to be liked very much. Comes up to time.—ENQUIRER.

THORNTON, LIMESTONE Co., February 17.—Our second quarterly meeting closed last night. Bro. Mackey, our beloved P. E., was present, imbued with the spirit of the Master. Preached three very interesting sermons. Good interest and indeed it was a grand success. Thornton circuit embraces a very fertile and healthy section of country which lies in the southern portion of Limestone county.—M. K. LITTLE.

CENTER, SHELBY Co., February 12.—The first quarterly meeting for Shelby circuit was held at Center, February 8th. We had a very pleasant time. Our new presiding elder, Bro. Sampey, was at his post and preached Saturday. Held the quarterly conference. The charge was very well attended. He preached again on Sunday, to a large congregation, a very plain, pointed sermon; made a fine impression. We think Bro. Sampey the right man in the right place. Missionary collection on Sunday \$6.50. The Advocate is growing in interest here. Shelby is the banner circuit of San Augustine district, a very liberal people. We think we shall be able to bring up the collections at conference.—J. N. BRIDGES.

SHARPSBURG, SAN PATRICK Co., February 17.—I have been placed in charge of the Nueces River circuit to supply the place of Bro. Rogers, removed to San Antonio. Have everywhere met with a cordial reception. Am greatly encouraged. My address is Nueces P. O., Nueces Co., Texas.—Geo. T. FREEMAN.

CROCKETT, HOUSTON Co., February 17.—Farmers making preparation for planting. There will be a greater acreage planted in cotton this year than ever before, from the fact, perhaps, that quotations are low. Pneumonia has prevailed to some extent, but has abated. Rev. D. P. Cullen has, up to the present, received sufficient funds to pay for fifteen panels of the fence to enclose the South western University campus. The University at Georgetown is a good one, and ought to receive the patronage of the people of the State. Its desirable locality and good society and other conveniences render it the proper place to educate the coming men of Texas.—LUTE.

ELBEK, BURLISON Co., February 15.—Cold again. The warm spell before this norther brought out the blossoms and opened flowers. Farmers plowing and some planting corn. Some sickness. Everybody seems to have a bad cold, and all try to see who can cough the most, so it seems. A brother who has been neglecting family prayers told me he was going to re-erect the altar. He found, so he said, he couldn't live without discharging this duty.—DAN. M. YOUNG.

SOMEWHERE IN TEXAS FEBRUARY 17.—Factions—Calling the other day on a family not use to the visits of a pastor, I requested the brother to call in the children to prayers. One little fellow came in, looked up in his papa's face and asked, "What are you going to have prayers for? it isn't night."—DAN. M. YOUNG.

ELBEK, BURLISON Co., February 18.—Filled second appointment, at Mt. Pleasant, Sunday. Preaching in the neighborhood by a Campbellite. My congregation better than before. Held church conference. Revised roll of members; one addition—by letter; got order for 2 hymn books, 4 Disciplines and 1 church register. Appointed two days' meeting next appointment. Health in community good. Farmers busy. Spring opening, and the Campbellite preacher is stirring up the mud in the "tanks."—DAN. M. YOUNG.

WHITESBORO, GRAYSON Co., Feb. 18.—You see we have a town of the modern style. Whisky is sold at ten different places. Gambling gone at half as many more. You can start to church on Sunday evening and will be annoyed by the sound of the "balls" and "pins" mingled with the oaths and the drunkard's slang. Lights are burning brightly and men and boys are pressing around the table and bar. What, is this America! famed for law, order, and Christianity? Is this Whitesboro?—ZIEK.

WESTHALL, HARRISON Co., Feb. 17.—First quarterly meeting for Longview is past. Preacher's salary \$600.00; presiding elder, \$75.00. Paid on claim, \$106.55. Audience large, intelligent, and well behaved. The pastor is heartily received and is doing well. Many of the people are looking for better times at this place. No man can do more work and with greater ease, than the preacher in charge. The quarterly meeting was well attended by the officers and members. Longview will yet be a place of importance. Pray for us.—R. W. THOMPSON.

KOSSE, LIMESTONE Co., Feb. 17.—Cold norther this morning, but people will garden. Fruit-buds nipped by last week's freeze. Farmers turning up the soil and preparations for large cotton crops being made. Kosse is one of the neatest, best built-up little towns on the Central road. Her business houses generally, and a few residences, are built of brick and in a tasty style. She does a good trade; prosperous. Success to the TEXAS ADVOCATE. It is a power in our church.—W. L. ANDREWS.

AUSTIN, TRAVIS Co., Feb. 17.—Would have been at West Point yesterday and the day before, but not yet strong enough to risk a norther. I have not yet attempted to preach since I was stricken down on the 16th Dec. The ladies of the M. E. Church, South, have had another supper and paid for the new parsonage. Dr. Shapard, and all, are jubilant. Now, a magnificent and spacious new church house, and Southern Methodism in Austin will look like a living reality. Thanks to all my sympathizing friends who remembered me in my sickness. I was very near heaven. Praise God.—O. FISHER.

THORNTON, LIMESTONE Co., Feb. 18.—The first quarterly meeting for this circuit just closed; prospects good. The best of all is the new parsonage in Thornton. The pastor, Bro. Little and family, are comfortable and happy. Permit me to join you, Mr. Editor, in the latest benediction. Blessed is the man that builds parsonages and church houses.—JAS. MACKAY.

RUSK, CHEROKEE Co., Feb. 17.—The preacher in charge of Cherokee circuit is a small man, and has long enjoyed the reputation of being a little preacher, but is expected this year to meet the demands of a large circuit. Returning from conference, he was a little gloomy; for three years he had been pleasantly situated in a small station; now transferred to a larger circuit, an arduous task was expected. After a month's experience, he is more convinced than ever that no one has a better opportunity for happiness than the circuit-rider who rides a good horse and serves a clever people. Such is the good fortune of the writer.—J.

FT. WORTH, TARRANT Co., February 17.—Yesterday the inmates of this parsonage were complimented with an elegant dinner sent by the proprietor of the National hotel. Quiet reigned supreme in our culinary department from that hour till 6 o'clock to-day. So much for quality and quantity. May that craft find safe moorings. This being a fair sample of the fare furnished, I do my friends a favor by directing attention to the house. Moving on nicely in church matters. Working up a list of subscribers. Be patient. All will end well.—M. H. WELLS.

FT. WORTH, TARRANT Co., February 17.—Saturday night as Bro. Bishop was returning from an appointment at Handley his buggy came uncoupled, his horses became frightened and ran away with the fore wheels. Crossing the railroad track they broke away from these. He sent yesterday in a fruitless search for them. To-day they were found in a friend's livery stable. Harness and horses unharmed. Ten dollars damage to buggy. He is working hard. He deserves success and appreciation. Health is better in this county.—M. H. WELLS.

STEPHENSVILLE, ERATH Co., February 17.—My first round closed. Two parsonages built—one on the Carlton circuit and one on the Glenrose circuit. Another on the Gatesville circuit will soon be completed. The work in a prosperous condition.—J. P. MUSSETT, P. E.

VICTORIA, VICTORIA Co., February 17.—Our second quarterly conference has just closed. Bro. Denton, presiding elder, was with us. Gave us four sermons. I hope some good seed was sown. We now have Bro. Wool's services two Sabbaths a month. All we need now is a good church house, as Bro. Wool's always has a congregation. We look for an improvement in the morals of our wild boys before this year closes. Farmers are busy planting. Small grain all up and growing rapidly; so is the grass and weeds. Stockmen are at work getting up Kansas cattle. Prices not as good as last year. Our county will send out 15,000 head I suppose. We are needing rain. Health good. Money matters tight.—TEXIAN.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, HOPKINS Co., February 10.—I see a few special postals of brethren, where the grand receptions are noticed by them. This appears in a few prosperous stations. But what of hard circuits and poor missions, if these brethren were sent to them? Perhaps, they would write quite differently. As variety is said to be the spice of life, and as said brethren are highly favored this year, they will get enough temporal good to be willing to take a poor circuit or mission next year.—C.

The English Baptist *Hand Book* for 1879 reports from England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland a membership of 276,348, an increase of upward of 7,000; 2,587 churches, 3,451 chapels; 1,879 pastors and 2,652 evangelists. The denomination is growing except in Ireland, where there has been a decrease.

Texas Christian Advocate

Those Receptions.

The postals have been burdened for some time past, telling the good and great things that the good people have been doing for the preachers throughout the State, how good the latter feel over it, etc., etc. I have read these things with a good deal of pleasure. They speak volumes. They are by no means little things. These spontaneous and extra offerings of a kind people are worth more than money to the preacher. They not only furnish the larder and give him substantial aid in the way of a living, saving him the trouble and expense of collecting them, but they serve even a better purpose, though that is a very important one. They form, as it were, a strong cement, that binds together the hearts of preacher and people. They raise up his hands and keep them up long after, while the battle rages between the hosts of light and powers of darkness; and, better still, they cheer his heart and aid in causing victory to perch upon the banner of Israel.

But, then, hitherto I have said nothing in this direction—my charge has not been represented. The benefactions of my people have not come in the same demonstrative way that our brethren write about in many other places; but nevertheless they have come, and the end is accomplished by them, and that is sufficient. Indeed, I do not know but they have "shown a more excellent way." It is not well to give a hungry child too much to eat. On the same principle it may not be the best way to send in all the good things at one time. The preacher who has seen "hard times," to be suddenly supplied with abundance of "pies and things," might even himself forget the injunction to be temperate in all things; and then the little ones might be made sick. Then it is better to have a "lift" now and then than to be raised up too high all at once. It keeps things steadier, and gives a little cheer all the while; there is no danger of a collapse. If in the beginning the pastor is very warmly received, and hams and chickens and eggs and flour, etc., are beautifully supplied, the preacher might think of himself more highly than he ought to think. Then if the supply is cut off, and times do really get "hard" at the parsonage, and the little members of the household begin to want "drum-sticks and full-bones" and new calico frocks or Sunday-go-to-meeting-pants, and the quartermaster has not come in—then the preacher may imagine that he has declined in favor with his people, and get a little "sour." He may make a complaint to his stewards, and they may get their "Irish up," and want to know "what in the world have you done with all the things carried in by the donation party?" and then feelings are hurt. But when they begin moderately—just let the preacher and his family know that they are gladly received, and get better and better all the while—it has a fine effect. No objection to beginning well if they end well and do well in the meantime—rather like it; but there had better be no decline. Now my people have taken this sensible view of things. The writer came to Henderson two years ago. The people received him very kindly—opened their hearts, came to see the new preacher and his wife, made themselves known to them and made them feel they were not among strangers, but friends and brethren, and that "the latch was on the outside of the door," and they could enter. Occasionally a dozen or two of eggs would find their way to the preacher's house—then a mess of greens, now a ham and then a gallon of syrup, (not "sorghum"), and so on for the first year. Then we moved out of the hired house into a new parsonage. The first thing we knew a dozen hens and a rooster squaled at the parsonage gate. These were for our poultry house, and intended to make the supply of eggs more regular. Potatoes and turnips and butter came in always in good time. Various things necessary were sent in at intervals not very far apart. At length a good brother in the country wanted to know if I would allow him to fill my syrup keg. Of course I did; and you never saw better syrup. In the meantime the preacher's horse was not forgotten, and a load of fodder was thrown into the loft. Fresh meat sometimes came—not on the hoof, nor in the preacher's hands, nor out of the preacher's pockets. Indeed, sirs, we have wanted for nothing. Then, just as the old coat began to get sleek and show signs of failing, and conference began to approach, a good brother drove up to the gate and wanted to know if I would ride up to town with him. He took me to a store, made me select a piece of cloth, sent me to the tailor, had my measure taken, and informed me that he and some of the brethren were going to make

me a present of a suit of clothes, and the tailor was going to give half the making. So we went to conference dressed up. Then a good sister or two took some interest in the preacher's wife and children, and they all wear something presented by kind hands. Thus ended the second year, and the third has commenced under good auspices. Several articles for the parsonage pantry have been sent in. One kind friend gave us a load of cotton-seed for the cow; another made our garden rich; we have a warm invitation to three patches of turnip greens and one potato bank. So you see, while we have had no warming reception and no rousing donation parties, there have been many donors and gifts, and tokens of love and appreciation; our gratitude to the people and to God has often been inspired; the preacher and his family love the kind people, and we dwell together in peace and affection. May the Great Head of the church help the preacher to do more for the people.

By the way, is there not too much unprofitable complaint of scanty provision for the preacher, "hard times" in the preacher's home, and too much vain-glorious boasting of sacrifice on the part of ministers? May there not be—are there not—two sides to this question? Had we not better share the blame with our people? When we grumble is not our complaining against the Lord as well as the people? He says, "Fear God and do good, and verily thou shalt be fed." Perhaps when our rations are short, it may be that we have neither feared God nor done good. This matter will bear investigation. My observation and experience for the past five years have all the while tended to dissipate any fears I may have had about "what we shall eat, and wherewithal we shall be clothed." Let us ponder these things. One reminder. Have you noticed that these warm receptions have nearly all been in parsonages? Two suggestions. One good deed prepares the way for another. When people learn to appreciate the preacher enough to build him a house, they feel like furnishing the parsonage, and more like furnishing him. Then let preachers try to have parsonages built.

If you desire, will give you more notes soon. S. W. TURNER. HENDERSON, RISK Co., Feb. 11.

Socialism and Universal Suffrage.

Mr. Cook opened his address by remarking that Henry IV., of France once said, and the remark has been gratefully remembered for two hundred years, that he hoped the day would come when every peasant in his kingdom might have as often as he pleased, a chicken for dinner. This was a singular remark then; but the progress of democratic ideas is only one illustration of God's pity for the poor. The day has come in nearly all the whole world that can be called civilized when to say what Henry IV. said is to say nothing singular.

It is evident that if the growth of socialistic political parties is to be fostered by the growth of popular intelligence and democratic ideas in government, then the success of Socialistic parties is certain. You think I am making a careless concession; but I am no Socialist. You think that the necessary result of progress of intelligence among the masses and of democratic ideas in government must bring Socialism to the front in our political organizations. Prof. Fawcett, in opening his present course of lectures at Oxford, said that if the growth of the socialistic political vote progressed in Germany and in the United States for the next fifty years as it has for the last fifty, capital can do nothing effectual against Socialism.

The speaker next discussed the aims of Socialists as they appear in the United States. The ultimate ends of Socialism are quite different from the preparatory ones.

The ultimate purposes of Socialistic political parties in the United States are, according to their own statement: Abolition of inheritance of land or any other means of production, such as machinery, railroads, telegraph lines and canals. Abolition of private property in land or any other means of the production of wealth. Abolition of the wages system. Abolition of the competitive system. National ownership of all land and other means of production. Government aid to co-operative associations. A graded income tax. Paper currency or fiat money.

To prove these assertions Mr. Cook quoted the platform of the Socialists, as it appears in a Chicago Socialist journal every week. The nationalization of the land is the great measure of Socialism. It was the demand of the International association before its practical disbandment, and to-day it is the ground-work on which most of the purposes of Socialism, when it forms itself into a political phalanx, are founded. I do not think

that the sober Socialistic leaders—if there are any—really contemplate spoliation in this country. They very rarely, when interrogated in private, will admit that they think land can be taken from its present owners and nationalized, without compensation. You are often told that Socialism means nationalization of the land, and that nobody is to be paid for it; but I suppose there would be a pretense of payment. There might be about such payment, perhaps, as a railway makes when it must buy land to have freedom for traffic. There will be compulsory sale of land, railways, canals, machinery and other means of production, if the majority ever become Socialists in this country.

How is money to be obtained to pay for this compulsory sale? Why, out of a graded income tax. That is the next great proposition. That means the abolition of all indirect taxation. According to the size of a man's income will be the amount of the tax he pays. If you are economical, industrious, and fortunate enough to have an income of a thousand dollars, you will be taxed twice as much as a man whose income is only five hundred. The scheme of many Socialists is to make the increase of the income tax much faster than the increase of fortune, so that great fortunes shall be discouraged. If you should ever be so fortunate as to have an income of twenty thousand dollars, you would probably find it for your interest not to have an income of more than fifteen thousand. Under a graded income tax eating up large fortune, and under denial of all right of inheritance, men would soon find it to their interest to have no income at all, and pay only poll tax. Production would thus be hamstrung.

A graded income tax, however, is the source from which Socialistic philosophers think of getting their money to buy—what? Why, all the land from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate! How much money would be required to buy this from its present possessors? A good deal more than our present national income. How are you going to get money to pay for it out of a graded income tax? Here is the first rock against which Socialistic philosophy splinters itself. Let us suppose that there is a proposition to buy all the land of England, a little island over yonder in the sea. Professor Fawcett has shown that the money which would be needed to pay for that land would be more than the present income of the United Kingdom, although that income is a thousand million pounds annually.

The interest on the money required to buy the land of the United States from its present individual owners would be more than the present income of the nation. You could not raise the interest! If you should try to negotiate any such immense loan, you would find business men staring at you, even if you were in a majority. If you purposed to borrow money to pay for the lands of the United States, they would ask how you are to divide and occupy the lands. How are you to distribute the farms after you have bought them? Here in Utah; you must water the territory to make it profitable. Who will go to Utah, and who will stay in the fat valley of the Mississippi? No competition! Who will be called upon to divide the land among the people, so many square feet a head? Who will take the task of deciding where the poor lands are, and where the rich lands are, and how much lands are to be increased in price by nearness to great commercial centres? Will there be any jobbery in your politics when you have all the lands of the nation to dispose of? Jobbery! Corruption! Tyranny! These are the tasks of the reefs lying at the bottom of the Socialistic whirlpool. God deliver the world from setting the cause of the poor afloat on any current running into that maelstrom! When the sea is calm the tasks of jobbery, patronage, greed and fraud jut through the foam, and can be seen above the whirlpool from afar.

Henry Wilson stood on this platform a few years ago and said that if the cause of prohibition was to go up in Massachusetts, and he proposed to go up with it, and if it was to go down, he proposed to go down with it. Soon after that speech was delivered, a presidential election occurred, and the German vote in several of the Western States came near defeating the Republican candidate. I do not impeach Mr. Wilson's patriotism. No man reveres Henry Wilson more than I. But it is one of the secrets of politics in Massachusetts, that Mr. Wilson, after he saw how disaffection in the German vote in the West might turn a presidential election, advised the Republicans in the East not to weight their platforms with the advocacy of pro-

hibition. Only a few stretches of disaffected political sentiment in the Mississippi valley made callow and limp the most stalwart statesman of the East on the topic of prohibition. You say that even under universal suffrage and lax laws as to education, there is no danger in the United States from Socialism as a political power. But let a few patches of foreign born populations in the Mississippi valley, in Chicago, in St. Louis, in San Francisco, be affected by these political heresies in such a way that their vote as a makeweight may imperil a presidential election, and who will get even the political parties to stand erect under that danger? It need not be that you should wait until Socialism has carried a State. You need not wait until it has a majority in the lower branches of several State legislatures. You will find that political parties of the average orthodoxy in the East and West will need vertebrae the moment there is a Socialistic vote so large as to imperil a presidential election when closely contested.—JOS. COOK.

An Appeal.

To the Stewards of the M. E. Church, South, in the Austin District, Texas Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN: Suffer the word of exhortation. I have just closed the seventh quarterly conference on this district for the present year, and have thus far met, on an average, about one-third of your number in quarterly conference. In two instances the number was too small in their judgment to estimate the amount necessary for the support of the preachers; in three instances nothing was reported for their support. Up to the present \$150.35 only have been raised for the support of the ministry on *secca* pastoral charges; and this amount is expected to keep eight preachers in the field for three months, five of whom have families! These are the facts. Brethren, in all candor is such a demand reasonable—just? Does it not involve an impossibility?

You, my brethren, have been appointed to the office of stewards in the church of God because, in the judgment of the quarterly conferences choosing you are "men of solid piety, who both know and love the Methodist doctrine and discipline, and are of good natural and acquired abilities to transact the temporal business of the church." It is, indeed, a very high compliment to a man's piety and good sense, to be chosen a steward in the M. E. Church, South. Assuming that you are all that your official position implies, I submit the question, how long can your ministers—your servants for Christ's sake—continue to labor for you, in word and doctrine, with this showing for support? "The Lord," says St. Paul, "hath ordained that they which preach the gospel shall live of the gospel." If so, you are the "ordained" media through which that support is to reach the ministry of your church. By Methodist law and usage you stand in matters of finance between the preacher and the people. Shall it be to cut off, by neglect, his support, and thus disqualify him for his heaven-appointed labor? or shall it be to strengthen his hands while giving his time and toil and life to the church? Brethren, upon you, no less than upon the ministry, depends the success of the gospel in this district. You cannot, in the nature of the case, have a ministry devoted to its proper work, unless you are faithful in your stewardship. For the love of souls, go to work. Conceive of the gospel as a necessity and so present it, and its support will be easy. There is always money even in the hardest times for that which is felt to be necessary. See at once the membership; go at it in a practical, business-like manner—just as you would undertake any other important business. Get in hand by the 1st of April at least one-third of the amount you are expected to raise during the year. The preachers of the district are, in the main, faithfully at their work, with the baptism of a fresh consecration upon their hearts. From their spirit I can venture to pledge you, on their behalf, faithfulness in their calling. Should any one among them be culpably negligent in pulpit or pastorate, I pledge you, on my behalf, that such shall be held to strict account before the annual conference for their neglect.

Brethren of the Stewardship, see how the fields whiten to the harvest! What a goodly land, this Colorado valley! Let us arise, and by the grace of God, possess it for our Master. Let the watchword be, "Aggression!" Ring it along the lines until our Israel shall be stirred with the shout.

E. S. SMITH, P. E.

In the space of one month three churches have been organized and admitted into the Presbytery of Japan; one at Wado, of 16 members; one at Kiria, of nine mem-

bers; and one at Sakuia, with ten communicants. At each of these places there are also several candidates for baptism. The Presbytery now contains 18 churches. The new churches are the result chiefly of the labors of native ministers and helpers.

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REV. E. D. PITTS, D. D., Pres. Friends and patrons are respectfully invited to visit our Institution, examine our arrangements, test our work and judge our merits. REV. J. MATTHEWS, Pres. Board Trustees. CHAPPELL HILL, January 14, 1879.

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For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blisters, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

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Its ingredients are so skillfully combined that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it proves their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

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Texas Christian Advocate

SHAW & BLAYLOCK - Publishers. I. G. JOHN, D. D. Editor. Associate Editors: R. S. Finley, H. S. Thrall, W. G. Connor, S. J. Hawkins, E. T. Nabors.

BISHOP HAVEN EXPLAINS.

We are in receipt of the following from Bishop Haven:

A Card of Explanation.

DEAR BROTHER:—I received a copy of the ADVOCATE, through the favor of your publishers, containing the letter of Governor Roberts. I am glad to learn that I was mistaken as to his connection with the expulsion of Bishop Janes from Bonham. I was led into the error by being informed, in various parts of your State, that the Governor resided in Bonham. As I had learned that the gentleman who had ordered Bishop Janes from that place was of the same name and title—Judge Roberts—I naturally supposed they were the same person. I did not act on that suggestion, but made careful inquiry as to the facts, and was confirmed by the investigation. I regret exceedingly that I was led into the misstatement. It was not my purpose or desire to injure the Governor or the Judge, but simply to bring before the public this fact, in order to show that the feelings then existing were not now unpopular. As the Governor commends the Judge for this very act, it is evident that my referring to him as the doer of the deed was not in itself distasteful. And as the criticism of your paper expresses no abhorrence either of that act, or the horrible one that followed it, and that is chiefly dwelt upon in my article, it may be presumed that neither of them are yet unpopular.

As this was the only mistake in a carefully prepared statement taken from printed works of authority, and from the lips of eye-witnesses, I trust it may be pardoned.

I judge from the criticisms in your paper, which I am glad to learn you are not the author of, that there is need of a change of both mind and heart before some people—I hope not many in Texas—will see and confess that act and the dreadful deed that followed it, and was caused by it, the murder of Rev. Mr. Bewley, in the light in which they will ever be regarded by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Very truly yours, GILBERT HAVEN.

ATLANTA, Feb. 18, 1879.

It is a solace to note that Bishop Haven, for once, admits that he has made a misstatement respecting Southern character or life. If we mistake not, this is the first instance in which he has rendered an act of justice in this line, though his opportunities to do so have been about as frequent as have been his letters from the South. Had he confined his explanation to an ingenuous admission of the injustice done an eminent citizen of our State, the amende honorable would have been accepted as frankly as it might have been gracefully made. His intense partisan spirit, however, renders him incapable of such an act of justice; and when compelled to admit that his assertion was unfounded in fact, he endeavors to break its force by affirming that if Governor Roberts did not perform the part alleged against him, he is evidently in full sympathy with the transaction. It was a graceful act on the part of Gov. Roberts—but one which Bishop Haven fails to appreciate—while disclaiming any participation in the deed assigned him, to pay a generous tribute to the memory of a man who is unable to repel from the grave any aspersions which the living may place upon his name. He is silent respecting the cause of the disturbance at Bonham, and censures nor commends neither party. He simply asserts that Judge Roberts was acting in the interests of peace; and that this "can be attested by persons still living at or near Bonham."

The purpose Bishop Haven had in recalling this affair he very distinctly states: It was "to bring before the public this fact in order to show that the feelings which then existed were not now unpopular in the South." Precisely. This is, undoubtedly, Bishop Haven's mission. He bears the credentials of a messenger of peace, but he comes in the interest of a political party, to find proof that the rebellion is not ended, and thus manufacture campaign documents which will insure a "solid North," and the election of his favorite candidate to the Presidential chair. He scents rebellion in every breeze, and sees the "bloody shirt" fluttering along every walk of life. No correspondent of the Northern press more diligently seeks the flaws and imperfections of Southern civilization, nor more recklessly proclaims every report, true or false, which may lower the character of our people before the world.

As he admits his error respecting

the Governor of Texas, it may occur to others, if not to himself, that he might be mistaken as to the part the veritable Judge Roberts performed in the affair to which he so often alludes. That event transpired at a time when the minds of men were feverish with the excitement which pervaded both sections of the nation, soon to blaze out in the flames of civil war. Rumors were afloat that men were fomenting plots among the negroes which imperilled not only the property, but the lives of men—and more than this, the lives of their wives and daughters. Bishop Haven; perhaps, will sneer at the alarm which existed, or, it may be, will vindicate those plots, in which it was said the knife, the flame, or poison were to be employed. Possibly he has not forgotten that only a few years since Dr. Ives, a minister of his own New England church, suggested the dagger, flame and poison as the proper arguments with which to deal with the Southern people. Men, under the dominion of passion or prejudice, often give utterance to reckless words or deeds. It is of little moment to our present point whether these reports were true or false. In times of popular excitement wild and unfounded rumors find ready credence; but their effect is the same, whether groundless or otherwise. These reports existed; many are living who remember them well, and many still believe there was just ground for the alarm. It was during this excitement that the conference near Bonham met. Judge Roberts, apprehensive that some rash deed might be performed, interposed in the interest of peace, and, while counseling moderation on the part of the people, advised the retirement of others whose presence at that juncture would produce irritation and accomplish no good end. A reckless partisan or desperate fanatic might have counseled a different line of conduct. Judge Roberts acted in the interest of peace.

During those days of trouble, when the passions of men on both sides of the line were hot, many blows were struck which no good man, in hours of calm reflection, will attempt to justify. We have before us now a work entitled "Martyrdom in Missouri." It records many scenes of rapine and bloodshed in which men of unblemished character endured the deadliest wrong for no other crime than the fact that, as ministers of the Gospel, they adhered to the church at whose altars they had consecrated their lives to God. We might call up the story of Green Woods, who, during those days of strife, kept on the even tenor of his way as a minister of the Gospel. Captured in his field, taken from the plow, despite the pleadings of wife and daughters; carried a few miles from home, he was left on the ground with his gray hairs clotted in the blood oozing from his death wound. We can tell of other preachers of the Southern church excluded from their pulpits and expelled from their parsonages, while ministers of a Northern church were installed in their places and the congregations compelled to abandon the houses of worship they had built, or listen to the voice of strangers while their own pastors wandered in exile. Many deeds were done in those hours of strife which good men on both sides desire to forget, and, drawing the veil of forgetfulness over every blood-stained page, would gladly cement indissolubly the bonds of peace. Unhappily there are men who seem resolved that this fraternal task shall never be complete. They hunt like ghouls amid the graves of the dead, and feast and fatten on carcasses which good men would gladly know were mouldering in their tombs. Other hearts yield to those Christ-like impulses which enable men to forgive their enemies and love their race; but the former resolve that dead issues long buried on the ensanguined field shall hear their resurrection trump and come forth arrayed once more in the stern panoply of fraternal strife. That Bishop Haven belongs to this class no one familiar with his words and deeds can doubt. No fraternal

act has ever marked his history; no sentiment of generous brotherhood has fallen from his speech or pen. Writing incessantly for the Northern press, his every utterance, when discussing the character and customs of the South, are at variance with that spirit which "thinketh no evil" and "rejoiceth not in iniquity." There are flaws in every form of civilization, and no thoughtful man in the North or South will claim perfection for either section. It is a foul bird which finds amid the fruits which flower and ripen in every field nothing on which to feast but carrion. That our readers may decide respecting the justice of this charge, we will give some extracts from an article, to which a correspondent recently referred, that appeared in Zion's Herald under date of January 23, 1879. He is writing from Austin. Under the head of "customs of the country," Bishop Haven says:

Some illustrations of a frontier town, as the city really is (for all is open land to the southwest of it), may not be so agreeable to you tamely settled customers of the East. Yet they are certainly exciting. I was invited to an afternoon drive with my hostess, the step-daughter of one of our Bishops. The coachman was an honest old German. The drive was to Mt. Bonnell, a hill that commanded the valley of the Colorado for many a league, rich, narrow, set around with lofty hills. At night the same driver took me to the Wesley Church. The next morning he carried me to the depot. That night he was missed, and two days after, found behind the town in a hollow, his throat cut, and riddled with bullets. He had been dead several days. He was buried darkly at near dead of night by the gentleman and lady whom he had so long served. Some might think his late services caused the death, as that would not be altogether undesired by some in the South, but it was probably, as they say in Mexico, "the custom of the country," and that only. He may have had a few dollars, and that was cause enough for his taking off.

The insinuation that the Southern people could be capable of assassinating a hack driver because he had driven Bishop Haven in his coach, would excite only contempt for the inordinate itch for notoriety which it betrays, were it not that it implies that the citizens of Austin, or any of them, could be capable of a deed at once so stupid and so dastardly. Such a suggestion reveals the deep and abiding antipathy of this man towards the South. What he insinuates he would willingly believe. Possibly very few of the good people of Austin knew when he came into their midst or cared when he took his departure. This, perhaps, was the offense. We might retaliate by pointing to the reports of crime in the section to which he belongs, and claim that murder and arson, burglary and rape with which its dailies teem are "the custom of the country" and represent the character of its society.

We give another extract, and beg the forbearance of our readers. When a man investigates the dump cart of a scavenger he must not consult his nostrils:

A more striking specimen of the "custom of the country" was seen in a fact given me by a gentleman of the city. The most popular man in town, he said, was Ben. Thompson. He is hardly over twenty-five, a gambler by profession, a dead shot, quiet, sure and gentlemanly. He has killed not less than a dozen men. It takes four or five annually to keep him in good condition. He is very popular withal, and was marshal of the day at a firemen's picnic held last fall in behalf of the yellow-fever sufferers. They said the boys behaved that day. They knew it was a word and a shot, and the shot would come first. He may be governor yet. Why not? The gentleman who led the column up the side of the little church at Bonham, when Bishop Janes was preaching, and ordered him to leave in two hours, has just been chosen and inaugurated governor—why not Marshal Thompson? It is "the custom of the country."

With whom did Bishop Haven associate while in Texas? and on what proof does he rest the charge that the desperado he pictures is the representative statesman into whose hands the people of Texas are accustomed to place the highest office in their gift? When did such a character fill the gubernatorial chair? We admit that there are desperate characters in Texas, and Massachusetts is liberally represented among them; but we repel as slander the insinuation that the lawless desperado and his deeds represent the character of our people or their public servants, or the condition of our civilization. Our tastes and those of Bishop Haven may differ; but when we visit Boston and presume to portray the customs of its people, we shall not seek in the slums of so society the material for the picture.

The postoffice address of Rev. Daniel Morse is Woodville, Tyler county, and not Marshall, as formerly.

STARTLING FACTS.

In his lecture on "Sex in Industry" Joseph Cook mentions some facts which the editor of the New York Christian Advocate might read with profit before he prepares another paper contrasting the civilizations of the North and the South.

He (Mr. Cook) asserts, on the authority of the New York Tribune, that in that city a dozen shirts can be made by a woman's hand at thirty-five cents per dozen, and then adds:

It is out of the lowest ranks of low-paid female labor that some of the worst evils of cities arise. If you continue to squeeze the heart of girlhood by low wages, you must expect to find in the gutters of cities a good deal of red, clotted slime; and if you like to roll in it, remember that you have squeezed out the blood.

In the commonwealth of Massachusetts he shows that the average pay of the working women was 82 cents per day. The lowest wages paid, of course, are much below that figure.

He reminds his hearers that "New England is a factory." A large percentage of these factory operatives are females who live at these figures, which barely support them when they can get work and are destitute, when work fails or sickness unfits them for labor. Here is one picture of their condition:

You know that in many manufacturing establishments a girl must be on her feet from morning to night. Indeed, in some shops of retail business the female clerks must be on their feet most of the time. It is against the rule to sit down in some establishments. I read in this document lying in that chair (report of Labor Bureau for 1871, p. 303), printed under official authority, of a girl in this city who was kept measuring cotton cloth from morning till night, and at last dropped in a fainting fit. "It was three quarters of an hour before the girl was able to resume her work, and for this loss of time her employer deducted a quarter of a day's wages." (Cries of "Shame" and a general expression of contempt.)

This is in Boston. Here is another, bearing on the moral surroundings of Massachusetts girls:

What do I want? Why, perhaps you will let me assert that if I had a sister I should be very reluctant to put her into a room, say twenty by thirty feet square, filled with floating operatives in a fluctuating trade. Why should I be thus reluctant? Because I have seen repeatedly in this commonwealth three, four, or five young women in a room with fifteen or twenty men, and have had the best reason to know that, as the machinery did not make noise enough to prevent conversation, the effect of profruity and utterly vile talk was as demoralizing and poisonous as might naturally be expected. If there be an evil girl there, she may do immense harm. If I had a son, I should not like to put him in that room.

Does this represent Massachusetts civilization?

Here is another: To speak at once to the point, there are work-rooms in which men and women, boys and girls, gathered in large part at random out of a floating population, are sandwiched together like herrings in a box; and, uninterrupted by the noise of machinery, it is not infrequently tobacco-smoke, profanity, and foul talk from morning to night! I am not speaking of cotton factories, nor of establishments in which the noise of machinery prevents free conversation between operatives. But in factories of many other kinds it is notoriously easy for a few foul mouths, not hard to be found in a floating population, to corrupt a whole room. The herring-box system I call a foul system.

That foul system belongs to Puritan civilization.

And another: I have sometimes seen four or five young women crowded into the same room with twenty-five or thirty men; or three working thus; or two; or one. I do not assert that a majority of mouths are foul in the factories; but I deliberately make myself responsible for the public assertion that a father who wishes the welfare of his daughter cannot be expected to put her into factory life in a large proportion of the work-rooms in the fluctuating trades. There is no saying more common among operatives than that a father does not like to put his daughter or son into many of the factories. The common and permanent opinion as to what the answer would be to the question, would you put your own daughter into work-rooms managed on such a system? is a test of the character of that system.

A management in respect to which the answer to this question is notoriously and always "No!" I call a foul system. Perhaps I have put more than a hundred times this question, or its equivalent; and have been answered invariably in exactly these words, or their equivalent: "Before putting my daughter into work-rooms managed on that system, I would see her, in some other place, work her fingers to the bone!" This is a terrible condemnation of a system wholly unnecessary in itself, affecting here and elsewhere, a vast operative population and likely to affect a population larger and larger.

Now let Bishop Haven "rise and explain."

He gives the testimony of the physician:

When I go to physicians in manufacturing towns, and ask what is the moral effect of careless factory arrangements, I obtain replies that cannot be made public. Go to the best factory physicians in New England, where the floating populations are largest—I am weighing all my words—and they will tell you that some of the perils notorious in seaport towns are likely to arise in every quarter, where thousands of people float in and float out, without homes, and are massed face to face in these work-rooms of the factories of the fluctuating trades.

We invite the special attention of the Missionary Board to New England.

We give one more extract:

The statistics of infamy prove that most fallen women have been tempted to their fall by their poverty. It is impossible to deny that one of the forces which pushes women toward the pit of physical death and also toward that of moral

death is low wages. [Applause.] I am not alone in that opinion. It is the opinion of your Labor Bureau. It is the opinion of the best politicians in this State. It is the opinion of the soundest parts of our industrial populations. It is the opinion of many a pastor in a manufacturing town. For evident reasons, these subjects cannot well be discussed in detail in the pulpit without dividing churches. This fact does not prevent preachers from studying them thoroughly, discussing them in private, and wielding all the apparatus of the church fitly to save floating populations. Nothing brings the operative class to church more quickly than some discussion there of their interests. If topics like these are not to be taken up often in the pulpit, they can in many churches, at least, occasionally be discussed there or in public halls. It ought to be shown by the ministry of New England that the great wheel of the factory does not turn the pulpit. [Loud applause.] The bondage of the pulpit, I believe, is not very great now. We can defend justice and retain our parishes; but the day may come when, unless we defend justice early, we cannot defend it and retain our places or retain united congregations.

The assertion that the "wheel of the factory does not turn the pulpit of Massachusetts" is startlingly suggestive of the fetters which are fast gathering around it. This warning and appeal which follows reveal a tendency which tells a frightful story respecting the drift of New England civilization. The fact that Joseph Cook is intensely New England in his ideas gives special force to his testimony respecting the evils he assails. If this is the outcome of the "Manhood Government," which Dr. Fowler in the New York Advocate asserts is the central idea of Northern civilization, we trust it will linger and die in the land which gave it birth.

A QUESTION.

The following question is submitted to the ADVOCATE, with the request that it be answered:

"Is it right, or would it be proper, for the preacher in charge to dismiss by letter—it being so desired—a member, or members, because they don't want to live in the church—as they say—with a member or members who are guilty of immoral conduct; at the same time preferring no charges against the accused members; the opportunity of doing so, having been offered in church conference?"

While we cannot answer authoritatively this or any other question of church law, we do not hesitate to refer the inquirer to the law governing the case. This we do without any knowledge of any local controversy to which the question and answer may apply. Here is the only law governing the case: "See Discipline, page 84, section 18." "To furnish every one removing from his charge, (pastor's,) with a certificate in the following form: The bearer hereof, A. B., has been an acceptable member of the M. E. Church, South, in ——— station, circuit or mission," etc. The Manual of the Discipline, having the authority of law, being an interpretation of law, endorsed and sent out by the Bishops as a guide in the administration of the law, has this to say on the question in the premises. "The preacher in charge should not give a certificate to any member, unless said member wishes to use it in transferring his membership from one circuit or station to another in this church."

See the Manual, page 74, published in 1874. Again, ib: 73—an official decision is given as follows: "In 1860, a member applied to his pastor for a certificate. It did not appear that he intended to remove his membership to any other circuit or station, and he declined to say what use he intended to make of the certificate. Whereupon the pastor declined to give it. The presiding elder overruled the pastor's decision. The case coming before the Bishop presiding over the conference, he sustained the pastor."

The expedient of leaving any church because there are unworthy members in it is both unwise and dangerous, and it is well that the law provides against it. Jesus Christ did not leave the church because of the presence of Judas. The college of apostles did not dissolve the brotherhood in consequence of Peter's defection. F.

See addenda to Premium List, which appears this week.

THE Nashville Advocate proposes occasionally to publish a sermon in its columns. That will do, provided it is a sure enough sermon; one that has been preached to a real congregation, by a living, thinking preacher; but we hope the editor will give us no resurrected skeletons from old theological museums; no disinterred mummies, if you please, Doctor.

NEEDS A HOLIDAY.

Our venerable co-laborer of the St. Louis Christian Advocate needs a holiday. He has been for so many years editing a paper and writing books in the week, and preaching on Sunday, that he now requires a period of respite from labors; and we invite him to come to Texas, and inhale our invigorating sea-breezes, and luxuriate on fish, oysters, and Texas beef. We are led to make this tender of Texas hospitality by reading a jeremiad of a column and a half in his paper of the 12th of February, of which the following is a part of the opening paragraph:

We commence this with sad feelings. All around may be seen the manifestations of a spirit that bodes no good to country or race. On the contrary, it bodes evil and evil only. The too general disregard of the first principles of sound morality; of honesty, truth and justice; the callousness of public feeling, and spirit of indifference as manifested in the practice and toleration of lying, swearing, drunkenness, Sabbath-breaking, malfeasance in public offices, frauds, peculations and downright thievings, on the part of public officers; the looseness and incontinency of men and women in the private and social relations of life, the brazen impudence, the fearful lack of modesty and purity of thought, of feeling in conversation and life so apparent all around; the moral, or rather immoral, conduct of many public men, their lack of probity, of candor, of sincerity, of truthfulness, of fidelity and common honesty—

etc., etc., etc., down to the following: This paper will continue, as heretofore, to exhort and entreat all good citizens to let mere partyism, no matter whether under the name of Republicanism, Democracy or Greenbackism, all mere partyism, go where Nebuchadnezzar went—

Which means, dear reader, to grass, etc.

We should feel very sad over this dark picture; but we remember that Dr. McAnnally is somewhat given to looking on the most gloomy aspect which public affairs present. If we remember rightly, a little over two years ago the St. Louis Advocate scented blood, and sulphur and carnage in the immediate future. The horrible scenes were to begin when each of the great political parties was to attempt to inaugurate a president at the capital. And then, oh horrors! it was not to be a geographical warfare; but a bloody partisan conflict, between members of the two belligerent parties in every city, and village in the land! Well, the electoral bill passed, and Mr. Hayes was counted in, and permitted to walk in, and take his comfortable seat, with no smell of gunpowder on his garments.

Hardly was this danger past, until the Doctor scented another, equally as portentous of evil, in the financial question. He wanted money—cheap, fiat money—which should cost nothing but the paper upon which it was printed; plentiful money, which should be put in circulation as fast as steam could throw off the sheets; absolute money, not representing gold or silver, but money per se made so, by congressional legislation, and made receivable for all dues, public and private; and good for anything a man wished to buy, even for tea from China, and coffee from Rio. If the government continued the policy of contraction, and attempted to resume specie payments, as the law contemplated, why, then, the wheel of oppression would come down on all the industries of the land; destroy commerce; close up the manufactories; produce labor riots, bread riots, etc., etc. The national authorities did not take the same lugubrious view of the situation; the resumption act was not disturbed; and the country has quietly glided into specie payments. Doctor, take a holiday, and visit Texas. Association with our young, pushing, hopeful people will rejuvenate you!

H. S. T.

In a letter in the Nashville Advocate of February 5th, Rev. H. A. Graves inserted the following:

Our Mexican work needs books in Spanish type—our standard works—especially Watson's Biblical Dictionary and Theological Institutes. The Rev. James Tafollo can read English, and Watson's Dictionary and Institutes would greatly aid him in his great work. Would some rich Methodist who has faith in Christianity mail those books to him? That would be a good seed cast into a fruitful garden.

In response to this appeal, Mr. William Goode, of Brownsville, Tennessee, has sent to Brother Graves a copy of Watson's Dictionary, for Brother Tafollo.

FRATERNITY—Bishop Foster and Rev. Dr. C. D. Foss were invited to participate in the dedicatory services of the new McKendree church, Nashville. Though neither of them could attend, both wrote fraternal responses. Bishop Foster's gives us an intimation of the way our Northern brethren work their Bishops. He says: "I am completely tied up until March—every Sabbath and nearly every day."

Texas Christian Advocate

FRUITS OF PROHIBITION.

We again furnish the readers of the ADVOCATE with reliable testimony in regard to the beneficent effects of prohibition. Hon. W. N. Fant, County Judge, Goliad county, writes: "The local option for our town and county has worked well. Crime has been greatly diminished and the cost to the county and State has been reduced at least one-half. The county is more peaceable and in many respects more prosperous. The people are not satisfied with the law, for it is imperfect. Druggists and physicians have changed a commendable calling into a low business. If the Legislature will withdraw the power of these parties, I think the law will do well." It will be noticed that the people are dissatisfied because the law is not strong enough. Mr. Seth Woodruff, County Attorney, writes: "There has been a decrease in crime and a corresponding decrease in the cost of prosecuting criminals." Alluding to "cheap prescriptions," he says: "The law will never be effective until it is amended." Mr. W. M. Atkinson, County Attorney, Gonzales county, says: "The law has been in operation now almost two years, and at the last election was carried by a largely increased majority. There has been a very noticeable reduction in the expenditure of money on account of crime in this county since the passage of the law. There has been a decrease of 25 per cent. in the number of inmates in our county jail, compared with what it was under license. The diminution of crime under its influence has been both pleasing and perceptible. At the October term, 1876, of our District Court—the last term before the adoption of the law—the grand jury returned 26 indictments for felonies, and 61 for misdemeanors, 4 of the felonies being for murder. At the October term, 1877, after the law had gone into full force, the grand jury found 24 indictments and 48 misdemeanors. Six of the felonies were committed before the passage of the law, leaving 18 committed under it. Of the 48 misdemeanors, 18 of them were for violation of the Local Option law. The people are well pleased with the law, and think it works well; indeed, its passage has practically suppressed gambling and shut up all its saloons. There are two or three amendments I would most earnestly recommend: 1st. Make it a penal offense for a physician to give a prescription for whisky unless he has personally examined the patient. 2d. Make it a penal offense for the merchant, or other person ordering whisky for a man, to allow it to be kept at the store or place of business, but require it to be taken away at once. 3d. Forbid, in express terms, all borrowing of whisky from the seller." Rev. S. J. Anderson, of Sulphur Springs, writes that under local option, "There was much less drunkenness and rowdiness about town, particularly among the young and the country folks. The moral tone of society was much improved under the law. Its beneficial effects were seen especially among its youth and negroes." Rev. T. G. Woods, of Goliad, says: "The streets of our village are quiet and orderly, and our wives and daughters, unattended, visit the most frequented thoroughfares without fear of hearing profane or obscene language. This, I am told, was not formerly so. To see a drunken, boisterous man, is a rare occurrence."

DEXTER, COOK CO., Feb. 21.—Round, round and round; first quarterly meeting past; presiding elder present; usual business; good time; the Lord was with us, in glory and power; twenty-three accessions up to date. Praise the Lord for His goodness and unmerited favors and blessings. Prayer-meetings at nearly all points; trying to hold class-meetings whenever and wherever we meet. Bible agent at work, traveling his rounds; am reading general rules, church obligations, pastoral address, holding church conferences and visiting the flock, and watching, and hoping, and praying.—J. R. CROWDER.

SCIENCE HALL, HAYS CO., Feb. 16.—Waited part of last night by the sick bed of grandmother Robinson, who, and her husband, are over one hundred years old. Were personally acquainted with John Wesley, who gave medicine to the old lady's mother which cured some disease of the eyes. The old man wishes there were more such preachers as Wesley was. Great deal of sickness. Death of a Mrs. Williams yesterday. Weather cold and dry.—W. H. KILLOUGH.

COOPER, DELTA CO., Feb. 19.—Steam mill at Cooper burned Sunday night; supposed set on fire by lightning. Loss, \$3,000. District court in session, but little business on hand. Jail stands with open doors. Nobody steals and but few get drunk. One saloon; hard times and scarcity of money limit its influence very much. Met my first appointment first Sabbath after annual conference; sought parsonage next day, and in ten days after Bishop's decree I was comfortably domiciled on my new work. Made almost my third round. Much has been done; much more remains to be done. Will get all subscribers I can.—N. A. KEEN.

WEIMAR, COLORADO CO., Feb. 21.—We are having delightful weather. Gardens doing well; merchants complaining of hard times; popular vices on the wane; people attending church in full force; the ADVOCATE is a necessity with some; hope it soon will be with all; health good; cotton still coming in; people enlarging their farms; building tenant houses; lumber dealers doing a heavy business; carpenters busy; anvils ringing; young folks marrying; and upon the whole, business is looking up.—U. C. SPENCER.

NEW FOUNTAIN, MEDINA CO., Feb. 19.—Small-pox in Uvalde, two cases. Some have gone out to the country until it abates. Quarterly conference meeting to be held here next Saturday and Sunday. Bro. Monk will be alone on the work. I am on my way home to Polk county, where my brothers and sisters reside. I am sorry that such is the case, but my duty calls me home. Religion is at a low ebb in this country; hope it will not be so always. God bless his work this year and may much good be done.—H. SCURLOCK.

GRAHAM, YOUNG CO., Feb. 17.—On the night of the 15th, a mob attacked our jail with intent, as we are informed, to release one of the prisoners. They failed in their attempt. The citizens of Graham rallied to arms; fight ensued. One of the mob was killed on the spot. The rest retreated. The man who was killed is known, the rest of the mob are yet unknown to our authorities. This is the first death by violence that ever occurred in Graham.—B. H. JOHNSON.

BLANCO CITY, BLANCO CO., Feb. 21.—There has been much sickness in this county during the winter, with some mortality. Our congregations have been considerably reduced for two months in consequence of severe weather and sickness. I have, however, filled most of my appointments. We hope for an early period to both sickness and bad weather.—J. C. BLACK.

GEORGETOWNS, WILLIAMSON CO., Feb. 21.—The County Court, in response to a petition from the friends of whisky, have ordered another election on "Local Option," to be held March 14th. This is the third election on this subject and shows the tireless energy of the friends of vice. The Y. M. C. A. of the University will again make an active canvass. The fence around the grounds of the Southwestern University moves along some. If all our friends could see how nice it looks, and how good it made us feel, they would hurry forward their donations. They have not ceased, however.—F. A. MOOD.

Our Postal Cards. BRANDON, HILL CO., Feb. 20.—Weather dry and rain needed. Local option in force in Hill county. Temperance doing well. Salem Council, formed Feb. 18th, with 27 members, Irene P. O., Hill county. Brandon Council, U. F. of F., 25 members, 17 males; R. B. Howe, W. P. This part of Hill county settling up rapidly with good, sober citizens.—YOUNGE.

RUSK, CHEROKEE CO., Feb. 25.—Our first quarterly conference just over. Wm. A. Sampey, presiding elder, was present, and attended to all the business of the conference. Some interest was manifested in the congregation. The future as good as could be expected for a circuit that has had the best part taken off, which was the sad fate of this work at our last annual conference.—SAMUEL WEAVER.

the Review, should be sent to Rev. J. W. Hinton, D. D., Columbus, Georgia. F. A. MOOD. GEORGETOWNS, TEXAS.

COLD SPRINGS, SAN JACINTO CO., Feb. 24.—Nothing so essential to a preacher's home as a good library. Such ought to be in every parsonage, not to be moved. We have a library begun in the one here. Several volumes have been donated and more expected. A copy of the TEXAS ADVOCATE is sent for file every week. Also, several other papers which will be of interest to our pastors in time to come. Our preacher will begin in March to collect the Bishop's fund. All the claim will be met. In April, we will pay our Foreign Mission fund; September, Home Mission conference fund. You see we scatter.—Jo.

CLEAR LAKE, HARRIS CO., Feb. 24.—We had a fine time last Sunday at a small school house, the place for preaching. There were twenty in attendance; two joined by ritual. We organized a class of ten members, and appointed Bro. J. Idlebrook, superintendent of Sunday-school. Don't you think that a good start for the wilderness? That is not all; they like the ADVOCATE, especially the postals. We have four new settlements and they are making black spots on the bay and lake, just like they intended to make a living if all cattle die, for this soil will produce if it is sired in time.—P. E. NICHOLSON.

In the Episcopal Church in Mexico the little company of sixty disciples has become 7,000, with 3,500 communicants. Five hundred children are under instruction in different parts of Mexico, and there are eleven theological students.

A NEED SUPPLIED.

Messrs. Pressler and Langermann have compiled, and will, at an early day, publish a magnificent map of the State of Texas. These gentlemen have been a long time employed in the General Land Office at Austin, in the capacity of draughtsmen. They therefore had every facility for the compilation of a correct and complete map. A representative of the ADVOCATE, through the courtesy of Mr. Langermann, examined the proof-sheets as photo-lithographed from the original draft. The work is executed in the most approved style known to this modern art, and certainly reflects credit upon the firm that executes it. Among the points of excellence in this new map we note the following: The compilation is based upon the U. S. const surveys, the reports of boundary commissions and astronomical observations by U. S. surveyors, and completed directly from county maps and field notes on file in the General Land Office. In order to accuracy, copies of county-maps were sent to the respective county surveyors and other reliable parties, for verification. The principal railroad companies of Texas, having caused the lands held by them under grants from the State to be plotted on this map, some 50,000 sections, including alternate surveys, made for the benefit of the common school fund and open to actual settlers, appear on it. This fact will render the map especially valuable to parties seeking investments in real estate in our great and rapidly advancing State. There are many points of excellence in the publication which would require too much space to specify. Circulars will be furnished any one addressing the publishers at Austin. Prices as follows: No. 1—on a scale of eight miles to the inch, (being in size, 8 1/2 feet square,) mounted and varnished, will be retailed at \$20.00. No. 2—scales 16 miles to inch, (4 feet square,) 4.00. No. 3—scale 32 miles to the inch, (24x26 inches,) 75 cents. Bound in cloth, \$1.00.

POVERTY AND SUFFERING.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can easily keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost—I know it."

THE CONSUMPTIVE'S ONLY HOPE.

Verily, to most people whose systems are falling, or in any way out of order, oil as a medicine, is the most disgusting and difficult to take. Few stomachs do not revolt at the mere thought of Castor or Cod Liver Oil, yet, when these appalling symptoms of decay appear, which physicians and patients alike know are unerring signs of greater waste of blood and tissue than the nutritive powers are supplying. Cod Liver Oil is the most trust-worthy and effective remedy in the world. But repugnance to its taste and odor, reduce the nervous patient to despair. It is then that friends and doctor can do him the most instinctive kindness he has ever known by telling him of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda; by truthfully assuring him of its entire freedom from unpleasant smell or odor; of its marvelous qualities as a nutrient, and the miracles it works, in giving tone and energy to stomach, nerve and brain.

UNANSWERED LETTERS.

February 21—T B Buckingham, subscriber, wrote you... W H Moss, appointments... W M Robbins, subscribers... L G Watkins, will stand corrected... E W Simmons, subscriber... J H Collier, Jr., renewal... A H Sutherland, postal... M H Addison, \$2.50 money-order and postal... J L Epperson, thanks... J O Warren, appointments... Thos Gathright, \$13... M H Wells, \$3.75 and subscribers... W B Young, \$2.50; renewal... W W Carpenter, \$2.50; own subscription... Geo T Freeman, subscriber... your last letter reached us... W W Henderson, subscriber... Jno T Graham, change will be made... G S Sandel, subscribers... Mattie C Henderson, communication... Enquirer, postal... W W Henderson, will see that paper goes to F W C... J N Bridges, postal... W C Clark, communication... M T Sealy, subscriber... Geo T Freeman, subscriber... and \$2.50... J S Lane, \$5 money-order; thanks... H A Graves, \$5; the money-order for \$6.25 received and placed to your credit... A C Moyer, one dollar on account... February 22—J F Follin, subscriber... W H Kilgough, postal... J D Robinson, will change... W H Kilgough, postal... W J Wally, will change and send... An Endorser, thanks... W L Andrews, John S H shall have the paper... G M Reese, subscribers directed... J O Warren, change address... L Z T Morris, Buckeye Book sent... J M Pugh, marriage notice... B R Rogers, eight dollars and ten cents... B R Rogers, postal... Geo T Freeman, subscriber... J W Hill, two dollars and fifty cents... and subscriber... February 23—J F Hines, Delphor, postal... P E Nicholson, postal... A A... W L Harris, have received card without signature from China Springs, with following subscribers: J D Hinkle, and others... J J Harris, did you send them?... J O, postal... J Z McEntire, doubtless a mistake... Wm A Hows, subscriber... L B Ellis, subscriber... G M Reese, subscribers... B B Swoford, subscriber... W W Bridwell, subscribers; those are pertinent questions... S M Coker, will have his paper... W B Young, subscriber... B H Mood, postal... Jno T C Black, postal... B H Johnson, postal... H B Scurlow, postal; will send paper... Jno T C Black, postal... W Jones, will change paper as directed... T W Hoke, will change... H B Swoford, obituary... T J Williams, \$2.50 own subscription; thanks... Miss Leavell, subscriber... J D Martin, the rule, and grant your request... D J Martin, subscriber... J Canfax, the money-order for \$5 is received and placed to your credit... Abner Trigg... February 25—W A Bowen, subscriber... J H Chambliss, subscriber... J F Denton, will discontinue direct; subscriber... G H Platt, postal... Albert Little, subscriber... J M Binkley, marriage notice, postal and appointments... J L Murray, subscriber... J H Hinkle, postal... W Henderson, subscriber... H T Hill, postal; will change address... J R Barden, address changed... A H Brewer, obituary and postal... February 26—M White, subscriber... M Jones, subscribers; send along such as you are willing to become responsible for, local preachers receive the money in full, twenty-five cents... Uncle John, letter to children... W Price, appointments... G F Fair, subscriber; three dollars and obituary... J J Crawford, one dollar and obituary... H H Wells, five dollars and subscribers... S G Sanders, four dollars for Texas and Nashville Advocates... M G Kizer, subscription expires... Jan 1, 1879; this accounts for his not receiving the paper... Mrs A L P Moore, one dollar seventy-five cents; Buckeye Cook Book... J L Murray, subscriber... A Black, marriage notice... J L Leavell, postal... S Gillett, will send picture... J W Perry, subscriber... W Walker, marriage notice... W Andrews, postal... M A Black, postal... Wesley Smith, postal... Jas Norwood, postal... W W Bligg, renewal... W Lively, will W H B... M E Harlan, will send... T P Platt, suit, subscribers... M K Gillum... B McPherson, subscriber... Dan I Morgan, marriage notice and postal... W Wootton... A H Butler, will look into the matter, and send paper... W Turner, will examine the matter and write you... W W Wootton, subscribers... J Z T Morgan, postal... J S Ashburn, subscribers... C C Black, subscriber... J H Shaw, subscriber... M D Willford, postal... J C Black, renewal and change of address... B R Rogers, subscriber... J K Lane, subscribers... Saml Weaver, postal... J M Pugh, subscriber... J R Crowder, postal... J W Shaver, subscriber... J C Black, postal... J S Chover, postal... James Royal, address changed... M H Wells, will get all the subscribers, and write you... W H B. Biggs, five dollars on account... J W Jackson, two dollars fifty cents renewal... A A Mayhew, five dollars and subscribers... Jno S Davis, subscriber... February 27—J W Chalk, postal and subscriber... Uncle John, postal... J R Crowder, postal... W J Anstey, will receive prompt attention... Jas B Dibrell, postal... Jno F Cook, postal and subscriber... R W Kenton, postal... W J Joyce, subscriber... E T Bratcher, postal... Geo W Riley, subscriber and postal... C S McCarver, subscriber... W A Kilgough... J Lane, subscriber... Geo W Riley, postal... M Hotele, subscriber... J L Annis, subscribers... Zach Zimmerman, postal... Ruster, postal to Uncle John... L C Crago, subscribers; the four dollars received and credited; thanks... S J Hawkins, subscribers... W R Manning, order for Marvin's Life... Tom, postal... B H made J W Johnson, subscribers... W W Horner, a good list of subscribers and postal... John Jones, appointments... W W Horner, marriage notices; thanks for kind promises... R S Finlay, editorial... W R Manning, seven dollar money-order... R W Thompson, six dollars; passed to credit of W W Turner as you directed... D Morgan, six dollars eighty-five cents; thanks.

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POSTAL CARDS.

When any brother is out of postal cards, either for subscriptions or for reporting items of intelligence for this paper, they will be supplied promptly by the office on notice being given. The real name of the writer should accompany the postal as in the case of other communications. If it is the wish of the writer that a name de plume shall be used, append it to the lower right corner of the card, and the real name on the left with a circle around it.

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TERRELL DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Trinity cir, 2d Sunday in March. Seaside cir, 2d Sunday in March. Farmers mission, 4th Sunday in March. West cir, 4th Sunday in April. Farmersville cir, 2d Sunday in April. Elm cir, 3d Sunday in April. Fosters cir, 4th Sunday in April. Terrell, 1st Sunday in May. Kaufman cir, 2d Sunday in May. Rockwall cir, 3d Sunday in May.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Denton cir, at Georgetown, 2d Sunday in March. Point Point sta, 4th Sunday in March. Bonham sta, 4th Sunday in March. Hildersboro cir, at Dixon, 1st Sunday in April. Jones cir, at Jones Mills, 2d Sunday in April. Sherman cir, at Friendship, 3d Sunday in April. Colville cir, at Collinsville, 4th Sunday in April. Bonham cir, at Round Prairie, 1st Sunday in May. Savoy cir, at Belle Plain, 2d Sunday in May. Pilot Grove cir, 3d Sunday in May.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Jack-son and Center sta, March 9. West cir, at West's station, March 15. Weatherford sta, March 22. Acorn cir, at Bear Creek, March 29. West cir, at Beechola, April 5. Edmore cir, at Pleasant Grove, April 12. Weatherford cir, at Wade's Chapel, April 19. Springtown cir, at Lolla Branch, April 26. Christian mission, May 3.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Atlanta cir, at London, 4th Sunday in March. Soles Lake cir, at Good Exchange, 4th Sunday in March. Queen City, 1st Sunday in April. Texarkana sta, Texarkana, 2d Sunday in April. Boston cir, at Three Springs, 3d Sunday in April. Jones cir, at Pleasant Hill, 4th Sunday in April. Colville cir, 1st Sunday in May. Mt Pleasant cir, 2d Sunday in May. Dalmerfield cir, at Hammett's Chapel, 3d Sunday in May. Kelleyville cir, at Mimms' Chapel, 4th Sunday in May.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Gainesville sta, March 15. Gainesville cir, March 22. Denton cir, March 29. Dentur cir, April 5. Lewisville cir, April 12. Denton cir, April 19. Denton cir, April 26. Maryville cir, April 26. Henrietta mission, May 10. Fort Fork mission, May 17. Denton cir, May 24. Rosston cir, May 31 and June 1.

DALLAS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Dallas cir, at Oak Lawn, March 15. Floyd sta, March 22. Lamar sta, March 29. Plano cir, at Frankfort, April 5. Honey Creek, at Walnut Grove, April 12. Redell, April 19. Grapevine mission, April 26. Grapevine cir, at Grapevine, May 3.

BRECKENRIDGE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Beknap mis, at Upper Fork Valley, March 8. Clear Fork mis, at Upper Fork Valley, March 8. Breckenridge cir, at Pleasant Hill, March 15. Fort Grinn mis, at Pleasant Valley, March 22. Belle Plaine mis, at Hart's school-house, March 29. Taylor mis, at Buffalo Gap, April 2. Pecan cir, at McKinnis' school-house, April 5. Coleman mis, at Coleman City, April 9. Breckenridge cir, at Mt. Pleasant, April 12. Crockett cir, at Bedford's Chapel, April 19. Palo Pinto, Sharp's Mill, April 26. Trinity cir, June 7.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Kickapoo cir, at Kickapoo, March 29. Cherokee cir, at Mt Comfort, April 5. Rusk and Jacksonville, at Rusk, April 12. Breckenridge cir, at Weldon, April 19. Crockett cir, at Porter's Springs, April 26. Crockett and Augusta, at Crockett, May 3. Palestine sta, May 10. Palestine cir, May 17. Larissa cir, May 24. Trinity cir, May 31. Tylert sta, June 14.

Advertisement for Benson's Capsine Porous Plaster, highlighting its effectiveness for various ailments like rheumatism and neuralgia, and its status as a world-renowned product.

Advertisement for T. E. Thompson, a jeweler located at the corner of Tremont and Market Streets in Galveston, Texas, offering watch and jewelry repairs.

Advertisement for Blessing & Bro., established photographers in Texas, advertising their services and products like photo-chromos and convex plates.

Advertisement for J. B. Barton, agent for Keop's celebrated shirts, listing various styles and prices for dress shirts, drawers, and underwear.

Advertisement for Compound Oxygen, a medicinal product recommended for respiratory issues like cough and consumption, with a testimonial from Rev. L. Pelree.

Advertisement for Shaw & Blaylock, booksellers in Galveston, Texas, offering a wide variety of books for sale.

Advertisement for The Standard Bunyan, a collection of stories and biographies, including 'The Pilgrim's Progress' and 'The Life of John Bunyan'.

Advertisement for The Illustrated Polyglot Family Bible, a comprehensive religious text with illustrations, available in multiple languages.

Advertisement for Blymyer Mfg Co, manufacturers of 'Bells' (likely a type of product or machinery), located in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Advertisement for Moody & Jemison, commission merchants in Galveston, Texas, specializing in cotton and other goods.

Advertisement for Seeds Free, offering various types of seeds for agricultural use, with details on how to obtain them.

Advertisement for Premiums, offering a fine gold watch as a prize for members of the West Texas Conference.

Advertisement for Premiums, offering a fine double-case gold watch as a prize for members of the Northwest Texas Conference.

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Texas Christian Advocate Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS. BY R. M. MOORE.

FIRST QUARTER—TENTH LESSON.—March 9, '79. Psalm XXXII, 1-11. The Joy of Forgiveness; Time about 1034 B. C.; Place, Jerusalem; Rulers, David, King of Israel; Hiram, King of Tyre; and Eupalos, King of Assyria.

GOLDEN TEXT: Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven whose sin is covered. Psalm XXXIII.

The authorship of this psalm is as evident as that wherein the last lesson is given; and the cause is equally as apparent, and is fully revealed in the history of David touching Uriah, the Hittite, and Bathsheba, his wife, subsequently a queen of Israel, and the mother of Solomon. This lesson is properly a sequel to the last, and is, like the psalm of the last lesson, a most beautiful didactic poem, and consists of four parts. The first part consists of two verses, wherein the Psalmist exults in the pardon of his great transgressions; the second, of two verses, in which he describes his unforgiven state; the third, of three verses, in which confession of his sins is urged and commended as the only sure way to secure the pardon; and the fourth of four verses, in which sinners are instructed how to go to God for pardon. The great king had fallen, and had poured out his bitter sorrows in the most agonizing lament ever uttered by mortal lips; and as flagrant as were his crimes, so deep and so contrite was his plea for pardon that God heard him. This psalm (the fifty-first), wherein he pours out his soul in helpless penitence, is one of the most sublime of our sacred songs. It is a model petition for mercy, and serves as a guide for all who need God's pardon. David, the author of these psalms, felt it incumbent on him to put his confessions and repentance, as well as his exultation on account of his pardon, on record. He had in this a double purpose. He felt that his confession should be rung down the ages as a warning to others for all time. Less than this would not meet his views of confession. A second purpose seems to have been to place his experience on record as a guide and help for others. In the last lesson the great sinner and the sweet singer of Israel was wailing deep in the depths of iniquity and in the bondage of sin; but in this his exultant song comes ringing down from the sunny heights of victory.

V. 1. "Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered." "Blessed:" exceedingly happy; "transgression:" going beyond, passing over a forbidden line of right; "forgiven:" carried away; sins taken out of sight; "covered:" hidden from God and man.

V. 2. "Blessed is the man unto whom the Lord imputeth not iniquity, and in whose spirit there is no guile." "Blessed:" same as in last verse; "Jehovah;" "imputeth not;" reckoneth not or chargeth not against; "spirit;" life. In the first verse we have "transgression" and "sin," and here we have "iniquity" and "guile." To transgress is to do what is prohibited; to sin is to fail to do what is commanded; iniquity is equity perverted; and guile, is fraud. Again, the transgression or the prohibited sin is forgiven; the failure to meet the demands of the law is covered; and perversion is not charged up.

V. 3. "When I kept silence, my bones waxed old through my roaring all the day long." "Kept silence:" refused to confess; "bones," express the framework and strength of man; "waxed old;" wasted; "through my roaring;" through my intense anguish. There are instances where unconfessed sins become unsupportable burdens.

V. 4. "For day and night thy hand was heavy upon me; my moisture was turned into the drought of summer. Selah." "Day and night;" continually. It is an inexorable law of God, that the way of the transgressor is hard, and that they who sin must suffer; hence the suffering for sin is termed the hand of God. "My moisture;" the vital fluids of life. The figure is that of a verdant spring being parched into a lifeless summer. "Selah;" probably a musical pause.

V. 5. "I acknowledge my sins unto thee, and mine iniquity have I not hid. I said I will confess my transgressions unto the Lord; and thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin. Selah." "I acknowledged;" should be "I will acknowledge." Hence the first part expresses this purpose, and the last, his act. The one is a declaration, and the other a response. Thus, I will acknowledge my sins unto thee; my sin I have not hid. "Iniquity of my sins;" guilt of my sin. Confession is essential to forgiveness. There must not only be a confession of

sin, but a sorrow for the sin and forsaking of the same.

V. 6. "For this shall every one that is Godly pray unto thee in a time when thou mayest be found; surely in the floods of great waters they shall not come nigh unto him." "For this;" on account of God's readiness to pardon, as shown in his own case; "Godly;" those inclined towards God; "in a time when thou mayest be found;" in the time between the sin and its punishment, while the law delays. There will be a time when it will be too late. As it is in Proverbs, 1: 28: "Then shall they call upon me, but I will not answer; they shall seek me early, but they shall not find me." "Floods of great waters;" accumulating troubles or great trials. Here is the assurance that troubles shall not overwhelm the man who prays to God in the proper time. Men may suffer in person and property, but no disaster can come nigh the immortal nature of the man whose faith rests in God.

V. 7. "Thou art my hiding place; thou shalt preserve me from trouble; thou shalt compass me about with songs of deliverance. Selah." "Hiding place," refers to caverns in Judea where refugees hid themselves from their pursuers. It was thus that David had often escaped the wrath of Saul; and it was in such a place that David cut off Saul's skirt. "Thou shalt preserve me from trouble;" all the results of sin. He that is compassed with safety should sing his guardians praises; and David very beautifully expresses God's act of saving him as God's own songs of triumph.

V. 8. "I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go; I will guide thee with mine eye." Some writers have regarded this and the next verse as God's instructions to David, but we see no reason to wrest the narrative from the lips of David. Having rejoiced in his pardon in the first and second verses; referred to his folly in not confessing his sins in the third and fourth; related the benefits of confession in the fifth, sixth, and seventh, he now, in the exuberance of his joy, proposes to tell others of a merciful God, and of the way to life; and he proposes himself to guide them with his eye. He will instruct, teach and guide, and will thereby have no room for failure. "With mine eye" expresses a careful supervision.

V. 9. "Be ye not as the horse, or as the mule which have no understanding; whose mouth must be held in with a bit and bridle, lest they come near unto thee." Here the sinner is likened to an unreasoning beast. The analogy in some respects is very striking, but sometimes the advantage is in favor of the beast. Many sinners are only restrained by the bits and bridles of God's providences. "Lest they come near;" because it is not safe for them to come near.

V. 10. Many sorrows shall be to the wicked, but he that trusteth in the Lord, mercy shall compass him about. "The wicked" are those who refused to yield obedience to God, and he who has eyes to see, needs no proof that such have "many sorrows." And as one cannot trust in the Lord without faith, love and obedience, it is not strange that mercy should "compass him about," that "trusteth" in Him.

V. 11. "Be glad in the Lord, and rejoice ye righteous; and shout for joy all ye upright in heart." David had gained the great victory of his life. The pardon of his heinous crime. He gives us his repentance and triumph, and concludes with this instruction to the righteous and the upright in heart. Mark the grades of his joy. First there is the unuttered inward gladness; then the injunction to give expression to that joy, to rejoice; and, finally, to increase that rejoicing, to "shout," to cry aloud. He who has witnessed the triumph of an army in battle knows what that shout of victory is. The soldier never shouts over a drawn battle. So we think every one who fails to feel any joy in his triumph over his greatest enemy—that is, does not feel inclined to "shout for joy"—may well doubt of his victory.

APPLICATION. 1. Blessings come from the Author of all good, and he alone is blessed whose sins are forgiven. 2. God's blessing, and iniquity and guile, never abide together. 3. Shakespeare says, "conscience makes cowards of us all." This is true only of the guilty conscience. An unconfessed sin is too great a burden for any one to carry through life. It eats within like the deadly canker.

4. It will sap the vigor of manhood, and burn the green fields of life's spring time to an arid plain of a fruitless summer. 5. Ingenuous confession is the strongest plea for pardon that man can make. To open the door of mercy, unbar the heart. 6. David's success is an assur-

ance of our success, if we will go to God and confess our sins.

7. We may wander away from God if we will, and may squander His mercies like the Prodigal, but there is no "hiding place" from the fierce storms of this world like "our father's house," and sooner or later, all who would find rest must return to that shelter. And every time one so returns, God's angels shout his deliverance.

8. As soon as a sinner is saved, like the woman that found the lost piece of money, he desires his friends to rejoice with him. And if any have not found pardon as he has, he is ready to instruct, teach, and guide them to the same source of his joy.

9. God will punish if He cannot save, all those who are so unreasonable as to resist His will.

10. The path of sin may seem pleasant to inexperienced youth, but the end thereof is death. And the path of duty may seem rough and uneven to the same youth, but persistence therein transforms that rough uneven path to a highway of holiness.

11. The Christian's joy is the sweetest of earthly joys; and his shout is the only shout to which angels listen.

Extract from a Sermon by Dean Stanley.

Dean Stanley closed his sermon on "The Perplexities of Life," recently delivered in New York, by the following beautiful illustration: "May I close these remarks by an illustration which I once heard from the lips of a rough, seafaring man—one of few survivors of a great shipwreck which took place some ten years ago in the Bay of Biscay? As soon as those who had escaped from the sinking vessel found themselves in the small boat in which they had taken refuge, in the midst of the raging sea, they found their chief danger came not from the solid, massive sweep of waters, but from the angry breaking waves, which from time to time descended upon them, and against which every eye and hand had to watch with unabated attention. As the shades of evening drew, so the survivor told me, their hearts sank at the thought that in the darkness of the night it would be impossible to see those insidious breakers, and that sooner or later they would be engulfed by them. But with the darkness there came a corresponding safety. Every one of the dangerous waves, as it rolled towards them, was crested with a phosphorescent light, which showed its coming far off and enabled the seamen to guard against it as carefully as if they had been in full light of day. The spirits of the little crew revived, and those who, from time to time—the cowards and desperadoes among them—were for turning back to the ship, were guided by those coruscations through the night and in the early dawn they caught view of a distant vessel, by which they were at last saved.

"Mark that crest of phosphorescent light. On the top of those breaking billows is the light of divine grace, the compensating force of Providence. In the darkness of this mortal life and on the wave of this troublesome world our perplexities and dangers and griefs bring with them, or may bring with them, their own remedy. On each bursting wave of disappointment and vexation there may be the grace of heavenly light, which reveals the peril, and shows the wave, and guides us through the raging storm. Out of doubt may come faith, out of grief may come hope; and to the upright and godly-disposed there rises light from darkness. With each new temptation there may come a way to escape; with each new difficulty there may come some new explanation. As life advances, it does, indeed, sometimes seem to us as a vessel going to pieces; as though we were only broken fragments of a ship or of a solitary skiff on the wide waste of waters. But so long as our mortal existence lasts we must not give up the duty of hoping. The sense that kept us back in youth from all intemperate gladness, that same good instinct forbids unprofitable sadness. We must persevere until the morning breaks. That speck on the distant horizon may be the vessel by which we will shape our course. Forward not backward, must we steer. The speck becomes a mass, and the mass becomes a ship. Have patience and perseverance, and believe that there is still a future before every one, and so we shall at last reach the haven where we should meet."

The Pope's Encyclical.

An encyclical of the reigning Pope is something like the message of an executive officer, but instead of being addressed to a legislative body, is sent to all the primates, Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic world. Its main purpose is to guard against existing evils, and suggest means for their arrest. The encyclical of Pope Leo XIII, of which the telegraph

had given a synopsis, has finally reached us by mail. It is directed against communism and socialistic innovations upon society, of which the Pope accuses Protestantism of being the instigator. Aside from this slander upon his brethren, the document is generally commendable, especially viewed from the papal standpoint. The holy scriptures are freely used to sustain his anathemas against the terrible vices which he condemns. We quote a sentence:

"You readily understand, venerable brethren, that we speak of that sect of men, called by sundry and almost barbarous names, socialists, communists or nihilists. They are spread all over the world: bound together, most closely, by a wicked pact between them all. But no longer do they seek power in their hidden haunts. Openly, boldly, they vaunt in public what they had hatched in secret, and aim to destroy the very foundations of civil society, of whatever kind. These are they foretold in the words of divine inspiration (St. Jude, v, 8): "Defile the flesh, and despise government, and blaspheme majesty." Carnem quidam maculant, dominationem spernunt, majestatem autem blasphemunt. They leave nothing unhurt or unsmirched that has been wisely ordered by divine and human laws for the welfare and honor of men in this life. Those "higher powers" to whom, as the apostle admonishes, every soul ought to be subject, and powers of right government derived from God are refused obedience, and there is proclaimed a perfect equality of all men in rights and positions. The natural union of man and woman, sacred even among barbarians, is befouled, and the marriage bond, that is the keystone of society, is relaxed, or even broken loose. Deceived by lust for the good things of this world, which "is the root of all evils, and which, seeking, some have lost the faith"—radix est omnium malorum et quam quidam, appetentes eraverunt a fide." (I Timothy, vi, 10)—they attack the right of property, sanctioned by the natural law. And, pretending to care for the wants of men, and to satisfy their wishes by a huge crime, they aim at robbing and making a common spoil of whatever has been lawfully inherited or granted by skill and labor, or acquired by savings."

The Pope, is of course an absolutist, and must needs give a fling at Republics: He, however, conjoins things not necessarily connected—Republics and godless universities:

"Hence, by a new godlessness, unknown even among pagans, republics form themselves taking no account of God or of the order he has set. Neither public authority, nor mastery, nor majesty, nor the power that God gives rulers is to be maintained, but rather gained from the throng of people, that, thinking themselves free from all divine sanction, accept only such laws as ad libitum are voted for them. [Solum modo legibus subesse passa est, quas ipsa ad libitum tulisset.] "The supernatural truths of faith treated as hostile to reason! But the Creator of the race of man, and its Redeemer, is quietly and softly sought to be expelled from the universities, where studies are pursued, from lycums and gymnasiums, and from the whole routine of human life.

"The rewards and punishments of a future and eternal life are forgotten in the heat of a lust for present pleasure. These doctrines, far and widespread, this freedom everywhere extended, of thinking and acting with a looseness reaching far and wide, no marvel that men of the lowest sort, beggars at the door, or idlers of the shop, are eager to get into the houses and wealth of the rich; no wonder that there remains no quietness in public nor in private life, or that the human race has come almost to the point of perdition."

On the questions of various ranks in society; the duty of Princes; the law of marriage, and the rights of property, the Pope gives very appropriate scriptural authority. We wish he had given the same recognized authority for invoking "the patronage of the blessed Virgin Mary, immaculate from birth, and of her spouse, Joseph, and of the blessed apostles, Peter and Paul" but the faithful will, we suppose, invoke that "patronage," with no higher authority, than that of the Pope himself. We copy the concluding paragraph:

"On our and your undertakings, venerable brethren, may He breathe, to whom we are forced to refer for the beginning and accepted end of every good work. For the rest, the very nature of these days in which the anniversary of the lord's nativity is celebrated, inspires us with the hope of His speedy help. For it bids us also hope that new salvation, which the infant Christ brought to a world already growing old, and almost fallen into the extreme of misery, and it promises that to us also He

will give the peace which he announced to man by the angels: "For neither is the hand of the Lord shortened that it can not raise, nor His ear heavy that He cannot hear." Therefore, in these most auspicious days, praying for you, venerable brethren, and for the faithful of your churches all things happy and joyful, we earnestly pray the Giver of all good things that again the goodness and kindness of God our Savior, may appear to men, who has translated us from the power of the direful into the most noble dignity of His own children. And that we may the more quickly and fully obtain our desire, do you yourselves, venerable brethren, with us, address fervid prayers to the Lord, and seek the patronage of the blessed Virgin Mary, immaculate from birth, and of her spouse, Joseph, and of the blessed apostles, Peter and Paul, in whose intercessions we greatly trust. In the meanwhile, as an auspice of the Divine bounties to you, venerable brethren, and to your clergy, and to all faithful people in the Lord, we impart with the sincerest affection of our heart the apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, 28th December, 1878, in the first year of our pontificate.—Leo P. P., XIII."

KNOW THYSELF HEAL THYSELF. A New Medical Treatise on the NERVOUS SYSTEM, a book for everybody. Fifty original prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten 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 all comparison the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." Address: DR. W. H. PARKER, 14-15 South Street, Boston, Mass., 14-15.

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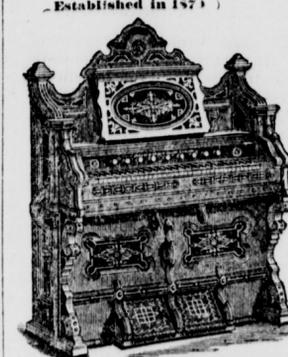
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Texas Christian Advocate

Dean Stanton on the United States. First, there is the marked peculiarity apparent almost from the first, the singular buoyancy and elasticity both of the national and individual character.

WARDEN—Sister Mary G. Warden, was born in Boone county, Mo., in 1828. Moved to Texas with her parents, Morgan and Elizabeth Berry, in 1837, and was born of the spirit at a camp-meeting in 1840, and joined the M. E. Church, South, in which she lived a consistent life until death.

THOMPSON—She was the daughter of B. South Thompson and Belle Williams and was born in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Oct. 13, 1858, and died there Feb. 12, 1879. She had completed her education in 1876, and returned to her home in the fall of 1876, both mental and spiritual, promised ample reward in the love and hopes of her parents and brother.

McNEELY—The subject of this notice, Mrs. Mary Ann McNeely, daughter of Robert and Virginia Lantane, was born Nov. 2, 1855; professed religion in August, 1874, at Red Hill camp ground, and joined the M. E. Church, South, on which day she left the church militant for the church triumphant.

COLONEL GORDON has recommended the Church Missionary Society to establish a mission on the west shore of the Albert Nyanza, which he represents as a healthy country free from European or Arab influence, and while not within the jurisdiction of the Egyptian Government, near enough to the Egyptian possessions to afford considerable protection.

FRANCE thinks the outlook a very promising one for Protestantism in that country. The society has sold 4,000,000 copies of the Scriptures among the 35,000,000 of Roman Catholics, besides what it has given away.

DELINGER—Elizabeth J. Dellinger, was born in Cleveland county, North Carolina, Feb. 17, 1828. She came to Red River county in 1856. She died at Walker Station in this county, Feb. 7, 1879.

WILSON—Mrs. Mary Ophelia Wilson, wife of Thos. J. Wilson, was born Feb. 8, 1826, and departed this life in the 53rd year of her age, Feb. 27, 1879, aged twenty-three years and one day. The subject of this notice was a subject of converting grace when about sixteen years of age; immediately after her conversion she joined the M. E. Church, South, of which she remained a consistent member till the last.

CARNES—John Carnes was born in New Jersey, January 2, 1792. When quite a boy his parents moved to Mississippi, where he lived until 1817. He then moved to Ripley, Miss., and remained there until 1821, and then moved to San Jacinto county, Texas, where he remained until Feb. 6, 1869, and then the Master sailed up higher to the West.

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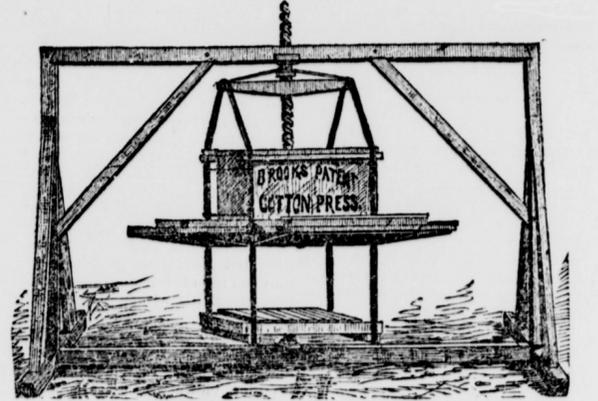
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\$66 a week in your own town. Terms \$8 a week in advance. Address H. HALLETT Co., Portland, Maine.

Church Notices.

WACO DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. East Waco cir. 2d Sunday in March. Martini cir. 2d Sunday in March. Kooze cir. 4th Sunday in March. Brownwood cir. 1st Sunday in April. Calvert and Hearne sta. 2d Sunday in April. Mt. Vernon cir. 2d Sunday in April. Wheelock cir. 4th Sunday in April. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

COMANCHE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Plum Creek cir. at Williamson's School-house, March 8. Hensley Creek cir. at New Olive, March 15. Lampasas cir. at Lampasas, March 22. Burnet cir. at Burnet, March 29. Llano mission, at Llano, April 5. San Sabo cir. at San Sabo, April 12. Llano mission, at Center City, April 19. Brownwood cir. at Brownwood, April 26. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

COSHOANA DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Mexia and Cotton Cir. at Cotton Cir. March 8, 9. Corsicana cir. at Wortham, March 15, 16. Dresden cir. at Frier's creek, March 22, 23. Mt. Cain cir. at Bowman's Grove, March 29, 30. Centreville cir. at Pleasant Ridge, April 5. Marquez mission, at Marquez, April 12, 13. Barque cir. at Jewett, April 19, 20. North Leon cir. at Liberty, April 26, 27. AS. MACKAY, P. E.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. San Gabriel, at Lawrence's chapel, March 8, 9. West Falls, at West Falls, March 15, 16. Cameron, at Port Sullivan, March 22, 23. Blackland, at Cotton Hill, March 29, 30. Belton, at Cedar Creek, April 5, 6. Salado and Davilla, at Salado, April 12, 13. Sugar Land, at Union Hill, April 19, 20. Belton station, April 26, 27. Georgetown, May 3, 4. Georgetown and Round Rock, May 10, 11. Lincoln Hill, May 17, 18. J. FRED COX, P. E.

MARSHALL DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Starville cir. at Antioch, Mar. 8, 9. Garden valley cir. Mar. 15, 16. Mineola cir. at Mineola, Mar. 22, 23. Grand Saline, Apr. 5, 6. Elvian Fields cir. at Mount Zion, Apr. 12, 13. R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

CHAPELL HILL DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Lexington mission, March 8, 9. Giddings circuit, March 15, 16. T. W. ROGERS, P. E.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Coffeeville ct. second Sunday in March. L. R. ELLIS, P. E.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Platonia ct. at Flatonia, March 8, 9. Weimar circuit, at Weimar, March 15, 16. Columbus station, March 22, 23. The quarterly conference of Columbus mission will be held at the same time with the Columbus station. The district stewards' meeting will be held at Bastrop on the 1st of February. The interests of the work require a full attendance. E. S. SMITH, P. E.

TEXAS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Boxville cir. 2d Sunday in March. Concrete cir. 4th Sunday in March. Concrete cir. 5th Sunday in March. Concrete cir. 6th Sunday in April. Mountain Cir. 2d Sunday in April. Clinton cir. 2d Sunday in April. Lavaca River mission, 4th Sunday in April. A. S. KILGORE, P. E.

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Koopert cir. at Koopert, March 8, 9. Corpus Christi sta. at Corpus Christi, Mar. 15, 16. Nueces River cir. at Meansville, Mar. 22, 23. Oakville mis. at Oakville, Mar. 29, 30. Escobedo cir. at Escobedo, Mar. 29, 30. Rancho cir. at Sandie's Chapel, April 12, 13. J. B. DENTON, P. E.

SAN MARCOS DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Lockhart ct. at Prairie Lea, March 8, 9. Gonzales ct. at Belmont, March 15, 16. Mountain Grove, at Mountain Grove, Mar. 22, 23. Seguin at Mill Creek, April 5, 6. San Marcos station, April 12, 13. Thompsonville ct. at Liberty, April 19, 20. The district stewards' conference will elect three delegates to the ensuing district conference. O. A. FISHER, P. E.

SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Milan, at McManan Chapel, March 8, 9. Melrose, at Melrose, March 15, 16. The district stewards will meet at Center Feb. 8. My postoffice is Kilgore, Texas. W. A. SAMPY, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Spring Creek, Mar. 8, 9. Melrose, at Melrose, Mar. 15, 16. The district stewards will meet me at Huntsville on Saturday, March 22d, at 2 o'clock P. M. Arrangements will be made for their entertainment. Call on arriving, at my house. S. C. LITTLEPAGE, P. E.

PALESTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Athens cir. at New York, Mar. 8, 9. Trinity cir. at Meridian's school-house, Mar. 15, 16. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

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FORT WORTH DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Alvarado cir. at Pleasant Point, March 8. Old Grove cir. at Midway, March 15. Cleburne sta. March 22. George's Creek, April 5. Fort Graham, at Towash, April 26. Covington, May 3. Fort Worth sta, May 10. HORACE BISHOP, P. E.

\$10 a day to agents selling our Fine Art Novelties. Catalogue free. J. H. Bayliff's, Sole, Boston.

ROYAL BOOK for WOMEN BUCKEYE COOKERY AND Practical Housekeeping.

A Complete Cyclopaedia of Practical Information for Every Housekeeper and Every Woman who is or Expects to be Mistress of a Home.

ONE VOLUME 465 PAGES, TINTED PAPER. FULL ALPHABETICAL INDEX, SUBSTANTIAL AND ELEGANT BINDING.

COOKING RECIPES.—The main portion of the book contains nearly 1500 tried and approved recipes in every department of cookery, including canning, pickling, preserves, etc.

BLANK PAGES.—An ample number of these, neatly ruled, are provided for the addition of special recipes.

ECONOMY.—A spicy and very valuable article on "Economy," treats of economical management in cooking, and providing for the table.

TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—All such tables necessary to the housekeeper are given in full, in very convenient form, and besides very full and complete directions and recipes are given.

THE KITCHEN receives a full share of attention, and hints, and plans, and recipes of the most practical and common sense manner, and a large number of invaluable directions and recipes are given.

MARKETING.—Directions are given which will enable the most inexperienced to buy meats, fish, vegetables, poultry, etc., to the best advantage—a very valuable department.

CUTTING AND CURING MEATS.—Instructions are very full and thorough, and of the greatest value, especially to those living in the country.

THE LAUNDRY.—The chapter devoted to washing and ironing, is so practical and clear that the most inexperienced can follow its directions successfully, and the recipes given for washing, ironing, removing stains, etc., are of the greatest value.

CHILDREN.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Stanton's article, "Something about Babies," has attracted special notice from the press, and ought to be written in the hands of a physician.

HEALTH AND SWANSEA.—Hints to the Well is a chapter which contains suggestions for the preservation of health, and "Hints for the Sick Room" gives full directions for the care of the sick, and is a most valuable and best mode of preparing food for invalids.

MEDICAL.—The Medical Department has invaluable recipes for the treatment of such diseases as may be safely dealt with without the advice of a physician.

ARTS OF THE TOILET gives hints on dress, and all safe and wholesome means of preserving beauty.

ACCIDENTS.—A chapter gives full directions what to do in case of accidents and sudden attacks of illness, instructions that would save life in thousands of cases, if read at hand.

FLORA.—A chapter on flowers gives valuable information on the cultivation of flowers, indoors and out.

The book can be obtained by application to our agents, or a receipt of price, \$1.25, will be sent prepaid from our office in Galveston.

Communications for agencies, terms, territory, etc., should be addressed to SHAW & BLAYLOCK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Church Notices.

WACO DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. East Waco cir. 2d Sunday in March. Martini cir. 2d Sunday in March. Kooze cir. 4th Sunday in March. Brownwood cir. 1st Sunday in April. Calvert and Hearne sta. 2d Sunday in April. Mt. Vernon cir. 2d Sunday in April. Wheelock cir. 4th Sunday in April. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

COMANCHE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Plum Creek cir. at Williamson's School-house, March 8. Hensley Creek cir. at New Olive, March 15. Lampasas cir. at Lampasas, March 22. Burnet cir. at Burnet, March 29. Llano mission, at Llano, April 5. San Sabo cir. at San Sabo, April 12. Llano mission, at Center City, April 19. Brownwood cir. at Brownwood, April 26. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

COSHOANA DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Mexia and Cotton Cir. at Cotton Cir. March 8, 9. Corsicana cir. at Wortham, March 15, 16. Dresden cir. at Frier's creek, March 22, 23. Mt. Cain cir. at Bowman's Grove, March 29, 30. Centreville cir. at Pleasant Ridge, April 5. Marquez mission, at Marquez, April 12, 13. Barque cir. at Jewett, April 19, 20. North Leon cir. at Liberty, April 26, 27. AS. MACKAY, P. E.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. San Gabriel, at Lawrence's chapel, March 8, 9. West Falls, at West Falls, March 15, 16. Cameron, at Port Sullivan, March 22, 23. Blackland, at Cotton Hill, March 29, 30. Belton, at Cedar Creek, April 5, 6. Salado and Davilla, at Salado, April 12, 13. Sugar Land, at Union Hill, April 19, 20. Belton station, April 26, 27. Georgetown, May 3, 4. Georgetown and Round Rock, May 10, 11. Lincoln Hill, May 17, 18. J. FRED COX, P. E.

MARSHALL DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Starville cir. at Antioch, Mar. 8, 9. Garden valley cir. Mar. 15, 16. Mineola cir. at Mineola, Mar. 22, 23. Grand Saline, Apr. 5, 6. Elvian Fields cir. at Mount Zion, Apr. 12, 13. R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

CHAPELL HILL DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Lexington mission, March 8, 9. Giddings circuit, March 15, 16. T. W. ROGERS, P. E.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Coffeeville ct. second Sunday in March. L. R. ELLIS, P. E.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Platonia ct. at Flatonia, March 8, 9. Weimar circuit, at Weimar, March 15, 16. Columbus station, March 22, 23. The quarterly conference of Columbus mission will be held at the same time with the Columbus station. The district stewards' meeting will be held at Bastrop on the 1st of February. The interests of the work require a full attendance. E. S. SMITH, P. E.

TEXAS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Boxville cir. 2d Sunday in March. Concrete cir. 4th Sunday in March. Concrete cir. 5th Sunday in March. Concrete cir. 6th Sunday in April. Mountain Cir. 2d Sunday in April. Clinton cir. 2d Sunday in April. Lavaca River mission, 4th Sunday in April. A. S. KILGORE, P. E.

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Koopert cir. at Koopert, March 8, 9. Corpus Christi sta. at Corpus Christi, Mar. 15, 16. Nueces River cir. at Meansville, Mar. 22, 23. Oakville mis. at Oakville, Mar. 29, 30. Escobedo cir. at Escobedo, Mar. 29, 30. Rancho cir. at Sandie's Chapel, April 12, 13. J. B. DENTON, P. E.

SAN MARCOS DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Lockhart ct. at Prairie Lea, March 8, 9. Gonzales ct. at Belmont, March 15, 16. Mountain Grove, at Mountain Grove, Mar. 22, 23. Seguin at Mill Creek, April 5, 6. San Marcos station, April 12, 13. Thompsonville ct. at Liberty, April 19, 20. The district stewards' conference will elect three delegates to the ensuing district conference. O. A. FISHER, P. E.

SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Milan, at McManan Chapel, March 8, 9. Melrose, at Melrose, March 15, 16. The district stewards will meet at Center Feb. 8. My postoffice is Kilgore, Texas. W. A. SAMPY, P. E.

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Texas Christian Advocate

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON. The Senate passed House bill to fix pay of letter carriers; and the Senate bill to incorporate the U. S. Railroad Mail Service Mutual Benefit Association.

The Senate passed the following bills on the calendar: House bill to give the circuit courts supervising jurisdiction in certain criminal cases. House bill to amend section 824 of Revised Statutes, relative to fees of district attorneys.

The Brazilian Subsidy bill has been agreed to by the Senate by a vote of 23 to 17; it includes Galveston.

An amendment to the postal bill classifying mail matter, authorizing the Postmaster-General to readjust first the compensation for carrying the mails, substituting space for weight.

On the 22d the credentials of Z. Chandler, Senator elect from Michigan, were presented. He took his seat.

The Senate struck out of the appropriation bill all sections relating to army reorganization on the ground that there is not time to consider it this session.

The House bill authorizing the Secretary of the navy to accept, for purposes of the voyage of exploration via Behring Straits, the ship Janetta tendered James Gordon Bennett, passed.

The Senate passed the army appropriation bill, retaining the clause allowing railroad companies to use their telegraph lines for commercial purposes.

By a vote of 25 to 36, the Senate refused to take up resolution declaring Corbin entitled to a seat as Senator from South Carolina in place of M. C. Butler, the present incumbent.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the tobacco bill, that reduced tax on tobacco shall go into effect May 1, 1879.

The civil appropriation bill, appropriating \$17,000,000, was passed.

Texas Items.

The new compress at Houston is finished and ready for operation.

The total shipment of cotton from Waco up to February 6, was 43,388 bales.

There are said to be thirty steam saw mills in operation between Marshall and Texarkana.

The Austin Capital says it is much cheaper to build school houses than jails.

A Tyler firm put up 300 tons of pure ice during the big freeze about Christmas and New Year.

The Ikard Bros. have three domesticated buffalos within their cattle herd in Clay county.

A horse race at Manor caused a row in which one man was killed and two others dangerously wounded.

The Chicago Stockman says that corn-fed Texas cattle command much larger prices than any other kind.

Steel rails are being laid on the Central between Sherman and Denison: Also between Calvert and Hearne.

The State Grange of Texas is financially the most prosperous organization of its kind in the United States, having in its treasury over \$60,000.

San Antonio handles from 12,000 to 15,000 barrels of St. Louis flour every year. At six dollars a barrel this represents \$90,000 which could be kept at home by raising wheat.

The tiger in Marshall has gone to rest. There has been but one gambling saloon in Marshall for a long time and it has been closed up by advice of the mayor.

There is something primitive in the following from the Rusk Observer:

The habit the boys of this community have of going to church, and congregating outside around the door, and laughing and talking until the preacher takes his text, and then all come in together, like a drove of sheep, is a bad style. If you want to tell yarns and laugh, do that before you go to the church.

Bishop Simpson's ninth Yale lecture was on the collateral and miscellaneous work of the ministry; in which he noticed the ministers' connection with the prayer-meeting, the Sunday-school, the missionary work, and other enterprises of the church. The following is the conclusion:

The church has laid upon it, by its great Head, the duty of evangelizing the world. Each congregation should do something for this cause, and the minister should be deeply interested in this work. A part of this work will be performed in his own locality by establishing cottage prayer-meetings, mission

schools and occasional preaching services. But the work of Christ requires not only preaching, but sending out others to preach. The church should plead with its Lord and Master to "send out laborers into the harvest," and should endeavor to aid those so thrust out. The minister should so preach to himself and to his congregation that both he and they, according to their means, shall be liberal contributors to this great work. For this purpose he should be well acquainted, first, with the missionary movements of his own denomination, the fields which they occupy and the special objects to which the funds collected will be in great measure applied; but, for the sake of inspiring his congregation with broader views and greater confidence in the approaching triumphs of the Gospel, he should be also acquainted with the work of all the churches, and be able to present such a connected view of the whole missionary field as shall give confidence of ultimate success and inspire his people to become active co-workers with Christ. I believe the missionary cause more than any other meets and subjugates the selfish feelings of men. To it we owe the large contributions made to-day to the erection of churches and the endowment of literary institutions. It is true these are not missionary in their character; but the missionary idea, in its immense grandeur, so fills the heart and enlarges its sympathy and so counteracts the selfishness of every bosom that it leads to grand and noble giving. In almost every instance the liberal benefactors of institutions have had their hearts touched or opened by this missionary spirit. Other benevolent efforts will demand the minister's attention, and to these let him ever give due consideration, without fearing lest his own support may be endangered.

The minister who most fully identifies himself with every good cause and who most fully performs all the work properly devolving upon him, will not only maintain a conscience "void of offense toward God and toward men," but will also best secure the favor of the congregation and the approbation of the public. Such a man magnifies his ministry, blesses his age and honors God.

His tenth and last lecture, delivered January 17th, was on the question, "Is the modern pulpit a failure?" We may notice it hereafter:

The Inclosure.

The fence progresses encouragingly, and despite the lateness of the season, we have even ventured to dig some holes for trees, believing that we would yet receive the wherewithal to plant them. As we have the fence erected, (and we erect it as we have means,) we number the panels in the order of the contributions. We are particular to do this because we are expecting all of Texas (Methodism,) to be here at commencement, June 15th and 18th. We desire then that each contributor examine the panel he erected, or the tree he planted, and see if his money has been well, economically, and wisely invested; for if it is not, we will feel that we ought to refund. Now, brethren, do not let the work slack or stop. There are very few charges in Texas where two or three good Methodists cannot be found who will unite to build a panel of fence to cost sixty-five cents. How great an advantage bestowed on your University for such a small sum! A small lift, a quick lift, a lift altogether, will make our grounds very slightly by April. I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following additional sums:

Rev. Thos. Stanford, 7 panels and several trees, \$5.00. Rev. O. Hightower, 1 panel, 65 cts. Rev. A. A. Killough, 3 panels and trees, \$2.00. Rev. W. C. Lewis, 1 panel and several trees, \$1.00. Rev. H. S. Thrall, 4 panels and several trees, \$3.00. Rev. D. M. Young, 1 panel, 65 cts. Rev. W. J. Joyce, 1 panel and tree, \$1.00. Rev. R. W. Kennon, 1 panel, 65 cts. Rev. E. Robertson, 1 panel and trees, \$1.00. From Marshall Quarterly Conference, Rev. E. F. Boone, Rev. R. W. Thompson, J. R. Heartsill, Johnnie Tullis, William Littlejohn, J. N. Crouch, Geo. Lane, R. P. Littlejohn, each, 1 panel, \$5.20. Rev. J. S. Tunnell, 1 panel and trees, \$1.00. Rev. E. R. Barcus, 7 panels and several trees, \$5.00. Rev. W. S. Easterling, 3 panels and trees, \$2.00. Rev. S. M. Turner, 6 panels, \$3.90.

F. A. Mood, Regent S. W. University.

Rev. Dr. Deems Church of the Strangers, New York city, has 560 members. His church seats over 1,200 persons, and is out of debt. The communion is administered every Sunday, and there never has been a communion without additions.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, has resigned his bishopric. He is almost eighty years of age, and has had the direction of this diocese nearly half a century, and thinks he has borne the load long enough. In view of his financial difficulties Cardinal McCloskey has forbidden the clergy from receiving money deposits at any one's request.

The China Conference of the Southern Methodist Church reported a gain of 33 per cent. in membership at its session in Shanghai in October. The missionary money contributed was more than one dollar per member.

A remarkable revival has taken place in Edinboro, Penn., the seat of one of the State normal schools, under the labors of Rev. E. P. Hammond. In the first week there were more than 200 conversions.

The Established Presbytery of Glasgow has passed a resolution—28 votes to 19—to the effect that in the present state of society it is desirable "for necessity and mercy's sake," that public carriages should run on Sunday.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that subscriptions made on Sunday cannot be collected by law. Here is a good chance to show great liberality—on paper.

The lectures delivered at the Paris Exhibition under the auspices of the Christian Evidence Society are to be published by subscription, to be sold at a nominal price.

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Church of Jesus, in Mexico, now has 3,500 communicants and 7,008 adherents.

Twenty-five Baptist Sunday schools have raised \$2,500 to send a new missionary to the Telooagos, of India.

The total receipts of the recent Fair in aid of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city, where there was no much gambling, were \$172,625.48.

The year 1880 will be celebrated by the Church of England Sunday school Institute as the centenary of the establishment of Sunday schools.

A colored conference of Methodist Protestants has been organized in Georgia, numbering about 500 members and seven preachers.

The House of Commons has ordered that statistical returns be made of the communicants of the Established Church of Scotland, a step in the movement toward disestablishment.

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TEXAS.

Big, but slow, was the verdict of a Californian in Texas some years ago. If he were there now, he would say, bigger and not so slow. Texas is growing. The star of empire moves that way. From all parts of the United States, and from Europe, immigration has poured in and spread over her vast territory, swelling her population and developing her resources with wonderful rapidity. Cheap and rich land and abundant elbow room are the inducements offered by Texas, and these are hard to resist. The tide will continue to flow in that direction. When railroad communication shall have been established between Texas and the Pacific coast a fresh impetus will be given to her prosperity and progress. Whether it will start a wave of immigration to or from the Pacific side is a debated question. But in no event can the establishment of such railroad connection fail to benefit Texas. She will be midway between the Atlantic and Pacific, and both will be tributary to her growth and greatness. A grand future is before Texas. Already the signs of its coming are visible to the statesman and political economist. But it is from another standpoint that we look at Texas. It excites our interest as a field for the spread of the gospel, and especially for that form of Christianity represented by our Methodism. In view of her rapid growth, and the consequent demand for efficient and ample evangelizing agencies to meet and mold the mixed multitude flocking thither, it is to us a matter of sincere rejoicing that Southern Methodism is so well organized and so efficiently at work in Texas. The whole of her territory is embraced in the five conferences extending from the Gulf to—it is hard to say exactly where, the border is so extensive. (We are almost ready to use the well-worn hyperbole: "Texas, bounded west by as far as you please.") In these five Texas conferences are men who would do no discredit to Methodism anywhere or in any period of its history. Their educational institutions are judiciously distributed, and are striking roots into the soil and growing. Their newspaper organ, the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, published at Galveston, will compare favorably with the best religious papers published in communities that claim an older and riper civiliza-

tion. It has brain, boldness, and vigor. It has life, and is the organ of a live constituency. That paper is a blessing to Texas and a credit to the church. Altogether our Methodism is well organized and fairly equipped for the great work it has to do in Texas. We have thought for some years that it would be a good thing for the cause to have one of our bishops make his domicile in Texas. This conviction is strengthened daily. The thing will come to pass at no distant day—of this we are perfectly sure. In the meantime Texas Methodism will go on with its work for Christ, letting patience have her perfect work. From the lively columns of her excellent ADVOCATE we expect during the next three years to gather many an item recording the triumphs of the gospel and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. God is opening the way for His cause by means of the Mexican mission. The path to Mexico lies through Texas. The fulcrum of the lever to move Mexico is Texas. Let the sympathy, the prayers, the gifts, the consecrated men who are ready to go at the Master's call take that direction. The hand of God seems visible in the conversion and ministry of Taffolo and his Mexican co-workers on the border. Let the church see its opportunity, and recognize its responsibility.—Nashville Advocate.

Church Music.

DR. BUNTING in the Texas Presbyterian of 31st ult., gives us an able editorial on church music. We excerpt as follows:

In Heaven, the consummation of this imperfect and probationary existence, we are taught that the chief employment of the saved ones will be, praise, praise—PRAISE forever. It seems but reasonable then that we should begin to learn here somewhat of that supreme office which we shall discharge continually in heaven. How like subtle irony does this proposition sound! How rude, how insincere, how formal, how jarred with all unrighteousness, are our best attempts at this noblest function here on earth! And yet our duty is plain: we should endeavor diligently and fervently to learn how to sing God's praises as a primary part of our spiritual education. \* \* \*

In some of the churches our music is a dry repulsive drone. In others it is a spasmodic voice uttered in a corner, or a closed box, at which the people gape and gaze. The living, true and general execution and enjoyment of this heavenly duty and privilege is wanting in nearly all our churches to our shame and loss; and the sooner we repair that loss and wipe out that shame, the better it will be for us and for our children. But, says the critic, "This is all very fine and no doubt true; but what do you propose as a remedy for the evil?" At the risk of being judged guilty of temerity, we unhesitatingly answer: by promoting by every legitimate means in our power the practice of congregational singing.

"Let the people praise Thee, O God: Yea, let all the people praise Thee."

A hundred opinions clash as to the nature and office of the choir, and the members of the choir itself are notoriously under the same deleterious influence of selfishness, vanity and impiety that the generality of mankind are. A "quartette choir" discoursing sounds as suave and delightful as may be heard in the concert room is doubtless a very pleasant thing. The sentiment of religion may be satisfied by it, but what has become of the principle and practice? A large choir composed of the members of the church and the congregation, and led by some pious and expert musician, seems to promise the nearest approximation to the result aimed at, and even then how great are the difficulties to be surmounted, and how imperfect is the most successful and best work yet laid upon the altar of praise! \* \* \*

We believe in large choirs, giving forth a strong volume, enticing all the people to sing. The effect may not be always artistic, but it is right. It promotes worship, it exhilarates the soul cast down upon the burdens of life, it covers the soft utterances of many a sinner even, learning to syllable the praises of his heavenly Savior. By all means let our churches awake from their drowsy droning of God's praises. Let them stop the false fashion of praising Him "by proxy." Let them learn to sing, every one who can "turn a tune," with the great congregation in those noble chorals which our fathers loved, and in those beautiful productions of modern genius which bear the soul in imagination and faith up to the very gate of heaven."

Mr. Joseph Morrison, of Lincoln county, N. C., owns the sorrel horse rode by Stonewall Jackson when he received his death wound. He has just had a photograph taken of the horse.

SUNDRIES.

Poster in a Georgia bar-room: "Children under ten years of age will not be allowed to get drunk on these premises, unless accompanied by their parents."

In Hampton, N. H., in 1661, all persons were forbidden to discharge a gun in the meeting-house, or to ride or to lead a horse therein; the penalty attached to the offense was five shillings.

Gold has been discovered at Wynaad, India. In an area of about 300 square miles 90 out-crops of gold quartz have been found. Though not very rich, the mines, if rightly worked, are expected to be profitable.

It is estimated that there are about 10,000 Italians in London, engaged chiefly in sculptors' studios, in image making, picture frame moulding and stone cutting. About 2000, it is believed, earn a living by organ playing.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, 14,680,552 bushels of grain were consumed for distillation, 56,103,053 gallons of distilled spirits were produced, and \$50,420,816 spirit revenue was received.

A man in Overton county, Tenn., stole a hog a day or two ago, killed it, tied it around his neck in shot-pouch fashion and started home. After going some distance he became weary, placed the hog on a stump without removing the rope from around his neck, and fell asleep. The hog slipped over the opposite side of the stump and the poor wretch was strangled to death.

Charlotte Observer: Information has been received at the assay office that a nugget of gold, in the pure state, was recently found in Cabarrus county, near the Pioneer Mills, which weighed over thirteen ounces, or nearly one pound. It is a well-known fact that the largest lump of gold ever found in the United States was picked up in Cabarrus county many years ago.

Sixteen prominent business men of Bay City, Mich., have published a card announcing their intention to observe Sunday as a day of rest and cessation of their secular labors. The occasion for this singular action was an increasing and open defiance in that town of all customs, sacred and worldly, as regards the Sabbath day.

Most of the English cathedrals still bear marks of ill usage in "the troubles." Almost the only one which did not suffer at the hands of Cromwell's army was York Minster. The famous Fairfax was in command there, and would not hear of the desecration of the pride of his native county, deeply to the chagrin of those who vowed its destruction.

The only Frenchman we ever heard of who did a funny thing at a duel was Sainte Beuve, who having to fight on a very rainy morning, persisted in holding an umbrella over his head with his left hand. In vain did the seconds remonstrate with him, and tell him such conduct was out of order. "I don't mind being shot," said the great critic, "but I never came here to get wet," and he stood his adversary's fire with his umbrella waving proudly over his head.

Burleigh, the well known correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing about the religious settlers of New Jersey, says: "The denominations that founded the leading States have held the supremacy for a hundred years. The New England States, except Rhode Island, were Puritans, and Rhode Island was Baptist; New York was Dutch; New Jersey, Presbyterian; Pennsylvania, Friends; Maryland, Catholic; Virginia, Episcopalian; the Carolinians were Baptists; Georgia, Methodists."

The people of Rouen are talking about an amusing case of attempted murder, which is to be tried by the tribunal in a few days. At the end of last summer a young married lady of good Norman society, while at the seaside, was insulted by a young man whose assiduity she had repelled. She said nothing to her husband, but determined to take her revenge herself. Being a good swimmer, she waited one morning till the young man took his bath, and when she swam up to him and gave him such a ducking that he was within an ace of drowning. The young man has now brought a charge of attempt to murder against the lady, and the court will no doubt decide that he only got what he deserved.

FEELS YOUNG AGAIN. "My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system, headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over seventy years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."

Calendar—March, 1879.

FIVE SUNDAYS—31 DAYS.

Table with columns: Day of Month, Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets. Rows for days 1 through 31.

March 2—First Sunday in Lent. March 9—Second Sunday in Lent. March 16—Third Sunday in Lent. March 23—Fourth Sunday in Lent.

MOON'S PHASES. Table with columns: D, H. Min. Rows for First quarter, Full moon, Last quarter, New moon, First quarter.

Commercial.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, Galveston, Texas, March 1, 1879.

COTTON.

At New York, the market opened quiet and closed quiet. Sales to-day 610 bales. Quotations for all grades are as follows: Ordinary, 8 1/2-16c; Good Ordinary, 9c; Low Middling, 9 1/2-16c; Middling, 9 1/2-16c; Good Middling, 10 1/2-16c.

At New Orleans, market is steady and active. Quotations are as follows: Good Ordinary, 8 1/2c; Low Middling, 9c; Middling, 9 1/2c. Sales, 5,500 bales.

At Liverpool, the market for spots opened weak and closed dull. Middling Uplands, 6 1/2-16c; Middling, 6 1/2-16c.

The market here opened steady and closed firm. Sales 1168 bales. Quotations nominal for all grades: Low Ordinary, 7 1/2c; Ordinary, 8 1/2c; Good Ordinary, 8 1/2c; Low Middling, 8 1/2c; Middling, 9c; Good Middling, 9 1/2c.

GALVESTON RECEIPTS.

Table with columns: This Week, Last Week, Season. Rows for Net Receipts, Stock on hand.

WOOL.

Market unchanged; prices quiet for all grades. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 17 1/2-16c; Western, Fine to Medium, 17 1/2-16c; Improved Mexican, 12 1/2-16c; Mexican, 12 1/2-16c. Barry, 3c-6c lower.

Exchange—Gold and Silver.

Table with columns: Buying, Selling. Rows for Sterling, New York Sight, New Orleans Sight, Gold, American Silver.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Compiled by Johnson Foster, Live Stock Commission Merchant.

MONDAY, February 24, 1879. RECEIPTS—Beef and cows, 191; Calves and yearlings, 86; Sheep, 769; Hogs, 49.

SALES—Beef and cows, 247; Calves and Yearlings, 92; Sheep, 409; Hogs, 161. ON HAND—Beef and cows, 72; Calves and yearlings, 32; Sheep, 371; Hogs, 49.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR FEBRUARY—Beef and cows, 2719; Calves and yearlings, 486; Sheep, 1657; Hogs 1198.

PRESENT QUOTATIONS.

Table with columns: Beef and cows, common and ordinary, Two-year olds, common per head, Yearlings, choice per head, Yearlings, common per head, Calves, choice per head, Calves, common per head, Sheep, choice, per head, Sheep, common per head, Hogs, choice per head, Corn-fed beefs and cows, choice, per head, Corn-fed beefs and cows, rough, per head, B. gross.

Corn-fed Cattle—No choice cattle on market. Prices firm, with an upward tendency. Grass Cattle—None on market—in little demand.

Calves—Market barely supplied—selling readily at quotations. Sheep—Market glutted; demand very light, as butchers are well supplied. Hogs—Light weight hogs in active demand.

HAPPY VOICES.

(Copyrighted.) Now glad, happy voices, Like sweet Sabbath bells, Over the hills and the vales.

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