

The Texas Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XXVII.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

NO. 8.

HOUSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

BERNARD H. SMITH,
HOUSTON, TEXAS,
—BROKER IN—

IRON and STEEL RAILS,

Merchant Bar Iron and Nails,
Railroad Equipments and Supplies,
Purchasing Agent in

Scrap Iron and Old Metals.

SOLE AGENT FOR
Rathbone, Sard & Co.'s Stoves & Ranges,

—ALSO AGENT FOR—
"EUREKA FIRE HOSE CO.'S HOSE," "THE
PARAGON," "RED CROSS," "EUREKA HOSE."

H. SCHERFFIUS,

Houston, Texas.

—AGENT FOR—
Steam Engines and Boilers,

GULLET COTTON GINS, GULLET COTTON
GIN FEEDERS, GULLET COTTON
GIN CONDENSERS.

Coleman's Cotton Press for Steam Power,

Coleman's Cotton Press for Horse Power,
Brooks' Cotton Press for Horse Power.

STRAUBER'S CORN & WHEAT MILLS,

COLEMAN'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS,
HORSE POWERS, BUCKEYE MOWERS AND
REAPERS, STURDY HAY RAKE, CANE
MILLS, CORN SHELLERS, PLOWS
AND CULTIVATORS.

BARBED FENCE WIRE, ETC.

Write for full particulars.

H. F. HURD,

Houston, Texas.

Wagon & Carriage Manufactory,

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Blacksmithing, Wagon and Carriage Making
or repairing done in all branches.

Horse-Shoeing a Specialty.

F. W. HEITMANN & CO.,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Iron, Tin and Steel Plate,
Wagon-makers, Supplies and Heavy Hardware.

T. W. HOUSE,

Banker, Cotton Factor

—AND—
Commission Merchant,

23 & 25 Main St., Houston, Texas.

Liberal advances made on consignments of
Cotton and Wool.

G. C. WIGGIN, E. C. SIMPSON.

WIGGIN & SIMPSON,

ENGINEERS,

FOUNDERS and MACHINISTS,

PRESTON STREET,

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

G. S. LONGCOPE, S. A. McASHAN.

LONGCOPE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS
AND
Commission Merchants,
NO. 22 MAIN STREET,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON COTTON.

CHURCH REGISTERS.

—ORDER OF—
SHAW & BLAYLOCK,
GALVESTON.

This Register is just issued by the Publishing
House, at Nashville, and is adapted in every
respect to the needs of the Church under the
disciplinary changes made by the late General
Conference.

For Register adapted to large congregations
\$2.50. (We will also send it for seven subscribers
to the ADVOCATE, accompanied by the
MONEY, \$17.50.)

For Register adapted to small congregations
\$1. (We will also send it for three subscribers
to the ADVOCATE, accompanied by the
MONEY, \$3.00.)

Every charge in Texas should have one.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH,

CHURCH REGISTERS,
DISCIPLINES, HYMN BOOKS,
—ORDER OF—
SHAW & BLAYLOCK,
P. O. Drawer No. 4, Galveston, Texas.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK,

Book and Job Printers,
Execute all work with neatness and dispatch
Satisfaction guaranteed. Address
SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Drawer 4, Galveston

BOOKS.

FOR SALE—Supplement Abstract of Land
Titles of Texas, comprising grants in original
Abstract on which action has been had from
Sept. 1, 1877, to Aug. 31, 1878, and new locations
and grants for same period. Price \$5. Address
SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Galveston.

Texas Christian Advocate

OFFICE: No. 73 STRAND.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT GALVES-
TON, TEXAS, AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Subscription Rates.
Per annum (in advance).....\$2 50
Six months.....1 50
Three months.....1 00

The Advocate's Circulation.
Shaw & Blaylock, Pub's, 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 quar-
ters, 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.....5095.....101 90

September 30, 1878.....5048.....100 96

December 31, 1878.....5077.....101 54

March 31, 1879.....5091.....101 82

June 30, 1879.....5096.....101 92

Total for eighteen months.....\$606 60

Sept. 30, 1879.....\$480.....\$169 60

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

Advocate's Circulation!

Increase of 1774 Pounds in Three

Months, or 14,192 more Advocates

the Past Quarter 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 state-
ment 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.

GENTLEMEN.—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
\$109 60, and for which receipts were given, there
being 8,480 pounds in the aggregate mailed dur-
ing the quarter. Very respectfully,
C. B. SABIN, Postmaster.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC

SCHOOLS.

We give an extract from a letter
from Attorney-General McCormick, referring to some com-
ments in our columns respecting
his refusal to answer certain ques-
tions presented him by the George-
town District Conference regarding
"the law prohibiting any form of
religion in our free schools," he says:

AUSTIN, October 21, 1879.

Editor Christian Advocate:

You charge me with being afraid to give any
opinion upon the question submitted by the
conference, etc. To this permit me to say: such
charge and the insinuations contained in the
editorial are utterly without foundation and un-
true, as those here (and there are several) who
have heard me express my views upon the ques-
tion will attest. I am neither ashamed nor
afraid to pass upon any statute that my official
duty requires of me. And, indeed, there is no
reason why I should be. Whether the law ex-
cludes the Bible or not, if a question at all, is a
legal one arising from the statute itself—a statute
that I had nothing to do with enacting, and
one that I can change in no manner, and, there-
fore, for which I am in no wise responsible. To
my mind, the editorial in question evinces a
want of information on such subjects barely ex-
cusable in a great public journalist. The law
authorizes and empowers the Board of Educa-
tion to issue instructions and regulations bind-
ing for observance on all officers and teachers
in all cases where the provisions of the school
law require interpretation, etc. (See R. S.,
Art. 5715.) This and other provisions of the
law, gives the board, to a great extent at least,
power and authority to direct and manage the
school system of the State. Yet you would have
me, an officer of the State having nothing to do
with school matters, to push my opinions and
advice upon this board, and thus attempt to
dictate to them in a matter that is entirely their
own, and upon which they have not desired my
opinion. When the board asks my opinion on
the question, it will be given, and not before.

I trust you will publish this defense of myself,
and that hereafter I shall have no just cause to
complain of a want of fairness in a religious
journal representing the interests of the church
of my fathers. I am, very respectfully,
GEO. MCCORMICK.

The ADVOCATE, in the article re-
ferred to, stated the reasons why
the Attorney-General declined to
give an opinion on the questions
presented by the district confer-
ence as clearly as they are set forth
in the above reply. We said: "He
replied that an opinion from him,
unless officially solicited and official-
ly given, would have no binding
force, and hence would not accord
with strict official propriety." The
conference simply asked for informa-
tion respecting the laws which
are to control the education of the
youth of our State. In applying to
the Attorney-General for informa-

tion they showed their respect for

the office he held and the man who
fills it; and when he retired be-
hind his official position to justify
his refusal to furnish the informa-
tion called for, we could only in-
terpret his course as revealing a
singular unwillingness to confront
the responsibility the case involved.
He tells us that there were no re-
sponsibilities involved, as the ques-
tion is a legal one, and he had
nothing to do with enacting the
statute. Why, then, was he un-
willing to furnish the information?
He informs us that he has given
his opinion on the question, as
many in Austin can attest who
have heard him express his views.
If willing to announce his opin-
ions to his friends in Austin, why
this reticence when information is
respectfully asked by another body
of his fellow-citizens? Is it because
the district conference is a religious
body? Does the fact that voters
and tax-payers belong to some
branch of the Protestant Church
deprive them of the privilege of
approaching one of our State officials
as certain parties in Austin
have been permitted to do? The
conference failing to obtain an
answer from the Attorney-General,
next applied to the School Board
for the desired information. Our
readers will remember the reply
they received. The board not only
failed to enlighten them, but ad-
ministered an implied rebuke for
"injecting" an element of discord
into the management of the public
schools. This persistent refusal to
furnish information respecting laws
so important a question as the
education of our children, is not
calculated to ensure that harmony
which is essential to the success of
this great movement. Why is it
that our State officials are so in-
flexibly reticent on this question?
Surely, silence will not inspire pub-
lic confidence.

What the Tax-payers Say.

VAN ALSTYNE, Grayson Co., Texas.

In the Divine economy a day of
rest is an indispensable necessity to
both man and beast. For this reason,
in the wisdom of God, the ob-
servance of the Sabbath is placed
in the first table of the decalogue;
and in the observance of these
great primary and fundamental
principles rests the safety and per-
manency of our civil and religious
liberties and institutions.

Therefore, we commend the last
legislature for enacting the Sunday
law, which may be amended in
some minor particulars and prove
a great blessing to the toiling
masses, giving them a day in which
the body may rest and the soul
find comfort in divine worship.

E. B. Rollins, H. C. McKinney, J. M. Stond, H. L.
Stouth, A. J. Gregory, J. A. Cramer, S. J. Bryan, H. S.
Birtch, J. S. Galtie, Wm. C. Grayson, J. E. Hardy,
Jared S. McKinney, C. C. Todd, J. H. B. Ross, J.
Bilton, R. V. Norton, W. T. Burgess, W. H. Hughes,
J. A. McKinney, Dan Y. McKinney, R. J. Am-
strong, T. H. Rice, R. S. Brown, T. A. Bliss, S. L.
McKinney, H. M. Benton, J. D. L. McKinney,
W. M. McDonald, Y. S. McKinney, T. P. Har-
ford, A. P. Isomell, S. M. Bosch, J. Cartwright,
T. H. Bowen, C. J. Griggley, D. K. Tate, J. Burgess,
H. Douglas, J. G. Douglas, J. E. Winsett, J. M.
Bennett, Z. T. Baker, W. C. Shadden, R. W. Garrison,
H. T. Phillips, J. L. Myers, G. W. Butler, L. M. Mil-
ler, G. B. B. Hunt, W. E. Morri, John F. Blair,
Warner Ballard, farmers; J. L. Leslie, S. W. Moore,
physicians; Wm. C. Rickards, T. B. King, teach-
ers; J. H. Grubb, James Hoag, merchants; W. D.
Shea, minister; D. Lewis, D. R. Lewis, mill-
wrights; John W. Patton, book-keeper; M. M. Garver, C. C.
McVee, local grocery merchants.

Above you see an expression of
a number of our most prominent
citizens of this vicinity upon the
Sunday-law, and in obtaining
these names every person to whom
it was presented subscribed, ex-
cepting one, who is a merchant,
claiming to be a Christian, lately
hailing from the State of Illinois.

JAS. LAF. LESLIE.

POPULAR LECTURES

On the Errors of the Roman Catholic

Church.

This work contains a number of
lectures by some of the ablest di-
vines of the present day. They
present in clear and strong light
the errors which have grown up in
the Roman Church. Several were
delivered by Bishop Marvin, and
were published at the request of
the large audiences who listened
to them. The subjects he dis-
cusses are as follows: "Christ in
the Sacrament—Transubstantia-
tion Tested by Scripture," "Practi-
cal Results of the Doctrine of Tran-
substantiation," "Church Unity—
Romanist Theory," "Unity of the
Church—The True Idea," "The
Ministry of Christ's Church Con-
trasted with the Priesthood of the
Pope's Church." These alone are
worth the price of the publication.
Price, in extra English cloth, \$2.50;
leather binding, library style, \$2.50.
Write to Shaw & Blaylock, P. O.
Drawer No. 4, Galveston, Texas.

Iron Ores of Eastern Texas.

BY S. B. BECKLEY, A. M., Ph. D.

There is an inexhaustible supply
of the red and yellow oxides of
iron ore—hematites and limonites—in
the tertiary and lignite forma-
tions of Eastern Texas. In
Cherokee county many of the hills
have a large part of their surface
covered with loose fragments of
these ores, and also extensive beds
of iron exposed, from whence came
the fragments. Many other coun-
ties present the same features, but
none probably to such a large ex-
tent as Cherokee. Near Rusk and
Larissa, in this county, these ores
were made into iron during the
late civil war. Iron was also made
quite extensively from them in the
northern part of Nacogdoches
county, and also in Marion county,
of which there are more detailed
notices in my annual reports on the
geological survey of the State. The
yield of malleable iron from these
ores is from forty to fifty per
cent. At Kelley's iron works, near
Jefferson, a large furnace for smelt-
ing ore and the manufacture of
iron was in operation in 1874 and
1875, which, I have been told, has
since become the property of the
Grangers. The recent rise of about
thirty per cent. in the price of iron
has given a new impetus to its
manufacture in Pennsylvania and
other States and caused all the
furnaces to be in full blast. Even
pig iron has been imported from
England. But in Pennsylvania a
large portion of the iron ores yield
only from thirty to forty per cent.
of iron, besides being at various
depths beneath the surface, thereby
increasing much the expense of
obtaining them. Coal and iron
have made Pennsylvania rich and
one of the most prosperous States
in the Union. Texas has more
and better iron ore than Pennsyl-
vania. She also has coal and wood,
especially the latter in the iron ore
regions of Eastern Texas; also an
abundance of the other materials
used for smelting ores, only capital
and labor being needed to add
largely to the material wealth of
the State. Some accounts of other
iron ores in the State will be given
in a future article.

AUSTIN, October 21, 1879.

THE West Texas Annual

Conference at its late session in Gon-
zales, October 15-20th, instructed
the secretary to forward to the
TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, for
publication, the subjoined address
of the lay-members of the Joint
Board of Finance.—T. G. WOOLS,
Secretary.

"It seems to be customary with
the Joint Board of Finance to pre-
sent these figures and submit the
floor; but we feel that we have
yet one more duty to perform.

"A careful calculation, based upon
actual returns, not embracing
the Mexican Mission District, and
embracing every charge except one
from which we have no returns at
date, shows that the sixty-one
preachers have been compelled to
bear, out of their slim allowances,
an average of \$93.74 each; while
the average amount paid per mem-
ber is only \$1.87. As much of
even this amount is paid by those
who are not members of the
church, it is a fair presumption
that the average amount actually
paid by the church, per each mem-
ber, does not exceed \$1.50.

"We see with pain that while
our preachers are struggling with
true Christian heroism to bear up
the standard of the cross, that yet
the obstacles in their way—some
of which could and should be re-
moved by our people—are driving
some of them from the Master's
work.

"The reflective mind natu-
rally looks around to see if some-
thing cannot be done to remove
this enormous disproportion of
burdens which exist between the
preachers and the people. Informa-
tion from the most reliable
sources leads us to say that when-
ever an early, full meeting of the
board of stewards has been fol-
lowed by prompt and well-attended
church conferences, at which indi-
vidual assessment or some modifi-
cation of this general plan, has
been adopted, and early collections
made, sufficient to bring up the
full amount due the first quarter—
that in all of these cases there is
little or no trouble about deficits.

"We, therefore, urge the preach-
ers to call an early meeting of their
stewards. We urge stewards to
set in early operation a system of
collection—not asking people to
give, but to pay their preacher, and
then if the preacher will do well his
pastoral work, and the stewards fol-
low up their duty in quarterly col-
lections, we believe there will be
little or no just grounds for com-
plaint upon the subject of minist-
rial support—at least we feel per-
fectly sure that the membership
will pay more than one dollar and
fifty cents per capita."

Signed: G. ONDERDONK,
ALONZO REES,
M. N. SHIVE,
GEO. W. L. FLY.

King Alfonso, of Spain, and

Marie Christine, Arch-Duchess of
Austria, expect to get married the
27th of November.

Troubles brewing in Herzego-
vinia. The Christians refuse to
pay rent to their Turkish land-
lords, and threaten to shoot them
if they attempt to collect their dues.

The English forces, having pos-
session of Cabul, have now two
problems to work out. The first
is the government of the unsub-
dued Afghans, and the other is to
out-manuever the Russians who
are watching jealously the grasp-
ing policy of Britain.

DELAY IN THE SCRIBNER MAGAZINES

FOR NOVEMBER.—Owing to
the large edition, increased size,
double front-pieces, etc., of the
November numbers of Scribner's
Monthly and St. Nicholas, it has
been found necessary to appoint
the day of issue later than usual.
Scribner's Monthly (edition 100,000)
will be ready October 22. It will
be "an agricultural number," con-
taining half a dozen papers of the
highest interest to farmers and
others interested in rural life, be-
sides a portrait and copy of bass-
relief of Bayard Taylor, and the
beginning of a new serial story by
George W. Cable, St. Nicholas,
permanently enlarged, printed on
heavier paper, with wider margins,
and having many special attrac-
tions, will be issued on the 25th.
New volumes of both these mag-
azines are begun with these num-
bers.—SCRIBNER & CO., New York.

MAISON DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Boone mission, 1st Sunday, Dec.
Kerrville circuit, 2d Sunday, Dec.
Boone circuit, 3d Sunday, Dec.
Boone mission, 4th Sunday, Dec.
Mason and Brady mission, 1st Sunday, Jan.

TEXAS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Concho circuit, Nov. 8, 9
Llano mission, Nov. 12, 13
Texas circuit, Nov. 15, 16
Boysville circuit, Nov. 29, 30
Clinton circuit, Dec. 6, 7
Halsettville circuit, Dec. 13, 14
Moulton circuit, Dec. 20, 21
Leesville circuit, Jan. 6, 7, 1880
Sandies mission, Jan. 19, 21

The district stewards will please meet me at
Turleyville, Concho circuit, Nov. 8, 1879. Broth-
ers do not fail to attend; it is very important
that the several appointments should be
properly made. J. H. TUCKER, P. E.

Our Postal Cards.

CEBU, DeWitt Co., Oct. 27.—There is a good
meeting in progress at a church five miles from
this place. Five or six persons have embraced re-
ligion. It is conducted by a minister of the
Missionary Baptist Church. He preaches the
gospel in an earnest spirit.—E. G. DUVAL.

PLANTERSVILLE, Madison Co., Oct. 27.—This
place shows signs of improvement in every di-
rection. The railroad is having a stimulating
influence. The sound of hammer and saw is
heard from early dawn till late in the evening.
Among the late improvements I noticed is a
large and tastefully arranged mercantile house,
erected by Mr. Jack Baker, Vice-President of
the road, for his own use. This road will soon
be completed to Montgomery; grading all done,
and iron on the way to lay the remainder of
the track, which is about five miles. The ride from
Nacavato to Plantersville and back is very
pleasant. The road is good.—T. B. BURKINSHAM.

BASTROP, Bastrop Co., Oct. 27.—Since last
reports have had three accessions to the church
by baptism. Only lack about thirty dollars of
having our parsonage paid for. The committee
expect to raise that this week. All the interests
of the church looking up. District court still in
session. Two murder cases decided last week.
One was sentenced to be hung—the other to the
penitentiary for life. This stream of iniquity
and blood-shedding will never cease until the
sources (whisky shops and gambling halls) are
closed.—VAN.

AUGES, Parker Co., Oct. 22.—Parson Gregory
was accidentally killed, three miles from this
place, last week. He was a Baptist minister. He
fell into his well backward. There has been a
cold weather since last Thursday. The nights
are very cold. The grasshoppers have been go-
ing south, but none alighted here. The farmers
are carrying their cotton to market; 150 bales
passed this place last week.—A. WILSON.

COVE SPRING, Nacogdoches Co., Oct. 18.—The
camp meeting at Cove Spring has just closed.
Several ministers from different parts of the
district were in attendance. Bro. W. A. Sumpter,
P. E., presided. There were seven or eight con-
versions and five accessions to the church. We
sincerely hope that much and lasting good has
been accomplished in the name of our Lord
Jesus Christ. Health generally good, except
bed sores.—THOS. MCKENNEY.

SHELBYVILLE, Hopkins Co., Oct. 20.—We
had a glorious meeting Tuesday last in the
blacksmith shop. One of the most profane men
in the county was converted after three hours
praying. Two hundred and twelve conversions
and 185 accessions to the church; 18 infants and
67 adults baptized.—S. H. HENSON.

LEWISPORT, Newton Co., Oct. 21.—I have
made my round of protracted meetings; the
church revived; fifteen accessions and a good
prospect for better times. Had to close too soon
at most of the appointments for want of help.
The harvest is plentiful, but the laborers are
few. Crops are short. Health not so good as it
has been. Most of us are in favor of the Sunday
law. Money—very little of that. ADVOCATE
not forgotten, but no money. They say they
can't take it, and postoffice not near. We are
going to open fire against the powers of dark-
ness at expiration next Thursday night.—E.
T. BRADLEY.

EASTLAND CITY, Eastland Co., Oct. 20.—My
work for the present conference year closed
yesterday. We have had some success, as the
following figures show, for which we feel de-
voutly thankful to our Heavenly Father, from
whom all blessings flow. Our local brethren
and exhorters have been faithful helpers in the
glorious work. May Heaven reward them.
Number of accessions one hundred and one;
adults baptized, seven; infants baptized, thirty.
Number of professors, sixty seven. We have a
sober and orderly people. The Sunday law and
bell-rung work well here. No whisky sold by
the saloonist in the city. Let us thank our
legislators for the good they do.—G. F. FAIR.

HENNINGTON, Rusk Co., October 22.—Our
protracted meeting at this place closed last night,
after twenty-four days' continuance. The im-
mediate results are: fifty-one conversions, thirty-
six additions to the M. E. Church, South, and
seven infants baptized, and a gracious revival
in the church. Others will yet join our church,
and some the other churches. Four of the con-
verts were already church members, three of
ours and one of the Episcopal. The Lord be
praised. Thanks to our brethren who labored
with us. Our last quarterly meeting came in
the midst of this meeting, of which Bro. Thomp-
son has already given you an account. Bro.
Thompson, though in feeble health, did full
work. How we love him. Bro. Little, of Rusk
and Jacksonville, was with us the first week and
did us good service. Bro. Mathis, of Longview
circuit, and my faithful local brother Waskom,
was with us most of the time (the latter all the
time) and did efficient service. Rev. J. W.
Knox of the Presbyterian church, and Bro.
Rankin, Bible Agent, gave us valued help.—E.
W. TURNER.

GRAHAM, Leon Co., Oct. 20.—Slight rain last
Friday week. Did a great deal of good. Water
replenished. Grass getting green. Autumn ap-
pears to have begun in earnest. We never can
contemplate the autumn breezes, but what we
are reminded of the eve of life. Old age creeps
on unwares. The emotions that encircle our
thoughts of the future, when we make asser-
tions that are false, are unknown to every eye
but the Supreme. Men live regardless of their
best motives, consequently when the autumn of
life arrives—we see them miserable wretches. It
seems consistent for some men to live a lie; to
act a lie; but can they die a lie? Irrelevant,
perhaps, but if some men will stay the subject,<

Texas Christian Advocate

CHAPPELL HILL, Washington Co., Oct. 26.—The writer recently spent a few days with a certain presiding elder in one of the conferences of Texas, who had not come enough to feel his faithful horse that took him on his rounds, nor had he the money wherewith to buy any. Yet considerate brethren expect as much of a man living under such embarrassment as one who is above all want.—O. FIE!

MELROSE, Nacogdoches Co., Oct. 17.—The camp-meeting at Cove Springs resulted well. About ten professed conversion, and six joined the church. Some others are expected to join. The church was much improved. Some interest existed on the subject of perfect love. It occurs to me that instead of condemning the holiness movement, was a church, had better lay hold of the old ship of Christian perfection, and, by the grace of God, assist in directing her safely on.—W. A. SAMPLER.

PENNINGTON, Trinity Co., Oct. 21.—The preacher in charge of Pennington circuit was invited on last Sunday just before dinner, to take a walk with Mr. Murchison, a merchant of Weldon; whether to be called or told something unfavorable, he was not informed. Suffice it to say the preacher returned with a new coat and vest.—JOHN C. HICKABEE.

COLD SPRINGS, San Jacinto Co., Oct. 29.—District court convenes here next Monday. We have a new judge, and we are looking for him to fill the office, as he is qualified to the letter of the law. The ladies of our church are putting forth efforts to avail themselves of the opportunity to make some money to assist in paying for the parsonage and repairing the church. We expect our pastor to have a good report at conference from this circuit. Our assessments are very light, if all would only contribute their pro rata.—LUCY.

COAN HILL, Williamson Co., Oct. 19.—We, the undersigned citizens of the above place, do heartily endorse the present Sabbath law, and would request our county and state officials to enforce the same:

- M. L. Hair, J. T. Smith, J. W. Shaver, B. F. Bridges, W. N. Shaver, G. D. Hair, W. H. Lewis, A. L. McDonald, E. D. Demin, R. K. Benson, L. F. Hurt, Geo. W. Watson, R. C. Lunsford, A. C. Walker, O. J. Denson, P. P. Payne, J. E. King, T. J. Walker, John Walden, C. J. Jackson, W. I. Dunn, T. H. Lee, Thos. N. Dunn, W. M. White, R. P. Condon, C. Rowland, S. A. Scott, L. J. Scott.

If we thought it expedient we could furnish twice as many more names.

FOR THE ADVENTIST.—Dr. Chapman lectured here several evenings during the week. He is a man of great learning and information. On Wednesday night he lectured on the origin of races, and on Thursday night on biblical geology. He will lecture again Friday night. His lectures are highly interesting and instructive. The people of Peoria and vicinity are notified that Dr. Chapman will lecture at that place Saturday evening. His subject will be on "Soul Sleeping." His lectures are free.—E. J. HILLMAN.

PEORIA, Oct. 16.—The Doctor is here by special invitation to discuss all questions of interest to the church. Up to date he has delivered six discourses in the Presbyterian church, Peoria. Next Sabbath he will speak on the question of the Moslem rest-day and that of the Christian. The Adventists, who are soul-sleepers in doctrine, are now having their errors duly exposed. On the mode of baptism and infant baptism the Doctor has long been master of the field. He would gladly visit any place in Texas if his services be desired. He fully comes up to the highest expectation of his friends here.—J. A.

CORNICIANA, Navarro Co., Oct. 21.—Why do the papers abroad brand Corsicana as the theater of fanaticism when the element is altogether foreign to the place? Only one man who professed to be burdened in any degree with brains has gone crazy. May be so his brains were too heavy. In fact, Corsicana, for intelligence and firmness of moral and Christian character, we dare say, will compare favorably with any city in the State of Texas. A number of the curious people of Corsicana went to hear what Haynes had to say, but became disgusted, and now they stay away. The most curious have said enough. Now only those attend who have not sense enough to stay at home. That number is very small at Corsicana. We suppose three or four would include all the citizens of this place who have gone mad. Some towns of less size have more editors than this, and perhaps of less sense. Those one horse editors, representing perhaps one hundred subscribers, assuming the responsibility of moral educators and representatives of public sentiment, who say, we the people, and other smart young men, who have no more sense than to hold the churches and Christianity responsible for the disgusting views of fanatics, ought to be ridiculed into silence by all the fools of the land. Sensible people can't afford to notice such. Are religious and Christian people expected to rise in the fury of a riot and crush out what they think is fanatical or heretical? Certainly no man of sense can answer in the affirmative (but fools may). The only sensible answer is: "Intimate the good and sensible people of Corsicana, and treat such things with silent contempt, and let them die for want of attention." Fanatics are here, or impostors—either knaves or fools. Think some are knaves and some are fools, and some are both. The leading spirit is one Mr. Haynes or the devil—reckon both. I would not know either should I meet them on the street. Haynes claims the literal power to Christ. But while Corsicana is at present the stage of this fanatical drama, let the papers remember that Corsicana is disgusted with the wild attempt of his satanic majesty to even counterfeit Christianity.—JAS. CAMPBELL.

SEYMOUR, Baylor Co., Oct. 7.—Each of us has been the recipients of many letters from friends in various parts of the country, making inquiries concerning Northwestern Texas, a section of our State which appears to be attracting considerable attention, and with your permission we will answer at least a portion of these inquiries through the columns of your valuable and widely circulated paper, believing that many of your readers will be interested therein. We have to-day returned from an extended drive over a portion of the county of Baylor, as desirable a county as there is in Northwest Texas, if not more so than any, and of this we propose to give a brief description: Baylor county, being 30 miles in length and 30 miles in breadth, contains 900 square miles, and is centrally located in the second tier of counties from Red River, being immediately south of Willinger county, which borders the river at the point where it makes its great southeastern bend, and around which county it sweeps in a graceful curve. Its three remaining sides are bounded as follows: Archer on the east, Throckmorton on the south, and Knox on the west. This is perhaps the best watered county in Northwest Texas, and in this respect it is scarcely second to any county in Texas. The Brazos river on the south and the Big Wichita river on the north traverse the county

from east to west, flowing respectively in a southerly and northeasterly direction. Both have many and important tributaries, never failing creeks. There are many noble, gushing springs of good pure water in the county. In a word, the supply of water is more than adequate to meet all the demands of man and beast. On the streams are considerable quantities of timber, and fuel, while the indications of coal in the county are unmistakable. In the southern part of the county post oak abounds, covering an area of four square miles, with its dense forest and giving to that locality one of the most desirable in the county, the name of "the Round Timbers." The soil, a rich sandy loam, extremely fertile in the valleys bordering the streams, is adapted to the growth of all the products of the temperate, and many of those of the torrid zone. On the uplands the country is diversified with hills and Vales, and the soil is perhaps better adapted to the growth of small grains. This county is a great stock raising county—stock of all kinds do well. Horses do not succeed better anywhere. In a word, we can conscientiously commend this county to the emigrant seeking a home for himself and his posterity. It is certainly blessed with the greatest natural advantages. Its climate is mild and salubrious, equaling that of Italy in beauty and healthfulness. Its scenery is picturesque and beautiful. Its soil fertile, productive and perfectly arable, being cultivated with the greatest ease. Its water pure, cool and wholesome, while provisions of every kind are at comparatively low prices. Seymour, the capital of the county, is beautifully situated at the confluence of Seymour creek and Brazos river. The first house was completed on the 17th of Oct., 1858. It now contains about seventeen or eighteen houses—many of them stone, while its population is estimated at from 150 to 200. It contains two stores of general merchandise, one drug store, a physicians' office and two lawyers' offices and one land office. The Seymour Democrat, edited by Stratton and Browning, is also published here, and has quite an extensive circulation. The people are hospitable, public spirited and enterprising. There are here collected representatives of almost every section of our national union, but they appear to know no sectional division, and "touch the elbow" morally in their onward march of prosperity and progress. As yet there is no church organization, but the sentiment of those in and around Seymour appears to be quite friendly to the M. E. Church, South, some members of which church reside in Seymour. Father Tackett and L. W. Harrison, of that church, have several times preached in Seymour to large and appreciative audiences. Believing that this brief, incoherent description may contain information of importance to some of your readers, we remain,

L. W. HARRISON, E. M. STRATTON.

Is What God Does for us Faith?

Some time since, one of my younger brethren in the ministry, called for a solution of the question: "Is faith a gift of God or the act of the creature?" Several brethren attempted a solution. I attempted what might be called a metaphysical solution. I pointed out the tendency to fall into Calvinism by those who maintained faith to be a gift of God and who denied it to be the act of the creature. This has drawn out a reply, and shows clearly that no one can deny faith is the act of the creature without adopting Calvin's theology. The best answer to much of that reply would be a careful perusal of my article which appeared in the August 20th number of the Advocate. I did not pay much, if any, attention to the Scripture argument; and this will be devoted to the investigation of those passages quoted to prove that faith is the gift of God, and not the act of the creature.

It must be remembered, that faith is a term used in the Bible in various senses. Mr. Buck, who was a Calvinist, mentions seven different kinds of faith. Sometime the word faith is used to signify a religion or doctrine; as when it is said, Paul "preached the faith he once persecuted." Often it is used to signify the Christian's life. The word has quite a latitude of meaning, both in the Scriptures and in common life; but it is not this latitudinous sense of the word that is under discussion; but that personal, saving faith, in the Lord Jesus Christ, which procures the pardon of sin—in short, justifying faith. Of all the quotations of the writer, there are only three that have any direct bearing on the subject. I notice these.

The prayer of the disciples, "Lord, increase our faith," is quoted by him and by all who sustain the position assumed. It must be shown that a prayer was answered in order to make it teach a doctrine. Some of the prayers of the disciples were not answered, because they asked "amiss;" and to this prayer there is not the least intimation of an answer. In fact, the Savior's reply was a rebuke rather than an answer. If it be said, he answered their prayer by performing a miracle; this He did, but it was knowledge conferred and not faith increased. The disciples were in the novitiate of their discipleship; and the prayer was such as you might expect from them at that time; but that prayer was never repeated. Not one of the apostles, in the maturity of their spiritual life, ever uttered that prayer. And why? unless the Savior's answer was a tacit rebuke. Had Christ ever intended to teach the doctrine that faith was not an act of the creature, here was one of the most opportune moments in the world's history to teach it. Why did not the Savior do so? The only answer that can be surmised is, the doctrine that faith is the gift of God and not the act of the creature is not true.

Jesus "is the author and finisher of our faith." Because Jesus is the author and finisher of our faith,

therefore justifying faith is the gift of God, and not the act of the creature. It is exceedingly doubtful that justifying faith is referred to at all in this passage. The term is used synonymously with the Christian race; and simply intends to teach that Christ is the author of our salvation, and will give us our final reward. There was no ignoring the Christian runner's act. He must run and thus act. Now this is all this passage was intended to teach, or can teach; and he who assumes that it proves more, ought, at least, bring some arguments. Quotations of a passage of Scripture to prove a certain doctrine is one thing; and a true and correct exegesis of the passage is another. I would be glad to see an exegesis that would give the passage any other meaning than the one given.

But then faith is spoken of in I Cor. xii, 9 v., as a "gift of the spirit." But it must be proven here that the faith referred to is that which brings pardon of sin. Will Bro. H.—do so? I fear not. The moment he does, he will find insurmountable difficulties in the way. The infidel will parry every thrust he makes at him. The skeptic will laugh him to scorn. Don't blame him for his infidelity, if God has not given him faith. Do not disturb his peace, and excite his indignation by saying, "he that believeth not shall be damned," if he cannot act until God gives him a gift of believing. The tyrant who put out his subjects' eyes, and then killed them for not seeing, will appear as humane as the deity that damns a man for not believing, when God has not given him the gift. Now, I think, there is a sensible construction of this faith, which is said to be the gift of the Spirit. The faith referred to here was not justifying faith; but a specific, miraculous endowment, given to the apostolic church, and is classed with other gifts of like nature. These were gifts of healing, miracles, prophecy, discerning of spirits, divers kinds of tongues, and interpretation of tongues, all extraordinary in their nature, and which no one claims as belonging to the present age of the church, unless it be certain visionary people that do not flourish in this part of Texas. This faith was an extraordinary endowment imparted for special purposes, as no doubt it was in the case of Paul, who was caught up into heaven and heard unutterable things, or as John, in Patmos; but that simple faith in Christ as a present Savior is no more referred to here than is the science of astronomy. Several other passages are quoted to prove what no one can, or does deny. That man is a fallen being, helpless in his fall, without divine aid, and can do nothing without God gives the power, not even believe without divine grace or the operation of the spirit, is true. We grant all this. No Calvinist can be more settled in his views than the writer of this paper. But it does not follow that because God gives the power to believe, that faith is a gift of God in a sense that it is not an act of the creature. The Calvinistic logic is that, as man can not believe unless God gives His grace and the influence of the spirit, therefore faith is a gift. We all know that the logic which proves too much proves nothing at all; and as an illustration, I will take up the argument and see how it breaks down at this point. Take this proposition: Theft is a gift of God. Now for the proof. A man can not steal without he is created and given the power to steal. But God created the thief and gave him the power to steal, ergo: Stealing or theft is a gift of God! "Logic is logic," says the gifted author of the "One-hoss Shay;" but logic, like that wonderful piece of mechanism, the "Shay," though venerable with a hundred years, sometimes falls to pieces, "all to one." Is what God does for us faith?

We are warned against confounding faith with the exercise of faith. I think I have heard that expression about exercising faith before. It occurs once in a while in poetry, but it is not in the Bible. Bro. H.—might hunt with an electric light, equal to ten thousand candles, and he will not find it. I am afraid that term "exercise of faith" is religious slang, and did not originate with exegetical writers. I said that the metaphysical solution of the question depended on the question: Is faith a faculty or an act? that if a faculty, it was a gift; that it was universal, and that all would be saved. This position is impregnable. Grant that faith is a faculty, and universalism is incontrovertible. I said the specific act of believing was called faith in the Bible, and the faculty was never called faith; that the act commanded was personal and specific; and was the act of one commanded, and for the non-performance of this act men were damned. "Is faith and love under the control of the will?" says the author of the reply. I answer, can a man believe or love independently of the action of the will? Does not this question of Bro. H.—impliedly deny the doctrine of the freedom of the will? And am I wrong, when I say the denial that faith is an act of the creature can only be sustained by those arguments whereby the doctrine of unconditional predestination and election are sustained? The theology of Calvin, excepting that of depravity, is all of a piece. To deny that faith is an act of the creature, denies the doctrine of the freedom of the will, moral agency and human responsibility.

I am aware that Mr. Wesley granted faith was a gift of God; but never did he deny it was an act of the creature. I am aware that many of the Arminian school of theology agree with him that faith is both a gift of God and the act of the creature. I have shown from a metaphysical standpoint that this is impossible, that it is only the act of the creature, and the strongest passage of scripture, when wrested from their meaning, do not disprove that faith is an act of the creature. God has done for man what was necessary for him to do; provided salvation for all on equal conditions. But the conditions are commanded; and the commands are personal and imply personal acts for which men are responsible. If faith is the condition of pardon, and is the gift of God, and God does not give faith to all men, and then damns them for unbelief, it is manifestly unjust, as if God had from all eternity, unconditionally elected some to eternal life, and predestinated the rest to eternal damnation. Such theology is a "fly in the ointment;" and to preach it, is to make infidels instead of Christians. Let us quit calling what God does for us faith. W. W. BRIDWELL. MARYSVILLE, TEXAS, OCT. 21, 1879.

How often little opportunities of doing good are passed by without improvement, because they are small in appearance—opportunities which perhaps held the means of accomplishing great results. The day of small things is not to be despised. If the small duties of life are faithfully performed, then the greater ones are easier to accomplish. Are there any small ones? Is anything insignificant which affects the well being of any one? How few realize capabilities for doing great deeds. May not the little things which have slipped by been the golden opportunity which would have led to the desired heights? The acts of kindness within the reach of all, cost scarcely an effort. The kind words so easily spoken, may make a life happy. With this view of so-called little things, we may not slight them, rather seek diligently to improve them. History teems with the small beginnings of individuals who have been led, by means seemingly insignificant, to honor and usefulness. All nature teaches the lesson of small beginnings. The Bible enforces this great truth from beginning to the close. "Go to the ant," gather up the fragments." Everywhere we see the great importance of improving every opportunity. The prayer-meeting to some may seem little, but it is of first importance—the moving power of the church; the spiritual life of the Christian is sustained by prayer. The class-meeting is so small in the estimation of some as to be entirely neglected. No wonder that formality, instead of spirituality, prevails under such circumstances. The interests of eternity hang on the performance of the duties of life, be they great or small. Measuring ourselves by others is not a wise plan. Simply do all we can, as the Bible directs, with a single eye to the glory of God.—LIZZIE J. SLAGLE.

Irish tenantry propose to prohibit any incomers paying more than one pound per acre as rental for land; and in view of this fact, enterprising emigrants are served with notifications that if they intend to pay more than this figure, they had, as a matter of economy and convenience, better bring their coffins with them. We will not accomplish much without zeal and enterprise. But the mistake is often made of supposing that zeal is hurry, rush, recklessness, and indifference. It is not so; steady momentum is often more effective than unrestrained vigor. Faith is to believe what we do not yet see; and the reward of this faith is to see what we believe.—Augustine.

NEVER RETURN. It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health, never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel-keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients served and cured under care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will buy Hop Bitters in time. This we know. See another column.

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST. A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER. Published for the Interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A. H. REDFORD, D. D., EDITOR. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION: Subscription, One Year, \$2.00; Subscription, Six Months, \$1.00; Subscription, Three Months, 50c. To preachers, local and traveling, 1 1/2. There are many Kentuckians in Texas who would be glad to hear from their old home every week. The Southern Methodist will give full accounts not only of the progress of the Church, but of all matters of interest that may occur in Kentucky. To any person who may desire to examine the Southern Methodist before becoming a regular subscriber, we will send the paper for three months on receipt of Twenty-Five Cents.

Jones' Commercial College, 209 and 311 North Fifth Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. The thirty-ninth annual day and night session of this institution, young men desiring of obtaining a strictly thorough counting house education in the shortest period of time, and for the least sum of money, are most respectfully invited to spend a pleasant and profitable day or week free of charge at JONES' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. Practical accountants, business men interested in the education of their sons or wards, are cordially invited to call and examine our capacious rooms and most perfect system of instruction. No living in the store, office or counting-room can be more real and practical than the work in the actual business department of this institution. Instead of placing in the hands of young men a printed treatise on book-keeping, such as Crittenden's, Collier's, etc., etc., 50 copies, and arbitrary and indigestible rules to memorize, the student is at once conducted through the entire details of business, and thoroughly taught the duties of shipping clerk, entry clerk and book-keeper by having out any books, original bills, journalizing from book of original entry, posting into the Ledger, taking of trial balances, etc. Handbooks of the best bookkeepers in the city have thus qualified for their professional duties by spending a portion of the day or evening at school and the remaining portion of the same day at the store. The work at school and store being to all intents and purposes the same as at home. For circulars call at the office or address, JONATHAN JONES, ST. LOUIS, MO.

BRYANT & STRATTON College, 5th cor. Market St. ST. LOUIS, MO. And Telegraph. A good handwriting and thorough knowledge of business qualifies young men for real life. Students fitted for positions as telegraph operators and short-hand writers, penmen, etc. Board \$5.00 per week. 49-52

IPAVA NURSERIES. We wish you to examine these prices on 5,000,000 Strong Plants. Per 1000 per 10,000. Crescent Seed and Champion Strawberry..... \$4.00 \$30.00 Chas. Downing, Kentucky, Mon. Arch, Boyden, Star West and Col. Cheney assorted..... 2.50 20.00 Tropic Beauty, Philadelphia, and Naomi Raspberry..... 6.00 50.00 Double, Mam. Cluster and Seneca Raspberry..... 5.00 40.00 Snyder, Triumph West, Bramton Blackberry..... 15.00 150.00 Kittanning and Lawton Blackberry..... 7.00 60.00 Concord and Clinton Grapes, 2 year..... 20.00 175.00 and 3 year..... 20.00 175.00 Red Dutch Currant and Houghton Gooseberry, 2 year..... 25.00 250.00 We reserve the right to advance our prices after Sept. 1st. At these prices no plants will be dug before Sept. 1st. Where cash is sent with order no charge will be made for boxing. Price list free. Address, LESLIE & McUNE, IPAVA, ILLINOIS.

WELL AUGER CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Patent Well Augers, ROCK DRILLING, Prospecting and Artesian Well Boring Machinery. We have made well drilling our business in former years, and are prepared to contract or give estimates of cost for Artesian Wells on application. As there are unprincipled and irresponsible parties now advertising well augers, we request every one to ascertain the standing of ours and other companies before sending any money. CATALOGUES SENT FREE. ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO 1000 North Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

WATERS' NEVER RETURN. It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health, never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel-keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients served and cured under care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will buy Hop Bitters in time. This we know. See another column.

PROVERBS. "Sour stomach, bad breath, indigestion and headache easily cured by Hop Bitters." "Study Hop Bitters books, use the medicine, be wise, healthy and happy." "When life is a drug, and you have lost all hope, try Hop Bitters." "Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure remedy is Hop Bitters"—rely on it! "Hop Bitters does not exhaust and destroy, but restores and makes new." "Ame, biliousness, drowsiness, jaundice, Hop Bitters removes easily." "Boils, pimples, freckles, rough skin, eruptions, impure blood, Hop Bitters cures." "Inactive kidneys and urinary organs cause the worst of diseases, and Hop Bitters cures them all!" "More health, sunshine and joy in Hop Bitters than in all other remedies." Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the best.

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST. A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER. Published for the Interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A. H. REDFORD, D. D., EDITOR. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION: Subscription, One Year, \$2.00; Subscription, Six Months, \$1.00; Subscription, Three Months, 50c. To preachers, local and traveling, 1 1/2. There are many Kentuckians in Texas who would be glad to hear from their old home every week. The Southern Methodist will give full accounts not only of the progress of the Church, but of all matters of interest that may occur in Kentucky. To any person who may desire to examine the Southern Methodist before becoming a regular subscriber, we will send the paper for three months on receipt of Twenty-Five Cents.

Jones' Commercial College, 209 and 311 North Fifth Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. The thirty-ninth annual day and night session of this institution, young men desiring of obtaining a strictly thorough counting house education in the shortest period of time, and for the least sum of money, are most respectfully invited to spend a pleasant and profitable day or week free of charge at JONES' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. Practical accountants, business men interested in the education of their sons or wards, are cordially invited to call and examine our capacious rooms and most perfect system of instruction. No living in the store, office or counting-room can be more real and practical than the work in the actual business department of this institution. Instead of placing in the hands of young men a printed treatise on book-keeping, such as Crittenden's, Collier's, etc., etc., 50 copies, and arbitrary and indigestible rules to memorize, the student is at once conducted through the entire details of business, and thoroughly taught the duties of shipping clerk, entry clerk and book-keeper by having out any books, original bills, journalizing from book of original entry, posting into the Ledger, taking of trial balances, etc. Handbooks of the best bookkeepers in the city have thus qualified for their professional duties by spending a portion of the day or evening at school and the remaining portion of the same day at the store. The work at school and store being to all intents and purposes the same as at home. For circulars call at the office or address, JONATHAN JONES, ST. LOUIS, MO.

BRYANT & STRATTON College, 5th cor. Market St. ST. LOUIS, MO. And Telegraph. A good handwriting and thorough knowledge of business qualifies young men for real life. Students fitted for positions as telegraph operators and short-hand writers, penmen, etc. Board \$5.00 per week. 49-52

IPAVA NURSERIES. We wish you to examine these prices on 5,000,000 Strong Plants. Per 1000 per 10,000. Crescent Seed and Champion Strawberry..... \$4.00 \$30.00 Chas. Downing, Kentucky, Mon. Arch, Boyden, Star West and Col. Cheney assorted..... 2.50 20.00 Tropic Beauty, Philadelphia, and Naomi Raspberry..... 6.00 50.00 Double, Mam. Cluster and Seneca Raspberry..... 5.00 40.00 Snyder, Triumph West, Bramton Blackberry..... 15.00 150.00 Kittanning and Lawton Blackberry..... 7.00 60.00 Concord and Clinton Grapes, 2 year..... 20.00 175.00 and 3 year..... 20.00 175.00 Red Dutch Currant and Houghton Gooseberry, 2 year..... 25.00 250.00 We reserve the right to advance our prices after Sept. 1st. At these prices no plants will be dug before Sept. 1st. Where cash is sent with order no charge will be made for boxing. Price list free. Address, LESLIE & McUNE, IPAVA, ILLINOIS.

WELL AUGER CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Patent Well Augers, ROCK DRILLING, Prospecting and Artesian Well Boring Machinery. We have made well drilling our business in former years, and are prepared to contract or give estimates of cost for Artesian Wells on application. As there are unprincipled and irresponsible parties now advertising well augers, we request every one to ascertain the standing of ours and other companies before sending any money. CATALOGUES SENT FREE. ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO 1000 North Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

WATERS' NEVER RETURN. It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health, never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel-keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients served and cured under care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will buy Hop Bitters in time. This we know. See another column.

WATERS' NEVER RETURN. It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health, never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel-keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients served and cured under care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will buy Hop Bitters in time. This we know. See another column.

The Great Absorption Remedy! DOING ITS WONDERFUL WORK WITHOUT MEDICINE! —AND COSTING— Only One Dollar! CHAPLIN'S LIVER PAD. F. M. ZUCK, commission merchant, 715 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., declares Chaplin's Liver Pad to have cured him of a very serious case of malaria fever, etc. R. S. VOEGELI, attorney, Fifth and Olive streets, St. Louis, after a trial of other pads, finding no relief, used Chaplin's Liver Pad, now rejoices in a perfect and speedy cure of dyspepsia and weak stomach. JOHN ROHLS, near Mt. Vernon, Illinois, writes that Chaplin's Liver Pads have cured thirteen cases of "Chills and Fever" in his neighborhood since Jan. 1, 1879. Thousands of other cases can be testified to, but it is now well known that this great ABSORPTION CURE is the best, safest and certain mode of treating disease affecting the LIVER, KIDNEYS, Stomach, Spleen, Blood and Heart. Children's Benefits from Pads. The Chaplin Liver Pad is blessing the children of the land by saving their little tender stomachs from nasty drugs. The Pad will cure children of every complaint they are subject to if used in time, and no mother should allow her children to be without its protection from disease. ONE PAD will last a child one year, worn one week each month and at such other times as the child appears weak, ill or complains. Sold by Druggists or Retail Dealers, or will be sent prepaid on receipt of \$1.00 to any person in the United States or Canada. Extraordinary inducements to reliable agents. Pamphlets on Absorption Cure mailed free. Address CHAPLIN LIVER PAD CO., No. 611 N. Sixth Street, Linden Hotel, ST. LOUIS, MO. FOR SALE BY N. J. ALEXANDER, Druggist, Austin, Texas, 46-52.

THIRTY YEARS' REMEDY. Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Flux, Children's Teething, and the Great Preventative of Asiatic Cholera. Maguire's Benne Plant. This extraordinary medicine, the fame of which is spread broadcast throughout the country, is undoubtedly superior to any remedy ever offered to the public for the complaints for which it is intended. We have in our possession testimonials furnished voluntarily by Col. Long, late Chief Topographical Engineer Bureau of War, Washington; Fitz Henry Warren, Gen. Fossomont and others of the Army; Father J. Decmet, the celebrated Indian missionary; also officers of the Navy, surgeons, hospital stewards, commanders of nearly every steamer plying on the Mississippi and tributary rivers, Western Sanitary and Christian Commissions, army chaplains, and others too numerous to mention. Likewise highest encomiums of the press, praising its valuable medicinal qualities in the highest terms. No other medicine has such resounding testimonials. We refer to his excellency, B. Gratz Brown, Governor of Missouri; Hon. Frank P. Blair Jr., U. S. Senator and Hon. Joseph Brown, Mayor of the City of St. Louis, and many other State officials for which there is no space in this advertisement. Agents—McKesson & Robbins, No. 91 and 93 Fulton street, New York. Sold by druggists and medicine dealers everywhere. J. C. MAGUIRE, Sole Proprietors, S. W. Cor. Olive and Second Sts., St. Louis, Mo. Price, 75 cts. per Bottle.

Greatest Blood Specific Known. Warranted better than any other or money returned. MAGUIRE'S ALTERNATIVE ELIXIR. —FOR THE CURE OF— Scrophula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Catarrh, Mercurial Affections, Glands, Swelling of the Joints, Caries of the Bones, Ulcers, Cutaneous Eruptions, Blisters, Pimples, Enlargement of the Glands, Constitutional Disorders, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood. This preparation is a powerful combination of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillinga, Burdock, etc., and contains their entire active medicinal properties, and in addition, iodine and Bromide of Potassa, making it the strongest and best remedy of the kind extant, and for all diseases of the blood infinitely superior to any other article. It is skillfully prepared, and perfectly reliable. The effect of this medicine is to scatter morbid humor collected in any part of the body, thereby promoting a free circulation of the blood, by removing obstructions; restore the Liver, Lungs and Urinary Organs to a healthy condition, and remove any remains of long contracted disease that may remain in the system, sold by all druggists. Price, \$1 and \$2 per bottle. THOMPSON, SCHOTT & CO., Agents, 46-52, Caldwell Street, GAINESVILLE, TEXAS.

NEW RICH BLOOD. PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one each night from one to twelve weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for a letter stating where. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Danbury, Me., 29-32. STRATENA. Van Stans' Stratena—the Best Cement in the World—repairs China, Glass, Marble, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Jewels, Coral, Leather, Wood, Porcelain, Meerschaum, Billiard Cues, Leather Belting, Metal, etc. Perfectly transparent; easily used. Price, medal at Centennial. The genuine has the name blown in the glass. For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 cents. Wholesale agent, Dr. J. J. TUBIN, Druggist, Austin, Texas.

KNOW THYSELF HEAL THYSELF. A new medical treatise entitled, "DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM," a book for everybody. Fifty original prescriptions, either ten times the price of the book. Price \$1.00, with ten mail, or an illus. Pamphlet sent free. Gold Medal awarded author. The Boston Herald says: "This book is beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." HEAL THYSELF. A new medical treatise entitled, "DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM," a book for everybody. Fifty original prescriptions, either ten times the price of the book. Price \$1.00, with ten mail, or an illus. Pamphlet sent free. Gold Medal awarded author. The Boston Herald says: "This book is beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." HEAL THYSELF. A new medical treatise entitled, "DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM," a book for everybody. Fifty original prescriptions, either ten times the price of the book. Price \$1.00, with ten mail, or an illus. Pamphlet sent free. Gold Medal awarded author. The Boston Herald says: "This book is beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." HEAL THYSELF.

KNOW THYSELF HEAL THYSELF. A new medical treatise entitled, "DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM," a book for everybody. Fifty original prescriptions, either ten times the price of the book. Price \$1.00, with ten mail, or an illus. Pamphlet sent free. Gold Medal awarded author. The Boston Herald says: "This book is beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." HEAL THYSELF. A new medical treatise entitled, "DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM," a book for everybody. Fifty original prescriptions, either ten times the price of the book. Price \$1.00, with ten mail, or an illus. Pamphlet sent free. Gold Medal awarded author. The Boston Herald says: "This book is beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." HEAL THYSELF.

KNOW THYSELF HEAL THYSELF. A new medical treatise entitled, "DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM," a book for everybody. Fifty original prescriptions, either ten times the price of the book. Price \$1.00, with ten mail, or an illus. Pamphlet sent free. Gold Medal awarded author. The Boston Herald says: "This book is beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." HEAL THYSELF. A new medical treatise entitled, "DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM," a book for everybody. Fifty original prescriptions, either ten times the price of the book. Price \$1.00, with ten mail, or an illus. Pamphlet sent free. Gold Medal awarded author. The Boston Herald says: "This book is beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." HEAL THYSELF.

KNOW THYSELF HEAL THYSELF. A new medical treatise entitled, "DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM," a book for everybody. Fifty original prescriptions, either ten times the price of the book. Price \$1.00, with ten mail, or an illus. Pamphlet sent free. Gold Medal awarded author. The Boston Herald says: "This book is beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." HEAL THYSELF. A new medical treatise entitled, "DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM," a book for everybody. Fifty original prescriptions, either ten times the price of the book. Price \$1.00, with ten mail, or an illus. Pamphlet sent free. Gold Medal awarded author. The Boston Herald says: "This book is beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." HEAL THYSELF.

Texas Christian Advocate

SHAW & BLAYLOCK - Publishers.

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

Associate Editors.

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

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. WM. A. SAMPEY.

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

Yes! as a New Proposition!

THE PUBLISHERS OFFER THIS

Texas Christian Advocate

FROM

January, 1880, to January, 1881,

FOR TWO DOLLARS!

(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 30, 1879.

MINUTES

OF THE

Texas Annual Conferences

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Will Appear Early in January, 1880.

—

This work will contain a full report of the proceedings of each of the five Texas Conferences, with full statistical tables, showing the progress and present status of the Church in Texas.

It is designed as a full and complete Church Directory, and is valuable for reference, especially in all the Conference meetings, of the Church.

The Minutes will be in the hands of about eight hundred preachers, besides a very large number of the representative members of the Church.

As the Methodist Church numbers about 80,000 members in Texas, and has an organization in every city, town and neighborhood in the state, and is made up of a thriving, enterprising portion of the population, the Minutes become a valuable medium of advertising.

The former editions were 2000. The very large addition to the membership will justify the belief that the demand will require an edition of at least 3000.

Advertising Rates:

Table with 2 columns: Rate and Description. Includes Per Page, Per One-half Page, Per One-third Page, Per One-fourth Page, and No advertisement taken less than one-fourth page.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Pubs., P. O. Drawer No. 4, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

SUMPTUARY LAWS.

We are a little surprised to find that Gov. Roberts classes laws regulating the observance of the Sabbath day with sumptuary laws. It is true he has the grace to recommend a fair trial of the Sunday law of Texas, and even suggests the possibility that it may not be so bad after all. But when he introduces his remarks on this subject by saying that he is opposed to "sumptuary laws," he certainly disappointed the reasonable expectations of his friends and admirers. We, the people, thought that, at last, we had a Governor who was in sympathy with higher morality—some even doubted if he were not actually religiously inclined—and that wine and dancing and swearing and Sabbath-breaking would find no ally in the gubernatorial chair of our young and hopeful State. But when they see that he classes Sabbath regulations with sumptuary laws they are chafallen. He either lacks discrimination in his moral and religious thinking, or has purposely given aid and comfort to the enemy. Our friends will understand, we trust, that in the Governor's extreme desire to please the present company, he went very far (for he was at a Texas fair, and Texas fairs, like fairs in most other States, are wholly irreligious and under the control of the jockey and gaming rings of the country), and for the time made all the concessions in the direction of their demands which, as a gentleman, he could possibly make. His language, interpreted in this light, is certainly wholly inexcusable and loose, but did not necessarily proceed from a positive mal-intention with respect to public morals.

The writer of this is a friend to the Governor of the State, and still hopes that his good angels will deliver him out of the hands of evil men and seducers, and that he may not be blinded to the fact that Texas is a Christian State, and that, as such, the stability of all of her institutions rests upon sound principles.

RELIGION AS A FACTOR IN CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

It has been assumed in these columns that the government of these United States is Christian in the sense that Christianity is recognized as lying at the foundation of our social institutions. In view of the strenuous efforts that are being made to rob the land of her Christian Sabbath, and of the doubtful attitude of men in high places towards the Bible as the educator of the public conscience, we purpose making good our assumption. Should the Galveston News, or any other paper or person, call us Puritanic and dismiss us to the Sunday-school as our proper sphere of teaching, we will neither be frightened at the adjective nor relinquish our right to look at the great social and political questions of the day from a religious point of view. We will, at least, have the satisfaction of knowing that on the question of the Sunday law we are in company with the founders of our republic, and not with the atheistic, free-love conglomeration calling itself the National Liberal League, recently in conclave in Cincinnati.

Many deny that ours is, in any proper sense, a Christian government. That the people are protected in the exercise of religion is conceded; but it is maintained that, as a government, we are without religion. This, it is claimed, is a free country and that every citizen has the right to wage war upon any custom or institution addressing him with religious sanctions, however deeply entrenched in public sentiment or venerable with age. It matters not with the government, say they, whether a man be a Christian, an atheist, a Mohammedan, or a Buddhist; as to God, His Bible, His Sabbath, providence, law, retributions hereafter, or a Savior—these matters are wholly ignored by our laws. The difficulty in showing the groundlessness of all this in the columns of a newspaper is in selecting and condensing testimony, not in finding it. Back of constitutions and statutory enactments is the common law of the people, limiting and explaining all conventional and legislative acts. Our common law, the growth of more than a thousand years, has interwoven Christianity with its every fiber. Hume says: "English freedom was born of Puritanism;" and Puritanism was a political movement receiving its impulse from the Christian religion. If English freedom was born of Puritanism, with eminent truthfulness may the same be claimed of American freedom. The deep religious convictions of the Puritans embedded themselves in the foundation strata of the colonial governments. The Declaration of Independence recognizes "nature's God," claims that man is endowed by his "Creator with certain inalienable rights," and relies upon "Divine Providence" for success in establishing an independent nation. Soon after this declaration went forth, the following appears in the proceedings of Congress: "The Congress do also, in the most earnest manner, recommend to all members of the United States, and particularly the officers, civil and military, under them, the exercise of repentance and reformation; and further, require of them the strict observance of the articles which forbid profane swearing and all immoralities." Again, in 1777, Congress passed a resolution calling the people to prayer that "God, through the merits of Jesus Christ," would blot out their sins, bless the civil government, and "prosper the means of religion for the promotion and enlargement of that kingdom which consisteth in righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost." Similar resolutions were passed by Congress thence onward through a succession of years. These resolutions, be it observed, were not the utterances of mere politicians, appealing heartlessly to the superstition of the ignorant masses, but they have in every word the ring of the deepest religious conviction. The men comprising this Congress were giants in intellect and statesmanship, in comparison with whom the whole tribe of time-serving politi-

cians, who would eliminate Christian motives from our government, are mere pigmies. The constitution of these United States is not the religious blank claimed by many. Simply, it establishes no national church. In the language of that great expounder of constitutional law, Chief Justice Story, "the real object was not to countenance, much less advance, Mohammedanism, Judaism, or infidelity, by prostrating Christianity, but to exclude all rivalry among Christian sects, and to prevent any national ecclesiastical establishment which should give to a hierarchy the exclusive patronage of the national government." So far from being hostile to Christianity, our federal constitution places it on a better footing for the accomplishment of its mission than it occupies in any other government on earth. In the suit growing out of the will of Stephen Girard, by which he appropriated his princely fortune to the founding of an institution of learning for orphan children, it was argued by Daniel Webster, on behalf of the heirs-at-law, that the will was void, because it was anti-Christian in its provisions. The Supreme Court of the United States—Chief Justice Story delivering the opinion—admits that were the will anti-Christian, it would be void, but holds that it does not exclude Christianity or the Bible from the College. Johnson's Reports (page 200) give the decision of a case on appeal—Justice Kent rendering the opinion of the court—of a prosecution for publicly ridiculing Jesus Christ, in which is the following: "The people of this State (New York), in common with the people of this country, profess the general doctrines of Christianity as the rule of their faith and practice; and to scandalize the author of those doctrines is not only, in a religious point of view, extremely impious, but even in respect to the obligations due to society, is a gross violation of decency and good order. * * * No government among any of the polished nations of antiquity, and none of the institutions of modern Europe, (a single momentary case excepted) ever hazarded such a bold experiment upon the solidity of the public morals as to permit, with impunity and under sanction of their tribunals, the general religion of the community to be openly insulted and defamed. True, the constitution has discarded religious establishments. It does not forbid judicial cognizance of those offenses against religion and morality which have no reference to any such establishment, or any particular form of government, but are punishable because they strike at the root of moral obligation and weaken the security of the social ties. To construe it as breaking down the common law barriers against licentious, wanton and impious attacks upon Christianity itself, would be an enormous perversion of its meaning." Authorities might be multiplied, but this must suffice. Regarded from no higher point of view than the mere political, the founders of our republic were deeply philosophical in assuming the truth of Christianity as the basis of our political fabric. They placed themselves in line with the law-givers of all nations. Christianity was deeply imbedded in public sentiment. History abundantly testifies that each separate form of religion expresses itself in its appropriate civil institutions; and that, vice versa, the reaction of civil government upon religion has been constant. Every great revolution in governmental forms has been preceded by a revolution in the religious beliefs of the masses. Let infidelity, as it did in France prior to 1792, weaken the general faith in Christianity, and the bloody triumph of misdeeds will come with the certainty of destiny. When Christianity went forth to conquer the religious beliefs of the world, it did, indeed, "turn the world upside down." The codes of Theodosius and Justinian, the Pandects and the Institutes were only relig-

ious principles applied to the social fabric in statute law. So, too, the Koran and the Shaster are religious institutes giving authority to their appropriate forms of government. Even among savage tribes the appeal to the Great Invisible Power in support of civil authority is uniform. Likewise our government of to-day, national and state, recognizes its Christian source and dependence in a multitude of ways. Tear Christianity out of it, and it would fall mutilated and powerless. Anarchy and ruin would sweep the land. The reason of this universal dependence of civil government upon religion is plain. The tendency of mankind to the exercise of injustice and oppression is too strong to be held in check by motives that begin and end with human laws. Penalty is too uncertain in human administrations to deter evil doers; besides, in cases where crimes affect whole communities, penalty, such as man can inflict, is often felt to be far short of the demands of justice. The universal sense of mankind, resulting from a knowledge of man, calls, as the fundamental condition of a social fabric, for motives to virtuous action stronger than can be drawn from human laws and administrations. It is useless to talk about education, in the absence of religion, making good citizens. It has never done it. Men are good citizens, not in the ratio of their intelligence, but of their piety. Every where educated criminals, unwhipped of justice, crowd the thoroughfares of life. The statesmanship that does not recognize man as the subject of a spiritual economy, with God as its administrator and eternity as the sphere of its retributions, is narrow and false—false to the facts of universal human consciousness, and false to the only principles upon which government can find footing. It is no small cause of alarm that demagogues in high places and low, readily adopt axioms that ignore religion as a necessary factor in civil government. What are the issues dividing the political parties of the day in comparison with the question whether or not Christianity shall hold its wonted place in our civil fabric? Drive out the Bible as the educator of the consciences of our children; take from us the Sabbath; establish the reign of whisky and gambling associations, backed by German infidelity and political tricksters, and then the difference between Democracy and Republicanism, state rights and centralization, will not be worth contending for. The body politic, it matters not what party may be in the ascendant, will be preyed upon to its dissolution by a horde of political hucksters, whose God will be Mammon and whose consciences will be dead. Christians not only can, but ought, in duty to God and to posterity, to break with any and every political organization that demands, or that will even permit, the hewing down of these strong pillars of Christian civilization, the Sunday-law and the Bible as the educator of our youth in the public schools. It is time they were awaking in earnest to these issues. Let the demand ring out from every nook and corner of our broad land, that as the prime condition of the suffrage of a Christian people, our legislators shall cut all sympathy with every anti-Bible and anti-Sabbath movement. Proclaim it that we do not intend to yield the destinies of our Republic, it matters not how political parties may arrange themselves, to the guardianship of the gospel of the grog-shop, however loudly it may be voiced by pot-house politicians and an anti-Christian press.

The vale of Cashmere—whose refinement and wealth was once the boast of its citizens—has been reduced by the rapacity of its rulers to degradation and want. During the last year famine and disease have visited this garden-spot of the Himalayas, and it is now a country of blind-eyed children and listless, miserable men. The municipal council of Berlin recommend the adoption of cremation.

A NOTE OF WARNING. The recent scandalous outcroppings of religious fanaticism in the otherwise quiet and orderly community of Corsicana, under the leadership of one Bob Haynes, a professed Evangelist, accompanied by one Groves and other dupes of his deviltry, is assuming proportions—judging from what we have seen in the last few numbers of the Galveston News—which deserve the reprobation of all good men. The Rev. Mr. Goodnight, formerly the pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Corsicana, has been caught in this maelstrom of fanaticism, and has been legally adjudged a lunatic. It is stated that others are in a morbid state of mind, and are likely to gravitate to the lunatic asylum. If these statements are true as published, it is time for sensible people to take such judicious steps as will put a speedy period to this wild, unbridled fanaticism. This man Haynes claims—so says the News reporter—to be a second Christ—rather that Christ has appeared a second time in him (Haynes); that he is bullet and steel proof; can perform miracles, etc. This we believe to be a misrepresentation of the facts. If he had said that "the devil has personified himself in me (Haynes) as an angel of light, to blur and stigmatize the religion of Jesus Christ and lead to ruin unstable, superstitious souls," his profession and work would have been in harmony. It is thought that Haynes is not a lunatic, but that he is acting upon the hell-born aphorism that it is better to reign in hell than to serve in heaven; hence he assumes—if correctly represented—the functions of a second Christ! That any one should become the dupe of such a monster in human form is strange enough, specially so when our Lord's warnings against such pretenders have come sounding down the ages in such terrific tones and well-defined outlines as to picture them as upon canvas, giving their name, title and mission: FALSE CHRIST—FALSE PROPHETS—FALSE TEACHERS. False prophets—who shall bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bring upon themselves swift destruction. "Many shall follow their pernicious ways, by reason of whom the way of truth shall be evil spoken of."—II Peter, ii: 1-2. That the way of truth should be evil spoken of because of such pretenders and false teachings, is startlingly strange, but not more so than true. In all ages such effects have followed similar vile causes, and this enlightened age and country may not be wholly exempt from their pernicious ways. The Galveston News of the 19th says: "Reinforcements are coming to Haynes from all parts of the country. They claim Haynes to be the Savior of mankind, and say that he will appoint his apostles and disciples soon," etc. Human depravity, ambition, superstition and ignorance, manipulated by the devil, sometimes project anomalous monstrosities into the moral world. If our information is correct, these malcontents first made their debut under the form and title of a Band of Holiness. This fungus anomaly grew in the grace of fanaticism with such rapidity and impudence as soon to lay claim to the gift of prophecy, healing the sick and such other things as the founders of a new religion might be expected to do. They grew out of all church relations and restrictions, refused to soil their immaculate garments by contact with a carnal ministry and church and set up for themselves. Now, it only remains for Haynes to be crucified and rise from the dead to inspire the faith of his followers and lay solidly the foundations of a new religion. Is that likely to transpire? A Band of Holiness! We have never seen an organization designated by this cognomen. Is it better than the church? purer than the church? Does it dissolve church relations, or lift one into a purer spiritual atmosphere, above law and moral discipline? HOLINESS and SANCTIFICATION are Bible terms, full of the marrow

and fatness of the gospel; because they designate, in their several connections the riches of grace in redemption; but they and the glorious doctrine they represent have been so abused, caricatured and maltreated from ignorance, prejudice and fanaticism as to blur and deface the "beauty of holiness." These extra organizations are supererogatory; not known, much less enjoined in the Holy Scriptures. The design may be good, but the effect is bad. They alienate from the church, engender spiritual pride, foster high notions of self-goodness and such professions, loud and long, of holiness and sanctification, as were not made by prophets nor apostles, and are not in harmony with the humility of the gospel. A pastor once said: "I have no trouble with my people while they are seeking sanctification; but, oh, after they profess it!" The best profession any man ever made of sanctification or perfect holiness was in the life. No sanctified one need give himself any uneasiness about his brethren and the world remaining in ignorance of his attainments in grace, so as to demand a profession in words or by the blowing of a trumpet, as his daily life will be transparent with the living, burning truth. "By their fruits"—not words—"ye shall know them." Hence, we conclude that the less our people have to do with bands of holiness, or the sounding of trumpets, to signalize their sanctification to the world, the better it will be for them and the race of mankind. (See Phil. iii: 12-14). F.

THE PROBLEM OF LIFE.—We find on our table a copy of "The Problem of Life," by Wilford, which has already received very liberal notices from the pens of correspondents. We have had leisure to give it only a hasty examination and defer an expression of judgment as to its merits for the present. In seeking to solve the great problem of life it embraces "The Evolution of Sound" and "Evolution Evolved," with a review of the six great modern scientists, Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Haskel, Helmholtz and Mayer. In the preface the author states that if one object more than another exercised a controlling influence over his thoughts and motives in the preparation of this volume, it has been to throw, if possible, some new light from a philosophical and scientific standpoint upon the problem of man's conscious and substantial existence beyond the present life. The subject is one of profound interest to our race, and if the solution is reached, as promised, there will be many very grateful to the author for his work. The work is beautifully gotten out by Hall & Co., 234 Broadway, New York. It contains 527 pages, a portion of which is blank verse of very peculiar rhythm, which will render this portion attractive to some readers.

MARRIAGE IN NEW ENGLAND.—The article under the head of "marriage," which we have copied from the Northwestern Christian Advocate, presents a picture of New England civilization which Bishop Haven might ponder with profit. Whatever may be the causes that have led to this state of society, the facts are as patent as they are appalling. "One divorce for every ten marriages." There is a blight on the land. Its moral nature is decaying. The very seat of its life is cancerous. The holiest relationship of life, according to the Northwestern, is made the instrument of the grossest sensuality or the coldest selfishness. New England needs missionaries.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHTS.—The article from the Interior, under the above caption, is a tacit recognition of the revival of Evangelical Christianity under the great leaders of the Methodist movement. Written from a Presbyterian standpoint, it very naturally places Whitefield in the front and holds Wesley in a subordinate position. While the followers of the Whitefield branch of the Methodist family has diminished to a handful, Wesleyan Methodism is felt in its influence by all the churches. The Evangelical world are recognizing the important place Methodism holds in the history of Christianity.

Christian Advocate

Table with columns: Space, 1 Mo, 2 Mos, 3 Mos, 6 Mos, 1 Year. Rows include One-half inch, One inch, Two inches, Three inches, Four inches, Six inches, One-half Column, One Column.

CHANGES.—Any advertisement may be changed monthly free of charge. For double column advertisements 10 per cent added to the regular rates.

Mr. E. M. Quick is general traveling and advertising agent of THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

BEAR IN MIND

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE ANNUAL MINUTES IS 25 CENTS. ONLY 25 CENTS. Get subscribers and bring the money to conference.

To the Preachers.

Each preacher, after reaching his work, will wish to have a list of the different post-offices within the bounds of his work, we will forward him a printed list of the subscribers at each point.

ON OUR CIRCUIT.

The missionary address of Dr. Wilson at the anniversary made a deep impression on the audience. His presentation of the obligations resting on the Christian to send the gospel to the waste places of the earth will, we trust, bear fruit in the increased collections which will be reported at the next session of the West Texas Conference.

"If you have nothing to do, go away off by yourself to do it." The Bishop was enforcing upon the candidates for admission into the conference the injunction: "Never be triflingly employed."

In his closing remarks, the Bishop again urged the importance of building churches and parsonages. He admitted that the sand hills of South Carolina would not compare in fertility with Texas soil, yet her preachers are better paid than those who labor in the richest and most prosperous portions of our State.

On Thursday we take the cars at McDade. After midnight we are at home; in the morning are mixing up "copy" for the printers. A number of operators and silk weavers sailed from Queenstown, England, for the United States. They were accompanied by a mill-owner: who had gone to England to hire skilled workman.

teachers, 382; scholars, 2889. Adult baptisms, 587; infant, 437. Contributed for foreign missions, \$745.82; for domestic, \$990.67. J. W. Perry was located at his own request. His purpose is to unite with the South Missouri Conference at its next session. J. M. Casanova, one of our Mexican missionaries, died the past year in the full triumph of faith. The story of his labors and trials and victory over the last enemy demonstrates the power of that gospel which is accomplishing such wonderful results among his people.

The conference adjourned Monday afternoon, after an earnest and impressive address from the Bishop; and the next day, as we left our pleasant home at Maj. Harwood's, we met the preachers in buggies or saddle wending their way to their appointed fields. What report will they bring up next year? How many will meet a year hence?

Among the visitors at the Conference were Drs. Wilson and Mood and Bros. Kennon, Lane and Thomas, from the Texas Conference.

We enjoyed a fine view of Gonzales and the beautiful valley in which it is located from the look-out on the roof of the new and elegant residence of Mrs. Dilworth. Though Gonzales has not grown so rapidly as many of our railroad towns, there is an air of comfort in her neat residences overshadowed by native forest trees and surrounded by shrubbery and of permanent prosperity in her business houses, which renders her far more attractive than the rush and rapid growth of many younger towns. It is the centre of one of the oldest and richest agricultural sections in Western Texas.

Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific is sold under a full guarantee. It has never yet failed, and the Dr. HARTE'S MEDICINE COMPANY therefore runs no risk in this offer, which stands unparalleled in its liberality.

I have been using the Holman Pad Co's Remedies for two weeks, and while I know there is much yet to be done before I am entirely well, yet I must acknowledge that I am greatly improved in health; my back hurts me but little and my mouth is nearly well. I took a severe cold the evening before using the remedies, but was soon cured of it without using any medicine.

Though the Guadalupe valley has shared the drought that has visited nearly the entire State, yet the crops between Gonzales and Lockhart would not be considered failures in many lands. The beautiful prairie region between Plum creek and Lockhart, which was grazing ground for stock when we traveled this circuit twenty-two years ago, is now nearly a solid farm.

On Thursday we take the cars at McDade. After midnight we are at home; in the morning are mixing up "copy" for the printers. A number of operators and silk weavers sailed from Queenstown, England, for the United States. They were accompanied by a mill-owner: who had gone to England to hire skilled workman.

Hard times compels the most extravagant of us to economize. Many of our friends in Galveston, instead of purchasing several suits of heavy clothing for autumn and winter wear, have had their old clothing cleaned or dyed by Mr. H. Habine, at 116 Postoffice street, near Tremont street, Galveston.

At New York, the market opened quiet, closed firm. Sales to-day 439 bales. Quotations for all grades are as follows:

Table with columns: Grade, Price. Rows include Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Middling, Good Middling, Fair, etc.

domestic cloths, at prices to suit the hard times. Mr. Habine desires us to state to our readers that he buys his cloths direct from importers and home-manufacturers for cash, and he is enabled to make clothing in the most fashionable style, and from the best quality of goods at surprisingly low figures.

Mr. M. STRICKLAND, of this city, so long and favorably known as one of the leading blank book manufacturers and lithographers in the south-west, and also dealer in all kinds of stationery, has just finished renovating and re-erecting his large establishment on the Strand. We desire to inform our readers that Mr. Strickland has gone to considerable expense in fitting up his lithographing department with all the latest improvements in machinery, and he is now enabled to do all kinds of lithography at very low prices.

Printers' ink can be used with great advantage and at small cost, by doing your own printing on one of the celebrated Model Printing Presses. It is cheap, easily managed, and in every way reliable. The attention of business men is particularly called, in this connection, to the advertisement of this well known press in another column.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Our friends should be careful in purchasing their school books, and patronize only first-class dealers. We state with pleasure that Messrs. Lathrop & Wilkins, of New Orleans, can be relied upon to fill orders with promptness and in a manner to the interest of the purchasers. Catalogues can be had by addressing them at New Orleans, La.

ATTENTION is invited to the notice mentioning the photographic establishment of Mr. P. H. Rose. Several of our Galveston friends, who have patronized Mr. Rose, speak of him and his manner of doing business in the highest terms. Those desiring photographs or carte de visites finished in elegant style, and at prices to suit the times, should give Mr. Rose a trial.

IMPORTANT TO LAND OWNERS. J. E. Foster, the oldest Land Agent in Houston, Texas, has perfected a system of paying taxes for non-resident owners, on lands in every city and county in Texas, for a mere nominal fee. Try him.

ST. LOUIS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Arrangements have been made to send the St. Louis Christian Advocate a large eight-page paper, edited by Dr. R. McManally, D. D., to any person who has not heretofore been a subscriber, six months for the nominal sum of fifty cents. Address all orders to: LONAL D. DAMERON, Manager, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. HARTE'S FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC is sold under a full guarantee. It has never yet failed, and the Dr. HARTE'S MEDICINE COMPANY therefore runs no risk in this offer, which stands unparalleled in its liberality.

I am Greatly Benefited. IADONIA, April 13, 1879.

I have been using the Holman Pad Co's Remedies for two weeks, and while I know there is much yet to be done before I am entirely well, yet I must acknowledge that I am greatly improved in health; my back hurts me but little and my mouth is nearly well. I took a severe cold the evening before using the remedies, but was soon cured of it without using any medicine.

A Home Missionary that is Doing the Greatest Good for the Greatest Number.

The Rev. Dr. McManally, of St. Louis Christian Advocate, through an editorial in that widely circulated journal, under date of the 8th of January, refers to "Maguire's Cundurango" in the following flattering terms, which are entirely voluntary on the part of the Doctor. Any one can test the virtues of this remarkable medicine and become as enthusiastic as this eminent divine. We quote his remarks:

Maguire's Cundurango.—We have no partiality for "patent medicines," never use or recommend them, unless we know of what they are composed, and as best then we can judge of their general effects by the nature and character of the component parts. Whether the medicine named above be patented or not, we can not tell—never inquired. But we know what are its component parts, and give it as our candid and decided opinion—an opinion carefully formed—that to produce a healthy and safe action of the liver, kidneys and secretions generally, there is not a better medicine known. Learning of what ingredients it is composed, and knowing something of their effect, we tried the mixture on ourself and others, and found it to be most effective and salutary, and heartily recommended it to all persons of bilious habits. This is written on our own motion, without the suggestion or knowledge of any other person whatsoever; and it is written for our readers generally, in hope of benefiting them.

WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST. A package of DUKE'S DURHAM, containing twenty pipe-fulls of the best smoking tobacco made, or one common cigar? Each costs ten cents.

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, \$18. Address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Galveston.

AYER'S SASSAPARILLA contains Iron and purifies the blood.

Commercial. TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, 1 Galveston, Texas, Oct 29, 1879.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, etc.

At Liverpool, market for spots opened steady and firm. Quotations are as follows: MIDDLING Upland, 6 1/2; Orleans, 6 1/2. The market here opened firm and closed steady. Quotations are as follows for all grades. Sales, this day 1165 bales.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include Low Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Middling, etc.

NET RECEIPTS. This day, 5496. This week, 19151. This season, 146514. Same time last season, 162907. Stock on hand, 162579.

Wool. Market steady; and unchanged. Medium, 25 @ 28c. Western, Fine, 27 @ 30c.

Exchange—Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days, 47 1/2. New York Sight, 48 1/2. New Orleans Sight, 48 1/2. Gold, 100 par. American silver, 99 1/2.

LIVE STOCK MARKET. Compiled by Johnson Foster, Live Stock Commission Merchant. MONDAY OCT. 27, 1879.

RECEIPTS.—Bees and cows, 231; calves and yearlings, 251; sheep, 274; hogs, 36. SALES.—Bees and cows, 122; calves and yearlings, 181; sheep, 210; hogs, 59.

PRESENT QUOTATIONS. Bees and cows, good to choice, 13 1/2 @ 17c. Bees and cows, common and ordinary, 11 @ 13c.

REMARKS. Bees and Cows.—Receipts have been full for the current week. Market closes with a fair supply of all grades on hand.

THE GENERAL MARKET. We quote jobbing-house prices for country towners, and liable to ordinary fluctuation.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include Flour, Sugar, Coffee, etc.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include Flour, Sugar, Coffee, etc.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include Flour, Sugar, Coffee, etc.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include Flour, Sugar, Coffee, etc.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include Flour, Sugar, Coffee, etc.

Dr. Harter's IRON TONIC

Is a Preparation of IRON and CALISAYA BARK, in combination with the Phosphates, Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, &c., &c.

W. H. NICHOLS & CO., Commission Merchants. Frequent consignments especially solicited of WOOL, HIDES, GRAIN, BUTTER, CHICKENS, EGGS, BEESWAX and other Country Produce.

JAMES B. GOFF, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AUSTIN, TEXAS. Will give special attention to questions of heirship, and the recovery of estates and lands in any part of Texas.

THE NEWEST MUSIC BOOKS. WHITE ROBES. A new Sunday-school song book of unusual beauty. By A. J. Abney and M. J. Munroe.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include Tin Plate, Gunpowder, Soap, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. MOODY & JEMISON, Wholesale Grocers. Have on hand a very large stock of Choice Fresh Groceries.

GROCERS

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. Berlin Wool, 1 1/2 lbs. oz., \$1.75 lb. SHEPHERD FLOSS AND GERMAN'S WOOL, 10 cents per lb.

MARIAN LALOR, (Successor to E. JOHNSTON). COR. CENTER & POSTOFFICE STS., GALVESTON.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S ROSES

Agents! READ THIS! We will pay agents a salary of \$100 per month and a premium, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. It costs nothing to sample free.

JOHNSON'S Business College

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Open Day and Night All Year. ALL WHO DESIRE A COMPLETE COMMERCIAL COURSE. Good board guaranteed at \$3 a week.

JOHNSON'S Business College

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Open Day and Night All Year. ALL WHO DESIRE A COMPLETE COMMERCIAL COURSE. Good board guaranteed at \$3 a week.

LAHROP & WILKINS SCHOOL BOOKS

All orders from Dealers and Schools promptly filled at Publishers' prices. Books sent by mail, when desired. A full line of Stationery at reduced prices. Catalogues mailed, on application.

Advertisement for THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S ROSES, featuring an illustration of a woman and text about their products and agents.

Texas Christian Advocate

Religious Thought.

The Interior contains the following article on the "Drifts of Religious Thought."

While the opposition to Christianity changes its ground from age to age, giving rise to different currents of thought in what may be called the outside irreligious world, there are correspondingly drifts and tendencies within the bosom of the church itself more or less affected by these outside opinions, and by the general spirit of the times. To those living at any given period under the sweep of the prevailing currents it is not always easy to discern the precise character of the times, and tell toward what goal things are drifting. Sometimes a generation will have to pass before we can say positively what the direction is, or how far the force of the current will carry us. Still, those who have long and carefully watched the progress of things, and read the history of passing events in the light of former ages, will not find it impossible to form a pretty good judgment as to the drift and final outcome both of religious and anti-Christian thought.

Within the pale of the whole nominally Christian church, and especially within that of the great Protestant churches, there are two distinctly marked and apparently antagonistic drifts which can not fail to strike the attention of every close observer. They are not indeed peculiar to our times; they have shown their presence in other ages from an early period, particularly since the Lutheran reformation; but they are exhibited in our own immediate era with a prominence and force probably never seen before. The one is the tendency toward rationalism, toward speculative and skeptical free-thought, toward anti-doctrinal and anti-creed independence. It is the broad-church liberalism of the day which divests the Bible of all supernatural elements, and regards Christianity either as a cunningly devised fable, or a fine poetic sentiment, or at best a good, practical code of human ethics. The other is the opposite tendency toward ritualism and the various phases of high-churchism. It is a recoil from the disintegration, infidelity, anarchy, and nihilism of the rationalistic tendency. From the extreme of believing little, or believing nothing, it swings like a pendulum to the opposite extreme of believing everything. It clings to the past, and takes refuge in the traditions and dogmas of ecclesiastical authority as the only antidote against the prevailing skepticism. This is sacerdotalism or sacramentalism, of which the highest type is the church of Rome, with corresponding types in the Greek church, in the Anglican church, and in other Protestant churches.

Now not to go any further back, these two antagonistic elements, rationalism and ritualism, have been at war ever since the reformation, in all churches, Romanist and Protestant; particularly so in the great Protestant nations where untrammelled freedom of thought has been allowed. And they are at war still within the bosom of every church in Christendom where men have free speech and a free press. These are two great drifts of religious thought in our day; and they become more and more distinctly marked as the world rolls on. They show themselves in the Roman Catholic Church in France, in the German empire, and even in the Italy of to-day. They show themselves strongly, as they have done long ago within the bosom of the Anglican, the Non-Conformist, and the several Presbyterian Churches of the British Isles. They show themselves from time to time in all the great leading churches of our country—some, as the Episcopal, tending strongly toward ritualism and the traditions of the past, and some as the Unitarian as strongly toward the widest anti-creed rationalism. Still more, the two drifts are sometimes seen in individual examples both of the ministry and members of orthodox churches like our own. In some cases we see a great mental conflict for a time between the rationalistic and the ritualistic tendency, ended at last, by the renunciation of the orthodox faith, and a departure either to the extreme of high-churchism, or to some opposite extreme of independent latitudinarianism. Every now and then we see distinguished instances of each kind.

It would be difficult to say which of the two currents is the stronger. They are both so strong, and withal take so wide a sweep, that some observers, looking exclusively at the one, tell us that the world is growing rapidly into unbelief, into utter skepticism and atheism, that the church is asleep, Protestantism a failure, Christianity dead, and religion losing its hold upon mankind; while others, fixing their at-

tention only upon the opposite tendency, tell us with equal confidence that ritualism is everywhere gaining the day, that the church of Rome never was so strong as it is to-day, and that we are living in that universal revival of high-churchism which began in the great tractarian movement at Oxford forty years ago.

If these antagonistic elements or systems were left alone to fight it out, it would be hard to foretell when the conflict would end, and to which would belong the victory. And to a lover of truth, liberty and human progress, there would be no great stake to choose between them. But they are not left alone. There is a third party in the field, as determined, as powerful, as ancient, and just as confident of final victory as either of the others. It is Evangelicalism. It is the great party, wider than any denominational boundaries, and having its advocates and influences in all the leading Protestant churches of Christendom, which takes the word of God as its standard, the simple gospel of Christ as its symbol, and the spirit of God as its vitalizing force, and is determined to fight it out on this line if it takes all the summers of all the ages. It is an ancient battle, which began in the very lives of the apostles, which was reopened grandly by all the reformers of the sixteenth century, under the lead of George Whitefield and the Wesleys, and which now for more than three-quarters of a century, on every field of home evangelization, and in every missionary land, has been unceasingly waged for the conquest of the world.

Let us not forget that between the extremes of rationalism and ritualism, strong as they are, the pure and simple evangelism of the New Testament, and of every orthodox Protestant communion in Christendom, holds its ancient historic middle ground to-day, and has done since the Reformation and did long before. It holds that ground to-day with even a more inflexible grasp than it has done in former ages. And let us not forget that here is the true aggressive power of Christianity, which will be, in the end, as it always has been, more than a match for ritualism and Romanism combined. It is the true aggressive power of Christianity because its appeal is not to rites, ceremonies, or symbols, not to traditional ecclesiastical authority, but directly to God Himself, to the written word of God, to the personal presence of Christ in the church, to the agency of the spirit of God in the soul, and to the individual conscience and heart of man.

Among the drifts of religious thought that mark the present times, Romanistic, ritualistic, rationalistic, or agnostic, as they may be, we discern none more unmistakable in its aggressive character, none more universal in its sweep around the globe, none more potential on the thoughts and lives of men, and none more manifestly attended by signs of the presence and blessings of God, than this strong current of Evangelism. It has been flowing like a magnificent river through all our churches ever since Whitefield and Wesley began their work. It has been flowing through our American churches in one widening stream of holy influence ever since the opening years of the present century, when nearly all our great missionary, Bible, Sunday-school, educational, and other organizations were formed, as were those in England, to carry forward the grand work inaugurated by the evangelicalism of the last century.

Marriage.

The Northwestern Christian Advocate makes the following remarks on "Responsibility in marriage": Marriage is honorable. When it is honored by a mutual love that proves abiding and stays the heart forever on purity, wife, children, home, it is also holy. God ordained marriage; man ordained divorce. God established marriage as a divine union; man has reduced it to be a civil contract. God willed the family; Christ enjoined marriage and pronounced it dissoluble for one offense only; man has studied to cheat mankind of families, and has made this "contract" voidable whenever convenience ends, till New England, the assumedly most constant section of this country, gathers statistics which discredit her with one divorce for every ten marriages. Eighteen hundred divorces a year—thirty-six hundred plighted troths broken each year, not to mention broken-hearts, hopes, homes, and children nursed in bitter memories for life—and that in one little "virtuous" corner of this republic—evidence that American license has outgrown the Declaration of Independence, and made the pursuit of misery as inalienable as the pursuit of happiness.

Whose is the responsibility for the misery which follows marriage in so many cases? Primarily it

rests with human civil laws pulling down, instead of strengthening, what God established as a divine institution. Every self-appointed social reformer usually begins by attempting to tamper with the marriage laws. And persistent pounding for wider moral and social latitude to the individual has at length placed some of its apostles in the law making bodies; and some of their crotchets have ripened into statutes till the freedom of wedlock has about all it asks for under its other name, free divorce. For miserable marriages those most concerned are not always personally responsible. The intelligent and traveled classes must bear large blame for their own poor unions, and live with small sympathy for the blunders they were not blind in committing. Often marrying to gratify family desires—to keep blue blood unmixed with plebeian—they preserve the formalities of married life without love for a brief season, then see the divorce-snysters, feed the maw of gossip, and fill the columns of sensational journals, "Nobody" cares, and "everybody" whispers "I told you it would be so." The trouble with these people is that their judgment is weaker than their intelligence; that is, they marry against both knowledge and judgment at the abominable dictation of a stilted society—"such an eligible match you see!" They live on a social island and submit to be its serfs for life in body, heart and mind. They call this aristocracy, though it costs them domestic happiness. It certainly is not independence. No chance for Maud and the judge here.

The world's great middle-class has a larger percentage of happy marriages than the high or the more humble. This is simply because it has a larger percentage of common sense. Its marital mistakes are mainly with those who dwell on its margins—"uppercrust" or under-dough. The lowliest of mankind are scarcely responsible, in the absence of all checks, for the wretchedness they often find in marriage. Some of them truly realize love in a cottage, but more of them realize hate in a hovel. Such are too ignorant and stupid to mate harmoniously, or too vicious to care what comes of their venture, resolved from the first to forsake, when they shall cease to like, one another. To these, marriage is only the attraction among brutes; sex is the only rule which guides them in their choice of companions. Marriage vows have no sacredness in their dull thoughts; with them a wedding always breeds sensual jesting.

These are the natural warls of their more enlightened fellow-men and women who have a responsibility in their social life, who ought in great measure to govern them for their good through laws which should place a check upon that lewd habit of marriage that is little better than harlotry. This is within the scope of statute law for the good of the State and might reasonably require a moderate degree of intelligence—a certain amount of education—as a prerequisite to marriage. The State might also demand proof of good moral character, and identity as not being a matrimonial adventurer, making, of course, one law for all. Those qualified would have no difficulty in complying with the law. Impediments to bad marriages would stimulate better marriages. No man or woman in this country need go without an elementary education; and he or she who fails to grow a good moral character doesn't lay hold of half the moral and religious advantages possible to him or her. Such laws would beget study, morality, better husbands and wives, better children, and cut off numerous criminals. Young men and women would work out their social salvation with fear and trembling.

To teach a, b, c to its children the State requires good English education and good moral character; but to become the fathers and mothers of its children it requires nothing. But the State should not only guard entrance into marriage, but also exit from it. Its divorce laws are generally loose, a fact that encourages loose marriages. Christ's law of divorce for adultery only is good enough for any civil code. Just as nations have departed from that law, their marital morals have drooped.

Perhaps in the history of Texas, there never has been a year in which so many religious revivals have been had as there has been in this State. Newspapers all over the State report religious revivals such as have not been known before.—Texas Sun.

"I tell you," says a rabid free-thinker, "the idea that there is a God has never come into my head!" "Ah! precisely like my dog. But there is this difference—he doesn't go around howling about it."

BENSON'S CAPSINE POROUS PLASTERS. Have received the greatest number of unqualified, reliable endorsements that any external remedy ever received from physicians, druggists, the press and the public. All praise them as a great improvement on the ordinary porous plasters and all other external remedies. For LAME AND WEAK BACKS, Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Neglected Coughs, and all Local Aches and Pains, they are the best known remedy. Ask any one who has used them, or any good physician, and he will confirm the above statements. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

J. G. BUCKLEY, DEALER IN MARBLE Tombstones and Monuments MADE TO ORDER. Country orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GEO. O. CHERRY & CO., Produce Comm'n Merchants, 105 TREMONT STREET, For the Sale of Grain, Flour, Wool, Hides, Butter, Cheese, etc. Special attention given to country orders. Quick sales and prompt returns.

Mrs. J. HICKINGBOTHAM, Late of the firm of S. DIXON & CO., Fashionable Milliner, 173 Market St., bet. 21st and 23d Sts., GALVESTON, TEXAS. ZEPHYRS, EMBROIDERY, SILKS, CANVAS, GIBBERLIES, ETC., ETC.; ALSO, PINKING AND STAMPING.

R. H. JOHN, Manufacturer and dealer in TRUNKS AND VALISES, 117 Postoffice Street, Galveston Texas. A Large Packing Trunk for \$2.00. Toy Trunks from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Ladies' Trunks from \$2.50 to \$3.50. Tin Trunks from \$1.00 and upward. Leather Trunks, with steel springs, 10.00 to 30.00. A guaranteed home made gent's trunk for 12.00. Satchels from \$2.00 to 10.00. Shawl Straps, 25 cts. to 1.00. Trunk Locks, 15 cts. to 2.75. Country Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

MRS. N. A. CRAVENS, S. W. Cor. Winnie and 19th Streets, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Is prepared to entertain Permanent or Transient Boarders, with or without lodging, having comfortably furnished rooms. Charges moderate. Also medical patronage from a generous public.

W. A. DUNKLIN & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, (Hendley's Building), STRAND, GALVESTON. Mme. C. GAUTIER, FRENCH MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS. FRENCH CORSETS A SPECIALTY. 166 Market Street, Galveston, Texas. Country orders promptly and carefully attended to.

Wet COTTON GIN SAW CLEANER. IT CLEANS EVERY SAW ON ANY GIN IN "ONE SECOND!" Wonderful Advantages to the Ginner. Send for circular with price list, commission to agents, etc. R. S. MUNGER, MEXIA, TEXAS. HISTORY OF METHODISM—Georgia and Florida. A few copies on hand. Price, \$1.25. Address SHAW & BLYLOCK, P. O. Drawer, No. 4. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Houston & Texas Central MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILROADS. Form one continuous through line from the Gulf and all points in Southern and Central Texas to the Great Northern Lakes. Making the best, and only DIRECT SHORT LINE CHICAGO, and all points EAST and NORTH. Close connections are made in Chicago with the numerous lines running in all directions. The ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN makes direct connection at St. Louis with the C. B. & Q. R. R. For St. Paul, Minneapolis and all points in Northern Iowa and Minnesota. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. C. W. SMITH, Traffic Manager, Chicago. D. W. HITCHCOCK, G. W. P. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY Houston & Texas Central MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILROADS. Form one continuous through line from the Gulf and all points in Southern and Central Texas to the Great Northern Lakes. Making the best, and only DIRECT SHORT LINE CHICAGO, and all points EAST and NORTH. Close connections are made in Chicago with the numerous lines running in all directions. The ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN makes direct connection at St. Louis with the C. B. & Q. R. R. For St. Paul, Minneapolis and all points in Northern Iowa and Minnesota. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. C. W. SMITH, Traffic Manager, Chicago. D. W. HITCHCOCK, G. W. P. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, A NEW PROOF PRESS, 7 1/2 by 10 inches. Price \$22.50. Apply to SHAW & BLYLOCK.

SENECA FALLS Bell Foundry For Church, Academy, Factory, Depot, Steamboat, Ship, Locomotive, Plantation, Fire Engines, Etc. Sizes and Prices with Wheel-Hangings and Frame Complete: Diam. of Bell. Wet, with Hangings & Frame Complete. Cost of Bell. No. 6, 25 inches.....\$25.00 No. 8, 30 ".....35.00 No. 10, 35 ".....45.00 No. 12, 40 ".....55.00 No. 14, 45 ".....65.00 No. 16, 50 ".....75.00 No. 18, 55 ".....85.00 No. 20, 60 ".....95.00 No. 22, 65 ".....105.00 No. 24, 70 ".....115.00 No. 26, 75 ".....125.00 No. 28, 80 ".....135.00 No. 30, 85 ".....145.00 No. 32, 90 ".....155.00 No. 34, 95 ".....165.00 No. 36, 100 ".....175.00 No. 38, 105 ".....185.00 No. 40, 110 ".....195.00 No. 42, 115 ".....205.00 No. 44, 120 ".....215.00 No. 46, 125 ".....225.00 No. 48, 130 ".....235.00 No. 50, 135 ".....245.00 No. 52, 140 ".....255.00 No. 54, 145 ".....265.00 No. 56, 150 ".....275.00 No. 58, 155 ".....285.00 No. 60, 160 ".....295.00 No. 62, 165 ".....305.00 No. 64, 170 ".....315.00 No. 66, 175 ".....325.00 No. 68, 180 ".....335.00 No. 70, 185 ".....345.00 No. 72, 190 ".....355.00 No. 74, 195 ".....365.00 No. 76, 200 ".....375.00 No. 78, 205 ".....385.00 No. 80, 210 ".....395.00 No. 82, 215 ".....405.00 No. 84, 220 ".....415.00 No. 86, 225 ".....425.00 No. 88, 230 ".....435.00 No. 90, 235 ".....445.00 No. 92, 240 ".....455.00 No. 94, 245 ".....465.00 No. 96, 250 ".....475.00 No. 98, 255 ".....485.00 No. 100, 260 ".....495.00 No. 102, 265 ".....505.00 No. 104, 270 ".....515.00 No. 106, 275 ".....525.00 No. 108, 280 ".....535.00 No. 110, 285 ".....545.00 No. 112, 290 ".....555.00 No. 114, 295 ".....565.00 No. 116, 300 ".....575.00 No. 118, 305 ".....585.00 No. 120, 310 ".....595.00 No. 122, 315 ".....605.00 No. 124, 320 ".....615.00 No. 126, 325 ".....625.00 No. 128, 330 ".....635.00 No. 130, 335 ".....645.00 No. 132, 340 ".....655.00 No. 134, 345 ".....665.00 No. 136, 350 ".....675.00 No. 138, 355 ".....685.00 No. 140, 360 ".....695.00 No. 142, 365 ".....705.00 No. 144, 370 ".....715.00 No. 146, 375 ".....725.00 No. 148, 380 ".....735.00 No. 150, 385 ".....745.00 No. 152, 390 ".....755.00 No. 154, 395 ".....765.00 No. 156, 400 ".....775.00 No. 158, 405 ".....785.00 No. 160, 410 ".....795.00 No. 162, 415 ".....805.00 No. 164, 420 ".....815.00 No. 166, 425 ".....825.00 No. 168, 430 ".....835.00 No. 170, 435 ".....845.00 No. 172, 440 ".....855.00 No. 174, 445 ".....865.00 No. 176, 450 ".....875.00 No. 178, 455 ".....885.00 No. 180, 460 ".....895.00 No. 182, 465 ".....905.00 No. 184, 470 ".....915.00 No. 186, 475 ".....925.00 No. 188, 480 ".....935.00 No. 190, 485 ".....945.00 No. 192, 490 ".....955.00 No. 194, 495 ".....965.00 No. 196, 500 ".....975.00 No. 198, 505 ".....985.00 No. 200, 510 ".....995.00 No. 202, 515 ".....1005.00 No. 204, 520 ".....1015.00 No. 206, 525 ".....1025.00 No. 208, 530 ".....1035.00 No. 210, 535 ".....1045.00 No. 212, 540 ".....1055.00 No. 214, 545 ".....1065.00 No. 216, 550 ".....1075.00 No. 218, 555 ".....1085.00 No. 220, 560 ".....1095.00 No. 222, 565 ".....1105.00 No. 224, 570 ".....1115.00 No. 226, 575 ".....1125.00 No. 228, 580 ".....1135.00 No. 230, 585 ".....1145.00 No. 232, 590 ".....1155.00 No. 234, 595 ".....1165.00 No. 236, 600 ".....1175.00 No. 238, 605 ".....1185.00 No. 240, 610 ".....1195.00 No. 242, 615 ".....1205.00 No. 244, 620 ".....1215.00 No. 246, 625 ".....1225.00 No. 248, 630 ".....1235.00 No. 250, 635 ".....1245.00 No. 252, 640 ".....1255.00 No. 254, 645 ".....1265.00 No. 256, 650 ".....1275.00 No. 258, 655 ".....1285.00 No. 260, 660 ".....1295.00 No. 262, 665 ".....1305.00 No. 264, 670 ".....1315.00 No. 266, 675 ".....1325.00 No. 268, 680 ".....1335.00 No. 270, 685 ".....1345.00 No. 272, 690 ".....1355.00 No. 274, 695 ".....1365.00 No. 276, 700 ".....1375.00 No. 278, 705 ".....1385.00 No. 280, 710 ".....1395.00 No. 282, 715 ".....1405.00 No. 284, 720 ".....1415.00 No. 286, 725 ".....1425.00 No. 288, 730 ".....1435.00 No. 290, 735 ".....1445.00 No. 292, 740 ".....1455.00 No. 294, 745 ".....1465.00 No. 296, 750 ".....1475.00 No. 298, 755 ".....1485.00 No. 300, 760 ".....1495.00 No. 302, 765 ".....1505.00 No. 304, 770 ".....1515.00 No. 306, 775 ".....1525.00 No. 308, 780 ".....1535.00 No. 310, 785 ".....1545.00 No. 312, 790 ".....1555.00 No. 314, 795 ".....1565.00 No. 316, 800 ".....1575.00 No. 318, 805 ".....1585.00 No. 320, 810 ".....1595.00 No. 322, 815 ".....1605.00 No. 324, 820 ".....1615.00 No. 326, 825 ".....1625.00 No. 328, 830 ".....1635.00 No. 330, 835 ".....1645.00 No. 332, 840 ".....1655.00 No. 334, 845 ".....1665.00 No. 336, 850 ".....1675.00 No. 338, 855 ".....1685.00 No. 340, 860 ".....1695.00 No. 342, 865 ".....1705.00 No. 344, 870 ".....1715.00 No. 346, 875 ".....1725.00 No. 348, 880 ".....1735.00 No. 350, 885 ".....1745.00 No. 352, 890 ".....1755.00 No. 354, 895 ".....1765.00 No. 356, 900 ".....1775.00 No. 358, 905 ".....1785.00 No. 360, 910 ".....1795.00 No. 362, 915 ".....1805.00 No. 364, 920 ".....1815.00 No. 366, 925 ".....1825.00 No. 368, 930 ".....1835.00 No. 370, 935 ".....1845.00 No. 372, 940 ".....1855.00 No. 374, 945 ".....1865.00 No. 376, 950 ".....1875.00 No. 378, 955 ".....1885.00 No. 380, 960 ".....1895.00 No. 382, 965 ".....1905.00 No. 384, 970 ".....1915.00 No. 386, 975 ".....1925.00 No. 388, 980 ".....1935.00 No. 390, 985 ".....1945.00 No. 392, 990 ".....1955.00 No. 394, 995 ".....1965.00 No. 396, 1000 ".....1975.00 No. 398, 1005 ".....1985.00 No. 400, 1010 ".....1995.00 No. 402, 1015 ".....2005.00 No. 404, 1020 ".....2015.00 No. 406, 1025 ".....2025.00 No. 408, 1030 ".....2035.00 No. 410, 1035 ".....2045.00 No. 412, 1040 ".....2055.00 No. 414, 1045 ".....2065.00 No. 416, 1050 ".....2075.00 No. 418, 1055 ".....2085.00 No. 420, 1060 ".....2095.00 No. 422, 1065 ".....2105.00 No. 424, 1070 ".....2115.00 No. 426, 1075 ".....2125.00 No. 428, 1080 ".....2135.00 No. 430, 1085 ".....2145.00 No. 432, 1090 ".....2155.00 No. 434, 1095 ".....2165.00 No. 436, 1100 ".....2175.00 No. 438, 1105 ".....2185.00 No. 440, 1110 ".....2195.00 No. 442, 1115 ".....2205.00 No. 444, 1120 ".....2215.00 No. 446, 1125 ".....2225.00 No. 448, 1130 ".....2235.00 No. 450, 1135 ".....2245.00 No. 452, 1140 ".....2255.00 No. 454, 1145 ".....2265.00 No. 456, 1150 ".....2275.00 No. 458, 1155 ".....2285.00 No. 460, 1160 ".....2295.00 No. 462, 1165 ".....2305.00 No. 464, 1170 ".....2315.00 No. 466, 1175 ".....2325.00 No. 468, 1180 ".....2335.00 No. 470, 1185 ".....2345.00 No. 472, 1190 ".....2355.00 No. 474, 1195 ".....2365.00 No. 476, 1200 ".....2375.00 No. 478, 1205 ".....2385.00 No. 480, 1210 ".....2395.00 No. 482, 1215 ".....2405.00 No. 484, 1220 ".....2415.00 No. 486, 1225 ".....2425.00 No. 488, 1230 ".....2435.00 No. 490, 1235 ".....2445.00 No. 492, 1240 ".....2455.00 No. 494, 1245 ".....2465.00 No. 496, 1250 ".....2475.00 No. 498, 1255 ".....2485.00 No. 500, 1260 ".....2495.00 No. 502, 1265 ".....2505.00 No. 504, 1270 ".....2515.00 No. 506, 1275 ".....2525.00 No. 508, 1280 ".....2535.00 No. 510, 1285 ".....2545.00 No. 512, 1290 ".....2555.00 No. 514, 1295 ".....2565.00 No. 516, 1300 ".....2575.00 No. 518, 1305 ".....2585.00 No. 520, 1310 ".....2595.00 No. 522, 1315 ".....2605.00 No. 524, 1320 ".....2615.00 No. 526, 1325 ".....2625.00 No. 528, 1330 ".....2635.00 No. 530, 1335 ".....2645.00 No. 532, 1340 ".....2655.00 No. 534, 1345 ".....2665.00 No. 536, 1350 ".....2675.00 No. 538, 1355 ".....2685.00 No. 540, 1360 ".....2695.00 No. 542, 1365 ".....2705.00 No. 544, 1370 ".....2715.00 No. 546, 1375 ".....2725.00 No. 548, 1380 ".....2735.00 No. 550, 1385 ".....2745.00 No. 552, 1390 ".....2755.00 No. 554, 1395 ".....2765.00 No. 556, 1400 ".....2775.00 No. 558, 1405 ".....2785.00 No. 560, 1410 ".....2795.00 No. 562, 1415 ".....2805.00 No. 564, 1420 ".....2815.00 No. 566, 1425 ".....2825.00 No. 568, 1430 ".....2835.00 No. 570, 1435 ".....2845.00 No. 572, 1440 ".....2855.00 No. 574, 1445 ".....2865.00 No. 576, 1450 ".....2875.00 No. 578, 1455 ".....2885.00 No. 580, 1460 ".....2895.00 No. 582, 1465 ".....2905.00 No. 584, 1470 ".....2915.00 No. 586, 1475 ".....2925.00 No. 588, 1480 ".....2935.00 No. 590, 1485 ".....2945.00 No. 592, 1490 ".....2955.00 No. 594, 1495 ".....2965.00 No. 596, 1500 ".....2975.00 No. 598, 1505 ".....2985.00 No. 600, 1510 ".....2995.00 No. 602, 1515 ".....3005.00 No. 604, 1520 ".....3015.00 No. 606, 1525 ".....3025.00 No. 608, 1530 ".....3035.00 No. 610, 1535 ".....3045.00 No. 612, 1540 ".....3055.00 No. 614, 1545 ".....3065.00 No. 616, 1550 ".....3075.00 No. 618, 1555 ".....3085.00 No. 620, 1560 ".....3095.00 No. 622, 1565 ".....3105.00 No. 624, 1570 ".....3115.00 No. 626, 1575 ".....3125.00 No. 628, 1580 ".....3135.00 No. 630, 1585 ".....3145.00 No. 632, 1590 ".....3155.00 No. 634, 1595 ".....3165.00 No. 636, 1600 ".....3175.00 No. 638, 1605 ".....3185.00 No. 640, 1610 ".....3195.00 No. 642, 1615 ".....3205.00 No. 644, 1620 ".....3215.00 No. 646, 1625 ".....3225.00 No. 648, 1630 ".....3235.00 No. 650, 1635 ".....3245.00 No. 652, 1640 ".....3255.00 No. 654, 1645 ".....3265.00 No. 656, 1650 ".....3275.00 No. 658, 1655 ".....3285.00 No. 660, 1660 ".....3295.00 No. 662, 1665 ".....3305.00 No. 664, 1670 ".....3315.00 No. 666, 1675 ".....3325.00 No. 668, 1680 ".....3335.00 No. 670, 1685 ".....3345.00 No. 672, 1690 ".....3355.00 No. 674, 1695 ".....3365.00 No. 676, 1700 ".....3375.00 No. 678, 1705 ".....3385.00 No. 680, 1710 ".....3395.00 No. 682, 1715 ".....3405.00 No. 684, 1720 ".....3415.00 No. 686, 1725 ".....3425.00 No. 688, 1730 ".....3435.00 No. 690, 1735 ".....3445.00 No. 692, 1740 ".....3455.00 No. 694, 1745 ".....3465.00 No. 696, 1750 ".....3475.00 No. 698, 1755 ".....3485.00 No. 700, 1760 ".....3495.00 No. 702, 1765 ".....3505.00 No. 704, 1770 ".....3515.00 No. 706, 1775 ".....3525.00 No. 708, 1780 ".....3535.00 No. 710, 1785 ".....3545.00 No. 712, 1790 ".....3555.00 No. 714, 1795 ".....3565.00 No. 716, 1800 ".....3575.00 No. 718, 1805 "

The Texas Christian Advocate

Calendar—November, 1879.

FIVE SUNDAYS—50 DAYS.

Table with columns for Day of Month, Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets.

Table with columns for Moon's Phases, Last quarter, New moon, First quarter, Full moon.

HISTORICAL EVENTS—NOVEMBER. Nov. 2, 1788—Wm. Winans born.

Defunct

"While the Wesleyan theology has been defunct for many years, and can now only be found in dusty volumes hid away; yet, the songs of the Wesleys are still stirring the heart of the world."

This is, indeed, news to the eighty thousand Methodist in the State of Texas, and to the eight hundred thousand belonging to the M. E. Church, South.

Two gifts are offered to men in this world; they very seldom can have both. One is success, with weariness; the other, failure, with hope.

Children's Department

TO THE CHILDREN. Do all the good you can, in all the ways you can.

Letter from Uncle John

Dear Little Children: Your little letters received. Glad to hear from little Hugh, and James, and Lena.

Obituaries

Little Lena is Gone. Lena T., daughter of F. R. and N. E. Slaghter, born in Grayson county, Texas, April 28, 1877, and died September 9, 1879.

WATHALL—Miss Corn Wathall departed this life at Navasota, Texas, on the 13th day of October, 1879, after an illness of four days.

There is better hope for the churches as the Scriptural light shines upon the minds of their membership through the hymns of the Wesleys. Thus:

"Ab! Lord, with trembling I confess A gracious soul may fall from grace; The salt may lose its savoring power And never, never find it more."

All Christendom may indulge the most sanguine expectations of enlarged and scriptural views of God's covenant with His people when assured that Wesley's songs on baptism "are still stirring the heart of the world."

The pulse of vital piety is quickened into livelier bounds by the assurance that the Christ-like spirit of love which breathes in Wesley's songs on the Eucharist is universally felt and appreciated.

We are pleased to note the concession that these songs, with the many others written by the Wesleys, are stirring the heart of the world. As long as the process goes on Wesleyan theology is in no danger.

For a long time I felt myself to be a lost sheep, not knowing on whom to rely; and now, with the deepest consciousness that I have at last attained rest, I exclaim, "The Lord is my Shepherd."

"You Don't Know Their Value." "They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls."

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Ryan sta. Nov 8, 9. Wellborn sta. at Wellborn, Nov 10.

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Carthage sta. Nov 8, 9. Pine Flat, Nov 15, 16.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Platonia circuit, at Flatonia, Nov 8, 9. Columbus mission, Nov 15, 16.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Liberty cir. at China Grove, 2d Sunday in Nov. Moscow cir. at Livingston, 3d Sunday in Nov.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Navasota and Millean, at Navasota, 2d Sunday in Nov. Prairie Plains, at Martha chapel, 3d Sunday in Nov.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Longview, Nov 8, 9. Elysian Fields, Nov 15, 16. Harrison, Nov 22, 23.

University of Virginia. Session begins on the First of October, and continues nine months. Apply for catalogues to the Secretary of the Faculty, P. O. University of Virginia, Albemarle Co., Virginia.

JAS. H. RAYMOND & CO., Bankers and Exchange Dealers, AUSTIN, TEXAS. Collections made at all accessible points in Texas. Proceeds promptly remitted.

JOHN W. WICKS, AGENT FOR IMPROVED PLANTATION MACHINERY. GULLETT IMPROVED LIGHT DRAUGHT GIN, GIN-FEEDER and CONDENSER.

St. James European Hotel. COR. FIFTH and WALNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. This hotel is centrally and pleasantly located.

REOPENED. The St. Clair Hotel, Southwest corner of Third and Market Streets. Has been reopened and now ready for business.

HILL—Died, at Jefferson, Texas, Aug. 21, 1879. Rebecca A. Hill, wife of W. C. Hill, Sister Hill was the daughter of Jonas and Jane A. King.

DeLond—Died, on the 4th of May, 1879, in the triumph of infancy, Albe DeLond. He was a local elder in the M. E. Church, South.

Hotston—Bro. Andy D. Houston was born in Williamson county, Tenn., May 6th, 1807, and died at his residence, fourteen miles below Austin, on the 24th of July, 1879.

Rutland—Mrs. Josephine Rutland, wife of R. P. Rutland, and daughter of Joseph and Nancy Wilson, was born in Mason county, Alabama, March 20, 1818, and departed this life, October 15, 1879.

"You Don't Know Their Value." "They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls."

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Ryan sta. Nov 8, 9. Wellborn sta. at Wellborn, Nov 10.

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Carthage sta. Nov 8, 9. Pine Flat, Nov 15, 16.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Platonia circuit, at Flatonia, Nov 8, 9. Columbus mission, Nov 15, 16.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Liberty cir. at China Grove, 2d Sunday in Nov. Moscow cir. at Livingston, 3d Sunday in Nov.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Navasota and Millean, at Navasota, 2d Sunday in Nov. Prairie Plains, at Martha chapel, 3d Sunday in Nov.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Longview, Nov 8, 9. Elysian Fields, Nov 15, 16. Harrison, Nov 22, 23.

University of Virginia. Session begins on the First of October, and continues nine months. Apply for catalogues to the Secretary of the Faculty, P. O. University of Virginia, Albemarle Co., Virginia.

JAS. H. RAYMOND & CO., Bankers and Exchange Dealers, AUSTIN, TEXAS. Collections made at all accessible points in Texas. Proceeds promptly remitted.

JOHN W. WICKS, AGENT FOR IMPROVED PLANTATION MACHINERY. GULLETT IMPROVED LIGHT DRAUGHT GIN, GIN-FEEDER and CONDENSER.

St. James European Hotel. COR. FIFTH and WALNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. This hotel is centrally and pleasantly located.

REOPENED. The St. Clair Hotel, Southwest corner of Third and Market Streets. Has been reopened and now ready for business.

WESTERN MACHINERY SUPPLY DEPOT, SIDNEY HORN, MANAGER. NO. 511 WALNUT ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

VITAL RESTORATIVE. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, recommended by the medical celebrities of the world.

ESTORG'S VITAL RESTORATIVE. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, recommended by the medical celebrities of the world.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, etc.

MESHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, etc.

JAS. H. RAYMOND & CO., Bankers and Exchange Dealers, AUSTIN, TEXAS. Collections made at all accessible points in Texas. Proceeds promptly remitted.

JOHN W. WICKS, AGENT FOR IMPROVED PLANTATION MACHINERY. GULLETT IMPROVED LIGHT DRAUGHT GIN, GIN-FEEDER and CONDENSER.

St. James European Hotel. COR. FIFTH and WALNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. This hotel is centrally and pleasantly located.

REOPENED. The St. Clair Hotel, Southwest corner of Third and Market Streets. Has been reopened and now ready for business.

WESTERN MACHINERY SUPPLY DEPOT, SIDNEY HORN, MANAGER. NO. 511 WALNUT ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

VITAL RESTORATIVE. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, recommended by the medical celebrities of the world.

ESTORG'S VITAL RESTORATIVE. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, recommended by the medical celebrities of the world.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, etc.

MESHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, etc.

WESTERN MACHINERY SUPPLY DEPOT, SIDNEY HORN, MANAGER. NO. 511 WALNUT ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

VITAL RESTORATIVE. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, recommended by the medical celebrities of the world.

ESTORG'S VITAL RESTORATIVE. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, recommended by the medical celebrities of the world.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, etc.

MESHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, etc.

WESTERN MACHINERY SUPPLY DEPOT, SIDNEY HORN, MANAGER. NO. 511 WALNUT ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

VITAL RESTORATIVE. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, recommended by the medical celebrities of the world.

ESTORG'S VITAL RESTORATIVE. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, recommended by the medical celebrities of the world.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, etc.

MESHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, etc.

Texas Christian Advocate

Let Everybody Remember

Now is the time to push the

Advocate's Circulation,

ON THE PROPOSITIONS:

TWO DOLLARS!

FROM

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.

Ex-Governor Hubbard interviewed.—What he says about railroads and Texas. A Southern Congressman favors Grant.

(From Our Regular Correspondence.)

ST. LOUIS, October 24, 1878.

Ex-Governor Hubbard is in the city, and your correspondent thought of interviewing him, to see if he "knew anything," and was willing to tell it; then he concluded it was best to let one of the reporters of the city press engage in the pumping business. One of them "went in" and did the job beautifully and without accident, and "fat Dick" is doing as well as could be expected. The reporter pumped considerable information out of the ex-Governor, and that which will be interesting to Texans, hence I'll give it to your readers, "boiled down." Those who talk to the jovial ex-Governor of Texas, or who hear him make a speech, are soon impressed with the idea that he has brains as well as stomach. Gov. Hubbard unbosomed himself in regard to railroad building in Texas, and the general condition of the State. As is generally known, Gov. H. is one of the live spirits of the Texas and St. Louis Railroad, now being built from Texarkana to Tyler, in Smith county. The road, he said, would be completed to Tyler in eight weeks, and to Waco in time to move next year's cotton crop, and then it is to be pushed on to Chihuahua and to Guaymas on the Gulf of California. The distance from Texarkana to Tyler is 140 miles, and from Texarkana to Waco the distance is 270 miles. The road will pass through Athens and Corsicana, and its completion will be of great benefit to those sections and to this city. St. Louis expects to get some benefit from it this winter, but much more next season after its completion to Waco. Gov. Hubbard expresses the opinion that the building of this road to Waco will secure to St. Louis 150,000 bales of cotton annually that now go to other places; and he has faith that our government and the Mexican government will give the road liberal aid. He also says that there is a revolution going on in railroad building in the Lone Star State, that new lines are being built and others projected. In regard to the general condition of things in Texas, the distinguished gentleman reports hopefully. He says that Texas is now the largest cotton growing State, and that she will ship 1,000,000 bales this season. The population of Texas is now about 2,000,000, and there is no more lawlessness there and as much protection for life and property as in any new State of Union. Governor Hubbard is of the opinion, and that opinion is becoming general, that a very liberal share of the Texas trade will hereafter come to this city. St. Louis is now one of the greatest of the great manufacturing places of the Union, which gives her a great advantage over New Orleans and other small cities. A few years ago St. Louis could not boast of her manufacturing interests; but now nearly everything that can be made of ore, earth, wood, straw, cotton, wool or hemp, is made in this great city, and in the most superior manner.

Illinois carries off the honors for boys of remarkable proportions. This week a lad from that State, over whose head eighteen severe winters have passed, and who stands just six feet, nine inches high, has been doing this city. He appeared in the exchange building Wednesday and much hilarity ensued. First, the tallest member of the board of trade was marched up beside the long-drawn-out lad, and there was just seven inches difference in their altitude, both being considerably above the sea level. Then the shortest member was trotted out. He was a stumpy, little man five feet, two inches high and nearly broad as he was

long. The comparison was ludicrous, the sucker, lad being very slender. During the fair the Illinois fat boy, who weighs six hundred and thirty-six pounds, and over whose corpulence nineteen severe winters and as many trying summers have passed, was exhibited in St. Louis. He is a rouser.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Galveston News enlightened its readers, last Tuesday, on the subject of mess pork and lard. My subject has not yet been tried out.

Paris Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondence.)

PARIS, Oct. 8, 1878.

A large and influential meeting was held in the Cirque des Champs Elysees yesterday, of the various persons interested in the conclusion of a commercial treaty between France and the United States. M. Foucher de Cariel was in the chair, and among the notabilities present were M. Wilson, Secretary, and M. Henry Brisson, President of the French Budget Committee; M. Leon Chotteau, French delegate; General Noyes, United States Minister at Paris; the Hon. Fernando Wood, President of the United States Budget Committee; Governor Fairchild, Berger Vanderbilt, of New York; Mr. Bancroft Davis, and many other leading French and American economists and bankers. Several French Chambers of Commerce were represented. The President first read a letter from M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, expressing his regret at being unable to take an active part in the development of a work in which he took the most sympathetic interest. M. Foucher de Cariel then made a speech, stating that the present undertaking was but a renewal of a proposal made by Franklin a hundred years ago, to negotiate a treaty of friendship and commerce between the two countries. At the present moment, said the speaker, when a tendency towards protection was so manifest in Germany and in Canada, the Franco-American treaty was a question of life or death. Mr. Fernando Wood had submitted to the United States House of Representatives a resolution in favor of a Franco-American treaty, and this resolution had been carried without a dissenting vote. M. Foucher de Cariel then read the resolution to be proposed to the Upper House of the American Congress by Senator Cockrell. "This treaty of commerce with America ought," said the orator, "to be a preface to the treaty of commerce with England." He concluded by calling upon his thirty-seven million countrymen to shake hands with the forty-eight million Americans. "Then," he added, "eighty-five million Republicans would work together for their common prosperity, and justice and liberty would triumph." At this moment the band of the Garde Republicaine played "Hail Columbia," and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. M. Frederic Passy spoke of the barbarous state in which the two countries were at present, as far as their commercial interests were concerned. M. Leon Chotteau gave an account of his visit to the United States, and mentioned how heartily he was welcomed, and gave it as his opinion that the scheme would prove a great success. The President subsequently read a resolution to the effect that, "as the Government at Washington, both Houses of Congress, and the Chambers of Commerce of the United States were favorably disposed to the opening of negotiations with France for the negotiation of a commercial treaty, as a proof of this had been given by the unanimity with which Mr. Fernando Wood's resolution was voted by the Chamber of Representatives, and as this vote was confirmed by the proposal made in the Senate by Senators Cockrell and Eaton, inviting the President of the United States to open negotiations with the French Government with a view to making a treaty of commerce, and to name for this purpose three commissioners to take the preliminary steps, that it behooves France to respond to these proposals; and that, as in France, the initiative for the negotiation of treaties devolves upon the President of the Republic, the meeting respectfully invites him to name three commissioners to study the question, make a report, and, if necessary, confer with the United States commission."

This having been carried, the band played the "Marseillaise," and the meeting dispersed. The floods in Spain are almost as extensive and destructive to life and property as were those of last spring in Hungary. Thousands of dead bodies have been recovered from the swollen streams, and houses and barns almost without number have been carried away. In one district alone the money loss is approximated at thirty million francs.

LETTER FROM HOUSTON.

Improvements—Enterprise—Business Prosperous—Bright Prospects—Large Receipts of Cotton, Hides and Wool—Retail Trade Flourishing—Our Correspondent's Visit to Some of the Business Houses.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1878.

Your correspondent, after nearly three years' absence from the State, has for the first time since his return visited the Bayou City. To his surprise he finds a great many improvements have been made. A magnificent market house has replaced the great heaps of rubbish, all that remained of the elegant edifice which was destroyed by fire in 1876. The new building compares favorably with the one formerly occupying the same site. New and substantially constructed bridges, of the best material, span the Buffalo Bayou at convenient points, which have cost the city a considerable sum. The expense of building same is doubly compensated for in the benefits derived by the citizens and the desolation afforded to their respective neighborhoods. Even the street railways have undergone a marked improvement. The tracks on the different lines are in splendid condition, and the cars are new and of the best workmanship. The most striking improvements which met the eye of your correspondent are the large and commodious business establishments which have been erected since the spring of 1877. Most conspicuous among them being the mammoth hardware establishment of that enterprising gentleman, Mr. J. R. Morris, on Main street, and the commodious and handsomely finished grocery establishment of Messrs. Milby & Porter, opposite the Hutchins House.

The cotton compress, recently erected by the Houston Compress Company, should not escape mention. This compress is said to be excelled by none and equalled by few in the South. The machinery alone cost upwards of \$30,000. The compress is situated on the banks of the bayou, opposite the city, and can be plainly seen from the business portion of Main street. It is well worthy a visit. Mr. Zabo, the courteous secretary of the Compress Company, is ever ready to escort visitors in and about the great building, and will take pleasure in explaining the modus operandi of compressing cotton preparatory to shipment.

The compress, the large flour mills, the new improvements mentioned above, together with numerous residences (lately erected to supply the constantly increasing demand of renters) in various parts of the city, speak volumes in behalf of the enterprise of the Houstonians. Two days' sojourn in this city gave your correspondent an opportunity of ascertaining the true status of its commercial affairs. Business, both wholesale and retail, is in a flourishing condition. The merchants are jubilant, owing to the fact that they have their hands full, and are apparently reaping a rich harvest. Several of the leading business men, with whom your correspondent had interviews, spoke in the highest terms of Galveston and her people. They predicted, "the day not far distant, when amicable relations in every respect would be re-established, never again to be broken." They further stated, that "they were convinced that the business tide had begun to set in from the interior, and Galveston, as well as Houston, would experience busy times throughout the autumn and winter."

A visit to several of the commission-houses and hide establishments will convince any one that receipts of cotton, wool and hides so far this season, exceed any corresponding period during the past six years. The large sample rooms of Messrs. Longcope & Co. (cotton and commission merchants) had the appearance of being an immense drift of snow—so closely packed was it with samples of cotton. Col. F. W. House said in his usual pleasant manner: "Why, I have to-day alone received almost a ship load of cotton." Mr. Zanderson's hide establishment, which is 150 feet deep, was closely packed with hides. Mr. Z. was out of town, but his gentlemanly agent treated your correspondent in a very courteous manner.

The retail trade of Houston is fairly "booming." The streets are crowded with vehicles of every description from every district of the surrounding country. Messrs. A. L. Fribourg & Co., one of the most popular retail dry goods and carpet dealers of Houston, emphatically asserted that "never before during their business career in Houston has their house experienced such good times."

Your correspondent, during his stay in Houston, availed himself of invitations offered him to look over several of the wholesale and retail establishments, a few of which will be mentioned in this letter, while particulars about others will appear in letters to follow. The first visit was made to the old and reliable establishment of

T. W. House.

GROCER, BANKER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. The trade of this business mart with the interior has already, at this early day in the season, reached mammoth proportions. Giving the exact words of Col. House: "My business has never been better. My receipts of cotton and wool, so far this season, have been considerably larger than during the same period for the past five years." This establishment, comprising, as it does, three commodious stories, is amply supplied with a varied stock of the very best class of groceries, and is prepared to fill orders to any extent. The readers of the ADVOCATE may be assured that in patronizing Col. House, promptness and satisfaction will be met out to them in every transaction. Col. House—whose name has been so long and favorably known in connection with nearly every enterprise of Houston, is still actively engaged superintending the various departments of his large establishment. The banking branch of this business is entrusted to that well-known and experienced financier, Maj. S. M. McAshan. The grocery department is under the management of T. W. House, Jr., whose practical commercial knowledge and genial deportment, adds much to the popularity and patronage of the rapidly increasing trade enjoyed by this establishment.

Bernard H. Schmidt's GENERAL SUPPLY AGENCY FOR RAILROADS AND THE TRADE. Next commanded the attention of your correspondent, was ascertained this house to be a most valuable adjunct to the business establishments of Houston and a most convenient mart for railway companies and manufacturers of our State. Mr. Schmidt is making satisfactory arrangements with the trade and railway corporations of the State to supply them with Merchants bar-iron, nails, rail-road equipments, etc. Operating as he does for factories and mills, he is enabled to make prices that deserve the attention of the closest buyers, and the trade will find it to their interest to have Mr. Schmidt operate for them. Mr. Schmidt is sole agent for the State of Texas for Rathbone, Sardi & Co.'s celebrated stoves and ranges, and for the Eureka Fire-hose Co.'s "Paragon," "Eureka," and "Red Cross" hose; he is, also, purchasing agent in scrap-iron and old metals. Mr. Schmidt stands high in the estimation of his fellow merchants, owing to his high business and social qualifications. Admirers of young merchants possessed of the desirable attainments—business tact, enterprise and liberality—should encourage the same by patronizing Bernard H. Schmidt, of Houston. The Hutchins House. One of the largest hotels in the southwest, is now

under a new management. The present proprietor, Mr. Wm. Ginnuth, has refitted and refurbished this popular resort, and it is his determination to secure the bulk of the patronage of travelers passing through the Bayou City. Mr. Ginnuth is an old resident of Houston, is thoroughly experienced in the hotel business, and is just the man to become a popular host with the traveling public. Under the new management it is safe to predict a most liberal patronage from the people of the interior, and more especially from those who are fond of excellent accommodations and a first-class bill of fare.

H. Scherffius.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, COTTON GINS, ETC. Many of your readers are aware of the advantages that are derived by patronizing this well-known machinery and farm implement depot. It is an acknowledged fact that this is one of the best stocked agricultural and labor-saving machinery depots in the southwest. Mr. Scherffius is agent for the Gullet Celebrated Cotton Gin, Gin Feeders and Condensers, the merits of which have been fully tested and proved beyond doubt to be all that is represented by the manufacturer. The barbed wire for fencing, now becoming so popular, for strength and durability, and particularly in respect to price, finds ready sale in the hands of Mr. Scherffius, who has been recently disposing of large quantities to farmers and others throughout the State. Mr. Scherffius is agent for the best known corn and wheat mills, mowers, reapers, rakes, plows, cultivators, etc. Those who are contemplating the dispatch of orders to St. Louis or the East for any of the above named implements or labor-saving machinery, will act wisely by first ascertaining the terms of Mr. Scherffius.

Among the best stocked and best patronized retail establishments in the city, stands prominently forward the house of A. L. Fribourg & Co. DRY GOODS, CARPETS AND NOTIONS. Mr. A. L. Fribourg, senior member of the firm, is late of Galveston, where he was for years engaged in the dry goods and notion trade. The respective members of this firm being live and energetic business men, they have established themselves in this city, being convinced that they will meet with a fair share of patronage from the citizens of Houston and neighboring country. Their business enterprise should be appreciated and heartily supported. This firm have gone to great expense in supplying their commodious store with new and well assorted styles and patterns of dry goods, notions, carpets, etc. Purchasing as they do, for cash, and in most cases direct from manufacturers, they are enabled to sell at very low prices. You may assure your readers that in their dealings with this house, they will find Messrs. Fribourg & Co. liberal and conscientious business men, whose aim it is to give satisfaction to their patrons.

H. F. Hurd.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. are situated near the banks of the Buffalo Bayou, and adjacent to the foot of Main street. Mr. Hurd has become one of the best known wagon and carriage makers in the Southwest, owing to the superiority of his workmanship, and more especially for the strength and durability of material used by him. Before putting together the body and wheels of a vehicle, Mr. Hurd saturates the wood-work in boiling linseed oil, which preserves the same for a very long period and is an effective preventive of insect fires. Mr. Hurd makes a specialty of his farm and plantation wagon, which has attracted much attention at the various State Fairs. In material, construction and finish this wagon is surpassed by none and equalled by few. Mr. Hurd warrants for one year each part of all vehicles made at his establishment. He uses Sheldon's anchor brand axles, oil tempered steel springs, and only the best seasoned hickory. Having a great variety of vehicles on hand, he is enabled to fill orders promptly. He desires it known that he is prepared to get the lowest freight rates to all parts of the country, and in no case does he charge for loading on cars.

F. W. Heilmann & Co.

IMPORTERS OF IRON, STEEL AND TIN PLATE. The members of this firm are successors to Messrs. Fox & Heilmann, old and reliable dealers in heavy hardware, etc. The present firm are importers of iron, steel and tin plate, and are dealers in blacksmiths' coal, carriage and wagon-makers' supplies; also keep a full line of sheet-iron and heavy hardware. They make a specialty of iron and steel blacksmiths' tools, also materials for machinists, founders and tanners. Everything necessary for the construction of vehicles of all kinds kept constantly on hand, embracing axles, springs and wagon wood-work. They handle heavy hardware in original packages and supply the bulk of the blacksmith trade of the State with implements and coal. It may be safe to assert that no house in this line west of the Mississippi river carries a more comprehensive stock of heavy hardware. W. L. R.

News and Secular.

Already the cost of the Indian war in Colorado has reached an amount far greater than all the Ute barbarians and all the rest of the aboriginal barbarians on this continent are worth, for any imaginable purpose.

The report of Mr. Burchard, director of the mint, will show that the coinage for the year ending June 30, 1879, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Double-engines: \$27,234,519; Eagles: 1,091,449; Half-eagles: 1,421,600; Quarter-eagles: 1,166,500; Three-dollar pieces: 109,182; Dollars: 2,619; Total gold: \$40,586,932; Silver dollars: \$7,277,000; Half-dollars: 229; Quarter-dollars: 112; Dimes: 45; Total silver: \$97,257,882; Total gold and silver: \$137,844,814.

The campaign against the red-handed Utes, who murdered Agent Meeker at White river agency and ambushed and killed so many of Thornburgh's command, has resumed about as might have been expected. Gen. Merritt, en route for Grand river and the Uncompahgre agency, where he expected to find and punish the murderers, was stopped by an order to return to the White river agency. A "peace commission" has gone to hunt up the chiefs of the Utes, and to induce them to surrender the guilty parties. Gen. Sheridan, in a dispatch to General Sherman, very expressively says—referring inferentially to the action of the Interior Department in the premises: "We have been badly sold out in this thing."

The American Union Telegraph Company is to be a bona fide enterprise. We are glad to know the Western Union is to have strong competition, as it will result in reduction of charges for telegraphy to something like a reasonable figure. The Western Union could be built and equipped as at present, according to ruling prices for material, for \$10,000,000; and it is paying eight per cent. on \$42,000,000, and by its exorbitant charges, is accumulating a large surplus. Investment in telegraphy pays. Jay Gould is prominent among the many men interested in the new company—the American Union. Up to October 20, the new company had expended in construction \$1,000,000, having 5000 miles of wire, and has arranged for universal connections with all principal towns in the limits of Boston and Omaha. About one-third of the stock of the Dominion Telegraph Company has been purchased, and its lines aggregating 14,000 miles of wire, leased for ninety-nine years; and the company have secured exclusive connection with the new French cable company, which has just completed the laying of its deep-sea cable.

The great trade centers have for several weeks presented pictures of the most intense excitement. The real or fancied heavy and prosperous advance in all lines of trade and commerce, has caused an unparalleled era in stock-gambling; notably so are the speculations in grain at Chicago and in the various stocks at New York. It is exciting to even read the records and note the beats of the great commercial pulse—the bulls and the bears are indeed in fierce contest, being alternately torn or tossed according as the one or the other gains the vantage ground. If we could look behind the scenes and follow to their homes those who are wrecked in fortune by these whirlpools of vice, there would be an universal cry for laws to stop this species of gambling; but the "wreckers" soon clear away the debris and thus hide the danger-signals from other gallant vessels—and the wrecking continues.

General Merritt, in his march against the Utes, marched over a section of country never heretofore visited by white men. It is described as a grand country, rich in soil and abounding in minerals. It is to be hoped that the treacherous Utes will not be permitted to repossess it—and that it may be opened to white settlements.

The late heavy stock and grain gambling speculations in Chicago and New York have had at least one beneficial effect: the character and weakness of the bucket-shops have been shown—very many of these winding contrivances having been compelled to suspend. The term "bucket-shops" originated in Chicago, where petty speculators dealt in grain in such small quantities that it was termed selling by the "bucketful."

On the 23d the Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a dispatch from the Red Cloud Agency, saying that twenty of Sitting Bull's Indians were in. It is also stated that they expected to cross the Missouri when it freezes, and asked if they were to be fed. The answer was, that they must be treated as prisoners of war. Their ponies and arms must be given up.

The body of a man was found October 25th, near Miller's station, Lake Michigan, which has been identified, from descriptions, as the remains of Geo. Barr, who ascended in the balloon Pathfinder with Prof. Wise. The mother and sister of Mr. Barr reside in Galveston and a brother in Belton.

Advices from Cheyenne, Oct. 25, confirm the report that the Uintah Utes are on the war-path. Gov. Hoy has telegraphed to Washington for military assistance.

The Molly Maguires, near Wilkesbarre, Penn., are again on the war-path. Outrages have been perpetrated near Scranton and Pittston station. They recently assaulted a train on the Bloomsbury railroad, firing into the cab and wounding the engineer, who refused to stop. Why don't Bishop Haven write about Pennsylvania?

There is great distress in Hungary on account of bad harvests. The government has suspended the collection of taxes in many counties.

Under the head of "American News," the New York Herald of the 25th furnishes in two columns the report of crime as follows: A conviction and death sentence for murder, in Winton, North Carolina; a fatal affray in Boston, Massachusetts; the account of the killing of one negro by another in Augusta, Georgia; a sentence to prison for wife murder in Newton, N. J.; an affray in Madison, Indiana, where a man is dangerously shot; the account of the indictment of Freeman, the second adventist of Pocasset, Massachusetts, for child murder; the imprisonment for life of a man in Wisconsin for child murder; the stealing of \$4000 in jewelry in Philadelphia; the brutal insult of a young man who was escorting his two sisters through the streets of Milbury, Massachusetts, and then stabbing him to death by a companion; the shooting of three colored men at a colored tournament in Leonardtown, Md.; the misplacing of a switch on a railroad near Cincinnati, Ohio, where one man was killed, and the lives of scores recklessly endangered; the discovery of the body of a murdered man in an abandoned shaft near Plymouth, Pa.; the murder of a husband in Shushan, New York; a murder and arson case at North Scituate, Mass.; whisky frauds in North Carolina; the story of a poor girl in Skaneateles, New York, who was jilted by her lover, and in her despair committed suicide; a brutal rough insult to some ladies passing near, when the husband and brother interposed, and the brother was killed with a blow from a club in the hands of a rough; and lastly, the poisoning of a mother and father by their daughter, that she might possess certain property. We have recorded this chapter of horrors with the localities, as a fair illustration of the crimes which are soiling the good name of both North and South. Let Bishop Haven make up the average and determine which section stands in need of missionaries.

The commission in Madrid having in charge the subject of slavery have, by a vote of sixteen to five, resolved on the abolition of slavery in Cuba. The enfranchised shall continue to work for their present masters for five years at rates not less than ten piastres per month.

Mr. P. H. Rose, the photographer, has remodelled and renovated his establishment, No. 159 Market street. We called upon Mr. R. a few days ago, and it gave us pleasure to observe the good taste he has displayed in furnishing and decorating his gallery. Mr. Rose informs us that he has gone to great expense in supplying his rooms with the newest and most improved apparatus for photography. It should be remembered that he makes a specialty of copying and enlarging old pictures.

We respectfully call the attention of our readers to the special Notice to be found in another column. The notice is a recapitulation of the benefits that are to be derived, and how money may be saved, by patronizing the Tailoring Establishment of Mr. H. Habine No. 116 Postoffice street, Galveston. We take pleasure in recommending this house to our readers, and assure them that they will find the handiwork of Mr. Habine first-class and his charges reasonable.

Hutchins House.

This well known hotel is now under a new management. It has recently been refitted, and may be now considered one of the best furnished and most popular hotels in the West or Southwest. The new proprietor, Mr. Wm. Ginnuth, has displayed great taste in re-carpeting and refurbishing the rooms of his hotel and supplying his patrons with a bill of fare that can not be excelled by any hotel in the Southern States. Commercial travelers will find at this hotel large sample rooms, and both they and tourists in general may be assured of receiving especial attention. Mr. Ginnuth desires it understood by the traveling public that he has rooms en suite for families, and ample accommodations at special rates for large parties, excursionists, etc.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS and CARPETS.

A. L. FRIBOURG & CO., No. 51 Main St., Houston.

Stock well assorted, comprising everything in the DRY GOODS LINE.

A full assortment of CARPETS at low figures. Satisfaction guaranteed in variety, quality and prices of goods.

Advertisement for Compound Oxygen. A NEW TREATMENT for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. Administered by Inhalation. 1112 Grand Street, Philadelphia, Pa.