

Texas Christian Advocate

FALL CREEK, Blanco Co., Oct. 6.—Just closed an interesting meeting. Number of conversions not ascertained; seven accessions; church greatly revived. Membership on the entire work increased more than one-third.—C. N. SHAFARD.

EASTLAND CITY, Oct. 6.—Our meeting at Red Fork Chapel closed last night with a continuance of nine days and nights. God only knows the results. The church members were all greatly revived. Six persons professed religion and four joined the church.—G. F. FAIR.

HENDERSON, Rusk Co., Oct. 9.—We are in the midst of a gracious revival here. Some ten or twelve conversions to date, and about thirty penitents at the altar, and interest increasing.—S. W. TURNER.

OLD CANTON, Smith Co., Oct. 6.—If you can get a man to take the Advocate and attend quarterly conference, I can collect quarters from him as easy as a man can backside who does not attend church.—C. L. W.

CORVELL CITY, Coryell Co., Oct. 9.—Orange Council, No. 145, organized.—M. B. Hughes, W. P. Coryell City Council, No. 146, with 32 members. Coryell County, Prof. S. T. Clark, W. P. Sunday law very popular here.—YOUNG.

HUNTSVILLE, Walker Co., Oct. 2.—Our meeting still prospers. The Lord is with us. Bro. C. H. Brooks is the only assistant preacher we have.—S. C. LITTLEPAKE.

CORVELL CITY, Oct. 7.—Robinson Council, U. P. of T., formed by the last night in McLennan county. Rev. Bro. Shaw preached an able sermon on the Sabbath in Waco on the 5th and the old lecturer defended the Sunday law at night. I find the people are all in favor of the law, except a few.—YOUNG.

WOODVILLE, Tyler Co., Oct. 3, 1879.—The meeting at Big Spring and Wood's creek was full of interest. Fifteen infants and one adult baptized. Two babies of cotton made up to pay the preacher. My domestic and foreign missionary money and Bishop's claims all up. Corn crop good in this neighborhood, but not so generally; yet better, I think, than in most of the county.—D. M. STOVALL.

COLD SPRINGS, Oct. 6.—Some of the preachers, I see, are learning to be agents on your twenty-five cents proposition. If they had only known, that those who take the Advocate at 50 cents, you have injured my Advocate business with your 25c. proposition.—Z. T. MORRIS.

PLANO, Collin Co., Oct. 7.—The good hearts of this town and vicinity made glad the ladies of the inmates of the Methodist parsonage in the presentation of a beautiful memorial quilt. The many names thereon will be held in grateful remembrance for long years to come. God bless them with everlasting remembrance for good.—W. S. MAY.

LOCKHART, Caldwell Co., Oct. 9.—The camp-meeting near Lockhart was a success. Leading citizens among the converts. The work differed in this respect from any we ever attended. Dr. Fisher preached on Sunday with great power and effect upon the observance of the Sabbath. He remained until Friday morning, preaching every night to the delight and profit of all.—B. HARRIS.

DRIPPING SPRINGS, Hays Co., Oct. 7.—Bro. W. H. Killough closed a meeting at this place last night, assisted by Bro. Hudson and Bridges. Results: 8 conversions; 47 accessions to the M. E. Church, South. Church greatly revived; congregation large for this neighborhood, and very attentive. Bro. Killough has endeavored himself to the people. Hope conference will send him back to us.—J. W. PHILLIPS.

WOODVILLE, Tyler Co., Oct. 1.—Held a meeting in connection with Bro. Wilson, of Moscow circuit, in Harden Co., at Cook's Bluff. Many precious souls were made happy. Several conversions; three joined the church. Here I found the most anxious to hear the word I have seen for years. They have no Methodist preacher this year in all the county of Harden. Will not the bishops send them a preacher next year?—D. M. STOVALL.

FAIRFIELD, Freestone Co., Oct. 3.—On night before last and yesterday Fairfield and the country around was blessed with a fine rain. Some revival influence and power. Backsliders are being reclaimed and the lukewarm revived; with a few conversions at all the appointments. These results are reached through protracted efforts and much hard work. I thank God for these and take courage. May God bless us more abundantly.—A. DAVIS.

GRAMM, Young Co., Oct. 4.—Dry up here in Northwestern Texas. Light rains yesterday; did stock no good. Prospects not brightening religiously; slow "progressive nineteenth century young Americans you know." No revivals, no wonderful awakenings, but the strongholds of the devil—saloons, etc.—are heeding the Sunday law. Thank God we have some moral lawmakers. May the Sabbath be guarded by the eternal vigilance of Almighty God.—S. W. GOODE.

HARRISON Co., October 6, 1879.—The other day I saw, at F. M. Scott's, some tea growing which was planted last May. I measured the tallest bush and found it four feet and seven and a half inches in height. Let those who know, please inform us through the columns of the Advocate, when to gather and how to cure it. I ask this for the benefit of others. I drink nothing stronger than milk myself. But if our people will see to it, we think Texas can beat the world producing it. Then let us have all the information possible on the subject.—LACY BOONE.

MERIDIAN, Bosque Co., Oct. 6.—Your young and gifted correspondent at this place (our county surveyor) is "abundantly" married and doing well. Long live James and his lovely bride. Organized another church on Cedron—with assistance of our faithful co-laborer, Bro. Willis Graves—on Sunday last. Had rain on the 4th, but need more. Wonderful stir in stock going west. Am "rounding up" for conference.—J. F. HINES.

BUFFALO GAP, Taylor Co., Oct. 2.—Fine weather. Had a fine rain on the night of the 29th of September. Wheat sowing going on. Health good. Peace and quietude prevailing. Some plunderers have been in our county. Two lads came in and plundered two or three houses, but did not get anything of much interest. Our very worthy Deputy Sheriff (Mr. John Cunningham) is in search of them. Rev. L. F. Collins at his post. We have a fine school going on in the country. Preparing to build a house for a high school in town.—S. KNIGHT.

GILMER, Texas, Oct. 6.—Gilmer has recently received another gracious outpouring of the Holy Ghost. Immediate results: 24 accessions to the M. E. Church, South; about the same number of conversions; 9 persons baptized, but not immersed. There have been 40 accessions to the church on the entire circuit during this quarter. The Sunday law is a charming thing; and it is more charming still that there is not a retail grog-shop in the town of Gilmer.—E. S. BOVD.

Our friend, Stump Ashby, is a business man. He sends a bill against us, the form and matter of which may commend it to others: TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. To STUMP ASHBY, Dr. To wholesale advice,.....Eleving dollars. To religious advice,.....Eighty cents. To registering letters and for commissions,.....Seving dollars. Stamps and mind-worry on committment, in which were rejected,.....fore dollars. Damages for rejection,.....fourtie dollars. Total,.....Sixty-two dollars and one cent. Credit—By two disciplines,.....eightie cents. Balance to be paid at conference. Sixty-one dollars and sevingtie nine cents.

CEDAR BAYOU, Harris Co., Oct. 7.—The Sunday Law is approved by all in this country, saint and sinner. If you want a certificate with names to that effect, say so, and it can be sent very soon. Conference collections and Bishop's fund all up; have no doubt but the mission fund will be, as I don't believe this people will be willing for a deficiency to appear when the report is made at conference. Vic. Poerl, W. L. Annie and Fannie, five children of a good brother on this work, paid the preacher their quarters from their own savings in addition to what their parents paid.—ENVEA.

VELASCO, Brazoria Co., Oct. 6.—The protracted meeting on Chocolate Bayou resulted in a revival of the church and two conversions and additions. Brother R. K. Collison assisted me. Plenty of rain and to spare. We have plenty of mosquitos of all grades and sizes. The *Noves* reported mosquitos of incredulous size. Ours are not so large, but emphatically excel all others in those peculiarities that contribute most to the successful prosecution of their nefarious and bloody occupation. In the proposed history we propose that God's work be recorded, without mentioning names of instruments.—SAMUEL H. WILLIAMS.

RICE, Navarro Co., Oct. 4.—"Big Words."—I was much pleased with the postal on the too much use of "big words" in our dear Advocate, from *senex retulus grandævus*. However, while "Old Man" and his friends who oppose these "big word" writers, seem *antimo oblectatus* and determined to *oblecta, capiendo, oblecta, sine citius superbus tuncibus* gentlemen, I am very much afraid we will not succeed in our laudable undertaking; for our enemies, *frequentes de mome mofibus mien*, and they are *age infide*, bad; and our old men and young men are emphatically defatigable and otherwise.—STUMP ASHBY.

AUSTIN, Travis Co., Oct. 7.—Last week I assisted Bro. Harris in a camp-meeting near Lockhart. Thursday night I left it in full progress. Heavy shower at Austin Saturday night. Last Sunday assisted the swedes in getting a start in Round Rock; prospect flattering, God will give them success. Preached to the Americans at 4 P. M., and at 7 P. M., after the swedes were through, met several old friends. Yesterday, in Austin, I met the son of an old preacher, at whose house, in Indiana, I used to preach fifty-six years ago.—O. FISHER.

EMORY, Reims Co., Oct. 4.—When we close a protracted meeting that results in thirty or forty conversions and that many additions, we announce it as a success, and true enough it is. Are we to admit all others a failure? If so, then the preacher who reports the most conversions and accessions to the annual conference is the most successful preacher; is called of God; is appreciated by the church; is worthy of a good circuit and a liberal support? But is the preacher who may report but few conversions and additions the most unsuccessful preacher? Is he not called of God and not to be appreciated by the church? Had he a teacher? Whosoever will, let him answer.—A. C. MOYER.

DAINGERFIELD, Morris Co., Oct. 4.—Our meeting at Haanel's chapel was a gracious revival; the church revived; backsliders reclaimed and eleven accessions. The meeting now in progress here (in Daingerfield) is proving a power in the hands of God for good. Large crowds attend; fifteen to thirty-five penitents at the altar; twenty-four accessions and about as many conversions up to date, and the work goes on. I expect to meet the results of this meeting in heaven. Meeting commenced last night at Brother's mill; eleven penitents and two conversions; prospects good. I have had good help.—R. G. SEWELL.

RICHMOND, Fort Bend Co., Oct. 7.—We commenced a meeting here the 19th of September, protracted it thirteen days. It will be remembered by many for a long time, for it was precious to their souls. Results: eleven conversions and nine additions to the M. E. Church, South. The meeting was of incalculable benefit to the membership of the church. I am indebted to Bro. H. B. Stocking, G. V. Ridley, and my brother, M. S. Hotchkiss, for faithful assistance. The revival touched the pocket-books of the people. I have raised all of my conference collections without any trouble. Raised \$54 at one time—some collection. Feel much encouraged with my work.—O. T. HORTON.

ROUND MOUNTAIN, Blanco Co., Oct. 7.—Another year's work nearly done. Results noted. With the beginning of this conference year began the life of the Round Mountain mission in its present shape. There were found eighty-eight names on the class-books. A large number of these were only nominal. An appropriation of only fifty dollars was made. This just covered the house rent. The work was then represented by only one TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, without prayer or class-meeting or Sunday-schools. We now have one or all of these at each appointment. Thirteen ADVOCATES are taken. Thirty-five members have been added during the year. Assessments all nearly met. Last, though not least, the name is secured, subscription taken, and a comfortable parsonage pledged for the incoming preacher.—C. R. SHAFARD.

CORPUS CHRISTI STATION.—Pastor's Report.—During the eleven months of my residence in this station, I think there has been a healthy progress in all departments of church work; though, owing to the fact that so many persons are leaving this portion of the State for various reasons, our increase is small. Eight have been received by letter and fourteen by ritual; five adults and twenty-seven infants baptized. I have married five couples and attended sixteen funerals, and of this number ten of the deceased persons were over fifty-nine, and one ninety-five years old. We now report ninety-eight members on the church register. A debt due for remodeling the old church into a parsonage, and for generally refitting the new church, has been paid all except a small balance, which is secured by subscriptions and pledges. I have taken up a conference collection of \$22.80; for bishops, \$8.50; for missions, \$25.00, each, for the foreign and domestic boards. Assisted by Bro. C. M. Rogers, we have held a protracted meeting for the last ten days, during which we had some valuable accessions to the church. It closed on Sunday night, and to-morrow, October 5th, we start to conference.—H. S. T.

A thankful spirit has always fresh matter for thankfulness. To praise God for the past is the sure way to secure mercies for the future. Prayer and praise live or die together.

MILLENNIAL RESURRECTION.

The chiliastic doctrine of two resurrections—the first in the millennium, and the second at the general judgment—finds its principal support in the celebrated passage of Revelation, xx chap., 4-6. There are other portions of Scripture, which have been pressed into service that need to be noticed before this text is examined. There are two forms of expression in the Greek text, when the resurrection is mentioned. Sometimes the preposition "ek" is used, and sometimes the genitive of the noun is used. The advocates of two resurrections claim, ek must be translated, "out of," or "from among," while the genitive can only be preceded by "of." This is a slender support for so important a dogma. If the claim of the Chiliasts be admitted as to the form of expression, it will prove nothing. For the Scriptures evidently intend to teach that not only do the dead rise, but they shall get up and be lifted out of the region of the dead. It is also said that St. Paul teaches this doctrine when he writes, "every man in his own order; Christ the first fruits; afterwards they that are Christ's at His coming." This is doubtless true, and will be proved at His coming. But when will He come? That question has been already discussed; and if not settled, is still a question and can not be used as a proof. It is begging the question to say that there are to be two resurrections, because Christ is to come in the millennium. But if the second coming is to take place at the end of the world, then this passage teaches what the others teach: one general resurrection.

Let us now consider the passage in Revelation, which is the only one that mentions two resurrections. It is reasonable to suppose that when an important truth is mentioned only once in the Bible, it would be made in clear and unambiguous terms, which is far from being the case with the language in question. This is the first inquiry to be made here: is the passage to be construed literally or figuratively? If we take it literally, then the first resurrection must be confined to "them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus," and all other saints be left in their graves until the general resurrection. A still greater difficulty is met when we remember that it is said, "blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection," leaving the inference that those who have not part in this resurrection are neither blessed nor holy. This inference is a *reductio ad absurdum*, and is strong proof that the passage is not literal, and can not so be interpreted without great violence to the general Scripture teachings. But for the sake of a full investigation, suppose all the dead are to be raised in the millennium, then there would be a mixed population on earth—the risen and glorified saints mingling with men and women in their old human bodies. It must not be forgotten that elsewhere we are taught that when the living are "changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," they are to be caught up in the air and not left on the earth. But, again: suppose that this ascension does not take place at once, as the Chiliasts say? Then we would have the kingdom of Christ on earth composed of risen saints and those who have been changed into glorified forms. How would it then be possible for Satan, after he is loosed, to deceive any of these? How shall the last great declension come and the nations be deceived while the world is governed by the glorified saints? These are some of the insurmountable difficulties in the way of a literal interpretation of this noted passage. There are in the text internal evidences of a figurative expression. The first resurrection and the second death are brought in contrast by these words: "On such the second death hath no power." To suffer death for Christ is here made the ground of exemption from the second death. Now, as the Scriptures teach that all

who are faithful to Christ will be so exempted, it is clear that literal martyrdom is not the ground of this exemption, but fidelity to the cause of God. Therefore, we conclude that the first resurrection is in character in this life and not in bodily form. This is in harmony with other expressions of this book, as "he that overcometh shall not be hurt of the second death," and "he that overcometh and keepeth My works unto the end, to him will I give power over the nations." Then, too, it would be superfluous for the Holy Spirit to tell us that the second death will have no power over those who are raised and are reigning in glory. But it is a gracious encouragement to those who are battling with spiritual foes to know that they shall be more than conquerors through Him who has loved and given Himself for them. With these arguments, we are forced to accept this vision of St. John as symbolic, and in unison with St. Paul, who teaches that there is to be a figurative death and resurrection in all true believers. Not a bodily death and actual rising before the general resurrection, but a death unto sin and a new life into righteousness, which is to be lived by faith in the son of God. When this divine life shall be perfected in the church, and holiness shall raise all believers from sordid selfishness, and purify all hearts from inward corruption, then shall the church reign with Christ—not on earthly thrones, but in the high and exalted character, which shall be praised and loved by all men. This is to be the first resurrection. We conclude that there shall be but one resurrection in the end of this dispensation, and "blessed and holy are they that shall have part in the first resurrection," for they shall have part in the final bodily resurrection also.

SCRIPTURE QUOTED IN DEFENCE OF PIRACY.—The New York Advocate justifies the effort of the church, North, to "disintegrate and absorb" the church, South, by reference to the story about the spies whom Moses sent to spy out the promised land. If anybody has ever promised this Southern land to Dr. Fowler or any of the band of ecclesiastical pirates to which he belongs, we are not aware of it, and hence this reference as a justification is unsound. If such promise has been made without our knowledge we regret it, because we could not, in charity, have allowed the benevolence of the promisor to have been bestowed so unworthily, or in such miserably bad taste. We pause for Dr. Fowler to hunt up another scripture illustration to justify "spying" and piracy.

About the Publishing House Bonds. In a recent issue of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE a notice from Dr. McFerrin informs us that the amount (\$800,000) of subscription for bonds to relieve the concern has been secured, and calls upon subscribers to forward money on said bonds to him at Nashville. I respectfully suggest that to the plan proposed there are several objections: First—The plan proposed takes out of the hands of the parties their money and deposits it so far away as to put it almost, if not quite, beyond their future control. Second—It takes out of Texas alone about twelve thousand dollars and sinks it away in the vaults of a distant bank, or gives another State the advantage of said amount for such time as may be required to raise the whole. Third—It obliges men to put their money in a bank controlled by persons entirely strange, and of whose solvency they have but little chance to learn. Now, I submit that it would be fairer for the agent to select a bank in each of the five Texas conferences as to Texas, (say at Dallas, Tyler, Brenham, San Antonio and Waco) at which deposits may be made. Said subscribers or banks to give official notice thereof; money to be drawn when the entire amount is thus deposited. Further, that the time be limited to three or six months, and that the bonds when issued bear equal date with the certificate of deposit. It would certainly not consist with equity for the first man to be deprived of interest on his money for six or twelve months while waiting for the last man to report his.

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Texas Christian Advocate

Sunday School.

Prepared for the ADVOCATE. INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

BY R. M. MOORE. FOURTH QUARTER—FOURTH LESSON—OCT. 20, 1879.

Jan. 11: 14-26; Faith and Works; Time—between A. D. 45-62; Places—Jerusalem; Rulers—either Claudius Cesar, or Nero, Emperor of Rome; Felix, or Festus, Governor of Judea; and Agrippa II, King of Galilee and Perea.

GOLDEN TEXT. For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also.—Verse 26.

The author of this epistle, called James the "less" or younger, to distinguish him from James, the brother of John, was the son of Cleopas, whose Greek name was Alphaeus, and his mother's name Mary. There has been much controversy as to whether he was "the brother of our Lord" or not. He is referred to by Paul (Gal. i: 19) as the "Lord's brother." Alford contends that the James referred to in Galatians is not the James, the son of Alphaeus. He was the resident bishop of Jerusalem, and to him was referred the vexed question whether Gentiles should be required to submit to the Mosaic law. After a careful hearing, he gave his decision as follows: "Wherefore my sentence is that we trouble not them, which from among the Gentiles are turned to God." (Acts xv: 19). The object of James seems to be to show the relation of "faith and works," how each is useless without the other, and how both work together. The idea of the author is that he alone is a man of faith, who shows his faith by his works. He maintains that he is the perfect man, who is a doer of the perfect law; that a passive assent to a revelation, as from God, or a mere belief in its doctrines and duties, without a life to correspond therewith, is of no avail; and that "faith" to be complete must be crowned with "works." He holds that faith and works are as inseparable as body and spirit, that make the living man. Such an argument was much needed then, as many of the Jews held that all that was necessary to save them was to give their assent to the truth, while their lives denied the truth. And too many of this age seem to act as though all that is needed is for them to quietly enter some church and have their names entered there as believers, while they consort with the world, doing all that it does, and nothing whatever to mark them as Christians; no self-denials; no real deeds of love, and no works imbued with a living faith. How sad the end of such: "Depart; I never knew you."

V. 14. "What doth it profit, my brethren, though a man say he hath faith, and have not works? Can faith save him?" "What doth it profit" would be more correct—what profit or what benefit. The inference is that faith that prompts to no works is not true, genuine faith, but a mere intellectual assent without heart. When he asks "can faith save him," he means such a faith—a faith of the head and not of the heart.

V. 15 and 16. "If a brother or a sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them: depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?" The claims of a brother or sister destitute of clothing or food present strong obligations to the Christian; and they who fail to meet these obligations of every-day life fail to exhibit the fruits of faith. "And one of you" should be, and if one of you. The author, by this term of speech, makes his argument forcibly personal; "say" is freighted with gentle sarcasm, and so also are "depart in peace;" "be warmed and filled;" well may he ask "what profit," when words, cold and helpless, are offered instead of warm and comforting deeds.

V. 17. "Even so faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone." "Even so faith;" and so faith; "if it hath not works;" works are the fruits of faith; "dead;" lifeless; "being alone;" for itself, or in itself, confined to itself.

V. 18. Yea, a man may say: thou hast faith and I have works; shew me thy faith without thy works, and I will shew thee my faith by my works. "Yea, a man may say;" yea one may say, such as is mentioned in verse 14; "shew;" exhibit; "I will shew thee my faith by my works;" I will shew thee from my works my faith.

V. 19. "Thou believest that there is one God; thou doest well; the devils also believe and tremble." The personal address "thou believest" refers to the same one mentioned in verse 14. "There is one God;" stands at the head of all Jewish faith; "thou doest well;" so far, so good; but he adds: "and devils (evil spirits) believe and

tremble or shudder;" that is, his faith is no better than that of devils.

V. 20. "But wilt thou know, O vain man, that faith without works is dead?" "Wilt thou know?" is the same as thou wilt know; "O vain man;" O empty man—empty headed, empty hearted; "faith without works;" faith apart from works; "dead;" lifeless.

V. 21. "Was not Abraham, our father, justified by works, when he had offered Isaac, his son, upon the altar?" Abraham's faith illustrates the issue. His was an obeying faith; his works were his taking Isaac to the altar, and his offering him thereon; "by works;" from, or springing out of his works. Abraham, more than any other, was the father of the Jews. Moses was their law giver; David, their king; but Abraham, their father.

V. 22. "Seest thou had faith wrought with his works, and by works was faith made perfect." "Seest thou;" thou seest; "how;" that; "wrought with;" assisted; "made perfect;" completed. Abraham's works completed his faith. Had he failed to obey, his faith had not triumphed. His faith could not consult reason; for in obeying, reason, said God's promise, must fail, if he obeyed. In Isaac must be all hope for his generation.

V. 23. "And the scripture was fulfilled, which saith, Abraham believed God, and it was imputed unto him for righteousness, and he was called the friend of God." "And the scripture (Gen. xv: 6th verse) was fulfilled;" was verified; "imputed;" counted or reckoned. Abraham was tested sufficiently to entitle him to all the benefits of faith. His faith and works made him God's "friend."

V. 24. "Ye see, then, how that by works a man is justified, and not by faith only." Here Paul and James seem to be in opposition; but it is more in appearance than in reality. Paul says: (Rom. iii: 20th verse) "by the deeds of the law, there shall no flesh be justified," and in verse 28th, he justifies: "a man is justified by faith, without the deeds of the law." Paul's argument, in brief, is that those who rely on their own ceremonial, good works without faith in Christ, will fail; and he, of course, addresses the unconverted; James, on the contrary, addresses the converted, and has no reference to ceremonial works, but to loving acts, that a loving heart is prompted to do. Paul affirms that no one who is without faith in Christ can be justified; and James affirms that the faith that inspires no good deeds is of no value and will not save.

V. 25. "Likewise also was not Rahab, the harlot, justified by works, when she had received the messengers, and had sent them out another way." Rahab's faith in the future of Israel caused corresponding acts. Had her acts not been in harmony with her faith, her faith would have been void.

V. 26. "For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead." A living man is a world of capabilities; but a dead man is the most useless thing known—helpless, and decaying. So faith, in spiritual things, is man's mightiest agent; but, when it fails to act, to produce fruit, it dies.

APPLICATION. 14. In the activities of life, "profit" is the test by which every work is tried. That work that produces no profit, no good, is deemed useless. So a faith, without works, is a barren tree, a fruitless, vineless vineyard. The fruit measures the value of the tree. Faith can no more save without works than a tree can live without sap.

15 and 16. The world measures our religion by our acts, not by our professions; and that preaching is useless that is not supported by practice. To offer words, where deeds alone can satisfy, is worse than giving a stone for bread, a serpent for a fish, or scorpion for an egg. The religion of good deeds wins most converts, and is most pleasing to God.

17. Faith alone fails, and works alone raise one no higher toward heaven than Babel. And like Babel, too, works fall in ruins. There are formalists in faith, those who believe with the head, but not with the heart; and there are formalists in works, who trust in them, but not in Christ. He is the true Christian whose faith finds work for ready hands, and errands of mercy for willing feet.

18. How soon we come to distrust those who profess, but do not do; and how those win us who prove their faith by their works.

19. Bad men believe enough, but they obey so little, their belief can not save them. Belief or faith does not purify the heart; it must march through the straight and narrow way of obedience to secure the purifying love that casts out all fear, that causes devils to tremble.

20. All are vain who think to be fitted for heaven by mere faith;

and vain still are they who think to merit heaven by works alone. And they only will send an inspiration for good down the channels of time whose faith and works go hand in hand.

21. Again and again one less gifted than Abraham goes wandering through a world of duty, inspired with some inward promise of a better hope, when he feels a command bidding him go and offer up all his cherished hopes on a higher altar of duty. If he yields, he succeeds; but if he falters, he fails.

22. While faith inspires works, works complete and adorn faith.

23. God is always our friend, but it requires faith and works to raise us to the dignity of a friend to God.

24. We can no more reach heaven by faith or works alone than a bird can fly with one wing. Faith and loving deeds become the Christian's wings by which he soars to heaven.

25. Our work at time is to see and do our duty, however dangerous and unpopular it may be. Rahab's fidelity will condemn many more favored than she.

26. We may, as different branches of the same great Christian church, emphasize some particular truths, and when on different sides of it may seem to be in opposition; but the sect that leans on faith and neglects works, or trusts to works, discarding faith, dies.

THE CAMPBELLITE TWADDLE AGAIN.—I thought the above caption was dropped, but it seems there is some dissatisfaction. They do not want the positions lulled into security any longer, and I presume they are about right. If those propositions are entertained by a Methodist minister, it ought to be generally known. Now, to settle the matter, I propose that the minister alluded to give through the ADVOCATE a fair exposition of his positions, as he expressed them in the pugil, together with the illustrations he used on those occasions. Also his reasons for expunging the "mourner's bench" and altar service from his revival meetings, also if he believes that the "prayers of others can do penitents no good." Perhaps I do not understand, but I can see a man's position written out I have a chance then to analyze, etc. With the best wishes for the prosperity of the ADVOCATE, and the spread of true Methodism, I subscribe myself.—A TRUE METHODIST.

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SHAW & BLAYLOCK - Publishers.

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Notice.

Rev. H. B. Henry, Assistant Secretary Northwest Texas Conference, Waxahachie, Texas.

DEAR SIR:—Referring to yours of the 2d. Upon delegates and ministers to your conference identifying themselves to our ticket agents, we will sell at rate of fare and a fifth for the round trip, from points between Austin and Trinity river to Hearne. Tickets will be on sale October 26 and 27—good for return until November 10. Yours truly,

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PALESTINE, TEXAS, Oct. 7, 1879.

Northwest Texas Conference.

The class of the second year will meet the Executive Committee at the Methodist Church in Fort Worth on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock prior to the opening of the conference.

Geo. W. Graves, Committee.

Jas. Mackey, Secretary.

N. E.—I have but little hope of being able to attend said duty. Bro. G. and M. will please be on hand promptly. Geo. W. Graves.

Who will dispute the statement

that the ADVOCATE deserves the support of the people of Texas? Then let every one who considers the paper a power for good, work to circulate it.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Rev. A. E. Goodwyn.

Yours of October the 2d, containing a remittance of \$100.00 received to-day. Accept my profound gratitude for the brotherly interest you have taken in my case.

Please assure my old friends, Ball, Hutchins & Co., that they have my sincere gratitude for their liberal contribution to my comfort.

By the blessing of God, I have issued safely from the valley and shadow of death, and am gradually recovering. My physician, Dr. Sam D. Gross, says that I can be preaching in November. No unfavorable symptom has occurred in my case since the operation, which I attribute largely to the prayers of the people of God in my behalf.

I suffer more or less pain all the while, but thank God my consolation aboundeth. I often think of you, and all our brethren in Galveston, and pray God to bless you in your arduous field of labor. Please make kindly mention of me to them, and ask a continuation of their prayers in my behalf. May the blessing of God rest upon you and all yours.—B. D. DASHIELL.

P. S.—I have received, to-day, a very kind letter from Bro. John also, which I will answer in a few days. If you think proper, you can have the above inserted in the ADVOCATE for the information of my brethren and acquaintances generally.—B. D. D.

ON OUR CIRCUIT.

We found Dr. Fitzgerald's "California Sketches" capital company as the cars bore us across the broad prairies between the coast and the Brazos river. Many of the rough scenes and rugged characters, which he so vividly portrays, have vanished from the Pacific slope to reappear in Leadville and other mining centres; but they present phases of human life, profoundly interesting to all who would study human nature in all its conditions.

Our book finished, we opened a paper, and the first item that met our eyes was headed: A Shameful Outrage at Fall River.

Fall River is a manufacturing town in Massachusetts, the State Bishop Haven exhibits over the sins of other people is calculated to awaken a special interest in that civilization out of which he has sprung.

The impression made by the recital of the outrage is decidedly unsavory. Some eight French families, consisting of nearly eighty men, women and children, were recently imported to work in the mills at Fall River.

They were an industrious and inoffensive people, seeking work where it could be found. A few days after their arrival they were assailed with stones by a crowd of men.

"One man was knocked down and seriously bruised by a stone." His injuries are reported to be fatal. "A woman, with a babe in her arms, was knocked down and kicked."

What a bonanza that would have been for Haven and Fowler, if it had only happened in the South, and these French people had been negroes.

These gentlemen, who find great pleasure in magnifying the South, might find it a salutary exercise to visit New England and tell the truth about their own people.

They claim that an occasional disturbance in the South represents the character of the entire population. Does this "shameful outrage at Fall River" represent New England?

At Houston we met Dr. Ridley, fresh from a revival in Richmond. He reported Bro. Hotchkiss as doing excellent work in that field. What a wonderful year in the revival work this year of 1879 has been for Texas!

We met a preacher on the cars who told us he had worked for the ADVOCATE on the fifty cent proposition and then tried his people on the twenty-five cent offer, and had failed, but, said he: "When the publishers come down to a postage stamp that will fetch them."

We spent a night with our brother, and in the morning made a round together, and in less than an hour sent fifteen names to the ADVOCATE. Our brother was mistaken about his people, yet possibly there are some folks who are waiting till the postage-stamp offer is made!

We reached Bastrop Saturday night and found the preacher had gone to a country appointment. In the morning we were in the saddle and on our way to Hill's prairie, where we had preached over a quarter of a century ago.

The fences and new roads bothered us considerably. The old "camp-ground" was so changed that we might have taken an involuntary immersion had not a friendly freedman put us on the right track.

The changes in the appearance of the country were less than those among the people. As we entered the house we recognized less than half a score of the old congregation, and their grey hairs or bending forms told us how swiftly and surely time is bearing us on to the grave.

At night we preached in Hemphill's prairie, and on Monday night on Piney creek. Whatever the sermons may have been to the congregations, the changes Time had traced on every face made on the preacher's heart an impression he will not soon forget.

Bro. Wootton has had revivals all over his work. His church building at Bastrop shows the interest his people feel in public worship. Its outfit is in elegant taste.

The old Bastrop Academy building still stands, but its halls are not crowded as in days gone by. Perhaps some who paid hundreds of dollars towards the erection of this building now feel that their investment was a poor one.

We have heard such complaints made respecting institutions which flourished for a time, and are now partially or wholly forsaken. We are not sure that these investments were mistakes.

How many a man now making his mark in life has gone out from the Bastrop Academy? How many women were there trained for their life-work? The walls of many of our old school buildings are fast decaying, but they sent out men whose value to society it would be hard to estimate.

It is difficult to place a money value on some movements or the men they make.

We felt like a Methodist preacher when, on Tuesday, we seated ourselves in the saddle and started toward the seat of the West

Texas Conference. We felt like we were three score and ten years old when we got out of that saddle at night. There is not much fun in horse-back exercise unless one is used to it.

We expect to get used to it before this trip is over. We heard at every point on the Winchester circuit of the revivals with which it had been blessed.

At Winchester we saw one token of advance that gave us special pleasure. A church building, 36x50 in size, was to be dedicated by Bro. Smith, the presiding elder, the coming Sunday.

We went over with Bro. M. Hotchkiss, the pastor, to see it. It will be one of the neatest village churches we have seen in the State.

It cost about \$1200. The young ladies have been very active in aiding in its completion. It was here that a number of them went together into a cotton patch and picked out over 1000 pounds of cotton in one day to pay for the pulpit Bible.

Whenever women take hold of an enterprise its success is assured. We drop this suggestion for the benefit of all communities in need of a new church or a new Bible. There are several in that condition.

Bro. Hotchkiss called on us to preach at night, not in his church, but in the house he has been using up to this time. If St. Paul was as small as some writers tell us, he would have protested against that pulpit.

We preferred the floor. We never could shoot with steady aim from a tall rest. We wish some one would preach a reform in pulpit building for the benefit of little men.

All the preachers are not as long as a fence rail. We found LaGrange wide-awake on the railroad question. They soon expect to be connected with the railroad world by a tap with the Sunset Route at Alleyton.

This is one of the richest portions of the State, but the railroads have hitherto left it out of their lines, and the outside world has overlooked it. We hope the good people of this region will soon hear the whistle of the locomotive.

Bastrop and Fayette have a large German population, and the Sunday law is not as popular among these people as it is in Planterville and other points we can name.

The American population, with the exception of those interested in the liquor business, are largely in favor of the law.

A well known citizen of Texas furnished us the following incident: Several men from one of the Southern States visited a certain county, which we will not name, in search of homes.

They were delighted with the soil, the products, the health, the timber and the water. They were also well satisfied with the price, and were about closing the trade.

Sunday intervened before the trade was closed, and they went with their friend, with whom they were stopping, to church.

On their way they passed through a community where the people spend the Sabbath according to the German ideas and customs. The grocery was open and the crowd was drinking, running horses and frolicking, as had been the custom of many such communities in our State before the Sunday law was in force.

One of the new converts turned to the citizen and asked: "Is this the way the Sabbath is observed in Texas?" "Well, it is the way it is observed here," was the reply.

"That settles the question," was the prompt answer. "We will not buy land here. We are not willing to bring our children into a community where the Sabbath is a day of drunken revelry."

Sabbath desecration may attract the beer-drinker, but it will not bring the thoughtful American Christian to our State.

The Bohemians of Fayette county poll about one thousand votes, and claim about seven thousand population. They have a paper, styled the "Slovak," in LaGrange, which is published in their native tongue.

We were told that an article had recently appeared in this paper which in its tone and argument favored the Sunday law. In company with Bro. Allen, we called on the writer and requested a statement of the views he had presented to his people.

We noted them down as he gave them. In one article he made the following points: 1. All who accept citizenship should abide by the laws and institutions of the land.

2. When a law has been enacted by the proper authority, it should be enforced and obeyed. 3. If a people are dissatisfied with a law, they should seek redress through their servants, the law-makers, and not attempt to resist and defeat the operation of the law.

4. All those people and papers that are opposing the laws and institutions of this country, should, before they attempt to tear them down, suggest better ones. This is sound doctrine and we commend it not only to the leading German papers of the State who are urging their people to defy the law, but to those secular papers of the State who have been working in the interest of the Germans and the liquor dealers.

In another article he called the attention of the Bohemians of Fayette county to some significant facts. They have some five churches in the county. Near each one is a grocery. After church it has been their custom to stop at the grocery and often spend the entire day in drinking beer or stronger liquors, playing pigeon-hole, and other games, getting tight, getting into quarrels and fights which brought them before the courts.

He also told them, and he is in a position which enables him to speak advisedly, that nine-tenths of the litigation among the Bohemians of Fayette county originates in the use of whisky. We asked him what would be the practical operation of the Sunday law.

"They would go home after church instead of spending money, drinking at the groceries and getting into trouble that often cost them and the county much money." We parted with this intel-

ligent and thoughtful Bohemian with the conviction that all the foreigners in Texas are not united in their opposition to the laws which are seeking to control those evils which are debauching the morals of our people and degrading our civilization.

We found it required careful gleaning to find new subscribers in the Bastrop, Winchester and LaGrange charges. If all agents in Texas would canvass their work as faithfully as Bros. Wootton, Hotchkiss and Allen have done, our publishers could make the improvements in the paper they have been contemplating for some time.

After making up preach, Bro. Allen let us out of LaGrange, and after a pleasant ride through some of the richest valleys and most beautiful uplands in the State, we found, in the evening, a preacher's welcome in the home of Rev. Wesley Smith.

With that sturdy independence which characterizes the man, Bro. S. is doing faithful work as a supernumerary preacher, and supporting his family in the school room and from the products of his little farm.

There is a period in life from which the true-hearted Methodist preacher recoils. After standing in the front ranks of the army for years, it is difficult for him to realize that age is relieving him from the responsibilities of the effective work.

It would not be so painful an ordeal if the church remembered its faithful servants and made adequate provisions for the wants which approaching age imposes. Like a worn-out ox, the worn-out preacher is turned out to grass.

How many preachers who have passed their fiftieth year are thinking of this matter. Only a few more years of active work is left them, and then they must scuffle as they can for bread.

It is well such men and their true-hearted wives have faith in God. Are the preachers and the people remembering the Conference collection?

Bro. McShan, of the Columbus station, greeted us cordially and worked us hard. Though rain was falling, a fair congregation was out on Sunday night to hear what the "circuit preacher" had to say on the Sunday law and the saloons.

He delivered his soul. The opposition of the Germans and liquor sellers is doing much to arouse public attention to this question. Among the sober and thoughtful Americans, the Sunday law is growing in popularity.

The Sabbath quiet of these towns is a vast improvement on drunken revelries which once disgraced them.

Notes from Nashville.

Bishop McTeyre left Nashville yesterday (October 8) to attend the sessions of the five Texas conferences and the German Conference.

The word bishop comes from episkopos; but in shortening it at both ends, we seem to have taken away some of its life and strength.

Dr. McTeyre is a genuine episkopos—as old Parkhurst defines it: "an overseer; an inspector; one who hath the inspection or oversight; a superintendent; a bishop."

The laying on of hands, though peculiar to his office, is but a small part of their work. I should not be fit for that office—he is. I could not oversee—he can.

Here comes in the two eminently suggestive chapters: Romans xii, and I Corinthians, xii. The former, perhaps, is more read than any other in the epistles; latter perhaps less.

Ask the Bishop to preach on both of them at your conferences. Then sing—I beg pardon for asking Methodists to sing Charles Wesley's hymns—hymn 805:

Move, and actuate, and guide: Diverse gifts to each divide: Placed according to thy will, Let us all our work fulfill; Never from our office move, Needful to each other prove; Use the grace on each bestowed, Tempered by the act of God!

The Tennessee Conference began its session in Murfreesboro yesterday. Bishop Paine, I am happy to say, is presiding. Long may he live to still bless the church with his counsels and labors!

I may run down to-morrow and look in upon the brethren. Dr. Johnson and his accomplished daughter, Miss Louise (who has brightened our home for a few days) left for Murfreesboro this morning.

I suppose Bishop Doggett, who is just from the Louisville Conference, and Dr. Wilson, I presume, have also gone. Bishop Pierce is expected to be present. It will be like a General Conference!

On Tuesday (to get a quorum) we precipitated the monthly meeting of the Board of Missions, and the rather as we wanted the presence of Bishop McTeyre.

Among the important business transacted was the adoption of a resolution asking the Bishop to retire Dr. Kelley, Assistant Treasurer, in case his health will not allow him to take regular work.

He can render valuable bureau service in the absence of Dr. Wilson, who, as Secretary, must visit the annual conferences. No extra appropriation will be made for it, if the Bishop and Dr. Kelley approve of the suggestion.

The work goes bravely on at Vanderbilt. The gymnasium will soon be finished, and then we shall have ample provision for

the students, that they may realize the mens sana in corpore sano. The structure for the civil engineering department is going up rapidly; and the excavations for the foundations of new Wesley Hall have gone down deep and broad.

The foundations are to be laid before winter, and the superstructure to be finished before September, 1880. Old Wesley Hall is full, but we make provision for all the students who come; and still they come.

We are, this week, expecting the Reverend J. H. McNeilly, late pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Houston. We are all delighted with the prospect of having so noble a man as a neighbor.

He takes charge of Moore Memorial Church, near Vanderbilt. We were pleased to see Brother Nabors in the chapel last Sunday afternoon. He left the next day for Houston. He spoke highly of Bro. McNeilly, as Bro. McNeilly did of him. (Psalm cxxxiii).

The Quarterly Review Committee met in Nashville on Tuesday. I just caught a glimpse of the brethren; but they hurried through their business so fast, and I was so engaged at the time, that I had no opportunity of conversing with them.

I have received no communication from the committee, but I understand they made use of my name without my privity. You will be as much surprised as I am to read the following in the forthcoming number of the Western Methodist.

It is needless to say that I had nothing in the world to do with the transaction. You may copy if you see proper, omitting the writer's partial remarks concerning his old friend. The editor of the Western Methodist says:

The General Conference, at Atlanta, appointed a committee of ten, to whom was referred the subject of a Quarterly Review for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Since the adjournment of the General Conference every effort heretofore to obtain a meeting of the committee has failed, on account of the distance of the members from one another—so that the action of the committee, as such, has been by correspondence.

But Tuesday last, according to appointment, a meeting was held in this city, a majority of the members being present, viz: J. W. Hinton, D.D.; N. T. Lupton, J. L. D.; C. W. Miller, D.D.; A. B. Stark, L.L.D.; A. W. Wilson, D.D., and R. A. Young, D.D. A letter from B. Craven, D.D., was read, in which he regretted that he could not be in attendance.

A resolution was adopted, highly complimentary to Dr. J. W. Hinton for the zeal and fidelity with which he has edited the Quarterly Review during this first year of its existence.

This resolution has not been furnished us, nor have we seen it; but the success of Dr. Hinton is strongly indicated by the popular verdict. The receipts from subscribers have been more than sufficient to defray the expense of publication, though, of course, they have not been large enough to remunerate the editor and contributors.

Except a small sum appropriated to the editor, their work has been a labor of love only. On account of Dr. Hinton's residence being distant from the office of publication, a large part of his work has been done under difficulties, very serious in their character. His efforts to overcome them are highly creditable.

Under all the circumstances, the committee proceeded to elect an editor of the Quarterly Review, and Thos. O. Summers, D.D., L.L.D., was elected to the position—a choice which will be strongly approved, we dare say, by the church, and particularly by friends and supporters of the Quarterly Review.

The committee elected Drs. Hinton, Lupton, Miller and Stark to co-operate with Dr. Summers—not as editors, we are assured, but as writers on topics within the range of their special studies. With great pleasure we report the action of the committee on the Quarterly Review, and now we call upon all interested in its publication to put forth their efforts for its support.

Especially do we call upon the preachers to become subscribers, if they are not such already, and to canvass for subscribers among intelligent, reading men of the laity. The price of the Quarterly Review is \$3 a year, in advance. Send name and money to the treasurer, Dr. R. A. Young, Nashville, Tennessee.

We invite the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. Gee & Co. We are personally acquainted with Mr. Gee, and assure our readers that any business entrusted to his hands will receive attention. Consignments of country produce of all kinds solicited; also of chickens, eggs, game, etc., which he will sell with dispatch, and charge a very low commission.

Among Mr. Gee's references are, Ball, Hutchings & Co., J. S. Brown & Co. and E. S. Wood & Son, all of Galveston.

Sunday Law the Broom-Stick! Show Which Side You Are On.

I see you are deeply interested in sustaining the Sunday law and having it executed. You have my warmest sympathy.

After living for upward of forty-four years in Texas, I look upon the present struggle as one of the highest importance for the welfare of the rising generation.

As my sun of life is far over in the west, I can do but little, as it is labor for me to write. In the great revolution of France, in the days of Napoleon, we are told when his troops were filing into ranks, a long line of battle formed, an old lady, with a broomstick thrown up in the attitude of shoulder arms, stepped into the ranks.

An officer accosted her: "What are you doing here? You can't fight." She mildly replied: "I can show which side I am on!" So say I. Every Christian of all denominations ought to come to time, and show which side they are on.

I had occasion last week to pass San Marcos, in Hays county. On the east side of the river, in a beautiful shade, I saw a very large platform, a plank floor and many seats, only a short distance from the road.

Old men are apt to be a little inquisitive, and on inquiry I found it was an enterprise of pure German origin, to be enjoyed on Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night in dancing and feasting and drinking lager beer—all! In passing over to Yarks' creek to assist one of our young Baptist ministers to organize a church, I learned that a large German settlement bordering on Yarks' creek, extending to New Braunfels, had built a fine house, well fitted up, for the express purpose of violating the Sunday law, as above alluded to.

I learned from an intelligent Baptist brother that the road was crowded Saturday last with German visitors from Austin, and thirty kegs of beer were to be drunk on Sunday. Moreover, sir, I was informed that there was a district judge down on the coast, west, that charged the grand jury to pay no attention to the violation of the Sunday law. I will not vouch for the truth of this assertion, but from the authority I believe it. By your leave I will attend to this honorable—I might say dishonorable—judge first.

Are not our judges sworn to support the constitution of the State and of the United States, and see the laws of the State executed? If so, how does the judge stand? A perjured villain to please his constituents—Germans and Mexicans—Roman Catholic Sabbath breakers.

Will our country bear this? But again, permit a few reflections on the immoral and growing influence on the rising generation. A greater evil has not been inflicted on our country than the violation of the Lord's day.

I might notice drinking saloons. Their visitors—where, oh! where are they found? Echo answers, where? Go to the county jails, go to the penitentiary of the State and of all States; there they are condemned for the most damning sins.

But, oh! the home influence upon our dear children. How soon parental authority is ignored! If Texas has not the power to execute her laws, thus set at naught, it will very soon be a dangerous place to dwell in.

Permit me to say—hold your colors to the breeze; fire up the engine; double your speed; put on a few more cars and we will be ahead at the polls; and when that day for which all others were made shall come, we shall then stand acquitted before God and man.

And if the spirits of the damned were allowed to speak, we should have such a roll of testimony that eternity could only disclose the fact. We want victory or death. Z. N. MORRELL.

PECAN SPRINGS, October 2, 79.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of R. H. John, manufacturer and dealer in trunks, valises, etc. We have had business dealings with Mr. John, and have always found him prompt and just in all transactions with us, and in all cases his goods tried by us have proven as represented.

This establishment has been recently stocked with a large variety of trunks, valises, satchels, traveling bags, etc. A specialty made of combination locks for trunks, cabinets, valises, etc.—one of the most useful inventions of the day; no keys required. Orders from the interior respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. See price list in advertisement.

It is the desire of the publishers to improve the ADVOCATE for 1880. Their ability to do so depends largely upon the number of subscribers they can hold of those who have subscribed on the fifty-cent and twenty-five-cent propositions.

Let all our friends remember this point. It is a well known fact that the publishers of this paper do not promise what they are unable to fulfill.

Texas Christian Advocate

Foreign Missions. BY J. H. ALLEN.

Long in darkness, sin and sorrow... Seeking for some certain light...

Women, crushed to earth, are crying... Stripped of all their heavenly power...

And these women, like thee, sister... Long for superhuman aid...

And the babe upon her bosom... Learns from her to worship stone...

Sisters, aid to banish darkness... From these regions of despair...

I have glorified thee on the earth... I have finished the work thou gavest me to do...

All nature speaks in harmonious accents the praise of the great Creator. The little rippling brook...

The wild waves, as they heave and lash their unspent fury against the distant rocks...

He came not to seek His own glory but to do the will of the Father who sent Him. Nature glorifies the Father by a compulsory law...

FINCASTLE, TEXAS.—I send this, thinking perhaps there are some weary, heart-tried souls that, like myself, are much away from the helpful service of the sanctuary...

The Grangers endorse the Sunday Law. At a meeting of Williamson Co. "Pomona" Grange, held at Anderson's School-house, Oct. 1st, 1879...

Resolved, That we, the members of this Pomona Grange, believe that the act passed by the last legislature, and known as the Sunday law, is a just and righteous law...

should advocate the repeal or nullification of said law.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Williamson county Sun, Baptist Herald, and the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, with request to publish the same.

By Order of Pomona Grange. JOHN E. WAKER, C. C. STEWART, E. M. P. G. Committeeman.

Unanimously endorsed by Mt. Horeb Grange, No. 823. C. C. STEWART, Secretary.

ANDERSON'S SCHOOL-HOUSE, Williamson Co., Oct. 1, 1879.

First Article, Page 6, Advocate for Oct. 4th, 1879.

Oh, the printers, the printers, how wide the range (or wild the rage) of their license! That of the poets is but a shadow in comparison.

Here is a suggestive lesson for "fishers of men." They may spend much care on style and rhetorical adornment, in all of which they may attract much attention to themselves...

That beautiful land, by faith, I see: A land of rest from sorrow free. The home of the ransomed, bright and fair.

Dear Little Children: The conference year is closing. A few more days and it will end. Like a great book, with days for leaves, it will soon be closed to be opened amid the records of the ages in the great eternity.

Not even the little words are lost, much less the little deeds. If we have been busy in raising the little dimes to send the gospel to the poor heathen children far away over the seas, the good Lord will bless and reward us for it.

Uncle John hopes we all have a good record in the "great book of the year" now about to be closed. But the new year is coming. New deeds of usefulness are opening out before us, and another book will soon begin.

Spelling Reform.

The New York Home Journal has adopted the following new rules in spelling: 1. Drop ue at the end of words like dialogue, catalogue, where the preceding vowel is short.

KEEP YOURSELF OUT OF SIGHT.—A gentleman, with fishing tackle and other necessary appliances, went forth to a stream where he toiled all day, and caught nothing.

Children's Department. That beautiful land, by faith, I see: A land of rest from sorrow free.

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of life, joy, peace and immortality, and bring us at last to the land of the pure and the home of the Lord, is the prayer of Uncle John.

Rockdale, Milam Co., Sept. 8.—Dear Uncle John: You may put my name in your paper for the first time as one of your little Testament readers.

Dear Uncle John: I live away up in the mountains. Have no good Sunday-school to go to, which I regret very much.

MEXIA, Limestone Co., Sept. 9.—Dear Uncle John: I will promise you to read the New Testament through this year.

SUNSHINE, Oct. 2.—Dear Uncle John: My dear papa takes the beloved ADVOCATE. I love to read the Bible through.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy IN CONNECTION WITH THE Houston & Texas Central

Vegetable & Fruit Plants AND ALL KINDS OF SEEDS Peter Henderson's

Benson's Capcine POROUS PLASTER. FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. It relieves all local aches and pains, it is also the best known remedy.

Southern Methodist Publishing House, NASHVILLE, TENN. If you are not a subscriber, or have never seen the Christian Advocate...

The General Conference ordered the publication of our Sunday-school Literature, and selected W. G. E. CUNNINGHAM, D. D., editor.

If you wish to purchase a Pulpit, Family, or Teachers' Bible, Testament, Commentary, Bible Dictionary, Concordance, Text, Reference, or miscellaneous Religious Book...

LONGCOPE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND Commission Merchants. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

FITS AND EPILEPSY. DR. BELL'S FIT CURE, A Positive and Infallible Cure for FITS, EPILEPSY, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS...

My family physician pronounced my son cured by the use of your Dr. Bell's Fit Cure. I am grateful.

My mother, 73 years old, cured by Dr. Bell's Fit Cure. I wish I could tell the afflicted of every home where what happiness it has brought to our home.

THE OVAL CAKE. It is the most economical form of Washing Soap. All bar or square cakes wear down in use.

COLGATE & CO'S NEW SOAP. "NEW" SOAP can be cut in two, the oval end clasped readily in the hand, and the larger end worn down almost to a wafer without any waste.

PATENTS. obtained for new inventions, or for improvements on old ones, for medical or other compounds, trade-marks and labels, Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, suits for infringements and all cases arising under the Patent Law promptly attended to.

Wesleyan Christian Advocate. (Late Southern Christian Advocate.) REV. ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, D. D., Editor.

PREMIUM ENGRAVING. We have now a premium picture of the venerable Dr. Lovick Pierce and Bishop Pierce about 10x12 inches, which we will send to any address, post-paid, for \$2.00.

BAST'S RIDING SAW MACHINE. Will cut up more logs and cord-wood with less labor than any three men.

DR. P. H. CALLAHAN, DENTIST. 703 Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas. Full Set of Teeth, \$30. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Ayer's Hair Vigor. For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color. A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair.

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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

GUNS. Lowest prices ever known. OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN. (Trade-Mark Registered) to Careful Housekeepers, not only as superior in quality, but as in form the most economical soap now made.

Texas Christian Advocate

Let Everybody Remember Now is the time to push the Advocate's Circulation, ON THE PROPOSITION: TWO DOLLARS!

January, 1880, to January, 1881. Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents From now until January, 1881.

Upon these propositions depend the success of the "Fifty Cent" and "Twenty-Five Cent" propositions. Get every one of these to renew at \$2. Let every one who is now reading the ADVOCATE on the short-time proposition give \$2 more to the agent through whom they subscribed, or send it direct to the office, and get the ADVOCATE until January, 1881.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

What the Fair Demonstrates—Railroad, Production and Manufacturing Interests—The Advocate.

ST. LOUIS, October 11, 1878. The great St. Louis exposition and fair, which closes to-day, and which has been a grand success, forcibly demonstrated that agriculture is the greatest interest in this country, and that it is the base of everything. But, without ample transportation and home and foreign markets, the agricultural interests of this or any other country would suffer. The great fairs of a country, where are to be seen the products and manufactured articles of a nation, and where people assemble a hundred thousand strong from all parts of a continent, afford a wide field for thought and reflection. Certainly all who have witnessed this great fair have more faith in the prosperity, growth and power of the country than they had before; and no doubt new fires of pride and patriotism, hope and ambition, were kindled in the hearts of all. Statistics show that in capital invested, railroads stand first, agriculture second and manufacturing third. That class of people who have assumed to believe, and who have attempted to make others believe that railroad interest was a sort of a parasite upon the high seas of industry, preying upon all other industries, can learn, on public occasions like this, more than at any other time, that such ideas are false and hurtful. But for the railroads, such fairs as that which closes to-day would be impossible; nor could our country grow and prosper as it has for the last few years but for the railroads—the great arteries, backbone, ribs and legs of the government. America is great because of her railroad, agricultural and manufacturing industries, and as much to the former as either of the others. Texas could not be what she is to-day but for her railroads, and her advancement and general development will be just in proportion to the number of miles of railroads she gets in the future. When she gets the Texas Pacific completed across her wide domain and on to the Pacific Ocean, and the International or some other road penetrating into Mexico, then indeed will the sun of her glory rise and illuminate her great and varied resources. The papers and politicians say that in early years New England and other Eastern States appropriated the powers of the government, and by imports and duties imposed most burdensome duties on the balance of the country to advance eastern interests. They also say that at a later day the Southern States got control of the government and used its every power to foster and serve and protect slave interests at the expense of all other rights and considerations. If these things have been done in the past they are not likely to be done again. The West is now great as well as the East and the South, and it is the railroad interests that have so suddenly made her great. St. Louis and Chicago are already nearly, if not quite, a match for any two of the great Eastern cities; and San Francisco weighs heavily in the scale of commercial importance, as does Cincinnati, likewise Cleveland, Louisville and Indianapolis. Now we have a well-balanced commercial government, a country that can not, as it could a few years ago, be swayed by its politicians and partisan papers against the true interests of the people. The railroads, more than any other interest, have brought about this gratifying and promising change. Every question pertaining to the war, the negro and the re-construction of the Southern States has been settled, effectually disposed of, and the politicians and office seekers are put to their wits to tell what are the issues that now divide the two great national parties that have so long been at war with each other.

The rapidly with which the circulation of the ADVOCATE is increasing, is noticed by its advertisers here, who, of course, are highly pleased. They ask your representative if it is possible to get the circulation of the ADVOCATE up to 12000 or 15000? Of course, I cannot answer such questions positively, but have expressed the opinion that new subscribers will continue to come in and that there will be no decrease. With effective work for the next few months, the ADVOCATE should become the greatest religious paper and the best family paper in the South. With a column added to each page and the columns lengthened a little, there would be room for several columns of interesting miscellaneous and useful reading matter, as well as more church matter and advertisements. A paper should never be allowed to stand still. It should be improved every year. K. H. J.

We had the pleasure of attending, last week, the grand opening at Messrs. Schaffner & Co.'s millinery establishment, on Market street, near Centre—this city. The beautiful array of ladies' and misses' bonnets and hats, of all the latest styles, presented a bright and striking picture. Here and there were tastefully arranged stands of ostrich feathers and immense bouquets of artificial flowers, which added beauty and life to the scene. The display of hats, bonnets and flowers will continue throughout the remainder of October, to enable many country people who intend visiting our city to view the exhibition. Our Galveston friends should not fail to call at an early day.

The latest advices we have before going to press from the Ohio and Iowa elections indicate a decided Republican majority in both States—Ohio giving 25,000 and Iowa 20,000 majority. The Republicans claim a gain in Ohio of 7500 over last election. The Cincinnati Inquirer claims the Legislature for the Democracy.

VIENNA LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) VIENNA, Sept. 24th, 1878. Owing to a slight indisposition, Prince Bismarck has been obliged to postpone his departure from Gastein for twenty-four hours, and will consequently not be here before Sunday. His visit to this capital is, it appears, a source of considerable concern to foreign governments; indeed, some of them contemplate its results with serious apprehension. It is scarcely necessary to add that foremost among the latter is France, though I have every reason to believe that the anxiety felt by the French Government is shared elsewhere, in quarters where for sometime past the whole policy of Germany has been watched with the utmost vigilance. It is within my knowledge that by more than one foreign cabinet an Austro-German alliance is regarded as exceedingly probable. It is supposed, or possibly evidence may exist to the effect, that the alliance is to be of a defensive character, and that it will guarantee the integrity of Austrian and German territory. Certain of the western powers feel alarmed lest Prince Bismarck should succeed in drawing Austria into such an arrangement, and are looking for eventual assistance in the direction where they think it is most likely to be found. It is apparently believed that those sinister designs, which Germany was prevented from carrying out a few years ago by the interference of England and Russia, were never finally abandoned, and there is an impression that at the present moment more than ever they are entertained by Prince Bismarck. Next year, it is said, will see the completion of the new organization of the French army, and according to the calculation of the German staff, France will then be able to put 180,000 more men in the field than Germany. On one or two occasions since the episode known as the "French scare" it has been reported that a disarmament has been proposed by the German Ambassador in Paris, but has never found any echo with the French government. Meanwhile France has quietly and perseveringly pursued her work of reorganization, wisely avoiding the smallest pretext for offence in her dealings with foreign powers. She has now resumed her rank in Europe to the satisfaction of the civilized world, save, it is feared, of Germany. To attack France simply because at some future period she may prove more than a match for her conqueror of 1870, would be quite as unjustifiable now as it was when England and Russia prevented it four or five years ago, and it is difficult to believe that Prince Bismarck meditates such a course. England would certainly not tolerate it, and there is nothing to prove that Russia would not be equally opposed to it now as she was then. Austria would hardly form an alliance with Germany for such a purpose, and while admitting that to some extent appearances are such as to lead to a contrary conclusion, yet I certainly should not advise your readers to regard an Austro-German alliance, if it be effected, as the precursor of a Franco-German war. A very rational letter from Paris is published by one of the evening papers, of which the following is an extract: "It is certain that the idea of revenge is subsiding in France. Alsace and Lorraine are not forgotten, but no man in his senses thinks of going to war for them. It is hoped that time, the future, and unforeseen circumstances will sooner or later contribute to the retrocession of the two provinces."

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

On the Chicago and Alton railroad, last week, there was a little episode not often enjoyed by passengers. At Glendale, (Mo.), some eighteen men arrested the postmaster, the few stragglers that were around, and the telegraph operator. They demolished the instruments in the telegraph office, and compelled the station man to display the stop-sign for the benefit of an approaching express train which sounded its whistle about the time everything was ready for it. The conductor hopped out blithely "for instructions," but seemed a little disconcerted when forced to receive them at the muzzle of two six-shooters. At the same time the engineer and firemen were being entertained by a couple of masked men with "persuaders" in their hands. As there was no need of the entire assemblage devoting their energies in this direction, the remainder "went for" the express car. The haul they made is estimated anywhere between \$5,000 and \$30,000. It is said the gang was under command of that enterprising Missouri boy, Jesse James. The passengers were not bothered, but it is not reported that they enjoyed the affair.

Guilty for "Guilt."

There were no Southern people among the names of the killed or injured. C. O. Parsons, of Boston, stated that he left the sleeper in company with a friend, when he first stumbled through the window of the telescoped car. He could scarcely find room for his foot, so thick was it with the bodies of dead and wounded. The groans of the sufferers were horrible; children were calling for their parents, mothers for their children, husbands for their wives, and wives for their husbands. The horror of position can not be depicted. The body of one little girl was handed out whose head had been literally smashed to a pulp. A little boy was passed through the window by Mr. Parsons who was also terribly smashed. One poor fellow died of strangulation, an iron bar having pinned him to the ground. The bar lay across his throat, but so great was its weight that it was impossible to rescue him. The man breathed his last within six inches of his (Parson's) face. When taken out the body was found uninjured. Mr. Parsons then went to the forward end of the wreck to assist in taking out any persons who might be buried beneath the wreck. One of the saddest features of the accident was here developed. A family consisting of father, mother and one little boy, four years of age, were found crushed beneath a pile of splintered timber. The husband and wife were dead; the mother's arm was clasped so tightly about her child that the little one could not be extricated from this embrace of death for several minutes. The little fellow was finally gotten out of the wreck after two hours labor, when it was found one of his legs was broken. He acted like a little hero. A physician took him to the Hubbard House and dressed his wounds. Mr. Parsons pathetically referred to another instance of a like nature. A child, less than a year old was, while nursing, torn from its mother's breast, and the bodies of both were found in the wreck. The conductor, describing the accident, says: "I was in the rear coach when I felt a slight shock, as though the engine had reversed; many a time have I felt a harder jar from common causes, but I noticed the train come to stand very quietly. We had slack as we came into Jackson and were running twenty miles per hour. I ran ahead and saw a terrible sight. The engines lay side by side up against the bank, the boilers together as you would lay your fingers. Both cabs were off, and I noticed that one steam box was striped, steam escaping from the vent with a shrill roar. The baggage and smoking-cars were shoved together, while the next two cars were completely telescoped. It was horrible beyond description. The first car was well filled with immigrants, and their cries, groans and shrieks made me quite sick. It was right in the village which was occupied by the road employes, and more than a thousand people seemed to be helping. The engineer of our train was Gilbert and the fireman Smith; both were killed outright. Gilbert had both legs cut off and his bowels torn out. I can't bear to think of the sight. Smith was cut and torn beyond recognition. I went back and found many of my passengers not even awakened and they were a good deal vexed at being hastily aroused. I threw out bedding, towels and mattresses as fast as it could be done, with the help of porters. The only reliable estimates of the number of wounded and killed that I have heard given place the injured at thirty and the dead at twenty-five. Wm. B. Clapp, who, with his wife, was in the first sleeper, was apprised of the disaster by being violently dumped from his couch upon the floor, but was unable for five minutes or so to make an exit from the car, owing to the confusion. Upon reaching the platform he says the scene revealed was sickening. The lady inmates of the

Detroit, Oct. 10.—The Pacific express, which left here on the Michigan Central railroad, forty minutes late, collided with a switch engine on the main track at Jackson, at 1 o'clock A. M., telescoping the baggage and express cars, piling eleven coaches on top of each other. The first coach was filled with emigrants, most of whom were killed or seriously injured. Many occupants of the other coaches were also killed or injured. It is supposed that twenty-five were killed and thirty wounded, the majority being emigrants. As near as can be ascertained the accident was caused by the switchman having charge of making up of the freight trains at Jackson Junction occupying the main track with the switch engine and caboose. He understood that the express train was considerably behind time. The express train, however, had made up nearly all lost time. There were no Southern people among the names of the killed or injured.

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sleepers who had scrambled from their couches were confronted with a horrible spectacle, and its enormity suddenly revealed to their vision alternated their sobs with prayers to be removed from the ghastly sight. Later, when men became sufficiently self-possessed, the work of extricating the victims was begun. The first of the victims to whom my attention was directed was a flaxen-haired little girl of perhaps five years. The right side of her face had been cut away as if severed by some instrument, while her limbs were tightly wedged in the debris. A short distance from this sickening sight was a mass of some six human beings jammed and disfigured beyond recognition, with arms and limbs in their nakedness protruding in the last quivers of death. Still further along were the bodies of the fireman and engineer of the express train, under a mountain of splintered wood and warped iron. "For the sake of the mother, save the child;" came a husky voice of a young woman, as she drew the attention of the group of lookers-on to a little boy wedged in the midst of the wreck a few yards off, who cried piteously to be liberated, while his mangled head and shoulders swayed in its struggle for life. Such scenes as these necessarily unfitted the stoutest heart for the work needed. As morning wore on, however, passengers, railroad hands, and those attracted to the scene bent upon extracting the unfortunate ones, was one I hope never to pass through again.

Another passenger says: The front cars were full of passengers, who were French Canadians en route for the pine regions. The car in which I sat was filled with men, women and children. All at once it was dark and I could see, on looking around, about a dozen men, all the rest being buried in the debris. The car was literally smashed to kindling wood, and pieces were used to make fire with later. I received several slight hurts; must have been stunned. This car suffered worst of any, sixteen of its inmates being killed. I did not in any way feel the shock at the time, and at first did not know what had occurred. BECAUSE you live in a city, and are in charge of a "big station," is no excuse for not working for the ADVOCATE. These ought to be the best fields for the ADVOCATE. It is either your duty or it is not your duty to work for the paper. Let us hear from you. If you think it is not your duty, let us know where you stand.

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 \$2 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 response. From active agents the results have been most encouraging. Had all united in the effort, our subscription would have 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?

The card of Messrs. W. M. Windmeyer & Co., produce commission merchants, will be found in another column. We commend this house to our interior friends, and suggest that whenever they have on hand a surplus of produce, corn, oats, hides, wool, chickens, eggs, etc., dispatch at once to Messrs. Windmeyer & Co., who will find quick sales, make prompt returns, and charge only a reasonable commission for their services. We call attention to the advertisement of T. Leeds Waters, on another page, as offering extra inducements to all who want to purchase a first-class piano or organ. Mr. Waters has for many years been one of the firm of Horace Waters & Sons, known favorably all over the United States as reliable manufacturers of pianos and organs. He has recently left the old firm and entered the field alone. He has a large factory, and all instruments made by him are equal in every respect to any made; besides being at a price only a little above actual cost.

The advertisement of Mme. Paul Knoll importer and manufacturer of human hair, millinery, dress-making, flowers, etc., will be found under head of new advertisements. This establishment is one of the most popular of its kind in Texas. Mme. Knoll has recently returned from Europe, bringing a large and well selected assortment of bonnets, hats, feathers, perfumery, kid gloves, etc. This house makes a specialty of Jouvin's celebrated kid gloves. Country orders respectfully solicited; promptness and satisfaction given.

We refer our readers to the card of Messrs. Rice & Banard. This house stands high in the estimation of many of our readers, inasmuch as their patrons may be found in nearly every town in this State. The members of this firm are practically versed in all details of their business, and carry at all times a large and well assorted stock, bought for cash, from the best known manufacturers. Everything in the line of paints, oils, glass, wall-paper, window shades, artists materials, etc., will be found in this establishment, and may be purchased at the lowest market prices. This house makes a specialty of gilding and ornamenting wood work, doors, casements, etc., also fresco work of every description. LADIES, DELICATE AND FEIBLE. Those languid tire-some sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you listless and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this? See "Truths."

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