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We delayed the issue of this week's paper one day, in order to get in appointments and other matter from Northwest Texas Conference. This will explain to our readers the cause of not receiving their papers at the usual time.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE NORTH-WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

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Granbury Circuit..... Wm. Vaughan
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Cedar Creek Mission..... J. W. Carson
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Belknap Mission..... Wm. M. Goode
Seamore Mission..... W. H. Harrison
Wichita Mission..... To be supplied
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Coleman Mission..... Levi F. Collins
Pecan Circuit..... L. S. Chamberlain
Buffalo Gap Mission..... J. G. Warren
Eastland Circuit..... Lambuth H. Trimble
Phantom Hill Mission..... To be supplied
Rundles and Nolands..... To be supplied
Transferred—W. G. Connor, to North Texas Conference; H. B. Swafford, to Columbia Conference and stationed at Oakland, Oregon.

Looked for your report—W. G. Davenport, O. A. Shook, H. H. Brooks and A. F. Cox.
The next session will be held at Waco, Texas.

A New York paper advertises a church pew for sale "commanding beautiful view of nearly the whole congregation." That is what some go to church to see.

PARIS LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondence.)

PARIS, Oct. 13, 1879.

The burial of M. Lagrange and of Zelle Gaillot, the victims of the Place Beauveau murder, took place yesterday, and attracted a vast throng of people. The corpses were brought from the morgue early in the morning and deposited in a house in the Rue Mironesnil, where the coffins were placed side by side and covered with drapings. A wreath of violets was placed over the chemist's remains, whilst bouquets of white roses and of violets bore witness to the affection of Zelle's friends. Besides the relatives of the deceased, 3000 or 4000 persons followed the funeral procession, among them being M. Lepere, Minister of the Interior, who was one of the late chemist's clients. The service for the dead was celebrated in the Church of St. Augustin. Many members of the Syndical Chamber of Pharmacists were present, in the midst of a congregation which filled the church. After the ceremony the procession set out for St. Ouen Cemetery, and the unfortunate chemist was laid in his grave with the usual rites. Whilst addresses were being made by some of his colleagues and friends, it was discovered that the remains of Zelle Gaillot were about to be interred in the pauper's grave, her brother and sister not having sufficient means to purchase a private spot. Only fifty-five francs was the sum required; but, when the bystanders became aware of the circumstances of the case, over one hundred francs were quickly raised, and a grave next but one to that of M. Lagrange being free, the body of the unfortunate girl was buried in it. The greatest satisfaction at this termination of the incident was manifested by the crowd. No news regarding the apprehension of the murderer has yet come to hand.

A reserviste named Rondeau has just been condemned to death at four years for gross insubordination. He had struck several non-commissioned officers, and had refused to do his duty. The man was a bad character and an old offender. An amusing incident has just occurred on the Boulevards, which are always crowded on Sunday afternoon. A young man and a middle-aged woman, coming from opposite directions, entered an open *fiacre* at the same moment. Each gave an address to the driver, who, much perplexed, did not know what to do; for his "fares" began disputing each other's rights to the vehicle. An immense crowd quickly collected and manifested the greatest interest in the dispute. To add to the general mirth, a couple of *agents de ville* arrived, duly armed with the police and cab regulations; but, extraordinary to relate, the case was unenforced by the "code," hence each policeman took a different view—one championed the lady, the other the gentleman; while at intervals both abused the driver. The latter, being of a facetious turn of mind, kept the company in roars of laughter by his comments on the event. Finally, the gentleman declared that, though he was on an errand of importance and much pressed for time, he would yield to the fair sex. So saying, he jumped out of the vehicle; but the lady, content, no doubt, with having strikingly asserted woman's rights, quickly followed him, exclaiming that she was only on pleasure bent, and had she known— Her

words were lost in the laughter that ensued, and as both occupants of the cab had disappeared in the crowd, nothing was left for the caddy, whose humor suddenly turned from gay to grave, but to vent his displeasure by imprecations on the conduct of the policemen. The latter, however, retired in good order, in spite of the provoking jeers of the multitude.

STORIES FROM AFRICA.

Distinguished African Travelers Before the British Association.—Commander Cameron, Maj. Serpa Pinto, and Count de Brazza Tell Their Experiences—An Apology for Anthropologists.

The Anthropological section of the British Association, assembled at Sheffield, had an interesting field day on Aug. 23, when some of the celebrated geographers present described the peculiarities of the people, with whom they had come in contact. During the discussions the cannibals of Africa found more than one distinguished apologist, Maj. de Serpa Pinto and Count Savorgnan de Brazza especially animadverting upon "the great responsibility" which those travelers who accused man-eaters of exceptional cruelty took upon themselves. Commander Cameron's account of the people of Urua was a very pleasant and chatty description of a curious race.

COMMANDER CAMERON'S STORY.

Commander Cameron told how the king of this people, Casango, claimed divine honors; how it was supposed by the people that on the death of one king the spirit entered the body of his successor; and how, on the death of the monarch, his wives, with the exception of one, who remained to be the pythess of his successor, were buried alive with him with savage rites. As the king has 1,000 wives, the picture of slaughter thus suggested to the imagination was sensational enough; but the tragic scene was subsequently brought more vividly before us by an account of the mode of interment. The course of the river is diverted to furnish a ready grave. Here the terrible sacrifice was made, and then the waters sent back to their original course flow placidly over the dreadful tomb. It seems that the religion of those people centres round an idol which is said to be located in an immense jungle. Such is the reverence, or rather awe, in which the people hold this god that they fear to pronounce its name. None but the king may sacrifice to it, excepting the sovereign's sister, who is given to the idol as a wife. Priests, of course, guard the grove of this oracle and smaller oracles, of which the people do not stand in so much awe, are consulted on matters of everyday life. The ventriloquial powers of the wizards who carry those idols are exercised when the answers are given. A clearly-defined caste prevails among the people. One chief may not sit down in the presence of another of superior grade. Each class wear a distinctive apron. Mutilation is common as a punishment. A story was told of one wife of the king offering to undergo the penalty of having her ears cut off if she might have a slave. The king took her at her word. The mutilation was done without giving much apparent pain or vexation to the lady. The flow of blood is stanced by an application of boiling porridge. Their notions of propriety are peculiar, and will not allow them to cook at another person's fire, or to drink while another is looking on. Tattooing is an elaborate work of art in this curious country, and one of the punishments a husband may inflict on an insubordinate wife is to cut, say out of her arm, a portion of the pattern tattooed there. The lady, Commander Cameron says, is then obliged to stay at home. She is not received in society. Much interest was taken by the president of the section and by the audience in the information as to the skill of this rude people in communicating long messages to distant places by the beat of the drum. They employ, in fact, a kind of Morse's telegraphic system. The following is Capt. Cameron's description of a wedding in Urua: "Weddings generally lasted three or four days. He was present at one, and had an opportunity of witnessing the festivities. All the people in the village were assembled. Some men blowing pipes and beating drums stood in the center of a great circle of people, who danced around them, groaning

and howling and making a great noise. This was kept up day and night. Suddenly at the end of the third day the bride came out of a hut dressed in all the finery the village could muster. She wore a small apron made of a piece of linen which had been given to the chief, and was adorned with feathers, beads and shells. She was carried on the shoulders of a very stout woman, and supported by a woman on each side. She was brought into the middle of the dancing people, and jumped up and down on the shoulders of the woman. A number of beads and shells were given to her, which she scattered about indiscriminately, and the people scrambling for them, as they were considered to possess some virtue as charms. The jumping up and down of the bride was carried on so energetically that the skin was completely worn off the shoulders of the woman who carried her. Then the husband, a great big fellow, came in, picked up his bride, put her under his arm and walked off with her.

MAJ. DE SERPA PINTO'S STORY.

Maj. de Serpa Pinto, speaking to the section in the same homely way as Commander Cameron, but in the French language, gave an account of the people of Bihe and some tribes on the west side of the Zambesi river. The Bihe people, according to Maj. Pinto, are slightly cannibal, but "only a little" given to the practice which this significant epithet implies. They never eat each other except on great occasions. On fete days a limited number of people are sacrificed and their flesh eaten, mixed with beef. The inhabitants of the Bihe district are not the original residents of that country. A hundred years ago it was a deserted country. The son of the king of Humbe came north with a great many followers to this country on a hunting excursion. An encampment was formed. The prince one day met a princess of the north on his travels, and was taken with her charms. He resolved to marry her. She came to his camp, bringing with her a train of maidens. The princess of the north, who was a daughter of the king of Andulo, could not long be in her new country without having a following of her father's subjects who were attached to her. In like manner the king of Humbe's subjects emigrated to the north to live with the son of their king. Mixed marriages resulted, and the race of Bihe people were established under the native name of Muhumbes. This was only one hundred years ago. Maj. Pinto described the appearance of these people, and especially of the ladies. He seems to have been much taken with their coiffures, which were the work of many days, but which, when once arranged, lasted for six months. If not very clean, they looked very pretty. Maj. Pinto seems to have studied the feminine head-gear in Africa, and he promises to set a new fashion when his book is published. The young African lady who wished to marry the major is an African beauty without parallel. The major was understood to say that he had got her portrait, but had unfortunately left it in London. He gave an interesting description of a race of people, the Makasers, whose complexion was as fair as his own when he was bronzed by African travel, but whose features were of the negro type; and of another, whose complexion was black, but who had Caucasian features. The whole matter seemed to indicate, in a most puzzling way, the mixture of race. The population of the Bihe, he stated, had gone there almost in the last century.

THE COUNT DE BRAZZA'S STORY.

"The Count de Brazza's address," says a London correspondent, "was remarkable for its defense of the African cannibals—a defense in which Maj. Pinto heartily joined. After this the cannibal must not be thought so black as he has been painted. Before speaking of the cannibals, however, Count de Brazza related that he also had seen an African race, the Obombos, very much like the Ambuellas of Maj. Pinto. His idea was that they had their origin in the north of Africa. Touching these cannibals, the count was very severe on Du Chaillu's manner in which he has treated them. Du Chaillu, he says, who lived for one day in one of their villages, and had been more influenced by the accounts of the enemies of the Fan tribe than by what he had seen in their midst,

He threw discredit on Du Chaillu's stories of human flesh being exposed for sale in the villages, and of the dead from disease being sold for food. They only partook of the flesh of their enemies killed in war, and it was part of their religious belief that to eat the heart of a brave would increase their own valor. He thought that those travelers who, to give more interest to their works, dilated on the ferocity of the natives incurred great responsibility. These maligned tribes were capable of the most generous sentiments, and in the case of Count de Brazza not only did they show no desire to eat him, but they had shown him a devotion to which he owed his life. One day when his escort failed him, and he himself fell sick, he was befriended by a Fan chief, who, to procure him succor, put himself in the power of a tribe with whom he was at enmity. He went to the hostile tribe to seek help for the sick explorer whom he had left in the bush. The astonished hostile tribe were incredulous, and feared an ambush. The Fan chief, determined to stick by his European friend, offered himself as a hostage until the escort should return, and, by reason of some delay in their return, was near forfeiting the life he had thus put in peril. From that time the explorer has had a good word to say for the cannibals. Count de Brazza also gave an account of a pigmy race—the Akas—who are not attached to any place, but are a wandering people like the gypsies of our own history. After this address the cannibals were treated with much respect by the section. The chairman, Mr. Tyler, has a kindly sympathy with the savage races, much stimulated by the reflection that in the ages to which anthropologists love to refer us we were as bad ourselves. His opinion is that even now we are too much given to eating each other up, in one sense of the word. Commander Cameron defended the cannibals, laughingly, and could not refrain from repeating that there was no more delicious morsel than the ankle of a two-year old boy eaten cold.

STANLEY'S STORY.

Commenting on the stories briefly narrated above, *The Daily Telegraph* says: "In his memorable work, 'Through the Dark Continent,' Mr. Stanley has given us a thrilling account of the cannibals of the Livingstone river. They must have been near neighbors of the tribes of which Maj. Pinto and the count de Brazza speak, and the difference in their conduct toward the several travelers can best be explained by referring it to the capricious, wayward character of the simple savage. In Mr. Stanley's case their determination to eat him was irrepensible and obstinate. They called him 'meat,' and always, so to speak, ran after him with a beating ladle. All the tribes in succession were the same, and whenever he appeared the inhabitants got out their crutts, metaphorically speaking, and made for him. Women waved pudding bags at him from the river banks, and the very children demonstrated with spoons. The cannibals made no frivolous attempt to conceal their real motives for wishing to catch the illustrious traveler. They did not, like the Fiji Islanders, allude darkly to 'long pig,' or, like the savages of Kampunzu, take refuge in the hideous jests of 'Soko.' Dr. Trench credits the Fijians with delicacy of feeling and fine moral susceptibility, on account of their having devised the synonym of 'long pip' as 'a fair name to conceal an ugly thing,' and the idea of the Soko also seems to point to a singular regard to the prejudices of others. It may be that the great man-ape of the Uregga forests is really a simian, and that 'the Soko' is, after all, fair game for the Kampunzu hunters, or it may be that in the central solitudes of the dark continent there really exists a race of human beings so low in the scale of creation that the savages who catch them and eat them do not recognize them as human. But the third hypothesis remains that the Soko of which African travelers tell us is really a man, and that the cannibals who eat him know it, but are ashamed to say so. This would account for their hesitating to put Maj. Pinto into the pot or to greedily violate the confidence reposed in them by the Count de Brazza. The British Association might do anthropological science a service by investigating this great Soko myth, and perhaps the can-

nibals a good turn also by clearing them of the suspicions that attach to them. Mr. Stanley has their address, and Dr. Taylor, the able president of the meeting on Thursday, might, perhaps, in the cause of the science he has done so much for, venture to visit them and put their propensities to a decisive test.

Our Postal Cards.

BOUND ROCK, Williamson Co., November 1st.—Please change the time of holding the Lavaca Mission Quarterly Conference from November 12th and 13th to November 22d and 23d.—J. H. TUCKER.

GRASS, Milan Co., November 1st.—Our dear little babe, James Arthur, died to-day. I was called home from conference at Fort Worth by telegram, and arrived the day before he died. The babe is gone, and we are resigned to the will of God. It cannot return to us, but we can go to it.—W. J. McANALLY.

SHERMAN, Grayson Co., Nov. 1.—Weatherford Council, No. 157, was organized on the 26th of October, after a lecture to a large crowd, with seventy-two members; Judge I. M. Richards, W. P. and J. E. Borch, W. S. It was a success. Home, resting. Getting ready for conference.—LECTURER.

ELGIN, Bastrop County, Oct. 29.—As a goodly number have written about the Sunday law, it is due our people to say that a very large majority—in fact all I have talked with—are in favor of the Sunday law. It may not be necessary for me to give all the names. To all the cards and matters for publication that I send to the Advocate from Elgin, for publication, I sign my name in full.—DANIEL MORGAN.

CLEAR CREEK MISSION, Galveston Co., Oct. 25.—Fourth quarterly conference over. Outlook good; the church still moving. Finances better; will make a good report. The Ladies' Aid Society is doing great good. With its enterprising help and co-operation, the ladies collected and paid to the preacher \$27, to enable him to meet the assessment made on this mission. Who would not like to serve a people like these? May God bless the Ladies' Aid Society in sending them the right man the next year. The laborer is worthy of his hire if he works to the glory of God. May God bless Clear Creek mission.—P. E. NICHOLSON.

COLD SPRINGS, San Jacinto Co., Nov. 1.—The ladies of our church gave two dinners last week for the purpose of raising money to have our church repaired, and took in over \$100. The judge has appointed Z. T. Ross, E. A. Stocking and W. T. Hill to look into the records of our county officials. I claim that that is Methodist. He wants to know whether our county officials, character will pass or not. This was one good thing, both for officers and people, the Legislature done. There is much complaint in this county about the low price of county scrip. And you know who they blame. Now let this committee do their duty and stop this grumbling and seek religion and be contented.—J. Z. T. MORRIS.

HACKBERRY, Lavaca Co., Nov. 1.—Cotton crops here are considerably above the average. Corn crops rather short, but enough to supply the home market, weather very dry and cool, but prospect for rain good at present. Health good generally in this portion of the country. I filed my first appointment after conference. Met with a kind reception with my old friends on Hallettsville circuit and am looking forward to and praying for a year of great spiritual prosperity. I am going to work for that premium this year, whatever it may be, and the preacher that gets it will have to hurry up a long list of subscribers to conference before next fall.—JOHN F. DENTON.

MISSION VALLEY, Victoria Co., October 25.—Mr. J. W. Dunn, near Corpus Christi, says he has about two hundred orange trees that look like business. They are from three to six years old, and many of them have from one to two dozen oranges each. In Victoria there are several families that each have a number of orange trees in full bearing. We are gradually waking up to the thought that the coast of Texas may prove to be an orange country. Some of the bearing trees are seedlings, while others come from New Orleans, and still others were budded on seedlings of home-growth. Oranges, lemons, figs, apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, and grapes, all growing side by side, may seem like magic, but it is realized here.—G. OSBERGSON.

MISSION VALLEY, Victoria Co., October 25th.—The olive trees planted in the spring of 1878, are astonishing me by their rapid growth in spite of the drought. They were cut to a stump at planting and are now about seven feet high. Those planted last April are not equally thrifty. Some of them have had any artificial watering. I am so well pleased with the conduct of my olives, that I have ordered another shipment from France. I find young tender trees do not well bear transplanting, while the old heavy ones imported are sure to grow. I regard olive culture as of great importance to the future of Texas. I will keep you annually posted about my olive trees. In time I mean to give you a chapter on this subject.—G. OSBERGSON.

CLEAR CREEK MISSION, November 2d.—Closed my last appointment at Dickerson, the 2d inst. The work is moving with interest. It is a good sign to see a work grow in interest. During the year the Ladies' Aid Society at this place raised \$17.50, and paid it to the preacher. I wish that all the stewards were ladies; if so, the preacher would not have to start to conference with a long face and sad heart. May God bless the efforts that are being made to sustain this missionary field. May the conference send the right man the next year.—P. E. NICHOLSON.

THE Synod of Texas, in session at Jacksboro, October 24, 1879, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Synod are due to the Sixteenth Legislature for the passage of the "Sunday Law."
Resolved, That a committee be appointed to correspond with other ecclesiastical bodies requesting the aid of their combined influence to uphold the law of the Sabbath as the foundation of morality and sound government.
Resolved, That these resolutions be sent for publication to the principal religious and secular newspapers of the state.
W. B. RIGGS, Secretary.
GEORGE VAN EMAN, Counselor.
T. D. FULTON.

Texas Christian Advocate

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS. BY E. M. MOORE.

FOURTH QUARTER—SEVENTH LESSON—Nov. 16, 79.

I John, iv: 7-16; The Love of the Father; Time—probably A. D. 85-90; Place—Ephesus; Rulers—Domitian, Emperor of Rome; and Agricola, Governor of Great Britain.

GOLDEN TEXT.

We love Him because He first loved us.—v. 19.

Our author in this lesson resumes again his favorite theme—brotherly love. It is one of which he never wearies. It was often on his lips, because always in his heart. But this time he assigns as a reason for brotherly love that it is an emanation from God, and an evidence of His favor. He declares the grand truth—God is love; shows how he loved us; and from this argues our duty to love each other. That God loves us, he proves from what He has done for us. He made good His declarations by deeds. The grandest exhibition of love was that of God giving His son a sacrifice for man; and the apprehension of this truth is the surest way of leading men to love God, and then to manifest that love to man. He lays down the rule that we may know when God dwells in us by the gift of His spirit. He insists on practical tests of our professions, alleging that if we do not love our fellow-men, it is because God's love is not in us. He claims that if we love God, we will love His creatures; and if we love them, we will seek to do them good. As Paul is pre-eminently the great apostle of faith, so John is the great apostle of love. As the last, and one of the most favored of the disciples, his message to the churches then, and to all Christians now, should always command our reverential attention.

V. 7. "Beloved, let us love one another; for love is of God; and every one that loveth, is born of God, and knoweth God." "Beloved," *agapēti*, is a strong word to denote his affection to his brethren; "let us love one another" is another strong exhortation. John desired Christians to be united in a strong brotherhood by the cement of love, and his next statement, "love is of God," gives his reason for it; God is the source of love; God's essence and nature is love; "and every one that loveth is born of God;" every one that exhibits this brotherly love to his fellow-man has the true essence of love; "knoweth God;" experimentally and spiritually.

V. 8. "He that loveth not, knoweth not God; for God is love." Here our author lays down an inflexible rule, by which Christians may be known; "he that loveth not," covers every one without a portion of the Holy Spirit; "knoweth not God;" here the verb "knoweth" in Greek, by its tense, expresses much more than we have in our text; it means *knoweth not now, and has never known God*; "God is love;" as there is an article with "God" and none with "love," this can not be reversed, *love is God*; hence it must be as it is, the sublime declaration "God is love;" God is the source of love; He is love.

V. 9. "In this was manifested the love of God towards us, because that God sent His only begotten son into the world, that we might live through Him." "In this;" in the statement which follows; "was manifested;" was made clear; "love toward;" love for; "sent;" hath sent; "only begotten Son;" only created Son; "that;" in order that; "might live through Him;" might live through His life-giving power.

V. 10. "Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us, and sent His son to be a propitiation for our sins." "Herein is love;" means herein is the highest form of love; "not that we loved God, but that He loved us;" brings out the idea, that it is not our love to God, contrasted with His to us, but the almost infinitesimal existence of ours; "to be the propitiation for our sins;" should be, the propitiation or atoning sacrifice for our sins.

V. 11. "Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another." "Beloved;" same as first word in verse 7; "if;" does not here express a doubt of God's love to us; "we ought" expresses our obligations as the beloved children of a loving Heavenly Father. As we love Him, we should love all of His.

V. 12. "No man hath seen God at any time. If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and His love is perfected in us." "No man hath seen God at any time;" no one has ever yet seen God, or beheld Him with natural eyes. Some assumed form of God appeared, as in Exodus, xxx: 20, and Genesis, xii: 7, and xvii: 1, and not God Himself. The evidence of God's love in us must be evinced by our

loving each other. His love is perfected in us." His love becomes complete in us.

V. 13. "Hereby know we that we dwell in Him, and He in us, because He hath given us of His spirit." When we love each other, our conduct toward each other will show this love; but as God is invisible, we need some evidence of our love to Him, and His to us; and here we have it. "Hereby;" in this; "we know;" means we have positive knowledge; "dwell in Him;" abide in Him; "He in us;" He abides in us; "because He has given us of His spirit;" that He has given us out of His spirit.

V. 14. "And we have seen and do testify, that the Father sent the Son to be the Savior of the world." John seems to mean that we have the invisible evidences of our love to God and His to us, and we have also the visible evidences of God's love to us in Christ. John testified of Him more fully than any other evangelist, and that "the Father" had sent Him "the Savior of the world."—See his gospel, i: 14. John speaks from personal knowledge.

V. 15. "Whoever shall confess that Jesus is the son of God, God dwelleth in Him, and he in God." It is evident that our author means more than a mere confession of Christ. He means a testimony that comes pure and warm from the heart. And it means also a life in harmony with such a confession.

V. 16. "And we have known and believed that the love that God hath to us, God is love; and he that dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and God in him." "We have known and believed the love that God hath to us" is a personal testimony of John again to the truth of his theme—love; his *experience* and *faith* attest it; the best evidence that can be offered. "God is love" and "he that dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and God in him," are abstract re-statements of the theme of the whole lesson.

APPLICATION:

7. Love is like God's sun-light, the vitalizing force of the universe. To annihilate it, would be to annihilate the universe. A loveless world would be sadder than a sunless world. We may think we are Christians, but unless God's energizing spirit of love kindles love in our hearts, we are not born of Him, and we will never know Him.

8. "God is love" combines the most truth in the fewest words of all God's messages to us through man. This simple announcement lifted from the heart of the world a load of doubts, and fears, and darkness; more than this, it let in on the despairing heart of the world a flood of beauty, joy, and glory. It reveals us "the Father" not as a stern, iron-hearted judge, dooming us to death for his own good pleasure, but as a tender, loving Father, not willing that any of His children should perish.

9. Christ's toils, trials, sufferings, and death, are the measures of God's love to us. Especially as Christ's mission was to save us from an eternal death. Love is a strong bond that binds all true Christians and true churches together as one. They may all differ on non-essentials; but they all agree in love to God and in His love to us. Love is an evidence that we belong to God's great family.

10. In sending Christ to save us, God exhibited His love to us, not ours to Him. They, who do the most for us, are they who love us best. Our love for another may appeal to him; but it is his love to us that prompts his acts.

11. But they who do so much for us, deserve much from us. But we are bankrupt when we come to offer gifts to God, and we can only offer Him, in a feeble and modified form, what He has given us—love. There is one way, however, in which we can manifest His love to us, and that is by loving our fellow-men. Herein we can do His will.

12. And if our life is a life of loving acts to men, we know that God abides in us. It may be easy enough to keep our minds and hearts meditating on God's goodness to us; if we enter a cloister and exclude the world; but it may not be so easy to bear the burdens of our fellows, and thus prove our love to God by our duties to each other.

13. Our evidence of God's love is the testimony of the Holy spirit to our own hearts. The more we have of this, the more we are like God.

14. As John testified of Christ, so every Christian should testify of Him and His spirit.

15. As love is light, all Christians should bear their light with them, and not hide it under a bushel. And Christ has said that in confessing Him, we let our light shine. As He bore record of Himself before Pilate, so should we confess Him before the world.

When we feel the love of God in the heart, to conceal it there is not confessing Him as we should.

Prairieville Circuit.

In closing up the year's labors on this work, I will give the church embraced in the East Texas Conference a summary thereof, as it may be their pleasure to hear and my duty to communicate. With great reluctance the preacher in charge responded to the call of his conference by the constituted authorities thereof, which he has never felt at liberty to disregard with his ordination vows upon him. It is well known that this church was a portion of that territory re-ceded to the East Texas Conference by the late General Conference, after a patient hearing of the conflicting claims of the parties litigant, before the tribunal of final resort and decisive authority, to which the church has ever yielded submission on all questions of conference boundaries. There was a fractional portion of the membership of this church influential in piety and material support of the ministry who sought, under various pretexts, to antagonize the action of the General Conference and throw the whole weight of their powerful influence against the East Texas Conference, as represented by her ministers. This antagonism originated in sincere and honest convictions; but developed in its progress strong and unreasonable prejudices, which culminated in hostility to the ministers who sought earnestly to do the work which was assigned them by the highest authority of the church. With the blessing of God upon the labors of His servants in every portion of this charge, there has been the awakening and conversion of souls.

The power of God so manifest all over the land, has been vouchsafed even to us, and demonstrated wonderfully in communities where the forms of Godliness were substituted for its power. About fifty have been added to the church by ritual and dug up from the rubbish of the world by vigilant and active pastoral supervision, and about half that number of conversions. Another year of faithful and aggressive labor by a live ministry, will remove all vestiges of a disrupted church.—H. M. BOOTH.

So long as the Indian confined his depredations to the Texas border, there was a class of philanthropists at the North ready to plead his cause. Some years ago the ADVOCATE reported an Indian raid and the pursuit and defeat of the raiders by our hardy frontiersmen. The Christian Union, Beecher's organ, quoted the report, and was moved almost to tears by the fact that a murderous invasion of the Texas frontier should be punished with stern hand by the husbands and fathers of the defenseless women and children of our borders. Of late these bloody depredations have touched chiefly on the Northern borders, and as soon as their own ox is gored, they silence their plea for the red man and demand that he be vigorously subjugated. The massacre of the Indian agent, Meeker, by the White River Utes, and six of his men, the slaughter of a poor teamster while hauling a threshing machine to the agency to help toward feeding these same Indians, and the capture and brutal treatment of the women, are awakening the Northern religious press to the fact that our authorities must deal with Indians as they do with other outlaws, and make them respect the laws and property of the settlers. The claim of these Indians to about ten square miles per warrior for their hunting grounds, while population is being crowded in older lands to the point of starvation, may be very sentimental when the question is one between the aborigines and the Texans; but when it becomes an issue between poor Lo and the Northern settlers, why, you see, this is a different affair.

The decree of the King and Ministers of Portugal makes provision for the registration of the births, marriages and deaths of non-Catholics, free from all penalties and disabilities on account of religion. Under this decree, the Wesleyan ministers in that country can now certify to the funerals of the members of their congregations, and receive municipal authority for the interment of their dead precisely as the priests do for Catholics. Humiliating distinctions no longer exist, and the result is Protestantism is now domiciled in Portugal.

When the word reached England that two missionaries had been murdered by Lukongeh on the south shore of the Victoria Nyanza, Africa, four promptly volunteered to take their place. The heroism of the days of knightly chivalry is revived in the missionary of the cross.

Books for the People.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

No. 73 STRAND. P. O. DRAWER No. 4.

TO THE EAST BY WAY OF THE WEST.—By the late Bishop E. M. Marvin, D. D., with a biographical sermon by Bishop H. N. McTear, D. D., and an introduction by T. O. Summers, D. D. The work is superbly illustrated. This gives an account of what the author saw around the world; also graphic descriptions of travel and sight-seeing in Turkey, Greece, Rome, Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany and Egypt. This book should be in every household. It is replete with instruction and entertainment. Price \$2.

POPULAR LECTURES ON THE ERRORS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—This is a collection of lectures delivered by some of the most eminent divines of the different denominations. It includes the choice selections from the lectures of the late Bishop E. M. Marvin on Transubstantiation. The work is illustrated with portraits of the contributors. In America, the Roman priesthood are trained to cover up and apologize for the errors of the papacy; and it was this fact that suggested the publication of these lectures. The American people should know what Romanism is—and this book will teach them. It should be circulated; the great work will drive away the chances of error and superstition among the people, and will certainly be invaluable to adults. He has in addition, availed himself of the labors of others, and has compiled an unparalleled mass of material upon the different points discussed. This fact avoids even the appearance, on the part of the author, of defending any peculiar method of his own in laboring among the children, sent for this work. Price \$1.50. Liberal discount to agents.

THE COMPLETE DOMESTIC BIBLE.—Containing the Old and New Testaments, together with the Apocrypha, in English and Latin, in David's metre. The work is translated out of the original tongues; and with all former editions, is revised and corrected. Added to this magnificent work is a profusely illustrated pronunciation dictionary of the Bible; a history of the Bible; a history of the characters; a history of the coins of the Bible, and many other valuable aids and elegant emblems, which, when being read, will be most interesting and profitable. The Bible is a most interesting and profitable work, and is more fully and attractively illustrated. Another feature is, a history of nearly every word and sentence, showing the derivation of the inspired Teachings of the sacred volume. An illustrated history of the different books, showing their authenticity, etc., is a feature of great value. The Jewish Tabernacle and Priesthood is found in no other published Bible in the world. It is remarkably rich in description and spirit, and instruction regarding the wondrous types and ceremonial, and is beautifully illustrated with chromatic engravings. The work contains a description of the Pilgrimage of the Israelites from Egypt to Canaan; the journeyings of our Savior about Palestine, and the travels of the Apostle Paul in establishing the churches—with superior maps. The biographies of inspired writers are without equal, and will prove most entertaining and profitable reading. The illustrations of Scripture incidents in this work make it invaluable—being a series of seventy-two impressive illustrations of the most remarkable incidents of Bible story, from Adam to Christ, with reference in each to sacred record. A historical and chronological index of events, covering the last year from creation to Christ.

PLATES OF GUSTAVE MORE, THE GREATEST LIVING ARTIST. The number of illustrations aggregate over 200, and cover nearly every subject of biblical illustration in the Bible. The printing is from superior copper-plate type. It is richly stored with Polyglot references. The embossed binding is a feature of surprising excellence and beauty, being combinations of the choicest symbols of the Christian faith, emblems and devices, contained in the Bible, even the outside of the book becomes an invaluable instructor. The text is the most magnificent, artistic and instructive feature yet introduced into a family Bible. It is the "Parables of our Lord unrolled and illustrated." This unique feature is designed to instruct the young, and to enlighten the eyes of the Fatherless of Christ. The Lord of heaven and earth chose to teach humanity the great lessons of His heavenly kingdom by instructive pictures of His life and death. He took the form of the natural to unfold the spiritual. The mission of the Redeemer, the plan of salvation, the steps of the redeemed, etc., are all unfolded in the parables. The deepest gems of divine revelation are the parables that fell from the lips of our Lord, wonderful in their simplicity, as they are in their meaning. The parables of the Kingdom are like diamonds, which, when set in the sun, reflect the light of the Kingdom of God. The parables of the Kingdom are like diamonds, which, when set in the sun, reflect the light of the Kingdom of God. The parables of the Kingdom are like diamonds, which, when set in the sun, reflect the light of the Kingdom of God.

Each Bible sold under a strict guarantee. Packed in bundles ready for shipping, and each state marked so that anyone can set it up. If additional added to each dozen for drayage and packing. Respectfully,
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Texas Christian Advocate

SHAW & BLAYLOCK - Publishers.

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H. S. Thrall, West Texas Conference
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On my Fourth Round I wish to make the ADVOCATE a specialty. I want to know if a man subscribing for next year can have the paper from January to January without paying the twenty-five cents for the present quarter. Answer in ADVOCATE. WM. A. SAMPY.

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

Yes! as a New Proposition!

Texas Christian Advocate

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 20, 1879.

MINUTES

Texas Annual Conferences

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 2003. The very large addition to the membership this year justifies the belief that the demand will require an edition of at least 3000.

Advertising Rates: Per Page, \$15.00; Per One-half Page, \$8.00; Per One-third Page, 6.00; Per One-fourth Page, 5.00.

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

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted by the fourth quarterly conference of Bonham circuit, Sherman district, North Texas Annual Conference, M. E. Church, South, which convened at New Hope church on the 13th day of September, 1879.

WHEREAS, It is the desire of this quarterly conference to show some special manifestation of their appreciation of the valuable services rendered the past conference year by our beloved pastor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recognize in Rev. S. B. Bush a zealous and faithful pastor and minister of the gospel of Christ, and should our annual conference in its wisdom assign our brother to other fields of labor for the next conference year, we commend him to the love and confidence of all God's people wherever his lot may fall.

The committee appointed at the session of the Northwest Texas Conference to try the case of W. G. Veal made the following report:

We, your committee, appointed to try W. G. Veal, a member of the Northwest Texas Conference, on the charge of gross immorality, found and presented by a committee of preliminary investigation, consisting of W. G. Connor, Samuel P. Wright and S. S. Scott, beg leave to report, that after several days of patient and prayerful examination of the evidence brought before us, we do, according to the laws of the church, find the accused guilty and fix the penalty at expulsion from the church.

German Mission Conference.

This conference convened in Houston, Texas, October 23, and adjourned October 25, 1879, Bishop McTyeire, presiding. The next session will be held in Fredericksburg. The following are the APPOINTMENTS.

Texas District.—John A. Schaefer, Presiding Elder. Ben Brannfels, John L. Schaefer, Gileso and Guadalupe, John Freisinger, Now Fountain, Gustave Muller, Fredericksburg, Wm Knolle; Llano, Jacob Kern; J. C. Kopp, superintendent; Weimar and Schulenburg, F. W. Heintz; Grayville and Long Prairie, Wm. Jlesser; Industry, Jacob Boder; Houston and Galveston, F. Vordenbaumen; Houston mission, John A. Fauney; Bellville, C. A. Grater; Yorktown and Curo, August Scherich; District High-school, H. Ebers; Houston Church-school, J. A. G. Habbe.

Two Afghan troopers and a Sepoy have been hanged for complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE

The fourteenth session of the Northwest Texas Conference convened in Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 29, 1879; Bishop H. N. McTyeire in the chair. The opening services were conducted by the Bishop. F. P. Ray was elected secretary and G. W. Swofford, H. B. Henry and W. L. Nelms, assistants.

The following visitors were in attendance at different periods during the session: Rev. A. W. Wilson, D.D., Missionary Secretary; Rev. R. A. Young, D.D., Secretary of Vanderbilt University; H. A. Bourland, W. C. Haislip and H. H. Sullivan, of the North Texas Conference, and Bros. Shaw and John, of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

This is the largest conference in Texas, both as to its territory and the number of preachers on the conference roll. Its rapid increase has already led to the discussion of the question of division, and the matter was referred to a committee, who reported in approval of that measure, but recommended the conference to delay further action until the session next preceding the ensuing General Conference, when the question can be adjusted with reference to the best interests of all parts of the work.

The following traveling preachers were elected and ordained deacons: J. W. Kizziar, Oscar High-tower, F. C. Stephenson, J. G. Putman, J. T. L. Annis, W. L. Nelms, J. H. Collard, Jr. Local preachers elected and ordained deacons: W. C. Brodie, J. W. Dickinson, W. H. Kirksey, John C. Rogers, E. F. McClanahan, John A. Clark, James G. Helm, John A. Lafferty, W. J. Moore, J. T. Hosmer, John M. Lane, J. N. Walker, W. L. Shook, W. G. Spraggins, Geo. Ruddle.

The following traveling deacons were elected and ordained elders: H. B. Henry, M. Mills, Levi F. Collins, B. H. Johnson, G. W. Swofford, J. K. Lane, S. C. Vaughan. Local preachers elected and ordained elders: W. B. Gage, Lewis King, J. N. Stevens, E. J. Cannafax, B. G. Gilliland, F. C. Stephenson, J. B. Seay, O. M. L. Parker, M. B. Roberts, W. R. Robinson.

In a recent number of a Houston paper the announcement appeared of the approaching ordination of Rev. J. E. Meredith at Huntsville, by Bishop Gregg, of the Episcopal Church. Special mention was made of the fact that the candidate for ordination came from the ranks of the Methodist ministry. All right. The Methodist Church can afford to be liberal. It will be seen by the above report that in one day, and at one of the five Texas conferences Bishop McTyeire ordained thirty-eight deacons and elders. The Methodist Church, it seems, has sufficient moral and spiritual vigor to grow its own ministry. It is not dependent on other religious bodies to supply its pulpit. It furnishes its own demand and can contribute, without feeling the depletion, to the needs of its feeble sister churches. It may not be out of place to note another fact. Certain religious bodies reject our baptisms and ordinations, but very cheerfully accept our converts and welcome our excess of preachers.

In further proof that the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Texas is supplying the demands of its rapidly widening field with laborers, the following were admitted to the traveling connection on trial: W. C. Brodie, John W. Dickinson, Milton K. Little, Crockett D. Shutt, John F. Swofford, Thomas J. Blackburn, James T. Hosmer, L. W. Harrison, Charles W. Daniel, John A. Wallace, Jonathan King, James C. French, Dennis C. Starke, Cornelius Rowland.

Nearly as many additional applications were presented, but the ranks were full and they must wait until the field enlarges. None of these applicants were allured to the itinerant ranks by the hope of a life of ease or worldly advancement. They comprehend fully the sacrifices which attend the life of a faithful Methodist preacher. Nor were they men who turn from life because its hopes are blasted. They are in the full vigor of early manhood, and yet they crowded eagerly around the standard their Master has unfurled in these lands, and rejoiced if they were counted worthy to toil and suffer in their Master's work. God bless these new recruits.

The conference received by transfer John A. Murphy from the Southwest Missouri Conference, E. F. Kahle from the Holston Conference, J. E. Eggleston from the North Mississippi Conference, Jas. B. Allison from the Tennessee Conference and A. F. Cox from the West Texas Conference.

Bishop Isaac Lane, of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, who was en route to his conference in Weatherford, visited the conference. After an interesting statement of the history and condition of this branch of our church by Bishop McTyeire, Bishop Lane was introduced and addressed the conference in words full of genuine fraternal love. We had the pleasure of listening to a sermon on Friday afternoon from Bishop Lane. All the conference, not compelled to be absent on committee work, with a crowded audience, listened to the earnest evangelical and fraternal message delivered by this representative of the African race. We wish Bishop Lane could have witnessed the scene. He would have learned a profitable lesson in fraternity. Just here we wish to commend the colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America to our people. It was organized by our Bishops, and is in full sympathy and fraternity with our church. Our preachers and people should render aid and counsel to its representatives whenever they need our care. They are doing an important work and the blessing of God is resting on their labors.

On Saturday morning Dr. Wilson addressed the conference in behalf of the foreign missionary work. His strong presentation of the obligation resting on the church to send the gospel to the regions beyond, will bear fruit in the collections of the coming year. At the Anniversary Dr. Young, the editor and Bro. Ashby addressed the audience. The collection was over \$200. This conference has been blessed with gracious revivals and large accessions to its membership, and as a thank-offering the preachers pledged themselves to a large advance in their missionary apportionments this year.

The statistical report furnishes the following figures, which show the growth of this conference. Local preachers, 326; members, 26,935; received the past year by ritual, 5,883; by letter, 2,362; infants baptized, 1,901; removed by letter, 2,362; deaths, 321; withdrawals, 264; expulsions, 85; dismissed by church conference, 340; number of Sunday-schools, 203; officers and teachers, 1,303; scholars, 10,150; volumes in library, 7,814. In view of the sparsely settled regions occupied by portions of this conference, this is an encouraging report; but we must enter a plea in behalf of more library books for the children. The Sunday-school work finds large aid in the literature with which it is supplied. A well filled library, a copy of the Visitor for each scholar, and a good supply of song books will add largely to the interest of each school. Our sympathies are stirred in behalf of the 2,336 Sunday-school scholars, who, according to the report, go from Sunday-school every Sunday without a nice and instructive Sunday-school book.

The church buildings reported number 1394. The fraction means a partnership. They are valued at \$151,835. Parsonages, 39; value, \$22,250. Other church property, \$84,539. Expended in building and repairing church property, \$34,899. Collected for foreign missions, \$1,389; for domestic missions, \$1,978; for Bishops' fund, \$447; for conference fund, \$1,666. We always feel sad when the conference collections fall below the apportionment. Brethren, we will be on the superannuated list, or our families may be dependent on this fund before many years shall pass. Let us not forget those who need help to-day lest we be forgotten when the day of want shall come on us or those we love, and the church, which we have failed to train in the grace of giving, shall show like forgetfulness in supplying our wants.

The amount assessed for the preceding elders the past year was \$7,371; collections, \$4,453; deficiency \$2,918. Assessment for the preachers in charge, \$43,955; collections, \$27,130; deficiency \$16,825. Total deficiency in the support of the ministry, \$19,743. How many a comfort does that represent? How many scenes of hard want and painful self-denial were the consequence of this failure of the church to meet the preachers' claims? Yet a more cheerful, hopeful, happy band of men never met together in the State of Texas. In apostolic days they took cheerfully the spoiling of their goods, and encountered exile and even death in their Master's cause. Today, while the pathway to wealth and honor opens on every side, we find a band of men with wives and children sharing their privations, surrendering all these hopes that they may win souls to Christ.

During the past three months there have been four hundred and seventeen failures in Canada, with liabilities amounting to \$6,993,617. Other lands besides Texas are suffering from hard times.

BUENA VISTA, October 19, 1879. I saw in the ADVOCATE of August 16th a piece written by C. L. Wilson, headed a Truly Hard Case, in which he sets forth the case of not only one, but many of our persecuted Christians at the present time. Although we are not called on to undergo that physical suffering that many of our forefathers had to endure, yet the mental suffering of a great many of our persecuted Christians is as great now as their physical pain was when they were thrown upon the instruments of torture. Why is it that so many of our professed Christians will and do join in with the world to destroy the influence of some good Christians, by assisting the world in circulating some of the most foul slanders that can be hatched and reared by the fiend of darkness, and not only destroy their influence, but cause a great many to backslide, and finally go down to hell under the heavy pressure that has been brought to bear upon them? Why is it that they will let their names remain on the church book, and at the same time act as agent for the devil? Is that obeying the command of our blessed Savior, "Love one another?" Is that being a support to each other? Is that encouraging people to serve God? Brethren, in the name of God cease to do evil that good may come. If you cannot help and be a support to each other, don't be a stumbling block in the way of not only sinners, but Christians also. Reach out the hand of love and raise the fallen, and encourage them to press on to the mark of their high calling, and you will receive your reward. Remember, we are not to be judged by one another; but we are to be judged by One who knows the inmost recesses of each and every heart, and will judge us according to what is in our hearts. Go on, Brother Wilson, and not only pray for those that have fallen from their first estate, but pray for those who are still persecuted and trying to hold out faithful to the end. Let us pray the good Lord to give them grace and strength sufficient to hold up and continue to fight in the army of the Lord. What a great support it is to have such a paper to read as the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and find out that there are a few in the world who are true to the cause of God. J. A. JARRETT.

BRO. JOHN.—You asked a translation for publication of the expression of thanks that one of the Mexican preachers gave at conference for them all. Here it is, just as written: "I have the present of a book from Capt. Bass and wife, where I have been entertained. All of us Mexican brethren have been treated so kindly that we remain truly thankful. The book is John Bunyan's 'Complete Works,' and is of great value. It is in English."

I will add that by this time nearly all of our missionaries are at their posts of duty, and renewing the battle with fresh vigor along the lines. We trust God for a glorious campaign this season.

Permit one who is as well acquainted with the history of this work as any Mexican preacher in it, to say, that those two were simply mistaken, who asserted that our late District Conference in Laredo was incomparably better than "anything previously had in the whole history of the mission district." Nor did it surpass in spirituality those held in Corpus Christi and San Antonio.

A. H. SUTHERLAND, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, October 20, '79.

A Worker's Dream.

I sat down in an arm-chair, wearied with my work. My toil had been severe and protracted. Many were seeking the salvation of their souls, and many had found what they sought. The church wore an aspect of thrift and prosperity; and joy and hope and courage were the prevailing sentiments on every hand. As for myself I was joyous in my work; my brethren were united; my sermons and exhortations were evidently telling on my hearers; my church was crowded with listeners. The whole community was more or less moved with the prevailing excitement; and, as the work went on, I had been led into exhausting labors for its promotion.

Fired with my work, I soon lost myself in a sort of half forgetful state, though I seemed fully aware of my place and my surroundings. Suddenly a stranger entered the room without any preliminary "tap" or "come in." I saw in his face benignity, intelligence and weight of character; but, though he was passably well attired, he carried suspended about his person measures, and chemical agents, and implements, which gave him a very strange appearance.

The stranger came toward me, and, extending his hand, said: "How is your zeal?" I supposed, when he began his question, that

the query was to be for my health, but was pleased to hear his final word; for I was quite well pleased with my zeal, and doubted not the stranger would smile when he should know its proportions. Instantly I conceived of it as physical quantity, and putting my hand in my bosom, brought it forth and presented it to him for inspection. He took it, and, placing it on his scale, weighed it carefully. I heard him say: "One hundred pounds!" I could scarcely suppress an audible note of satisfaction; but I caught his earnest look as he noted down the weight; and I saw at once that he had drawn no final conclusion, but was intent on pushing his investigation. He broke the mass to atoms, put it into his crucible, and put the crucible into the fire.

When the mass was thoroughly fused, he took it out and set it down to cool. It congealed in cooling, and when turned out on the hearth, exhibited a series of layers or strata; which all, at the touch of the hammer, fell apart, and were severally tested and weighed, the stranger making minute notes as the process went on. When he had finished he presented the notes to me, and gave me a look of mingled sorrow and compassion, and without a word, except "may God save you!" he left the room.

I opened the "note" and read as follows:

ANALYSIS OF THE ZEAL OF JUNIUS, A CANDIDATE FOR A CROWN OF GLORY. Weight in mass—100 pounds. Of this, on analysis, there proves to be—

Rigidity	10 parts
Personal ambition	25 "
Love of praise	19 "
Love of money	12 "
Pride of denomination	15 "
Pride of talent	11 "
Love of authority	12 "
Love to God, (pure zeal)	1 "
Love to Man,	3 "
	100 "

I had become troubled at the peculiar manner of the stranger, and especially at his parting look and words; but when I looked at the figures, my heart sank as lead within me. I made a mental effort to dispute the correctness of the record. But I was suddenly startled into a more honest mood by an audible sigh—almost a groan—from the stranger (who had paused in the hall), and by a sudden darkness falling upon me, by which the record became at once obscured and nearly illegible. I suddenly cried out, "Lord save me!" and knelt down at my chair, with the paper in my hand and my eyes fixed upon it. At once it became a mirror, and I saw my heart reflected in it. The record was true! I saw it; I felt it; I confessed it; I deplored it; and I besought God, with many tears, to save me from myself; and at length, with a loud and irrepressible cry of anguish, I awoke. I had prayed in years gone by to be saved from hell, but my vow to be saved from myself, now, was immeasurably more fervent and distressful; nor did I rest or pause till the refining fire came down and went through my heart, searching, probing, melting, burning, filling all its chambers with light, and hallowing my whole heart to God.

That light and that love are in my soul to-day; and when the toils and tears of my pilgrimage shall be at an end, I expect to kneel in heaven, at the feet of the Divine Alchemist, and bless Him for the revelations of that day that showed me where I stood and turned my feet into a better path. That day was the crisis of my history; and if there shall prove to have been, in later years, some depth and earnestness in my convictions, and some searching and saving pungency in my words, I doubt not eternity will show their connection with the visit of this Searcher of hearts, at whose coming I was weighed in the balance and found wanting.—British Ecologist.

A Story Relating to the Verboosity of the Secretary of State, Evarts.

Few poems have been more generally admired or paraphrased in the various tongues of earth than that commencing with the lines:

Mary had a little lamb, Its fleece was white as snow, And everywhere that Mary went This lamb was sure to go.

Well, the story is now current at the national capital that the distinguished secretary of State, Mr. Evarts, when recently in a jocular crowd of his friends, was desired to condense into prose these immortal verses. Urgently solicited, Mr. Evarts yielded and wrote as follows:

"Mary, a female judged to be of the race of man, whose family name is unknown, whether of native or foreign birth, of lofty or lowly lineage, and whose appearance, manners, and mental cultivation are involved in the most profound mystery, which probably never will be fully ascertained, unless through the most profound researches, of a historian admirably trained in his profession, who shall devote the ablest efforts of his life to the investigation of the

subject, unflinched by either passion or prejudice, and having only in view the sacred truth, at the same time being utterly regardless of the plaudits or censures of the world, we are informed by one who, it has been stated, at one time while living in that part of the United States known as Massachusetts, whose fishermen have frequently been involved in difficulties with the authorities of her majesty Queen Victoria, queen of Great Britain and empress of the Indies, whose domains extend over a large share of the habitable globe, thereby endangering the peace which should so happily exist between nations of the same blood and language, had an infant sheep, of which there are many millions, of various stocks and qualities now in our country, constantly adding wealth and prosperity to our republic and enabling us to be entirely independent of all other nations for our supply of wool, now ample for the use of factories already busily employed, and for those which ere long will be constructed in all parts of our land, working both by water and steam power, and in whatever direction the said Mary traveled, this animal, whose fleece was snow-white, even as the lofty mountain regions in the silent solitudes of eternal winter, as the ethereal vapors which off float over an autumnal sky, 'darkly, deeply, beautifully, blue,' or as the lactical fluid, covered with masses of delicate froth, found in the buckets of the fairy dairy-maid, whether meandering through the meadows in mid-summer, gathering the luscious straw-berry, strolling in the woodland paths in search of wild flowers, visiting the church with her uncles, cousins and aunts, to listen to the inspired words which came from the lips of the minister of the sanctuary, or when retiring to her blissful couch, to seek rest and enjoy sweet repose after the cares of the day, in fact, 'everywhere that Mary went' this youthful sheep, influenced, doubtless, by that affection which is oft so conspicuously manifested by the lower animals in their association with human beings, was ever observed to accompany her."

It is stated that, when the pause in the sentence came, the secretary, who had read it without an inspiration, resumed his stolid diplomatic countenance, and all mirthfulness had departed from the faces of that once happy company.

REV. B. D. DASHIELL.

The following communication speaks for itself. The pro tem., in the absence of the editor, assumes the responsibility of stating that Dr. John will take pleasure in acting as treasurer of the fund. As the good brother says, let the ball be put in motion and kept rolling till it collects sufficient means to enable Bro. Dashiell to rest at least one year. The amounts received will be published each week in the ADVOCATE:

HOUSTON, TEXAS, NOV. 3, 1879. Bro. John—I see in the ADVOCATE that our presiding elder, Bro. Dashiell, has lost his leg, and that he is already thinking of being at his work again in a few months. Now, I do not think this right. I think he ought to rest at least one year. I am a working man, and I will give five dollars toward that rest. Some can give more; others not so much; but let us all do something for our brother who has suffered so long. Let the ball be started. Appoint some one to act as treasurer. Suppose you act, and appoint others in different parts of the State. THOS. WATERS.

MARRIED.

WATTS—ROBERTSON.—On the 30th of October, 1879, by Rev. J. V. Henderson, at the residence of the groom, near Palestine, R. M. Watts to Mrs. E. V. Robertson—all of Anderson county, Texas.

DHEM—SPERK.—By Rev. J. M. Cook, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Thomas Speak, in Spockville, Lavaca county, on the 23d ult., Dr. Deem to Miss Ledona Speak.

KAY—HEINEMETZ.—By the Rev. Geo. H. Phair, at Washington street Methodist church, Houston, John Kay and Cornelia Heinemetz.

KIDD—BANKSTON.—By the Rev. M. K. Little, at the residence of the bridegroom, on the 22d ult., Mr. E. Z. Kidd and Miss Hattie Bankston, all of Houston, Texas.

WALL—CHRENSCHAW.—By Rev. A. L. P. Green, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Marr A. Chenschaw, at Schulenburg, October 30, 1879, Mr. J. C. Wall and Miss Annie E. Chenschaw, all of Colorado county.

IRVIN—HOLLY.—By Rev. J. H. Shaw, at Abilene, October 26, 1879, Mr. Thos. Irvin and Miss Centie Holly.

HOSKINS—FOLLETT.—By Rev. S. H. Williams, at the residence of Mr. H. Follett, the bride's father, October 30, 1879, Mr. J. H. Hoskins to Miss Lydia Follett.

KINCHLOE—WOOD.—By the Rev. R. O. Brazelton, October 30, 1879, Mr. J. W. Kinchloe to Mrs. Mary E. Wood, all of McLennan county, Texas.

INDIA has 143,000 scholars in mission schools. In this connection we may add that there are some 12,000 mission schools in the world, with about 400,000 pupils under instruction. Christianity is the pioneer of civilization. Infidelity builds no schools; it raises no pagan from barbarism. It tears down, but never builds up. Wherever the missionary is found, knowledge and civilization find an open path.

London officials are warning Mormon emigrants that polygamy is prohibited by American law, and advising them to abandon the trip to this new country.

Texas Christian Advocate

ADVERTISING RATES:

Table with columns for Space, 1 Mo, 2 Mos, 3 Mos, 6 Mos, 1 Year. Lists rates for various ad sizes and durations.

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

POSTAL CARDS.—Will the brethren here publish their names in the following order: Postoffice, county, date.

BEAR IN MIND

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

To the Preachers.

If each preacher, after reaching his work, will ward to this office 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.

These lists will furnish him the names of the subscribers under the "fifty and twenty five cents propositions. We hope each agent will see all the parties who have received the ADVOCATE under these offers and secure their renewals under the \$2.00 proposition, viz: The publishers offer to send the ADVOCATE from the 1st of January, 1880, to January 1st, 1881, for \$2.00.

Notice to Agents.

In sending subscribers, agents will please state on what proposition they are sent—the 25c, \$2.50, or \$2. By so doing, they will save the publishers valuable time, and prevent annoying mistakes.

Notice to East Texas Conference.

Provision will be made at Palestine for the entertainment of the conference, applicants for admission, local preachers seeking ordination, and clerical visitors from other conferences, and none others. Let preachers give their friends due notice that visitors must provide for themselves. Board at private residences I suppose to be \$1 per day.

Preachers of East Texas Conference, Take Notice.

At the last session our conference adopted, by vote, the "statistical blanks" prepared by Messrs. Shaw & Blaylock. In order to secure full data and uniformity in our reports, will each preacher in Charge please furnish himself with two of these blanks—one for the secretary's table and the other to be cut up and handed to the chairman of different committees, ad oblige.

STOLEN.—On the night of 21st of October, near Austin, one black horse, about 14½ hands high, 7 years old, branded 65 on the left side of the neck, and KOS with a J in a circle underneath, on the left hip, white spot on the forehead and on one nostril; also, one white hind-foot.

An Earnest Appeal to the Subscribers to the Four per Cent. Bonds.

We most earnestly request our friends to send the amount of their subscription to the undersigned at once. We can do nothing toward closing the mortgages and issuing the new bonds till the money is received. The sooner this is done the best for all concerned. The whole matter should be closed up without delay. Send checks on New York or Nashville, or postoffice money orders, payable to the order of J. B. McFerrin, Book Agent.

DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS.—Among the greatest discoveries and inventions that sprang from the brain of genius, a large number were the work of mere chance. As an example, we mention Botcher, the celebrated German alchemist, who, when analyzing the powder his barber used in powdering his hair, discovered the kaolin, which is essential for the manufacture of china, and which, so far, had been a secret of the Chinese.

THE TEXAS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Concrete circuit, Nov. 8, 9. Lavaca mission, Nov. 12, 13. Texas circuit, Nov. 15, 16. Boxville circuit, Nov. 22, 23. Clinton circuit, Dec. 6, 7. Hallettsville circuit, Dec. 13, 14. Moulton circuit, Dec. 20, 21. Leesville circuit, Jan. 3, 4, 1880. Sanders mission, Jan. 10, 11.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.

Longview, Nov. 8, 9. Egan fields, Nov. 15, 16. Harrison, Nov. 22, 23. Marshall, Nov. 29, 30. Haltville, Nov. 22, 23. Local preachers will make written reports of their labors the past year. Boards of Trustees will also make reports in writing of all church property held by them. Let the pastors be ready to make full reports of the statistics to be reported at the Annual Conference.

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 D. R. McAnally, D. D., to any paper who has not heretofore been a subscriber, six months for the nominal sum of fifty cents. Address all orders to: LOCAL D. DARRISON, Manager, St. Louis, Mo.

COPIES OF THE ADVOCATE.

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This certificate entitles the holder to an equal amount in said four per cent. bonds, secured by mortgage on all the property of said Publishing House; said bonds to be delivered on return of this certificate, and to bear interest from this date.

In the absence of the Book Agent, I, D. Palmer, business manager, will sign the certificates. Now, brethren, let there be no delay. Come up at once to the work, and let us finish a matter so well begun. J. B. McFERRIN, Book Agent.

Unanswered Letters.

October 23.—For publication: Thos. G. Gilmore, Sallie J. Gates, M. H. Hair, W. A. Sampey, Jos. Campbell (4), Thos. G. Gilmore, I. Z. T. Morris, B. B. Bennett, W. H. Hark, John C. Hunkabe, Dan M. Young, Jake Jones.

Subscribers: Samuel Tisdale (\$1.50), M. C. Clark (\$1), G. W. Bankston, S. M. Phillips (25c), W. T. Melton (\$20), H. J. A. Vincer (\$1.50), G. H. Phair, S. B. Ellis, W. A. Sampey, J. H. Shaw, F. L. Allen, T. R. Pierce, F. C. Stephenson (2), J. Z. T. Morris, J. S. Clower, W. D. Stockton, S. F. Heintz, J. R. D. Taylor, J. G. Bolton, E. S. Smith.

Miscellaneous: F. A. McShan, order for church register, R. Lane (thanks for compliments), W. S. May, J. H. Chambliss (discipline, 40c).

October 24.—Subscribers: F. A. Rosser (83c), Mrs. S. E. Dillworth, E. P. Rogers (82c), F. J. Dougherty (25c), J. M. Fowler, J. W. Johnson, Samuel Morris, I. Z. T. Morris, T. Booth, J. M. Mills (8c), S. W. Turner, F. A. McShan.

October 25.—For publication: J. Clark Smith, J. H. Tucker, Thos. McKnight. Subscribers: Mrs. Mary Rodgers (50c), John H. Dye (25c), P. G. O. Hightower, D. C. Neill, W. W. Henderson, Jos. Saunders, John Adams, John S. McFarner, S. C. Weaver, T. P. Smith.

Miscellaneous: H. B. Furbee, shall have attention. October 27.—Publication: E. T. Brasher, S. W. Goode, A. Wilson, J. J. Shirley, G. F. Fair, T. G. Woods, S. B. Buckley.

Subscribers: E. F. Boone, J. N. Crutchfield, F. A. Rosser, J. M. Dugald, J. H. Collard (2), C. S. McCarver, F. C. Stephenson (will stop J. R. Wages), W. A. Sampey (210), T. B. Crow (25c), C. L. Wilson, W. H. Hill (order for postage), A. Stewart (31.50), Mrs. McClearmon (5.00), S. H. Evans (25c), M. E. Cooper (25c).

Miscellaneous: W. H. Briggs, thanks; papers sent; Fannie B. Sanders. October 28.—Subscribers: P. P. Ray, Lacy Boone, J. V. Glass (change), J. Clark Smith, D. Morgan, F. Mitchell, J. A. Duncan (change), D. J. Morris (change), W. J. Joyce.

October 29.—Subscribers: J. D. Gaskill, T. T. Booth, Samuel Morris, R. F. Beasley, C. H. Brooks, R. A. Bennett, W. H. Hark & Co. (25c), F. W. Harter, W. F. Collins (12.5c).

October 30.—Subscribers: Samuel Weaver, Geo. W. Riley (change), I. Z. T. Morris (2), J. S. Clower, A. L. Smith (25c), J. A. Allen (12.5c), M. C. Cameron (25c), D. S. Chandler.

Miscellaneous: J. H. Shaw, will have attention; communication from Houston without name of writer. October 31.—Subscribers: John F. Cook, O. M. Addison.

November 3.—Subscribers: S. D. Watkins, J. W. Hill, T. M. Price, Jas. McDugal, Jas. Peeler, R. M. Brown, G. D. Wilson, Samuel Morris, D. P. Haggard.

Miscellaneous: Obituary from Moscow without name of writer; L. G. Watkins, 8c. November 4.—Subscribers: J. F. Denton, Miscellaneous: I. Z. T. Morris, 82c, the medals are responsible—no doubt, but the cards were sent in time to reach you.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Subscribers, Nov. 8, 9. Medina circuit, Nov. 15, 16. San Antonio sta, Nov. 22, 23. Benton cir, Nov. 29, 30. Cibola cir, Sandy Elm, Dec. 6, 7. Lavaria cir, Dec. 20, 21. Rancho cir, Dec. 27, 28. San Antonio mis, Jan. 3, 4. Uvalde mis, Jan. 10, 11.

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Rocky pt, Nov. 15, 16. Collette mis, Nov. 22, 23. Helena, Dec. 6, 7. Beville, Dec. 13, 14. Lagarto, Dec. 20, 21. Oquillo, Dec. 27, 28. Corpus Christi, Jan. 3, 4.

TEXAS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Concrete circuit, Nov. 8, 9. Lavaca mission, Nov. 12, 13. Texas circuit, Nov. 15, 16. Boxville circuit, Nov. 22, 23. Clinton circuit, Dec. 6, 7. Hallettsville circuit, Dec. 13, 14. Moulton circuit, Dec. 20, 21. Leesville circuit, Jan. 3, 4, 1880. Sanders mission, Jan. 10, 11.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.

Longview, Nov. 8, 9. Egan fields, Nov. 15, 16. Harrison, Nov. 22, 23. Marshall, Nov. 29, 30. Haltville, Nov. 22, 23. Local preachers will make written reports of their labors the past year. Boards of Trustees will also make reports in writing of all church property held by them. Let the pastors be ready to make full reports of the statistics to be reported at the Annual Conference.

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.

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COPIES OF THE ADVOCATE.

DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS.—Among the greatest discoveries and inventions that sprang from the brain of genius, a large number were the work of mere chance. As an example, we mention Botcher, the celebrated German alchemist, who, when analyzing the powder his barber used in powdering his hair, discovered the kaolin, which is essential for the manufacture of china, and which, so far, had been a secret of the Chinese.

THE TEXAS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

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MARSHALL DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.

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 any suggestion or knowledge of any other person whatsoever; and it is written for our readers generally, in hope of benefiting them.

James Slover, of Pulaski Co., Ind., writes: "I had the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for nine years, could keep nothing on my stomach; I was induced to use DR. HARTER'S LIVER PILLS; after I had one box of pills I experienced a decided improvement, and when I had finished the second one I was entirely cured."

Benefit From Liver Pads. Rev. J. G. Gurly, Pike county, Missouri, writes to a friend, stating that he has become strong convert to the use of Liver Pads for all diseases of the Kidney, Liver, spleen, etc., especially to cure Chills and Fever, Malaria, Dyspepsia, etc. This Great Absorption Remedy, Dr. Chaplin's Liver Pad, is now worn by thousands of people everywhere, both to prevent and cure diseases. Parties wanting one can get them by sending one dollar to J. A. L. A. N. D. E. R. D. I. C. E. R., Austin, Texas, or to **Chaplin Liver Pad Co.**, No. 611 W. Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Improve the digestion by taking AYER'S PILLS.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, Galveston, Texas, Nov. 5, 1879. COTTON.

At New York, the market opened quiet, closed firm. Quotations for all grades are as follows: Ordinary.....10 1/2-16 Good Ordinary.....10 1/2-16 Low Middling.....11 1/2-16 Middling.....11 1/2-16 Good Middling.....12 1/2-16 Middling Fair.....12 1/2-16 Fair.....13 1/2-16

At New Orleans, market is strong and active. Sales, 19,000 bales. Quotations are as follows: Low Ordinary.....10 1/2-16 Good Ordinary.....10 1/2-16 Low Middling.....11 1/2-16 Middling.....11 1/2-16 Good Middling.....12 1/2-16 Middling Fair.....12 1/2-16 Fair.....13 1/2-16

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Texas Christian Advocate

Bishop Haven, Bryan and Texas.

Some time in July last I wrote an article for the Southwestern Christian Advocate, accompanied by a private note to the editor of that sheet, both discussing an attack made upon Texas by Bishop G. Haven, published in the same paper just before. The editor, for reasons best understood by himself, published the private note along with the communication, and then commented freely upon what I said; and went on to show that we were about such people as the Bishop said we were. In the meantime I received a note from the editor, telling me whenever I thought my church or section aggrieved, to write, and to write whenever I felt like it, without these conditions. I wrote, in reply to his strictures and his charges against Texas; and in reply there came a card stating that Dr. Hartzel, the editor, was absent, but that my article would appear when he came home. It has never appeared, so far as I have been able to see by carefully examining the paper each week. Unfortunately, the editor had—lacking the caution which characterized his Bishop in his libelous utterances about Texas—committed himself to a statement when it was perfectly easy to prove a negative by the help of a printed book, and other statements he had made which lacked all feasibility when subjected to a critical examination. Hence, my communication was suppressed. He had said: "The criminal laws of Texas are exceedingly faulty. A man can be sent to the penitentiary at once for stealing a bushel of corn, especially if he is a colored man; while a murderer, beside having the right of bail, can claim a change of venue and two or three continuances." When I assured him that these statements were untrue, and intimated that a man desiring to know the truth that he might write it, could have verified his statements in this regard by looking at the laws; and suggested that that was the way of these traducers of the South to just say what suited their purposes, with great carelessness as to the facts in the case. He saw that it would not do to publish my article; for men might go to the code and see who had said the thing that was true. A murderer is not entitled to bail in Texas. And a man can be sent to the penitentiary for stealing that which is less in value than \$20, except it be in the property particularly described, viz: cattle, mules, horses, etc., not including swine, sheep and goats. And now comes Bishop Haven, in the Southwestern Christian Advocate, and assails this correspondent for the insufficiency—in manner and matter—of our entertainment tendered him at the session of his conference at this place in 1878. The matter: "We were offered board at as poor a tavern as I ever entered." Manner: "To be paid by a Colonel of his church, though the Colonel could not afford to meet us at the depot and inform us of his liberality." "And yet he presumes to enter your paper with a denial of my facts." Is this not awful bad? This writer positively presumed to deny facts alleged to the discredit of the State he lives in and of the church of which he is a minister, simply because they were not true! Because, in my absence at the session of my own conference, he did not receive all the courtesy he thought he should have received, it was an act of "assurance" to be compared to the mysteries of the Divine Providence for me to repel a calumnious assault made by him upon my people. I fail to see the point. What has the one thing to do with the other? It was no fault of mine that he did not sleep in a palace, and that he did not receive the homage of the entire community. I have no doubt that the gentleman he calls Colonel thought that he had done the best in his power. If there was a better hotel in the place, I am satisfied in my own mind that Mr. C. would have arranged for the best comforts the landlord could furnish. But I do not know the hotel the Bishop entered or anything of the facts, save as I have them from the writer in this same paper. The Bishop then, with characteristic recklessness, goes on to say of me: "I am required, at his summons, to tell the names," etc. He says this depriving of office, etc., is not "questioned in Texas." How then could he endanger anybody, "judge or paper," or anything else, by giving the "name of the county" and the "date"—the year in which this was done? From his assertion in this particular all men who will may learn something of the value of a statement of fact made by this distinguished hater of the South. H. V. PHILPOTT. BRYAN, TEXAS, Oct. 28, 1879.

confession of their own papers, hold their offices by violence." I said, in reference to this case: "If this be so, the date and the county should be given;" and hereupon he alleges that "I am required, at his summons, to tell the names," etc. He says this depriving of office, etc., is not "questioned in Texas." How then could he endanger anybody, "judge or paper," or anything else, by giving the "name of the county" and the "date"—the year in which this was done? From his assertion in this particular all men who will may learn something of the value of a statement of fact made by this distinguished hater of the South. H. V. PHILPOTT. BRYAN, TEXAS, Oct. 28, 1879.

If man may, then, working with the laws of nature, produce results which nature alone could never have attained to, why might not the perfect and omnipotent spirit we know as God do the same, only on a much grander scale. Haman determined to destroy the Jews. God had determined to preserve that nation. How did God attain his object? The king was wakeful one night. Might not God have caused him to be wakeful? Might not God have influenced the king to command the history to be read? Might not God have influenced the readers to open the passage recording the service which Mordecai rendered to the king? In the third place, this particular providence is a fact that becomes the power and the dignity of the Almighty God. Some think that this doctrine impairs the dignity of the Ruler of all things. But nothing that was not too small for God to create can be too small for God to conserve. The most powerful microscope is hardly capable of showing us the smallest things God has made. Even if matter is endowed with the vitality and potency some scientific men claim, this only increases the wonder, and increases, if possible, the particularity of God's providence. We must also remember that our ideas greatness and smallness are wholly fallacious and misleading. We think our earth is something great, but what is it in comparison with the universe? But the human soul God values more highly than all the universe of matter. Again, it was the doctrine of no particular providence that was derogatory to God. The czar of Russia had to delegate the functions of God to other men because the limitations of his nature disabled him from attending to all things himself. Which was the noblest conception of God, the conception of Him as a great czar, or as an absolutely unlimited existence? We must not limit God by our methods of thinking and acting. We can hear one note of an organ only by withdrawing our attention from all others. But God is not finite like us. His ear hears all the millions of cries that go up to Him from earth, and He need not turn away from some to hear others. A belief in this doctrine of particular providence was fundamental to all religion. It was not fundamental to morality, for morality might be a mere matter of expediency or public spirit. But it was fundamental to religion. If it was not true, why should man pray at all? If a man were caught in the wheels of machinery he would not pray to the engine to save him. Man can not live in communion with God without a belief in God's particular providence. This doctrine teaches contentment with the lot in which God has placed us, without paralyzing industry and a legitimate and righteous ambition. Our physical and our mental capacities are given us by God. If they are not what we would like we should still be content, having faith in God. We should not repine when punished for our sins, if we felt faith in God's particular providence. Even the wrong inflicted on us by wicked men, God could have averted had He deemed it best. As they were not averted we must fall back on our belief in God's particular providence and in the promise that the outcome of all things is for the good of those that love God. This doctrine, too, was the antidote for fears regarding the future, fears of many kinds, and more or less entertained by all human hearts. Whatever may happen to us, God won't die, and He will always take care of those who put their trust in Him. The ministers of to-day were not exposed to the persecutions, but they were subjected to many trials, disappointments and apprehensions. But it was consolation for them to reflect that if they in good faith and earnestness gave themselves to the service of God all the apparent evil that befell them would but lead them closer to God and prove blessings to their souls. Finally, if the doctrine of particular providences be true, we know what will in the end result from the conflict between good and evil. God has promised that evil should be vanquished, and in the last days His blessed Son should reign even to the uttermost parts of the earth.—BISHOP ANDREWS.

Advertisement for Benson's Caprine Porous Plasters, J. G. Buckley Marble, R. H. John Trunks and Valises, Wet Cotton Gin Saw Cleaner, Free Gift to All Consumption, Asthma, and Smith's Night's Asthma, James B. Goff Attorney-at-Law, The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and The Dinee & Leonard Co's Roses.

Advertisement for North Texas Female College, Seneca Falls Bell Foundry, Southern Methodist Publishing House, and Dr. Bell's Fit Cure for Fits and Epilepsy.

Advertisement for Patents, Wesleyan Christian Advocate, Premium Engraving, and Ayer's Ague Cure.



PURIFY THE BLOOD!

STRENGTHEN THE WEAK

DIGEST THE FOOD!



Arouse the Liver to Healthy Action!

ENRICH THE BLOOD! REINVIGORATE THE SYSTEM!

BY TAKING THE CELEBRATED

HOME SANITIVE CORDIAL

Pronounced by eminent Physicians of Texas an invaluable Vegetable Elixir for the people of Texas and malarial districts generally.

It possesses all the virtues of the Celebrated HOME STOMACH BITTERS, and many others, combining, with other ingredients, Iron and Wild Cherry Bark. It is a sure Preventive and Cure of FEVER, FEVER AND AGUE, INDIGESTION, LOSS OF SLEEP, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, and Female Disorders, AND IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AS A PREVENTIVE OF YELLOW FEVER.

For Sale by all reputable Druggists and Dealers,

Prepared only by THE HOME BITTERS CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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.

The Ballonist Buried—Wheat. "Millions in it"—Memphis Merchants Returning—Operatives, What they Get—Good-bye to St. Louis—Circulation.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1, 1879.

The funeral of young Burr, who lost his life in the ill-fated balloon, Pathfinder, occurred in this city three days ago, and it was a sorrowful affair. Mr. Burr, who has a sister in Galveston, was a very exemplary young man, and was a teller in a St. Louis bank. But his love for romance and daring deeds cost him his life. He and Professor Wise, the noted aeronaut, made an ascension from this city on Sunday evening, September 28th, and, as will be recollected by the readers of the ADVOCATE, it was their intention to remain in the air over night. The last heard of the balloon, it was seen, about a mile high, by a railroad engineer, of the Lake Shore Railroad, about three o'clock on the morning of the 29th, passing rapidly in the direction of the Lake. As days passed by, anxiety increased in regard to the fate of the two men, and not until a week had passed did relatives and friends give up all hope of their safety. On Friday of last week the body of Mr. Burr was found by a fisherman on the Indiana shore of Lake Michigan. All outer garments had been cast off, showing that deceased and his companion had comprehended their peril and prepared to battle as best they could with the waves, hoping, as a last chance, that they might at length keep above the water till daylight and then be sighted by a vessel and saved from a watery grave. But the casting off of a few garments did not lighten the air ship sufficiently to keep the balloon in the clouds all day. It appeared, or till the... there is now no doubt that both perished in the lake before daylight on the 29th. Burr's body was recognized by his marked garments and jewelry. Neither the body of Professor Wise nor the balloon have been found.

Chicago papers estimate that Northwestern States alone have made from seventy-five to one hundred million dollars by a recent rise of wheat. The shipments of grain by rail to Eastern States, and then by vessels and steamers to Europe, is simply immense. Every railroad is now taxed to its utmost capacity to accommodate the trade, and more cars and engines are being made as rapidly as possible by many of the leading railroads. Such activity in all branches of business has not been known for years, and the activity increases as the season advances. Coal has taken a considerable rise, and so has iron and almost everything else. Even real estate—first to be affected by a stringency in money and the last to be affected by the return of better times—is no longer a drug on the market, either here or in Chicago. Sales are more frequent and prices better. But little building can be done during the next few months on account of cold weather; but lively building is anticipated for next spring and summer.

The Memphis merchants, who came here in numbers when the yellow fever broke out, are now returning, with few exceptions, to resume business in unfortunate Memphis. They have done a fine business here, and about half a dozen firms have concluded to remain, while two or three houses will do business in both places. Communication by river and rail has been open with Memphis for several days.

Men and women, boys and girls, trudging to their work before seven in the morning and to their homes at six in the evening, all with little tin buckets or baskets in their hands, attract the attention of strangers. Thousands of girls, many of them very attractive in appearance, are engaged in the factories of this city, and also as clerks in the retail stores. They get from three to seven dollars a week, and though they have to devote ten hours a day to their duties, which in many instances are arduous, yet they seem gay and happy, very neat and the pictures of health. In the large retail stores of Mr. Barr and Mr. Crawford, the fifty to one hundred clerks are mostly girls, and they make excellent salesmen. The proprietary medicine establishments also employ girls; so pill swallowers can console themselves that the little morsels have been prepared by the fair hands of women. But that is not the reason so many pills are sugar-coated.

The last two or three advertisements that have been sent to the ADVOCATE from here have been obtained because your agent was able to represent that the paper now has 10,000 circulation. Throughout the North there are hundreds of papers that have from 5,000 to 8,000 circulation, but those that rise above that are comparatively few. Hundreds of papers all over the Union are constantly bidding for advertisements, and, of course, those that can show the best lists and have the finest reputations are the chosen few. It is all important, then, that the ADVOCATE should be able to number its readers by the 12,000 to 15,000. There is no reason why it should not have as extensive a circulation as any religious paper in the South or West. The 800 agents of the ADVOCATE in Texas should be able to send it from 800 to 2,000 names every week. This can be done, and I believe it will be done—basing my assertion on the rapid increase in its circulation the past few months.

The next letter from your representative will probably be from New Orleans.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1879.

The capital of the United States is just now being surprised with her yearly ablation. The enormous priced stores on Pennsylvania Avenue; the group of expensive hotels near the Treasury Department; the many cheap, small but good hotels and restaurants that surround the Patent Office; indeed, everything except the Hebrew shops on Seventh street, have been astonished by applications of soap, water, paint and gilding. I must not forget to mention that Senator David Davis, of Illinois, has ordered the architect of the capitol to have his chair in the Senate chamber enlarged. These extraordinary preparations, together with the approach of the first Monday in December, indicate that Congress is coming. Congress means more at this end of the line than the individuals elected from their several districts and States to vote with the party and secure a local appropriation. It means here a large retinue of retainers of the lobby and snobby class, hosts of visitors of the fashionable, genteel, demi-genteel, and vulgar classes; all of whom will drop more or less money into the tills of the trades-people and boarding-house people, of whom the population of the capital is so largely composed. All the prophets agree that the coming session will be both interesting and exciting. It will be the session preceding the Presidential contest, and the capital will be the centre of much caucusing and intrigue; while the recent business revival, it is thought, will bring to this winter resort an unusual number of the satellites and parasites of fashion.

This week we are to have a forecast of the winter season in the shape of what is called the "National Fair," which, it is anticipated, will attract a large number of visitors. Some distinguished horses are to be on the ground,

and men who have become illustrious as oarsmen. How cheap fame is now-a-days! Hanlan and Courtney are expected to row on the Potomac, and Mr. Bonner, it is said will drive the President around the course behind two of his thirty thousand dollar horses.

Next week the equestrian statue of Gen. Thomas is to be unveiled with imposing ceremony, and ex-Senator Stanley Matthews will deliver an oration on that occasion.

It may be interesting to some of your readers, who may expect to visit the capital during the coming winter, to know that there has been a further reduction of hotel and boarding-house rates. Those who do not wish to pay for what is called style, may secure very comfortable lodgings and excellent board for \$10 a week, or from \$30 to \$35 per month. It is always a little difficult for a stranger to tell where he can spend his money to best advantage; but in the matter of hotels, if he wishes to live cheaply, it will be well for him to avoid those on the northern side of Pennsylvania Avenue, and also those near the Treasury and White House.

To-morrow the National Fair will be inaugurated with imposing ceremony and, it is said, the grandest street pageant that has been seen since the combined hosts of Grant and Sherman marched through the city at the close of the war. As for the fair, while it is something unique for Washington, I do not think its attractions will repay a long journey, though it is always worth the while of the American citizen to make a pilgrimage to the capital of his country to see its many historic monuments, as well as the paved streets, palatial public buildings and fat government contractors, upon which his money has been so prodigally spent. It is wholesome and edifying sometimes to know where your money goes.

A Boston druggist sold an ounce of laudanum to a boy who brought a written order for tincture of rhubarb, and the widow of the man who died by the blunder has recovered \$5208 damages. Suppose a saloon-keeper in Texas sells a man a gallon of whisky, knowing that the man will drink till his reason is lost when he has whisky at command. The man drinks and tumbles off of his horse and is found dead by the roadside, and the wife sues the man who sold the whisky which killed her husband and she will not recover one cent. Have we a class who are wholly irresponsible for their deeds and their consequences?

A SCIENTIFIC journal pronounces one-half the vinegar sold as rank poison; and a Massachusetts chemist tells us that out of twelve jars of pickles put up by different wholesale dealers, he found copper in ten of them. This vinegar trade will no doubt be looked into. People are not going to submit to sour poison. Let these wholesale dealers go into the liquor business, and then we will see who will make a fuss over the strychnine and other poisons they put in their whisky.

The old John Street Methodist church of New York city celebrated its 113th anniversary on the

26th ult. This was the first Methodist church built in America, receiving the title dear to its members of "the cradle of American Methodism." The first church building was erected in 1766. In 1778, a building was erected on the site occupied by the present edifice. Two years later the society built a parsonage; the pioneer of Methodist parsonages. From this small beginning has grown the vast Methodist Church of America.

Mr. P. H. ROSE, the photographer, has remodeled 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 photographing. It should be remembered that he makes a specialty of copying and enlarging old pictures.

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.

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 restocking 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.

PICTURES RECEIVED.—Mr. E. S. Hull of Galveston, an old and valued customer of ours, who for years past occupied himself in producing in other quarters photographs rivaling those of the best of our city artists, has, as it appears by a number of fine cabinet pictures sent to us, gone South, and is devoting the knowledge and skill acquired of old time to the benefit and pleasure of the citizens of Galveston. In examining these samples, taken, as he says, from his every day work, and not specially selected for inspection, we perceive that he has not retrograded, but that his hand still possesses its cunning, and the evidence given by his pictures of two gentlemen whom we know very well, establish his ability as a good and judicious poser.

Special Notice.

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. Mr. Habine has had considerable patronage from the staff of our office we have always found his work first-class and his charges very low. Connected with his dyeing and cleaning house, Mr. Habine has a first-class tailoring department, where he makes clothing of all kinds, from Scotch, English, French and 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 styles, and from the best quality of goods at surprisingly low figures.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.—Special attention is directed to the card of Dr. Mozley's Sanitarium, which appears in this issue of the ADVOCATE. The Dr. is well known as one of the most reputable physicians and druggists, and at the request of many of his patients in St. Louis, he has decided to extend his professional practice, and at the same time furnish medicines at extremely low prices. He has recently enlarged his drug store and consulting rooms, which are near the new postoffice, and in the very heart of the city, and will give his personal attention to all patients, and also to the preparation of medicines. The doctor has long held a high position as a physician and druggist in St. Louis, and the announcement of his intention of treating all cases will be glad news to the sick everywhere. To those who are unable to pay the doctor, on the recommendation of any minister, will treat such cases free, merely charging for the medicines at the very lowest price.

THE advertisement of the well known confectionery establishment of T. Ratto will be found in another column. We take pleasure in saying that this house is one of Galveston's substantial business marts, and its proprietor stands in the front rank of our reliable and enterprising merchants. Mr. Ratto has recently received a large and varied stock of plain and fancy candies, chewing gums and prize candies, and is enabled to fill orders to any extent with dispatch. He manufactures a large variety of the most favorite kinds of candy. He is also dealer in fruits, nuts, fire works, and all the popular brands of cigars. We assure our readers that in dealing with Mr. Ratto, they will find his goods of the very best quality and his prices satisfactory.

Hatchins 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 recarpentering 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 special 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.

THE OVAL CAKE

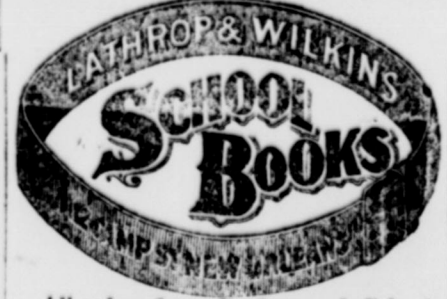
is the most economical form of washing soap. All bar or square cakes wear down in use to a large flat piece, too thin to handle and, therefore, wasted; while the OVAL CAKE of

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(Trade-Mark Registered to Careful Housekeepers, not only as superior in quality, but as in form the most economical soap now made.



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