The Texas Christian Advocate.

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Notes from Seguin.

The first Methodist church erected in Seguin is still standing—now a storehouse. It was dedicated by Bishop Paine. We hear of the death of M. Murchison, at Selma. He will be missed from our conference. Providence is sure, but human destiny is variable. We are reminded of this by noting the death, in New Mexico, of Col. A. M. Hobby, merchant, writer, poet, orator. We first met him in Corpus Christi in 1861, with Hon. Pryor Lea, of Goliad—forty-five years ago a member of congress from Tennessee. Both delivered secession speeches. Lea's was solid, philosophic, but to him our political future looked dark. Hobby's was fervent, rhetorical, poetic, brilliant. General Henry E. McCulloch, of this place, has in his possession a well preserved law-book printed in London in 1675, with a record of having been in the possion of Henry Eustice McCulloch, of the Middle Temple, London, in 1750. Gen. McCulloch has also in his possession a sword nearly as old as the law-book. A family pet with him also is the old war-horse upon which his distinguished brother, Gen. Ben. McCulloch, was killed in the battle of Elkhorn, Ark., in 1862. The ancient town of San Antonio is now the modern railroad city of the Southwest. Its progress is amazing. Could Crockett, Bowie, Milam and the old Mexican alcaldes rise from their graves they would behold a new world. We hope the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in San Antonio, will, ere many years, be able to worship in a splendid new church, so strong that no seats will be rented, and Bro. Young in a neat parsonage. Seguin will help the movement. Our second quarterly meeting was a gracious season. Delegates to district conference: Bros. Butler, Lillard and Baker; delegates to Sunday-school convention, Henry Terrell. Convention and conference will be held in Seguin, commencing Thursday before fifth Sunday in May. The editor of the ADVOCATE is invited. At our quarterly meeting finances were well up, and we raised over ten dollars for our distressed brethren at Dripping Springs, on Bro. Garrett's work. A number of newly arrived English brethren from the home of John Wesley were at our love feast, and noted the striking oneness of Methodist customs and religion here and over the waters. We buried one of their number the fifth Sunday in January, Margaret Mandsley, who died in the faith. On Saturday night, at quarterly meeting, our English brother, George Hinson, delivered a deep spiritual, eloquent sermon. He was licensed to preach according to the forms of our church. Rev. John H. McLean has just left us for San Antonio. He preached Sunday morning and lectured Sunday night. His morning sermon (text—"God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.") confirmed the Methodists and made the eyes of the Presbyterians light up with joy. One Presbyterian lady said such preaching would bring about the millennium. His lecture at night was on "The responsibility of parents to their children." It was rich and impressive. The claims of our noble Southwestern University were fully and forcibly presented. Large audiences were present morning and evening. Collection, $10 45 cash; and subscription sufficient to make $27. Seguin charge will make an effort this year to raise $100 for our university, besides sending a box of books for the library. Our Sunday School is rapidly increasing, and the ladies are supplying the parsonage with new furniture. H. G. HORTON.

SEGUIN, Feb. 22.

San Antonio Mexican District.

I send you this letter from our young Bro. Kilgore, of the Del Rio mission, as news from the border land, and a model letter in every way. His many friends both at Georgetown and Clinton will be happy to know that, physically, he is becoming robust under the kind treatment of that most salubrious climate; and that spiritually and ministerially he is rejoicing and succeeding in the work of the Lord. Nor will it be foreign to the subject to say that a sufficient degree of humility and consecration in many of our fine *young dyspeptics* to bring them to this border and into Mexico would be greatly conducive to their health of body and mind and usefulness in life. But here is Bro. K.'s letter, only putting in some instances initials for names:

"BRACKETTVILLE, Texas, February 2, 1881.

"Rev. A. H. Sutherland:

Dear Brother—Enclosed find my report for January. This past month they have not manifested as much interest as usual at Del Rio. Cold weather and Christmas "hops," the reason, I think. Not too weary, nor the weather too cold for dances; but these are obstacles in the way of church going. They appreciate the "parson," though, if "*dinero*" (money) is any sign. Sunday school in good condition. Miss C—— is doing well with the day school. A Miss F—— has taken charge of the Mexican free school; don't know the number of scholars of her school, or how she is learning them English. Col. G—— took charge of your church building—said he would put seats in it, also a stove, allow you the use of them, and talk you out of rent; (the Colonel may get his speech ready against I come A. H. S.) Brackett has six that claim to belong to the M. E. Church, South. Failed to meet my appointment at the regular time; held services here last Sunday the 30th, had very good attendance; Sunday school doing well; the cause hopeful here; does the M. E. Church, South, own a lot here? Eagle Pass better than at last report; hope to have a good congregation at next appointment; hope to organize a Sunday school there soon; held services at Thomson's ranch on my last round; have books for Sunday school at Piedra Pinta; will have an appointment there the fourth Sunday, if I can get the people together. Miss A—— P—— is doing well with the school. The weather has been so disagreeable this past month that I have done but little as you will see by report. Please add to my salary as pastor, for November report, $6 40; and December's report, $10—(mitted through neglect. I will add that he reports $15 for January.—A. H. S.)—Collected by keeping mouth shut about my support, and doing my duty the best I could. (Good advice for poorly paid preachers.—A. H. S.)

Mr. Roache's little boy fell into a pot of lye, about two weeks since, and was scalded to death. (Sad accident, indeed. May God comfort our afflicted friends, and draw them by this new bright star on high.—A. H. S.)

Weather pleasant; hope spring will open soon, as I feel better when it is pleasant weather. My health is improving. Have got rid of chills at last, I think, as I have had none for some time, of consequence. Houses still going up. Bro. Palomarss and family are well. My regards to Sister Sutherland. Pray for the "parson" of Del Rio mission, for he wants to do the Lord's will.—S. G. KILGORE.

Yes, may God bless Bro. Kilgore, and fill him with his spirit for the mighty work on which he is just now entering. And may the people learn to not call preachers by that senseless and very distasteful title of "parson."—A. H. SUTHERLAND.

Attention!

Will you allow me to make a few suggestions to the ministry and church in Texas? Our State is being rapidly filled up by those seeking homes in our delightful climate. Railroads are penetrating almost every part of our State, and soon towns and cities will spring up and the country will be densely populated. I suggest now, while land is cheap, that in every locality a piece of ground be secured for church purposes, and in all the town and depots on railroads secure an eligible block for church and parsonage purposes. After a town commences to grow it is difficult to obtain a suitable lot, and the price is very much advanced. The church has lost much by neglect in this department. Will you all take action in this matter now? If you are not ready to build now, secure the ground and hold it until you can occupy it. Would it not be well for the presiding elders to call attention to this matter in their quarterly conferences? I make the suggestion, as I have seen the evil of delay in Texas for over thirty years. Now, Mr. Editor, you can put this in your paper or waste-basket, as you think best. OLD FOGY.

A New Temperance Movement.

The conviction is becoming general that the evils brought upon society by the use of intoxicating liquors are greater than those of war and pestilence, and that the time has come when the power of the government must be exerted more powerfully to banish the traffic from the State. The present laws which allow of "local option," are insufficient to remove the curse, and all good men are now called upon to unite in petitioning the next legislature to order a vote on the question of excluding the traffic from the State. Ministers of other denominations, as well as many of our own, who have been consulted, agree to enter heartily upon this work, and all the denominational papers will be enlisted in the work.

Through the ADVOCATE we call upon all the subscribers to get up petitions as speedily as possible and forward them to their representatives. Some form like the following will be appropriate:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Texas:

We, the undersigned citizens of —— and State of Texas, most respectfully petition your honorable body to pass a bill submitting to the qualified voters of this State an amendment to the constitution similar to that passed by the State of Kansas, forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in this State, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes.

Please call attention to this proposition and help us to secure the united action of all lovers of good morals.

W. G. CONNOR.

Debate.

DEXTER, Cooke county, Feb. 16, 1881.—On January 26th, 1881, at 10 a. m., the debate between elder Horne of the Christian church, and Rev. Weaver of the M. E. Church, South, began with the following question: "The Scriptures teach that in order to water baptism, the subject must be dipped." Horne affirmed, Weaver denied. Elder Horne began the debate. He said he would confine his speech to the New Testament as only there we read of, water baptism. He began with Matthew third chapter. He found John baptizing and preaching; he was Baptising in Jordan; he soon had Christ coming up out of the watery grave; he next called up Phillip and the eunuch, and found they both went into and came out of the water; then he came to the jailor and had Paul out, and the jailor baptized and back in his house all safe, when the officers sent to let Paul and Silas out he then passed to Romans, vi. He said we were buried with Christ by baptism, but in the sixth of Romans he could not get the subjects out of the water, hence he went from Romans to Collossians, 2d chapter 12th verse, to get them out; at these points he lingered some time, after this to 1st Corinthians x.; where he tells us that the fathers were baptized unto Moses in the cloud and sea. In Roman's, Corinthinans and Collossians he failed to find the scripture that water baptism must be by having the subject dipped. He quoted Corinthians, 15th chapter, where it speaks of being baptized for the dead, and also Peter—"the like figure whereunto baptism doth save us," and asked Rev. Weaver to give an exposition of them.

Rev. Weaver followed on the denial, beginning with John's baptism, and while Elder Horn found John baptizing in Jordan, he found him baptizing with water, and hence the strong presumption is that it was performed not by dipping; also that John baptized in the wilderness, but no water is spoken of—unless *water pots*, which the Jews used for purifying, were present, which contained about three firkins each; and then he found Jesus dwelling in the place where John at first baptized. And as far as the baptism of Jesus was concerned, he was simply baptized by John to point him out and manifest him as the Son of God, and priest of the most high God. He found the eunuch reading the prophecy of Isaiah, and had got to the place where "he was led as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb," and at this juncture he met Philip who asked him if he understood what he read, and Philip then preached on to him Jesus. At the close of the sermon they came to a certain water and then the baptism took place. Rev. Weaver fails to see the dip, and believes he was sprinkled with water as the prophet speaks of it just before.

In the afternoon half-hour speeches were allowed. Elder Horne, during his time, repeated his former speech, making his dip no plainer to the hearers. He failed to find a receipt in the scriptures of a clear example, so he resorted to "*inference*." If John baptized in Jordan he must have dipped his subjects. If Christ was baptized in Jordan he must have been dipped; likewise the eunuch, the jailer. But the dip was not clear to the writer. His text in Romans and Collossians failed to have any water in them. He now came to the one baptism in Ephesians; but found no water to be dipped in at Ephesus; for salvation was by grace, through faith; and H.'s two half hours were spent, and his part was here submitted.

Rev. Weaver brought up the rear, showing that the New Testament was as silent as the grave on the mode of water baptism; that as near as one could come to the mode, was to find the place, the subject and the administrator. That the mode of spirit baptism was plain, and by making water baptism the shadow of spirit baptism its mode can be reached; but made it refer to something else and you fail as far as the New Testament is concerned.

Romans and Collossians received Weaver's attention, showing a "spiritual death, burial and resurrection, all by the spirit." For by one spirit are we all baptized into one body; and here the first proposition closed.

The second proposition was: "The scriptures teach that water baptism may be performed by sprinkling." Weaver affirmed, Horne denied. Weaver began by giving the definition of sprinkle by Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Ruling out John's baptism because it was not Christian, he began with Pentecost, and showed by the prophecy of Isaiah xliv:3 and Ezekiel xxxvi:25, that water baptism was to be performed by sprinkling, if prophecy meant anything, for only at the ushering in of the Christian era does he find this fulfilled. Water baptism was a token of spirit baptism, according to prophecy, and there was only one case of baptism by apostolic hands but what was performed in a house, and that was Lydia. Hence, the strong presumption is that baptism was performed by sprinkling. As to the case of the Israelites at the sea: the lxxviith Psalm tells us that baptism was by the clouds pouring out water. Rev. Weaver asked Elder Horne to tell when these prophecies were fulfilled, or to point out the pool of water where the household baptisms were performed.

Elder Horne in denial followed about the same course as in the former question. He read the prophecy that Weaver referred to and stated it had its fulfillment in the return of the people from Babylon to Jerusalem. But he failed to establish anything in place of the sprinkling of clean water in Ezekiel; and rather made light of Weaver going to the Old Testament for proofs for water baptism when the Old Testament had nothing to say about baptism. Half hour speeches in the afternoon. Rev. Weaver proceeded to show by scripture that water baptism may be performed by sprinkling, and as for the mode of water baptism being referred to, or being represented by the burial and resurrection of our Savior, Jesus had said no sign should be given, but Jonah, and also when Peter saw that on the gentiles was power out of the Holy Ghost, he remembered the word of the Lord.

Elder Horne repeated his former reply, and we think, gave us nothing but what he had said before. The points reached thus far are that in first proposition the dip theory failed for lack of water, precept or example; and inference was so foreign to the subject, it failed. Second proposition. Taking the prophecies in their fulfillment, and water baptism showing the mode of spirit baptism the point was made.

L. F. PALMER.

SOUTHERN METHODIST PRESS.

Would that we were competent to grapple with, and master, one question. That is, how it comes that one religious paper is under obligation to notice, and treat courteously, another, while that other is under no obligation to reciprocate? It may be, for aught we know to the contrary, that a large paper published in a large city—New York, for instance—would be compromising its dignity, and letting itself down, to treat as an equal a smaller sheet, issued from a smaller place. It is said that on one occasion General Washington, with a party of friends, was passing along, and meeting a negro, he took off his hat and bowed politely to the general, whereupon the general took off his hat and responded with equal politeness. His reply to his friend was: "I cannot afford to let a negro excel me in politeness." See the point.—*Central Methodist.*

If drunkenness has increased in the land, it is certainly not due to the friends of temperance. They may, at times, in an excess of zeal, have been indiscreet both in the plans adopted and the methods of their enforcement; but will any observant man deny that there has been a vast gain in their encroachment upon the social habits of drink as they existed fifty years ago? In nearly all households it was then a recognized rule of hospitality to tender wine or stronger drink to visitors and guests; now, as a uniform practice, this mischievous usage no longer prevails. There are thousands of families in which intoxicating drinks are banished, not only from the side-board and the daily meal, but from the social gathering. This change, and a very happy and important change it is, has clearly been brought about by the temperance movement. By inculcating the principle of total abstinence, a vast deal has been done in the prevention of drunkenness; while reformatory efforts have been successful here and there in reclaiming the inebriate from his degrading habit.

We admit that the use of intoxicants is still too common, nor can we hope for its entire abolition without the interference of the law. Its strong arm must close the bar and turn the key. At one time we believed that the work could be consummated by moral means without prohibitory legislation. We are now fully convinced to the contrary. Temperance effort is now looking largely, and we think wisely, in that direction.—*Episcopal Methodist.*

Talmage is out as a reformer. He proposes to try his hand on the theater. He wants to raise $100,000 to inaugurate a new kind of amusement. The plan is to select one-half of the managers of his association from the church and the other half from the world. Suppose he elevates the character of the play and of players as he proposes to do, what will be the upshot of it? Why, simply an introductory school for the theater just as it is. The way to reform an evil is not to sweeten a taste for a less hurtful form of it; but to create a different and a higher taste. Any reform that rests upon a lower ground takes its place among *human* expedients, and ought not to be associated with the plans and purposes of the church and people of God. Mr. Talmage is already on record on *Sports That Kill*. He can scarcely hope that this new kind will make alive. Better stick to your text, Brother Talmage.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

Scolding does the church little or no good. A warm earnest gospel sermon, with the power of God in it, is worth more than a month's hard scolding. If you are tempted to scold, go and pray until a better spirit comes over you. You were called not to scold, but to preach the gospel. Considering the regularity of the prayer-meeting for ten years past, and that the same hymns have been sung, and the same prayers offered by the same men, the attendance is wonderful and encouraging. The theatre would have been dead under the same process. Vary the exercises and get out of the old ruts and see how your prayer-meeting congregations will grow. A class-meeting or praise meeting or religious social meeting or Bible reading will stimulate interest and attract those who have drifted away. Try it and see. You need enterprise. Don't be discouraged. You don't know the deep workings of God in human souls. They are being stirred, moved, melted and led to God often when you think they are indifferent. Do you work faithfully and look to God for results? That day will reveal a great work, when you thought little or nothing was done.

Pharisaism boasts of the good things done for God, and claims the blessing as a matter of debt, while true penitence confesses sin and claims nothing, but pleads for mercy. All the fitness God requires is to feel your need of him.—*Western Methodist.*

We hear a sneer, from the regions northward (and sometimes a faint echo of it near at home), and the want of enterprise in the South. Let us come to facts. What was the condition of the South at the close of the war? Nothing survived in the way of property that was not indestructible or unconvertible. The loss in personal and real property, (leaving out the slaves,) was two billion, just twice the indemnity France paid to Germany. This loss was two-thirds of all property in the South. In addition to this loss, the expenses of the war on the Confederate side (which was included in, and represented by, the Confederate bond and treasury notes) amounting to a hundred million, was, as it were, paid at once by the confiscation and forced repudiation of these securities and currency. In addition to these two vast sums the South was saddled with its part of the two and a half billions of the United States war debt! And over and above the huge debts and losses was piled fourteen millions of private obligations based on slave property, and worthless. In a word, the accumulations of two centuries of industry and economy were swept away in a day. The loss of so much reserved wealth drags any people to the rear in civilization in the modern struggles for pre-eminence among nations. And worse. The seed-corn had been eaten, the ox had fed the hungry soldier, and the plow-horse fallen under him in the fight. Mills and the instruments of husbandry were burned by the enemy. Few have ever forgot the ruin wrought on Prussia by the enemies of Fredrick. Macaulay paints it as the most woeful picture of modern times, yet Fredrick lost only one hundred and seventeen thousand out of a population of four and a half million. The South lost two hundred and twenty-two thousand out of five and a-half million. The boys, the grandfathers and cripples were left to redeem a land overwhelmed with industrial, financial and political desolation. What other race on the face of the earth could have risen? The Greek never rose to manhood after the Roman conquest. It was living Greece no more. In a single decade the South built again her burnt altars, lustrated her temples of justice, put to flight the political brigands, turned the balance of trade of the country by the exports of her products, and so make good the war debt of her adversary. In ten years political power in congress was in her hands, and prosperity in her homes. It was a triumph of character, fortitude, patience, industry and statesmenship, of prime manhood, over adversity without a parallel in all history.—*Richmond Christian Advocate.*

POSTAL CARDS.

GONZALES, Gonzales County, Feb. 18.—The two last copies of the ADVOCATE are excellent; much variety, and news from all quarters. Give whisky fits.—A. A. KILLOUGH.

SEYMOUR, Baylor county, February 2.—Please announce through the columns of the ADVOCATE that my post-office for the conference year, 1881, will be Seymour, Baylor county, Texas. Yours, etc.—J. FARMER.

FANNIN County, February 20.—I have been sick the past two weeks. Have been unable to do much on my work. Have had more rain and much water. Still the temperance cause moves on successfully. Hope to hear from legislature on this subject.—J. A. ALLISON.

WAXAHACHIE, Ellis County, February 22.—Please say to the temperance workers to double their efforts and send the results to their respective representatives as early as possible. Now is the time. Move rapidly. If you get this in time be sure to proclaim the fast on the 4th of March; and enjoin it solemnly.—GASKELL.

J. W. BUNTON, Buffalo, Leon County, February 16: Our first quarterly meeting is over. Bro. Mackey, presiding elder was onh and and preached to us with great power, and demonstration. He is certainly the right man in the right place. So far as I have seen I am well pleased with my work.

I AM so truly delighted with the editorial page of the ADVOCATE of the 19th inst., I cannot withhold my hearty gratulations for the same, specially on "State Education, Railroads and Rumsellers," and "Robbing Peter to pay Paul." Continue to pour the light on the public mind and stir up its cold heart. God bless you in your great and thankless work! This old "Peter" has been "robbed" several times "to pay Paul."—H. A. G. GRAVES.

WAXAHACHIE, Ellis County, Feb. 22.—I am glad to announce a progress in our enterprise quite beyond my expectation. On Friday last I sent off two thousand and fifteen names for prohibition. This evening I send off about five hundred more. I received numerous letters, stating the eagerness with which men sign the petition. Some say eight out of every ten to whom it is presented—another, nearly every one signs it. Another says nineteen out of twenty signs it; another says many drunkards sign. They say it is their only salvation—prohibition or death.—GASKELL.

COMANCHE, Comanche County, Feb. 10.—The notice on the 29th of January—Bro. "Stump's" "fable"—stating, "The reader to find out the moral," reminds us of a report that a sheriff made to the judge when he was ordered to arrest a fugitive. On his return he reported as follows: "He was seeable, conversable, but not commandable. In swampie, up stumpie, railo." The judge demanded an explanation of his report. Now we solicit the same of Bro. "Stump." We have not dived deep enough in theology yet to sift the "moral" out of his "fable."—J. D. CROCKETT.

DOUGLASS, Nacogdoches county, February 21.—One more soul weary of life. J. C. Glover committed suicide in the streets of Douglass, by taking a large dose of opium. He had been drunk for several days, and had declared his intention of killing himself. Mr. Glover came to Douglass two years ago apparently a sober man, and was a strong temperance advocate by precept and example, but finally fell a victim to king alcohol, and swift destruction came upon him.—CHAS. H. MARTIN.

MARLIN, Falls county, February 19—We forwarded the petition for prohibition to our representative last Monday, after laboring not more than a third of a day, and got one hundred signatures. After it had gone many were inquiring after it to get to sign it; others were in, some from the country; everybody is alive on the subject. Let us observe the fast, the fourth of March. Many will be glad to know that our church and parsonage is relieved of debt; financially our people do well, but we want a revival; pray for us at Marlin—C. S. MCCARVER.

TEXAS, February 19.—An itinerant was passing a poor hovel; he felt impressed to stop, but thought some other time would do. The thought came to him: suppose some one should die here before I come; the traveler turned his horse, alighted, entered the house and found a lady whose "sun was sinking fast;" she told the stranger she was not afraid to die. Religious service was held; the preacher started on his journey, feeling that he had been directed by the good spirit; before he returned she had gone. Now is the time.—EXPERIENCE.

CORSICANA, Navarro county, February 22.—A man who has been a Methodist minister, preaching the gospel of peace for thirty years, that will step and meet one of those gladiators in debate may expect to find himself in trouble. We once had a man (Brownlow) who could meet them and not get worsted, but a preacher with a clean record that wants to keep his hands clean had better not touch them. All things moving on in these parts smoothly; farmers very late starting their work.—F. M. STORY.

NORTH LLANO, Kimble County, Feb. 16.—Since my card about the honesty of this county, a horse was stolen, but the thief did not get out of the county before he was arrested. He awaits his trial in jail. The citizens on Johnson's Fork of Llano have formed a company and are opening a ditch to irrigate the land on that creek. It is all owned by them. We have fat beef all the time here. The resources of this country are vast; farming, cattle, sheep and goat raising, the means of developing these resources. Land cheap.—W. H. KILLOUGH.

SANDERSVILLE, Waller County, February 26.—Have had a few days clear weather, but little done at farming. Started one hundred and twenty-five of our best citizens' names to increase the memorial list for prohibition. We most heartily concur in the proposition made by the friends of prohibition to make it a matter of prayer; and if done in faith, success is sure. May God deliver us from the destructive influence of alcohol. We have a live preacher this year.—J. RENFRO.

CORSICANA, Navaro County, February 8th.—In response to Bro. Gaskill's proposition I have copied his memorial to the legislature, and have two copies circulating around Pleasant Grove, in the hands of members of my Sunday school class—a young man and a young lady—each week. When the class have all taken their turn I will forward them to Bro. Gaskell. They prove to be efficient workers, especially the young ladies. Nearly every person is signing the petition.—R. J. SWEARINGEN. Dr. Gaskell has requested that the petitions be forwarded direct to Austin as it is too late to send them to him. Send to your senator or representative. Col. B. A. Philpott is there to represent his people.—ED.)

CENTER POINT, February 21.—It is as legitimate to tax murder, theft or any other crime, as to tax the liquor traffic, so fruitful in many crimes. The old governor's message to legislature on religious and free school questions is of the right cast, but defective. He ought to have called attention to the only infallible standard of religion and morals in the world, showing man's relations and duties to his God and to his fellows. A book interlicting all possible wrong, and enjoining all possible virtue. It is perfect; it covers the entire domain of religion and morals. Give us an editorial on the Bible as the standard on these two great questions—H. A. G.

SHARPSBURG, San Patriocio county, February 18.—Cold rains continue in this section of the country; farmers very backward and very little plowing done yet. In consequence of the unusual amount of rain which has fallen in the last six months stock are beginning to look badly. The ADVOCATE is appreciated by all who take it; we have a petition up in this vicinity to the legislature to grant us the privilege of voting whisky out of the State by amendment to the constitution.—P. M. TRUITT.

VAN ALSTYNE, Grayson County, Feb. 13.—Sunday morning the sky was clear, the sun shone forth in majestic splendor; at half-past nine o'clock a merry throng of about sixty people, mostly young, met at the time appointed at the church for Sunday-school lesson preaching of John the Baptist. May this be the forerunner of better times with us, and at eleven o'clock the congregation increased, and preaching by Bro. Rodgers, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, assisted by Bro. Lane, local deacon of our church. Subject: What think ye of Christ, etc. Our farmers are making good use of the few days of fair weather, preparing for the coming crop; the wheat crop looks well; acreage smaller than usual; winter oats all killed; sowing for spring crop; corn plentiful at twenty-five cents per bushel; pork at five cents per pound; many emigrants coming in and settling in this portion of Texas.—LESLIE.

IOLA, Grimes County, February 24.—Allow me, through the ADVOCATE, to acknowledge the receipt of a letter which has just come to hand—the address of the writer not being given. It is dated January 4th, 1881. Some of the richest blessings of life come to us when we least expect them. Such was this letter. Each sentence was like "apples of gold in pictures of silver." If each member of the Methodist Church, within the bounds of the Texas Conference, would make the success of each preacher a matter of personal prayer each day, the wish of the writer, that "this may be the most glorious year of our Texas itinerancy," would be realized, and many hearts would be glad and rejoice. I only regret that the address was not given; so that I might answer the letter personally, and express, so far as language can express, my thankfulness for the letter, and my appreciation of the writer's prayers and sympathies. It would give me pleasure if the writer would furnish me his address, so that I might answer personally.—W. J. PHILLIPS.

THE CHILD MISSIONARY.—One Sabbath, on an island in the Indian Ocean, a minister was studying a sermon to preach in the language of the people. A little boy, about half-clad, came in and said:

"Oh, I do so love my Jesus! May I do something for his house?"

"And what can you do?" said the missionary.

Blushing and stammering, as if afraid to say anything, he replied: "I will do it loud. Please let me ring the bell."

While he was a boy he rang the bell that invited people to church, and when he became a man he preached the same glad news that he commenced calling the people to hear when he rang the Sabbath bell.

Little boys begin while you are young to call the people by bell, or mouth, or tract, or inviting children to Sabbath school; and as you grow up you will be trained servants and soldiers to serve Jesus Christ.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

Gertie as a Teacher.

"You taught a class in Sunday school?"

"I did truly, girls," said Gertie, smoothing out her dress with a complacent look. "Every single Sunday that I was there."

"How many scholars did you have?"

"Why, I had one; they only give one scholar to a teacher; when there are teachers enough to go around. You see the men want to talk, ask questions, and have things explained, and one is as much as you can attend to."

"I should like to know what questions you could answer," said Edna Lewis, tossing back her curls. "Why, Gertie Allen, you were only ten years old when you went to California!"

"I know that, but I was asked ever so many questions that I could answer; my scholar was real nice."

"What did you teach him?"

"Oh, he was learning his letters. I had a bright colored picture-book, and I pointed to the letter and said it, and then he would try to say it after me. Sometimes he would pronounce so funny I would have to laugh. He used to 'mocasiat' too."

"Mocasiat!" What is that? Is it a Chinese word?"

"No," said Gertie, laughingly, "that is a 'Mellican word,' but I was ever so long in understanding what he meant."

"What did he mean?"

"Why, 'mark a slate,' he was learning to write. I used to make letters on his slate, then he would try it, sometimes he would fill his slate, full of that one letter, made real nice, too."

"I should think that was queer teaching for Sunday-school." This was what the girl with the tossing curls, who had never been to California and never been a Sabbath-school teacher said.

"Why, it is the only way you can teach! They don't know a thing, and they want to learn how to read, so as to get in the Bible-class. They learn ever so fast. Of course you can talk to them a little. My scholar asked questions about Chicago; he knew I lived in Chicago, and he had some of the funniest ideas. He asked me if the folks all went to church every day, and if they talked about Jesus all the time. And he said he should think they would love Jesus so they would be homesick to go to see him. Uncle Allen said that was what he meant, though he used some queer words to explain his meaning."

The girls were thoughtful over this. It struck them as a strange thing to be homesick to see Jesus.

"He said a good many things that were hard to answer," Gertie continued. "Once he asked me how many times a day I made 'talkee' to my Jesus?"

Then the girls all laughed; but some of them grew sober in a very few minutes.

"I shouldn't like to answer that question," said Dell Woods.

What the other girls thought they didn't say, but Gertie, with grave face and thoughtful eyes, went back in memory to some of the searching questions that her Chinese scholar asked her, and wished in her heart that she could have told him more about Jesus as her personal friend.—*Light in Many Lands.*

NEWS MISCELLANY.

A fire in Franklin, Va., on the 1st destroyed property to the amount of $125,000.

Gen. Colley was shot just before the close of the fight, while giving an order to cease firing.

The steamboat Clatch Chief was run down and sunk on the night of the 30th, on the Columbia river, by the steamship Origan. Five lives were lost.

Secretary Sherman on the 1st informed the chiefs of bureaus and other officers of the treasury that his administration will close on the 3d. He will tender his resignation on that day so as to take his seat in the senate on Friday.

The hands of two of the largest tobacco factories of Petersburg, Va., numbering about one hundred and twenty-five, struck on the 1st for higher wages. The firms refuse to comply with their demands.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st, Sir Charles Dilke said that Peru had asked England and France to mediate in the war between the South American Republics. They have agreed to do so if Chili consents. Italy has consented to join in the mediation. Germany declines. Lord Hartington urged the House to give urgency to the arms bill. He said it was impossible to name the day for the introduction of the land bill.

Preaching his twelfth annual sermon in the tabernacle, Mr. Talmage reminded his hearers that twelve is a favorite number in scripture. "There are," says he, "the twelve patriarchs, and the twelve charges, and the twelve silver bows, and the twelve bullocks, and the twelve lambs, and the twelve stones taken from the Jordan, and the twelve lions, and the twelve legions of angels, and the twelve apostles, and the twelve baskets of fragments, and the twelve stars for the woman's crown in Revelation, and the twelve gates of heaven, and the twelve foundation stones, and the twelve manner of fruits."

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DR. W. BILLE, late assistant physician to Prof. Ricord, Paris, office 196 Canal street, New Orleans, La., makes a specialty of the treatment and permanent cure of *Nervous Diseases* and *Chronic diseases*. Nervous diseases are either *functional*, as epilepsy, "chorea," neuralgia and paralysis, "or nervous debility!" "The principal symptoms of *nervous debility* in both sexes are: weakness of the scalp, dilated pupils, sick headache, pain, pressure and heaviness in the back of the head, disturbances of the nerves of special sense, as dimness of vision, failure in hearing, floating specks before the eyes, noises in the ear, weak voice, deficient mental confrontal irritability, morbid fear, blushing and fidgetiness, sleeplessness, nervous dyspepsia desire for stimulants and narcotics, sweating hands and feet, with redness, tenderness of the spine, and of the whole body, pain in the back, heaviness of loins and limbs, temporary paralysis, most diseases of women, gaping and yawning. These or any of these are symptoms of nervous debility, which, if not treated properly at once will lead invariably to death or insanity. *Dr. Bille has resided fifteen years in New Orleans; has been eminently successful, and refers to the most prominent citizens.*

Texas Christian Advocate.

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Is the most delightful article ever introduced to the American people, and is totally different from all other hair restorers, being entirely free from all impure ingredients that render many other articles for hair obnoxious. Where baldness or falling of hair exists, or premature grayness, from sickness, or other causes, its use will restore the natural youthful color, and causes a healthy growth, cleansing the scalp from all impurities, dandruff, &c.; at the same time a most pleasing and lasting hair dressing, fragrantly perfumed, rendering the hair soft and pliable, making it an indispensable article in every toilet.

Ask your druggist for London Hair Color Restorer. Price, 75 cents a bottle.

(Advertisement.)

SHAW VS. THE PRINTING BOARD.

The Report of the Texas Printing Board, 1879-80.

Its Abuse of a Private Citizen.

A Remarkable Combination of Official Malice, Ignorance and Slander

All Brought Out by the Criticisms of one "Impotent and Harmless" Scribbler.

The way Texas Officials Pay Off Personal Grudges.

And Rope in a Legislative Committee to Help Them.

Let Citizens be Warned not to Criticise Official Drunkenness, Licentiousness, Venality or Fraud.

F. R. Lubbock, treasurer; Geo. McCormick, attorney-general; and Jno. D. Templeton, secretary of state; recently submitted to the governor what they termed their "report of the official acts of the printing board" for 1879-1880. A copy sent me had a leaf turned down at page eight, and the following paragraphs were heavily penmarked:

A work known as an "Abstract of Land Titles" was published for the state by Shaw & Blaylock, of Galveston, under a contract made on the seventeenth of August, 1879.

(a) After annoying and, so far as have been made known, inexcusable delays, (b) resulting in no little inconvenience to the officers of the state and consequent injury to the public service, the book was delivered; and (c) after faithful and careful examination of the work done, and scrupulous calculation of the amount due them for it, they were fully paid; the total amount paid to them being $18,817.20.

(d) To accommodate the publishers, their accounts were approved and paid in installments as the books were delivered, although not contemplated in the contract.

(e) This matter is thus mentioned on account of the very noisy and malignant, but equally impotent and harmless, abuse by Mr. Shaw of some of the officers of the state for a conscientious discharge of their duty in the examination of the work; and for their refusal to approve claims in their favor against the state which they did not believe the state owed them.

If I were to follow the controversial examples of this trio of distinguished public functionaries—both in the above and previous productions—I would pronounce this publication a "base and malicious slander;" or, at least, be content with mere denial, unsupported by logical evidence. Being, however, a private citizen, I cannot claim so remarkable a privilege—and must therefore discuss the issues involved in a decent manner. For convenience, I have lettered their several distinct unsupported assertions:

Assertion (a).—The Abstract was, as far as known, inexcusably delayed by the publishers. This delay was very annoying to the State.

All printers (the printing expert included) agreed that eight pages per day (over 180,000 ems) would be remarkably good work on this book. The publishers turned out from 12 to 24 pages daily when copy was furnished. No protest was made by State because of annoying delay. The delay was "inexcusable," they say, "as far as know." Why did not this State Board make it their business *to know* (at the proper time) why an important work was so delayed as to annoy the State? The fact is, the publishers were compelled to reduce their force from time to time in order to go as slowly as the State. These gentlemen, if they had known anything about the matter, would have known this. They, however, paid no attention to it. The only annoyance they had was to meet and approve accounts, which was done solely on the recommendation of the expert. I defy them to prove that any delay is chargeable to us. The bunglesome and irregular manner in which copy for supplement was furnished made it impossible to do the press-work on that until all was finished, in order to get counties alphabetically arranged. After the type-setting was done, however, the press-work was closed up rapidly by night and day work. I am constrained to believe they made so palpable a misstatement only because, by a combination of their official influence, they hoped to injure one who had dared criticise officers and candidates—two of whom happened to be members of this printing committee. They have allowed their malice to run away with both their judgment and veracity.

Assertion (b).—The delay resulted in no little inconvenience to the officers of the State, and consequent injury to the public service.

This triplet of dignity of course gauge injury to the public service only by their personal inconvenience. The criminal delay in the Abstract was a much greater injury than merely "a consequence" of "official inconvenience." It cost the State thousands of dollars. The publishers were under a bond of $20,000. If this loss was inflicted by them, was not the board grossly negligent in duty in not protecting the State at the proper time? Mr. Sneed, who had the Abstract in charge, was appealed to to have the manuscript copy hurried. He did not wish to trench upon "official etiquette," by asking the land commissioner to increase the clerical force on it. The commissioner pronounced the whole manuscript compilation a "botch." It was commenced not under his administration; he had no responsibility and very sensibly declined to assume any. Hence, the supplement—which the publishers could have finished in less than two weeks—waited nearly four months on the movements of one old gentleman who had charge of it at the land office. Loss to the public service is not calculated to inconvenience this board. The publicity I gave to some of their "idiosyncracies" is what hurts them—and assertion (b) was a consequence of their sensitiveness to honest criticism. Why did they not protest when the State could have been protected—and not wait until they could stab in the back one who had dared criticise them? Their zeal for the public service slumbered until by trumped-up testimony they could before a legislative committee defeat an honest claim and thus gratify a purely personal grudge.

Assertion (c).—The Printing Board, after faithful and careful examination of the work done, and scrupulous calculation, caused the publishers to be paid in full.

These gentlemen know nothing about the merits of the work—either as to printing, paper, or binding, and hence were not competent to carefully examine it. They could not then, and can not now, scrupulously calculate the amount due for any one item in it. Hence the reader can easily fix the status of assertion (c). Here is what they might have said and saved their veracity: "The expert of the board and Mr. Shaw examined the work and fully agreed upon the amount due. They then waited until it was convenient for the board to assemble in a session of a few minutes. The expert told them the bill presented was correct, and the board placed their distinguished autographs to it—warrant to issue as books were delivered. Mr. Shaw left for Galveston, when the board allowed a clerk to withdraw one certificate on the ground of printers' technicalities, and substitute another containing many more technicalities than the first. Mr. Shaw made application for original, but could not get it, and a copy of it could not be found on the extremely convenient record book of the expert. When this "put up job" was ripe the board was notified, and cut down amount allowed on the previous "careful examination and scrupulous calculation." It is a queer sort of scrupulous action that must be bolstered by the destruction of official papers. Assertion (c) was intended of course to defeat the payment of the amount claimed by us from the legislature on the first and only *scrupulous* calculation. When these gentlemen went before a legislative committee and gave this trumped-up testimony, it was very natural that said committee should report against the claim. The malice of the board is manifested, however, in the fact that they were not satisfied in thus testifying, but they so represented the matter as to cause that committee to submit a report to the legislature which advertises me as a trickster in an attempt to make for my firm a small amount of money. Their malice is still further manifested in the fact that the report of this committee has found its way to all the important journals in Texas, that they may thus advertise me in a manner that people will more credit than they would the personal abuse of the board. This shows beyond doubt that the board were seeking revenge on me personally because I, as a citizen, had presumed to call attention to certain characteristics of these, and a number of other officials and candidates, calculated to impress the public that they were morally unfit for office. Instead of meeting these issues before the public squarely, they have taken advantage of their official position, and in a public document, at public expense, assailed my private character; and, further, have submitted to a legislative committee statements, which they cannot sustain by proof, for the purpose of defeating a just claim in which I was interested, and to blacken my reputation. They may suppose they have gained their point, but the meager return of a not extremely brave revenge will hardly compensate so lavish an expenditure in official malice, veracity, and trickery.

Assertion (d).—To accommodate the publishers their accounts were approved and paid in installments as the books were delivered—although not contemplated in the contract.

This is a bold, bald and barefaced perversion, in which these scrupulous parties make a feint of even transcending authority only to appear generous to one whom they are maliciously using their official power, stripped of official veracity, to injure. Volume I of Abstract was paid for when completed—just as the laws, journals and department reports had previously been paid for. A certain amount of composition on volume 2 was paid for before a single book was ready for delivery. We asked this, and it was granted, because: 1st, the work had been delayed by the State; and, 2d, because we had given the comptroller advance proofs to send to assessors—thus saving the State thousands of dollars in taxes. The board approved the claim for these reasons—backed by the recommendation of Col. Darden. I challenge them to show where a dollar was paid "in installments as the books were delivered." (Refer to Raymond & Co., who collected the bills.) They can not prove this piece of romance. Hence I appeal to the legislature to pass a law giving these parties a wide margin wherever they have to deal with the truth. This is also cited as additional proof against their assertions (a) and (b) in regard to delays by publishers.

Assertion (e).—1st. Shaw, a "malignant and noisy" fellow is "equally impotent and harmless." 2d. He abused officials for a conscientious discharge of duty.

1st. If "impotent and harmless," why should these distinguished Democratic (?) statesmen abuse their prerogative by traducing me in a *public* and official document? The reader must form one of two conclusions: that they do not speak the truth when they profess to believe my criticisms to have been void of weight, or that they are official asses in triplet for the attention now given me. They and the reader may settle it.

2d.—In my criticisms of officials and candidates I pointed out the drunkenness, the licentiousness, the profanity, and obscenity that unfitted certain of them for high stations; animadverted also upon nepotism and chronic office-seeking. In short entered a general plea for moral qualifications in officials. This is what the Board calls abuse. By this logic, what do they term conscientious official duty. Is it to guzzle mean whisky, bask in the smiles of the demi-monde, give sisters, cousins, brothers and aunts feeds from the public crib, and be eternally whining for office as a poor dog whineth for a bone? That seems to be the opinion of these scrupulous State money-savers.

WHAT WERE THEIR MOTIVES?

The board, in a public document, make a personal assault upon a private citizen—giving as excuse a motive which they assume prompted said citizen in the exercise of his prerogative as a critic of officers and candidates. The board will not object to some speculations as to their motives in thus assuming an extraordinary privilege—that of using a public document as a vehicle to gratify their personal dislikes in the slander and misrepresentation of a private citizen. For the motives attributed to me are not warranted by the facts: Beside the members of the board, many candidates and officials were criticised—against whom I had no cause of grievance, real or imaginary, more than any other citizen had. In addition, the very fact that I intended preferring my claim to the legislature would have caused me to exempt members of the Printing Board from criticisms, had I been the corrupt fellow they paint me.

These gentlemen, knowing they could not disprove my statements as to official immoralities and peccadilloes in a legitimate manner, took this unfair means to pay off a personal grudge under the "seal of the State's authority." But is the report as to paragraph (e)

AN OFFICIAL PUBLIC DOCUMENT?

Granting that in his criticism of officials or candidates a private citizen may err; granting that he may deserve their ill-will, have these officials the moral or political right to include within the limits of a public document the following official charges against said offending citizen:

He is a noisy citizen.
He is a malignant citizen.
He is impotent as to influence.
He is harmless as to influence?
He has abused a large number of candidates and officials in office, because two certain officials conscientiously discharged their duty.

Paragraph (e) contains these charges. If officials can exercise this prerogative as to one citizen they can as to any number. If, therefore, an official have an enemy, he may abuse him at pleasure—provided he have a public document, gotten out at the expense of taxpayers, as a vehicle. If this is allowable at all, officials ought to ask for an increase of power that they may properly punish those who dare offend them by honest criticism. If the printing board is correct in its ideas of *public* duty, the legislature ought to do something to impress private citizens with an awe for officials commensurate with their demand. If whisky-guzzling, foul-mouthed, lecherous, and disreputable officials are sacred from criticism, the private citizen ought to know it. Men who work for a living, and have their own repute and that of their wives and children at heart, will remain quiet, rather than become a target at which may be fired the public documents of men who chronically whine for bread at the doors of political conventions, or make political commerce of their physical misfortunes and patriotism.

It is possible, however, many people may think it an unfair and not altogether courageous act for officers to take advantage of rank to gratify even personal wrong—to say nothing of seeking revenge because of unpallatable truths made public concerning them. It is possible that old soldiers may run a parallel between the case under review and the advantages that "bestriped," "epauleted" and cowardly officers in the late war were wont to take of their rank—thus gratifying domineering and inherent meanness, or paying off old grudges against men "of the file" whom they dared not place upon an equal footing.

SUMMARY.

(1). Three State dignitaries, feeling unequal to a fair contest in the public prints, hide themselves behind the breast-work of a *public* document and a legislative committee report to stab a *private* citizen in the back. Three against one, with the back of the one turned to the three, and they in a fortress? Brave men, truly! The motive prompting these gentlemen was a malicious one—a desire of revenge on me, because of an exercise of my undoubted prerogative as a private citizen to criticise public officials and candidates. (3). They grossly abused their official prerogative by introducing within the limits of a public document their own private grievances, and by abusing in that document a citizen who assists by taxation in defraying the expenses of said publication. (4). It is demonstrated that these gentlemen, to gratify personal malice and obtain revenge, include within the limits of a public document a large number of untrue statements; and withheld or perverted facts which would have tended to establish the correctness of a claim for balances due, and the falsity of the statements in their report.

A PARTING SHOT.

I trust these gentlemen will not again, in dealing with me, sneak behind the breast work of either a public document or a legislative committee. It places me at a great disadvantage. I must pay the printers and lose my time—whereas they have the State treasury to draw from. Then, too, I have been taught not to pervert facts—and it is by no means "plain sailing" when one has to risk hurting others more with truth than they can injure him, either in character or business, by libel. Again, I have a good reputation to lose. If my traducers continue in the line they have started, they will make reputations which sensible men would gladly be rid of.

Therefore, I hope I may bid them a final farewell.

W. A. SHAW.

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.—*Post.*

The Cape government has sent terms to the Basutos, which must be accepted in fifty-four hours, or the war will be pushed to a swift termination. Answer has not yet been received.

(La Crosse Republican Leader.)

Having been cured by St. Jacobs Oil, I recommend the same to all sufferers with Rheumatism, says Mr. L. Shiffman, 289½ Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A mail train near Middleton, New York, the 24th, went down a twelve foot embankment, turned over twice and caught fire and the passenger cars were burned. The passengers and train men crawled out slightly scorched, badly scared, but none killed.

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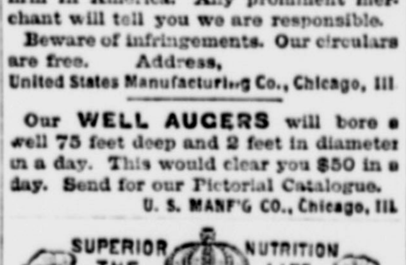

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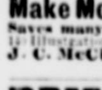

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Their Wonderful Effects on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels and Kidneys.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir a pleasant drink, Regulates the Liver, Stomach and Bowels in a natural, healthy way, without any of the Sickening, Griping, and other disagreeable effects of PILLS. In using Lemon Elixir you do not acquire a habit of constipation that requires its continued use. It positively cures Constipation and Liver Diseases, Indigestion, all Headaches, Chills, Malarial or Bilious Fevers, Foul Stomach, Sallow Complexion, Pimples and Blotches of the Skin, Diseases of the Kidneys, Pain in the Back, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Impure Blood, and all other diseases caused by a Torpid or diseased Liver, Malaria, etc.

To show you its great popularity at home, I refer you to the following prominent citizens of St. Louis, who use Lemon Elixir regularly, personally in their families:

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Prepared by **H. MOZLEY, M. D.,**
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Dr. Mozley treats all classes of diseases, and charges patients only for the medicine used in their treatment, at lowest cash prices. Call or send him full written description of your condition, and receive full information by return mail. No fee charged in any case treated.

Why will ye die? Death, or what is worse to woman, is the inevitable result of continued irregularities. There are conditions which should not be trifled with. *Immediate relief is the only safeguard.* In all cases of suppression, suspension or other irregularities, Bradfield's Female Regulator *is the only sure remedy.* It acts by giving tone to the nervous centres, improving the blood and determining directly to the organs. It is a legitimate prescription, and the most intelligent physicians use it.

NOTASULGA, ALA., July 7, 1877.

Bradfield's Female Regulator has been thoroughly tested by me in a great variety of cases, and I am fully convinced that it is unrivaled for all that class of diseases it claims to cure.
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Dr. J. Bradfield, Prop., Atlanta, Ga. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
THOMPSON, SCHOTT & CO., Galveston, Texas, Wholesale Agents.

A CHILD BY EXPRESS.

Tagged Through from Memphis to Texas.

Among the many packages of express matter received last week at the Southern Express office, was a child, regularly way-billed, tagged and checked like an ordinary package, and as such receipted for by the messenger. The child, a bright-eyed little boy of some five years of age, was destined for Texas, but came to the care of the big hearted agent of the company here, Mr. T. M. Westcoat. His name was Robt. Emmet Walsh, and was the adopted son of the superintendent, Walsh, who died recently at Memphis, where the child come from. Before his death, Mr. Walsh requested that "Emmet" be sent to his sister at Luling, Texas, under the care and charge of the Southern Express Company. Emmet, as he is called, bore on his breast a tag of the company, marked as follows:

> Southern Express Company.
> From Memphis, Tenn.,
> Robert Emmet Walsh,
> Luling, Texas,
> Care T. M. Wescoat
> New Orleans, La.

He evidently appreciated the attention bestowed on him by all the agents and messengers, and was kindly cared for by Mr. Wescoat, who in order that the child might obtain a needed rest, away from the noise and bustle of the office, had Emmet sent to his own residence, where his good lady treated the little orpan as if he had been her own.

Emmet will be forwarded to Texas this morning under the charge of the Texas Express Companu's messenger. At Houston the agent, Mr. Mullane, will see to the transfer of the little fellow to the Galveston Houston and San Antonio's messenger, Luling being a point on that line.

Although novel, still this is by no means an exceptional shipment. Many instances of children being shipped long distances by express are on record. Shortly after the epidemic in 1878 an orphan was sent in this manner to California, and arrived at his destination in good health and safety. Instances of young school girls being sent to distant seminaries in like manner are not wanting. The children receive the best care and attention while en route, and, although the express companies are not particularly hankering after this sort of a business, still they always give satisfaction in cases of the kind.—*N. O. Times.*

Scrofula Affections—Impure Blood.

Dr. Swayne's "Panacea" the great alterative and blood purifier, and the most reliable remedy for

Scrofula ulcers and white swelling.
Marasmus, or wasting of flesh, dropsy.
Ulcerated sore throat, hip joint complaint.
Dark blotches or defects in the skin.
Obstinate or scaly eruptions, cancers.
Weakened and debilitated system.
Boils yellow skin, pimples on the face.
Mercureal diseaes, ulcerated sore legs.

In short the most loathsome diseases which have put every other medicine at defiance for more than a quarter of a century, have been perfectly restored by this great vegetable Panacea. Describe symptoms, and address letters to Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists. Richardson & Co., St. Louis, wholesale agents.

Mr. John Bright, in acknowledging the receipt of a letter sent to him by a tenant farmer of Carnavonshire, England, on agricultural depression and the relations between landlord or agent and tenant, says: "The conditions of agriculture in this country are unfavorable for the farmer and for the public. Misfortunes may change them, as they may force the farmer to say something and to exert themselves. I have preached to farmers for nearly forty years with but little result. American competition may speak to them and to our landlord class with more effect."

Children's Department.

Letter from Uncle Ike.

GALVESTON, February 28.—*Dear Children:* That was a nice letter last week of F. L. P. from Waxahachie. Uncle Ike remembers the pleasant time he once spent at F. L. P.'s home, also those beautiful springs on the creek. He hopes that F. L. P. will never be like that foolish man who kicked that mule because he could not pull out of a bog. Such foolish people always get into trouble. When boys or men get angry they are apt to do foolish things. F. L. P. wishes to know whether he can be both a preacher and a doctor. Uncle Ike thinks if he succeeds in being either a good preacher or a good doctor he will do a great deal in one short lifetime. Either as preacher or doctor he may do a great deal of good in the world. This life, however, is short; and the "man of one work," especially the preacher, is usually the greatest success. Whatever F. L. P. does, let him try to do it well.

May has reason to honor and love her father, "who is a mechanic and can do any kind of work." Jesus Christ was a carpenter, and we are sure was a good one. What he was called to do he no doubt did faithfully. God is the greatest mechanic in the universe. Men build houses, but God builds worlds. What a great privilege May has in going to such a good school and learning all those books she told us about. Does May and the other little girls who belong to the Bible class ever think of the little girls of heathen lands? In some parts of Asia the father curses and abuses the mother when a little baby girl is born in the family. They think girls are of no account, and sometimes they destroy them, to get rid of the trouble of raising them. In China, very often, when parents want to raise money they sell their girls like a farmer in this country sells his pigs. We ought to be willing to send the gospel to these people so that the little girls over there will be loved as little girls are loved in this Christian land.

How glad Corra Lynn should be that she can help her mother in so many ways. Uncle Ike once knew a little girl who, when her mother said: "Mary, go up stairs and get my thimble," would say in a whining tone: "Why can't you make Jane go?" and when she reached the top of the stairs she made an ugly face toward the room where she left her mother, and said to herself: "They just make me do everything; I hope I can't find that old thimble!" Then she stayed and pouted until her mother had to call her. And what do you suppose her mother wanted with her thimble? She wanted to make a nice new dress for that very girl who was so unwilling to help her mother. Often mothers are tired or have a headache, and how it helps them when their little girls are ready to do anything for them. Everybody will love Corra because she loves to do many so things for her mother; more than that, the good Lord loves and will bless such children. We were very glad to hear that Corra loves her preacher. That shows that her preacher does his duty with the lambs of his flock. There is always something wrong about a preacher whom the children do not love. Perhaps he needs more religion.

Those are beautiful promises that Emma wrote about in her letter. If she studies her Bible she will find many more like them. They are put in the Bible that we may learn to trust in God. One reason why Jesus came into the world and died on the cross for sinners was to show us that God loves us and desires us to love him. Uncle Ike once was in a neighborhood where a little boy was lost. He had wandered off, and when his mother looked for him he could not be found. When word was sent to the father in the field do you think he kept on plowing and said: "If he is lost it is not my fault?" No indeed. He left his plow and started as fast as he could run to look for his child. Did that mother when she found her child was lost, sit down again to her sewing or keep on washing the dishes? No indeed! Father, mother, brothers, sisters and neighbors left everything, and never stopped hunting till the little wanderer was found and placed in his mother's arms. Does not our Heavenly Father love us as much as our earthly parents? No doubt he does. Emma may be sure when she reads the Bible she will learn more and more every day of his goodness and love. Uncle Ike is glad that all in Emma's home love the ADVOCATE. Uncle Ike thinks it is a right good paper, even if the editor does not put in the paper every letter that is sent him. Of one thing Uncle Ike is sure: the editor never yet has refused a letter from any of the little folks belonging to the Bible class, nor of one who wanted to join it. If any of their letters are not published, let them write to Uncle Ike; he will see the editor about it. What a beautiful prayer that was with which Emma closed her letter, "May the Lord help us all to be ready." When Uncle Ike read that prayer he said deep down in his heart, "Amen—may the Lord help us all to be ready."

God bless dear little Anna who tells us that she has to "walk with crutches and can't run about like other little girls." Of course there is a place for Anna in the Bible class. As she reads the blessed book she will learn about a good shepherd, who, when the lambs in his flock are tired or lame, takes them up in his strong arms, and holds them close to his warm heart, carrying them in his bosom. That shepherd is Jesus. She will read in the New Testament many beautiful stories about Jesus healing the lame who were brought into his presence. Some had been lame for years and he healed them all. He never turned any away unhealed. She will also read of a lame man who had been laid at the beautiful gate of the temple for years. When Peter and John came by, Peter said to the man, "Silver and gold, have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus of Nazareth rise up and walk," and that lame man was healed from that hour. The name of Jesus had power to heal the lame. Anna, as she sees the girls running with fleet steps around her often, thinks: "How I wish I could run like other girls," and, perhaps, when she has read about Jesus healing the lame while on earth, she thinks "I wish Jesus would heal me." My dear child, he will heal you one of these days. In this life all have trials, and they are sent to teach us how helpless we are, and to make us think of the Good Lord who alone can deliver us out of trouble. Abraham had his trials, so had Moses and David. Jesus suffered more than any one and he never complained. When he was in the garden and sweat those great drops of blood, he said: "The cup that my father has given me, shall I not drink of it?" When they carried him before Pilate and put the crown of thorns on his head and scourged him with a knotted whip, he bore it all meekly. When they nailed him to the cross and he was dying, he said: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." How long Anna must bear her trial we cannot tell; but Uncle Ike is sure the good Lord has some kind design in this burden laid on her early life. If she continues to love her Savior, one of these days the good Lord Jesus will heal her of her lameness. It may be very soon—sooner perhaps than her loving parents would wish; perhaps it will not be till Anna has grown to be a woman and lived on and on till there are gray hairs upon her brow; but the time is coming when the Savior will heal her. He will meet her some day at the gate more beautiful than that gate in the temple, where Peter and John found the lame man they healed; and he will give her a new body and her feet shall walk the golden streets of the city of God. No bird on its wing will move more swiftly through the air, and no lamb in any flock, nor antelope on any of the hills of earth, will ever bound over the green grass or beneath the green trees with the joy and lightness and grace that Anna will move over the hills of heaven or along the banks of the river of life. John tells us in Revelation xxii: 2 of that beautiful city of God: "In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month; and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations. One of these days Uncle Ike hopes that Anna and all the members of the Bible class will meet on the banks of that beautiful river; and he promises every one of them that he will try to be one of their company. Will not that be a happy day?

Mollie's name will be placed among the rest of Uncle Ike's little nieces and nephews, and he hopes she will also be numbered with that company who one day will have the palms of victory in their hands and crowns of gold upon their heads. Uncle Ike wants Mollie to give his love to her little brothers and sisters, Ida, Emma, Stanley and Marvin. A sister in a family may do a great work. If she is kind and gentle to her little brothers and sisters they will love her next to their own dear mother. When an older sister is cross, and calls her little brothers a "bother" when they want her to sew on a button, she may lose their love, and that is a sad loss for a sister. We are sure Mollie is kind to those dear brothers and sisters. When they are old enough Uncle Ike hopes to get letters from each one of them, saying they want to join the Bible class.

And here are some more letters. Uncle Ike hopes they will come in every week, and then he will answer them in every number of the ADVOCATE. The editor has promised always to find room for Uncle Ike and his little folks. Little children sometimes have to wait for the second table, when there is company. In the ADVOCATE they always come first.

Will some of Uncle Ike's neices and nephews send him an answer to the following question. The oldest man who ever lived died before his father died, who was that man? and who was his father.

MOSCOW, Texas, February 10.—*Dear Uncle Ike:* I am a little boy just nine years old and can read quite well, and papa takes the ADVOCATE and likes to read it very much, especially the little folks column, and sister thinks no household is complete without it; I like to go to Sabbath-school and have good lessons and please my teacher, but there is none near us. This is my first card to you, and you must excuse mistakes, and remember me as your affectionate little nephew.—LOOMIE B.

WOODS, Panola County.—*Dear Uncle Ike:* Seeing so many letters from the little boys and girls in your excellent paper, and wishing to have my name put on your list of Bible readers, I concluded to write, and promise to read the Testament through this year. Papa takes your paper, and of course we all like it. I am a perfect little Methodist, although I do not belong to any church. I am twelve years old. We do not go to Sunday school as there isn't any now. We have a very nice church here in half a mile of us. Our neighborhood is tolerably thickly settled. Our Pastor this year is Uncle Dick Menafee. Last year we had Uncle Daniel Watkins. We were very sorry to part with him; but I think we shall love our new preacher. When I read my Testament through I will write again.—CARRIE L. ARMSTRONG.

WEATHERFORD, Parker County, Texas, February 14th, 1881.—*Dear Uncle Ike:* I wish to join your Bible class. I was ten years old the 29th of November last. I began reading the New Testament in the holidays of 1879, and read three chapters a day until I read it through; I then turned back and read one chapter in the New Testament and three in the Old a day, and finishing both a few days after I was ten years old. I read three books of Apocrypha before Christmas. I am nearly through it now. I am reading both the Old and New Testament again this year. I intend to read these as long as I live. I wanted to join the Bible class last year, but I thought that I would wait until I could write my own letters to Uncle John. I loved to read his letters to the children. They were so full of instruction and love for us all. Mamma is my teacher. I never attended school. Poor mamma has been bedriden nearly two years. She is quite sick now. Please pray to the good Lord to spare her to me, and my dear little brother George. Oh, what could we do without her? Then papa would be lonely, too.—CARRIE DICK.

LACY, Burnet County, Feb. 11.—*Uncle Ike:* I am a little girl eight years old but cannot write myself, but have got some one else to write for me. My sister, Susen J., and brother Joshua M., and myself are reading three chapters in the Testament every day and want to join your Testament class. We attend Sunday-school too.—SARAH E. KNOWLTON.

What a Kind Word Wrought.

Allow me to tell my story as it happened, as near as I can recollect. When I was a child I remember my delight in listening to a story in which people talked to one another. A long train of reasoning had no charm for me. Knowing that children now love stories, I write it thus for their benefit, as well as those of more mature years.

"Look! look! yonder comes old Charley Williams, drunk as usual," said a boy to his group of companions, who were standing on the corner of a street in one of our principal cities. "Watch him, boys! My! how he staggers! Whew! We had better get out of his way or he will run into us."

And the boys made a way for the subject of these remarks to pass. "Old Charley Williams," as the boys called him, was a forlorn looking object indeed. The descriptive epithet did not refer to his age, for he was only thirty-five years old. It was applied as one telling of disrespect rather. Any one that had cause to speak of him, generally prefaced his name with the word "old." He came shuffling along the street, reeling to and fro. On his head was an old, slouch hat, with part of the crown gone. Through the opening a bunch of shaggy hair was protruding, and a mass of the same was hanging, long and unkept over his neck and ears. A very ragged coat with the sleeves half gone barely hung to him. His pants corresponded to his coat. One foot was covered with a shoe, down at the heel, the other, with a half worn-out boot.

It was evident that the poor fellow heard their remarks, for as he came up to them he tried to stop. In doing so, he slipped and fell. The boys laughed rudely. He raised himself partly up and gazed stupidly about him.

"Old Charley Williams, d'you say," he began. "Yes, that's what everybody calls me. I'm not old, though; but for all that I'm a total wreck. Don't you know what done it? I do. Whisky! whisky!! whisky!!!" and his voice grew almost to a shriek. "No one cares for me. Everybody, but the the man who sells me whisky, shuns me; and even he don't know me when I ask for trust. My wife runs from me, and my children hide. No one cares for me. I'd better be dead;" and saying this, he staggered to his feet.

He said all this in a maudlin, incoherent way; but just as he finished, he felt a light touch on his shoulder, and a sweet, gentle voice said: "Yes, Mr. Williams, some one does care for you. The dear Savior does, and I have this message from him for you: 'Him that cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out.'"

The poor fellow looked into the face of the speaker with astonishment.

"Hear that, boys?" said he. "This lady called me 'Mister,' not 'old Charley.'" The boys looked at her in surprise. They, as well as 'old Charley,' recognized her as the wife of a merchant who had but recently moved to the place.

"One day he might, ma'am," he continued. "But I am too far gone now. There is no hope for me. I am low, very low. Look what I am about to do," and from his ragged coat pocket he pulled a gold brooch. "I want more whisky, and I am going to pawn this. It was my wife's wedding gift, but I must have more drink."

"No, Mr. Williams, you are not going to do that. Let me tell you what I want you to do. In the church across the way, where to-night, a man, whom people know as 'Camp Meeting Johnny,' wants to talk to you. He has something more to tell you about the message I spoke of."

Then in her soft tones she went on talking, pleading, persuading.

"And you believe I will come, ma'am?"

"I do, Mr. Williams."

"Very few take the word of a drunkard."

"But I take yours."

"I will come, ma'am; indeed I will."

"I believe you."

When night came the church was crowded. Whenever the door opened the lady, who had spoken so kindly to "old Charley" during the day, would look around. At last she was rewarded by seeing him come in and shrink into the farthest corner. The lady had told the speaker of him, describing him so accurately that he, too, recognized him as he came in.

The theme was, "The Prodigal Son." You can guess what the discourse was, but oh! the pathos, the tenderness, the deep feeling thrown into it, no pen can describe. It was love, love, love. And why not? Is not God love? When will the world learn this great truth?

When the meeting was over, "old Charley," whom the speaker had noticed all the evening, and had seen the ragged coat sleeve wipe his eyes more than once, was about to go out of the door, when the same gentle voice of the day said:

"Good evening, Mr. Williams. This is the speaker who wishes to form your acquaintance."

"Camp Meeting Johnny" clasped the hand of the poor man, saying:

"How do you do brother Williams? A nice evening. I believe I will walk with you a little ways," and the two passed out together.

What the conversation was is known to One above; but some of "Charley's" thoughts, put in words to his wife when he reached home, can be told.

When he opened the door of his wretched home, his wife sprang up in affright.

"Do not not run, Mary. I am not drunk to-night. I have been to church."

"To church?" and the wife sat down in astonishment.

"Yes, listen," and he related to her the events of the day.

"But, oh, Mary, you can not know how grand I felt to be called 'mister' and 'brother.' People used to call me 'mister.' They shall do so again. Mary, God helping me, I will never drink another drop of the accursed stuff. I will be a man once more."

"Oh, Charley! thank God! thank God! We will yet be happy!" and tears of joy welled forth as she threw her arms around his neck.

"Is there a Bible in the house, Mary?"

"No; there are no books of any kind."

"Look, wife; you may find a few leaves of one."

And she did. On a shelf in a closet she found a leaf from the gospel of St. John. It was the third chapter.

"Read, Mary," said her husband in a husky voice; "read."

In trembling tones she read until she came to the sixteenth verse. Then he cried aloud:

"That's for me, Mary; that's for me! He loves me. He loves you. Let us try to pray, Mary; let us try to pray!"

Down on the bare floor husband and wife knelt, and there, in pleading, broken words they asked for help from Him whose ear is ever open to the weakest cry of his erring children.

And when the next day dawned, and "Camp Meeting Johnny" came, as he said he would, he saw by the happy look upon both faces that the captive was free.

To-day he is a power in the church, a blessing to his family, and an honor to the community in which he lives.

"Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such a one in the spirit of meekness." "And let us not be weary in well doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."—*Aunt Alice in Central Methodist.*

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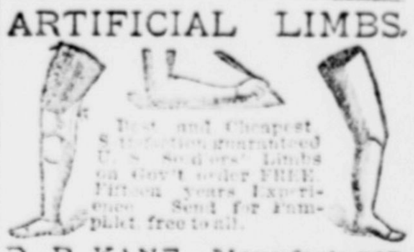

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J. D. Shaw, S. J. Hawkins,
E. S. Smith.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

BESIDES Mr. Koger, Rev. James L. Kennedy, of the Holston, and Rev. H. C. Tucker, of the Tennessee Conference, have been examined and duly recommended to the bishop for appointment to Brazil; and they will probably be sent to that empire.

INDICATIONS are that our church is taking advance movement for the conversion of the world. A reinforcement of five—Messrs. McLain, Royall and Locher; and Mrs. McLain and Mrs. Royall—reached Shanghai, China, December 8, and at once entered upon the preparatory work of learning the Chinese language. The new recruits write hopefully of the work in that far distant empire.

SOON will the martin trill forth in the vernal skies his assuring note that "the rain is all over, the winter is passed and gone." Forth goes the glad farmer casting with confidence the seeds of future harvests into the open furrows. So fellow laborer in God's field "white unto the harvest," emulate the husbandman's sublime trust. Heavy art thou! yet toil on! thinking of the "harvest home."

BISHOP KEENER and our missionary secretary, Rev. Dr. A. W. Wilson, are now in Mexico inspecting the work in that country and preparing for an advanced movement as soon as that country is connected by railways with Texas, which will be in the course of a few months. In the meantime, our missionaries under the direction of Presiding Elders Sutherland and Norwood, are already penetrating the Mexican States along the Rio Grande border. There is a great work to be done in the evangelization of Mexico, and our church is precisely in the condition to prosecute with most encouraging prospects of success.

IT is a deplorable fact that State institutions, and even the common free schools come in competition with private academies and denominational institutions. This ought not to be. Each one should have a distinct sphere and each should confine itself to its legitimate work. The church cannot surrender her right to educate her own sons and daughters, though she may not be able to furnish even an elementary education to all the population. Dr. Fitzgerald, of the Nashville *Advocate*, in discussing this perplexing question, suggests a possible compromise as follows:

This will probably be the final compromise of this question in these United States: Primary education will be furnished by the State for the masses and all beyond will be left to the church and to individual enterprise. The church will have this work on its hands. She cannot shirk it. It is demanded of her as the moral and religious instructor and guardian of humanity. Let her, then, build wisely on the foundation already laid. Let her give a generous support to the noble Christian scholars who are serving in her schools. Let her make provision for placing her molding hands upon all her children. Let money, toil, and prayer be invested in this work, for the duty is imperative, and the fruit will be sure. We must have not only education, but Christian education.

THE office of a sexton in a church is not a very exalted one. He is outranked by all the other officials; and yet how much the piety of the church depends on the sexton's faithfulness. If fires become low when the weather is cold the chilly atmosphere in the house of worship may chill the devotions of congregations and spoil the pastor's sermon. If the sexton is careless and there is no certainty that there will be a fire in the stove on prayer meeting night, many will stay at home, and the pastor's heart will grow faint, and religion will meet a check in that congregation. The fact is there is no position in the church that is unimportant. Some members of the church do but little beside listening to the sermon, and songs, and prayers. They are poor and can give but little. They are not gifted in prayer nor gifted in song, but they listen intently to the message that falls from the preacher's lips. They imagine they are doing but little, and yet these same earnest, humble listeners hold up the hands of the preacher far more effectually than the wealthiest member who subscribes liberally, and sleeps through half of the sermon.

MR. SHAW AND THE PRINTING BOARD.

GALVESTON, February 28.—*Dear Doctor*: I ask you to publish my reply to an attack made upon me in a public document by Messrs. Lubbock, McCormick, and Templeton. I ask it for two reasons:

First. The articles that caused these gentlemen to compliment me with a hate more intense than is generally bestowed by politicians upon a private citizen were chiefly written over my *nom de plume*, "Car Toon," and appeared in the ADVOCATE. I think, therefore, a defense in the ADVOCATE columns due me.

Second. If I am one who could act as they accuse me, it is not proper that I should be one of the publishers of the ADVOCATE. Its readers ought to have my defense.

Of course the ADVOCATE assumes no responsibility in the matter. It is a personal issue between the printing board and myself. I am willing to rest the case for a verdict from the ADVOCATE's readers. Yours affectionately,

W. A. SHAW.

To Rev. I. G. John, Editor Texas Christian Advocate.

We think the above reasons justify us in giving the article the place where it will be found in our columns.

SHALL WHISKY RULE AND RUIN?

The German press is much exercised as to the most successful methods of resisting the movements of the temperance reformers. The Milwaukee *Herald* and other German papers propose a strong national association so compact and potential that it can dictate terms to all political parties. Put in plain English, they propose to sell the German vote to any party—Democratic or Republican—that in turn will sell itself to the support of this mammoth whisky and beer monopoly that is determined to rule and ruin the land. Let thinking men ponder the moral and political turpitude of a proposal which flings principle to the wind and barters votes to any party that will uphold this iniquitous traffic. It is to be seen whether our political parties have descended to so low a moral plane that they are prepared to enter the political shambles which these papers propose to open and secure position and power by pandering to this blight upon human happiness and prolific cause of crime.

Other papers like the Chicago *Staats-Zeitung* and Cincinnati *Volksblatt* are in favor of making local anti-temperance associations as strong as possible.

Whatever policy is adopted we may rest assured that the gigantic liquor monopoly will die hard. The friends of prohibition must nerve themselves for the fight. The voice of the thousands of law-abiding men now falling on the ears of our legislators in Austin has astounded the liquor sellers, and is rallying to the cause of prohibition multitudes who had long regarded the movement a hopeless contest. We are slow to believe the Texas legislature will dare to withhold from the people of Texas the right of saying whether or not liquor with its evils shall longer desolate the land. But let us not be deceived. The saloon men will not be idle. Though silent, they will not remain inactive. They will defeat the measure in the legislature if they can. They will control our senators and representatives if possible, and will not be choice as to the methods they employ. If they fail at that point they will rally their forces at the ballot box, and resist to the bitter end the adoption of the proposed amendment by the people. As the Milwaukee *Herald* proposes, they will not hesitate to buy and sell votes, and pour out whisky and beer by the tierce and barrel to command the support of any party which enters the market and offers its influence for the price they will pay. Let the friends of law and order rally to the breach. The citadel is almost won. Let every man and woman who would see temptation removed from the wretched inebriate; who would restore joy to the drunkard's home; who would shield their sons from a life of sin, and the death of the sot; who would clear from the name of Texas the stain of lawlessness; who would rid our streets of drunken affrays and red-handed murder; who would have our laws enforced and good men placed in office; give such voice to their demands that our legislators will not dare to disregard the will of the people. Let petitions for prohibition be circulated through every town and village and then forwarded to Austin. Let every neighborhood be canvassed without delay, and our political leaders be warned that if they disregard the demands of law-abiding men and pander to the interests of the vendor of rum, that they will be held to stern account when the citizens again meet them at the polls.

TRUE GRIT.

A good brother a week or two ago, in reporting the new parsonage built on his circuit this year, refers to the "muscular power" of the preacher as one of the instrumentalities that secured that home for the preacher. We want to shake hands with that preacher, and we now shake on paper, which is the best we can do until we get a good grip from his fist. That preacher has grit in him. He is a born leader of men. He has work to do and he will do it. He bears on him the flesh-marks of a genuine Methodist preacher. Such are the men who for nearly a century have been turning the world upside down. They will work on the brush arbor of the camp ground and preach in its pulpit, and then work in the altar from morning to midnight; When churches are to be built they are ready to raise money or hew the logs that go into the walls. God bless these pioneers of Methodism. When God makes up his jewels many of these men who are now at work on our Texas border or toiling on its poor circuits and missions; who are ever ready to drive a nail, preach a sermon, visit the wanderers in their homes; can travel a trail on the frontier or blaze out one if need be; who are gathering converts into the church by scores and hundreds, will outrank many a doctor of divinity with a national reputation, but who will stand with his arms empty of sheaves before the throne of God.

REV. J. W. KOGER, of the South Corolina Conference, has been appointed missionary to the province of San Paulo, Brazil. Mr. Koger is a graduate of Wofford College, and Mrs. Koger of the Columbia Female College. Both are thoroughly educated and imbued with the missionary spirit.

The following religious sects have, for the first times, been certified to by the Registrar General, England, viz: "Anglician Church," "Defendants," "New Hebrew Congregation," "Open Brethren," "Salvation Army," "Theistic Church" and "Worshipers of God." The total number of sects now on the register is 180.

TEXAS LEGISLATION AGAINST RELIGION.

The first amendment offered to the constitution of the United States of 1789, an amendment that met unanimous ratification reads:

"CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW RESPECTING AN ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION OR PROHIBITING THE FREE EXERCISE THEREOF."

Now that which is absolutely prohibited by the constitution of the United States the legislatures of Texas have not hesitated to combat and contradict by their laws relative to education.

It is well known that this particular amendment is from the pen of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the declaration of independence, the champion popular rights and the great Apostle of religious toleration in America.

Mark how carefully this clause of the constitution is worded! It is an honorable attempt to secure impartial privileges to all classes, and is therefore a frank prohibition of partisan legislation in reference to the whole subject of religion. It prohibits the enforcement of religion; it prohibits any obstruction to religion. It proposes to enforce only what the Christian people of the commonwealth now demand, what they are now pleading for, TOLERATION! They demand that the legislature let the subject of religion entirely alone, whether in connection with courts of justice, bills of revenue, or edicts on education. We want the position of the ADVOCATE distinctly understood, which is the position of the Methodist Church, South. We are not pleading for "the church," much less for "connection of church and State," nor for "sectarian schools," nor for "sectarian religion," whatever that may be. The ADVOCATE demands no law prohibiting Bob Ingersoll or any other man from teaching a school in Texas and drawing the public money for its support, if his patrons demand his sentiments in the school they patronize. Let him advertise his principles, let him gather his pupils, let him draw his proportionable amount from the public treasury.

But if Dr. Burleson, or Dr. Crane, or Dr. Beeson, or Dr. Mood advertise to teach a school under religious auspices as opposed to Bob Ingersoll's irreligious auspices, we demand under the constitution of the United States that the legislature pass no law "prohibiting the free exercise" of religious principles. We wish nobody proscribed, punished or disfranchised for his irreligion. *We demand that nobody be punished, proscribed or disfranchised for his religion.* To say that a man may be taxed, must surrender the right to the State of educating his children, and then to say he shall be permitted to have no voice, no choice, no rights or privileges whatever, in connection with the moral and religious influences that unavoidably attach to any possible form of education, is bald proscription and outright oppression; a proscription and oppression that cries to heaven for correction.

We demand that the constitution and laws of the State of Texas be put in harmony with the constitution of the general government. We call for *toleration*. As Methodists we want public schools. We are willing to be taxed for their support, but we are not willing that our children be committed to any skeptic, atheist, or fool, to be taught. The Christian sentiment of the State is proscribed by the school law, and while it is thus proscribed, we shall resist it with all the power we have, and invoke the aid of all good men in the effort of resistance. *If we cannot secure toleration for religion in our schools, then we will not tolerate the schools.* The fight might as well begin now as any other time. Under an idiotic clamor about "connection of Church and State," the Christian people of this commonwealth have been discriminated against in the interest of Bob Ingersoll and his crew, and it will not be borne. We simply ask for "fair play." Hands off "religion," gentlemen! Say nothing about it in your laws. Let the people who pay for, who patronize and who manage the public schools, look to that, and there will be no trouble; but if legislators *will* interpose proscription, then there *will* be trouble.

THE civilized world was outraged when the cannon of Great Britain compelled China to open her ports to the opium trade, when the emperor of the celestial empire and all the representatives of that government protested against it, because its use was a curse to the people. Is not the government of Texas guilty of as great an outrage against the health, the happiness, the lives of the people, if regardless of the petitions of the best people of the land they allow the whisky vendors to ply their traffic to the ruin of its citizens. Whisky is to-day as demoralizing in America as opium in China. England pandered to the greed of the opium dealers and consulted her revenues when her ships of war thundered in the ports of China. Our legislators are consulting the interests of the liquor dealers and legalizing a foe to the material prosperity and the intellectual and moral advance of the people so long as they license the liquor traffic.

THE Indian wars cost the United States $22,680,000 for the years beginning with 1865 and closing with 1879, or nearly one million and a half per annum. People bore all that without complaining, but a good many of them thought efforts to Christianize these same Indians a very useless affair. They could see a value in a dead Indian, but not in a moral, sober and Christian Indian.

STATE EDUCATION.

Just now there is a pretty general discussion of the important questions connected with popular education. A bill before congress contemplates the donation of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the cause of popular education. In reference to this, the editor of the Nashville *Advocate* thinks it is best to go slow. "The streams that would flow from the educational fountain opened amid the intrigues, venality and party spirit of Washington City would be muddy indeed."

The members of our State legislature are giving this subject a liberal share of attention. We suppose preliminary steps will be taken to establish a State University upon which hundreds of thousands of dollars will be expended. And *cui bono*? For what good? Will it materially benefit our State for a few young men, favorites of those in public stations, to be enabled at public expense to obtain a knowledge of law, or medicine, or civil engineering, or mining or any other lucrative profession? If so much is spent on one to give him a profession, ought not another, and less favored son of toil and poverty, to have "forty acres and a mule?"

The question of normal schools is somewhat different, as it is contended that if we would have good schools we must have trained teachers. But is the State under obligation to give even teachers their profession? And, then, what shall we do with these trained normals? Let one of them go to Houston, or Brenham, or San Antonio, and solicit a position in one of the public schools, and the answer would probably be: "We would be glad to give you employment, but there are a score of applications in before yours—widows, orphans, crippled soldiers, or parties who have influential friends in the board of aldermen, who must be first provided for." The truth is, having a normal school is very much like having a West Point and no army to which the graduates can be assigned.

Just now a good many places in Texas are bidding high for the location of one of the State normal schools. We suggest that possibly they may get an elephant, especially if they have private or denominational schools worth preserving intact. It is true that the "normal" is designed exclusively for young men and women preparing to teach, and who are presumed to have passed through the ordinary branches of education, but then others may be admitted, and then there must be "model schools," on which these apprenticed teachers may try their hand and acquire some practice in their profession. This requires patronage, and as the teachers are paid by the State they can teach for a merely nominal sum. Of course children will be withdrawn from the denominational institution where the teacher is dependent for his support upon his tuition fees.

In a debate in the legislature it was stated that our present free school system crippled private and denominational schools without affording a corresponding benefit, as the schools were of too short duration to accomplish much good. Our whole State system needs a thorough revision. In the language of our respected cotemporary, the Galveston *Journal*, "we should have free schools that will *educate*, or none at all."

REPORT MARKED "A."—The question is asked at every quarterly conference: "Is there a written report of the number and state of Sunday-schools, and of the pastoral instruction of the children?" The usual answer is: "There is; see report marked 'A.'" This report is usually preserved among the papers of the quarterly conference, but is seldom recorded.

To secure a permanent record of the Sunday-school work is not an easy undertaking; but if the several Sunday-school superintendents would each submit a report, the secretary could easily make a record showing all the statistics which should be kept. It would be quite refreshing, as well as edifying, for the preacher in charge to submit his most mature thoughts on the subject of the pastoral instruction of the children in his quarterly reports. The subject is an inexhaustible one, appealing to every heart, and underlying the foundation on which the noblest spiritual superstructure must be reared.

REV. DR. TAYLOR, pastor of a Baptist Church in Rome, Italy, reports seventeen baptisms. Protestantism is planting itself firmly in the centers of Catholicism. In a few years the seven hilled city will be dotted with houses of worship, where an open Bible is read, and people will worship God without the aid of a man in priestly robes claiming to possess the sole right to represent them before the throne of mercy. Freedom of conscience and of speech is winning its way in the world. It is man's highest prerogative, and is the watch-word of Protestant Christianity.

NEARLY every mail brings us word that a parsonage is completed or one has been planned by the pastor and his people. But few items of church news afford us greater pleasure than the information that the Methodists are taking their preachers out of the cold and having them domiciled in comfortable parsonages. We will venture the assertion that each board of stewards in each charge where a parsonage has been built will now wonder how they were able so long to get along without a house for the preacher. And then there is the preacher snug in the parsonage with his wife and children. How her heart glows as she thinks of the kind people whose thoughtful care have provided that home nest for herself and her little ones. We need a parsonage in every circuit and in every station in Texas.

UNION SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Two leading systems of theology, Calvinism and Arminianism, with more or less variation, are held and taught by all Protestant pastors and churches. These systems have in common a logical compactness and symmetry which address themselves so powerfully to the human mind as to challenge its obedient homage. Between these systems there is no medium ground. Calvinists and Arminians teach little which is neither Calvinistic nor Arminian. The facts of the Bible are the basis of its doctrines. The graces of the gospel are correlated to its precepts, and these derive their sanctions from the doctrines. It is difficult for a Calvinist or an Arminian to teach Bible facts, doctrines or precepts as though he were not what he is, and it is questionable in morals whether he can consistently do so.

As previously stated, there is no medium between these two systems. That which claims to be is a miserable commutation, the veriest *hodge-podge*; a negation of logical inductions. Like some hideous nightmare it is wholly incongruous and therefore a failure *ab initio*.

We may as well dismiss from our minds the idea of working in perfect accord with Calvinists, and their maudlin sympathizers.

Who then remain for us to unite with—*some* who say Methodists are very good people, indeed, but they are not in the church; and other *some* who firmly hold that an immersion in water is a *sine qua non* in order to pardon. With these we are still less in accord than with real and pseudo Calvinists, of all and every variant type.

Those who participate in Union Sunday schools must do so on the basis of concession. We could not endure Calvinism, nor could we expect Calvinists to tolerate *Arminianism*. Should we claim to be in the church, or teach aught from which our position could reasonably be inferred, we would be deemed at fault; nor would we silently submit to *excommunication*. It follows that all doctrinal teaching, either direct or indirect, must be eliminated from the Union Sunday School—otherwise "offenses must needs come." A well furnished Methodist teacher would walk dubiously in such hobbles, even through the green pastures, and some would anticipate his stumbling. Warily he might pick his way. Alas! for the novitiate; his task would be more difficult. Teachers of other denominations would be equally embarrassed, and liable to commit some *faux pas*. Under such circumstances, jealousies and murmurings are likely to appear. Any proper view of a Union Sunday-school is an infelicitous one.

After having viewed the subject in many phases, and having had considerable opportunities of observing the actual workings and results of Union Sunday-schools, we are constrained to admit that they accomplish some good, but it is rarely unmixed with evil. Probably, we may say, they are never wholly beneficial in their results; but this is true of many other institutions. We do not *absolutely* and *unconditionally* oppose such schools. We admit that it may be best in some rare instances to have Union schools. They are better than none. Puny, sickly children are a blessing God has given to some parents. Within the sphere of permitted evils lie some of the grandest mysteries of divine providence.

EMPLOYMENT FOR FEMALES.

The sixteenth legislature passed a bill authorizing the heads of departments in Austin to employ female clerks in positions for which they were competent. Not one has been appointed in any of the offices; and there is a proposition before the present Legislature to make their employment obligatory. This together with the one to admit females to all the classes in the projected university of Texas has led us to look a little into the facilities which dependent females have for securing a livelihood by their own exertions. Confessedly, one of the most appropriate spheres for woman is in the school room. And yet, looking into the report from the educational bureau in Austin, we find that in 1879, 3,248 male teachers were employed in the white schools, and only 981 white female teachers. In 1880 there were 2,246 male teachers and 1,012 female teachers employed in the county schools. In city schools female teachers predominated—there being in the schools reported under the control of towns and cities, in 1870, 16 male and 43 female teachers employed. In 1880 in the same cities there were 20 male and 67 females teaching in these schools. An official report before us states that in the public schools of the State of New York out of less than 31,000 teachers nearly 23,000 are females. Why is it that in the rural districts of Texas so few females comparatively are found in the public schools? In our Sunday schools there are more faithful teachers and workers among the females than the males; and why should not the weaker sex have an equal showing in the public free schools?

THE BEST APPOINTMENT.

How many preachers in Texas received at the conference an appointment which made them sad, who are now almost if not altogether persuaded they have about the best appointment in the bounds of the conference? This question more than once has suggested itself as we recall expressions that floated to the ADVOCATE in various hints and incidental expressions in "postals" and otherwise expressing the deep disappointment of the preacher over his appointment; and, then, from the same source we learn that after "going to his appointment" with a heavy heart, he was met so cordially by his people, and has had so many tokens of their sympathy and solicitude for his success, that he is not almost but is altogether, persuaded that they are the best people in the land. It was hard to leave the good people he served last year, for they were endeared to him by many deeds of kindness, and his heart was linked to many households by the converts who were won to the cross by his labors. He had baptized their little ones, he had talked to the older children at home and in the Sunday-school, he had wept with them at the altar, he had received them into the church, he had buried their dead, and he feels drawn to them by bonds that will survive the grave. His wife felt the change even more keenly than her husband, for she was leaving friends who had filled her home with many tokens of their love. When their wagon was loaded and they drove away under a cloudy sky, a dreary, lonesome feeling as of an outcast and one forsaken, came over her heart. What a weary journey it was to the new appointment. Perhaps it rained and the mud was deep. Many a time during the long weary days they wondered where they would find a resting place at night. What a homeless feeling crept over her heart as the wagon dragged slowly along the muddy road. How she longed to have that weary journey over, and yet how she shrank from a possibly cold reception from the people to whom her husband had been sent. How strange the town, the streets and the faces appeared. The wagon was stopped that her husband might make some inquiries. A strange voice asked "Is this Bro. ——, the preacher sent to this circuit?" "Yes sir." "All right, we were looking for you." The voice is hearty with its welcome. They are soon seated by a warm hearthstone. Kind hands are ministering to their wants. The parsonage is soon ready or a house provided. Every week tokens come to their table telling them that they have friends in their new charge. Kind eyes look into the faces of the preacher and his wife, hearty amens begin to respond to his appeals from the pulpit. The preacher is already talking about a revival. His wife is happy. God bless them and their people. They have the best appointment in the conference.

A WIOTS writer has said that "devilish thoughts are like a barking dog, which only becomes more furious the more blows you inflict and the more stones you fling." If a man pays no attention to a barking dog, the animal will soon sneak back to his kennel and leave you alone. You gratify the malignant and meddling spirit of the dog when you join in his clamor. Evil deeds are the fruit of evil thoughts. If you do not cultivate the tree there will be no fruit on its branches. When the evil thought is suggested let it go. It will leave you if you neither foster nor fight it.

SATAN never makes a racket when he assails a human soul. This might startle the tempted one into watchfulness, and forewarned he would be forearmed against the assault. People always run when they hear the voice of a roaring lion; so Satan first approaches in the guise of an angel of light. He never comes to a man old or young with the bloated visage and reeling form of the sot, but in the garb of a gentleman.

SEWING-ACHES.—Jessie sat down by her mother to sew. She was making a pillow-case for her own little pillow.

"All this?" she asked, in a discontented tone, holding the seam out.

"That is not too much for a little girl who has a work-basket of her own," said her mother. "Yes," thought Jessie, "mother has given me a work-basket, and I ought to be willing to sew;" and with that she took a few stitches quite diligently.

"I have a dreadful pain at my side," said Jessie, in a few minutes. "My thumb is very sore," she said a few moments after. "Oh, my hand is so tired?" was the next. Next there was something the matter with her foot, and then her eyes, and so she was full of trouble. At length the sewing was done. Jessie brought it to her mother.

"Should I not first send for a doctor?" said her mother.

"The doctor for me, mother!" cried the little girl, as surprised as she could be.

"Certainly. A little girl so full of pains and aches must be sick; and the sooner we have the doctor, the better."

"Oh, mother!" said Jessie, laughing, "they were sewing-aches. I am well now."

I have heard of other little girls besides Jessie who had sewing-aches and pains when their parents had work for them to do. This is a disease—called "selfishness;" and I hope none of my little readers are afflicted with it.—*Myrtle*.

The first public telegraph in the United States was established between Baltimore and Washington in 1844. This was on the Morse plan, which has since become almost the universal system of the world. Fifty million messages were sent during the year 1880. The companies in this country now employ 24,000 person and have 14,000 offices. The following table published by Fisk & Hatch, New York, shows the progress which has been made in telegraph construction in the United States:

	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.
In 1844	40	....
In 1848	2,000	3,000
In 1853	14,657	22,013
In 1860	17,583	26,375
In 1866	29,412	50,294
In 1870	53,403	108,245
In 1877	111,652	257,974
In 1880	142,364	350,008

The Bible during the past century has been translated into 226 languages, and dialects, 148,000,000 copies of the Bible circulated, and the number of language supplied with grammar and literature through the agency of missions, seventy.

The Italian chamber of deputies voted to abolish forced paper currency.

Brother Mackirk's Notions.

I had preached at Pleasant Grove, the congregation was dispersing, and I was in the act of mounting my horse, when Brother Mac, one of my members, came along on "Old Gray."

"Look here, young man," said he, as we rode down the hill together, "You preachers have got a fashion of doing some things I can't exactly understand."

"What's up now brother Mac?"

"Well, for an instance, when you get up to give out a hymn you say, 'Let us begin the worship of God by singing such a hymn,' just as if they hadn't been singin' and prayin' nearly a half an hour while the congregation was a getherin'. If all that singin' and prayin' ain't worship then it ought to be stopped. The way you all talk it looks like it took a preacher to begin the divine worship. Then again, you say, 'Let us engage in singing the six hundred and thirtieth hymn,' and I say to myself, six hundred and thirty, six hundred and thirty,' just about the time I get on my spectacles you say, 'to be found on the four hundred and fifty second page,' and by the time I get the book opened the figures are all mixed up in my mind so that I can't for my life tell where the hymn is. So I have to wait until you give out the first lines and by then I mouse round in the index and find the place you say, 'Let us pray, and then I'm in no condition for payin'. What's the sense in givin' out the number of the hymn and then tryin' to tell em' the page it's on is above my comprehension especially when there ain't but one hymn of the same number in the whole book. What makes you do it?"

"O it's just a habit I've picked up from the older preachers, I reckon. The presiding elder gives them out that way."

"Yes, and I reckon if the presiding elder pulled his yeer and called 'em 'my beloved bretherin' ah' and spit all over the congregation, you'd do it too, eh?"

"No, I wouldn't."

"Yes you would. Some of you young fellow sput me in mind of a lot of sheep follerin' an old bell wether a jumpin' over a shadder. It's a good plan to look before you jump, no matter whose a leadin'. At least that's my notion about things."

"You mustn't be too hard on us, Brother Mac."

"O I ain't goin' to be hard on you, but you see the presidin' elder told me to give you a lift when you was in our neighborhood, and I've done it. Don't you go to hymnin and pagin' 'em any more if you don't want to hear from me again. By the by, the presidin' elder's been so clever in settin' me up in the business, I've got a notion to give him a lift when he comes round again."

"What about, Brother Mac."

"Never mind, you just wait and see," and the old man chuckled until we reached the horse rack in front of his home.

"Light and hitch," said he.

From the barn yard there came an excited voice, "Here he go! here, here Shep, here, sic'im!" a few sharp yells, a mutled squall. Brother Mac leaned back against his nag and laughed. "They're looking for you."

"Yes," I replied, "I wish they had looked for me a little sooner."

"Looked for you last round and you didn't come, eh? Old woman said she'd look for you when she seed you next time. See the pint?"

I "seed" it and followed the old gentleman into the house without further remark.—*Nashville Advocate*.

The official statement of British commerce for 1880 shows the imports and exports of merchandise for three years, to compare thus:

	Imports.	Exports.
1878	£378,609,610	£192,848,914
1879	362,127,741	191,503,672
1880	409,930,056	222,810,526

Only exports of British and Irish products are included in this statement. The increase in value of exports was 13.3 per cent., and in value of imports 16.3 per cent. The specie exports and imports, gold being separated from silver, compare thus:

	Gold imports.	Gold exports.
1878	£20,872,216	£14,968,507
1879	13,331,369	17,578,818
1880	7,458,996	11,828,822

	Silver imports.	Silver exports
1878	£11,549,274	£11,718,639
1879	10,734,287	11,031,694
1880	6,828,968	7,060,681

In 1875 Great Britain imported £1,144,209, more silver than it exported; in 1876, £632,479 more; and in 1877 £2,264,876 more. Consequently there had been, prior to 1879, a considerable accumulation of silver in that country of which as we see it has found a market for only £697,285 in three years.

Edison has perfected his work at last. The divisibility of the electric light has been accomplished. The small burner, about the size of a coal oil chimney, gives a clear white light equal to sixteen candles, that is not injurious to the eyes. This light is especially adapted for use in houses and homes. For street lighting Edison recommends the Brush electric light. As to the cost of the electric light, Edison says that it will close out the gas business entirely. He fears one thing, however, and that is, that somebody may hereafter invent a light from water, and thus beat the electric for cheapness.—*Exchange*.

When Gen. Joseph E. Johnson published his book on the war, some time ago, he kept back, it is said, some of his materials in order to publish another book on the subject in case ex-President Davis should speak uncomplimentary of him in the history which it was known he had in hand. It is said that Senator Brown, of Georgia, who was governor of that State throughout the war, also fears some uncomplimentary remarks in Mr. Davis' book, and is prepared, if his fears prove well-founded, to reply.

The Jews prosper wherever the rights of property are secured them. They own in New York City over a dozen millionaires, and a large number whose wealth ranges from $500,000 to $800,000.

Monsigneur Guibert, the Catholic bishop of Amiens, has published a pamphlet to show that agreement between Roman Catholicism and the republic is possible, and he rebukes the journalists who throw their influence against agreement.

Mr. Moody has received $50,000 for a boy's school, at Northfield, for boys whose parents are unable to educate them. They must be promising, so that, if educated, they will make good missionaries and preachers.

Mr. Moody's mother, two of his brothers and a sister-in-law, were recently received on profession of faith, at Northfield. They have been Unitarians.

Texas Christian Advocate.

Notice.

Money should be remitted by postoffice money order, registered letter or draft. We cannot be responsible for money sent in any other manner, through the mails.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS.

All subscriptions should be sent to the office through the agents, or accompanied by the cash. Each preacher on your district, station, circuit or mission is an agent. Very often subscribers write to us to renew their subscriptions, and they will hand the money to an agent. This involves inextricable confusion. It is impossible to open accounts with the subscribers, and unsatisfactory to agents to have subscribers charged on their accounts which they do not send. Will our patrons bear this in mind? All the business is done through agents, except where money accompanies the orders. When your time is out, if you cannot see the agent write to him, instructing him to renew your subscription for the paper, or send money with your renewal to the office direct

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for all Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, *149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

TEXAS METHODISM.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

O. T. Hotchkiss, Plantersville, Grimes county, February : Just before leaving for conference last year one of my stewards, Bro. C. G. Vicars, handed me a roll of money containing $60, "a present from friends, with which to buy a horse." I desire the columns of the ADVOCATE to thank the kind friends for their present and also to Bro. Vicars for his interest in the matter; I sent this card once before, but guess it miscarried.

H. B. Stocking, Eagle Lake, Colorado county, February 22: We started last Saturday to meet our congregation at Snake Creek; got as far as East Bernard; found that stream swimming owing to heavy rains that had fallen above; remained over Sabbath at the above named place; preached, or rather made an effort to do so. We met some kind people, but sorry to say too great a number are strangers to spirituality. The measles have made their appearance here. Cattle dying fast.

F. L. Allen, Huntsville, Walker County, Feb. 22: First quarterly conference just over; Bro. Brooks, presiding elder, present, filled with the spirit of his mission. The stewards made a liberal assessment for the pastor. We are serving a good people, who, if not doing all they can, seem willing to try to make a religious improvement. We see no reason why we may not succeed in the work here. Our reception has been all we could desire. Many nice things have been sent to the pastor and family. What we want now is a fresh baptism of the Holy Ghost.

R. F. Beasley, San Felipe, Austin County, Feb. 23: Our first quarterly meeting has just been held at Asbury Chapel; Rev. T. A. Rogers, our new presiding elder, was on hand. Had but few out on Saturday as usual at quarterly meetings. Bro. Roger's sermon on Sunday was quite an impressive one, and a good sized congregation to hear considering the disagreeably cold weather. After so long a time San Felipe circuit is favored with a parsonage. It is located in San Felipe. A most excellent house with a fine cistern of water in the yard, and belonging to the place are two or three acres of land for cultivation. The parsonage is furnished with all necessary household and kitchen furniture. It was formerly owned by Seyman Eldman, merchant here. Rev. T. W. Rogers, presiding elder, of Galveston district, has bought a place, and now lives in San Felipe. The old town is improving, notwithstanding Sealy station on the Santa Fe railroad is only four miles distant. We had quite a rain and wind on Saturday night, the 5th inst., which did some damage within the bounds of my work. Among other things it blew down one of our church houses, and did injury to another.

O. T. Hotchkiss, Plantersville, Grimes county, Feb 25: This preacher and his wife are having their first experience at house-keeping, and are well pleased. We are nicely fixed up and wish our friends could peep into our pleasant little home. The novelty of the undertaking makes its very pleasant to us, and it is rendered doubly so by the remembrance of kind friends, who sent us many nice groceries, and other necessary articles. We are very grateful to these friends and trust that they may be blessed as much by the God of love as they have made us happy.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

W. T. Burke, Liberty, Feb. 25th: Our quarterly meeting last Saturday and Sunday, at Liberty, was very interesting; we had eight accessions to the church and two adult baptisms. Bro. Thompson the presiding elder was on hand in due time and preached five excellent sermons. Finances well up; collected six dollars for domestic missions. I preached last night at Wallisville and had a good attendance and hearing; I have baptised five infants since I came on the work.

James B Hall, Buena Vista, Shelby county, Feb. 21: I am on my second round on my circuit; congregations, small down to none, owing to exceeding inclement weather and more terrible roads. Our people owing to bad weather are plucking their cotton bolls, hauling them home and housing them, and there by the fire all hands can pick it out at their leisure. We would advise cotton planters to remember this and act accordingly.

T. T. Booth, Anderson County, Feb. 21; The first quarterly meeting for Kickapoo Circuit was held the 19th and 20th of February, at Anderson's camp ground. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and high water, our presiding elder, Bro. John Adams, was present, looking well after the interests of the church and preaching with his usual ability, to the comfort and satisfaction of all present. The members of the quarterly conference were not all present as desired, but liberal things were provided for the preachers, and the quarter well up; $8 05 raised for domestic missions; five accessions to the church—four by certificate and one by ritual. The meeting closed after the eleven o'clock services, and at four o'clock I met an attentive little congregation five miles away at Coker's school house, where I hope good was done. I am being somehow drawn to the people of this circuit, but vain is the help of man. Much of the spirit and power of our holy Christianity is needed among us. O, for a fresh baptism of the holy ghost upon both preacher and people. Brethren, let us pray for this more earnestly than ever before and for each other.

K. Rankin, Burns Station, DeWitt county, February 22.—Spring with its loveliness is smiling upon us. Peace and quietude reign in our midst. Farmers busy and exultant over favorable weather for farming. Religious matters not very prosperous, not retrograding however. Our Sabbath school did not hibernate; many Sabbaths favored our attendance. Are preparing to renew our subscription for S. S. Visitor and international lessons; have prayer-meeting once a week; preaching the third Saturday and Sunday in each month by our pastor, Rev. E. G. Duval. Our presiding elder, Rev. J. H. Tucker, has not visited us since conference—expect a visit soon. Another camp-meeting for Concrete circuit next summer is in contemplation; hope success will crown the labors. The ADVOCATE is our most welcome and entertaining visitor; I have scarcely sketched over the subjects of the communications and postal cards, ere I hear those unwelcome words from papa. Let me have the ADVOCATE awhile, and it is awhile before anyone else gets it. Much success to your worthy paper.

W. T. Thornberry, New Berlin, February 22: Bro. M. Murchison is dead; a man great in goodness has fallen; a more extended notice will be given soon.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

W. R. D Stockton, Comanche, Comanche county, February 22: Supply for Blanket circuit, R. W. Welburn, Mercer's Gap postoffice; Joel S. Graves, Indian Creek mission, Brownwood postoffice; Williams' Ranch mission, M. N. Weatherby, Williams' Ranch; Runnel's mission, J. G. White, Runnels postoffice. The above are the names of supplies asked for in your card of January 1, 1881.

M. F. S., Corsicana, Navarro county, February 15: I have been on the west Corsicana circuit; have been sick most of the time; I have received but little so far, but thank the Lord for the promise he will provide. The people here have been very kind to me, for which I pray God's blessing upon them. I have made some efforts to get subscribers for the ADVOCATE; may it prosper. Weather good; people fixing for another crop.

J. K. Lane, Ranger, Eastland county, February 22: We have received recently some valuable presents from the good people of Eastland city and Ranger, in the way of cooking stove, corn, meats, molasses, fowls, etc; these are all very useful as well as ornamental; we are thankful and encouraged; may the Lord bless and save the people. Bro. A. P. Hightower, preacher in charge Ranger mission, organized a church here last Sunday in a small tent, with twelve members.

W. E. Weaver, Ranger, Eastland county, February 11: This is a little town on the Central of about one hundred and fifty inhabitants; no finished buildings. I started round to visit and get acquainted with the people; I found several families of Methodists and other good people; I began to think well of the little place; I walked on to the depot and stood, thinking and looking, but alas! my eye was fixed upon a sign that threw a damper on me, saloon; would to God this influence could be arrested; this place is surrounded by a body of fine land.

T. J. Blackburn, Palo Pinto, Palo Pinto county, February 21: We have just completed our third round, and have found many things to thank the good Lord for; thus far there has not been a death in the membership; next, our people seem to be taking more interest than usual in the cause of the master, notably in the building of houses for worship; also we now have a parsonage enterprise on foot. And the most healthy sign is, our congregations have steadily increased. We have thirteen preaching places and seven organizations, with a membership of one hundred and eighty-four; health of my people good; but little work done for the new crop. Go on, may God bless you in your war on sin, whisky, the devil and immorality.

Uncle Jack, Buffalo Leon county, Feb. 7th: Our little North Leon circuit was divided to make two big ones. The first quarterly conference for them was held at Buffalo the fifth inst.; presiding elder and both preachers present although it was a very rainy day. Preachers report but little preaching on account of bad weather; they are hopeful for the future. Buffalo paid about one-seventh of the preachers' assessment, Oakwoods one-third. Preaching by Bro. Mackey Saturday morning to a few; we were rained out at night; Sunday morning preaching again by presiding elder, and sacrament at the close of service. Three o'clock the memorial service of Bro. McDaniel was very impressive, at night Bro. Bludworth, from Fairfield circuit, preached to us Jesus; at the close of the sermon, several young men came forward for prayer. I had liked to have forgotten to say the next quarterly conference will be at Moore's chapel; we would be glad to see the long circuit preacher with our long circuit preacher. Come Bro. John; it is not far from the railroad; you can find the place; got one subscriber on my way home. [Bro. John would gladly accept Uncle Jack's kind invitation, and would do so if he could find a substitute. We have now a hard fight on hand, and the post of duty is at the head of the ADVOCATE column.—ED.

J. Farmer, Seymour, Baylor County, Feb. 15: Perhaps some of the brethren down on the "Pan" would like to know what has become of the Pan Handle missionaries. Well I have stopped on Seymour mission, in Baylor county, and am supplying the people with preaching until the arrival of Bro. Tackett, their pastor. Bro. Hosmer has gone on out into Hardeman county in search of somebody to preach to. From what I have heard there are but few settlements beyond this. The greater portion of the inhabitants are stockmen. This is undoubtedly a fine country but seems to be more adapted to stockraising than anything else. Some of the valley lands up and down the Brazos and Wichita rivers are being put into cultivation and seem to be very productive, but it is thought that the lack of regular seasons will prevent it from being a successful farming country, though that remains yet to be developed. There is a good deal of excitement about copper. A considerable quantity of surface ore has been found, but no rich mines as yet. When I ride over more of the country I will write you more definitely. Seymour mission is the most important work in the Pan Handle District. I have found about fifty Methodists; some with and some without their church letters; so you see I have not been idle. Wichita mission, the work to which I was assigned, and also Archer mission, are claimed and occupied by the North Texas Conference; so that leaves me without a work, and explains my being here. I will start out soon to hunt a work elsewhere in the district. Our presiding elder very wisely remained at his home at Comanche until the weather moderated. He will be up in this month. We have had up to date between fifteen and twenty snows, and are looking for more. The people say this has been the severest winter they have ever witnessed in Northwest Texas. For two months the ground has not been clear of snow. Pray for us brethren.

A. Steward, Johnson's Station, Tarrant county, Feb. 20th: The first quarterly conference on the Arlington circuit convened at Thomas' Chapel the 19th; owing to muddy roads, the congregation in the morning was small. But our presiding elder (Brother Bishop) preached a magnificent sermon. We had a full representation of official members. Every class on the circuit was represented by its steward, and all had very good reports. The members of the church and people all over the circuit are well pleased with their new preacher, (Bro. E. W. Simmons) We think he is the right man in the right place. And our presiding elder can't be beat. He presided at his Quarterly meetings with as much dignity as a Bishop. We have our parsonage at Arlington almost completed, and our preacher and family will soon be in their new home. Brother Simmons reported three Methodist Sunday schools in good working order on the circuit. Our preacher says by the help of God he will do all he can for the cause of Christ on the Arlington circuit this year. And the official members pledge themselves to aid him all they can, and see what can be done toward driving the enemy from the camp. After the conference adjourned I rode through the mud until eight o'clock at night, administering unto the wants of the sick and suffering. Arriving at home about eight o'clock I found my companion and little ones with smiling faces and sweet kisses to welcome me. Although I felt tired after my day's work, I could not help being glad I attended conference and represented my class. Stewards, I advise you to always attend your quarterly conferences, and I assure you that you will feel profited by it, and your presiding elder and preacher will feel better by it, and be encouraged the more to work for Christ and his cause.

R. W. Thompson, Liberty, Liberty County, February: From Woodville to Moscow is not a comfortable drive in wet weather. Black, sticky, or waxy land, hog-wallow at that. The wallows full of water and the hills cut to the bottom by wheels. The land rich, but only a few settlements. All kinds of timber—the lofty pine in abundance, splendid white oak, ash, hickory, beech, in fact, almost any kind you would call for. The Moscow circuit is large. Brother Brasher, the preacher in charge, is hard at work, and tenderly in the hearts of the people. The quarterly conference was not well attended; only a few of the members present. The board of stewards promise the pastor $340 for his year's work. Paid at this meeting $21 50. The little audience on Monday night all got happy. Your humble servant is under many obligations to our dear Brother Kirby and family, Dr. Angel and Brothers Sam and Cicero Rice. But, my dear sir, if you want to stick fast in the mud, go from Moscow to Livingston. At this place we were taken to the home of Brother Young McNeil. His wife is a ministering angel; but we must not say too much. Brother Boone is in the little parsonage, hard at work—doing all he can for the people, and the preachers that shall follow him. Five miles to the quarterly conference, log-house, chimney down and the place where it ought to be open; cold wind driving through the cracks of the house; only a few members of the quarterly conference present. Looking over the records of the conference for the past year I find that the members of this quarterly conference do not attend very regularly; hope they will do better. The stewards promise the pastor $400; paid at this meeting, $30 25. From Livingston to Liberty, pine forests; sixteen miles to Dr. Beazley's; the doctor ought to have the thanks of Beaumont district for his kindness to the presiding elder; first, in helping across the track of a cyclone, and over the Menard creek; swimming a buggy eighty feet is no small work. Bro. Morse will appreciate his kindness. An item for land owners: in all this pine county hundreds and thousands of acres of the finest pine timber killed by worms; the worm kills the tree more effectually than the axe; many acres have not a green pine tree to relieve the monotony, and they are still dying; the full extent of this destruction is not known to the writer. But this is very plain—the fortunes of some men are being destroyed by the worm. Now we are at Liberty, in the hospitable home of Mr. Beard, with the very welcome words ringing in our ears, "make yourself at home," which we will try to do. Bro. Burk, the preacher in charge of the Liberty circuit, looks happy and says that he is; but how an old bachelor can be happy is not for me to say; if a cart with one wheel is seemly, so is a man without a wife. But I close this. I have traveled with horses and buggy three hundred and fifty miles; visited fifty families; preached fifteen sermons and received ten dollars. Mr. editor I need more grace.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Felix A. Knox, Uvalde, Uvalde county, Feb. 18th: The Episcopalians came in with $400 in their pockets to build a church and caught the Methodists napping a little, though not quite asleep, as I have agitated a church building ever since I have been here. I marshaled all our forces, and put them to work, and we have about $1000 subscribed besides two lots. I expect to preach in this church by the first of June. Knowing the proselyting disposition of some churches, and that to be forewarned is to be forearmed, I sent for obtained, and scattered a lot of Dr. Summer's pamphlets. "Why I am not an Episcopalian." Do you mind that, now.

W. H. Killough, Pecan Spring, Kimble county, Feb. 18th: I did all that I think becomes one of our itinerant preachers to be sent back to my last year's work; not that I would not if I could help it take a so-called hard frontier work, but it was trying to leave those I so loved. But it is as it is, and having confidence in our system I came cheerfully to my mission. But oh, how sensibly I feel my incompetency to meet the demand of this work, to cope with the hosts of the wicked one. But God can work and none can hinder; in his strength, directed by his counsel, we go forth to battle. There are a few valiant soldiers here, and we hope to put ten thousand to flight.

M. A. Black, Round Mountain, Blanco county, February 18: The ladies of Round Mountain gave a supper to raise money to build a plank fence around the parsonage. The supper was a success, and with the help of other brethren on the circuit, some doing one thing, and some another, the fence is to be up in a few days. So the garden prospects loom up hopefully. All things moving on smoothly here. I wish to call Bro. H. A. Graves attention to the fact that Round Mountain circuit has no appropriation, and it is in the Mason district. Also Blanco circuit served by Bro. Hill, is in the Mason district and has no appropriation. I suppose Bishop Pierce thought we could get through without help. Come, now brethren, lets not disappoint the good bishop. I am doing well.

Letters Unanswered.

February 23.—O A Fisher, subs. C M Carpenter, subs. A E Goodwyn, subs. C S McCarver, subs. J Fred Cox, sub. H T Hill, renewal. E F Boone, subs. J R D Taylor, will see that paper goes to E L H. S H Renfro, sub. H B Stocking, subs. O P Thomas, sub. A Little, subs. W R Manning, sub. J Clark Smith, subs. W E Weaver, subs. R S Gorsline. F C Stephenson, 2 postals with subs. J J Davis, subs; will send on conditions named. A A Killough, subs. G A LeClere, subs. J C Weaver, subs. E A Smith, sub.

Feb. 24.—Thos Sanford, sub. C R Shepard, subs. Jas G Walker, will send to A B as you direct and change address. J W Hunton subs. J W Johnson, subs. will send for amount you name. Z T Morris, subs. R M Sproule, subs. W V Jones, subs. J R White, will change S M S's paper. T T Booth, J A Allison, subs. Jno F Corbin, subs W M Robbins sub. J A Jestie, sub. G W Swofford, sub. C B Fladger. J H Chambiss, will give the matter immediate attention. S W Jones, rub

February 25.—A. O. Keen, sub. T. F. Dimmitt, sub. L. L. Pickett, subs. O. T. Hotchkiss, sub. C. E. Lamb, sub. R. McDonald, subs. R. T. Purser, sub. J. R. N. Taylor, sub. J. R. D. Taylor, subs. N. A. Keen, subs. Andrew Davis, sub. A. Little, subs. Jas. S. Hall, renewals. J. C. Woolam, subs. T. B. Graves, sub. D. J. Martin, subs. J. A. Wallace, subs. Geo Word, subs. J J Davis, subs.

February 26—A F Cox, renewal. J H Thomas, subs. G F Fair, sub. G W Riley, sub. J W Carson, sub. C Rowland, subs. A E Goodwyne. J D Crockett, sub. Daniel Morgan, will have attention. S C Riddle, subs. M A Black, thanks for attention. C J McWhirter, sub. John H Trimble, sub, John G White, sub. J D Crockett, sub, J H Sherrard, sub. O M Addison, subs. Joseph Parker, sub; we are not impatient; send along the subs; we understand the other matter. R T Purser, subs. J M Mills, sub. W T Thornberry, subs. E H Holbrook, A C A's name was received; paper going to Prairie Lea; you are right in introducing the paper on terms proposed. T J Blackburn, will look into Bro A's subscription.

February 28—W H B Biggs, will have attention. R W Wellburn, subs. J W B Allen, sub. Jas Grant, subs. U C Spencer, sub. J J Canafax, sub. L. L. Pickett, subs. C Rowland, sub and change in address. J R Wages, subs; postals sent. M Donegan, subscribers. W N Bonner, sub. Samuel Weaver, sub; postals sent. R G Rainey, sub. S J Milam, sub. F Stovall, subs. J P Childers, subs. R T Short, subs, postals sent. H A Vaughan, subs. E Crune, sub. E S Williams, sub. J T Smith, sub. J A Wyatt, sub. P P Reese, will have attention. J L Lemons, subs. John G White, sub.

March 1—S. C. Riddle, subs. D. C. Stark, sub. W. R. D. Stockton, subs. M. C. Blackburn; will see that paper goes to R. C. M. C. E. Lamb, two cards, renewals. R. N. Brown, subs. J. W. Blackburn, subs. J. T. Bloodworth, subs. R. V. Galloway; two cards, subs. J. C. will receive the paper. J. H. White, subs. M. W. Shearer, sub. W. M. Goode; will do it. J. D. Crockett, sub. J. T. Gillett, sub. O. T. Hotchkiss, sub. L. C. Crouse, subs. G W Swofford, sub. J H Sherrard, sub. J W Johnson, sub. W L Harris, subs. M B Johnston, subs.

March 2.—E C DeJernett, sub. T B Graves, subs. Thos. Wilson, sub. G S Sandel, sub. S W Jones, subs. L M Fowler, subs. J R White, sub. H T Hart, sub. R C Armstong, sub. Jas B Hall subs; and change in address. R P Gorsline, sub. E L Armstrong. Pshaw says "shake;" postals will go forward. H B Stocking, subs. H G Horton, sub. H A Graves, sub.

"Now I do Most Unhesitatingly Aver

as an old practitioner, that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is among the most valuable discoveries of the 19th century. I cannot say too much in its behalf. Pittsburg, Pa., 6th April, 1880."

[Signed] J. H. CONNELL, M.D.

A sister of the King of Sweden is a missionary in Lapland, and has sold her jewelry to secure means with which to carry on the work.

The Cause of Science

has received an important addition in the elegant Observatoty which H. H. Warner, proprietor of the valuable Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, has erected at Rochester.

"The Doctors said

I would never leave my bed. That was three months ago, and now I weigh 190 pounds. I cannot write half of what I want to say, but Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure did it all.

H. O. ROURK, Rahway, N. J.

It has been practically decided to sell the present church property, now owned and occupied by the Christian church in Washington, of which President Garfield is a member. It is valued at $10,000, and will probably be purchased for that sum by a church of another denomination. The subscription list for the new building is growing apace, and a large fund is assured.

A gentleman in Athens, Ga., claims to be the owner of the whistle about which Robert Burns wrote a ballad. Its history dates back to the time when Anne of Denmark went to Scotland with James VI.

Notwithstanding the personal appeals of Emperor William, the Count von Eulenberg insists upon the acceptance of his resignation as minister of the interior.

CHURCH NOTICES.

TERRELL DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Trinity cir, 1st Sunday in March
Forney cir, 2d Sunday in March
Seyene cir, 3d Sunday in March
Terrell sta, 4th Sunday in March
Rockwall cir, 1st Sunday in April
Farmersville cir, 2d Sunday in April
Kauffman cir, 3d Sunday in April
Pleasant Grove cir, 4th Sunday in April
Able Springs, cir. 1st Sunday in May
Caddo mis, 2d Sunday in May
Wills Point sta, 3d Sunday in May
R. M. POWERS, P. E.

WAXAHACHIE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Sims sta, 3d Sunday in Feb
Ennis sta, 4th Sunday in Feb
Waxahachie cir, 1st Sunday in March
Wesley and Jimtown, 2d Sunday in March
Lancaster and Prairie Valley, 3d Sunday in Mar
Reegan cir, 4th Sunday in March
Oakbranch cir, 1st Sunday in April
Irene cir, 2d Sunday in April
Ennis cir, 3d Sunday in April
Rice and Chatfield cir, 4th Sunday in April
Ferris cir, 1st Sunday in May
Delegates to the district conference will be elected this round. CHAS. E. BROWN, P. E.

SHERMAN DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Sherman cir, at Cedar, 1st Sunday in March
Collinsville cir, at New Hope, 2d Sund'y in Mar
Denison cir, at Georgetown, 3d Sunday in Mar
Fannin cir, at Orr chapel, 4th Sunday in Mar
Savoy cir, at Bell's station, 1st Sunday in April
Bonham cir, at Porter's, 2d Sunday in April
Pilot Grove cir, at —, 3d Sunday in April
Van Alstyne cir, at Centennial, 4th Sun in April
Pilot Point cir, at Pilot Point, 1st Sun in April
Sherman sta, at Sherman, 2 Sunday in May
Dexter cir, at Hibbet, 2d Sunday in May
Gordonville cir, at Cedar Mills, 4th Sun in May
Whitesboro cir, at Salem, 5th Sunday in May
W. C. YOUNG, P. E.

STEPHENSVILLE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Iredell cir, at Rough creek, March 5, 6
Glenrose cir, March 12, 13
Paluxy cir, March 19, 20
Stephensville cir, at Shelby's school-house, March 27, 28
Stephensville and Corinth, April 2, 3
Duffau cir, at Prairie Grove, April 9, 10
Jonesboro cir, at Felton, April 16, 17
Station Creek cir, April 26, 27
Gatesville and Coryell City, April 30, May 1
Clifton cir, at Harper's Hill, May 7, 8
Carlton cir, May 14, 15
The quarterly conference for Bosque River mission will meet with the quarterly conference of Iredell circuit. A. DAVIS, P. E.

EASTLAND DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Ranger mis, March 25, 26
Palo Pinto cir, April 2, 3
Granbury cir, April 9, 10
Sunday Creek cir, April 16, 17
Eastland cir, April 23, 24
Desdemona cir, May 7, 8
Breckenridge cir, May 14, 15
Ellasville mis, May 21, 22
Hawkins mis, May 28, 29
Throckmorton mis, June 4, 5
J. K. LANE, P. E.

SAN MARCOS, Hays County, February 24.—San Marcos District Conference, at Seguin, begins Thursday, 2 o'clock p m., before fifth Sabbath in May. Sunday School convention Saturday following.—W. J. JOYCE.

[The editor would gladly come, but he sees no rest from his work at present.—ED.]

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Georgetown sta, 1st Sab in Mar
Sungar Loaf cir, at Palo Alto, 2d Sab in Mar
Round Rock cir, at Taylor, Friday 2 p m, 18th Mar
Corn Hill cir, at Live Oak 3d Sab in Mar
Davilla cir, at Friendship, 4th sab in Mar
Liberty Hill cir, at Florence, 1st Sab in Apr
Belton sta, 2d Sab in Apr
Salado cir, at Prairie Dell, 3d Sab in Apr
Belton cir, at Cedar Creek, 4th Sab in Apr
Blackland cir, at Oenaville, 1st Sab in May
Rockdale cir, at Union Chapel, 2d Sab in May
San Gabriel cir, at Conoley's, S H 3d Sab in May
Milano cir, at Gause, 4th Sab in May
Cameron cir, at —, 5th Sab in May
GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "*Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime*," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

Business generally has not yet entirely recovered from the effects of Mardi Gras, but still there was a fair inquiry for the leading staple and with the sales of yesterday, which were not reported, the day's transaction will foot up a fair inquiry.

The advices from other leading markets were not altogether favorable. At Liverpool spots were 1-16d. lower, with sales of 8000 bales against 12,000 yesterday, while deliveries closed weak and about 3-16d. lower. New York spots opened quiet and nominally unchanged, and closed quiet but steady, while futures were from 8 to 12 points lower.

New Orleans spots were quiet and easy with futures barely steady at lower figures. Havre quiet but steady. Our local market sympathises with the decline abroad. Factors are anxious to realize and buyers are generally without orders. The tone is decidedly easier and from 1/8 to 1/4 lower to sell.

The Galveston market closed weak and lower to sell. Sales 350 bales. Stain 1/4 cents lower.

New York futures closed quiet but steady. Sales 107,000 bales.

Cotton.

	This Day.	Yest'day.
Low Ordinary	7¼	7¼
Ordinary	8½	8½
Good Ordinary	9¼	9¼
Low Middling	10¾	10¾
Middling	11¼	11¼
Good Middling	12¼	12⅜
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾
Fair		

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

GALVESTON, March 2, 1881.

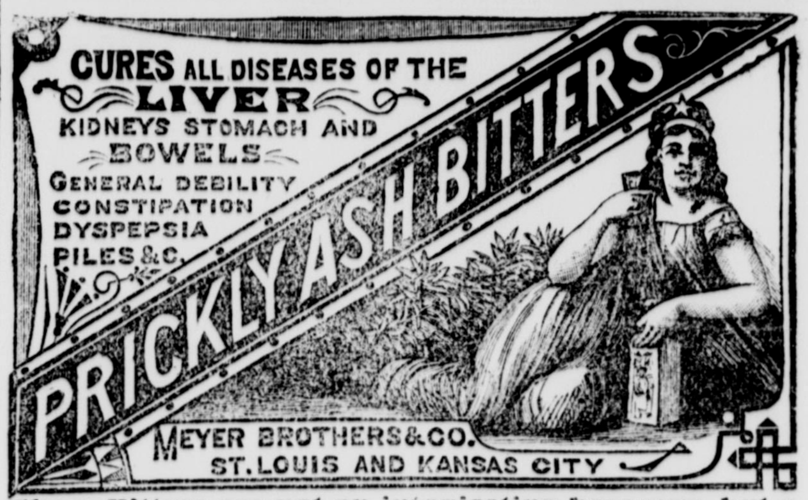
From Mr. Johnson Foster, live stock commission merchant, we get the following report of the live stock market to-day:

Receipts.	Beeves & Cows.	Yearlings & Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This day	32	28	—	—
This week	32	28	—	—
This season	5675	2602	3885	2205
St'k in pens	42	43	138	—

QUOTATIONS.

Beeves & cows ℔ gross, cornfed	3 @	4c
Beeves & cows ℔ gross, grassfed	2 @	3c
Two year olds per head	$10 00@	12 00
Yearlings, per head	8 00@	10 00
Calves, per head	6 00@	9 00
Sheep, ℔ gross, choice	3 @	3½c.
Hogs, per lb., choice, cornfed	3 @	4c.

Fair demand for fat cattle; common slow sale.



These Bitters are not an intoxicating beverage, but a Medicine of real merit, and pleasant to the taste.

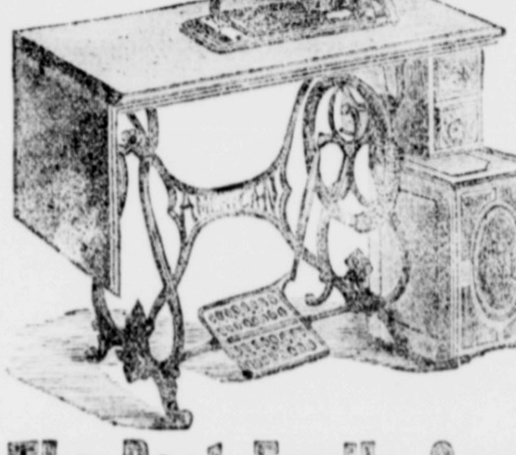
For Sale by all Druggists. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR

For this Magnificent Parlor Table Book and Dr. FOOTE'S HEALTH MONTHLY FOR ONE YEAR.

The book contains 350 pages, 8½ by 11¼ inches; fancy cloth and gilt binding; 27 illustrations and portrait of Shakspeare. Retails in the stores at $3, postage 25 cents extra. A list of fifty other valuable Premiums, Books, Dictionaries and Stylographic Pens Given in the Health Monthly. Sample copies free.

M. HILL PUBLISHING CO., Box 788, New York City.



BUY ONLY THE NEW AMERICAN

It is the Only Sewing Machine which has a Self-Threading Shuttle.

IT HAS SELF-SETTING NEEDLE, NEVER BREAKS THE THREAD, NEVER SKIPS STITCHES, IS THE LIGHTEST RUNNING.

The Simplest, the Most Durable, and in Every Respect

The Best Family Sewing Machine!

The NEW AMERICAN is easily learned, does not get out of order, and will do more work with less labor than any other machine. Illustrated Circular furnished on application.

AGENTS WANTED.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO CASH PURCHASERS.

GENERAL SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTING OFFICE 189 CANAL ST NEW ORLEANS

Address O. L. GEER Manager.

AGENT ALSO FOR DOMESTIC PAPER FASHION PATTERNS.

P OND'S EXTRACT the Great Vegetable Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammations, Hemorrhages, Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, &c. Stopping the flow of blood, relieving at once pain, subduing inflammation, healing and curing disease so rapidly as to excite wonder, admiration, gratitude.

P HYSICIANS endorse, recommend and prescribe it. It will cure Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Asthma, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Diarrhea, Headache, Dysentery, Toothache, Broken Breast, Earache, Boils & Sores, Piles, And stop all Hemorrhages from the Nose, Stomach or Lungs.

P AIN Destroyed! Immediately relieves pain in any place where it can be applied internally or externally. For cuts, bruises, sprains, &c. it is the very best remedy known: arresting the bleeding at once, reducing the swelling and inflammation, stopping the pain and healing the injury in a wonderful manner.

P URELY Vegetable. It is harmless in any case no matter how applied or taken. Is never sold in bulk, but only in our bottles with "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass and our trade-mark on outside buff wrapper. *Beware of imitations.* Try it and you will never be without it a single day. Sold by all Druggists.

14 West 14th Street, New York.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN AND BEAST.

For more than a third of a century the Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise—the best of its kind. For every form of external pain the MEXICAN Mustang Liniment is without an equal. It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone—making the continuance of pain and inflammation impossible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonderful. The Mexican MUSTANG Liniment is needed by somebody in every house. Every day brings news of the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, of rheumatic martyrs restored, or a valuable horse or ox saved by the healing power of this LINIMENT which speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease. It heals without scars.

For the BRUTE CREATION it cures Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable. The Mexican Mustang Liniment always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

IMPORTANT —TO— LAWYERS

ADVERTISE YOUR Trustees' Sales, Citations, Notices, And other Official Publications required by law in the Daily Journal.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar—No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all grocers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

TESTIMONY OF THE AGES or Confirmations of the Scriptures.

A new and massive work, containing nearly 5000 distinct testimonials gathered from ancient and modern sources, forming a splendid Thesaurus of Arguments, Facts, Illustrations and Evidences of the Truth of the Word of God. One MAGNIFICENT VOLUME. 1000 Royal Octavo pages. 100 Illustrations, Full Index. Four styles of binding. Prices low. Descriptive Circular free. AGENTS WANTED. Liberal Commissions. Large Sales. For terms address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ORGANS $30. The only Manufacturers in the country that sell a First Class Organ for $30 Guaranteed for five years. Other styles very low sent on 15 days Test Trial. Send for circular, EMPIRE STATE ORGAN CO., 104 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE Sunday School Memory Chart. Greatly enlarged (44x60 inches), costs only $1 per quarter. Sample copy 9 cts. It can now be read across the largest room and is the most practical help published, giving Golden Text, Blackboard & Song. E. F. Hobart & Co. St. Louis, Mo.

5c. Library Books.—The choicest of $1 to $1.75 Sunday-school library books, sold at a uniform price of 5 cents each. Books will last three times as long as the ordinary. Specimen copy 5 cents. Catalogue of 80 books now published, sent free.

DAVID C. COOK, 157 Madison St., Chicago.

REMEMBER THE "ADVOCATE" is the best advertising medium in Texas. It goes to more than 1000 postoffices in the State.

IF YOU HAVE LAND OR OTHER PROPerty for sale, you stand a splendid chance of finding purchasers by advertising in the ADVOCATE.

Texas Christian Advocate.

The History of a Little Girl's Legacy

A little over seven years ago a little girl came with her mother asking to be received as a member of the Cohocksink church, Philadelphia. She was but seven years old, and the session was not disposed to receive her on account of her age, though she had answered more satisfactorily the questions asked than many adults could. We said to her, "Don't you think you had better wait awhile?"

But she said, "The pastor said last Sabbath the Lord's Supper was for those who love and obey him, and I am sure I love him and am trying to obey."

The pastor asked if she had been coming to church, to which she replied, "Mamma and I come usually at night. We are poor, and our clothes are not good enough to come in the daytime."

The pastor then said, "Brethren, if you feel that you cannot receive this child, I think I will have to take her upon my own responsibility."

We came to agreement and she was received. This was little Fannie Smith.

She was a frail child, and not often afterwards was able to be at church; and during the following summer her father and mother took her to Vermont to see if the change and mountain air would improve her health. On the first Sabbath in September of that year the pastor was sent for to their home in Philadelphia (to which they returned with their daughter in the last stage of consumption), to be with her in her dying hour.

We talked and prayed with her as already almost an heir of heaven, and when we came to part with her she told her mother to get her money, all that she had received in her life, consisting of a one-dollar bill and three and five-cent pieces, amounting to four dollars and twenty-one cents. This she placed with her own little feeble hands in the box in which was the last powder of her medicine, saying as she put in the money, "I shall not want any more medicine;" and then turning to her pastor with an inexpressible look of loving confidence, thinking, in her childish simplicity, that this money was enough, and taking his hand, said, "I want you to take this money and build with it a church for poor people like us. Now," said she, "promise me, so I shall know, when I am in heaven, that it is done." In the midst of tears and sobs we promised. We had no strength, if it had been right, to resist. She died that evening.

The above is the history of the building of the new church at Eighteenth street and Montgomery avenue, Philadelphia, of which Rev. Dr. Mutchmore has just became pastor.—*Presbyterian.*

Be Something.

A young girl had been trying to do something very good, and had not succeeded very well. Her friends hearing her complain, said:

"God gives us many things to do, but don't you think he gives us something to be, just as well?"

"Oh, dear! tell me about being." Marion looked up with penitent eyes. "I will think about being, if you will help me."

"God says: 'Be kindly affectionate one to another.'
"'Be ye also patient.'
"'Be ye thankful.'
"'Be not conformed to this world.'
"'Be as little children.'
"'Be ye therefore perfect.'
"'Be courteous.'
"'Be not wise in you own conceits.'
"'Be not overcome of evil.'"

Marion listened, but made no reply. Twilight grew into darkness. The tea bell sounded, bringing Marion to her feet. "I'll have a better day tomorrow. I see that doing grows out of being."

"We can not be what God loves without doing all that he commands. It is easier to do with a rush than to be patient, or unselfish, or humble, or just or watchful."

"I think it is," said Marion.

The approximate returns of the Bureau of Statistics for the last half of 1880 have been issued, and show that this portion of our accessions from other lands continues to increase steadily, although immigration from other countries was much smaller during the latter than during the first half of the year. The returns for the last year are still incomplete, embracing only the ten principal ports. But using these as approximately correct, the following shows the number of immigrants from the principal sources for each of the last three half years:

From	2nd half 1879	1st half 1880	2nd half 1880
England	27,530	31,924	32,547
Ireland	15,337	56,266	28,528
Scotland	6,122	7,697	6,274
Great Britain	51,989	92,887	68,349
Canada	37,729	61,977	72,812
Germany	24,653	59,985	73,074
Other countries	33,612	94,425	62,578
Total	147,983	309,274	276,813

Druggists say that LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is the best remedy for female weakness that they ever heard of, for it gives universal satisfaction. Send to Mrs. Lydie E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

"I wish I was dead," is an expression not unfrequently used by the Dyspeptic and sufferer from Liver disease; the depressed spirits unfitting the mind for anything and almost driving him to despair. Be of good cheer, there is life and health left for you yet. Take Simmons Liver Regulator. It regulates the liver, dispels despondency and restores health. Look well that you get the genuine, prepared by J. H. Zeilin & Co., enclosed in a white wrapper, with a red Z on the front.

"I can recommend your medicine. All the health I enjoy, and even my life, I may say, is in consequence of the Simmons Liver Regulator. I would not take $1,000,000 for my interest in the medicine. "W. H. WILSON, Lecturer State Grange, and President Florida Co-operative Stock Co., P. of H., Welborn, Florida."

The opinion prevails at Berlin the 24th that the Greek-Turkish war could not be prevented. The efforts of Germany are now pointed simply towards its localization.

We have not heard of a case of colds, coughs, throat or chest complaints, that has not yielded to "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup."

It is believed at St. Petersburg that Herzegovinia and Bosnia will soon be absorbed in the Austrian Empire.

Wonderful Power.

When a medicine performs such cures as Kidney-Wort is continually doing, it may truly be said to have wonderful power. A carpenter in Montgomery, Vt., had suffered for eight years from the worst of kidney diseases, and had been wholly incapacitated for work. He says: "One box made a new man of me, and I sincerely believe it will restore to health all that are similarly afflicted."

A drug store at East Liverpool, Ohio, was burned the morning of the 23d. A part of the building was occupied by a family of ten persons by the name of Sloan. The father escaped with one child in his arms the remaining eight perished in the flames.

"Sellers' Liver Pills" are working more real good in one year than all other proprietary medicines. 25c. per box.

Captain John Fletcher was shot and killed the 23d on the river bank at Chattanooga by John Taylor, a steamboat engineer and a desperate character.

If you have pimples, boils, salt rheum, rough skin, etc., try "Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

A land league meeting was held the 23d in Baltimore. Speeches by Protestant clergymen and other resolutions of sympathy for Ireland adopted.

No remedy in the world ever came into such universal use or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Premier Comandourros of Greece has telegraphed to Greek ambassadors abroad that the reserves have been summoned merely to occupy the ceded provinces.

The Commercial National bank of Albany, New York, has taken steps to retire all its circulation. It will keep $50,000 in bonds in deposit at Washington, but without circulation. It says this is not because of the 3 per cent. interest, but the restrictive features of the refunding bill.

FASHION NOTES.—Fur collars are little worn by ladies this season, and this will give rise to many severe coughs and colds. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a certain and safe cure in every case. Price 25 cents.

The question of the evacuation of Candahar is exciting great interest in the house of lords. It will be raised by Lord Lytton, late viceroy of India, supported by the conservators who oppose the evacuation.

Pond's Extract. Druggists keep it, and almost every one knows its value. Try it once for any Pain, Ache, Soreness or any Bleeding.

The local administration bill has been shelved by the Prussian diet for this session. Count von Eulenberg refuses to recall his resignation. The emperor is negotiating to retain him in the ministry. It is rumored that other ministers will resign.

"Wine is a mocker and strong drink raging." Take PRICKLY ASH BITTERS, it is not a beherage but a remedy for all ill effects of an excess of intoxicating stimulants. Don't take a drink before breakfast "just to wake up," because you feel so stupid and languid. You are sure to feel worse as the effect wears off. Take a half wine glass of PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. It will brighten you up for a whole day.

Gen. Favre, the French Minister of War, has prohibited the sale of arms and ammunition from the arsenals, and has ordered the directors to suspend all contracts they have made. The purchase of arms and ammunition by a Belgian to export to Greece is supposed to have occasioned this order.

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this. —*Traveller.*

Mr. Gladstone, on returning home from the house of commons, the night of the 23d, slipped and fell backward, cutting the back of his head severely on the iron step of the carriage. The wound was dressed, and the next morning he was clear of pain, and his doctor announces that he is in no danger and needing only rest.

POST OFFICE, Waco Texas, Jan. 5th. —*Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.* Gents. I have often paid for humbugs, and it is so rare an occurence that I do not get humbugged when I send for an advertised remedy, that I feel it a duty to acknowledge real merit when I find it. I have been troubled with itching piles, which annoyed me terribly, but the ointment you sent me has entirely cured me, and gratitude prompts me to acklowledge the fact to you. Very truly yours. O. H. ISLAND, P. M.

Itching Piles Symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, as if pin worms were crawling in and about the parts affected. *Swayne's Ointment* is a pleasant sure cure, as the above voluntary testimonial will prove to the most skeptical. Sent by mail for 50 cents, three boxes $1.25. Address letters, D. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Sold by all druggists.

TWO KINDS OF GIRLS.—There are two kinds of girls; one is the kind that appears best abroad—the girls that are good for parties, rides, visits, balls, etc., and whose chief delight is in such things. The other is the kind that appears best at home—the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dining-room, room, sick-room, and all the precincts at home. They differ widely in character. One is often a torment at home—the other a blessing; one is a moth, consuming everything about her—the other a sunbeam, inspiring light and gladness all around her pathway. The right kind of education will modify both, and unite their good qualities.—*Home Visitor.*

The Pope proposes to found a special chair in the University of Louvain for the interpretation of the philosophy of Thomas Aginas.

Ladies making collections of business cards, send to Cragin & Co., Phila. Pa. for a set of seven cards in six colors and gold, illustrating Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man." Sent gratis to users of Dobbins' Electric Soap.

A HOMELY WOMAN'S CHARM.—Girls who think that it is necessary to be beautiful in order to be attractive should get bravely over that notion. A young lady's plainness—which, by the way, saves her from many annoyances and dangers—need detract nothing from her loveliness if only her disposition is amiable, her mind cultured, and her heart kind and pure.

The story is told of a famous lady who once reigned in Paris society that she was so homely that her mother said one day: "My poor child, you are too ugly for any one to ever fall in love with you."

From this time Madam de Circourt began to be very kind to the pauper children of the village, to the servants of the household, even the birds that hopped about the garden walks. She was always distressed if she happened to be unable to render a service.

This good will toward everybody made her the idol of the city. Though her complexion was sallow, her gray eyes small and sunken, yet she held in devotion to her the greatest men of her time. Her unselfish interest in others made her, it is said, perfectly irresistible. Her life furnishes a valuable lesson.

[Worcester (Mass.) Spy.]

NOTHING ON EARTH AS GOOD.

Certainly a strong opinion, said one of our reporters to whom the following was detailed, by Mr. Henry Kaschop, with Mr. Geo. E. Miller, 418 Main St., this city: I suffered so badly with rheumatism in my leg last winter, that I was unable to attend to my work, being completely helpless. I heard of St. Jacob's Oil and bought a bottle, after using which I felt greatly releived. With the use of the second bottle I was completely cured. In my estimation there is nothing on earth so good for rheumatism as St. Jacobs Oil.

MALARIA!

HOLMAN'S PAD!

Cures without Medicine. Simply by Absorption.

TRADE MARK.

The Only True Malarial Antidote

DR. HOLMAN'S PAD is no guess work remedy—no feeble imitative experiment—no purloined hodge podge of some other inventor's ideas: it is the **original and only genuine curative Pad**, the only remedy that has an honestly-acquired right to use the title word "**Pad**" in connection with a treatment for chronic diseases of the *Stomach, Liver and Spleen.*

By a recently perfected improvement DR. HOLMAN has greatly increased the scope of the Pad's usefulness, and appreciably augmented its active curative power.

This great improvement gives HOLMAN'S PAD (with its Adjuvants) complete and unfailing control over the most persistent and unyielding forms of **Chronic Disease** of the **Stomach** and **Liver**, as well as **Malarial Blood-poisoning**.

HOLMAN'S PADS have cured—and are daily curing—diseases of so many kinds that the list is well-nigh interminable. It includes **Malarial Poison** of every type, from *Aching Bones and Low Fevers to Chills and Dumb Ague*; **Stomach Diseases**, such as *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Chronic Diarrhoea, Flatulency, Heart-burn, &c., &c.*; **Liver Disorders**, like *Biliousness, Bilious Colic, Dangerous Fevers, Sick Headache, Pains in the Side, Bilious Fevers, Torpid Liver, &c., &c.* Well does this mighty remedy justify the eminent Professor Loomis' high encomium, "IT IS NEARER A UNIVERSAL PANACEA THAN ANYTHING IN MEDICINE."

The success of HOLMAN'S PADS has inspired imitators who offer Pads similar in **form** and **odor** to the **genuine Holman Pad. Beware of these bogus and imitation Pads, gotten up only to sell on the reputation of the GENUINE Holman Pad.**

Each genuine Holman Pad bears the **Private Revenue Stamp** of the HOLMAN PAD COMPANY, with the above Trade Mark, printed in green.

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS.

Or sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of $2.00

HOLMAN PAD CO.,
P. O. Box 2112, 93 William st., New York.

WOMAN'S TRIUMPH!

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

SOLD BY
THOMPSON, SCHOTT & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Galveston.

LANDRETHS'

1784 SEEDS are the BEST 1881

If not sold in your town, you can get them by mail. Drop us a *Postal Card* for Catalogue and Prices. *The Oldest and most extensive Seed Growers in the United States.*

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADA., PA.

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains five colored plates, 600 engravings, about 200 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Roses, etc. Invaluable to all. *Michigan grown seeds will be found more reliable for planting in the South than those grown in a warmer climate.* We make a specialty of supplying Planters, Truckmen and Market Gardeners. Address,

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

A GREAT REVELATION

Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Timely Suggestions About Securing it.

Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Chas. Craig Before the Metropolitan Scientific Association.

The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal. The spirit of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause

COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE,

while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is specially true of the human body and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangement of the brain; it is now known that troubles in others parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches and that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of

PRIVATE HISTORY

that Gen. Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who 'bled him copiously.' Strange to say, the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—bled to death. That was the age of medical bleeding."

The speaker than graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of this theory, and that the kidneys and liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day who do not know it, but who should know it and attend to them at once, continued:

"Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all created things. It is capable of the greatest results and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and common-sense care restores and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, is it not strange that simple precautions and care are not exercised? This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experience when it must be faced.

"And here pardon me for relating a little personal experience. In the year 1870 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pillow and I

FAINTED REPEATEDLY.

My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved; I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back and bowels caused me to long for death as a relief. It was at this critical juncture that a physical longing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two months I became perfectly well and have so continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be the governors, whose motions regulate the entire system."

After describing at length the offices of the kidneys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say:

"Having found this great truth, I saw clearly the cause of my recovery. The simple vegetable leaf I had used was a food and restorer to my well-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet powerful influence had purified, strengthened and restored them and saved me from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began in a modest way, to treat those afflicted and *in every case* I found the same

HAPPY RESULTS

which I had experienced. Not only this but many, who were not conscious of any physical trouble but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, where used, was this true, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality in endowing the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises has become known and popular to the entire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to-day Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the pure remedy that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent.

The doctor then paid some high compliments to American science, and closed his lecture as follows:

"How to restore the health when broken and how to keep the body perfect and free from disease must ever be man's highest study. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of health to be in the kidneys and liver, all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you, is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness, as well as those who desire to keep the joys they now possess."

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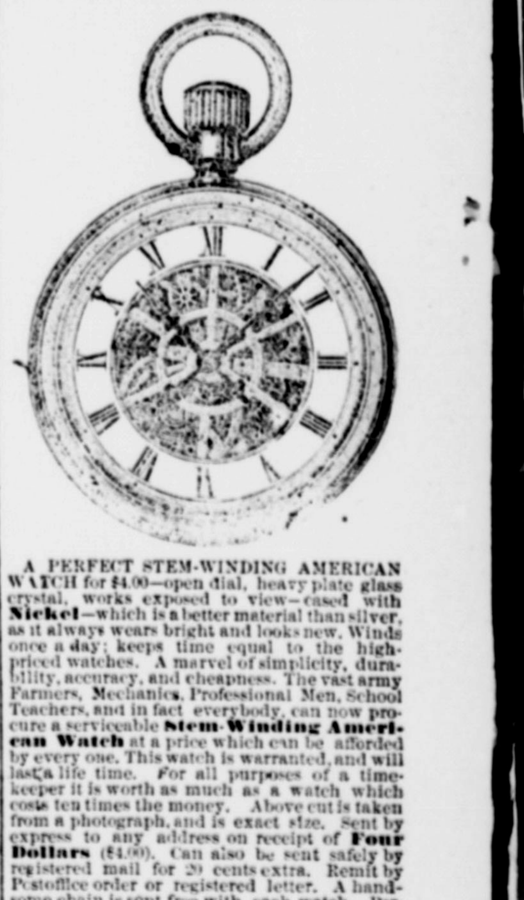

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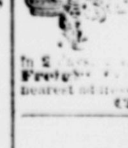

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Texas Christian Advocate.

It is the interest of purchasers to know from whom they make purchases. A charlatan may sell one bill of goods by extravagant commendation, but the same purchaser would not be likely to try him again. A large and handsome advertisement of H. Dudly Coleman, No. 12 Union street, New Orleans, La., appears elsewhere. This firm is an old and well established enterprise. They have for a number of years appeared in this paper. Their goods have always been found reliable. What they promise they perform.

Beautiful Hair.

London Hair Restorer. Restores the color
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London Hair Restorer. The only cleanly
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CHURCH NOTICES.

CORSICANA DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Springhill cir, at Springhill, Mar 5 6
Groesbeck cir, at Thornton, Mar 12 13
Dresden cir, at Mount Zion, Mar 19 20
Corsicana sta, Mar 26 27
West Corsicana Cir, at Cook's Chapel, Apr 2 3
Mexia cir, at Cedar Island, Apr 9 10
Bethel cir, at Hick's Springs, Apr 16 17
Fairfield cir, at Sunshine, Apr 23 24
Centerville cir, at Leon, Apr 30
Jewett cir, at Evans Chapel, May 7 8
Buffalo cir, at Moore's Chapel, May 14 15
Wortham cir, at Birdston, May 21 22
Corsicana mission will meet with Corsicana station. JAS. MACKEY, P. E.

WACO DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Kosse cir Mar 5 6
Marlin cir, Mar 12 13
Calvert and Hearne sta, Mar 19 20
Waco sta, Mar 27 28
Bremond cir, Apr 2 3
Wheelock cir, Apr 9 10
Mount Vernon cir, Apr 16 17
West Falls cir, Apr 23 24
East Waco cir, Apr 30 May 1
Bosqueville cir, May 7 8
Waco cir, May 14 15
Big creek mis, May 22 23
THOMAS STANFORD, P. E.

BELLE PLAINS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Belle Plains mis, at Callahan, Mar 5 6
Sipe Springs cir, at Center Point, Mar 12 13
Fort Griffin mis, at Albany, Mar 19 20
Lytle Gap mis, at Hubbard Timbers, Apr 2 3
Caddo Peak mis, at Bear branch, Apr 9 10
Pecan cir, at Hall's school house, Apr 16 17
Buffalo Gap mis, at ——— Apr 23 24
Nolan mis, at ——— Apr 30
A. K. MILLER, P. E.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Rancho cir, at Bundick's school house, March 5, 6
Cibolo cir, at Sandy Elm, March 19, 20
Medina cir, at Pleasant Hill, March 26, 27
Sabinal cir, April 2, 3
Uvalde cir, at Uvalde, April 9, 10
Denton cir, at Black Creek, April 16, 17
Each quarterly conference will elect three delegates to the ensuing district conference.
O. A. FISHER, P. E.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Austin city mis, March 5 6
Cedar creek cir, at Cedar creek, March 12 13
West Point cir, at Ivey's school house, March 19 20
Flatonia cir, at Flatonia, March 26 27
Weimar cir, at Weimar, April 2 3
E. S. SMITH, P. E.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Jasper cir, Jasper, March 5 6
Newton cir, Burkville, March 12 13
Terry and Sabine Pass mission. The pastor and official members will meet with the quarterly conference of the Orange and Beaumont sta, at Orange, Feb 26 27
R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Melrose, at Trinity, March 5 6
Linn Flat and Douglas, at Pine Grove, March 12 13
Pleasant Grove, at Good Spring, March 19 20
District stewards will meet me at Buena Vista January 15. WM. A. SAMPEY, P. E.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Garden Valley cir, at Prairie Springs, March 5 6
Harrison cir, at Rock Springs, March 12 13
Elysian Fields, 2d Sunday in March
Hallville cir, at Fort Crawford, 4th Saturday in March
S. W. TURNER, P. E.

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Hockley and Hempstead, at Hempstead, March 5 6
Bryan station, March 12 13
Bryan cir, Alexander Chapel, March 19 20
Millican ahd Welborn cir, at Millican, March 26 27
B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

GALVESTON DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Eagle Lake, March 5 6
Columbia, March 12 13
Velasco, March 19 20
Matagorda cir, at Caney, March 26 27
T. W. ROGERS, P. E.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Mt. Vernon, at Mt. Vernon, March 5, 6
Crockett, at Pleasant Grove, March 12, 13
Crockett and Augusta, at Crockett, March 19, 20
JOHN ADAMS.

CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND

Goliad sta, 1st Sunday in March
Helena cir, at Riddleville, 3d Sunday in March
Beeville cir, at Pleasant Grove, 1st Sun in April
W. MONK, P. E.

PAN-HANDLE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Wichita, March 5, 6
Wilbagen, March 12, 13
Knox, March 19, 20
King, March 27, 28
Childers, April 2, 3.
Archer, April 9, 10
P. W. GRAVIS, P. E.

LAMPASAS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Sentelfit mission, at Sims' Creek, March 5 6
South Gabriel, at Elm Grove, March 12 13
Lampasas and Burnet sta, at Burnet, Mar 19 20
Lampasas mission, at Narnna, March 26 27
San Saba station, April 2 3
Llano mission, at Conches Chapel, April 9 10
Rockvale circuit, April 16 17
Burnet circuit, April 23 24
Plum Creek circuit, April 30 and May 1
Henson Creek circuit, May 7 8
San Saba mission, May 14 15
San Saba circuit, May 21 22.
C. H. ELLIS, P. E.

TEXANA DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Texana circuit, at Texana, March 5 6
Lavaca river mis, at Morales, March 12 13
Concrete circuit, at Barnes station, March 26 27
Victoria and Cuero cir, at Victoria, April 2 3
Clinton circuit, at Middletown, April 9 10
Sanders circuit, at Mount Vernon, April 16 17
Leesville circuit, April 23 24
J. H. TUCKER, P. E.

SAN MARCOS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND

Mountain City circuit, Wimberly's Mills, 1st Sunday in March
Gonzales circuit, at Oak Forest, 3rd Sunday in March
Harwood circuit, at Harwood, 1st Sunday in April
San Marcos station, 3rd Sunday in April
District conference and Sunday school convention at Seguin, Thursday, 2 o'clock 5th May
W. J. JOYCE, P. E.

BIBLE MEETINGS.

I will hold anniversary meetings with and for auxiliary Bible societies as follows:
Rockport 4th Sunday in Feb at 7:30 p m
St Marys 1st Sunday in March 7:30 p m
Victoria 2nd Sunday in March, at 7:30 p m
Texana, 3rd Sunday in March at 7:30 p m.
R. G. SEWELL, AGT. A. B. S.

COMANCHE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND

Comanche circuit, at Salt Springs, 1st Sunday in March
Brownwood circuit, at McDaniel's school-house 3rd Sunday in March
Bibb circuit, at Salem, 4th Sunday in March
Center City mission, at Indian Gap, 1st Sunday in April
Blanket circuit, at ———, 2nd Sunday in April
Hamilton circuit, at Golston's creek, 3rd Sunday in April
Indian Creek mission, 4th Sunday in April
Williams' Ranch Mission, 1st Sunday in May
Coleman mission, 2nd Sunday in May
Runnel' mission, 3rd Sunday in May
W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

Obituaries.

[The space to be occupied by obituaries is limited to twenty lines for each. The publishers will charge one-third of advertising rates when the notices exceed this space, to wit: 66⅔ cents per inch. Eight words make a line twelve lines an inch. Where long notices are desired, this merely nominal charge will not certainly be objected to. When instructions do not accompany obituaries to charge for excess of space, we shall take it as an indication that we are expected to condense to proper limit Writers will be better pleased with their productions if they will do their own condensing.]

HENDRICK.—One on the 5th, the other on the 13th of February—infant children of J. T. and L. S. Hendrick. Before they knew the blight of sin the little buds were plucked.—J. W. DICKINSON.

HILL.—Little Johnnie, son of Dr. A. M. and Lizzie Hill, died, Feb. 14, after an illness of a few days. May our heavenly Father sanctify this bereavment, and administer consolation in this hour of trial. "It is well with the child. He can not come to me, but I can go to him."—A FRIEND.

EDWARDS—Died, near Prairie Plains, Grimes county, Texas, of typhoid fever, on the 28th of December, 1880, Mr. T. R. Edwards, aged 47 years. He was a useful and consistent member of the Methodist church. His greatest plans for the future had but recently been made. He was united in marriage by the writer to Miss Mary Keissler, on the 16th of December, and lived only 12 days after. Truly in the midst of life we are in death. May the sustaining grace of God be realized by his bereaved wife and brother; may you meet in "The sweet bye and bye."—C. L. FARRINGTON.

FARMER—Carrie and Willie, aged respectively seven and four years, were the children of Bro. A. D. and Jane Farmer. Little Callie was a lovely girl. After she was taken sick and even after she became insensible, she would sing her delightful songs. While visiting the family I heard her sing: "It won't be long till Jesus comes." Willie too, was a lovely child, and though he was but four years old, he had learned to sing some very sweet songs; I visited them on Saturday and left for my appointment, returned on Monday and found them dead. "Say where are now the charms that pleased our eyes before."

"Up where the Savior's own face is light
Gathering home, gathering home.
Up to the city where faileth no night,
The dear ones are gathering home."

We buried them both in one grave. Farewell little ones, but not forever.—D. C. STARK.

STOUT.—Sister Arabel A. Stout was born in Georgia December 4th 1841 and died in Tarrant county, Texas, Feb. 4th, 1881. She was of a religious family her parents being zealous members of the Methodist church and many of her relations either by birth or marriage are members of the same body. At a very early age she was converted and joined the M. E. Church, South in which relation she continued till death removed her to the church above. She was married to Bro. R. C. Stout, May 10th, 1866 who still survives her. Her last illness was long and severe, but she bore it with all Christian patience and when death came, crossed her hands on her breast and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. The writer visited her several times and always found a pastor's welcome. On one occasion she requested us to sing: "A charge to keep I have," in which she seemed to enter with all her soul. She leaves a husband, five children, an aged mother and many relatives behind. Heaven bless them. —D. C. STARK.

BAKER.—

"Where thou art gone
Adieus and farewells are unknown:
And loved ones, meeting on that peaceful shore,
The parting word shall pass their lips no more."

Mrs. Aurelia Baker, relict of Col. Isaac Baker, late of Plantersville, Grimes county, Texas, was born in Washington county, Alabama, the 19th of January, 1801; accompanied her husband to our State in the year 1843; settled in this county, reared a large, interesting and influential family; and died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. R. Dean, in Galveston, the 8th day of Janaary, 1881. Deceased was a "Texas veteran"—a mother in Israel and a pioneer Methodist—having aided in sustaining some of the early camp-meetings held in our State by Revs. Robert Alexander, Fisher, Fowler, Woolam, Johnson and Ogletree. For many years her house was the resting place of the weary itinerant, where he was ever welcome and found a generous home beneath her hospitable roof. She was a friend of the church of her early and unchanging love; but her liberal spirit cherished a kind and cordial sympathy for all; and among her most intimate and devoted friends were Christians of another faith and order. Her natural ability, industry, energy and unwavering faith secured for her the influence of all; while her conversational powers and cheerful disposition, even down to old age, rendered her an entertaining and instructive companion for the young. For the past twenty years, as neighbor, friend and pastor, I have visited her often—in seasons of sorrow and of joy—at the marriage of her children, the death of her aged companion, the burial of her children and grandchildren, and when her own bodily affliction threatened a speedy dispolution. In all the varied relations and conditions of life, aided by a strong common sense, and sustained by an unshaken confidence in God and the religion of the Bible, she was equal to every emergency. Her knowledge of the forgiveness of her sins must surely have been clear and permanent, for I recall no expression of doubt or difficulty, but a uniform assurance of her acceptance with God, through Jesus Christ, his son, and an earnest but patient waiting for his second coming. Her end was such as might well be expected from her life. At the close of her earthly pilgrimage, weary and wayworn under the infirmities of age, increased by a painful and serious accident, her soul was filled with heavenly light, strength and joy. Death presented no terrors; with her it was the friendly messenger to conduct the weary pilgrim home, the gate to endless joys, in a purer brighter clime than earth; surrounded by devoted children, loved ones, and Christian friends—she breathed her last, with joyful hope of a glorious immortality; and the triumphant exclamation: "Hallelujah" on her dying lips. Such a death-bed scene, properly considered, will afford comfort for the disconsolate members of her household, and every believing heart. Not only is her warfare ended and the aged pilgrim at rest, but to her was granted an abundant entrance—

"Sweeping through the gates of the New Jerusalem."

With the language of heaven on her lips, who can doubt, that assisted by the angelic choir, her triumphant exclamation will be perpetuated in the song of the redeemed, around the eternal throne of God! "Hallelujah! Hallelujah! the Lord God omnipotent, reigneth." This sad memorial, not written for the careless reader, but in compliance with a request from "the loved ones at home"—a sad tribute to the worthy dead. May the remembrance of a mother's life and death be abundantly blessed in their behalf; may their hours of sadness be hours of holy thought—yea, more of consecration!

"Our dying friends are pioneers
To smooth rugged path of death.
And by pointing us to a like precious faith;
Make welcome, as safe—
Our entrance to the heavenly port,
Where passion's voice, and pulse are still,
Where howl no storm, where dwells no ill.
But God is all in all."

—L. W. BLAKE.

ROGERS.—Joseph B. Rogers was born in Jackson county, Tennessee, January 16, 1813; was married to Nancy Brooks, October 25, 1832; was converted to God at at a camp-meeting at Wesley Chapel, Smith county, Tennessee, in 1834, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at the same time, and held his membership at Bethel Church in Jackson county. He was appointed steward, and held that office until his death—a period of forty-six years. He immigrated to Texas in 1850, and settled in Collin county and became a member of Bethel Church, in which he lived and worked faithfuly until God called him from labor to rest, the 29th day of November, 1880, being sixty-seven years ten months and thirteen days old. He had just returned from conference at Dallas when he was taken very ill suddenly. He suffered excruciatingly about three days and nights, when he became quiet his sufferings ceased, and he seemed much better to all around him, though he was permitted to feel and realize that he must soon bid adieu to all that was near and dear to him here and join those loved ones who had preceded him to the glory land, for he was permitted to behold those glorified ones as innumerable as the stars. He told his companion that he recognized among those blood-washed saints his own precious children and his host of grandchildren and many others of his kindred. He told his family that his days were about numbered. He exclaimed, "What a victory!" He had not only gained the victory, but had raised his "children up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." He left not one prodigal; all are trying to follow their sainted father to a land where there is no more parting. In class meeting he always said: "My daily prayer is for God to give me a pure heart;" and when dying he said to his companion and children that he had reached that point that he thought was impossible for poor mortals to obtain. Said he: "My way is as clear as a sunbeam; and not only that, but I feel unutterably full of the glory of God," and he shouted, "Glory to God!" The last word he said was, "Amen! amen." May the blessed Lord comfort his aged companion, and when life and its labors are ended may she, like father, be wafted on angels' wings to the throne of God, together with all their children, and may the family circle be complete there. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

"The spirit is not dead,
Though low the body lies.
But freed from sin and sorrow fled,
To dwell beyond the skies."

—WM. ROGERS.

Miss Mary Lou Miller.

In the thirty-five years of my itinerant life, I have not left a district or circuit without forming precious friendships; and afterwards noting with painful interest, the record of their death, as they have appeared from time to time in our cherished ADVOCATE. Only a short time elapsed after my labors were closed on the Beaumont district, when my attention was called to a brief obituary of the one whose name heads this memoriam. Sister Mary Lou Miller died in the triumphs of the faith, she embraced when but a girl of twelve years, and which was exemplified in a life of piety until called to reap her reward on the 24 of Dec. last. An only child of her fond parents; she was their comfort and support in their declining years. Matured in the lap of piety, she grew to womanhood, attached to doctrines and usages of the M. E. Church, South. Her life was entirely devoted to the faithful care of an affectionate mother (who had been unable to walk for 18 years) and management of her father's household. In every relation she did her duty cheerfully and well, never so happy as when doing something for the pleasure, comfort, or relief of her suffering mother, or to lighten the cares of her father. Nor did her kind ministration stop with them' she was always ready to assist the sick and suffering of her neighborhood. In visiting the family, as I did on several occasion, I was edified and spiritually profited by social and religious intercourse. The deceased, like her afflicted mother, was a thinker and writer of no ordinary ability. The production of her pen she preserved in well written manuscripts, some of which it has been my pleasure to peruse. She took delight in providing the elements to commemorate the dying love of our Savior. The bread used on sacramental occasions, in our church at Beaumont, was for many years prepared by her hands; not as we sometimes see it, in a careless, unsuitable manner, but, unleavened, neat and inviting. She and her mother were tasteful in the culture and training of flowers, the front yard was decorated with a variety of rare specimens; while these will wither and die, "in the sweet field of Eden," she may luxuriate amid perennial flowers, which bloom in fragrant, fadeless beauties. During her sickness she frequently spoke to her parents about dying, said it was hard to leave them in their loneliness, deprived of her care, that no one could nurse her mother as she could, but she added: "It will not be long before you will be with me, and pa can not do without us, and soon he will be with us in heaven, how sweet will be our rest. The morning before she died, she said to her mother: "Oh! I hate to leave you, but angels are calling and I must go," repeating it three times. Her last words were, "It is all right mother, it is all right," raising her eyes heavenward and sweetly smiling, as the precious jewel left its casket of clay:

"The mother gave in tears and pain,
The flower she most did love;
For she knew she would find it again,
In fields of light and love."

O, not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The reaper came that day;
Twas an angel visited the earth,
And took the flower away.

We deeply sympathise with the bereaved and sorrowing parents, the stroke is indeed heavy; but it is consoling to know that by the grace of God, and an unfaltering trust in his providence they look up and recognize a father's hand who gave it.—DANIEL MORSE.

Because it adds to personal beauty, by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair, and is beneficial to the scalp, is why Parker's Hair Balsam is such a popular dressing.

Educational.

The University of Michigan has at present in actual attendance 1,517 students—thus far its largest number.

More than 36 per cent. of the classes in the College of Liberal Aarts of Boston University last year were young women.

During the eight years in which the St. Petersburg School of Medicine has been open to women, 796 students matriculated.

It is reported that one-fouth of the public schools of New Hampshire have an attendance of fewer than seven pupils.

Newport, R. I., is very indignant because of the refusal to admit a worthy colored lad of that city to the Eastman Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Missouri House of Representatives has given a practical illustration of its desire to improve the State's school facilities by increasing the share of State revenue devoted to the schools from one-quarter to a third of the total receipts.

The compulsory education bill, which the Indiana legislature is now discussing, names, as the required branches in the public schools, orthography, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, algebra, United States history and grammar.

The school committee of Boston complain that the need of practical instruction in school hygiene is as great in that city as ever, the laws of health being daily violated in the schools, through ignorance rather than willful neglect.

The plan of supplementing the ordinary work of the schools by supplying extra reading matter, and by directing the reading of pupils, and aiding them in selecting good books, is said to be working at Worcester, Mass., as well as in other places, with excellent results.

The New York City superintendent of schools has just completed the compilation of the statistics for the school year ending December 31, 1880, and the report is as follows: The total number of schools is 297; the average daily attendance of pupils in all the schools was 132,849, an increase of 1,571 over the previous year.

Britain may rule the waves, but she is lamentably behind the United States, Germany, France and Holland in secondary education. There are endowed grammar schools in many towns and sometimes a corporation establishes a high school—but there is no systematic scheme whatever for the secondary education of the middle class.

An Eruption of Eight Years' Standing.

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NEVER FORGET ANYTHING.—Charge your mind with your duty. This is largely the true definition of faithfulness. But memory and mistakes are used as apologies a great deal oftener than necessary. A boy beginning business life will generally lose his place who pleads such an excuse more than once or twice.

A successful business man says there were two things he learned when he was eighteen, which were afterwards of great use to him, namely: "Never to lose anything, and never to forget anything." An old lawyer sent him with an important paper, with certain instructions what to do with it.

"But," inquired the young man, "suppose I lose it; what shall I do then?"

The answer was with the utmost emphasis: "You must not lose it."

"I don't mean to," said the young man, "but suppose I should happen to?"

"But I say you must not happen to! I shall make no provision for any such occurrence. You must not lose it!"

THE ECUMENICAL APPOINTMENTS.—A communication, by "A Southern Methodist," on the appointment of delegates to the Ecumenical Congres, appeared recently in the columns of the *Nashville Christian Advocate*. Some two or three weeks ago we said on this subject what we thought was necessary, fully endorsing the course of the Bishops, in making the appointments, and on two grounds: that the resolution of the General Conference would bear the construction which the committee of seven and the Bishops put upon it; and that the Bishops were manifestly the proper persons to make the appointments. We have not called in question the motives of those who have taken a different view of the matter. At the time we wrote our brief article we had given but little attention to the subject beyond the conviction that the right thing had been done, and in the right way. A closer and more careful examination of the wording and punctuation of the resolution, authorizing the appointment of delegates, leaves us with the conviction that it not only might bear the construction put upon it by the Bishops, but that no other construction could well be put upon it. Our chief anxiety is that there may be harmony and general consent to the manner in which the subject has been disposed of. We have a good delegation, appointed by competent authority. And we hope this will be the end of all controversy.—*New Orleans Christian Advocate.*

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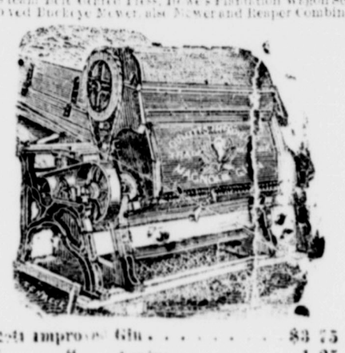

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Texas Christian Advocate.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The proclamation of Roumania as a kingdom has been fixed for May 22d.

Dr. Geo. Dermeyer, managing secretary of the New Orleans board of health died the 27th.

Mr. Gladstone on the 25th was improving, and will, within a few days be in his place in the House.

A Vienna dispatch the 24th says the Porte has ordered 30,000,000 cartridges from the United States.

Peru has asked England, France, and Italy to mediate in regard to the terms of peace with Chili.

The court-house at Queensville, Arkansas, was burned the 24th. Loss, $20,000.

The Little Rock, Mississippi River and Texas railroad now connects Little Rock and Pine Bluff.

The Chamber of Deputies in Paris adjourned the 26th, to meet the 3d of March.

Gen. Hancock has accepted the invitation to attend the inauguration of President Garfield.

Julius Kauffman has been recognized by the president as consul of Austro-Hungary at Galveston, Texas.

A Greek man-of-war has arrived at Piraeus from Trieste with 26,000 muskets and a quantity of torpedoes, and other war material.

A deputation of Turcoman chiefs have been sent by Gen. Skobeloff to St. Petersburg to announce their submission to the Czar.

On the 23d the president sent to the Senate the nomination of Wm. Understock as collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of Texas.

The steam tug Minnie Hunt, of Baltimore, exploded her boiler killing the engineer and fireman, and badly scalding several others.

The receipts at the opera festival of the Cincinnatti college of music closed the night of the 26th with receipts amounting to $60,000.

A heavy wind and snow storm the 26th stopped the trains on all lines entering Milwaukee. The blockade continued up to the 27th.

Agusta Victoria, Princess of Holstien, Guttenberg, betrothed of the eldest son of the Crown Princess of Prussia, reached Berlin, and was received by the Emperor, the 26th.

A shooting affray the 24th in a gambling house near Fort Wingate, Colorado stopped after four men had been killed.

Gen. Ney duc d'Elchingen was found dead with a bullet through his head and an empty pistol in his hand. He was a grandson of Marshall Ney.

The Southern express company on the 23d resumed business on all the lines operated by the Louisville and Nashville system of railways.

The Bey of Tunis denies the statement in the papers that he had a stormy altercation with the French Consul, protesting against the arbitrary proceedings of France.

The Boers are preparing to resist the advance of the British. They are fortifying on the Armita mountains, and have sent five hundred wagons to the interior.

Private telegrams received in London the 25th declare peace between Chili and Peru has been confirmed. It is not yet officially announced.

The import duty adopted by the French Chamber of Deputies of sixty centimes on one hundred kolos of wheat has been approved.

The Powers, owing to the inconvenience of treating separately with the Porte, have determined on a more collective mode of action.

The long trestle on the railway between Charleston and Savannah has been repaired, and travel between the two cities has been resumed.

England has asked Greece to modify her called for reserves so as to avoid any step that might appear to force the hands of the Powers during the negotiations.

The editor of the *Irish World*, on the 23d sent to the land league in Paris, 2500 francs, making $65,000 remitted by that paper in behalf of the land league.

A large quantity of pistols and ammunition have been forwarded to Bolton, Lancashire, to be used in case of a Fenian outbreak.

The steamer Calabria, with artillery and hussars for South Africa, sailed from London the 2d. John Bright says efforts to procure peace in South Africa are being made on terms which there is no reason to hope the Boers will accept.

The storm on the Northern lakes the 29th was pronounced the heaviest experienced for years. Trains to Chicago have been stopped and ice on telegraph poles in many places has broken them down.

The Catholic orphanage at Hyde Park, Scranton, Pennsylvania, was burned the night of the 27th. Fifteen children were taken out dead and two more missing.

Until further notice the Treasury Department will redeem the bonds embraced within the one hundred and first call, upon these presentation at the Department, with interest to the date of presentation.

The 24th the Treasury department received legal tenders to the amount of $3,734,750 from twenty-eight national banks which desire to retire their circulation. The only Southern bond in the list is the First National Bank of Lynchburg, Va.

The Secretary of the Chinese Mission started, the 27th, from St. Petersburg for Pekin, with the new treaty. The *Agence Russe* denies that Russia cedes the entire Kulja district to China. It is not a cession, but the restoration of the Province of Yli to China, which Russia had temporarily occupied.

The religious ceremony of the marriage of Prince William and Princess Augusta was performed at Berlin in the chapel of the Royal Castle, the evening of the 27th, by the Chief Court Chaplain.

Large numbers of deputies and other distinguished personages called on Victor Hugo on his birthday, the 27th. The number of people who were in all the deputations doing him honor was estimated at 300,000.

All the Lenten pastoral issued by the Catholic archbishop of Dublin, and the bishops on Sunday the 27th expressed the hope that the government will deal effectually with the land questions at an early date. The people are warned against joining illegal secret combinations, but strong sympathy is expressed for them in their trial.

Under the continuous action of the government many treasurers and secretaries of the land league are resigning and are in favor of emigration. Indications of the dissolution of the land league are daily more apparent. Payment of rents are becoming general even in the disturbed districts, and there is now but little difficulty in servi g a writ owing to the exertions of the Orange committees.

A dispatch from Constantinople, under date of the 28th, says: Server Pasha, Ali Pasha, and Ninzam Pasha have been appointed to negotiate with the ambassadors on the Greek qu stion. The conference, or pour parlers, as it is styled in the dispatches, takes place March 1st.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th, the Speaker stated that the bill for the better protection of life and property in Ireland having passed, the state of public business is no longer urgent.

The river and harbor bill was considered safe the 28th, having gone to a conference committee will settle satisfactorily the amendment made by the senate. All the Texas appropriations are considered safe. Texas gets one-eighth of the entire appropriation.

On the 28th Mr. Cox, of New York, in behalf of the New York delegation, presented the customary resolutions of regret at the death of Hon. Fernando Wood, and condolence for his family. Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Tucker, Hutchins, Lapham, Lounsbury, Wright and Coffee.

The Home Rule members of the House of Commons have resolved to exhaust the sittings with amendments to the protection bill, so that the bill cannot be presented to the House of Lords until the 28th. Mr. Parnell embarked from Dover for France on the 23d.

A fuel famine is prevailing at Sioux Falls, Dakota, to an alarming extent. Telegraph poles have been cut down and used for fuel. Business and schools have been generally suspended.

Capt. Roberts, pilot at Aransas Pass, Texas, reports that on the 24th, while crossing the bar, going seaward, he met a whale. It was fifty feet long, and of that species that has a mackerel tail. It seemed to be making for Aransas bar.

It is rumored that Mr. Parnell may give up the leadership of the Irish party which is most discontented with him. His second visit to Paris was to extend relations with that portion of the Republican press that uphold the course of the Home Rulers.

The committee of ten appointed to confer on the apportionment bill had not agreed on the 25th. Compilations by the census bureau show that with the apportionment made by the Cox bill the proportion between the old slave-holding and free States will be almost exactly preserved.

Faustino Gutierrio, implicated in Col. Potter's murder, was brought to Albuquerque, N. M., the 24th. That night he was taken from prison, and the next morning was found hanging by the neck at the same place where his accomplices were hung. A card was pinned to his back, having on it the words, "Hung by 601—Col. Potter's assassins."

John Bright, in the House of Commons, strongly urges proceeding with the land bill and setting the arms bill aside. The ministry would do this gladly if satisfied they could do it with safety. Mr. Gladstone gave notice that if the consideration of the bill for the protection of person and property in Ireland, as amended, was not considered on the 23d, he would give notice for immediately commencing debate on the 3d reading of the bill.

The latest dispatches from Lima dated January 26, announced great distress among all classes in that city. Fugitives from the Peruvian army fleeing in great numbers along the Anaya railway. The Chilians have captured and disarmed 2000 but take no prisoners as they do not wish to feed them. The Chilians can find no representative of Peru to sign terms of peace, as Pierola refuses to come to Lima for that purpose. Martial law has been proclaimed on the territory occupied by the Chilians. Chorillos has been burned to the ground. T e streets and the beach were strewn with dead bodies, supposed to number 6000. The Chilian loss in the battle of the 13th was 200. The entire loss of the Chilian army in these battles is estimated at between 000 an l 10,000.

The withdrawal of the Ames bill in the House of Commons is considered probable. The Marquis of Hartington, on the 27th, said the government had made no promise to India in regard to the evacuation of India, and were not aware their predecessors had made any. The Under Colonial Secretary read a letter from Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, announcing that negotiations with the Basutos had come to an end. The Home Government, in reply, expressed reg et at the severity of the terms offered the Basutos. The protection bill passed a third reading the 25th by a vote of 303 to 46, and the bill passed by a vote of 281 to 36.

The British war office received the following telegraph from the seat of war: "Gen. Colley, with twenty-two officers and 627 men, consisting of infantry and the Naval Brigade proceeded Saturday night to occupy Majella Mountain. The Boers attacked him at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. At one o'clock firing increased. At 2:20 it became evident from the camp that we had lost the hill, and that our men were retreating under heavy fire. There is no doubt that Gen. Colley is killed." Gen. Wood telegraphs corroborating the above and he will return on Monday. Only 100 of the British escaped. The London *Times* claims that Gen. Colley's defeat cannot affect the military situation. The British main body was not involved in the fight.

Mr. Jay Gould states that the plans of the telegraph monopoly for the future embrace establishing direct wires between business exchanges all over the country, putting them in direct communication with each other and the great markets of Europe, supplying everybody who wishes control of telegraph facilities with those facilities, the laying of two more cables to England, one to Cuba, connecting with others to the West India Islands, to Brazil and other parts of South America, as well as from San Francisco to China, Japan, Oceanica and Australia; also a north line by way of Puget Sound to Alaska and northern Asia, connected in Kamschatka with the Russian system. This is a comprehensive system for encircling the world, by which New York will be the center of telegraph intercourse. The competition will be with Great Britain for the telegraphic business of the world. Mr Gould says that since the consolidation $10,000,000 have been subscribed to carry the new cable connections into effect.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Monsigneur Cazor, Vicar General of the arch diocese of Quebec, died on the 26th of February.

The Cumberland Presbytern Church of the United States lost twenty-three of its ministers by death last year.

The sales of Bibles and Testaments in Japan increase constantly. One distributor sold 5500 copies in one month.

The Good Templars of San Francisco have built and maintained the Home for Orphans at a cost of $140,000.

The Scotch Free church has abandoned its proceeding against Prof. Davidson for heresy.

Henry Ward Beecher has declined an offer of three hundred thousand dollars to lecture one year.

The meetings being conducted in Germany by Dr. Somerville, the Scotch Evangelist are attracting much attention.

The prohibitory amendment to the Michigan constitution was lost by only one vote in the Senate of the requisite two thirds.

Licenses for liquor selling are refused in nearly two-thirds of the cities and towns of Massachusetts. They see the evil of the traffic.

There are 111 students in regular attendance at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., all of whom but six are graduates of collegiate institutions.

Chief Joseph, the Oka (Canadian) Indian who translated the Bible into the Iroquois language, is dead. He was a Methodist clergyman.

The latest statistics report in Germany 134 Baptist churches, 1,467 stations, 26,656 members and 11,812 Sunday-school scholars.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has offered the bishopric of Sahnass, India, to Archdeacon George Frederick Hore, chaplain at Singapore. He has accep ed.

The petitions in form of local option as exhibited at the Local Option convention at Columbus, Ohio, were signe l by thirty thousand of the adult population.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the title of D.D. on Rev. W. Mason for his services as missionary in America, and especially for his translation of the Bible into the Crow language.

It is currently reported that yellow fever has made great ravages among Mr. Stanley's company on the Congo. This will be a barrier both to commerce and the missionary movements in the dark continent.

There are fifty-six Presbyterian churches in the Sandwich Islands, with a membership of 7,459. The past year they raised $4,428 90 for foreign missions, while for all purposes they raised $27,642 21.

The Anglican mission in Paris, under the charge of Miss Leigh, in 1880, received upwards of $26,000 for its support. An orphanage is an important department in the mission.

A great assembly of Shinto pr'ests is to be held soon in Japan to discuss the "Jesus doctrine," and decide how the old religion must meet this new religion that is sweeping over that land.

Rev. Dr. I. L. Curry, a prominent Baptist divine of Richmond Virginia, has been elected general agent of the Peabody educational fund, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Sears.

On Friday, the 15th of January, there was, in Birmingham, England, a united communion service, in which the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and congregational pastors and their people participated. The Sunday following the pastors exchanged pulpits

Monsignor de Neve, of the American College of Lovain, has returned to his post after a visit to the Catholics of the United States. Four of the bishops and 240 of the priests now at work in this country were trained in this college.

Bishop Loke and Bishop Gregg who seceded from the Reformed Episcopal Church in England have separated, Bishop Loke has seceded and it is thought will set up another organization.

The Rev. Narayan Shesadri, the converted Brahmin, while in this country, delivered one hundred and fifty sermons and addresses; traveled by rail over 7000 miles, and never missed an appointment.

There is a marked difference in the religion of the African tribes on the eastern and western shore of Fanganyika. Those on the east have neither images nor idols, while those on the west have them in great numbers. They exhibit much skill in carving the rude idols in the shape of human beings.

The movements of the Reformed Episcopal church among the colored people are increasing in interest. Bishop Steven's training school in Charleston, South Carolina, has seven or eight students fitting for the ministry, with several ordained already.

Dr. F. L. Cuyler says the Congregational Church in Boston gained only twenty in number in 1879; and that two hundred of their churches in Massachusetts did not report a single conversion during that year. He urges the need of a revival in the Congregational churches in this country.

Henry Martyn once said: "If I ever see a Hindoo converted I shall see something more nearly approaching the resurrection of a dead body, than anything I have ever yet seen." What Martyn despaired of seeing is now a familiar sight. There are to-day 500,000 Hindoo converts in India. In 1852 there was 128,000; 1862, 213,000; 1878, 318,000; 1878, 500,000. In 1878 the converts reported, numbered 60,000.

Dr. Block of Leipsic, writing on the moral effects of different drinks, says: Beer is brutalizing, wine impassions, whisky infuriates, but eventually unmans. Alcoholic drinks combined with flesh and fat diet totally subjugate the moral man, unless their influence be counteracted by violent exercise.

Dr. John W. Kennon treats the poor of New York to hot coffee and bread from a cart driven through the streets, and having secured their confidence by this act of benevolence he preaches to them and seeks to lift them to higher and better life.

The Chinese Methodist mission has an average attendance of seventy boys at night and forty girls in the day. The missionary, Mr. Gibson, boards in a Chinese family, and by adapting himself to their customs is regarded by them with great favor.

The apportionment for the support of the Northern Methodist Bishops, which now falls on the churches, was increased at the late general conference to twenty per cent. by the election of four bishops. The treasurers of the fund announce the fund empty, and unless the church acts promptly the bishops will be embarrassed.

It is estimated that opium kills three million of Chinese every year. There is not a liquor dealer in America who could not be easily convinced that opium that kills its millions is a bad thing for the Chinese. What is whisky to the Americans?

Three temperance coffee-houses have been opened in Wilhelmaro, Sweden, where the work is beginning to attract much attention. The substitution of a coffee room for a beer saloon would make a difference in the morals of any community.

The Roman Catholics have in Ceylon 172 churches and chapels. In the past year 769 converts from heathenism have been received. In the various schools are 12,461 children, of whom 5129 are girls.

Martin Ruter was the first Methodist preacher in the world who received the title of D. D. It was conferred by the Transylvania University. He closed his labors in Texas and was buried in the old town of Washington on the Brazos.

At the annual meeting of the society for the suppression of vice in New York city the 15th, the report showed 172 arrests for selling obscene literature and the seizures of 25,564 pounds of objectionale prints, 14,595 pounds of plates, and 1,316,088 obscene songs.

Of the 296 Friends who died in England last year the average age was fifty-eight years one month and two days. One reached one hundred years; fifty-five were between eighty and ninety; sixty-five were between seventy and eighty; and sixty between sixty and seventy.

One of the most common modes of raising money among the lower class of Chinese is to sell their daughters. A girl child is considered a markable commodity. In Christian lands the daughter in the household is considered one of its richest treasures, and her person is as sacred as the temples in which they worship. This is the difference between Christian and one of the most advanced of Pagan lands.

How Dick Went to the Picnic.

"Where in the world is that boy!" Mrs. Fry took her hands from the suds and went to the barn.

"Dick, what are you doing?"

"Making a box for the cat. Going to sell her, to get some money to go to the picnic on Friday."

Thankful that he was in no worse mischief, his mother went back to her washing and sighed to think how poor they were. Dick kept busy at his work. The box was like the cattle cars he had seen on the freight trains, open on the sides and top, with narrow bars nailed across. Part of an old barrel hoop served for a handle, and it was with no little satisfaction that he held it up to view.

"There, Tabitha Martha, how do you like your new quarters? Not much room to turn around in, is there? But you've plenty of good air—need'nt be afraid of smothering. 'Oh, oh!' he continued, as a pair of frightened eyes were thrust through the bars, 'twill never do. You're not such a beauty that your looks will help me any.' Down went the box, while another bit of shingle was added to pussy's prison. 'Let me see,' he mused crowding back poor Tabitha's head, 'you're worth a quarter; then if those hens will lay a little extra this week, I'm all right.'"

Dick sallied forth into the July sunshine, but found that cats were a drug on the market, everybody owned one; so he came home tired and discouraged, and let pussy out. Mrs. Fry was washing the dinner dishes.

"I say, mother, I'm going fishing."

"Well, don't fall overboard," she said anxiously.

For more than an hour Dick sat on the end of the wharf, patiently watching his line; but the fishes seemed to be taking an afternoon nap.

"I don't blame 'em," he muttered. "I'm almost melted here in the sun. My! here comes the parson." "Fishing, Richard?" Mr. King never called him Dick.

"Yes, sir, but they don't bite."

"Ah, Simon Peter had the same trouble once. Out all night and caught nothing."

The minister had the queerest way of talking about men of the Bible, just as if he was acquainted with them. "It was a little strange," he continued, "that Christ should ask him to push out into deep water; the last to find fish, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir; they keep in near shore, most always."

"It wasn't a favorable time, either. If you ever go to the Sea of Galilee, I advise you not to try fishing in the forenoon. By-the-way, I suppose you are going to the picnic?"

"If I can earn the money. That's what I want the fish for—to sell."

"Peter found some money in a fish's mouth once."

Dick opened his eyes; "I never heard of that."

"Didn't you? Read the seventeenth chapter of Matthew, when you go home. And if I were you I would ask Jesus to help you in the matter."

"Ask him how to earn money?" said Dick, aghast.

"Certainly. Why not? You do not see the way clear yourself, and He is the light. Just the time to go to the Lord when you need him, and men cannot help us. Do you want a ticket given you Richard? You know the superintendent has a few left for those who cannot afford to buy."

"No, sir," replied Dick with emphasis.

"Boys who help themselves always make the smartest men," said Mr. King. "But, Richard, don't let yourself out to Satan's service. I dare say he has plenty of odd jobs to be done this week, waiting for just such boys as you; but don't be fooled by him. If you feel afraid that the Lord cannot furnish you with the right kind of work, think of Peter. Good-bye, my boy."

"Hi!" thought Dick, "I wish I was your boy."

"Mother, I am going blackberrying; can I find a pail? Quick, the boys are waiting!" Dick ran into the room where his mother stood ironing, flew to the cupboard, and began rummaging among the dishes. "Joe Shaw says they are thicker than hops. Hurrah for the picnic!" and he was off again, swinging the pail above his head. When they reached the spot, there were only a few stunted bushes by the roadside. The other boys began clambering over the stone wall, but Dick stopped short.

"Where are you going?" he asked.

"Over here is a place, come on."

"But is'nt this Squire Dean's place?"

"Of course, you greeny. What of that? We shan't get caught, for the folks are away this afternoon."

"But its stealing just the same, if we don't get caught."

"How long since you turned deacon?" sneered Joe Shaw, at which the others began to laugh.

"Nice little boy, so he was! Goes to Sabbath-school!" mocked the boys. Dick was so busy thinking, he scarcely noticed them down the hill, beyond the sound of his tormentors. Heated and panting, he threw himself under a tree. "There, old fellow, you don't catch me this time!" and he shook his fist at the invisible foe. Thursday evening came, and Dick had earned thirty-five cents selling eggs and running on errands; but fifteen more were needed before he could go to the picnic. It did seem too bad! That talk down on the wharf Monday afternoon gave him some new ideas. He wondered if Jesus did really think of him, except on Sundays. Somehow he had felt different since beginning to pray every day, instead of once a week. "Do you s'pose I would have stolen those berries if I hadn't asked him that morning to keep me from doing wicked things?" he queried. "I'd like to see Mr. King again. Guess I'll walk up that way, maybe I'll meet him."

A distant whistle announced the coming of a train. Dick always made it a point to be at the depot at such times, for people often wanted a boy to carry bundles. A lady stepped from the cars, and Dick thought he had scarcely noticed them. "A Satan's job, as sure as I'm alive," he sad to himself, wheeling swiftly about and running the cars, laden with traveling bag, shawl, umbrella, and numerous packages. "Ah!" cried Dick, following her into the ladies' room, "here's a first-class job!" and he chuckled with delight. "Have a carriage, ma'am?" he asked.

"Yes; is there one here?"

"No, ma'am; there never is at this station. But I'll take your things up for you. Cheap, too," he added, seeing she hesitated.

The lady smiled. "I wasn't thinking of that. I was wondering if I could walk as far as my brother's. I am very tired. Do you know where Mr. King lives?"

"What! the minister? Guess I do; its only up there," pointing to the house.

"Oh, well, if you take my baggage, I'll go then. Two, four, five—yes, that's right," she remarked, as Dick placed the bundles on the hall table. "How much is it?"

"Ten cents, if you please."

"There's twenty-five—just half what a hackman would have charged me."

Dick's face was radiant."

"Does that make you enough, Richard?" inquired Mr. King, who was standing near.

"More, sir." Something in his throat made it difficult to say much.

"Ah, yes! Bible pay—good measure—pressed down—running over. You've found Him a good master this week. Better take Him for life my boy."

Dick thought he would like to, and resolved to ask his teacher about it the next Sabbath. Friday dawned clear and beautiful, and there was no happier boy at the picnic than Richard Fry, because he had tried to help himself in the right way.—*Primitive Methodist, London.*

THE POOR MAN'S SUNDAY.—The advocates of what is called "The Poor Man's Sunday," forget that when Sunday ceases to be a day of rest, it very speedily becomes a day of toil. There is no middle ground between the two. Admiral Hall, of the British Navy, in a recent address to the workingmen, makes a very telling use of this point. He first states the fact, that while "commanding a naval vessel at Hong-Kong, after divine cervice had been performed one Sunday on his ship, and the sailors were at rest; his intelligent Chinese pilot called his attention to the fact that work was going on on shore as usual, and said: 'Your Joss (God) is better than our Joss, for he gives you holiday and rest one day in seven, and we have only one day in the year, on New Year's day.'"

He then uses this fact as follows:

"And this is the case. Just picture working hard from morning till night three hundred and sixty-four days, and only one day of rest, and then prize the Sabbath! They who use the day of rest as a day of pleasure, forget that when it ceases to be a day of rest, it will soon become a day of toil; and then comes the ceaseless grind of care and labor which weakens the body and starves the soul."

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In talking to the people of his birthplace, Xenia, Ohio, whither he went to be present at the dedication of a new city hall, Whitelaw Reid said a word on the subject of public education, which shoul not go unheeded: "Strengthen the basis of the school system before you increase the superstructure. Teach fewer things, but teach them so they will be absolutely known. Make the course of study more compact and manageable; postpone the accomplishments; banish even science and drawing, and first give the child what will be essential for the practical business of life and a basis for self-improvement." The State has no business with scallops in education.

It is reported that thousands of beeves line the northern banks of the Arkansas, having drifted in from the North, and that they are dying in great numbers. A gentleman who has just reached Denver declares that he saw fully five thousand dead cattle lying beside the Union Pacific track in Nebraska.

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