

# The Texas Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH—BY SHAW & BLAYLOCK.

VOL. XXVII.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCTOBER 11, 1879.

NO. 5.

## Texas Christian Advocate

OFFICE: No. 73 STRAND.  
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The Advocate's Circulation.  
Shaw & Blaylock, Publishers, Christian Advocate,  
POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
GALVESTON, AUG. 11, 1879.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your esteemed favor, I beg leave to state that during the last six quarters, you have mailed, and paid for at pound rates, in postage, at two cents per pound, on your paper as follows, viz:

FOR QUARTER ENDING  
March 31, 1878.....5223 pounds—\$104 46  
June 30, 1878.....5015 " 100 30  
September 30, 1878.....5068 " 101 36  
December 31, 1878.....5077 " 101 54  
March 31, 1879.....5091 " 101 82  
June 30, 1879.....5132 " 102 64  
Total for eighteen months.....\$506 60  
Sept. 30, 1879.....\$480 81 60 60

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
C. B. SABIN, Postmaster.

## Our Postal Cards.

MORNEY, Kaufman Co., Oct. 2.—I have received 121 members in this city this year. 160 conversions. I took charge of this work March 1st, 1879, as a supply.—A. N. KEES.

HOUSTON, Harris Co., Oct. 2.—*Worthy of Imitation*.—A German in this city gave up drinking, and bought a horse and buggy. He now drives round with his wife and children, and says it costs less to keep a horse and buggy than it did to furnish whisky. We admire such conduct.—PHAIR.

LARISSA, Cherokee Co., Oct. 1.—I have just closed my protracted meetings for this season. I have had a very pleasant time. Had about one hundred conversions. The good Lord has been very kind to the people. As a general thing the people have enjoyed good health. I hope the good work may still go on.—L. C. CHROSS.

CARTERSVILLE, Parker Co., Sept. 29.—We have a good meeting at this place. Had 15 conversions. We have had 134 this year. God has wonderfully blessed my work this year, and while God has been so good to us, the devil has been at work; but I hope that his strongholds are giving way. Grasshoppers plentiful and still coming. Very dry here; had no rain for some time.—J. W. KIZZIAH.

DALLAS, Dallas Co., Oct. 4.—Do you know where the "source of West Fork of the Trinity river" is? I did not until last week, and only found out then by going to look for it. It is ten miles east from the Southwest corner of Archer county. Recollect this now, and when the question of boundaries is raised, you can give definite and correct information.—W. F. CUMMINS.

MARTINSVILLE, Nacogdoches Co., Sept. 26.—I have just closed a meeting at Sand Hill, on Shelby circuit, in Shelby county. Held five days; had twenty conversions; eight accessions; thirteen children were baptized, and the church greatly revived and backsliders reclaimed. We are having a good time on the Shelbyville circuit. There have been up to this time about one hundred and seventy-five additions; twenty-six children baptized. The local preachers rendered very good service here; may God bless them.—J. N. BRIDGES.

DALLAS, Dallas Co., Oct. 1.—We have had an excellent meeting at Oak Lawn; several conversions, and some valuable accessions to the church. A meeting now in progress at an arbor near Cochran's chapel. The great Head of the Church is present at every appointment in His saving power. Last night we received nineteen members into the church. Our P. E. is magnifying his office, doing a great amount of valuable work. The Dallas district is in an excellent condition; revival influence in every charge.—M. H. CULLUM.

JEWELL, Eastland Co., Sept. 25.—We have had had any pastor this year, but the great Bishop and shepherd of His church has not forgotten us. We have had some refreshing showers of Divine grace; a protracted meeting at Oakland, third Sunday in July; twenty-five conversions and many joined our church. Some went to other churches. Also a meeting at Center Point; three conversions. Also a meeting at Jewell; five conversions; six joined the church. Weather dry and warm; water nearly all gone.—P. BENTLEY.

HAMILTON, Hamilton Co., Oct. 1.—Preacher's wife presented with a beautiful slave by the good people of Hamilton. Good lady instigator. It cooks elegantly. Thanks to the good people and thanks to the good lady.—P. BENTLEY'S WIFE. \* \* \* We have received on the Hamilton mission during the year eighty members by ritual, twenty-seven by letter and twenty infants baptized. Some property added to the church. The finances of the work are not closed up yet; will do all we can. We like to work for the ADVOCATE, but have had poor success on account of the hard times. We join in thanks for something to cook on the new stove.—R. V. GALLOWAY.

SAN JOSE, California, Sept. 18.—The California conference, M. E. Church, met yesterday, Bishop Haven in the chair. 26th—One evening during the conference session was devoted to Freedmen's Aid Society, addressed by Haven's son. The father followed in the same strain of misrepresentation of the South. This latest bishop of the M. E. Church conference seems to have taken the Southern cause under his special supervision. Another personage arrived in this city to-day. An extensive reception was given to Gen. Grant at 12 M. He has now gone to the fair grounds. This gentleman is getting gray. A great throng of people crowd the streets.—M. C. FIELD.

BIG CREEK, San Jacinto Co., Oct. 2.—Fourth quarterly meeting, Big creek Cold Springs circuit, over. Well attended; good meeting; so I have been told. Was on a trip at the time, and brethren, do not censure me for my absence until I tell you that I met my dear mother, only brother, and five sisters, none of whom I had seen for several years. Also attended "musical convention," grand occasion. It would be well if all could sing as did most of the members of that convention, (Henderson county.) How familiar and home-like to see the ADVOCATE in so many houses that I visited. Pity that every

family in the land does not take it. I passed by and spent a few joyful days and nights at Jacksonville, Cherokee county, at which time and place Brothers Little and Davis were conducting a meeting of rare interest. God was converting souls by the score. May He continue that glorious work. Still no rain. Mast falling prematurely from drought.—WM. MANUEL.

COLD SPRINGS, San Jacinto Co., Oct. 4.—Mr. Harden organized a lodge of Knights of Honor here last night, with eighteen members. The following are the officers: Past Dictator, J. T. Carlisle; Dictator, L. S. McMicken; Vice-Dictator, T. W. Herbert; Assistant Dictator, A. Lee; Chaplain, I. Z. T. Morris; Guide, T. Matson; Reporter, J. A. Poe, Financial Reporter, Z. T. Ross; Treasurer, D. L. Jays; Guardian, F. G. Baumgart; Sentinel, — Treynch; Medical Examiner, J. T. Carlisle; Trustees, Z. T. Ross, I. Z. T. Morris, L. S. McMicken. There is a wide field for this order in this county. Two thousand dollars is something for a poor man to leave his family. This he is certain to get if he joins this before he dies.—CATO.

COLUMBUS, Mississippi, Sept. 23.—I wish to see Bishop Paine a few days ago to get him to transferring to the Northwest Texas Conference. He gave me a copy of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, in which I saw your liberal proposition. As I expect to be in a conference of which your paper is the organ, I will at once begin a very important duty, viz: 'Circulation of the conference organ.' Bishop Paine suffers very much at times. Though he is not now able to engage in the Savior's work with that degree of activity and promptness that so much characterized his past life, yet his patience in waiting and willingness to suffer is a testimony for Jesus that surpasses all preaching and active work. May God bless and restore to health our senior bishop.—J. E. EGOLFSTON.

OLD CANTON, Smith Co., Oct. 2.—I hope all the stewards will read and ponder well Bro. T. R. K.'s article on ministerial support. IN ADVOCATE of September 27. He makes some wise suggestions. In addition to the suggestion of Bro. B. I will offer the following: Our preachers can render great assistance to the stewards by going round before them to see all the members of the church. I do not mean to say that he can visit all of them before the first quarterly conference, but he can employ all of his life time in that way. The stewards can faithfully render the preacher of this by stating to him in plain and unmistakable terms, that they will not collect any quater from Methodist families he does not visit. Do this and the result will be, we will have such a hunting up of old rusty Methodists as you never did see. The time has come when we should look well to the support of our preachers, and then claim their whole time.—C. LEE WILSON.

## Boom for the Advocate's Editor.

In the absence of Dr. John, we give the following kind words from the Richmond Advocate. Brother Lafferty knows how to say a clever thing:

"Dr. B. as a Lion."—When the Rev. J. G. John, editor of the *Texas Advocate*, dies, the 'Old Richmond' wishes to forward a \$20 gold piece toward the erection of a 'rock over him,' for there's a grit in that little giant. He has fought a good fight against the world, the flesh and the drunken editors of the pagan press in Texas. In a sharp reply to some organ of a doggerel, the *Advocate* speaks out:  
When the *News* has informed us when and how we have forfeited our prerogatives as citizens we will admit that we have no right to express our opinions on questions which involve the moral and social well of our people. But not till then. The religious people of the State have so long permitted themselves to be cowed out of the way on all questions of public interest, that many persons have come to the conclusion that church members have no rights outside of the meeting-house or Sunday-school. They are citizens, and should assert their rights.

There were never any apparent resistance or opposition to the old Sunday law, which, together with the law to punish disturbers of religious worship, afforded ample protection to those who wish to observe the day, but the present law has been deemed oppressive by a great majority of the newspapers, and as far as appearances go, by an equal proportion of the people.—*Anti-Slavery News*.

The columns of the *News* afford evidence that it is beginning to feel dubious about public sentiment on the Sunday law. When it went into effect, the *News* called it "Puritanical," "intolerant," a trespass upon the liberties of the people—and all that sort of thing. Its wit-punisher remodeled old jokes, and tried to make them fit the law. Its agents, in preference to anything else, sent "specials" showing the unpopularity of the law. But the ADVOCATE, and the other religious papers of the State, as well as the purer class of the secular press, began to give voice to the sentiments of moral people; mass meetings are being held—and it is becoming evident that, with the indignant exceptions of German friends, gamblers, whisky sellers, the *Advocate* and the papers that follow its leading, the Sunday law is approved—and the *News* is beginning to be very polite and mild-mannered. It now speaks always hypothetically. The law is no longer called "Puritanical," "oppressive," "intolerant," "absurd" but it "has been deemed oppressive," and "as far as appearances go," the people oppose it. Well, "appearances" may be against the law—if it be regarded through the bottom of a German beer glass, from behind the counter of a whisky seller, or the "box" of a faro game. The *News*, we presume, took this view of the law when it first went into effect. It looks now, however, as if it had "sobered up" a little. Having taken a critical view of the situation, it is getting to be as mild-mannered a newspaper as ever attempted to cut the moral throat of a commonwealth.

The Jesuits and Catholics of Belgium don't want the State to employ teachers—and refuse absolute to such as are employed, and also to the parents who send their children to the State schools. But this extreme attitude of the church is having an effect not looked for: parents and teachers, except an insignificant minority, defy the priests.

Dr. A. E. Dickenson.  
For sometime sojourning in this city and State, left last week for New York. The Doctor was connected with the Holman remedies business, and by his energy did much toward the introduction of the remedies in Texas. Dr. D. is a most affable and accomplished gentleman. We wish him success wherever he goes.

## Advocate's Circulation!

Increase of 1774 Pounds in Three Months, or 14,192 more Advocates than that Preceding.

This should be an Unanswerable Argument with Advertisers.

C. B. SABIN, Postmaster, Galveston, Texas.  
SIR: You will greatly oblige us by furnishing the bearer hereof, Mr. Barker, a certified statement of amount of postage paid by us during quarter ending Sept. 30, 1879, on issues of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE mailed through your office. Very respectfully,  
SHAW & BLAYLOCK

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
GALVESTON, TEXAS, October 6, 1879.  
Messrs. Shaw & Blaylock:  
GENTS.—The amount of postage paid by you at pound rates on the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1879, for papers mailed by you for that quarter was \$129 00, and for which receipts were given, there being a 100 per cent in the aggregate mailed during the quarter. Very respectfully,  
C. B. SABIN, Postmaster.

OUR St. Louis correspondent is somewhat speculative on the political outlook. We publish his remarks as showing the drift of public opinion; and as being really an able proof that the coming Presidential contest is to be more a fight between organizations than a choice between systems and policies in political economy. One thing is encouraging: notwithstanding the "solid South" hobby of the Northern partizan press, Southern politicians are having very little to say. They are evidently leaving the contest between the war Democrats of the North and the rabidly radical Republicans of the same section. We may safely conclude, however, that the South is doing a "magnificent thinking!"

In the Indian Mission Conference, M. E. Church, an increase of over 410 members reported. Missionary collections grand. Appointments as follows:

Cherokee District.—J. E. Thompson, P. E., Tablequah, Fort Gibson and Vinita, Yong Ewing; Tahlequah circuit, P. H. Fishburne; sawtooth circuit, John Sevier, to be sup.; Spring Creek circuit, Samuel Carey; Grand River circuit, J. W. Coward; Cherokee circuit, W. S. Derrick; Flint circuit, to be sup.; Canadian circuit, W. L. Mills; Sequoyah circuit, to be sup.; Cherokee Orphan Asylum, W. A. Duncan.  
Chickasaw District.—J. H. Walker, P. E., Chickasaw circuit, Gibson Grayson; Railroad circuit, to be sup.; Wichita circuit, J. G. Bryce; Paul's Valley circuit, to be sup.; by J. C. Powell and N. E. Parsons; Boggy circuit, to be sup.; by James Jerry and John Allison; Boggy Depot colored charge, to be sup.; by Solomon Abram; Kiamuchi, to be sup.; by A. C. Cook; Donkville circuit, W. M. Keith, S. P. Willis, sup.; Downsville colored charge, to be sup.; Blue colored charge, to be sup.  
Coke District.—H. M. Granado, P. E., Okmulgee station, to be sup.; Okmulgee circuit, Samuel Chisole; Muscogee circuit, to be sup.; by Jackson Doyle; Cowee circuit, James McHenry; Eufaula circuit, to be sup.; by J. R. Love and Jas. Mullins; Sans Boshe circuit, to be sup.; by C. H. Thompson; New Hope Academy, E. R. Shepard, superintendent.

BISHOP KEENER, writing from Willow Creek, Mo., Sept. 12, pronounces the outlook for Southern Methodism decidedly in advance of anything for several years. A few young men of tried metal are needed to carry forward the opening work. Appointments of Denver Conference as follows:

Denver District.—W. M. Smith, P. E., Deaver, W. J. Phillips; Colorado Springs, to be sup.; by Ben. Denting; Divide, J. R. McGuire; Fort Lupton and Sterling, to be sup.; Pueblo, W. W. Welsh; Silver Cliff circuit, to be sup.; by W. A. Amundson; Canon City circuit, to be sup.; West Las Animas, to be sup.; Trinidad and Canon, J. W. Carnes; Huerfano circuit, A. H. Quillian.

REV. T. H. B. ANDERSON, formerly of Texas, was fraternal delegate from Pacific Conference, M. E. Church, South, to California Conference, M. E. Church—and returned to San Francisco in time to shake hands with Gen. Grant.

ONE in every fourteen persons in the South belongs to the Southern Methodist Church; and one in every seven is under direct Southern Methodist influence. Encouraging statistics.

Presiding elders will oblige us by sending us the names of delegates, local preachers for ordination and applicants for admission into the traveling connection.  
HORACE BISHOP,  
M. H. WELLS,  
Committee.

The class of the third year, of the West Texas Conference, will meet at the church in Gonzales, the 15th October at 9 A. M.

A. J. POTTER,  
H. G. HORTON.

The board of aldermen, in a highly complimentary manner, unanimously requested Captain Atkins to withdraw his resignation as Chief of Police. The Captain consented to do so.

A "CONFEDERATE COLONIST" in Brazil writes to one who had been there: "In mercy to those who in this insane excitement about Brazil contemplate coming here but the matter fairly before the people, so that no more may be fooled and suffer as we have. Do all you can to represent our condition as you yourself saw it. I have been here five years, and in that time thirty-two have left the country and six have died. It is only a question of time, and that a short one, for this colony to end its unfortunate existence."

RICORD'S Vital Restorative is advertised in this paper. This remedy has been approved by the Academy of Medicine in Paris, and recommended by medical celebrities of the world.

## TIME FOR GOOD PEOPLE TO BLUSH

The Northern and Eastern press delights to hold up Texas an example of barbarity. In many instances it is mere political clap-trap; but some of these journals are, apparently, honest in their convictions; and they could conscientiously base them upon such disgraceful scenes as that which occurred in Weatherford recently between Hon. Olin Welborn and Gen. W. H. Hamman. We care nothing about the merits of the controversy between these gentlemen. We say to each of them that in this instance he forgot his own dignity and the honor of the people he essays to represent. We say, further, that the respective political parties represented by these gentlemen should show their condemnation of so disgraceful a transaction by retiring then to the walks of private life. Here is an account of the affair:

(From the News.)  
WEATHERFORD, Sept. 29.—Political speeches were made at this place yesterday by Hon. Olin Welborn and W. H. Hamman, which terminated a little unpleasantly. Welborn opened the debate speaking two hours and a half. In the course of his argument he alluded to the Republican administration as being chargeable for all the financial disaster that had been brought upon the country. He further said in the course of his remarks that while he did not approve of the policy of making our national debt a coin one, yet we should maintain and protect our national honor by paying it according to contract.

Hamman, in conclusion and in reply to this remark, said that "National honor, maintained at the cost of life, liberty and the welfare of the people, is a boon coveted only by cowards and traitors." After Hamman had closed, Welborn took the stand amid great applause to make his final reply and began by saying that he now entertained a different opinion of the gentleman to whom he had fifteen minutes ago. He asked Mr. Hamman to repeat what he had said about the protection of the national honor. Hamman did so by repeating the language referred to above. Welborn asked him if he meant that for the Democratic party, to which Hamman retorted that he could construe the language as he pleased. Welborn replied by striking Hamman full in the face with his fist. Hamman was standing upon the first step of the stand. They elbowed, but friends gathered around and prevented further difficulty. Welborn returned to the stand and for thirty minutes, in a very eloquent and forcible manner, eulogized the Democratic party for having maintained unswerving its character and integrity through the long years of the corruption of Republican supremacy and closed amid rapturous applause.

Hamman had fifteen minutes for reply. He took the stand amid great confusion; he proceeded to defend himself by trying to lay the blame of the unpleasant affair upon his opponent. In the course of his reply he said that Welborn struck him while he had his back turned. Welborn rose from his seat and gave him the lie. Hamman repeated that he had been struck while his back was turned to Welborn. Welborn gave him the lie again. Hamman replied: "You are a liar for saying so." Welborn threw a book at Hamman, and made an effort to reach him, but was stopped by friends.

## LET US HAVE MASS MEETINGS.

PLANTERSVILLE, Grimes Co., Oct. 2.—On last Sunday the pastors of the Methodist and Baptist churches preached sermons on the observance of the Sabbath. To-day a meeting of citizens has been held endorsing the Sunday law of the State.—J. M. WISSON.

We commend the above to all thoughtful citizens. The liquor sellers have inaugurated a crusade against the law. They are forming anti-Sabbath law associations, and raising funds with which to defeat the law of the land and to control future legislation. A large proportion of the secular press are giving the opposers of the law their influence. The opposing lines in this conflict are very clearly drawn. The reputation for lawlessness which Texas has abroad is due in a large degree to the pernicious influence of the liquor traffic. The position of liquor sellers on the Sabbath law and their persistent resistance to all laws designed to elevate the moral tone of the State are patent to all thinking men. Every citizen is interested in this question. Let the friends of law and order speak out. Let those papers who have assumed that the voice of liquor sellers is the voice of the people of Texas hear the rebuke they deserve.

WHILE the self-constituted guardians of the negro race are encouraging the exodus of the Southern negro, Fred. Douglass comes out in an elaborate address discouraging the movement. He claims that they are ill used, but thinks they had better stay where they are; that it is the duty of the government to protect them wherever they may be, and thinks the South their proper home. There is much good sense in his advice, though he speaks entirely from the standpoint of his own race.

## THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSITION!

FROM AND AFTER  
The 1st Day of October, 1879,  
WE WILL SEND THE  
Texas Christian Advocate

To all New Subscribers and Renewals  
UNTIL JANUARY, 1, 1880,  
FOR 25 CENTS.

Our Aim is to Place the Advocate in the Home of Every Methodist and Friend of Law and Order in the Land before the Year Closes.

We are confident that few, if any, who have the ADVOCATE in their families for three months, will be willing to be without it.

We want 10,000 Subscribers under this Proposition.

Will each Agent make a thorough canvass of his field? But few persons can be found who can not raise TWENTY-FIVE CENTS to pay for a Religious Newspaper for three months. It is an opportunity to secure three times the amount of reading matter that can be bought in book form for the same money.

WE ALSO OFFER TO SEND THE  
Texas Christian Advocate  
FROM AND AFTER  
The 1st Day of October, 1879.

TO THE  
1st Day of January, 1881,  
FOR 82 25.

We want 5,000 Subscribers under this offer.

Any of our subscribers who have paid 50 Cents under that proposition may, by paying \$2 00, have the paper continued to them until the 1st of January, 1881.

Though we offer these reduced rates, which certainly bring the ADVOCATE within the reach of every member of the Church, more than one-half the agents have failed to make any response. From active agents the results have been most encouraging. Had all united in the effort, our subscription would have now reached 125,000.

We now earnestly appeal to our agents, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, to aid us in placing the ADVOCATE in the home of all the members of their various congregations. With effort it can be done.

Can you not find some generous members of the Church who will subscribe for a dozen, a score, or even a larger number of the ADVOCATE and send it to the poor, to their friends, in the older States, or to families not connected with the Church?

Why not use the ADVOCATE, when offered so cheaply as a religious tract for general distribution?

OUR representative in St. Louis has sent us a fresh batch of advertisements, to be found in this paper. He writes us that he will have no difficulty in getting plenty of business for the ADVOCATE if we can get our circulation up to twelve or fifteen thousand.

## PARIS LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondence.)  
PARIS, Sept. 17, 1879.

France, unprejudiced by the rumors of war which fix the attention of many of the great powers of Europe, undisturbed for the moment at least by the plotting of rival forms of government, and having naught but its internal arrangements to modify or complete, has judged the moment opportune to develop abroad vast commercial schemes of which the Suez Canal is the most successful example. It is true that the attempt to start a company for cutting the Isthmus of Darien has failed, but did not Professor Nordenskjold fail six times before he accomplished the Northeast passage? M. Ferdinand de Lesseps is not a man to be daunted at the outset, and he will try again next year. In the meanwhile he is devoting his energy to another great project, which at first sight appears wholly chimerical. To construct a railway to the very centre of Africa, and thence to the French possessions on the west coast of the unknown continent, is not a *projet en l'air*, but one in the hands of engineers and travelers. A sub-committee of the Trans-Sahara company met yesterday, with M. de Lesseps in the chair. The necessity of immediate action was insisted upon, and the resolution that the Haoutssa and Lake Fchaad, in the very centre of Africa, should be the points towards which the railway should be laid, was unanimously adopted. "All ideas even of important commercial transactions with the Soudan across the desert of Sahara, would have to be abandoned," said M. Say. "If any other route were selected than the one we have suggested. The whole of our policy in Sahara must be the occupation, first by diplomatic means and afterwards by locomotive engines, of the salt rocks which form the halting places of the caravans. The salt springs of the desert are the keys of the Soudan."

So much of the "Marsellaise" has been heard of late that M. Paul de Cassagnac, weary of heavier subjects, has taken up the "National Anthem" as the satire of his song against the government. "Citizen pontiffs of the Republic," he exclaims in to-night's *Pays*, "change your national hymn or let me whistle. I have just dined comfortably, and am about to light my cigar. Suddenly I hear the cry: 'To your arms, citizens.' This shocks and alarms me, and I hiss. I know very well, however, that if invited to take up arms they would quickly decamp. In a few moments, some drunkards declaring in stentorian tones, 'that our wives and our children are being slaughtered.' I know that this is false news—I whistle. I have the right of so doing at least; and so on during the evening. The same drunkards state that the day of glory has arrived, which is notoriously inaccurate; that the blood-reeking standard has been raised, which is premature, to say the least; and that it is necessary to 'water our furrows with impure blood,' which will not improve our crops this year, nor destroy the phylloxera. If exasperated by so absurd and idiotic a song, I protest against it, I shall be cashiered if an officer, imprisoned if a civilian; whilst the returned convicts are exalted to the first rank of virtuous citizens." The Imperialist, continues M. Paul de Cassagnac, where inoffensive when they repeated in chorus the legend of the Beau Dunois, and, with the exception of M. Jules Ferry, who was married civilly, no one could be shocked at hearing of "the bravest man and the fairest damsel walking together to the altar of the Lord." The "Marsellaise," away from the battle-field, is but an executioner's orchestra; to its strains the heads waltzed into the basket. Attracted by its sound the crowds gathered around the guillotine. It is the hymn of discord, of civil war—it is the anthem of murderers.

We have a number of orders for Church Registers and Buckley cook books. Both have been ordered from headquarters and will be forwarded promptly. The publishing house informs us that they are out of bound copies of the Register and had to delay to have them bound.

SECRETARY SHERMAN says that the "Methodist Church (North)" is the strongest pillar of the Republican party in this country. "What wonder is it that thousands of the members of that organization are becoming disgusted and going to other churches who claim it as their mission to save the world and not a party."

Texas Christian Advocate

ARKADELPHIA, ALA., Sept. 27.—We like the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE away back here in Alabama. Crops are very short—don't think we have more than a half crop. Such dry weather was never known nor heard of before. The Mulberry river has actually ceased to run. Stock is almost starving.—WM. DRENNEN.

BURNET, Burnet Co., Sept. 20.—My fourth quarterly conference for the conference year, has past. Bro. Ellis was present with his accustomed zeal, industry and love. Meeting continued 10 days; 5 conversions, and 3 accessions to our church. '66 has been received on the Burnet circuit the past 4 months.—H. W. SOUTH.

WINCHESTER, Fayette Co., Oct. 2.—Our new church will be dedicated the second Sunday in this month. I am under obligations to the ladies of this community for their valuable assistance in this work of the Lord. They will be rewarded hereafter. God bless them and may their good work prove a great blessing to this people.—M. S. HOTCHKISS.

KILGORE, Gregg Co., Oct. 1.—Held fourth quarterly conference for Carthage circuit last Saturday. During last quarter seventy-five accessions to the church; paid for the support of the ministry, \$160.15. Bro. J. M. Mills, the pastor, doing good work and well received by his people. The outlook for the future, good.—WM. A. SAMPAY.

LEWISVILLE, Denton Co., Oct. 1.—We had a meeting at Chin Chapel embracing first Sunday in August. About fifty conversions and forty-five accessions. Also Owen's embracing third Sunday in July. Forty conversions and thirty-six accessions.—JNO. SHERBELL.

ELGIN, Bastrop Co., Oct. 1.—A good meeting at Pfeiffer's school-house, two miles west of Mc Dade; twelve conversions; three reclamations; the church greatly blest; six joined the M. E. Church, South; nine children baptized. Pray for us.—DANIEL MORSE.

LARISA, Cherokee Co., Oct. 1.—The Lord has given us a precious good meeting at Grimes' school-house—six or eight conversions to date; professors wonderfully blest. A glorious revival is progressing at Jacksonville. Larisa circuit is in a blaze of revival, says Bro. Crouse.—E. P. ROBERS.

CALDWELL'S STORE, Bastrop Co., Sept. 30.—On last Sabbath, Bro. Smith, in connection with our quarterly meeting occasion, dedicated our new church at Boss Branch. The services were very appropriate and impressive. Now, God is honoring this people with a gracious revival; seven conversions up to last night, and the meeting still growing in interest.—T. F. DEMITT.

THOMPSONVILLE, Oct. 2.—Our meeting is still progressing. It is indeed a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Within these six days forty-four souls have been converted; fifty have been added to the church. "Bless the Lord, oh! my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name."—T. S. GARRETT.

SHERMAN, Grayson Co., Oct. 2.—About one thousand conversions on this district up to the present, this conference year, under our own ministry, and nearly as many accessions to the church, and the work is still going on. North Texas Female College has made a fine opening, eighty-three matriculates up to date. Rev. E. D. Pitts, D. D., and lady are very popular. Outlook bright.—J. M. BINKLEY.

ATHENS, Henderson Co., Oct. 1.—In the ADVOCATE of the 27th of Sept., just received, an article of mine appeared stating the change of the Methodist camp-meeting from the second Sunday in Sept. to the first Sunday in Oct. beginning the Thursday night before. This is wrong. It should have been the first Sunday in August, beginning Thursday night before. Please correct the mistake and oblige.—J. R. D. TAYLOR.

MISSION VALLEY, Victoria Co., Sept. 29.—We have had night meetings at the Mission Valley church for the past week. Preaching by Bros. Denton and Woods, and Johnson, of the Presbyterian church at Victoria. Meeting closed yesterday. We have four accessions, and one convert who has not yet joined the church. Others are thinking seriously up on religious matters. Our membership largely encouraged, and built up. It is again raining.—G. OSBERGSON.

FARRISVILLE, Newton Co., Sept. 24.—Hittah for us! We have seen a bishop—a live one. Bishop Lane, of the C. M. E. C., preached at Fair's Chapel last Thursday night to the edification and satisfaction of all. Crop short—will make out with it; weather dry. Religion progressing slowly. Preachers hard at work.—R. M. STEWART.

WEATHERFORD, Parker Co., Sept. 29.—Two weeks' protracted meeting just closed. Ten conversions; eight added to the church. Church somewhat revived; backsliders reclaimed. Several brethren of our own and other churches assisted. Bless the Lord that souls are made alive. Finances far in arrears. The amounts assessed us by the annual conference are small, but we find it difficult to raise them.—OSCAR HIGHTOWER.

CEDAR HILL, Walker Co., Sept. 29.—The fourth quarterly meeting for Huntsville Station commenced on the 13th inst., and Bro. Littlepage and Wilson protracted it, and it is still going on. They have had an interesting meeting up to last Sunday; there have been twenty conversions and twenty-two accessions to the church. Bro. C. H. Brooks came to their assistance last Saturday, and is doing good service. We are suffering very much from drought—no rain, to do any good, since the 14th day of August; water scarce; grass all dried up and most of it burned off; not corn enough made in the county for home consumption; not more than half a crop of cotton; potatoes not good; no fall vegetables.—J. G. JOHNSON.

COLD SPRINGS, San Jacinto Co., Oct. 1.—Fourth quarterly meeting over. Paid during the quarter: presiding elder, \$20; preacher in charge, \$71; missions, \$22; bishops, \$5; stewards, \$210. Behind with preacher in charge. Stewards elected for next year: S. A. Ellis, W. W. Beauchamp, S. S. Carnes, Z. T. Ross, T. S. Hill, T. Matson, J. G. Hill, W. G. Haushough, Wm. Mannel. Recording steward, Z. T. Ross; district steward, Z. T. Ross, T. W. Slade, P. H. Cairns, G. E. Hill, G. T. Ellis. Col. Bremond has donated a lot at Shepherd, the new town on the railroad, to our church. Trustees were elected to take charge of it. It is expected the preacher on this work next year "to take that in" his work. New houses are going up here now rapidly.—Z. T. ROSS.

GROESBECK, Limestone Co., Sept. 29.—We have the amount necessary for the purchase of the Bible for the blind kid. She requests me to thank cordially, in her behalf, those who have so kindly assisted in its purchase, and pray God's blessing upon them. Now will the editor or some of the readers of the ADVOCATE be so kind as to inform me where I can purchase the books and greatly oblige.—R. H. H. BUNNETT.

BREWER, Coryell Co., Sept. 29.—As immigration moves westward, that vast region in the west called the "staked Plains," is discovered not only to be the best grazing country in the United States, but also unparalleled for agricultural purposes, with plenty of wood and water. With the completion of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, the Staked Plains will be rapidly filled with teaming thousands in eager haste to secure the most fertile and healthy homes. It is but a question of time, when what was once the home of the savage will become almost the garden spot of Texas. Soon all over the frontier will be heard the gospel of our blessed Lord. Already churches and school-houses are springing up and farms are being opened, and the watchword, "onward," is being sounded. Now is the time for Methodism to plant her standards upon the Staked Plains. Brethren, let us not be

alarmed if our field of labor should be the frontier another year, for a mighty field of labor it is. May the bright banner of Methodism be unfurled all over the frontier of the Lone Star State.—WADE W. HAMPTON.

MARYSVILLE, Cooke Co., Sept. 30.—Crops are about one-half short. The approach of the railroad to Gainesville is crowding farm labor here to have a church at Sivel's Bend ready for dedication by conference. Rev. J. B. Smith will put on the "harness" at the next conference. Bro. Smith is a noble worker. The Sunday law is approved by our good citizens. Henrietta Journal says the same for Clay county. Water has not been so scarce for years. We hope to hear from "San Joaquin" again. His humor equals Mark Twain's, and is in better taste. Had supposed that every one knew what his parody on "Carpenter of Padua" meant, *Critica optimus cecus est. Sed Latin, but very true.*—W. W. BRIDWELL.

HIDALGO MISSION, Hidalgo Co., Sept. 25.—Our last quarterly meeting for the year closed at this place on the 8th inst. Rev. A. H. Sutherland, presiding elder, was with us four days. Eighteen persons were baptized, all from the Methodist Church; but there is a terrible opposition to religion here by said church and her priests signed Mark Twain's, and is in better taste. Had supposed that every one knew what his parody on "Carpenter of Padua" meant, *Critica optimus cecus est. Sed Latin, but very true.*—W. W. BRIDWELL.

ATOPY, Cherokee Co., Sept. 25.—We, the citizens of Atopy neighborhood, take this method of giving expression to our approval of the Sunday law as enacted by the sixteenth Legislature, and do most heartily endorse said law, and hope that the good people of Texas will be bold in having it enforced. We also sympathize with those unfortunate who are so blinded by secular interests and avarice as to oppose their infidelity to and by the holy ordinance established by God himself. Signed: Ben. P. Loomney, J. R. Riky, R. L. Sessions, H. G. Hatchett, A. H. McCord, M. D. Lather White, W. W. Hatchett, H. S. White, J. T. Gage, J. E. Bagley, John Aston, B. F. Gages, W. C. Aston, C. P. Gardner, J. R. Gage, Q. C. Loomney, A. C. Thompson, N. P. Nell, W. C. Smith, J. M. Aston, W. M. Lowe, C. M. Waggoner, W. S. Garner, W. A. Waggoner, Calvin Odum, John W. Maunes, Wingfield Jacobs, W. T. King.

BAILEY JUNCTION, Milam Co., Sept. 30.—Fourth quarterly conference for Savoy circuit over; good time. Sunday-school report as follows: four schools; thirty officers and teachers; 200 students in regular attendance. General state of the church, good. Received during quarterly conference: by ritual, one hundred and fifteen; by letter, twenty; total number received during the year up to date, two hundred and thirty-five. Adults baptized, 137; infants, twenty. Finances a little in arrears at some points, but think will all be met before conference. Rev. J. M. Binkley was with us on Saturday and Sunday. He is very dear to the people on Savoy circuit.—W. F. CLARK.

VELVESO, Brazoria Co., Sept. 29.—I am a poor writer, but I want to count one in the battle against Sunday-breakers. I think every Christian should rally in the cause and help close up the bar-rooms, saloons and gambling-hells that are sending so many to want and perdition. I see in some of our counties prohibition was lost by a large proportion of church members voting against local option. Shame on such members that call themselves Christians merely because they belong to the church! Oh! that every Christian would speak for the cause of temperance and observance of God's holy Sabbath day. We have one gambling place I would like to see closed up, especially on Sunday.—J. T. SHANNON.

BUFFALO, Leon Co., Sept. 29.—We just closed a protracted meeting at Jewett. God was with us in His convicting, converting and building up power; number of conversions: 14 adult accessions and 7 children. We had a crowded house. We were forced to close, though the altar was full of mourners, to attend our quarterly meeting. Our presiding elder, Bro. Mackey, was with us, and did effectual preaching. The people of Jewett are a warm-hearted and generous people. They opened wide their doors to us, not Methodists only, but Baptists, Presbyterians and the unconverted—and they know a preacher's wants, and opened their pockets and overpaid their assessments, besides some presents. Methodist preachers know how to appreciate presents.—SAM C. VANDERKAM.

PREACHING SO AS TO CONVERT NOBODY. The design of this article is to propound several rules, by a steady conformity to any one of which a man may preach so as not to convert anybody. It is generally conceded at the present day that the Holy Ghost converts souls to Christ by means of truth adapted to that end. It follows that a self-h preacher will not skillfully adapt means to convert souls to Christ, for this is not his end.

1. Let your supreme motive be to secure your own popularity; then, of course, your preaching will be adapted to that end, and not to convert souls to Christ.

2. Aim at pleasing, rather than converting your hearers.

3. Aim at securing for yourself the reputation of being a beautiful writer.

4. Avoid preaching doctrines that are offensive to the carnal mind, lest they should say of you as they did of Christ, "This is a hard saying. Who can hear it?" And that you are injuring your influence.

5. Denounce sin in the abstract, but make no allusion to the sins of your present audience.

6. Preach the gospel as a remedy, but conceal or ignore the fatal disease of the sinner.

7. Preach salvation by grace; but ignore the condemned and lost condition of the sinner, lest he should understand what you mean by grace, and feel his need of it.

8. Preach Christ as an infinitely amiable and good-natured being; but ignore those scathing rebukes of sinners and hypocrites which so often made his hearers tremble.

9. Avoid, especially, preaching to those who are present. Preach about sinners, and not to them. Say they, and not you, lest anyone should make a personal and saving application of your subject.

10. Aim to make your hearers pleased with themselves, and hence with you; and be careful not to wound the feelings of anyone.

11. Preach no searching sermons, lest you convict and convert the worldly members of your church.

12. Do not make the impression that you expect your hearers to commit themselves upon the spot and give their hearts to God.

13. Leave the impression that they are expected to go away in their sins, and to consider the matter at their convenience.

14. Say so little of hell that your people will infer that you do not believe in its existence.

15. Make the impression that, if God is as good as you are He will send no one to hell.

16. Often present God in His parental love and relations; but ignore His government and legal relations to His subjects, lest the sin-

ner should find himself condemned already, and the wrath of God abiding on him.

17. Avoid pressing the doctrine of total moral depravity, lest you should offend or even convict and convert the moralist.

18. Do not rebuke the worldly tendencies of the church, lest you should hurt their feelings, and finally convert some of them.

19. Be time serving, or you will endanger your salary; and besides, if you speak out and are faithful, you may convert somebody.

20. Ridicule solemn earnestness in pulling sinners out of the fire, and recommend, by precept and example, a jovial, fun-loving religion, and sinners will have little respect for your serious preaching.

21. Cultivate a fastidious taste in your people, by avoiding all disagreeable allusions to the last judgment and final retribution.

22. If your text suggest any alarming thought, pass light by over it, and by no means dwell upon it and enforce it.

23. Address the imagination and not the conscience of your hearers.

24. Encourage church societies, and attend them yourself, because they tend so strongly to levity as to compromise Christian dignity and sobriety, and thus paralyze the power of your preaching.

25. Encourage the cultivation of the social in so many ways as to divert the attention of yourself and your church members from the infinite gulf and danger of the unconverted among you.

The experience of ministers who have steadily adhered to any of the above rules will attest the soul destroying efficacy of such a course; and churches whose ministers have steadily conformed to any of these rules can testify that such preaching does not convert souls to Christ.

Adam the Figure of Christ. You remember that one word was the principle basis of the last lesson, viz.: Figure of Him that was to come. A little more attention to that expression. Adam was the figure of Christ. What is a figure? We used the term likeness, as of the same meaning; then image is used in the same sense. To get at the sense in which we understand the term figure, as used in the text, you secure from an artist what we call a photograph, or likeness, or figure of yourself or a friend. Then this is quite inferior to the original, from whom the figure was obtained. The figure or likeness presents some of the features of the original, perhaps enough to identify the person. This is true in application to Adam and Christ. If you will turn to the VIII lesson and run over the names used in the Old Testament, as applicable to and descriptive of Christ, you will be convinced of the superiority of Christ to Adam, and will doubtless be convinced that Adam was but a dim outline of Christ. Col. iii: 11: "But Christ is all, and in all." Ephes. i: 23: "The fulness of Him that filleth all in all." Rev. xxii: 13: "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last." Mark, this last expression is from the last chapter of Revelations. If you apply this expression to the scriptures, it is true Christ is the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end of Scripture. We had never heard of any scriptures had it not been for Christ, as the mediator between God and man. The whole scriptures, whenever, wherever, or by whomsoever written, imply and teach of the Christ, directly or indirectly. And whoever reads them, and finds no Christ, has not read them understandingly. Christ says: "Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me. John v: 39." The New Testament was not written at the time that this was spoken; therefore, Jesus Christ had a direct reference to the Old Testament scriptures. They testify of Christ. Without them we have no proof of any Christ. No way to get at any Christ. To blot out the Old Testament, is to blot out all religion, is to blot out the hope of the world. To reject the Old Testament, is to reject Christ; it is to turn infidel; to turn infidel is to turn heathen; to turn heathen is to reject God and become an idolater! I here assert that there is an amount of infidelity this day in existence, and taught, in reference to the Old Testament scriptures, that is both astonishing and alarming. J. W. B. ALLEN.

This prayer was found among the papers of a deceased woman: "O Lord, give me grace to feel my need of thy grace; give me grace to ask for thy grace; give me grace to receive thy grace; and when in thy grace thou hast given me grace, give me grace to use thy grace."

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Advertisement for John W. Wicks' machinery, including a list of prices for various models like Gullett Improved Gin, Feeder, Condenser, and Simmon's 9 foot 5 inch screw Single Box. Price of Gullett Improved Gin \$3 50 per Saw, Feeder 1 25, Condenser 1 00. Simmon's 9 foot 5 inch screw Single Box \$315 00, Double Box 340 00. 10 foot Single Box 325 00, Double Box 350 00. JOHN W. WICKS, Agent for Texas.

St. James European Hotel CENTRAL ROUTE TO TEXAS!

Advertisement for St. James European Hotel, located at the corner of Fifth and Walnut Sts. in St. Louis, Missouri. It features Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Missouri Pacific Railway connections. Rates for various routes are listed, such as \$18.00 for St. Louis to Chicago and \$12.00 for St. Louis to Houston.

Advertisement for an 18-dollar watch, described as a "Solid Sterling Silver, Hunting Case Key-Wind Waltham Watch." It features a detailed illustration of the watch face and case. The text emphasizes its quality and value, stating it is "Genuine" and "Eighteen Dollars."

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A collection of advertisements for various foundries and registers. Bell Foundry advertises fifty years of experience in casting bells and machinery. Buckey's Bell Foundry advertises bells for churches and schools. McShane Bell Foundry advertises bells for churches and academies. Church Registers advertises various models of registers for churches, with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$50.00.



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On my Fourth Round I wish to make the ADVOCATE a specialty. I want to know if a man subscribing for next year can have the paper from January to January without paying the twenty-five cents for the present quarter? Answer in ADVOCATE, W. M. A. SAMPEY.

As others may desire an answer to the same question, we take this method.

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Texas Christian Advocate

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(NET.)

In January 1880, the time of several thousand subscribers will expire. Let agents get all to renew and bring money to conference. This proposition is open until December 29, 1879.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION ON THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The recent correspondence between the Board of Education and the Georgetown District Conference presents some points of grave interest. The letter from the Board to the secretary was published, together with some editorial comments, in this paper of the 27th ult. A return to the subject will not be deemed out of place by those who regard the Bible as, to say the least, one prime factor in the education of youth. Here, be it remarked, the question is not whether the Bible, as a book, shall remain in the school room to be read in the routine of school exercises—but whether its moral teachings, beginning with a recognition of God and of man's relation to Him as an All-wise Governor, shall be inculcated upon the youth of our land? Nor is the question at issue, whether, at least in theory, morality shall be taught in the public free schools; for the school law requires that public school teachers shall be of good moral character. The point is, shall the attempt to teach morality be made from the stand-point of Divine authority, as inculcated in the Bible; or from the stand-point of expediency, as guessed at by conflicting human opinions? To all who think, it must certainly appear that there is nothing conservative in mere knowledge. It has passed into a political axiom, that education will make a virtuous people, capable of self government; but if by education is meant the training prescribed in our school law, there is nothing more flatly contradicted by the statistics of crime than this proposition. It is hard to see any necessary connection between the most extensive and exact knowledge of geography, grammar, mathematics, history, &c., and the moral qualities necessary to good citizenship. "Knowledge is power;" but the moral character of its possessor determines whether it be power for the good or the evil of society. Sharpen the intellect of a youth and store his mind with facts, and then turn him loose with a depraved moral character, and a grievous hurt is thereby done society. Statistics of crime abundantly show that the vices that are shaking our social fabric to its centre. The free schools of the North are recruiting the ranks of agrarianism which, under various names and forms, threatens the stability of our government. There is something radically wrong in either the quality of the moral instruction given, or in the manner of teaching. To propound lessons in morals from any but the religious sentiment is like an attempt to run a watch without a spring. Indeed, government has in all ages and in all its forms, addressed itself to the religious sentiment of man for its ultimate sanction. Destroy, pervert, or so dwarf man's religious nature by wrong education that motives to virtuous actions addressed to it meet no response, and

there is then no force lodged anywhere in the universe that can secure good government. France, in the bloody days of 1792, made desperate attempts to establish and maintain government without a recognition of religious motives; but that carnival of Atheism was not of a character, it is to be hoped, to commend itself for a second experiment. When, to instance, perjury dreads no other penalty than may be inflicted by the criminal law of the land, the motive to tell the truth or to meet the obligations to which an oath binds, is measured by the probability of detection and conviction. If the Galveston News is to be credited, this is being abundantly illustrated in communities of foreign population in our State, where attempts to convict open and flagrant violators of the Sunday law constitute a mere burlesque of all judicial proceedings. We repeat, rob mankind of a belief in God and of a sense of responsibility to Him as the fundamental postulate of morality, and government thereby becomes impossible. Believers in the Bible hold that nowhere else is God so clearly revealed as in the Scriptures, and that from no other source can motives as pure and controlling be drawn for the maintenance of public virtue. Hence, holding that our claim to being a Christian nation is no idle boast, they want, at least, that the Bible shall not be excluded from our free public schools. It can not be denied that in our free school law there is some squinting legislation just at this point. The proviso excluding "sectarian schools" from all participation in the benefit of the funds set apart for school purposes looks sinister. The Georgetown District Conference, as have many individuals and communities, felt perplexed and anxious over it. Composed of ministers and laymen supposed to be intelligent and law-abiding, they had a right to institute inquiry of the Board of Education as to the proper construction of the law. The conference may be excused for not knowing the extent of the powers of the board, since that honorable body had not ascertained the limit of its own powers. But the attitude which the members of the board take personally to the matter of inquiry can scarcely be misunderstood. Their opinion is given promptly, freely and in language sufficiently formal and deliberate: "We appreciate the fact that complete harmony and a free, full and hearty concert of action among all the friends of popular education of whatever religious faith, creeds, tenets or dogmas, is the only way to mature into a perfect our system of public education. To obtain this, some compromise must inevitably be made and some preferences given up. We beg to express the hope that no question or issue will be injected into the conduct or management of the schools that will probably create dissent and dissensions, or alienate any class of people—small or large, weak or strong—however strange or peculiar their opinions about religion may seem to be." Put in plain English, this reply says in effect: You conference men are doing a naughty thing. You are "injecting into the conduct or management" of the public schools "questions or issues that will probably create discord and dissensions." The one thing necessary to the success of our free public school system is "harmony." Hence, no religious opinion, "however strange or peculiar it may seem," must be offended. In everything else, the genius of our governmental institutions is for majorities to rule; but in this question of having the Bible in the schools, the "smallest and weakest" elements in the body politic must give law to the "many and stronger." "Harmony" can be secured only by "compromises;" and all compromises in matters of religion must be made by the many in favor of the few. The new law, we are told, may clothe the board with authority to settle this and similar questions. If so, it is fair to conclude from the deliverance already gone forth that the Bible will be excluded from the public free schools of the great State of Texas. Now, are we as a Christian people, ready to banish, under stress of any political party necessity, the Bible from our public free schools? to rob our children and

children's children of its saving influences in those centers where moral forces are more potent in the formation of character than anywhere else? to introduce, instead of the moral principles drawn from the Bible which moulded the character of the founders of our nation, a namby-pamby something called into being by the exigencies of political demagogism? to gradually surrender our country to the ruinous reign of an incoming socialistic atheism? And for what? To conciliate to political partyism a rapidly increasing foreign population, to whom we have thrown open our doors and whom we have invited to share with us the rich returns of our productive lands! Is it not enough that we throw over them the agis of our great republic, and extend to them the benefits of those Christian institutions which have made us great? Shall we concede to an infidelity which is only a recoil from the corrupted forms of Christianity and political tyranny of continental Europe—first, the right to have our children taught in the schools of a Christian State the principles of the Christian's Bible; and then, surrender our Christian Sabbath to a coalition between the same exotic infidelity and the whisky and gambling fraternities, backed by a corrupt and time-serving secular press? It is time the religious sense of our people were awaking. There is no demagogism so threatening in any State of the Union as that which in our own demands the breaking up of the very foundations of our Christian civilization to conciliate to political party policies the suffrage of this foreign infidelity, the gambling rings and whisky combinations. We may misinterpret the Board of Education, but a fair construction of their letter places them in such relation to the question at issue as must give pain to every one who accepts the proposition that ours is a Christian and not an atheistic nation.

AN INCIDENT WITH A MORAL.

On the cars the other day we were conversing with a leading citizen of an inland town on the Sunday law, when he related the following: The Saturday evening preceding the Sunday when the law went into force, he was in a barber-shop, when a discussion arose between the barber—who was a colored man—and a customer who, by the way, hails from New England and is well known for his extreme anti-slavery sentiments. This latter individual was denouncing the law as Puritanic, and the barber was defending it on the ground that it secured him and his employers, and thousands in like position in this land, the rest they needed on Sunday. After the discussion had continued for some time, our friend addressed the anti-Sabbath law customer as follows: "Before the war I and others were slaveholders. Had you at that time passed through the land and have seen me and other men driving our slaves to the field on Sunday, you would have filled the papers in the North with tales of the cruelty and injustice of the Southern people for making their slaves work on Sunday. Now you are denouncing a law which secures these same people rest on that day." The shot told.

It is a fact familiar to all Southern men that, in the South before the war, the slaves enjoyed rest on one day in seven. Two causes secured them this privilege: One was the fact that the master had an interest in the slave. No sensible farmer will work his mule or ox seven days in the week. The animal thus used will soon break down; and the master, when no higher motive controlled him, was careful that overwork should not wear out the slave. There was another cause: Public sentiment in those days placed its stern condemnation on the man who refused to allow his slaves rest on the Sabbath. Since the war, and until the Sabbath law went into force, the laborers and employers were destitute of those influences which nature to the slave that rest which secured demands. The employer has no interest in the employee beyond the amount of labor he can wring from him for a given

price. When one is worn out, he can hire another. Public sentiment is powerless to secure that rest which is the laboring man's right unless it is formulated into a law which guarantees Sunday rest. Public sentiment has now taken that form, and it is for the good and true men of our State to see to it, that this primal right of all men be carefully guarded. The law is not designed to force the religion of the churches on unwilling consciences; it is based on the right of the laborer to rest.

THE Bonham News complains that the ADVOCATE will have it that every one who opposes the Sunday law is a pagan, an infidel, a whisky vendor, a gambler, a champion of vice, or something worse. The ADVOCATE has simply pointed out the fact that the clamor against the Sunday law has been confined almost altogether to the liquor dealers, gambling saloons and those working in their interests or partaking of their vices. No one who reads the papers will question our position. If the Bonham News finds itself amid questionable associations, it knows the remedy. The Bonham News commits the blunder of many other papers in assuming that we defend legislation on this question simply because it is a doctrine or precept of the Bible. We defend it on the ground that rest is the laborer's birth-right, and that it is the province of legislation to prevent the employer from wringing labor from the weary toiler when nature demands rest. We defend a law which secures rest for the weary, and which says that an infidel or an irreligious employer, or the German or the Jew, shall not be allowed to compel Christian employes to work on Sunday when their consciences revolt. We do not claim that "opponents of this law are necessarily servants of the devil;" but we announce it as a significant fact that a good many people of that sort are found on that side of the fence.

BISHOP CHATARD, of the Vincennes diocese, Indiana, recently gave the reporter of the Indianapolis Journal a statement of his views respecting Archbishop Purcell's debts. He says they amount to \$4,000,000, and that it is impossible to raise that enormous sum, as it amounts to two-thirds of the annual revenue of the church in this country. He thinks that the Catholic people ought not to be expected to do more than raise a sum sufficient to secure the church property involved when it is sold at auction. About \$450,000 will be needed for this purpose. The remainder should be wiped out by bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings. This may be very wise in a worldly sense; but is it honest? Can the Catholic Church afford to permit such a stain of embezzling funds by a high dignitary of the church to rest upon its name? Protestantism could not endure the reproach. Were this an affair of any of the Protestant churches, what an ado some of the secular papers would make over it.

VERY SPECIAL.—We call special attention to the \$2 proposition. All who subscribed under either the fifty or twenty-five cent proposition will have the paper sent them until January 1, 1881, by paying an additional \$2. We hope the agents will urge this on the attention of all who have taken the ADVOCATE on these special rates. The publishers are certainly exhibiting great liberality and enterprise in these propositions, and merit the cordial and active cooperation of every preacher and layman who would aid us in making the ADVOCATE what our church in Texas demands.

A COMPLAINT.—An anonymous writer, signing himself "A Reader," complains that the "Home Sanitary Cordial," advertised week before last simply "bitters," in which whisky makes up the chief part. We have only to say that our agent had a positive assurance to the contrary. He is under strict instructions to accept no advertisements of any bitters of the character complained of. We have invariably rejected them. We refuse annually offers of advertisements of whisky in the form of bitters to the amount of from \$500 to \$1000.

A SHORT time since 335 new Mormon converts reached New York on their way from England to Utah. It is said that there will be a strong effort to secure the admission of Utah as a State at the next session of Congress. It is to be hoped that no concession will be made until the abomination of polygamy be blotted out. This thing has long been a blot on our American civilization.

The Sunday Law in Plantersville.

At a meeting of the citizens of Plantersville, Grimes county, Tex. and vicinity, called to give an expression of their views on the Sunday law of our State, held October 2nd, 1879, Mr. J. L. Wise was elected chairman, and Mr. P. G. Meacham secretary. At the request of the president, the object of the meeting was explained by General Blake. On motion, a committee consisting of T. W. Blake, K. P. Saunders, R. H. Gray, T. J. Smith and G. W. Neely, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which after being read and discussed were adopted without a dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, the Sixteenth legislature by an amendment rendered more stringent the law relating to a proper observance of the Sabbath, and some have manifested their opposition to said enactment, by combination, public denunciation, and a call upon the governor for an extra session of the legislature to secure its speedy repeal.

Resolved 1. While said law may in its practical operation exhibit defects, which future legislation should correct, we tender our thanks to the majority who passed, and the Governor who signed the same, for a law in no wise conflicting with the constitutional rights of any, but designed, and if enforced in its true spirit well calculated to promote general good order, sobriety and prosperity.

Resolved 2. Apart from any religious consideration of the subject, "a day of rest" from the ordinary pursuits of life, is a matter of physical necessity and political economy; in fact, made indispensable by a fundamental law of our nature and civilization which we cannot repeal if we would, and would not if we could; content to adopt the time-honored custom of the workmen, under the immediate supervision of "the wisest of men," who wrought six days in the week, and rested on the seventh.

Resolved 3. While we claim for ourselves and accord to all others the right to express our opinion for or against the law, and if opposed to it in whole or in part, to use every legitimate effort for its amendment or repeal, it is now our law, enacted by our representatives, entitled to and will receive our support.

Resolved 4. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Governor of our State, the Navasota Tablet, Grimes county Sentinel, Galveston News, Baptist Herald, and TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, with request that said papers publish the same.

The above report of the committee was by a rising vote unanimously adopted. On motion of Mr. H. J. Phalen.

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the friends of the Sunday law throughout the State, that they give public expression of their views on the subject, in some manner that may seem to them most appropriate.

J. L. WISE, Chairman. P. G. MEACHAM, Secretary.

FOLDING MACHINE.—The rapid increase of the ADVOCATE'S subscription list has made it necessary for the publishers to secure a folding machine. No doubt our readers have noticed a change in the manner in which the paper is folded. The machine works with a precision that amounts almost to intelligence. It takes hold of the papers with its ever ready nippers, passes them between a set of rollers through which they are passed to be taken by another set of rollers, and then another, until the last fold is made, and then it quietly packs them in a box to await the rapid click of the mailing machine. With the large power-press driven by steam, the folder worked by the same engine, aiding the mailer, each issue of the paper is ready for the postoffice almost by the time it leaves the press.

LIBERIA seems to be very nearly on its last legs. The colored people of the United States do not take to it kindly, and the colonization scheme for the benefit of the negro finds but few active supporters. Left to themselves, their State is plunged in debt, and is rent by the strife of contending parties. Powerful tribes on the border show openly their hostility, and are encouraged by English influence, which has long since showed its enmity to the struggling black republic. A gradual break-up will leave the colony before long to the dominion of the natives or the protection of England.

The applicants for admission into the North Texas Conference are hereby instructed to meet the examining committee at 9 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the fourth day of November next, in the city of Sherman. JAMES GRAHAM, Chairman.

Rev. B. D. Dashiell.

Rev. B. D. Dashiell, presiding elder of Galveston district, has been under the necessity of coming to the city of Philadelphia, in accordance with the advice of his physicians in Texas, to seek the best surgical aid. As his brother-in-law and loving friend, I met him, his wife and youngest son, on their arrival, Sept. 8th. Prof. S. D. Gross, a surgeon of world-wide fame, who stands at the head of his profession, made a cursory examination a few hours after the arrival of his patient, and directed him to Jefferson College Hospital, on Sansom street, below Eleventh, where every comfort and medical appliance are furnished. The next day, Prof. Gross, in company with six physicians, made a critical examination, and concluded that amputation of the right leg at the hip-joint was a necessity. Bro. Dashiell was at once put upon tonic treatment, to prepare him for the fearful ordeal; and on Saturday, the 20th inst., about noon, in the presence of a large number of the medical profession, who were deeply interested in this difficult and dangerous case, one of Dr. Gross' most skillful, brilliant and successful feats in surgery was performed. A distinguished surgeon from London witnessed with intense interest and admiration the terrible but benevolent work. It will be gratifying to Mr. Dashiell's numerous friends to know that he is doing well. His physicians are hopeful and confident. His friends here are exceedingly pleased with the prospect of recovery. Everything that can be done for his comfort and well-being is being effected. Those that know him will not be surprised to hear that he bore the operation with remarkable bravery, calmness and Christian heroism. His attendant physician remarked to my wife that he was the best and bravest man he had ever seen.

JOHN F. CHAPLAIN, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1879.

Extract from a Private Letter.

ALLENTOWN, PA., Sept. 20, 1879.

I. G. John, D. D., Editor Texas Christian Advocate: By permission of Bro. Dashiell, at whose bedside I ministered and prayed yesterday, I send the enclosed note for insertion in your paper as early a moment as practicable. He is already in the ardor of his zeal, while we have to talk to him in whispers, planning return to his work, so as to be with his brethren at conference; but he should have rest for a whole year, and I trust that he will have the financial means placed at his disposal by the church he has served with such fidelity and effectiveness for over a quarter of a century to enable him, with his large family, to spend that year in quietude of mind, so as to recuperate for better work for Jesus in the future.

JOHN F. CHAPLAIN, P. E. Lehigh District, Philadelphia Conference, N. E. Church.

JACKSBORO, JACK CO., Oct. 2.—

I see in the notice of my camp-meeting near Jackboro that the name of Rev. John Powell was not mentioned, and I do not know whether the fault was in me or the type-setter; but let that be as it may, I now wish to correct. Bro. Powell is one of the early pioneers of Methodism and a father in the gospel, for whom I have great veneration and one I much love, and I am not satisfied for the notice to pass without mention of his name and the noble work he did at our camp-meeting. He preached some very able sermons, and made an impression on the public mind that he was a man of fine preaching talent and a Christian of the deepest piety. And we will be glad for Bro. Powell to visit us as often as he can; he will always find a hearty welcome to our homes and pulpits. We are now carrying on a meeting at Jackboro with some success. There have been up to this date eight additions to the church, some conversions and a general interest manifested. But I will wait until the meeting closes and then give a more elaborate notice of the results.—W. V. JONES.

TO AGENTS.—The responses to the propositions made by the publishers have been most encouraging. Should all the preachers and lay members who are interested in the success of the paper press the twenty-five cent proposition as earnestly as those we have heard from, we shall have fully 13,000 new subscribers before the conference year closes. May we not rely on the help of every preacher and friend of the enterprise?

We have received No. 1 of a new paper published in the interest of the M. E. Church, South, by Rev. Jerome Harison, at Dardanelle, Arkansas. It is a 32-column paper—21 being filled with choice reading matter. The subscription price is only \$1.50 (preachers \$1) per annum. The paper evinces ability in its editorials, contributions and general make-up. We wish it success.

Texas Christian Advocate

ADVERTISING RATES: One-half inch one insertion... Each consecutive insertion...

Specie: 1 Mo 2 Mos 3 Mos 6 Mos 1 Year... One-half inch one insertion...

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

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

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

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

No advertisement counted for one-half inch.

Eight words make one line of an advertisement; 10 lines equal 7 columns; 16 lines equal one line special or local notice; 16 lines one inch.

No improper or objectionable matter inserted on any terms.

For further information, address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

Mr. E. H. Quick is general traveling and advertising agent of THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

REMEMBER

—THAT SOME PREACHER— In Each of the Five Texas Conferences

—WILL GET A— Fine Gold Watch

FOR SENDING A— Larger Number of Subscribers to THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Than any other member of his Conference.

BEAR IN MIND

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE ANNUAL MINUTES IS 25 CENTS ONLY

Get subscribers and bring the money to conference. Let every Methodist send by the preacher 25 cents for the "History of Methodism for the past year, as shown by the Minutes."

Waco Female College will open its next session on Wednesday, October 1, 1879, and close June 18, 1880.

FOR SALE—Prices reduced: a few copies of the first edition left. Abstract of Land Titles of Texas, comprising all the Titled, Patented and Located Lands in the State; 2 vols., 1000 pages each, with supplement from Sept., 1877, to Sept., 1878—\$20; without Supplement, \$15.

MARRIED. HANSON—McQUOWN—By Rev. J. G. Warren, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. H. C. McQuown, September 17, 1879.

CHATHAM—CARTER—At the residence of the bride's father, October 7, 1879.

NASH—CHASEY—In the Methodist church, at Bazzette, Navarro county, September 28, 1879.

CHAPMAN—HORTON—At Oakland, September 28, 1879.

BAY—TEAGUE—At Fairview, September 23, 1879.

DIED. KIRK—In Brooklyn, New York, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3:35 o'clock, September 17, 1879.

KIRK—In Brooklyn, New York, on Monday morning, at 8:50 o'clock, September 22, 1879.

UNANSWERED LETTERS. October 2—For publication: J. M. Bond, O. Hightower, J. M. Hinkley, S. Ashby, T. F. Dimitt, H. G. Hackett, H. W. South, Mrs. A. C. Campbell, M. C. Blackburn, W. L. Smith, Mrs. A. C. Little, J. G. Johnson, H. G. Horton, J. Sam C. Vaughan.

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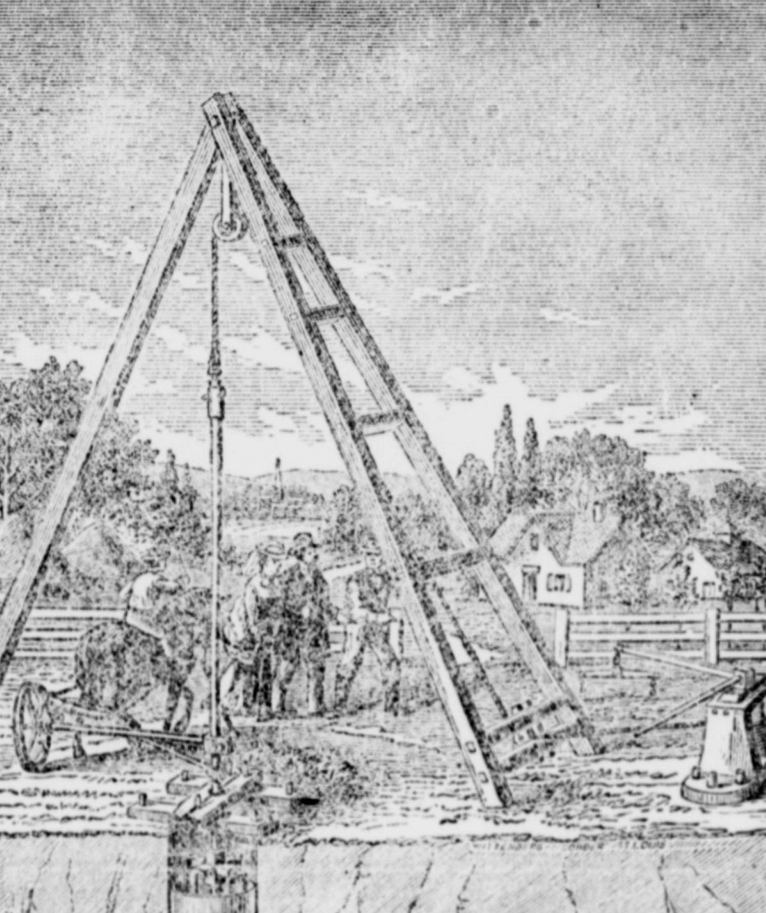
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Texas Christian Advocate

Present Aspects of the Papacy.

Dark clouds are gathering on the Vatican horizon! Internal trouble is revealing itself in external symptoms, and many ominous portend a coming change. The new pontiff finds with every day of his existence the increasing difficulty of maintaining his predecessor's attitude, and the consequences are that his temper is soured, and that he has become misanthropic and suspicious. In the part of the palace reserved for his special residence he tolerates now only Cardinal Pecci, his own brother, and the three private secretaries. He prefers to read and write in his sleeping-room, and takes care to lock the door on leaving it. His economical habits border closely on parsimony. A retrenching pope is something never before heard of at the Vatican, and Leo is therefore very unpopular with those who surround him. Though the Peter's pence began once more to flow copiously into the papal treasury, the salaries and emoluments hitherto enjoyed by the cardinals, the ecclesiastic dignitaries, the courtiers and bureaucracy have been materially cut down. The trouble with the pope's Swiss guard which, it will probably be remembered, immediately followed Leo the Thirteenth's accession to the triple crown, was caused by a money difficulty. These mercenaries have always been noted as much for their loyalty as for their determination to exact full and punctual pay for it. Now it seems to have been the custom for the pope's Swiss guard to receive an extra three months' pay every time a new pontiff came into power. Leo XIII. refused to consider himself bound by this precedent, and it was not until the Swiss had mutinied that they received the desired extra pay. This is the only instance in which Leo has been known to yield a point, for he is very stubborn. High or low, all must bend to his will, and he is no respecter of persons. Monsignore Mertel, one of the palace cardinals (cardinali palatini) for instance, was recently appointed by the pope to the secretaryship of the Apostolic Breve-makers, an office to which a yearly revenue of twenty thousand francs had always been attached under previous pontiffs. Leo cut it down to six thousand francs a year, and when Monsignore Mertel ventured to find fault with the reduction, he was given to understand that nobody compelled him to accept a position which was in reality a sinecure. The result is that few think it worth while to complain to, or to remonstrate with, a pope from whom so very little comfort is to be got.

Among the higher members of the curia who have recently discovered this to their sorrow is Monsignore Tavani, banished for a retreat of two months to the convent of the Passionists of San Giovanni Paoli, all because he thought it rather hard that his diplomatic allowance should have been reduced from five thousand francs a month to three thousand, and which he presumed to tell his holiness in a letter. Fortunately for this prince of the church, who is a thorough man of the world and more famous for his feasts than his fasts, the poor pope has no longer the power of the temporal arm to enforce his decrees, and so it is said that the jovial prelate spent the two months, which he was to have passed in mortifying his flesh in the retreat, in pampering his body at a delightful little villa which he owns on the romantic shores of Lake Como. It is this want of temporal authority to enforce the discipline of the mother church which compels the successor of Pio Nono to tolerate much that he would otherwise, no doubt, be apt sternly to repress.

Life at the Vatican grows day by day more stupid and monotonous. The excitement, the constant change, the cheerful noise and bustle of Pio Nono's time survive now only in memory. The crowds of curious strangers, the deputations of the faithful, and even the mendicants, have vanished from the scene. The papal officials are no longer merely ornamental, but they must earn their wages by hard work. Idlers and hangers-on are at a discount. Many ancient abuses have been corrected. It is but a few months since the pope, with a single stroke of his pen, erased from the almanac about eighty feast-days, on which the transaction of business used to be totally suspended at the Vatican. Many higher ecclesiastics formerly were made free of the papal stables, but now they have either to set up their own equipages or go on foot. By order of the pope all the carriages and horses, except those reserved for State occasions, have been sold. For his own airings in the Vatican gardens, Leo has bought a plain landau, which he uses in his daily

drives over the roads that had there first expressly to be made for him. The public audiences which Pius the Ninth would hold daily, though they were shortly after his death reduced to two a week, soon tired his successor, who dislikes dreary ceremonials. These audiences, which, during the first year of the new regime, came off every Monday and Thursday, have now entirely ceased to be regular. To be admitted to the presence of Pope Leo XIII, it is necessary to wait often weeks, and then be disappointed after all. The pope is devoted to his work, and for this reason Vatican life has become simple and unostentatious, greatly to the indignation and disgust of the papal household and court. Everything has to be accounted for, and to the ten commandments those of economy and retrenchment have been added at the Vatican. Pius the Ninth constantly kept on his table two gigantic silver candelabra, whose numerous wax tapers were only lit once, after which they became a perquisite of the servants. Leo XIII. mainly uses petroleum, and the few tapers which are lighted in his rooms are never replaced until burnt to the last inch. In brief, it would not be easy to conceive a greater difference than that which exists between the characters, habits, manners, tastes, and views of these two pontiffs.—Northwestern.

Faith.

I have seen in several numbers of the ADVOCATE the following question, with various comments by different writers: "Is faith the gift of God or an act of the creature?" Rev. W. W. Bridwell states the question thus: "Is faith a faculty or an act? This writer maintains that 'justifying faith is a personal act for which the creature is held responsible.' His comments on Eph. ii: 8 meet my hearty approbation: 'By grace are ye saved, through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God.' In the ninth verse it is added: 'Not of works, lest any man should boast.' The idea conveyed by the text is, that salvation is solely a matter of grace, which accords with St. Paul's declarations in other places. The grammar of the Greek text requires this construction. *Pistis*, Greek for faith, is feminine; *tantu* (that) is neuter; therefore it cannot grammatically stand for *pistis* (faith). But it may very properly stand for the sentence: 'For by grace are ye saved, through faith.' I am aware, in this exposition of the text, that I am opposed by no less critics than Chrysostom, Beza and Doddridge; but on the other hand, I find myself in accord with Grotius, Koppe, Locke, Calvin and Bridwell. I hope Bro. B. will not 'change front,' when he finds himself fighting under the same banner with John Calvin! If the text above quoted, were the only one proving the divine origin of faith, this article would not have appeared; yet, that faith is the gift of God, follows as a logical deduction from that text. Faith, like every other Christian grace, exists in the heart of man when, and only when, produced there by the Holy Spirit. This is evident from the fact that the 'carnal mind is enmity against God and is not subject to His law, neither indeed can be.' Rom. viii: 7. We are made alive by the power of God. 'And you hath He quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins.' Eph. ii: 1, 5. 'It is the Spirit that quickeneth.' John vi: 63. Can a sinner exercise saving faith until thus quickened? But Bro. B. contends that faith must be an act of the creature, because he is commanded to 'have faith in God,' and eternal damnation is to be his doom if he fails to obey.

We are also commanded to work out our own salvation; but we are also told that 'it is God that works in us to will and to do of His good pleasure.' But we have shown that salvation is of grace, and 'not of works.' How, then, can a man work out his own salvation? He works only as God works in him. Man is also commanded to make himself a new heart and a new spirit: 'Cast away from you all your transgressions, whereby ye have transgressed; and make you a new heart and a new spirit; for why will ye die, O house of Israel?' Ezek. xviii: 31. A new heart and a new spirit imply regeneration. Can a man regenerate himself? (John i: 13). Yet, if Bro. B.'s position be true, the work is his. But unfortunately for the logic of Bro. B., the work is God's: 'A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you, and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh, and I will give you a heart of flesh.' Ezek. xxxvi: 26. The Psalmist says: 'Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me.' Ps. li: 18. Faith is essential to

salvation. God requires it of every man, and will condemn him if he fails to exercise it. This faith man must exercise for himself; no one can exercise it for him. But it must not be forgotten that, in the same sense, God requires of man a 'new heart and a new spirit.' If the divine requisition proves innate ability on the part of man to obey in the one case, it does in the other. We must be careful not to confound the mere exercise of a gift with the gift itself. It follows, from what has been said, that if 'justifying faith is a personal act,' salvation is a matter of works. The following passages prove clearly that faith is the gift of God. St. Paul exhorts men to think soberly, 'according as God has dealt to every man the measure of faith.' Rom. xii: 3. 'To one is given by the spirit the word of wisdom; to another, faith of the same spirit.' 1 Cor. xii: 8, 9. Again: 'Looking unto Jesus, who is the author and finisher of our faith.' Heb. xii: 2. 'If God deals out faith by his spirit to every man, and Jesus is its author and finisher, in what respect is man its producer? Again, faith is declared to be the fruit of the spirit. Gal. v: 22; and also a gift from God. Eph. vi: 23: 'Peace be with the brethren, and love with faith, from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.' Indeed, it follows necessarily that the Giver of the tree gives also the fruit. Again: 'And the apostles said unto the Lord, increase our faith.' If faith is a personal act generated by man, why should the apostles ask the Lord to increase it? It is said God purified the hearts of the Gentiles by faith. Acts xv: 8, 9. If faith was properly their act, they purified their own hearts. The same doctrine is taught in John iv: 14: 'But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life.' The water here referred to evidently typifies the spirit with all its fruits, which Christ declares He gives. It must include faith; otherwise it could never regenerate the soul and culminate in everlasting life. Bro. B. says: 'As none are pardoned but those who believe, that thing which brings salvation is an act of the creature commanded; and that act the Bible calls faith.' We are here forcibly reminded of the language of Moses to the rebellious Israelites: 'Must we fetch you water out of this rock?' Num. xx: 10. Now, if the act of smiting the rock in obedience to God's command brought water, what did Moses say amiss? Yet for this language he was denied admittance to the promised land. It is God that brings salvation, not the act of the creature. The doctrine evolved by the foregoing quotations is that man, in his carnal state, is dead to all righteousness, and has no innate power to make himself alive in God by the exercise of faith and love. He can no more come to Christ and exercise the fruits of the fruits of the spirit, 'except the Father draw him' (John vi: 44) than a rock, rolling down a mountain, can arrest its downward course and seek the summit. 'Why,' exclaims one, 'this is Calvinism!' It may be so; but is it not true theology? Such an exclamation to the inquiring mind is far from being satisfactory. Did Calvin teach no truth? Are all his theses to be regarded as the acme of theological error? Though Calvin and Arminius were great Biblical critics, I go neither to the one nor the other to learn the origin of faith, or the plan of salvation; nor is it a matter of the least consequence to me whether these doctrines come within or without the 'five points.' We again quote Bro. B.: 'Is faith a faculty or an act? If it is a faculty, it is a gift; but if an act, it is certainly of the creature that performs it. If we examine we find that the faculty to believe is universal and peculiar to all men, while believing, or faith, is specific and personal in its nature. If faith is a faculty, and salvation is by faith, then all men will be saved, for all have the faculty or power to believe.' Verily there are 'some things' in the above quotation 'hard to be understood.' I hope the 'unlearned' will not 'wrest' them to their 'own destruction.' If the faculty to believe is universal, it is not peculiar, and if it is peculiar, it is not universal. But have all men the power, as Bro. B. asserts, to exercise faith in God? Are faith and love entirely under the control of the will? Can Bro. B. believe the tales of Sinbad, the sailor, and love the doctrine of reprobation? Can an unregenerate man love God and have faith in Him, unaided by the Spirit? If he cannot, Bro. B.'s position is untrue. If he can, let us have a new Bible and change the eighth of our articles of religion to accord therewith. Bro. B. compares this principle of man's faculty and act of

believing to a debt which a man owes and which he has the money in his pocket to pay, but which will stand forever against him if he fails to hand over the cash. I would first remark that this debtor was more fortunate than the poor delinquent who owed 'ten thousand talents,' and had 'nothing to pay.' Secondly, we would ask where Bro. B.'s debtor gets his money to pay 'all that debt?' and thirdly, is it cash that pays the debt, or the act of handing it to the creditor? If it is the latter, the creditor might return the money and be contented with the act. Nevertheless, if the debt is just, and the debtor has the money to pay it, and yet refuses, we'll agree that he is a rogue and ought to be 'cast into prison.' Now for the application. Bro. B. has the faculty to exercise faith, be it small or great. Why does he not use this remarkable faculty, even to the small extent of a grain of mustard seed, and pluck up by the roots a few sycamore trees that cumber the ground and remove a mountain or two that stands in the way of commerce? Nay, why does he not cause rivers of waters to flow in arid deserts, cast the evil spirits out of gamblers and say to the epidemic 'It is enough?' For this neglect of duty, we hope the conference will deal gently with the brother. W. C. HUNTINGTON. SHELLEVILLE, TEXAS, SEPT. 1879.

The Columbus Plain-Dealer, aided by the Galveston News, is seeking to show that Sabbath observance is a mistake any how and that it was unknown in the Christian church until A. D. 321. The Texas Presbyterian copies from Mosheim's Institutes of Ecclesiastical history, Vol. 1, page 85, as follows: 'The Christians of this century (the first) assembled for the worship of God and for their advancement in piety, on the first day of the week, the day on which Christ reassumed His life; for that, this day was set apart for religious worship by the Apostles themselves, and that after the example of the church of Jerusalem, it was generally observed we have unexceptionable testimony.' Again on page 274 Mosheim says: 'The first day of the week, on which Christians were accustomed to meet for the worship of God, Constantine required, by a special law, to be more sacredly observed than before.' The Presbyterian asks very properly which authority shall be recognized, these newspaper writers who make such rash declarations, or the great ecclesiastical historian.

The Independent Blade publishes the resolutions adopted by the Grand Jury of Bosque county endorsing in strong language the Sunday law. The Blade states that this expression is given by a body of men selected from among the best citizens of the county. It adds: 'The opinion of such bodies may have little force with journals like the Galveston News, Austin Statesman or Waco Telegraph as against the opinion and interests of the element whose sympathy and endorsement seem to inspire their opposition to the law, and induces one of them at least, in plain terms to commend its violation, but it is reasonable to expect that when the Legislature again convenes and the boasted efforts of those who oppose the law are made to secure its repeal, the judgment of men composing grand juries will greatly outweigh the objections of these journals and of those in whose interests their objections are made.'

The Paris North-Texas commends in strong language a sermon preached in that city by Dr. Allen, the pastor of our church, on the Sunday law. It says: 'Dr. Allen treated the matter in the light of reason, for the advancement of the health of the people, and a protection to the laborer, rather than dependent alone upon Divine law for its authority.' The secular papers very often assume that the law is designed simply to reflect the religious opinions of church members and to force them offensively on other men. Dr. Allen states the true aim of the Sabbath law. Will the secular press bear this in mind?

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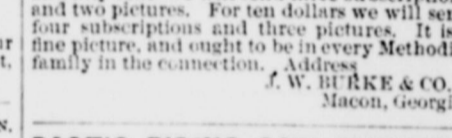
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Texas Christian Advocate

Calendar—October, 1879.

Table with columns for Day of Week, Day of Month, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets. Lists dates from Wednesday to Friday.

Table with columns for Day, H. Min., M. Min. Lists astronomical events like Last quarter, New moon, etc.

Table with columns for Date, Event. Lists historical events for October, such as Mrs. Wentworth's death, Boardman married, etc.

PARIS LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) PARIS, Sept. 10, 1879.

Upwards of one hundred thousand francs have been subscribed by the charitable public and by the municipality in Paris for the purpose of ministering to the immediate wants of the distressed Communists who have just returned from exile.

The irrepressible "interviewer" has had a talk with Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague. She gave a report of the Washington Post her side of the question.

A Madrid correspondent telegraphs: El Liberal states that the government intends to propose, at the next session of the Cortes, the emancipation of slaves.

made to get these clothes together, what transactions with the "marchand d'habits" or the second hand clothes men had been necessary.

From reports furnished by the different army divisions to the staff of the Russian army it is learned for the first time how enormous were the losses sustained in Asia during the recent war.

His name was Noah, and he once had files reduced down to two, and failed to annihilate them.

PLAN OF EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS, 1879. W. TEXAS CONF., Oct. 15—Gonzales, German Miss. Conf., Oct. 23—Houston, N. W. Texas Conf., Oct. 29—Fort Worth, South Texas Conf., Nov. 6—Sherman, East Texas Conf., Dec. 13—Palestine, Texas Conf., Dec. 19—Austin.

CHURCH NOTICES. CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND, Bonham st., Oct. 18, 19.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND, Crockett cir., Pleasant Grove, Oct. 18, 19.

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND, San Augustine, Oct. 18, 19.

GALVESTON DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND, Velasco, Oct. 18, 19.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND, West Point mts., Post Oak Grove, Oct. 18, 19.

TERRILL DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND, Kintman cir., 3d Sunday in Oct.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND, Christian Mission, Oct. 18, 19.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND, Henrietta mission, Oct. 14.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND, Mt Hope cir., Mt Hope, 3d Sunday in Oct.

Elysian Fields, Nov 15, 16. Harrison, Nov 22, 23. Marshall, Nov 22, 23. Halville, Nov 22, 23.

CORSICANA DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND, Margue's mission, at New Prospect, Oct. 14, 15.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND, Pilot Grove cir., at Indian Creek, 3d Sunday in Oct.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND, Georgetown and Round Rock cir., at Round Rock, Oct. 12.

BRICKENRIDGE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND, Palo Pinto, at Palo Pinto, 3d Sunday in Oct.

STEPHENSVILLE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND, Stephensville cir., Oct. 18, 19.

FOOT WORTH DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND, Arlington, Oct. 18.

DALLAS DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND, Cochran's Oct. 25, 26.

COMANCHE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND, Mountain mts., Oct. 18.

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University of Virginia. Session begins on the First of October, and continues nine months.

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Texas Christian Advocate

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The Exposition and Fair—The Displays, Fine Arts, etc.—Missouri's Railroads and the Corn Yield—A Change in the Presidential Aspect.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

To-day closes the exposition, and Monday morning the "sure enough" fair begins. The exposition is regarded as a preliminary arrangement for the fair, affording time for "fixing up" and for military displays, tournament exercises, and for the dismissal of many things that are not really interesting to the great proportion of people that find their way to fairs.

Although the display in all the departments at the exposition has been good from the beginning, the attendance has been small. The fact is, the people in the city are too busy to attend, and the people from the country and from distant states have been waiting for the fair week. Yesterday and to-day people have flocked to St. Louis by thousands. Every hotel is crowded—I might say crammed—and the outlook for immense gate receipts at the fair the coming week is decidedly brilliant.

The zoological show will prove interesting to all who have never visited the St. Louis fair grounds. A colt zebra, which came into existence this week, adds a tiny interest to the department.

The display of fruit, vegetables, grain, &c., will be good, as will the display of all kinds of articles prepared by the delicate hands of the ladies.

Horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry are coming in to-day in great numbers. Many of them come from different fairs in this and adjoining states. The probability is that every stable, stall, pen and coop will be occupied.

THE VEILED PROPHETS

Make their grand, golden, illuminated pageant through the streets of this city Tuesday night, the 7th. Twenty-two floats, gorgeously fitted up, and containing grotesque characters will be in the procession. The colossal and imposing illustrations will be in the following order: First, A volcano in a state of eruption; 2d, A cave of the Cyclops; 3d, The art of pottery; 4th, Representing wood carving; 5th, Sculpture or carving in stone; 6th, Music; 7th, them comes weaving, painting, architecture, the wheel, ship-building engines of war, glass, implements of artificial light, instruments for measuring time, astronomy, printing, steam, electricity, and the Veiled Prophets, then dinner-service and the Veiled Prophet.

MISSOURI RAILROADS.

A law in this State requires that each railroad shall make an annual return of the number of miles of road in operation, the amount of road built per year, bonded indebtedness, expenses, gross earnings, etc. The returns have been made for this year, and from them I see that Missouri has had 270 miles of track added to her lines during the last twelve months, and that the total number of miles of road in operation in this State on the 1st of July was 3775. I need not give particulars in regard to the earnings, only to note that they are encouraging. The State of Missouri, like this city, is in a very prosperous condition. Missouri had 3,750,000 acres in corn this year, which produced 131,250,000 bushels.

A CHANGE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT.

The hearty and unexpected welcome that Gen. Grant met with in San Francisco from ex-Confederates—Democrats of high standing, as well as the rank and file—has caused a change in the political outlook for 1880; a change that threatens a complete revolution among the machine and wire-pulling politicians and both the great national parties. The "war Democrats" of the North propose to run the Democratic party in the approaching national contest, and the southern Democrats seem willing they should, for the reason of policy, if for no other. Grant, as is well known, was a Democrat at the breaking out of the war. It is argued that he was gallant and successful during the war, magnanimous to Gen. Lee and his soldiers at the close of the war, and conservative during both his administrations as President. He certainly was more magnanimous than Ben Butler, and as much so as Mr. Greeley, both of whom have received Democratic approvals and votes since the war. This, all admit, there seems now to be a growing opposition to Tilden, and there are signs of an erasing or smoothing down of party lines, and these things, together with a determined opposition to Grant by influential papers and politicians in the Republican party, is bringing about a change in the presidential outlook—a change that would be in keeping with many of a similar character the country has seen before. It is now thought that the Republicans may not nominate Grant for the presidency, and that then the Democratic convention will in some degree invite him to lead their ticket, which would make his election more certain than if he were nominated by the Republican party. Grant is certainly in a position now, as no other man is, to become the candidate of either party. The negro question and war and reconstruction issues are no longer before the American people. What the real issues are between the two parties no one can tell. Each party has labored for years to convince the people that the other has ruined the country; but the country has not been ruined. Each party is very enthusiastic in making fine loud promises, and the people are satisfied that all the politicians of both parties are "willing to sacrifice their private interests for the public good"—in plainer words: they all want office without exception.

Wouldn't it be funny to see Grant and Sherman opposing each other for the presidency in 1880? "Politics make strange bedfellows," and such a thing is not impossible.

In addition to the probable destruction of Major Thornburgh's entire command by the Utes, it is likely that a large number of settlers in and about the agency have been massacred. It is almost certain that the Indian agent, Meeker, with his family, have been slaughtered, as the trouble originated in the anger of the Indians because Meeker had reported some of their misdoings and asked for soldiers to hold them in subjection. Reinforcements are rapidly approaching the scene, and further developments anxiously awaited. There is but one remedy for this Indian outrage, and even that is doubtful, as there is entirely too much sentimental gush over the "noble red man" on the part of those who know nothing about him. We should be glad, however, if the control of them were put entirely with the army, as an experiment; but we feel very much like endorsing Gen. Sheridan's opinion, that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian."

We notice that Alderman Richards submits an ordinance to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks in theatrical establishments. This is commendable in Mr. R.—as the adopting of such an ordinance would do away with that class of shows known as "free and easy."

News and Secular.

A FIRE at Deadwood, Dakota, last week, destroyed between one and a half and two millions in property.

RIGHT here when the entire moral strength of the State is preparing to "fasten down" the coffins of the Galveston News, the German infidels, the whisky sellers and political hucksters, comes a report of an immense advance in the price of nails.

THE partisan press of the North wants a national law for the "hanging of political assassins." This is what they call it. They want, in fact, some legal foundation for a national persecution of the South—on trumped-up charges of disloyalty, intimidation of colored people, etc., &c.

THE inventors of that wretched programme will find in the outcome what the North, which is America, thinks of it.—Northern paper. It is this disposition of a large element at the North to differ with heretofore accepted geographical certainties that is disgusting sensible people.

MOSBY, of Confederate fame, and now United States Consul at Hong Kong, points out that one Bailey (now U. S. Consul at Shanghai) was a defaulter to the government \$30,000 or \$40,000 while formerly Consul at Hong Kong. It is expected that Consul Mosby will, at an early date, resign—because the department don't want to be troubled by such affairs.

EDISON is not, as reported, engaged on two new inventions: One, an automatic lamp-post that will collar a drunken man and carry him home. Gen. Grant is home again, and Edison is his friend. President Hayes is just closing up his Northwestern tour—and, it is naturally supposed, has his right arm in a sling. Hence the other machine is an automatic arm, capable of being attached to peregrinating Presidents to do their hand-shaking.

ANOTHER disaster befell the U. S. troops last week. A little expedition of three companies (perhaps 100 men) was almost annihilated in a single fight. This expedition was sent under command of Major Thornburgh to inquire into the reported disturbances at the White river Indian agency. At a point near where Milk river crosses the plain wagon road from Rawlins (station on the U. P. R. R.), the command encountered an ambush of the Utes. Major Thornburgh, Lieut. Lowry and fourteen men were killed; five officers and thirty-five men wounded. About two hundred head of mules were killed. The few remaining are under command of Lieut. Cherry—the only commissioned officer left alive—and the fate of the little band is not known at this writing.

It seems strange that the Northern press devotes so much space to writing up the murders that occur in the South. In looking over the columns of their papers one is forcibly struck with the idea that they can find close to home ample material for this kind of reading—and of a nature that far surpasses the South as to cruelty, barbarity and horror. Here is a list from one column of an Illinois paper: 1. A hired man hangs the three-year old boy of his employer—then takes the body down, cuts the child's throat from ear to ear and disembowels its body. 2. A young fiend, because of love unrequited, shoots a beautiful sixteen-year old girl and then hangs himself; another sixteen-year old girl is thrown into a well sixty feet deep. 3. An item relating to the Lynn-trunk horror—in which case it will be remembered a servant girl's mutilated remains were found in a trunk. 4. A dissolute gambler runs away with an heiress. 5. A 17-year old boy shoots his companion in cold blood. 6. The murder by an assassin of a young wealthy farmer and his wife. 7. A record of twelve other offenses of less grade than those recorded.

THE distress in England, resulting from cutting down production in the various manufacturing interests, is simply incalculable. How many of these sufferers could be a benefit both to themselves and others if the broad acres of Texas could be cultivated by them. What a poor policy it is in this State to have no systematic and organized inducements to European immigrants. If the whole South would take hold of this question, we would soon listen no more to the cry against us of ill-treatment to the negro. Let him go to Kansas or elsewhere, and substitute him with the European laborer, and our labor market will no longer be controlled by political quotations, or affected by the rise and fall of Northern spleen.

Foreign Trade.

The volume of domestic exports from New York is very large this season, especially in the line of breadstuffs. At the custom-house the following figures were obtained, showing the total value of the domestic exports during the month of August in each year since 1871:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. 1871: \$19,569,929; 1872: \$23,561,800; 1873: \$29,945,465; 1874: \$29,715,518; 1875: \$29,072,298; 1876: \$27,722,250; 1877: \$28,913,782; 1878: \$29,828,292

It will be seen that the volume of the exports in August, 1878, slightly exceeded the corresponding figures for last month, but this trifling falling off in value is accompanied by large increase in volume, the prices of many domestic products having decreased considerably since a year ago. Statistics compiled at the produce exchange show that from the 1st of Jan. to the end of the first week in Sept. of each year the exports of wheat flour were 2,712,955 barrels in 1879, against 1,729,035 barrels in 1878; the exports of wheat 38,957,544 bushels in 1879, against 33,134,164 bushels in 1878, and the exports of corn 24,214,295 bushels in 1879, against 20,589,167 bushels in 1878. The exports of hams and bacon from this port from the 1st of January till the end of the first week in September were 375,636,306 pounds in 1879, against 305,847,892 in the corresponding period of 1878. The growing importance of the cheese exports from this port is shown by the following statistics of the amounts in different years: For the year ending the 1st of May, 1876, there were 1,976,000 boxes exported; for the succeeding year, 1,683,000 for the next year, 2,146,000 boxes, and for the year ending the 1st of May last, 2,761,000 boxes. The weight of each box was about fifty pounds. The exports of butter from the 1st of January to the close of the week ending the 6th of September were 24,726,895 pounds in this year, against 17,189,317 in the corresponding period of last year. The supply this season is comparatively small, and prices have advanced about three cents a pound since the first of the month. Rates vary now from eight to twenty-three cents a pound, according to quality, and are about a cent a pound lower than a year ago.—N. Y. Exchange.

A TABULAR exhibit of the movement of gold and silver to and from the United States from Sept. 30, 1834, to June 30, 1878, shows that during the first sixteen years of the period the imports exceeded the exports by \$53,618,753. For seven of the sixteen years, the exports exceeded the imports, and for the other nine years the imports exceeded the exports. The largest excess of exports in any one year was \$9,481,332, in 1848, and the largest excess of imports was \$22,204,265, in 1874. In 1834 the country practically abandoned the silver standard by reducing the weight of the gold coins so far that they were overvalued with respect to silver coins. The consequence was that the exports consisted mainly of silver, and the imports mainly of gold. The coinage record tells this plainly. It shows that from 1792 to 1811 the gold coinage amounted to \$11,825,890, while the silver coinage was \$36,275,078, or more than three times the gold coinage; but from 1834 to 1853 the silver coinage was only \$42,938,294, while the gold coinage was \$224,865,730, or more than five times that of silver. This change was unmistakably due to the fact that the silver dollar was worth more than the gold dollar during the later period, so that there was an inducement to take gold to the mint instead of silver. All but about one million of the silver coinage during the later period, was fractional, and it is doubtful whether one-tenth of the amount would have been coined but for the want of "change," which the people sought in vain to supply by taken bullion to the mint for coinage at a sacrifice.

It was not until 1851 that the products of the newly discovered gold-fields in California began to appear in the export tables. In 1850 the total export of the precious metals was only \$7,522,594, or less than half the total for 1848, while the excess of export over import was only \$2,894,202, or less than one-third the excess for 1848. But in 1851 the export suddenly rose to \$29,412,752, or nearly double that of any previous year, and the excess of export rose to \$2,419,249, or about two and two-thirds of that of any previous year. From June 30, 1850, to June 30, 1878, a period of twenty-eight years, the export exceeded the import every year but one, and the yearly excess was never less than \$20,000,000 until 1877, when it fell to \$3,918,811 in 1878. The exceptional year was 1861, when the im-

port was greater than the export by \$16,548,531. The current fiscal year bids fair to prove another exception, and to show the largest gain of specie from abroad on record. The total excess of export for the whole period of twenty-eight years was \$1,281,104,282, and the largest excess in any one year was \$92,280,929 in 1864, when the issues of paper money were largest. During the same period we have coined over \$900,000,000 in gold at our mints.

It has been a see-saw between the parties for the governorship of New York for the past 20 years: In 1858 the Republicans elected E. D. Morgan, re-electing him in 1860. In 1862 the Democrats chose Horatio Seymour. Reuben E. Fenton was elected as a Republican in 1864 and again in 1866. The Democrats followed with John T. Hoffman in 1868 and 1870. John A. Dix, Republican, was chosen in 1872. Samuel J. Tilden was elected in 1874, and succeeded in 1876 by Lucius Robinson, another Democrat.

GRANT HEEPEE MELICAN MAN.—The Chinese at "Frisco" presented Grant a banner bearing this inscription: "We join our voices, General Grant, to prolong the peace which has girdled the earth and wafted over seas and continents praises to the warrior and statesman. Most respectfully presented by the Chinese of California."

It is proposed to propagate sponges on the Florida coast by cutting the live sponge into small pieces, attaching them to pieces of rock, and sinking them to proper depths in suitable locations. Prof. Schmidt reports that in three years each piece will attain a remarkable size. He estimates the cost of raising four thousand sponges at \$45, which can be sold for \$80, leaving a net profit of \$35.

THE Chicago papers report prices in the horse market as ruling high—there being buyers for all classes of horses and mules at high figures.

CONVENTIONS are the rage, and so we now record one in Chicago last week of Croquet Players. The object set forth was "the establishment of national rules by which all players may be governed, and thus dispel the endless confusion which now besets the game."

THE railroad pool associations of the East, West and North-west will hereafter decide all differences arising among the various corporations forming said "pools" by arbitration. Heretofore, a difference almost certainly resulted in war, cutting of rates, etc.

QUITE a natural curiosity in the way of a legless calf was recently born in Valparaiso, Indiana. It is now eighteen days old, and has not even the sign of a leg, its body being perfectly smooth, not even indicating in any way that such a thing as a leg ever entered into its mother's head.

THE LATEST ABOUT BRO. DASHIELL.—A private note from Wm. P. Dashiell, Brenham, Texas, says: "It is with joy unspeakable and a heart overflowing with gratitude to our Heavenly Father for his care and protection of father in his affliction. Heretofore, a difference almost certainly resulted in war, cutting of rates, etc."

A STRONG sentiment prevails in Russia that war with England is inevitable. How long before it comes, none can tell, but when it does, it will be to the death. The policy that "the sooner the better" has many advocates.

It is feared that the ornaments which ascended in the balloon Path Finder, last week, from St. Louis, have been lost. They were to have been gone only a few hours—but nothing has been heard from them since the day following the ascension, when they were seen in northern Indiana.

The excitement in Ireland about the land renters continues intense, and trouble is apprehended. Already several minor out-breaks are chronicled. A universal demand for rent-reductions, because of suffering and business depression; must be met with concessions, or it will be necessary to put violence down by violence.

A SAD accident occurred October 24, at the Lawrence county, (Michigan), fair. Over 2000 people were literally packed in the grand stand to witness the track exercises—when the stand broke down. Six persons were killed—and the list of wounded could not be ascertained—but is estimated to reach two hundred.

FISH CULTURE.—A convention has just adjourned in Chicago, called for the purpose of exchange of views on the subject of fish culture. Much of interest was said; and it was shown that proper culture could render the returns from an acre of water equal to the revenue derived from a well-cultivated acre of land.

A REPORT is given the world through the Boston Post, that Victoria Woodhull and Tennie Claffin, parties whom the ADVOCATE once "introduced" to Texas readers, will each soon marry into the highest aristocracy of "Yurup." The captured grooms are men of not only title but wealth. Let the reader distribute about a dozen exclamation points in this paragraph to suit his or her individual taste.

JACKSONVILLE, Cherokee Co., Oct. 5th, 1879.—After a long spiritual drouth, we have had as the result of a protracted meeting and faithful prayer, a refreshing shower from the presence of the Lord; thirty-four conversions and church generally revived. Glorious times all over this county. Grateful to the Presbyterians, N. A. Davis and Smith, for their assistance. Little is at work with all his might. J. D. SCOTTINS.

DR. TALMAGE has returned. He gives a good report of foreigners—their appreciation of Americans, and especially of "T. D. T." He preached to a London audience 20,000 strong; that is, he says he did—but it must be remembered Bro. T. D. T. has been accused of handling the truth very carelessly. Dr. Talmage is certainly a great man—and a great talker; and hence it is that a secular exchange chronicles his return under the head: "Come Back to the Jabber-nacle."

HILLSBOROUGH, Hill county, Oct. 4th, 1879.—Stolen from the undersigned, on the night of the 2d inst., one large Grey Horse, ten years old, sixteen hands high, branded on the left thigh D D with small capital J in the white space of each D D, and on the left shoulder C. H. fore-foot, harness mark on neck and shoulders. Also one Dun Horse, fifteen hands high, six years old, branded on the left jaw S, and some other brands, not remembered what they are. Will the preachers in this Conference please call the attention of their congregations to this card. Liberal reward will be given for information. J. J. DAVIS, P. C., Hillsborough.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—Affairs of pension claims to the amount of \$20,734,507 have been settled up to Oct. 1. The average amount of claims in each case settled is \$45. Whole number of cases settled in September, 13,287. It is estimated that there are still about six thousand or seven thousand pensioners entitled to arrears whose cases have not been settled. Settlements heretofore cannot be made as rapidly as heretofore, because of the great number of cases in which there is no title to arrears which must be examined in search for those in which there is title. It is stated, for the information of all pensioners who believe themselves entitled to arrears and who do not receive notice of settlement of their claims, either by allowance or rejection, by Nov. 1, that they can hasten settlement by writing a letter to the office, giving again the number of their pension certificate and their present post-office address. It is almost certain that the \$25,000,000 appropriated will be sufficient to cover the arrears due upon pensioners allowed previous to Jan. 25, 1879.

THE Bismark-Andrassy alliance causes the whole of Europe to ask: What does it mean? The press and leaders of the different powers no longer discuss such trivialities as scandals, theaters and office changes; but all conversation and reading is suggestive of war. France is on the qui vive; an alliance with Russia is predicted on the one hand; with England on the other. Russia is snubbed. In the Franco-Russian war, Austria, it is said, was restrained from aiding France by menace from Russia; and now Bismark returns the favor by favoring the possession by Austria of more than that given by the Berlin Congress. England, as usual, preserves a discreet silence—having about as much "government" on hand as she wants. Only time can solve the question: Shall there be a general war in Europe? Things have that look now. At any rate, what does it all mean?

W. A. DESKIN & Co. present their card through the ADVOCATE this week. We know the members of this firm and can guarantee prompt attention to business entrusted to them. The main feature of their business is cotton factorage, but they also give attention to all classes of business consigned to them on commission.

MRS. C. GAUTIER, whose card is elsewhere in this paper, is eminently qualified to execute any business in her line. We made a visit to her establishment this week, and find that she is now receiving her first direct importations of fall stocks, and she will continue to receive stock by every steamer; hence will always keep on hand a large and well selected line of goods.

T. E. THOMPSON, a well known jeweler of Galveston, has recently added to the stock of his establishment a beautiful variety of silver ware, cutlery and bronzes. Through dint of energy and enterprise, Mr. Thompson has attracted a very extensive interior trade in his line, and his establishment on Southwest corner of Market and Tremont streets may properly be designated as a place of popular resort.

WHEN business or pleasure takes any of our readers to New York, we recommend the excellent accommodations and good fare to be found at Leggett's Hotel, Nos. 41 and 46, Chatham Street, near the City Hall. This popular hotel is situated in the business centre of New York and is kept on the European plan. The manager, Col. Storms, and the cashier, Mr. Boyd, are experienced hotel men and fully understand how to make their guests comfortable. Street-cars and conveyances to all parts of New York pass the door.

MOODY AND JENSON.—This is a firm that needs no "padding." It gives us pleasure to refer to it as among the leading business firms of the State. Their facilities for handling cotton are unsurpassed, having houses in Galveston and New York. Parties consigning to them may rely fully upon their interests being conserved to the fullest extent afforded by the markets. They employ none but thoroughly competent men, and hence make no blunders; while on the other hand, their full information and large capital enable them to avail themselves of every advantage offered. Now that they have added to their business a large wholesale grocery department, superior inducements are offered to this line of trade. They also do a banking and exchange business in New York.

THE Steamship "Elo Grande." This magnificent steamer, one of C. H. Mallory & Co.'s fleet, which ply regularly between this port and New York, recently made the fastest ocean passage on record from New York to Galveston; six days and fourteen hours. The name of the commander is John Pennington, who has as many true friends among the traveling public as any other steamship captain in the Texas trade. His uniform kindness and affability of manner towards patrons of his vessel has become generally known; has enhanced the popularity of the vessel, and dispels from the minds of passengers any fears that may have been entertained of tedious and monotonous voyages. An old patron of the Mallory line, who has made several trips on the Rio Grande, informs us that Captain Pennington is always foremost in establishing pleasures and harmony among his passengers, never backward in introducing interesting and instructive topics of conversation, at the table or on deck, and impartial in his department on any and all occasions. The steward of the Rio Grande, Mr. Michael Wallis, contributes much to the popularity of the Rio Grande, being an experienced and efficient officer and able gentleman.

W. H. NICHOLS & CO., Commission Merchants. Frequent consignments especially solicited of WOOL, HIDES, GRAIN, BUTTER, CHICKENS, EGGS, BEESWAX and other Country Produce. Save money and secure prompt returns by sending to our care all machinery and other articles you may have to ship to Galveston for repairs. Cash orders for any purchases in this market promptly and faithfully executed by W. H. NICHOLS & CO., Commission Merchants, 74 and 76 Strand, Galveston, Texas.

We invite the attention of our lady readers to the fact that the millinery and fancy goods establishment of Mrs. S. M. Schaffler & Co., Market near Center Street, Galveston, inaugurated its annual fall business, by a "Grand Opening," which commenced, October 6th and continued until the night of October 7th. Our Galveston readers should avail themselves of the warm invitation extended by this firm to call and inspect their full assortment of imported Pattern Bonnets and round Hats. The junior partner of the concern, recently returned from a visit to New York, bringing with him a large and well selected stock of ribbons and artificial trimmings.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS. Next Term Begins Monday, Sept. 8, '79. There are twelve schools conducted by eight professors, affording complete course in English, Mathematics, History, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Ancient and Modern Languages, Natural Science, Book-keeping and Vocal Culture. In the preparatory school, students can prepare for University classes. Total expense, covering tuition, board, lodging, fuel, lights and washing, from \$175 to \$200 per annum. For catalogue and further particulars, address REV. F. A. MOOD, D. D., REGENT.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS. Next Term Begins Monday Sept. 8, '79. The usual course through Juniors in male colleges, with the exception of the Greek language, is required for graduation. No extra charge for languages, ancient or modern. The building, furniture, apparatus, and musical instruments are all new and elegant. The school is conducted by eight capable professors. Expenses, covering all items, from \$200 to \$250 per annum. For further particulars or catalogue, address REV. F. A. MOOD, D. D.

NORTH TEXAS FEMALE COLLEGE, SHERMAN, TEXAS. Rev. E. D. PITTS, D. D., President. Annual Session Begins Sept. 1, 1879, AND ENDS JUNE 16, 1880. Fall Term Begins September 1, AND ENDS DEC. 19, 1879.

The departments of Literature, Science, Mathematics, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and the Fine Arts will be fully supplied and strongly administered. Normal department will be organized and children by contract. The facilities for a musical education will be rare and unequalled. Board and tuition at reasonable rates. Twenty young ladies can board with the President, near the college. For particular information, or for Circulars, apply to REV. J. M. BINKLEY, President Board of Trustees, SHERMAN, TEXAS.

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CENTRAL COLLEGE, FAYETTE, MISSOURI. Next Term Begins Sept. 18, 1879. With healthy location, fine buildings, experienced faculty, thorough course of study, both in preparatory and collegiate departments, and superior discipline—this college, located on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, fifty miles beyond Sedalia, offers special inducements to all young men desiring a good education at reasonable rates. Board may be had as low as \$2 per week, so that the entire expense of board and tuition need not exceed in any case over \$100 for the entire year of 49 weeks. For catalogue, address the president. REV. E. R. HENDRIX, D. D.

CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE, CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS. J. M. ONISS, President. TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION. Fall Term, Sept. 1 to Dec. 26, 1879. For information, address L. M. ONISS.

JOHNSON'S Business College FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Open Day and Night all Year. ALL WHO DESIRE A COMPLETE COMMERCIAL COURSE. Should write for Catalogue and Circular. Good board guaranteed at \$4 a week. Address J. W. JOHNSON, PRESIDENT, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

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