

Texas Christian Advocate

Tobacco.

The tobacco question has elicited much thought, and some criticism both friendly and adverse. The friends of prohibition justly express satisfaction, while the opposition naturally express dissatisfaction and some impatience.

It takes grace enough to save a sinner to induce a confirmed "tobacco worm" (no offense) to part company with his pipe and quid. It is not for these we write, but it is for those who are but now starting on the journey of life.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

SECOND QUARTER—FOURTH LESSON—April 27, 79.

Isaiah 42: 1-19. The coming Savior. Time—7:15-8:00 P. M. Place—Jerusalem. Rulers—Hezekiah, King of Judah; Sargon, King of Assyria; and Numa Pompilius, King of Rome.

Isaiah was a wonderful prophet, who lived to an extreme old age, fully eighty; and sixty of these were spent in his holy vocation as a prophet.

He was a prophet when the leper king Uzziah was buried, and he lived through the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah; and some suppose that he died a martyr's death at the hand of the idolatrous King Manasseh.

His name means "Salvation of the Lord." He was the son of Amoz, thought to be a brother of King Amaziah. He lived in a very corrupt age, against which his life was an emphatic protest.

The history of his times may be found in II Kings, chapters xi-xxi, and II Chron. xxvi-xxxiii. His writings have all the fervor and fire of a master epic, and his life seems almost superhuman.

His fearless anathemas rang out against the sins of Uzziah and Ahaz, like the voice of John in the wilderness of Judea, about eight centuries afterwards. He it was, when Hezekiah was troubled at the army of Sennacherib about Jerusalem, who assured him with, "Thus saith the Lord, be not afraid" (II Kings, xix-vi); and "that night the angel of the Lord smote in the camp of the Assyrians a hundred, four score and five thousand." He, more distinctly than any other prophet, cheered the ages with the coming of Christ.

In other chapters he foretold how Cyrus would liberate the captives from Babylon; and, in this lesson, he tells of one greater than Cyrus, who would liberate all men from the bondage of sin. Thus he gave new hope to humanity, more than seven centuries before the angelic host sang their glad song over the hills of Bethlehem: "glory to God in the highest; and on earth peace, good will toward men."

V. 1. "Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine elect, in whom my spirit upon him: He shall bring forth judgment to the Gentiles." "Behold:" See; "My servant:" the Messiah; "Uphold:" support (see Matt. iii:17; xii:17-21); "Elect:" chosen; "My spirit upon him:" Christ said, I am in the Father and the Father in me; "judgment to the gentiles:" justice or the spirit of His kingdom among the gentiles.

V. 2. "He shall not cry, nor lift up, nor cause His voice to be heard in the street." "Cry:" cry aloud; "Lift up:" lift up His voice; "Cause * * to be heard:" cause * * to be heard in an ostentatious way; "Street:" public place. How apt this description of the way in which our Savior went about doing good. Where-

world goes on sinning and the "word" continues to declare "the soul that sinneth it shall die." O brethren and sisters, let us think on these things, and whatever else we do, let us not neglect our duties to the church. The gospel must be preached, the preacher must live, his family must be cared for, and if we want a whole-souled preacher, full of power and of the Holy Ghost, he must devote all his time to his work. He must not be trammelled and harassed with family cares until unfitted for his ministerial duties; for, after all, a preacher is not so very unlike other men that he can endure poverty and privation and financial embarrassments. If forced to a rigid economy in order to make all things meet, and that he may be able to appear among his flock in decent apparel, he can not grow in grace as he would, if placed under more favorable circumstances; preachers (as well as others) must study God's Word, and wait upon Him in secret, and continue to wait, until the anointing does come. They are expected to be brim full and running over with zeal and love, but is it not cruel to require this at their hands, unless we as a church, lift the earthly cares from off their shoulders, and give them the chance they should all have of ministering in holy things? Don't think that I have heard any of them murmuring. O, no! they don't do that. God bless them, they bear and forbear, labor and endure uncomplainingly, and for this very reason I think we ought to try the harder to pay them every cent. And not only pay the preacher. Our obligations do not end here; we must support the missions. Let us be determined to put forth every effort to prevent our beloved Zion from languishing, "and let him that giveth do it liberally, and he shall not lose his reward." CARRIE.

ever He went He rebuked sin and soothed sorrow; but in no instance was He boisterous; and, in every case, the reverse of the hero-character.

V. 3. "A bruised reed shall He not break, and the smoking flax shall He not quench; He shall bring forth judgment unto truth." "Bruised reed": a flag partly broken; "Smoking flax": lamp wick almost out. These two expressions mean that God will rather strengthen than crush the feeble purpose, and will cherish rather than extinguish the faint desire. "Judgment unto truth": religion founded in justice; Matthew chap. xii:29; tenders "unto truth," "unto victory."

V. 4. "He shall not fail nor be discouraged, till He have set judgment in the earth; and the isles shall wait for His law." "He": Christ; "fail" and "discouraged" are the same words found in the third verse, as participles qualifying "reed" and "flax." The meaning would seem to be that as Christ would neither break the feeble instrument, or quench the faintest aspiration of man; so no violence will thwart His purpose, or quench the light of His truth, till His kingdom is established on the earth. "The isles": the islands and the remote regions; "Wait": look for; "Law": the law of love, and Christian religion. This scripture has had, and is having a literal fulfillment in the conversion of the Sandwich Islands, and in the hopeful work of the missionary in China and Japan.

V. 5. "Thus saith God the Lord, he that created the heavens, and stretched them out; he that spread forth the earth, and that which cometh out of it; he that giveth breath unto the people, and spirit to them that walk therein." "God the Lord": God the Creator. As "created," "stretched," and "spread," are all in the present tense, in the original, there is an implication in them that the original creative act is continued in the maintaining act; the hand that wrought still upholds. "That which cometh out of it": the products of the earth; "breath" and "spirit": breath and life. "The Lord God * * breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul."

V. 6. "I the Lord have called thee in righteousness, and will hold thine hand, and aid and keep thee, and will give thee for a covenant of the people, for a light of the Gentiles." "The": the Messiah; "in righteousness": for the purpose of righteousness; "will hold thine hand": will lead thee; "Will keep thee": will protect thee; "Give Thee for a covenant": give Thee as a mediator of the covenant; "covenant": a promise; "the people": all men; "light": a spiritual light. Christ is the spiritual light of the world, as the sun is the natural light. John says of Him: "In Him was life; and the life was the light of all men." (John i: 4), and Luke quotes from Simeon, chap. ii: 32, wherein he says: He is "a light to lighten the Gentiles."

V. 7. "To open the blind eyes, to bring out the prisoners from the prison, and them that sit in darkness out of the prison-house." "To open the blind eyes": to cause the blind to see; He opened the eyes of those physically blind, to prove His power to open the eyes of the morally blind; "to bring out the prisoners from the prison": to set the captive free. He liberated Peter, Paul and Silas from their literal prisons, to convince all men of his ability to liberate them from the bondage of sin. "Sit in darkness": in the darkness of sin. He will guide us out of the darkness of our fallen nature to the blessed light of His love.

V. 8. "I am the Lord; that is my name; and my glory will I not give to another, neither my praise to graven images." "I am the Lord": I am Jehovah; "that is my name": I am all that Jehovah means—the self-existent, eternal one, as elsewhere He states, "I am that I am"; "my glory will I not give to another": the eternal one here asserts that He will maintain His glory, as He must be eternal, much less can He suffer His praise to be given to base images. Idolatry must give way to the pure worship of the Great Jehovah.

V. 9. "Behold, the former things are come to pass, and new things do I declare; before they spring forth, I tell you of them." "Behold:" see; "former things are come to pass": things before foretold by the prophet have happened. Isaiah had foretold many events that had come to pass, the most notable of which was the destruction of the Assyrian host before mentioned. "New things do I declare": the new things here are Christ and His works; "before they spring forth:" before they announce themselves.

V. 10. "Sing unto the Lord a new song, and His praise from the ends of the earth, ye that go down to the sea, and all that is therein;

the isles and the inhabitants thereof." "Sing * * a new song:" sing * * a new song for a new revelation; "end of the earth:" all parts; "ye that go down to the sea:" includes those engaged in marine traffic, as "the end of the earth" includes all dwelling in lands, and, to close with, the isles of the sea with their inhabitants are added. As Christ's dominion will be universal, so must His homage and praise be. Sin must be expelled and idolatry must cease, and Christ must reign supreme.

APPLICATION.

1. Christ, as our Redeemer, became a servant, and so must every one who would do His service. In so doing only can he feel assured of the Father's delight, and have His spirit upon him.

2. John came as the voice of one crying in the wilderness, but Christ as the meek Lamb of God, as quiet as the footsteps of spring; and, like the spring, His words of love and peace clad the hills and valleys of life with beauty and glory. He trod the path of sorrow, and it became a joyous highway. His gentle words, that have girdled the world as beams of light, were uttered from the mountain, not in the noisy street; and on a mountain he appeared to Peter, James and John, transfigured.

3. Christ came to lift up every bruised reed of good endeavor, and to feed to a blaze every flickering flame of high aspiration, until each reed becomes an oak of strength, and each feeble flame a purifying fire.

4. Christ, in stemming the fierce tide of sin that had flowed down the channel of humanity from Eden, found His strength tried, but never did He fail, and never did His courage suffer an eclipse, until from the cross He said, "it is finished." So should we strive to live. We should never set a careless foot upon a "bruised reed," or allow an unkind word to chill the "smoking flax" of human purpose and holy love. As Christ had His mission to save a world, so every man has his to lift some one into a higher life. And some one is waiting like the isles of the sea, for some one to come along with the message of the new law.

5. God speaks to us from His hanging heavens, from His carpeted earth, and from His myriad forms of sentient life. We have His work and His word, and he who fails to see and hear Him is morally blind and sinfully deaf.

6. How cheering the thought that such a God has called or invited us to life, and will lead us and protect us out of this world of danger, to that of life, love and safety.

7. Who would walk in darkness when there is one to give him a light? Who dwell in darkness when there is a land of light accessible to all? Who would languish in prison, when the bondsman is ready to liberate him? He only is free whom Christ has made free.

8. God is a jealous God and will not suffer His honor to be questioned by those who serve Satan.

9. God's fidelity to His own in the past should be His guarantee for the future. Confidence comes from success.

10. Could we appreciate God's mercies, and see them in their beauty, how would we go singing His praises through life!

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 a 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 keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost—I know it. A. WORKINGMAN."

Church Notices.

GALVESTON DISTRICT.—SECOND ROUND. Richmond, April 19, 29.

St. Johns Church, quarterly conference, April 21.

Eagle Lake, at Quinn, April 26, 27.

St. James Church, quarterly conference, April 28.

Cedar Creek, at Prairie chapel, May 3, 4.

Cedar Bayou, May 10, 11.

Brazoria, May 17, 18.

Clear Creek Mission, May 24, 25.

Sharon Church, at Conroy, June 1.

Matagorda, at Conroy, June 1.

San Felipe, June 7, 8.

Dear brethren, it will be impossible for your presiding elder to meet all these appointments. Those who know him need no assurance that he will be inexpressibly grateful for the privilege of resting the labors of his office. At present, the duty before him is to patiently suffer some painful consequences of service rendered. Let the Quarterly Conference elect delegates (which have not already done so), to the District Conference, to be held in St. Johns Church, at a time to be announced hereafter. Below are the assessments of the district stewards for the year. May the blessings of God rest upon you and your churches.

B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

Table with columns: Church Name, Amount, Total. Includes St. Johns, St. James, Cedar Bayou, Clear Creek Mission, Sharon Church, Matagorda, San Felipe, Richmond, Columbia, Velasco, Eagle Lake, Matagorda.

Total \$1400 \$110 50 \$300 \$600

CHAPELL HILL DISTRICT.—SECOND ROUND. Brenham sta, April 19, 29.

Cedar Creek mis, at New Church, April 26, 27.

Weslaura mis, at Weslaura, May 3, 4.

Weslaura mis, at Weslaura, May 3, 4.

Bryan sta, May 10, 11.

Bryan sta, at Conroy, May 17, 18.

Chappell Hill sta, May 24, 25.

Hempstead mis, May 31 and June 1.

ELBEE CIR. at Mt. Pleasant, June 7, 8.

Fairfield cir, at Elizabeth Chapel, June 14, 15.

Galveston mission, June 21, 22.

Giddings circuit, at Giddings, June 28, 29.

T. W. ROGERS, P. E.

AUSTIN DISTRICT.—SECOND ROUND. Austin cir, at Merrittown, April 19, 29.

Elgin cir, at Elgin, April 26, 27.

Rastropia, May 3, 4.

Winchester cir, at Alum Creek, May 10, 11.

West Point mis, at West Point, May 17, 18.

Lafayette sta, May 24, 25.

Flintonia cir, at Southland, May 31, June 1.

Weimer cir, at Oakland, June 7, 8.

Columbus mis, at Pleasant Grove, June 11.

Columbus sta, June 14, 15.

E. S. SMITH, P. E.

BEAUMONT DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Jasper sta, 3d Sunday in April.

Homer cir, 2d Sunday in May.

Woodville cir, at Wolf Creek, 3d Sunday in May.

Mr. Hope cir, at Spring Hill, 4th Sunday in May.

Moscow cir, at Red Springs, 1st Sunday in June.

Liberty cir, at Wallisville, 2d Sunday in June.

Beaumont and Orange, 3d Sunday in June.

Clinton cir, at Woodville, to embrace the 5th Sunday in June, commencing Thursday night before.

DAN L. MOISE, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Cold Springs, at Camella, 3d Sunday in April.

Montgomery and Willis, at Montgomery, 4th Sunday in April.

Dodge mis, at Shockley chapel, 1st Sunday in May.

Anderson, at Fairview, 2d Sunday in May.

Courtney and Plantersville, at Courtney, 3d Sunday in May.

Navasota and Milliken, at Navasota, 4th Sunday in May.

Shelby Creek, at Willow chapel, 1st Sunday in June.

S. C. LITTLEPAGE, P. E.

SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Buena Vista, at Tennessee, April 19, 29.

San Augustine, at Delhi, April 26, 27.

Shelby, at Brooklyn, May 3, 4.

Carthage sta, May 10, 11.

Pleasant Grove, at Asbury, May 17, 18.

Clinton cir, at New Prospect, May 24, 25.

Milam, at Myrtle Springs, May 31, June 1.

Melrose, at Chireno, June 7, 8.

W. A. SAMPEY, P. E.

MARSHALL DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Overton and Troupe, at Overton, April 19, 29.

Healderson sta, April 26, 27.

Red City cir, at Red Springs, April 26, 27.

Marshall sta, May 3, 4.

Harrison cir, at Concord, May 10, 11.

Ballou cir, at Summitfield, May 17, 18.

Hallville, at Fort Crawford, May 24, 25.

Starville, at —, May 31, June 1.

Clinton cir, at Holly Springs, June 7, 8.

Priestville, at Wesley chapel, June 14, 15.

Mineola, June 21, 22.

Elysian Fields, June 28, 29.

Delegates to the District Conference will be elected at these quarterly meetings, and a full attendance of all the members is expected.

R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

PARIS DISTRICT.—SECOND ROUND. Honey Grove cir, April 19, 29.

Paris cir, April 26, 27.

Doak City cir, May 3, 4.

Wayland cir, May 10, 11.

Clarkville cir, May 17, 18.

Clinton cir, May 24, 25.

Blossom Prairie cir, June 7, 8.

Delegates to the District Conference will be elected this round. District conference to convene at Clarkville, June 26 at 9 A. M.

J. H. McLEAN, P. E.

BRECKENRIDGE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Eastland cir, at Bedford's Chapel, April 19, 29.

Palo Pinto, Sharp's Mill, April 26, 27.

Brookton, remember the delegates will be elected to the district conference on the second round. Please attend promptly.

J. G. WARREN, P. E.

JEFFERSON DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Boston cir, at Three Springs, 3d Sunday in April.

Jefferson sta, 4th Sunday in April.

Established in 1845.

M.W. Shaw & Bro.

Agents for the Celebrated Waltham Watches, The cheapest and most accurate time-piece used in this country.

We have just opened an elegant stock of Solitaire Diamonds in Earrings, Pins and Rings.

All of which are beautifully mounted and which we offer at reduced prices.

Our stock of FINE JEWELRY (18 carat plain Rings, Charms, etc., in great variety.)

We have opened a complete stock of SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE, TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY. Our stock of BOHEMIAN, DRESDEN & MAJOLICA CHINAWARE can not be excelled in this country.

We have also opened a fine line of CUT GLASSWARE. Perhaps not in this State before, and which will dazzle the eyes of an experienced traveler.

Also a complete line of NAUTICAL GOODS. FINE WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired at short notice and reasonable rates.

All Kinds of Stones & Diamonds Reset.

PIANOS and ORGANS. BEWARE OF BOGUS INSTRUMENTS. Make your purchases from a reliable Home

Send for Price List to THOS. GOGGAN & BROTHER, Galveston, TEXAS DEALERS, in Texas. Agents for Weber, Knabe and Emerson Pianos, 45 1/2 And Mason & Hamlin Organs.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS. Varnishes and Artists' Colors. PURE PARIS GREEN, —THE BEST— COTTON WORM DESTROYER.

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

Dr. Greenville Dowell. RESIDENCE—Twenty-fourth and Market sts. OFFICE—Landreger's drug store, Market St., corner of 24th street. Consultation in person or by letter.

HOWARD & CO., New York. Special Announcement in Relation to Waltham Watches.

No. R. Key-Winder, \$9 90, former price, \$13 15.

No. R. Stem-Winder \$11 70, former price, \$15 25.

All are new Model Movements in Solid Sterling Silver Cases, (guaranteed), and the best finished Watches of these grades ever made by the American Watch Co. We have used the above numbers for years, and they are well known to our customers all over the country.

Terms for these special prices: Money must be sent with the order; Postoffice Order is best and safest; next to that, Registered Letter. The watch ordered will be sent at once, in perfect running order, safely packed to go any distance, and with two extra crystals. All charges will be prepaid by us to any part of the Union, no matter how remote.

We do not care to sell to the trade, and make no discount whatever. If dealers wish to buy of us, they must remit the same amount as any one else.

HOWARD & CO., NEW YORK CITY. No. 264 7th Ave. If you agree, as we always have, to refund the money for any watch that does not give satisfaction.

KNOW THYSELF. A New Medical Treatise, on "DISEASES OF 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 by mail, 5c.

HEAL THYSELF. This book is beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published. Address DR. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, 14-52.

THE COMPLETE SERIES. Complete Record Books. The Complete Quarterly Conference Record Book lasts four years. Very convenient and most accurate. In Quarterly Conference proceedings. Price by mail, \$1.

The Complete Church Register—large enough to last a generation in two sizes—the smaller for separate societies in a church, or for small stations. Price, well bound by mail, \$1. Large size for small stations or an entire circuit or mission. Price, in excellent binding, by mail, \$2 50.

The Complete Sunday-School Record Book affords facilities for conveniently recording all necessary information about the Sunday-school. Price, by mail, \$1.

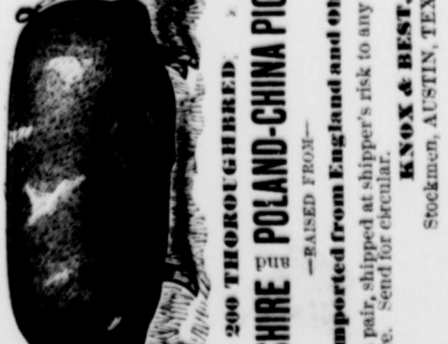
The Complete Pastors' Visiting and Memorandum Book, with convenient blanks for recording all the information a pastor needs in regard to the spiritual condition of his charge. Also blanks for money received for various church purposes, baptisms and general memoranda. Price 25 cts., with the Ritual, 50 cts.

The above books have been recently prepared, and exactly meet the wants of our church and ministers, sent for the whole series, and insure accuracy in Records.

J. B. McFERRIN, Agent, Nashville, Tenn.

All for sale by SHAW & BLYLOCK, Galveston, Texas.

300 THOROUGHBRED BERKSHIRE POLAND-CHINA PIGS. Stock imported from England and Ohio. \$12 50, pairs, shipped at shipper's risk to any ex. price office. Send for circulars. KNOX & BEST, Stockton, AUSTIN, TEXAS.



Texas Christian Advocate

SHAW & BLAYLOCK - Publishers.

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

Associate Editors.

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

ON OUR CIRCUIT.

We left Galveston with an orphan boy in charge, to whom Bro. and Sister Harris, of Bellview, had offered a home. The parting scene with his sister at the cars moistened many eyes unused to tears. Both brother and sister looked at us reproachfully as the cars moved off, and for a moment we felt as though it were a harsh and cruel act to sunder lives which till then had never been apart. It was best for both: for a good home had been provided for the homeless child; but they could only realize their present sorrow. How often is it thus in life! We see and feel our present trial, and murmur at the hand which leads us into scenes that cross our inclinations. We reached Clear Creek, half way to Houston, before the grief-stricken boy lifted his head from the car-window, and listened to the kind words of a lady passenger whose heart was full of sympathy for the motherless child.

A few weeks ago, when we left the home of Uncle Jack Davis, of Bellview, Rusk county, there was no cloud in the sky to warn its inmates that the stroke of sorrow would soon descend into that peaceful circle. We returned to find Bro. Davis mourning, like Abraham, for his dead Sarah, and a large circle of children sorrowing over the loss of one who had been to them indeed a mother in Israel. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." * * * Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." On Sabbath morning we baptized five of the grandchildren of this departed saint.

If our city congregations could realize how much it helps the preacher, they would now and then forget their formality and respond in some fashion to the earnest appeals from the pulpit. The loud "huzza" cheers the politician, and it is said the "hear, hear," in the British Parliament or popular assemblies of England impart new life to the speaker. We are certain that the flowing tear or the hearty amen of the earlier Methodists were an inspiration to the preachers of that day. We thought of this on Sunday morning at Bellview, when a responsive congregation roused the preacher's heart, and gave fresh emphasis and power to the message he was endeavoring to deliver. There is such a thing as holding up the preacher's hands. Silent lips and eyes, as innocent of emotion as the plaster-cast of a dead man, are the poorest kind of support.

On Monday we called at Bro. Harris' to say "good-bye" to our little orphan boy. We found him in the yard, shelling corn to the prettiest brood of chickens we had ever seen. They were all his, he said. "The lady had given them to him." And he told us of a pig he was to have, and excited our wonder over a pony he expected to possess one of these days; and promised, when he learned to write to send us a long letter telling us all about a new home. He sent a loving message to his sister, telling her how kind every one was to him. We could not tell which were the happiest—the orphan boy, whose desolation had been brightened by loving sympathy, or those kind friends who had taken the orphan to their hearts and homes. There is a double blessing in kind deeds. It is enjoyed by both giver and receiver. How many hearts which now murmur at the paths they are called to tread will learn some day that the hand which led them by "a way they knew not," was moved by love.

The Court House at Henderson has been completed, and is an ornament to the town. The wagons, filled with cotton and other produce, which we saw as we drove through the public square, reminded us that Henderson, the terminus of the Henderson and Overton

tap of the I. and G. N. Railroad is one of the most thriving towns of Eastern Texas. It commands the trade of Rusk and a number of the counties south of the Great Northern road.

Bro. Turner, the pastor of the church at Henderson, was absent, but Bro. Mathis, of Longview circuit, was resting a few days at home, and gave us that open-hearted welcome so cheering to the way-worn circuit preacher. We found Bro. Mathis in cheerful spirits over the prospects of his charge. The members are rallying to the call of their leader, and we expect ere long to announce in the ADVOCATE a blessed work at every appointment on Longview circuit. We found it hard to part with such kind friends; but if the itinerant lingers at every green spot he finds in the great field before him, he may waste time given him for work.

About seven miles from Henderson we entered a tract of pine land which seemed to have been recently swept by a simoon. The trees were bare of leaves and cones, while the ground was carpeted with them. We remembered at length Bro. Sampey's account of the hard storm near Henderson, and on referring to that number of the ADVOCATE, were soon satisfied we were crossing its track, and are fully prepared to confirm his report. We could have held in one hand all the leaves which were left on some of the largest trees. We were glad the storm was over before we drove the ADVOCATE team along that road.

A drive of thirty-three miles brought us to Linn Flat, a village of some thirty families, surrounded by a thrifty population, located about fifteen miles north of Nacogdoches. Bros. Donnegan and Smith met us before we had left the buggy, and their greetings were followed by the words: "You must preach for us to-night." "As ye go preach." Weary and unwell, we complied; and felt when the day's work was over that duty performed brings peaceful rest to soul and body.

The air of rest and peace which this beautiful village, embowered as it is in native forest trees, charmed us. We were told, however, it has not always been a quiet place. It has a bloody record of seven men slain within its limits. Each one of these, we were informed, resulted directly or indirectly from the use of whisky. During that reign of alcohol the town was notorious for its turbulence and disorder. Ladies were afraid to walk or ride through the town without a protector, lest their ears would be shocked by profane or foul speech from the lips of drunken men. A physician told us that often he would ride around the town to reach a patient rather than encounter a riotous drunken crowd on the direct route. For five years local option has been enforced. A clause in the deed for the town tract enabled the citizens to secure immunity from the curse before the local option law was passed; and at the late election the precinct carried prohibition by a vote of one hundred to four. There has not been a murder nor a brawl in which weapons have been drawn in Linn Flat since the whisky-shops have been closed out. When will the people realize what a curse goes along with whisky!

Fifteen miles brought us to Nacogdoches. Bros. Donnegan and Smith circulated an appointment; and at night we had a good congregation. Our church at this place consists of six female members. A few years ago, one sister, whom we met, constituted the Methodist Church in this town. She feels encouraged now that others have come in. There is a large Catholic population, while the Episcopal Church is the leading Protestant denomination. Though our church is weak, there is the promise for its future in Nacogdoches. We never met a more generous and hospitable people. We were able to accept but few of the invitations that were tendered us. Preaching was announced for Friday night. The house was full, and a feeling of deep solemnity rested on the congregation. Other engagements would not permit us to remain longer; but we could not leave without inviting all who wished an interest in the prayers of the church to give an expression of their desire. Over twenty promptly rose at the call. Bro. Donnegan, the pastor, is much encouraged in his work, and is confident that Methodism will at last be firmly established in the old town of Nacogdoches. Amen.

Nacogdoches is the second town in point of age in the State of Texas. According to Yoakum, a mission was established among the Nacogdoches Indians in 1715. Its first location was near the junction of the Banita and Nana creeks, some three-fourths of a mile below

the present town. According to the same authority the old stone house, which still remains, was built by Capt. Gil y Barbo, the commandant of the station, about the year 1778, which will make it 101 years old. The arsenal and barracks for the soldiers were built on a hill west of the Banita. Though now called the "fort," the stone house evidently was not designed as a fortification. It is a two-story building with walls two or more feet thick, reminding one of the old Spanish buildings at San Antonio. The rock of which it was built was quarried on the opposite side of the creek, and was packed on mules to the site of the building. The upper story is divided into three rooms, only one of which we were able to enter; while the lower story was evidently arranged for commissary or other stores. An old Mexican, over ninety years of age, still living in the vicinity, says that in his day the middle room on the upper floor was used as a monte-room; one end as the alcalde's office, and the other end occupied by the officers of the garrison. In 1812 there was a battle here between the "Republican army of the North," under Don Bernardo Quieteres, and the Spanish forces, in which the latter were defeated. In 1832 the Texans, under Col. Bullock, attacked and defeated the Spanish forces under Col. Piedras, and after some hard fighting captured the place.

The town is situated on a ridge between two beautiful creeks, which unite below the town. The eastern branch is known as La Nana, or northern creek, and the western as the Banita (pronounced banyeta), or bathing creek. We know of but few more beautiful locations for a town. The ridge rising towards the north slopes off gracefully to the bright waters of the Nana and Banita on either side, while the trees of native growth, the orchards and fragrant shrubbery, in which the houses are nestled, give a pleasant air of rural quiet and repose to the place. North street, which divides the ridge on which the town is located, with its neat residences and green pines, is one of the most pleasant drives found in any of our Texas towns. The quiet of the town will in course of time be broken by the whistle of the steam car. The narrow gauge from Houston points to this place. It will then come out of its rest, which has lasted a century, and be one of the leading points in commercial importance in Eastern Texas.

MY GEORGETOWN VISIT.

At the solicitation of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Southern University, it was my pleasure to spend a week in Georgetown assisting in a series of religious services. The ride from Belton in the stage was enlivened by a little apprehension that we might be mistaken for New York drummers with valuables. On Sunday, the day before we started, a traveler had been robbed between Waco and our town. That afternoon two strangers passed through going West, and when we reached Salado, these two strangers were seen halting on the wayside, and at once a suspicion arose in our minds that somewhere on the route we might be called upon to "hold up our hands." But we were unmolested, and on our arrival in town we were soon made comfortable with our quondam friends, the Kincheoles, who keep an excellent boarding house near the depot.

Our first decided sensation after dinner was a report that Susie Mood, daughter of Doctor Mood, had fallen down a flight of stairs and was killed. We hurried to the family residence and found little Susie suffering from a severe fall, but not dangerously hurt, from which she recovered in a few days. The next sensation came a little more gradually and pleasantly as we rode through the town with that elegant gentleman, Prof. Bryce, and noted the many improvements in the last two years.

The new court house is a very prominent object and a very marked evidence of progress. It stands in the center of the public square, with its principal front South. It is built of white stone, in elegant proportions, and finished in modern style. There are five towers surmounting the top, three on the South and two on the North side, which give completeness and finish to the work. The walls are not smooth and plain, but recessed so as to form buttresses, which support the edifice and relieve the monotony of the dead wall. Two large halls cross each other in the lower story at right angles, furnishing full ventilation. The offices and court room are convenient and handsome, all painted and plastered. The

whole design shows the skill of the architect who constructed it, and is worthy of the county which built it.

All around the square are evidences of improvement. New stores, and old ones newly painted, give the town a fresh and prosperous appearance. Many new dwelling houses are to be seen, and especially along the line of the railroad and near the depot. Men of enterprise are gathering here for business. Among these we note some old friends: Parr of Bremont and Godly of Marlin. Near by on the corner is our much esteemed Bro. Charles in a neat drug store, as warm-hearted and as generous as ever. Others of the older merchants are doing well—as Hodges & Rucker. Since the railroad has been completed, local option has been defeated in the county. Question: is the liquor trade identical with the advancement of railroads?

The University is doing well. It is a pleasure to bear testimony to the admirable deportment of the young men. Nothing boisterous or disorderly was witnessed during my visit; on the contrary, marked attention to college duties and high respect for religious services were manifested on all occasions. I set down the members of the Southern University as gentlemen, and many of them as Christians of a noble model. In addition to the regular church services, there are prayer-meetings and class-meetings, and the Young Men's Christian Association. These give varied entertainment and sound religious training to the students. I thank God that Texas Methodism is furnishing such facilities of advanced education in connection with the conserving power of our holy Christianity. The University, to day, stands on a firmer basis than ever before. It has lived through the fears of its friends and the prophecies of its enemies; it has sustained itself in the days of its infancy and weakness; it has fought its way through private opposition and legal difficulties; and now with a liberal patronage and more available means its success is assured.

Ever since the location of the University at Georgetown there has been a valuable portion of the subscription, which was donated by the citizens to secure the location, locked from use by a claim upon it by one of the citizens and by a refusal of others to pay. The trustees after nearly six years of patient effort and waiting, reluctantly brought suit in one instance as a test case. Arrayed against the two attorneys of the University, were six of the ablest lawyers of the bar. The trial continued for several days, and Dr. Mood though feeble was kept on the witness stand hours at a time. When the case was given to the jury, they were out only long enough to estimate the interest on the notes, and gave judgment for the University. Since this decision, nearly every claim involved has been compromised or settled, which will release to the trustees a valuable property hitherto unavailable.

The building for the female department of the University is rapidly approaching completion. It is a frame house two stories high, with all the conveniences of a well appointed female school. Next session our girls will begin to seek University education and will find excellent facilities here.

The interests of the church all seem to receive full attention from their excellent pastor, Bro. Graves. With a good church edifice just completed at Round Rock, and another in hopeful prospect at Georgetown, he is fulfilling my ideal of the successful Texas preacher of this day. Cheer on the church and parsonage building, Bro. John and don't be alarmed; we will see after the missionary collections beside. This reminds me of a statistical mistake in my article before this. In making an average of churches to the ministerial charges of the State, the printer makes me say, one third, and it ought to have been one and one third. C.

WHY DON'T THE LADIES WORK FOR THE ADVOCATE?—That's a very suggestive question Bro. Lemons asks in his postal elsewhere; and a significant fact he states, to-wit: "The ladies never fail in anything they undertake." Why don't the ladies work for the ADVOCATE? They generally have good and sufficient reasons for what they do, and for what they do not do; but why they should not work for the ADVOCATE is a question we can not answer. We suggest, however, that it may be because the preachers do not ask them to co-operate in this respect. Let them try it. If every member of your church, every religious person in your community, every business man who should be posted, every sinner who should be warned—we say, if every one of these has not been solicited to subscribe for the Advo-

CATE, and you have not had time to see them personally, we suggest to you the propriety of appointing a committee of ladies to attend to this matter. In many cases they may, in fact, succeed where you have failed. The preacher, of course, chairman, *ex officio*, of that committee; progress can be reported to him; he can transact the business with the ADVOCATE, and give the ladies full credit through its columns. If any preacher, or lady, can, from experience, suggest a plan more feasible, we would gladly hear from them on the subject; in fact, would like to see the matter agitated.

A NOVELTY AND A SHAME!

There lies upon our table a poster, with the following head lines:

GRAND DRAMATIC
and
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
—Benefit of—
THE METHODIST CHURCH
and
CORNET BAND.
At the Opera House.

The programme, which we omit because of its length, is in keeping with the heading. Accompanying this poster is the following paper:

"DEAR ADVOCATE: Enclosed find a poster which I send you by request of a prominent Methodist. He desires to know your opinion of such things. Your columns are generally explicit on other evils—gambling, drinking, etc."

THE ADVOCATE is equally explicit against the theatre, as damaging to the morals of society. It has not been a great while since the ADVOCATE measured lances with the secular press on the theatre, and won for the cause of truth a victory which was conceded by all—even by our adversaries themselves. The Methodist pulpit speaks one—only one—language on this subject. The religious press is equally explicit against it.

The patronage given by some—by many—of our people to the theatre and the dance is cause, not only of deep sorrow, but of alarm to pastors and trustworthy members of the church. In some places, the lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God, are giving great trouble to pastors and churches. And just now, when pastors and official boards are gravely consulting what, and how to do, to save these erring ones, and preserve the church from reproach in the exercise of a scriptural discipline, here comes a flaming poster, or a yellow hand bill, making the startling announcement that a grand dramatic entertainment will be given in the opera house, for the benefit of the Methodist Church! We cannot believe that this thing was done with the consent of the pastor, official board, or of the church for whose benefit it was professedly given. We surmise that it was engineered by irresponsible parties, without due reflection or prayerful fore-thought.

We have carefully concealed the locality of this abnormal freak of indiscretion, perpetrated in the name of the Methodist Church, with the hope that an explanation may be given which will save these friends from the censures of their brethren, and the religious world as well. That "the end sanctifies the means" is a Popish dogma—not a Protestant aphorism. We repudiate it and cast it away, as both unclean and dangerous. "To do evil that good may come," was born equally of the pit, and must be rejected by all sober, enlightened minds. A church in debt or in need of money furnishes no valid excuse for resorting to questionable means of raising it—much less does it justify an open, shameful disregard of the general rules and moral discipline of the church. A church redeemed from debt or enriched by illegitimate means, is like unto a man who makes his fortune by covering his property in bankruptcy. The money is made, but virtue and character are gone. The barter is a fearful one—a jewel of inestimable value for a mess of pottage; the exhorting lash of conscience all life-long, and damnation in the end. "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

The end does not sanctify the means. It would be infinitely better to worship God in a tent, or in a homely house, in the maintenance of an unquestioned Christian morality, which recognizes the teachings of the New Testament as the rule of life, than within the most lordly piles of architecture in the State—costly and grand, but made so by the proceeds of lotteries, theaters or any other illegitimate methods of raising money for the purpose, based upon the hell-born dogma of popery—"the end sanctifies the means." How unseemly the dedication of a house, so built, to the worship of God and call it, THE LORD'S HOUSE! Equally so, it seems to us, it would be to fill the pastor's larder with "the wages of unrighteousness." The tide of

worldliness rolls high and strong, impelled by storms set in motion by the prince of darkness. Weak places in the levee are liable to yield—a breach is made and an *erevasse* formed, and an increasing flood of the impure waters pour themselves into the church in these ill-starred localities. Leanness, dearth, starvation and finally death follow, with the certainty of cause and effect—unless the breach is healed, the *erevasse* closed and the tide turned back to find its normal channel and riot on in its hell-bound career.

The popular vices of the day and true religion will not harmonize; they won't mix—they have no affinity for each other—indeed, they are irreconcilable antagonism the one to the other. It is as true now as in the days of our Lord:

"If any man love the world the love of the Father is not in him."
"Be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God."

The ADVOCATE has but one voice, as applied to the sins of society and the vices of the age. F.

We notice that the Galveston News copies from an exchange a pointed and forcible article, showing the "growing feeling in every healthy community against journals that make it their special object to minister to a perverted taste by seeking out and serving up in a seductive form disgusting and licentious revelations." The News will excuse us; but really now, does it not know that this is an argument against itself? Perhaps, however, the editor, in copy-it, was in a facetious mood.

The last issue of the Texas Sun is before us. As usual, it contains a great mass of reading very valuable to Texas. It is certainly calculated to draw a large immigration to this State. This issue is devoted especially to Western Texas. By the way, that section is giving immigration most substantial encouragement. The proprietors of the Sun have been induced to move their office to San Antonio. We are requested to say that all parties receiving letters of inquiry regarding any portions of the State can have them satisfactorily answered by forwarding them to the Sun at San Antonio. Of this issue we are informed that 5000 copies will be circulated in the middle and northern States, 5000 go to England, 2000 copies to Western Texas, and the balance of the issue is distributed by mail to regular subscribers, hotels and real estate agents throughout the country.

We acknowledge the receipt from the publishers, J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga., of a copy of a neatly printed pamphlet: Semi-Centennial Exercises; Memorials of Methodism in Macon, Ga., from 1828 to 1878; held at Mulberry Street Church, December 5, 1878.

Returns indicate that Col. Upson, Democratic nominee, is elected in the sixth district, as the late Mr. Schleicher's successor.

St. John's M. E. Church, South, Rev. Dr. Wilson, pastor, St. Louis, has been greatly improved, and was reopened last Sunday. Bishop M. Tyeir preached in the morning, and Dr. Tudor conducted the communion services in the afternoon.

A REMARKABLE BAPTISM.—An inmate of the St. Catherine's Roman Catholic Hospital of Brooklyn, reared a protestant, approaching death, desiring protestant baptism, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith was sent for, and in the presence of a few friends and the many patients of the ward, preached the gospel, read the questions from the Book of Common Prayer, and baptized the applicant, in the only method possible, by sprinkling. Among the witnesses were two Episcopalians and one Presbyterian; and a Roman Catholic Sister of Charity aided by bringing and holding the bowl of water that served as a fount. The *Christian Intelligencer*, which narrates the incident, thus makes the application: "Who will tell us what church was there present in that Roman Catholic Asylum on that day, when a Baptist minister, recognizing the validity of sprinkling as a mode of Christian baptism, using the Episcopal Prayer Book, with a Sister of Charity to assist him in his office, a Presbyterian and Episcopalian as immediate witnesses, inducted a rejoicing disciple into the visible kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ? Let us be patient. God's love is the solvent that shall sooner or later mingle into one, things hitherto diverse, and which are evil only in so far as they hurt that charity which is the bond of perfectness."

Texas Christian Advocate

THE ADVOCATE never inserts advertisements... unless they are of an immoral or swindling character.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Nashville Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the New Orleans Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Wesleyan Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Boston Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Philadelphia Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the New York Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the London Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Paris Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Berlin Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Rome Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Vienna Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the St. Petersburg Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Moscow Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Warsaw Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the London Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Paris Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Berlin Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Rome Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Vienna Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the St. Petersburg Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Moscow Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Warsaw Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the London Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Paris Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Berlin Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Rome Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Vienna Christian Advocate will be sent one year to one address for \$4.

house makes this announcement worthy of attention, as they can be relied upon implicitly to accomplish whatever they advertise to do.

UNANSWERED LETTERS. April 10-R O Rounsavill, will answer...

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR FIFTH YEAR. 35 herders at \$15.....\$525.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR SIXTH YEAR. 40 herders at \$15.....\$600.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR SEVENTH YEAR. 45 herders at \$15.....\$675.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR EIGHTH YEAR. 50 herders at \$15.....\$750.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR NINTH YEAR. 55 herders at \$15.....\$825.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TENTH YEAR. 60 herders at \$15.....\$900.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR ELEVENTH YEAR. 65 herders at \$15.....\$975.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWELFTH YEAR. 70 herders at \$15.....\$1,050.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR THIRTEENTH YEAR. 75 herders at \$15.....\$1,125.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR FOURTEENTH YEAR. 80 herders at \$15.....\$1,200.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR FIFTEENTH YEAR. 85 herders at \$15.....\$1,275.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR SIXTEENTH YEAR. 90 herders at \$15.....\$1,350.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR SEVENTEENTH YEAR. 95 herders at \$15.....\$1,425.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR EIGHTEENTH YEAR. 100 herders at \$15.....\$1,500.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR NINETEENTH YEAR. 105 herders at \$15.....\$1,575.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTIETH YEAR. 110 herders at \$15.....\$1,650.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. 115 herders at \$15.....\$1,725.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. 120 herders at \$15.....\$1,800.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-THIRD YEAR. 125 herders at \$15.....\$1,875.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR. 130 herders at \$15.....\$1,950.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR. 135 herders at \$15.....\$2,025.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. 140 herders at \$15.....\$2,100.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR. 145 herders at \$15.....\$2,175.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. 150 herders at \$15.....\$2,250.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-NINTH YEAR. 155 herders at \$15.....\$2,325.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR THIRTIETH YEAR. 160 herders at \$15.....\$2,400.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR THIRTY-FIRST YEAR. 165 herders at \$15.....\$2,475.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR THIRTY-SECOND YEAR. 170 herders at \$15.....\$2,550.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR THIRTY-THIRD YEAR. 175 herders at \$15.....\$2,625.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR. 180 herders at \$15.....\$2,700.00

One thing on which the Doctors all agree.

Doctors disagree about a great many things but they are all of one mind regarding Cod Liver Oil.

For Particulars regarding Electric Belts, address PULVERMACHIER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all cerebral enervating powers in thousands of cases.

For Particulars regarding Electric Belts, address PULVERMACHIER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

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

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

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

J. B. BARTON, Agent for Keop's Celebrated Shirts.

174-Tremont Street, Galveston-174. Finest Quality Dress Shirts, 6 for \$9; second quality Heavy Knit Undershirts, 5 for \$7.

Commercial. TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE.

At New York, the market opened easy and closed steady. Sales to-day 110,000 bales.

At New Orleans, market is firm and easy. Sales 600 bales. Quotations are as follows:

At Liverpool, market for spots opened steady and closed firm. Quotations are as follows:

Market quiet but steady; receipts good. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 20 to 22.25.

Exchange-Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days, 480 490.

Market quiet but steady; receipts good. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 20 to 22.25.

Exchange-Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days, 480 490.

Market quiet but steady; receipts good. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 20 to 22.25.

Exchange-Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days, 480 490.

Market quiet but steady; receipts good. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 20 to 22.25.

Exchange-Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days, 480 490.

Market quiet but steady; receipts good. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 20 to 22.25.

Exchange-Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days, 480 490.

Market quiet but steady; receipts good. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 20 to 22.25.

Exchange-Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days, 480 490.

Market quiet but steady; receipts good. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 20 to 22.25.

Exchange-Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days, 480 490.

Market quiet but steady; receipts good. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 20 to 22.25.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Discovered at Last!

A PERFECT AND... Cheap Protection from Lightning!

Dr. B. T. KAVANAUGH, of Houston, has been appointed general agent for the State of Texas, to represent the

Patent Chambers' National Lightning Protection Co., of Cincinnati, O.

This rod is based upon a new discovery in electric laws. It receives and throws off the electric current from the top of the building, by which means the electric current is scattered and neutralized and thereby rendered harmless.

From his office in Houston, Dr. Kavanaugh will answer all letters of correspondence, and give full information to those who may wish to engage in the sale or erection of these new rods in such counties or territories as may be desired.

CHEAP WATER. We have now perfected arrangements whereby we can sell our First-Class Cisterns

manufactured of the very best material, and fitted with the most improved machinery, at the following unprecedentedly low prices:

100 gallons, \$12.50. 150 " " " 15.00. 200 " " " 17.50. 250 " " " 20.00.

Each Cistern Sold Under a Strict Guarantee. Packed in barrels ready for shipping, and each

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

READER! BEFORE BUYING A PIANO or ORGAN

Do not fail to send for my latest 20-page illustrated Newpaper with much valuable information

Free. New Pianos, \$125, \$145 and upwards. New Organs \$65 to \$110. Be sure to print the name of the publisher on the order.

MOODY & JEMISON, Commission Merchants

COTTON FACTORS. No. 125 Strand, Galveston, Texas.

NEW DRY GOODS. WE CAN POSITIVELY ASSURE THAT AT NO

PERIOD HAVE WE DISPLAYED A MORE ASSORTED and varied stock of goods than we do at this time.

SILKS. Our Black Silks contain the well-known

brands of Bonnet, P. M., and other silks, and are of the highest quality.

DRESS GOODS. We have a large stock of dress goods

of all the latest styles, and at very low prices.

Shawls, Cloaks, and Wraps. This department maintains its supremacy, and

shows the best productions from the European continent.

Suits and Costumes. Our suits and costumes fully sustain that

pre-eminence so justly awarded, and always ready to meet the latest styles and fashions.

Ladies' and Children's Undergarments. A superb assortment of the French-made

underwear, comprising every requisite for a lady's wardrobe.

Hosiery, Gloves, and Handkerchiefs. The largest, rarest, and most unique French

hosiery in the city. Also, the medium grades of hosiery for ladies and children at very moderate prices.

Boots and Shoes. For spring and summer, for Ladies, Misses, and

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR FIFTH YEAR. 35 herders at \$15.....\$525.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR SIXTH YEAR. 40 herders at \$15.....\$600.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR SEVENTH YEAR. 45 herders at \$15.....\$675.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR EIGHTH YEAR. 50 herders at \$15.....\$750.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR NINTH YEAR. 55 herders at \$15.....\$825.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TENTH YEAR. 60 herders at \$15.....\$900.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR ELEVENTH YEAR. 65 herders at \$15.....\$975.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWELFTH YEAR. 70 herders at \$15.....\$1,050.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR THIRTEENTH YEAR. 75 herders at \$15.....\$1,125.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR FOURTEENTH YEAR. 80 herders at \$15.....\$1,200.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR FIFTEENTH YEAR. 85 herders at \$15.....\$1,275.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR SIXTEENTH YEAR. 90 herders at \$15.....\$1,350.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR SEVENTEENTH YEAR. 95 herders at \$15.....\$1,425.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR EIGHTEENTH YEAR. 100 herders at \$15.....\$1,500.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR NINETEENTH YEAR. 105 herders at \$15.....\$1,575.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTYTH YEAR. 110 herders at \$15.....\$1,650.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. 115 herders at \$15.....\$1,725.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. 120 herders at \$15.....\$1,800.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-THIRD YEAR. 125 herders at \$15.....\$1,875.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR. 130 herders at \$15.....\$1,950.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR. 135 herders at \$15.....\$2,025.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. 140 herders at \$15.....\$2,100.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR. 145 herders at \$15.....\$2,175.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. 150 herders at \$15.....\$2,250.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-NINTH YEAR. 155 herders at \$15.....\$2,325.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR THIRTIETH YEAR. 160 herders at \$15.....\$2,400.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR THIRTY-FIRST YEAR. 165 herders at \$15.....\$2,475.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR THIRTY-SECOND YEAR. 170 herders at \$15.....\$2,550.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR THIRTY-THIRD YEAR. 175 herders at \$15.....\$2,625.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR. 180 herders at \$15.....\$2,700.00

For Particulars regarding Electric Belts, address PULVERMACHIER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all cerebral enervating powers in thousands of cases.

For Particulars regarding Electric Belts, address PULVERMACHIER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

T. E. THOMPSON, The Old Established and Reliable JEWELER. Cor. Tremont and Market Sts., Galveston, Texas.

BLESSING & BRO., The Old Established and Reliable Photographers of Texas. Are still at their old stand, 174 Tremont Street, Galveston, where they will be pleased to see their friends and patrons.

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

Commercial. At New York, the market opened easy and closed steady. Sales to-day 110,000 bales.

At New Orleans, market is firm and easy. Sales 600 bales. Quotations are as follows:

At Liverpool, market for spots opened steady and closed firm. Quotations are as follows:

Market quiet but steady; receipts good. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 20 to 22.25.

Exchange-Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days, 480 490.

Market quiet but steady; receipts good. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 20 to 22.25.

Exchange-Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days, 480 490.

Market quiet but steady; receipts good. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 20 to 22.25.

Exchange-Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days, 480 490.

Market quiet but steady; receipts good. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 20 to 22.25.

Exchange-Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days, 480 490.

Market quiet but steady; receipts good. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 20 to 22.25.

Exchange-Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days, 480 490.

Market quiet but steady; receipts good. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 20 to 22.25.

Exchange-Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days, 480 490.

Market quiet but steady; receipts good. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 20 to 22.25.

Exchange-Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days, 480 490.

Market quiet but steady; receipts good. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 20 to 22.25.

Exchange-Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days, 480 490.

Market quiet but steady; receipts good. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 20 to 22.25.

Exchange-Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days, 480 490.

Market quiet but steady; receipts good. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 20 to 22.25.

Exchange-Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days, 480 490.

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR FIFTH YEAR. 35 herders at \$15.....\$525.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR SIXTH YEAR. 40 herders at \$15.....\$600.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR SEVENTH YEAR. 45 herders at \$15.....\$675.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR EIGHTH YEAR. 50 herders at \$15.....\$750.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR NINTH YEAR. 55 herders at \$15.....\$825.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TENTH YEAR. 60 herders at \$15.....\$900.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR ELEVENTH YEAR. 65 herders at \$15.....\$975.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWELFTH YEAR. 70 herders at \$15.....\$1,050.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR THIRTEENTH YEAR. 75 herders at \$15.....\$1,125.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR FOURTEENTH YEAR. 80 herders at \$15.....\$1,200.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR FIFTEENTH YEAR. 85 herders at \$15.....\$1,275.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR SIXTEENTH YEAR. 90 herders at \$15.....\$1,350.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR SEVENTEENTH YEAR. 95 herders at \$15.....\$1,425.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR EIGHTEENTH YEAR. 100 herders at \$15.....\$1,500.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR NINETEENTH YEAR. 105 herders at \$15.....\$1,575.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTYTH YEAR. 110 herders at \$15.....\$1,650.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. 115 herders at \$15.....\$1,725.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. 120 herders at \$15.....\$1,800.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-THIRD YEAR. 125 herders at \$15.....\$1,875.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR. 130 herders at \$15.....\$1,950.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR. 135 herders at \$15.....\$2,025.00

ESTIMATE OF OUTLAY FOR TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. 1

Texas Christian Advocate

Interesting Matter for Immigrants.

While it is a fact that the most prosperous agricultural communities in West Texas were settled by people who came here too poor to purchase an acre of land, and while just such people—being industrious and frugal—can find homes and become independent easier here than elsewhere, and greatly better their condition and the fate of their children, we do not care to promulgate the idea that poverty-stricken people are preferred as immigrants, or that they are necessarily most successful. We think it better to address ourselves to those having means to immigrate and start a farm after landing at their destination.

ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF A FARM.

The following is a fair estimate of the amount necessary to start a farm after the immigrant has arrived at San Antonio, the center of trade of West Texas, where all supplies and every manner of outfit can be obtained on the most advantageous terms:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Cost. Items include 100 acres of land, team of horses, wagon and harness, farm tools, lumber house, fencing, two cows and calves, stock of pigs and chickens, hire of hand for three months, one year's provisions, oats and corn for team, seed for planting.

This calculation is made upon a liberal margin. The price of land is governed by the manner and conditions upon which it is bought, and varies in price according to locality; all tracts are held in bodies of 320, 640, 1280 acres, and still larger bodies, and when purchased in tracts can be bought at more liberal figures. Time can also be had by actual settlers, which would save the first outlay until the farmer could begin to realize from his labor, which is often a great advantage, as an industrious and thrifty man with a good housewife can make the price of his farm the first year, with ordinary luck.

An immigrant coming in the heat of summer, after May for instance, will have to encounter the most trying portion of the year to begin operations in, but even then, if he works well, can be prepared for a fall crop. If he comes in the fall of the year, he will find it the most pleasant of changes, particularly if he come from a region of snow, and will have, say from November to November to prepare for the battle of life for his new home:

Table titled 'PROFITS FIRST SEASON.' with 2 columns: Item and Profit. Items include 20 acres in oats, 20 acres in corn, 20 acres in cotton, 2 acres in sorghum or millet.

This estimate is made upon the lowest calculation. If the immigrant is near market, or if he is settled upon a light soil, he can put in potatoes, which will yield him a greater profit per acre than either of the products mentioned, or he could plant some wheat, which would find a ready market at 75c to \$1 per bushel, and his corn will certainly bring him a better price than 25c per bushel. We simply set out this estimate to give the practical farmer an idea from which he will be able to make a better calculation than we have given. No fertilization is needed; the long season allows plenty of time to do the work.

CHEAP LANDS

can be obtained by going out on the frontier; but the immigrant must make up his mind to greater privations than if he locate near a town or in a settled country. He will be further from market, further from schools and churches, perhaps; but he will have many advantages in for instance a freer range for his stock and a natural independence that soon possesses a man who takes up his abode in the wilds. At the same time, we will say that there are settlements scattered for hundreds of miles to the west and southwest, where the people are flourishing either as tillers of the soil or as stock-raisers.

COMPARISON OF THE RAIN-FALL OF TEXAS WITH THE STATES OF MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS, (which are geographically and agriculturally the mean centre of the United States, and are famed for the quality and quantity of their yield,) from September, 1871, a period of four years:

Table comparing rain-fall of Texas, Missouri, and Illinois from 1871 to 1874. Columns include Year, State, and Rain in Inches.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Rainfall. Shows annual average rain-fall from 1864 to 1876.

Annual average rain-fall in same time, 41.25 inches. There has been a steady increase in rain-fall as shown below:

Aggregate rain-fall for five years, beginning January 1, 1868, 198.08 inches. Average annual in same time, 39.62 inches.

Aggregate rain-fall for five years, beginning January 1, 1863, 166.53 inches. Average annual in same time, 33.31 inches.

Aggregate rain-fall for five years, beginning January 1, 1868, 178.88 inches. Average annual in same time, 35.78 inches.

Aggregate rain-fall for five years, beginning January 1, 1873, 114.08 inches. Average annual in same time, 22.82 inches.

Medina county, adjoining Bexar on the west, was organized in 1848 with scarcely 300 population, and an area of 900 square miles; but in 1873 a strip laying east of the Medina, taken from Bexar county, was added, making its present area 1000 square miles, or 640,000 acres. The face of the county is rolling and very hilly in some parts, but fully seven-tenths of the county is fine agricultural lands, comprising a chocolate loam and black waxy soil; principally the former, but the other very rich, which have successfully produced everything so far, consisting of corn, averaging 35 to 40 bushels to the acre; cotton, three-fourths of a bale; oats, 60 to 70 bushels; wheat, 18 to 20 bushels; rye, 50 bushels; tobacco, a fine quality, for home consumption, only in small patches. Finding no one making a specialty of this product, we are unable to give the average per acre, but would judge, from our meagre information, that in the hands of experienced tobacco culturists, it would prove a profitable crop, averaging from 1200 to 1500 pounds per acre; sugar and cane grows very fine both for molasses and sugar, but is only cultivated for home consumption at present; this will also prove a profitable industry in the hands of experienced men.

The county abounds with timber for fire wood and farming purposes, consisting of cypress and pecan on the streams, and mesquit, intermingled with live oak, post oak and cedar on the prairies and hills. The county is well watered by the Medina (from which it takes its name), Hondo and Seco rivers, and numerous creeks that run a portion of the year.

The present population numbers about 6,000, one-half of which are French, formerly from Alsace and Lorraine, now a portion of the German empire, one-fourth Germans and one-fourth Americans, and in all a hard working, industrious people, who by their labors have made, the formerly called "desert county of Medina," a "blossom as the rose."

The principal industry of the county for many years has been stock—cattle, sheep and horses—but agriculture is rapidly driving the stock interests out and further west, and will soon make Medina one of the most attractive and valuable counties in the west, because of its variety of products.

ITEMS AND STATISTICS.

In the county are 342 men, owned from 10 to 2000 head of cattle, divided as follows: 301, with from 10 to 100 head; 36, with from 100 to 500 head, and 5 with over 500 head. Twenty sheep men, owning from 100 to 3000 head; and seventy-two men owning from 20 to 200 head of horses.

Total tax on the one hundred dollars, \$1.01; as follows: 50 cents State, 25 cents ad valorem, 25 cents special for payment of a \$6200 court house now being completed and 1 cent poverty.

During the year ending February 10th, the county issued 102 marriage licenses.

In the county are 14 organized schools and a scholastic population as follows: 1131 white, and 54 colored born in the county, 53 white born in other States, and 33 born in foreign countries, giving a total of 1271.

Table titled 'ASSESSMENT ROLL FOR 1879—UNREDEEMED LIST.' with 2 columns: Item and Value. Items include Acres land, Horses, Sheep, Cattle, Hogs.

Total \$108,170. State and county tax on same, \$1,184 15.

REGISTERED LIST.

Table titled 'REGISTERED LIST.' with 2 columns: Item and Value. Items include Acres land, Buggies and wagons, Manufacturers tools, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Goats, Miscellaneous.

Total \$1,023,295. State tax, \$6,571 47; county tax, \$5,787 96; total, \$12,359 43.

PRODUCTS AND PRICES.

The county raised last year about 50,000 bushels of wheat, which found a market at Castrovilla and San Antonio at 65 and 70 cents per bushel; 140,000 bushels of corn, with a market in surrounding counties, at from 25 to 40 cents per bushel; 75,000 bushels of oats, marketed at from 25 to 30 cents per bushel; and 150 bales of cotton, market at San Antonio, at from 7 to 10 cents per pound. The

average of the above products this year is about ten per cent. increase over last year.

In the county are four small grist mills, that have ground the past year 60,000 bushels of cornmeal, with a ready market at from 35 to 42 cents per bushel; and 25,000 bushels of wheat, with a ready market for flour: first quality, \$2.75 per 100 pounds; second quality, \$2.25. The full product of wheat would find a home market at San Antonio if the home mills had the grinding capacity.

PRICE OF LANDS, STOCK, ETC.

First-class agricultural lands, or near the towns, in tracts of from 50 to 160 acres, can be purchased at from \$6 to \$10 per acre, for part cash and payments on interest. Good agricultural lands throughout the county can be purchased on the same terms at from \$1 to \$3 per acre. Good farm horses worth from \$40 to \$60; good Texas ponies that are extensively used for farm labor, all ready broke, \$10 to \$20; stock hogs, \$1.50 to \$3; stock cattle, \$6 to \$7; good Spanish mules, \$35 to \$40; improved sheep, \$2 to \$3; goats, 50 cents to \$1. Produce—Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.75; meal, 40 cents; bacon, 8 cents; lard, 8 cents; butter, 10 to 25 cents. Dry goods and groceries very low—same as in Northern and Eastern cities, with freight added. For lumber, shingles and general supplies, see San Antonio prices. It is the present terminus of railroad, where all supplies for this section are purchased. Average distance from this county, 30 miles.

The cattle drives from Texas this season, says the Live Stock Record, will foot up from 225,000 to 250,000 head. A large share of these will be driven from Dodge City up the Arkansas and Purgatoire, or into the parks or over the divide into the Platte Valley. Others will go to the ranges on the Republican. During the past three or four years very many Texan cattle have thus been scattered over the plains to multiply. By the introduction of the best blooded stock the quality of the increase on the plains has been greatly improved, so that plain fed beefs are now getting the best prices in Easter markets. The cattle interests of the plains and Rocky Mountain region are also receiving large accessions from the far West. Within a few years a great change has taken place in the cattle trade, and more is promised in the immediate future. The feeding grounds are being transferred from Texas to the great buffalo plains; and the central portions of the continent, with the Pacific States, are becoming the leading producers of beef. An estimate derived from the assessment returns of this year gives Colorado 550,000; Wyoming, 225,000; Utah, 350,000; Washington, 200,000; Montana, 300,000; Oregon, 175,000; California, 650,000. Though Texas has probably twice as many cattle as all these together, the indications are that the great West will soon take and keep the lead.

Tuesday there were in the yards here a few car loads of steers from Waxahachie, Texas, about which a few words may not be amiss, as they seem to show what can be done with native Texan cattle with a little outlay of time and care. Last August these steers were gathered by S. R. Hilburn and put on his rancho near the place named, where they were fed with Texas corn. On the 15th they were started from the rancho, and in less than a week they sold here at \$3.70, at a time when the market prices for all market cattle, except native butcher stock and stockers and feeders, were low and the trade slow. The average weight of these Texas steers was 996 pounds, but they were as fat as any cattle seen here, wintered in Texas and of like weight. Had there been 150 pounds more on the average weight the cattle would, no doubt, have been taken readily by shippers of live cattle to the east, at prices above \$4, but they were taken by a buyer who will probably ship them dressed. Light as these cattle are, they serve to show what can be done by feeding even the Spanish stock in northern Texas. There they can raise corn unexcelled in quality, while with their present modes of cultivation fifty bushels per acre is not an unusual yield. The grass alone will fatten cattle passably well, and the mildness of the weather greatly favors the fattening, and when fat the stock can be easily and quickly put upon the market in the north. By adopting such a course as has been outlined, the Texas stockman can mature his cattle fully at home, thus getting the full benefit of the natural advantages nature has given him, and can get what they are worth without the toil, expense, discomfort and delay incident to the old manner of disposing of his stock in the west.—Chicago Stock Journal.

ELECTRICITY AND LIGHTNING RODS.

Since the discovery made by Dr. Franklin, in 1752, that the electricity of the clouds was identical with friction electricity, a great variety of lightning rods have been invented, of which Dr. Franklin's was the first.

Within a few years past the country has been flooded by lightning rod men, each claiming to present superior rods to all others, either on rods, or because of the superior conductive qualities of copper over iron; but up to this time they are all based upon the theory that the rod, when struck, must conduct the lightning not only to the ground, but some four or five feet below the surface, or until moist earth is reached.

From recent observations and investigation, made on my recent tour through the States of Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio, I am perfectly satisfied that this old theory is founded in a misconception of the truth, and is, therefore, erroneous and false. The real laws of electric action on this subject, it seems to me, have been misunderstood.

As great practical and valuable results depends upon the proper understanding of this matter, I venture to present a few facts and reasons for rejecting the old theory and in favor of what seems to be the true theory on the subject.

It is due to JOSEPHUS C. CHAMBERS, Esq., of Newport, Kentucky, to say that he is the author and discoverer of the new principles found to exist in the action of the lightning flash, and upon which he has invented a new form of lightning rod based upon his theory which, from present prospects, is likely to supercede all others.

The first position taken by Mr. Chambers is, that NO GROUND CONNECTION IS NECESSARY! This is a startling fact, and one that comes in conflict with all of our preconceived ideas of electric action; but when brought to the test of demonstrated truth, it proves to be correct.

The first test was made upon an electric machine. Here, in the first place, he holds that no ground connection is necessary as a part of the electric machine itself, and hence he has constructed a machine which works just as well without the usual chain attached to the negative conductor leading to the ground as with it. To demonstrate the correctness of this position, he places his machine on glass insulators, and it works none the less successfully. This is a strong point in favor of his theory.

Again: When the machine is in action, he brings a brass ball connected by a good conducting wire to a line of gas-pipe buried deep under the earth, and at a proper distance sparks of electricity will be attracted by it; but when a second brass ball is presented at the same distance, not connected with the earth, but to a wire of a foot or more in length, with a ball full of points at its remote end, then the electric spark from the machine leaves the ball connected with the earth, and throws all its electricity upon the ball which terminates in points and scatters the electricity in the air.

Now to construct a lightning rod conformable to the electric affinities here demonstrated, Mr. Chambers simply places a good soft iron galvanized rod upon proper insulators, along the cone of the roof of a house with both ends of the rod elevated, perpendicularly, about five feet high, on both ends of which is placed copper or brass points with numerous prongs. This is sustained in position by well arranged braces, also insulated from the rod. When the lightning strikes one of these sprangled points, it flies off at the other into the air, and is neutralized by the surrounding negative electricity always near the earth, and thereby becomes harmless and quiescent.

INSULATION.

To give entire success to this valuable contrivance, the insulation is most perfect and complete. The rod is laid in a deep groove cut across the top end of a glass stand, made in the form of a large bell. It is about eight inches high and measures nearly eight inches across the mouth or base. Being hollow like a bell it receives a wooden support or stand from beneath by a large screw in the neck, of bell-shaped form, which wooden support rests upon the cone of the roof of two-foot irons which makes it very permanent and secure.

The great merit found in this insulator is, that it is impossible for the falling rain to wet its inner surface, and for that reason it is perfect as an insulator.

The common form in which insulators are made, renders them worse than useless. A small glass ring is placed on the rod, which rests in a staple or ring bolt driven into the wall, and though the glass when dry may be a non-conductor, yet when it is wet, it is as good a conductor as the iron or copper, and therefore is dangerous; for the lightning is thereby invited into the building through the staple or ring bolt. As far as statistics go to show, the old style of rods do as much harm as good, not to say more.

In regard to the principles on which the Chambers rod is constructed, I have been inclined to adopt them as true from several considerations apart from those given by the test made upon the electric machine; they are these:

First, I have always observed that in the shooting of ordinary meteors, they always grow dim and expire as they descend, in their oblique lines as they near the lower atmosphere of the earth. The plain reason is, that the negative electricity of the earth mingles with and neutralizes the positive as it falls within its influence. Just so with the lightnings, which are positive. No earth connection is necessary to extinguish them. Second, Among the thousands of

lightning rods that have been sunk into the ground some four or five feet to find moisture, I have never heard of one that ever conducted the lightning into the ground. Until some facts are produced going to show that it does so I cannot believe that it ever does. If this is correct, where is the sense or the reason for making such a provision for an event that never occurs?

A case occurred in Newport, Ky., where one of the Chambers rods was struck by lightning at one end and the lightning was seen to pass off at the other with a loud noise resembling that of pistol shots. So soon as it is so thrown off in divided currents it is neutralized by the negative electricity, which abounds in rainy weather and hence is rendered harmless.

The Chambers rod is offered to the people of Texas with the assurance that it will be found superior in its protecting powers to all others. Agents and contractors will be employed in every county in the State soon, when our citizens may procure perfect protection at prices vastly below what has been usual in this country. Very respectfully, Your old friend,

B. T. KAVANAUGH, P. S.—Prof. Tice has published a lecture in favor of the Chambers' rod. GALVESTON, April 10, '79.

Matamoros is to have a railroad and canal to the gulf, terminating at Jesus Maria. The Diaz government gives a subsidy of \$10,000 a mile.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are young, and suffering from any indisposition or disposition, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take

HOP BITTERS.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, or toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take

HOP BITTERS.

Have you dyspepsia, indigestion, or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver, or nerves? You will be cured if you take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it. Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it.

HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

THE LECTURES AND SERMONS OF DR. MUNSEY.

The third edition of this remarkable work is offered by the undersigned at wholesale and retail. It contains about 500 pages, 12mo., with an excellently engraved likeness of Dr. Munsey. Also a picture of his church in New Orleans. Price, per mail, post paid, \$2. Liberal discount to preachers and dealers. Address J. W. BURKE & CO., Macon, Ga. For Texas agencies, address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Galveston, 29-41

NEW RICH BLOOD

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one each night from one to twelve weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for a letter stamp.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me. 29-52

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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, Tetters, 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.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure. 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.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists, SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Females suffering from pain and weakness will derive great comfort and strength from the use of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster. Where children are affected with whooping cough, ordinary coughs, or colds, or weak lungs, it is the one and only treatment they should receive. This article contains new medicinal elements such as is found in no other remedy in the same form. It is far superior to common porous plasters, liniments, electrical appliances and other external remedies. It relieves pain at once, strengthens and cures where other plasters will not even relieve. For lumbago and backache, rheumatism, kidney disease and all local aches and pains, it is also the best known remedy. Ask for Benson's Capcine Plaster and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

The Best Music Books!

THE CHURCH OFFERING BY L. O. EMERY, Esq., is full of the best arranged and largest collection of Music for Episcopal Choirs ever published. 6 Volumes, 19 Gloria Patri, 25 Gloria etc. etc. all in uniform form besides a large variety of Chants, and Anthems for Christmas, Easter, and other Festivals. Although prepared expressly for the Episcopal Service, the large number of fine Anthem renders it one of the best Anthem books for all Choirs.

Easter Music! Easter Carols! Easter Anthems! Send for Lists.

CANTATA FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES. Among the best good ones may be mentioned: Maude Irving (75 cts.) Lesson in Charity, 60 cts.) Guardian Angel, 50 cts.) Coronation, 60 cts.) Calvary Fay, 50 cts.) and Fairy Bridal, 50 cts.)

The present number of the WEEKLY MUSICAL REVIEW is full of Easter Music. Send 6 cts. for it.

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANO-FORTE. (\$2.25) Is the most popular ever issued, as proved positively by the sale of hundreds of thousands of copies. Examine it.

Any book mailed for retail price.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 & 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements on old ones, for medical or other compounds, trade-marks and labels, Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringements and all cases arising under the Patent Laws promptly attended to. Inventions that have been REJECTED may still, in most cases, be patented in us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Department, and engaged in Patent business exclusively, we can make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims than those who are remote from Washington. INVENTORS send us a model or drawing; we make examinations and advise as to patentability free of charge. All correspondence strictly confidential. Prices low and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED. We refer in Washington, to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. Key, Rev. F. D. Power, The German-American National Bank, in New York, to the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Representatives in Congress, and especially to our clients in every State in the Union and in Canada. Address C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEWS SINGING BOOK FOR THE MILLION

CORONATION SONGS

FOR PRAISE AND PRAYER-MEETINGS, HOME AND SOCIAL SINGING, BY Rev. Dr. CHARLES F. DEEMS

THEODORE E. PERKINS.

Containing 151 Hymns with Tunes, which include more of the standard material that the world will not suffer to die, and more new material that deserves trial, than any other book published. Postpaid 20 cents, \$25 per 100. A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers NEW YORK AND CHICAGO. 30-2

WANTED.

A good business man, and a thorough conversant with the sale of my OBJECT TEACHING BIBLE in Texas, Dr. J. H. Vincent, in the Sunday-School Journal for March, 1878, has been equated as a Teaching Bible in all the world of Bibles. I wish a man who will first learn to sell it himself, and then hire and teach others how to do it. After a month of experience, I will pay a man who can do the work successfully from \$1500 to \$2000 per year. Give age and experience in full. Send this.

W. J. HOLLAND, Springfield, Mass.

THE SORGO HAND BOOK

A Treatise on Sorgho and Impure Cases, Varieties, Soils, Culture, and Manufacture, with full directions for raising and curing. MINNESOTA EARLY AMBER CANE, Best free on application. We are prepared to furnish PURE CANE SEED, Of the Best Varieties, of the Joint Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GOLD

Any worker can make \$12 a day at TREK & Co., Augusta, Maine. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS, READ THIS

We will pay Agents a salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission on every sale of our new Pure Free. Address: CHUBB & CO., Marshall, Mich. 26-32

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

TEAS

—Cheapest in the world. Importers' prices. Largest supply in America. —Staple articles—please everybody. —Trade continually increasing. Agents wanted. —Everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circulars. ROBT. W. ELLIS, 26-cow-3m 45 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

WE SELL EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN

Descriptive Catalogues of 125 pages sent Free

PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 Cortlandt St., New York.

FLOWER AND FRUIT PLANTS

GREEN'S RELIEF BARLETT'S PILE SUPPOSITORY CERTAIN CURE

Victims of this disease must expect temporary relief to be a great boon. This has followed every trial of the B. P. S. and letters are daily received reporting permanent cures. For the "Old and Young" describing the disease, treatment, etc., mailed on request. Box of \$1.00, trial one of 50¢. Price, 50¢. Mail on receipt of price. (Currency or Stamp.) Address: Sole Agents, Sold by Druggists. ING. C. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia.

Established 1840.

Safety From Sparks.

Engines with Spark Arresting boilers, for Plinters use; Stationary Engines & Boilers. Engines with EUREKA SECTIONAL BOILERS: 2 Horse Power, \$150 4 Horse Power, \$200 6 Horse Power, \$250 B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Corning, N. Y.

Texas Christian Advocate

Calendar—April, 1879.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Day of Month, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets. Rows for days of the week from Tuesday to Wednesday.

April 4—Palm Sunday. April 13—Easter Sunday. April 27—Second Sunday after Easter.

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

HISTORICAL EVENTS—APRIL. April 1, 1777—City Road Chapel founded. April 2, 1729—Wesley's first field preaching.

The following is termed by a secular exchange "racy reading." The Advocate copies it from the New York Tribune not because of its raciness or eference, but because it is a sort of side-view of the land of morality—the section that wants to civilize us "down South" folks.

Sighs of the growth of a better feeling in France toward Protestantism are continually appearing. L'Evangeliste, the Wesleyan organ, reports that "Protestantism is in the air."

Sir A. H. Gordon, Governor of Fiji, in a lecture recently delivered before the philosophical Society at Aberdeen, speaking of Wesleyan ministers, said: "The work they have done there is a great work, because they have been the found-

ers, and the soul founders, and to them belonged the whole merit of the civilization to which the natives of the Fijian Islands have now attained. For a long time the missionaries were the only white settlers in the group. They made slow but certain progress."

The silk manufacture of the United States is steadily encroaching on the foreign importation. The annual value of silk ribbons exported by Switzerland to this country has fallen off in the last five years from 20,000,000 francs to 5,000,000 francs. The superior quality of American silk fabrics is one of the chief causes of the diminished importation from France, Italy and Switzerland.—Exchange.

The Vicksburg Herald has the following friendly notice of Texas: "Texas will in a few years be the richest agricultural State in the Union, and having the best water power, will occupy a prominent place as a manufacturing country. Already, the cotton crop exceeds that of any other State, and the growth of wheat in Northwest Texas is assuming grand proportions. The annual export of wool, hides, barrel beef, cattle and fruits are each estimated by the million of dollars. It only requires capital to develop a sugar country of sufficient size and fertility to supply the wants of the entire republic for sugar and syrup."

A correspondent of the Frontier Echo writing from Crosby county, gives the following glowing description of that country: "Our party arrived here from Fort Griffin November 1st, in good health and good spirits. Mount Blanco is situated in Canyon Blanco, and a most beautiful place it is, being the Yosemite of Texas. The canyon is about thirty miles long and finely watered by numerous lakes of pure fresh water; and one cannot travel a half mile without seeing a good spring. One of the best water powers in the State is at Silver Falls, at the mouth of the canyon, the fall being about twenty feet. Good sand, rock and coal beds are plenty. We are located near the center of the main canyon, at the mouth of Crawford canyon which is three or four miles wide. A fine stream of living water passes through it, being the head water of the Salt Fork of the Brazos river."

A Llano correspondent of the Mason News-Item says: "As it is a conceded fact that this is the best grazing county in the State, that is having the best quality of grass and cheap lands, I would suggest that any one wanting an easy, permanent, paying business can have it if he would invest a few hundreds of dollars in the angora or the cashmere goat. They are a healthy animal and do not require half the attention that do sheep; they increase much faster and the wool brings a much higher price than the sheep's wool. The great loss of sheep this winter has suggested the raising of goats—both for the meat and the wool, besides they do not injure the range like the sheep are supposed to do, and are said to keep off diseases among horses when they run together. If I can cause a thought from anyone on this subject, it is all I expect to do."

Farmers are fast learning the lesson that four feet are better than two wheels; that a good way to market grain is to walk it to the purchaser; that corn put on legs is enhanced in value; that true economy is practiced when only the valuable portion of a crop is put upon the market and when that crop is put into meat, or its condition is such as will, by one other step, produce it, it has extracted from the offering of the soil the gold and left the dross. Again, the raising of cattle, swine, sheep and horses precludes the necessity for so much machinery and expense in preparing for the harvest, and leaves the soil richer and the owner more of a profit.

We now ship slaughtered meat across the ocean; bear that in mind; it is no guess work; we can do it; and the demands for accommodations to do it extensively will make the facilities forthcoming. Instead of sending the corn, oil cakes, and other products that England buys to feed her cattle in its bulk condition, let us concentrate it all in the animal, and then send the carcass only, thus furnishing at the least possible expense the meat which they make so attractive a market for. They want good beef, will pay for it, and of this fact let breeders make a note. It costs no more to send sweet, tender and desirable meat than its opposite, and it will command a much larger price. There is no limit to the demand, and the improvement in quality will only add to the consumption and the consequent amount required.

There were shipped from Corpus Christi this year 6,000,000 pounds of wool, or ten times as much as was shipped from the same place in 1866.

ACCORDING to recent official statements published, the land appropriated to fruit culture in the United States amounts to 3,500,000 acres. Upon this land grow 112,000,000 apple trees, 28,000,000 pear trees, 112,270,000 peach trees, and 141,260,000 grape vines. The total value of the fruit crop throughout the United States is set down at \$138,246,700, an amount equal to half the value of the average wheat crop of the country. Toward that large sum, apples are held to contribute \$50,400,000; pears, \$14,130,000; peaches, \$46,135,000; grapes, \$2,118,000; strawberries, \$5,000,000; and other fruit, \$10,432,000.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Fort Bend county has seventeen sugar mills.

An excellent quality of graphite has been found in Llano county.

A San Antonio dealer recently shipped 3335 tons of bones, at \$7.50 per ton. The bones were gathered on the plains of the West.

Orange Tribune: It is impossible to look in any direction in Orange without seeing substantial evidences of improvement and enterprise. The city is growing rapidly.

Jewett Advance: Good tenants are in active demand in this county just now. There is considerable productive land, under good fences, together with comfortable houses, for rent at very low prices to early applicants.

Houston Age: To supply the demand of Austin and the country tributary to that city 12,000,000 feet of lumber annually are required. Before the New Orleans road to Orange was got in operation \$35 a thousand was as low as lumber could be sold for at Austin. Since the New Orleans road began to supply the demand, the price of lumber is reduced to \$17 a thousand. The amount of money thus saved to Austin and its tributary country every year is the difference between \$17 and \$35 a thousand on \$12,000,000 feet of lumber.

Corsicana Index: This county has about \$5,000 in bank to the credit of her school fund. These are funds arising from the sale of our county school lands. A good deal of cotton still remains in our commission houses unsold. Cotton continues to arrive every day. The advance in price has stimulated farmers to bring in what they had heretofore held back. New buildings are very numerous in this city. We think about forty houses have been erected during the winter, mostly residences.

Limestone News Era: We will venture the assertion that there is not a town in the interior of Texas that is improving more than Kossge; and, by-the-way, improvements are going on in the country. There will soon be erected three or four new brick houses, which will greatly add to our town. Some of them will be two-stories. Cotton shipments up to the present time about 5000 bales this season. Farmers are at work in earnest preparing for another crop. Don't think enough small grain has been planted. Some of the farmers are planting ribbon cane, believing it can be grown successfully in this section.

Giddings Star: The sound of the carpenter's hammer may be heard in every quarter of our town, while an observation will satisfy one that the noise is not being idly made. Notwithstanding the lesson taught by last year's experience, we understand a majority of our farmers are making preparations for planting an extensive cotton crop. Texas ranks third among the wool-producing States, having 2,674,000 pounds, and so treading closely on the heels of Ohio. California leads, of course. Nueces county, Texas, has more sheep in its limits than any other county in the Union, having 656,000.

Austin, shamed into action by the enterprise of Georgetown in constructing a narrow-gauge railway, is again agitating the question of building a road to Lampasas. A meeting of the Capital capitalists was held the other day, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions. Work on the proposed road will be commenced, it is said, as soon as \$200,000 is subscribed. We would like to see San Antonio shamed into similar action.—S. A. Express.

ITEMS FROM OUR EXCHANGES. An extensive lead mine has been discovered near Boerne, Kendall county.

Six thousand pounds of pecans from Fort Concho sold at San Antonio at \$1.25 per bushel.

Pennsylvania supplies one-fifth of the rye produced in this country, or 3,577,641 bushels out of 16,918,795.

A single firm of Sheffield, Eng., last year ordered 50,000 dozen of American hay-rakers.

The dried peach crop of Georgia last year is estimated to be worth \$1,500,000, and not one family in fifty dries peaches for market.

In the United States 70,000,000 bushels of grain are manufactured into liquors. England uses 80,000,000 bushels for the same purpose. Awful to contemplate.

A Boston pork packer exports lard oil to fifteen different countries. The United States exported pork last year to the value of \$110,000,000.

It is estimated that ten thousand people have been added to the population of Kansas City the last year, without going back of the returns.—Kansas City Times.

The exports of live beef from Boston to Europe are increasing at a rapid rate, and promise in a short time to expand into a large and permanent business.

According to the returns received by the national bureau of agriculture at Washington, the aggregate yield of this year's wheat crop in the United States amounts to 425,000,000 bushels.

The construction of a narrow gauge railroad from San Antonio to the newly discovered coal mine is contemplated. The road will be sixteen miles, and the estimated cost is from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

The item of honey is now added to our already large list of California exports to Europe, the ship Galatea which cleared on Oct. 13th from San Francisco for Liverpool, taking 87 1/2 tons, valued at \$13,000.

It is estimated that Texas will ship 1,000,000 bales of cotton this season. This is now the largest cotton producing State in the Union, but her moneyed men have not yet learned to manufacture the raw material into fabrics. What's the matter?—Denison News.

A British farmer by the name of McKinley, last year performed the Herculean task of collecting and planting 600 varieties of potatoes, and it is thought this great assortment will afford excellent opportunity to correct much of the existing potato nomenclature.

The average yield of corn in Iowa this year will be sixty bushels to the acre or 250,000,000 bushels, as against 194,000,000 last year. This will give an income, at fifteen cents per bushel, of \$37,500,000. It is doubtful if any other State in the Union will exceed the corn crop of Iowa this year.

Texas has an area of 274,356 square miles, which is six times greater than the empire State of New York and considerable larger than the Republic of France, which contains a population of 40,000,000. The State of Rhode Island could be plastered on the face of Texas 200 times without obscuring it.

Each square inch of skin contains 3,500 sweating tubes, or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain-tile one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length on the entire surface of the body of 201,166 feet, or a tile ditch for draining the body almost forty miles long.

For the ten months ending October 31, 1878, 280,000,000 pounds of flour and wheat were exported from the United States to Great Britain. This is a larger quantity by 80,000,000 pounds than was received from all other countries together. These figures are obtained from British official reports. Of corn the receipts at British ports were 380,000,000 pounds, the greater part of which came from the United States.

The wool clip of Australia is about 284,000,000 pounds; that of Buenos Ayres and the River Plate, 223,500,000 pounds; other countries, not previously given, 463,000,000 pounds. The total clip of the world last year was about 1,496,500,000 pounds; worth \$150,000,000. This, when secured, would yield about \$52,000,000 pounds clean wool. The clip of this year, 1878, is smaller than last year by 8,000,000, and probably by 10,000,000 pounds.

Another experiment is in progress to test the relationship of sales and salesmen. Sixty-three Chicago lumber firms have entered into a bonded agreement to withdraw all their salesmen from the road for a period of sixty days. The annual shipments of these firms aggregate 950,000 feet of lumber.

Withdraw your drummers and spend the money by advertising in the press in the section from whence you desire your trade, and the result will be an increase of business.

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



JOHN W. WICKS, AGENT FOR IMPROVED PLANTATION MACHINERY, GULLETT IMPROVED LIGHT DRAUGHT GIN, GIN-FEEDER and CONDENSER. Brooks' Improved Cotton Press, Faught Deering Central Support Horse-Power, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Steam Engines of superior quality and low price, Coleman Corn and Wheat Mill, Shannon's Steam Belt Geared Press, Howe's Plantation Wagon Scales, the Improved Buckeye Mower, also, Mower and Reaper Combined.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES SAVE YOUR EYES.



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

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

A Great Offer!

We offer at FACTORY WHOLESALE PRICES, delivered, free of all charges, at any Railroad Station in the State of Texas, for cash or installments.

PIANOS \$250 to \$850! ORGANS \$75 to \$350. Of the Celebrated Manufacture of Messrs. Horace Waters & Sons.

Messrs. Valentine & Co., Sole Agents for State of Texas. Galveston Agency—Hamilton Blagge Manager, 131 Postoffice St. 17-1y

YOUR OWN JEWELRY

Send \$1.75 to Shaw & Blaylock for Buckeye Cook Book. HAPPY VOICES. Now glad, happy voices. Like sweet sabbath bells, Over the hills and the vales The glad story tells.

NEW PIANOS.

\$125, \$145, \$165, and upward. NEW ORGANS \$75, \$85, \$105, \$125, \$145, \$165, \$185, \$205, etc. Please order now. Warranted six years; 15 days' trial. Latest Illustrated Newspaper with much information free. Address: DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

HOW TO BE AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wanted for Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics, Property Owners, Tenants, everybody, every business. Saves many times cost. Selling fast. Send for Circular and Terms, P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 620 Olive St., St. Louis, Missouri.

SENeca FALLS BELL FOUNDRY

For Church, Academy, Factory, Depot, Steamboat, Ship, Locomotive, Plantation Fire Engines, Etc. Sizes and Prices with Wheel-Hangings and Frame Complete: Diam. of Bell, with hangings, Cost of Bell, and frame complete and hangings: No. 6, 25 inches... \$25

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

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

MENEELY & COMPANY, BELL FOUNDERS, West Troy, N. Y.

Fifty years established. CHURCH BELLS and CHIMES, ACADEMY, FACTORY BELLS, etc. Improved Patent Mountings, Catalogue free. No agents.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue and Price List sent free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

EAR DISEASES!

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker's Book on Deafness and Diseases of the Ear and Throat. CATARRH of the Ear. How to get immediate relief from all symptoms of these diseases, and a sure, harmless and permanent cure. A book every family should have. Sent free to all. Address: Dr. C. E. SHOEMAKER, Astor, Surgeon, Reading, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL DR. CHASE'S

Complete history of Wall Street Finance, containing valuable information for investors. Address: BAXTER & CO., Publishers, 17 Wall Street, New York.

JUST PUBLISHED—SENT FREE.

Complete history of Wall Street Finance, containing valuable information for investors. Address: BAXTER & CO., Publishers, 17 Wall Street, New York.

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

Texas Christian Advocate

News of the Week.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

Very little of interest has occurred during the week.

Confirmations: R. Rutherford, State quarantine officer; W. W. Spivey, district attorney for second district; J. N. Henderson, ninth; C. S. Todd, eighth.

Drummers from other States are to be taxed \$100 per annum, and \$10 additional for each county visited.

The legislature have decided to adjourn April 22d.

A suit has been instituted in the federal court to compel the Commissioner of the Land Office to issue patents to the claimants of Mercer's colony reservation—about a million acres—and to restrain the issue of patents to parties who have located certificates on the same.

Bills passed House: Annexing Lee county to fifth congressional district; to give Texas veterans medals—the "vet.s" to pay for them; to amend local option law, so that only one drink can be sold on a single medical prescription; authorizing and providing for sale of school lands in organized counties.

Bills passed the Senate: To put under control of county commissioners courts all collected school moneys; requiring maps of counties to be in land office before patents issue to lands thereon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Washington the debates on the controverted clauses in the general appropriation bill was continued in the Senate. Beyond this, little of interest has transpired in either branch of the national legislature.

New York, April 13.—The funeral of the late Gen. Richard Taylor, son of late President Taylor, took place to-day from the Church of the Transfiguration. The funeral was largely attended by distinguished people. Gen. Taylor was among the most noted and gallant officers in the Confederate army. Since the war his life has been one of constant application to business. His course has been conservative politically, his counsels tending to much good in Louisiana, where he was held in great esteem as a distinguished citizen.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—The Tennessee division of the St. Louis and Southeastern railroad was sold in Nashville to-day to the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern railroad for \$725,000.

MEMPHIS, April 11.—Paul Boyton arrived this afternoon. His time from Cairo was four days and five hours. Fully 15,000 people lined the wharf to greet the voyager. He remains here until Monday.

PENSACOLA, April 14.—A hail-storm occurred here to-day, a thing unknown before. Hail fell as large as hen eggs.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The Globe-Democrat special from Collinsville, about eleven miles from here, says a terrible cyclone from the northwest struck that town this evening, demolishing ten buildings, ruining about thirty others, and damaging more or less seventy-five residences and business houses.

That Negro Exodus.

Evidence is accumulating that the emigration of the negroes from the South is the result of the machinations of political and emigration tricksters. This will not change the consequences. Planting interests may suffer temporarily in those sections from which these "colored swarms" are migrating. We believe, however, it will eventuate in the greatest benefit to the South. As long as the negro is ignorant—and he ever will be; as long as are found politicians and emigration agents who are corrupt—which will be until the final trump; as long, we say, as these conditions prevail, we of the South will continue to experience trouble from a tampering of designing intermeddlers with our colored population. We assert seriously that we believe it would be a wise course on the part of the South to lend every encouragement to the negroes to leave. Let them go East and North; let us then put afoot schemes to draw intelligent and educated white labor from Europe to till our lands. We can have it for the asking, and be rid of this senseless and farsical croaking about the oppression of the negro by the South. We say, further, to these designing political hawks of human misery, that they alone are responsible for this "exodus," and the evil results will recoil upon their own heads. When they have these thousands of ignorant and thrifless people to provide for, it will be too late to remedy the evil. Southern people know the negro character and how to deal with it. These croakers about "oppression" are influenced partly by ignorance in this respect,

partly by sentimental gush, and partly by political trickery. Let the South alone, and in time the negro questions would be solved as to his relation to the white man with the best results possible to both. But they will not let us alone, and hence we say: just "take your colored man and brother to your hearts." We shall not protest if you marry and intermarry with him, provided your "advanced ideas" shall not intrude upon Southern social ethics. As you will not allow him to retain the only relation to which we will admit him—that of servant—the sooner you get him out of this part of the country the better. By all means "distribute him" over your entire part of the union. This will destroy him as a factor in Southern politics and a hobby for Northern politicians. The result will be that, the novelty of the thing worn away, what remains of the poor deluded creature unstarved will gravitate to the level of menials—a position above which (only in extremely rare instances) they have not sufficient natural intelligence to rise.

FOREIGN.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 7.—Congress opened April 1, when President Diaz delivered his message. Referring to the United States, he complained that the order of Gen. Ord for the pursuit of raiders across the border is still in force, and the treaty of 1848 is thereby violated. Diaz hopes the United States, following the dictates of justice and considering the interests of commerce and industry, will revoke the order, as it is contrary to international law.

VALPARAISO, April 14.—Chili has formally declared war against Peru.

On the 1st of March the congress of Uruguay elected Don Lorenzo Latorre president of the republic for four years. The day was celebrated as feast day in honor of a return to a constitutional government.

An attempt was made on the 14th to assassinate the Russian Emperor, five shots being fired without effect. The would-be assassin was arrested.

MARRIED.

MANN-RANSOM.—By Rev. Stump Ashby, at the residence of the bride's father, April 10, 1879. Mr. John F. Mann and Miss Sallie L. Ransom.

STEWART-GILMER.—By Rev. Wm. G. Cooke, at the residence of the bride's father, A. W. Gilmer, Mr. H. E. Stewart and Miss Ida Gilmer, all of Lavaca county.

Inclosing University Campus.

Our itinerancy and connexional Methodism can accomplish more with less effort, I honestly believe, than any organization existing on the globe. See how it works in a little matter like that mentioned at the head of this article. Bro. R. T. Nabors attended our commencement, and in a short article, among other things, called attention to our unfenced building. That moved Bro. J. K. Lane to propose to the district conference action to secure an enclosure. Bishop Keener comes along, and suggests a plan. He says: "call upon the preachers and people for specific help, and they will help you, for then they know what they are doing." In response, fifty-two of the four hundred and sixty-five traveling preachers in Texas listen to the call and make kindly mention of the movement to some of their people, and lo! in a little while, without anybody feeling it, we have nearly half the amount raised that is necessary to do the work. It fairly makes our head swim to think what would have been done in the same time if, instead of fifty-two, the whole four hundred and sixty-five had moved at once, and in solid phalanx! Still there is skirmishing along the line, and we report the following casualties: Bass & Bro. Terrell, by Rev. W. F. Easterling, \$1; Rev. N. W. Keith, Leesville, two panels, \$1 35; Dr. W. A. Alexander, Salado, by Rev. H. M. Glass, five panels, \$3 25; Mrs. N. N. John and Mrs. M. E. Steele, Galveston, accompanied with a promise to come to commencement, one panel each, \$1 25; Rev. G. W. Riley, Belle Plains Mission, \$1; Rev. J. T. Kilgore, Clinton, \$2; Rev. W. G. Connor, D. D., Belton, \$2 50; Rev. R. M. Leaton, 25c.; Fletcher Leaton, 25c.; Martha Leaton, 15c., Leesville; Rev. C. H. Ellis, Rev. P. W. Gravis, Rev. A. L. Gribble, Prof. D. S. Switzer, J. Y. Tunnell, Dickinson and Green, Clower and McRee, Comanche District, \$4 55; Prof. B. D. Dashiell, Liberty Hill, \$1 50; Travis Dashiell (God bless the lad), 65c.; Young's Chapel, Moulton Circuit, 80c.; Rev. Jas. G. Walker, 65c.; Miss Lizzie E. Moore, \$1; Robt. A. Campbell (God bless the lad), \$1 25; Rev. A. F. Cox, Helena, \$1 30; Rev. H. Bishop, 65c.; Rev. J. W. Kelly, \$1; "An Aged Sister," Daileyville, \$5; T. W. Hollinsworth, Maysville, 5000 feet scantling lumber.

F. A. Moon, Regent.

"The Mills that Grind Rapidly."

The devil will soon have him another "man trap" in operation here. One place more to assist in making "times hard;" another commodious room equipped in the latest "bar-room" style, where the young men and old men and even little boys may spend their idle time and pocket money. We will soon be able to compete successfully with any small town in Texas in schools of vice and immorality, where the young may be educated in profanity, ten pin rolling and dice shaking. Thus while the place is enlarging, it is not improving; for one gambling hole or drinking saloon does more harm to a place than half a dozen families added will do good. The influence of these places for evil are being felt everywhere, and yet they continue to increase in number. With whom does the fault lie? With the people; the law-makers; or the law officers in not executing the law? Have we no law in Texas to shield and protect the young and innocent from the baleful influences of these evils? Do our law-makers belong to a class of men who care nothing for the prosperity of our State; who care nothing as regards the class of immigration they are inviting here. So long as the law winks at gambling, whiskey evils, and Sabbath-breaking, we may expect a class of people from all over the Union whose moral sentiments are rather loose. Do our law-makers belong to this class of saloon-keepers and gamblers? Or are they wanting in moral courage and manhood to come out before the world and say these things shall be stopped? Are they afraid of the howl of rage and despair that would be raised by the hundreds of saloon-keepers and lovers of drink all over our land? They will have to give an account to God for their administration, and many of them may be tormented by their victims forever. If they could only imagine the happy homes and joyous hearts that would be made by stopping the evils we have spoken of, I do not see how they could hesitate in the matter. Dear ADVOCATE, how many hearts in Texas would there be that would daily praise God and bless the people for doing away with these evils. Then mark well every man in public life who fails to use his influence for the good of the people; and if they ask office again, respectfully decline; tell them you do not want men simply to pay them to hold office, but that you want men who will make and execute laws for the protection of life, property and morals. There is great responsibility resting with the voters in the matter. E. S. WILLIAMS. HENRIETTA, Clay Co., TEXAS, April 9th 1879.

What to do With Advertisements.

As so many people are lavish of their advice to your editorial highness in regard to the advertisements in the ADVOCATE, do please allow me to make a few suggestions: Screw up that cotton press, that sits in the corner of seventh page, then lay that fifteen dollar watch sidewise under the press. Hang the key that "winds all watches alike" on the left-hand brace of the press, suspend the charm microscope from the brace on the right; and just "set" those honey comb spirals on top of the press. Take the rigging off that first bell, throw it away; a bell is a bell, "rig" or no "rig." Put the little bell inside of the large one and make mention of the fact; state, too, that the bells belong to different foundries—then all will be right. Move that cistern over to the page where the organ is—turn that groaning instrument down on its side, and set the cistern on top of it. Fold the wings of Dr. Ayer's "bird," (hybrid); curl its tail up, and stick it into the cistern—leaving only the head out, as its face is very expressive. There will still be room enough inside the cistern for all objectionable postals and this communication, too. In fact, it is expected to "throw a damper" over your feelings, and that will wet it for the occasion. Only don't put it in until it is printed, for it is a sort of "A-dair" for some of your wits to answer. Kill the Poland-Chinese pig and pack it in a box, then label it "fine pork," and if you have no use for it, send it to the next preacher—"pounding" or "reception." As the engine has a safety-valve, and there is little danger it, just leave it alone—unless you want to use it to get up steam for your popular-vice editorials. You sometimes have "gold rings" in the advertising column. Please "string them" and hang them on the "figure 7." That will make more room for compliments to presiding elders and long obituaries. You also have an advertisement with the picture of a prize-fighter and a pad fastened over his diaphragm. Take that pad or plaster off and send it to your correspondents who object so loudly to the use of tobacco. It may enable them to draw more reasonable conclusions from given premises.

There used to be an advertisement for Catarrh. It had the picture of a fellow in one corner who looked like he was blowing soap-bubbles through a pipe. Some of your correspondents might learn how to do more efficacious "blowing" if they would notice this picture carefully. Please reprint it? I know you and the publishers will be grateful to me for this advice. Yours, as ever, STUMP ASHBY.

P. S.—I am so certain that you will thank me for thus showing you how to utilize space in the ADVOCATE, that I will say in advance: "Your apologies are accepted, and you are most welcome."

STUMP [S. A.] ASHBY, mark.

A Little Girl.

I once received a little girl into the church; she was nine years old; her name was Sallie Barker. I do not remember if her hair was very nicely combed or that she was dressed with any unusual care; nor did she have a discipline in her hand; nor was she perfumed with any of the perfumes in common use; neither with that of sulphur and grease—but her soul was perfumed with the love of God, and her face shone with joys imparted to her by the Holy Spirit: she was a lovely child. One month from that time I returned to the appointment and was met with the sad intelligence that Sallie was dead, and the request to preach her funeral. While dying, Sallie asked her sister for some water. She replied: the doctor says you must not drink water. It makes no difference, Sister Sallie replied; I will soon be in heaven where Jesus will give me water. Her mother in relating to me the circumstances of her death remarked: when Sallie was at the altar seeking religion, some of my friends advised me to take her out, she being too young to understand what she was doing; but she did not take her out, and told me with the tears streaming from her eyes: I am so glad now that I did not do it.

Parents, if your young children evince a disposition to seek Jesus, do not keep them from it. Remember Sallie. JOHN R. WHITE.

P. S.—I married a couple recently—but got no money, lettuce, onions or wood for the job; but had to spend three rents to send the license to Fairfield. J. R. W.

A New Field for Our Missionaries.

Mr. F. A. A. Simons, the naturalist and explorer, who was in Africa in 1876, is now exploring in the Sierra Nevada, De Santa Marta, U. S., Columbia, South America. He is considered the first European which has crossed the snowy range, which alone would lend an interest to the life sketches and pen pictures published in the Graphic. The altitude at which he crossed the range was 16,500 feet, which is not, however, its highest point. The Sierra Nevada, although marked on the maps as a mountainous blank, is well populated; it being difficult to walk in any direction without finding a habitation at least every mile; besides which, the country abounds in small villages, where the traveler receives a universal welcome and a hospitality that would shame many countries boasting of an advanced civilization. Their religion is a mixture of Catholicism and barbarism. A padre visits them at the oftenest once a year; but if receipts from marriages and baptisms do not amount to a sum sufficient to meet the demands of the church, they are left for an extra twelve months without a spiritual adviser or moral teacher other than that sense of right and spirit of toleration which is developed from a general participation in frequent festivals, of which these people are very fond. They make the day of the patron saint of the village an excuse for a saturnalia, which frequently lasts for three days, during which time they are in a continual state of intoxication. The Indians manufacture a coarse kind of cotton cloth, with which they dress for the most part in the plainest manner. Their wealth consists of cattle, sheep and hogs, which in revolutionary times they drive high up into the mountains for safety. Mr. Simons describes the country as being suitable for the production of cocoa, coffee, cotton and sugar cane. We suggest it would be a fruitful field in which to sow the seeds of civilization and Methodism.

Bishop Haven says he never knew but one preacher who refused to accept a city appointment, and that was the Rev. Jonah when he was unwilling to preach in Ninevah. And Bishop Simpson says that Jonah for refusing to go his appointment was soundly whaled!

Announcing Subjects of Sermons.

There seems to be two sides to almost every subject: certainly there are two sides to the question of preachers announcing the subject of their sermons in advance.

In many cities, and notably in New York, a large number of clergymen publish in the Saturday papers the subjects on which they expect to preach on the following day. Some do so invariably; some occasionally. There are those who never do. There are some who advocate the plan, others oppose it, and others are indifferent. To most it seems to be a mere matter of taste. To some it seems a matter of principle.

Each minister, it appears to us, should be allowed to determine for himself; for what may be suitable in one congregation may not be in another. Where a congregation is settled, the pews rented, and all taken, so that the preacher knows from Sunday to Sunday to whom he is to deliver his discourses, it does not seem necessary to make any announcement through the newspapers. He can state on one Sunday the subject of the discourse on the next; in the morning he can announce the sermon for the evening. The pastors of other churches may have very different congregations, and may be compelled to make their announcements to their audiences through the newspapers. Who has the right to find fault with them for so doing? Every preacher should want to reach as many hearers as practicable. There certainly can be no impropriety in letting all the people know what a certain man is to preach in a certain place at a certain time. Nor do we see any impropriety in the subject being announced. We have noticed that in the case of clergymen who have publicly expressed themselves against such announcement of subjects for sermons in advance, that they do not hesitate to have the subjects of their lectures on week nights, in other places than their own churches, announced to the public.

Our own practice has been, ordinarily, simply to announce the fact of the preaching, and this we have thought that we ought to do, in order to inform strangers that there is one church in the city all the seats of which are free, and to which all strangers are welcome. This is not needed in churches whose pews are rented. Occasionally we have announced the subject of the discourse, but not always; although we should have no objection to having our audience know in advance what topic we intended to treat on each coming Sunday.

One objection to the pre-announcement has been made on the ground that the hearers would turn over the subject in their own minds, and imagine a kind of treatment that would be proper for it, and then if the minister did not follow their line of thought they would be disappointed, and thus deprived of the full benefit of the preaching. This seems to be childish. If the preacher have any grip upon his subject, and present it with power, the hearer will be all the more pleased to find that there are several modes of treating the same subject. A comparison of the little sermon he had made in his own mind with the sermon which he hears from the pulpit will be to him really an intellectual exercise. —Sunday Magazine.

The way in which Mrs. Hayes' example tells in behalf of temperance may be understood by the testimony of the Washington Star, which says: Mrs. Hayes is being strongly reinforced on the wine question by all who attended the entertainment of Tuesday evening, since the universal comment is that the order preserved in the supper-rooms was in such agreeable contrast to the indecorous behavior at many parties, even small ones at private houses, given during this and other seasons, where wine was served. At some small parties it has become necessary to remove the decanters after they had been on the table. Surely it is better not to offer wine to one's guests than to rebuke them, even tacitly, by withdrawing it before the evening is over. A widely-circulated account of intoxication at a recent handsome entertainment and gross violation of decorum in the supper-room is mentioned whenever the events of the season are discussed, and the conclusion of all such conversation is, "Mrs. Hayes is right, after all, about the matter."

The order for removing clerical teachers from the communal schools of Paris will, it is reported, be carried out with great promptness. The prefect of the Seine has already notified the Archbishop of Paris of the impending change. It may be doubted, however, whether the Minister of Public Instruction will permit such swift execution of the decision of the City Council as the prefect contemplates. The secular papers of Paris discuss the new measure freely, and approve it.

The Oliver-Cameron breach of promise trial throws a few strong rays of light into certain circles of Washington society, and at the same time exposes the uncertain ground upon which most trials of the kind are founded. There is a large class of our public men, some of whom have a national reputation and have rendered real service to the country, whose morals will not bear scrutiny and who are nearly always in the toils of some female adventurer. The one class could not subsist much less flourish in showy affluence without the other. These women have a firmer position and exert greater influence than most people suppose, and society does not seem to greatly care to get rid of them. Possibly this public exposition of their ways may serve a good purpose. But the true remedy is to send men of good morals and unblemished character to represent us in Congress. So long as the dram shops and gambling rooms are permitted to select the candidates we can hope for nothing better.—Central Christian Advocate.

Now God has clearly revealed his nature and will to us, and in so doing has established a scheme of conduct and feeling for all who acknowledge his authority. He is holy; he can have no part or sympathy with iniquity; he cannot look upon worldliness, or compromises with the world with the tolerance that men of the world exercise toward each other. In Christ there is neither sin nor guile; his life, considered as a series of public actions, was not only pure and faultless, but was also a constant revelation of an indwelling lofty purpose. It was not on the low plane of religious life which prevailed around him. And he taught his disciples that they who are truly his must rise above worldly influences in which men on every hand are involved by their natural inclinations. "If a man love me," he says, "he will keep my words, and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him." This is not a mere figure of speech. "Know ye not," says St. Paul, "that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost, which is in you." How is it possible, then that one who professes allegiance to Christ should for a single moment think of compromising his profession by holding parley with that which has the manifest taint of sin?—Central Christian Advocate.

It is a well known fact that the average support of preachers is barely sufficient to meet the absolute necessities of living, to say nothing of the demands created by artificial customs of society; while, at the same time, they are expected to present as tasteful and decent an appearance as our average congregation, or be set down at a ruinous discount even by the people they serve. But there is a large class of preachers who get comparatively nothing for preaching, and whose, in consequence, often reduced to straits which are grievous to be borne. How they continue in the ministry under circumstances so trying, is a mystery that finds its solution only in the fact that "the love of Christ constraineth them." They are bound by an obligation in the discharge of which they have no choice and hence they labor on, hoping for better things which, if they do not realize before, will certainly come to them in their final release from the trials and sufferings of earth.—Southern Methodist.

Joy is a prize unbought, and is freest, purest in its flow when it comes unsought. No getting into Heaven as a place, will compass it. You must have it with you, else it is not there. You must have it in you as the music of a well-ordered soul, the fire of a holy purpose, the welling up, out of the central depths, of eternal springs that hide their waters there.—Bushnell.

Mrs. DANIEL P. STONE, of Malden, Massachusetts, has given \$50,000 to Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee—an institution especially designed to promote the education of the colored people of the South. This sum is part of nearly \$1,000,000 which Mrs. S. proposes to devote to the cause of Christian education in this country.

The success which has attended the transportation of live cattle and sheep from this country to England, indicating that with proper precautions there is no great risk, and the low price and excellent quality of our beef and mutton, are creating considerable alarm among the stock raisers of England. It does not pay to raise cattle upon arable land, and every attempt to compete with the American stock raiser leaves the English farmer poorer in pocket.