

The Texas Christian Advocate.

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

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NO 3.

Texas Christian Advocate

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Plan of Episcopal Visitation for 1882.

FOURTH DISTRICT—BISHOP PARKER.
West Texas, Oct. 18, Seguin.
North Texas, Nov. 1, Galveston.
East Texas, Nov. 15, Galveston.
Texas, Nov. 29, Henderson.

To the Texas Christian Advocate.

Principles of Administration in Regard to Change of Boundaries.

It will be remembered that the General Conference of 1870 divided several conferences, and made many changes in the boundaries by adding to and taking from the territory of other conferences. Immediately after the adjournment of that General Conference the College of Bishops concluded on the principles of administration in the premises. The following is the action of the College of Bishops, and published in the church papers. I copy from the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* of June 18, 1871.

THE NEW CONFERENCE.
Concerning the annual conferences formed by the late General Conference, the College of Bishops has concluded on the following principles of administration, and directed the publication of the same.

1. The boundary lines fixed by the General Conference are recognized as taking effect from the date of its adjournment.

2. The preachers within the new conferences belong to those conferences respectively, and will report to them at their next sessions the statistics required by the Discipline—such as numbers in church, baptisms, Sunday schools, and the collections that go into the hands of the joint financial committee. The exception to this is in the report of missionary collections, according to special resolution adopted by the General Conference, viz.:

"Resolved, That where conferences have been divided, all drafts drawn in favor of missions within those conferences shall be paid out of the common funds of said divisions."

3. Presiding elders and preachers in districts, circuits, and missions that may have been divided by the late adopted lines will report to the annual conferences respectively those statistics which pertain to them.

4. The committee of examination specially appointed will be prepared to serve during the first sessions, when standing committees will be elected to serve for the full term.

H. N. MCVILPES,
Sec'y College of Bishops.

NAKIVILLE, TENN., June 3, 1870.

The principles of administration, as laid down in the above publication, would seem to apply in cases where the General Conference has set off territory from one conference to another by changing the boundaries between them, and the usage has been in accordance with this view. Some temporary inconveniences are inevitable when these changes of boundaries are made; but they are only temporary, and will soon disappear.

As some misapprehension exists in regard to the transfer of territory from the Northwest Texas Conference to the Texas Conference, it may be well to state that the transfer was not conditional, but absolute and immediate, and the boundaries are confirmed to this action as laid down in the new edition of the Discipline. The following provisions, however, were made for the re-transfer of this territory to the Northwest Texas Conference: "It is moreover, provided, that the Texas and East Texas Conferences are hereby authorized to unite in one conference at any time during the next quadrennium, under the name of the Texas Conference; provided, nevertheless, that should such conference unite, the territory ceded from the Northwest Texas Conference to the Texas Conference, by this General Conference, shall revert to the Northwest Texas Conference." Very respectfully yours,
L. H. PARKER,

Methodist preachers are loyal to their church government. Some one has sarcastically denominated it "a naked ecclesiastical despotism," yet we honor its history, rejoice over its triumphs, and love its sacrifices. We doubt any other denomination can show so devoted to church order and discipline. Bishop James, of the M. E. Church, said, not long before his death: "Of the 10,000 preachers stationed last year, but one has refused to accept his appointment." What other church can show but one in 10,000 who rebelled against constituted authority? This obedience and sublime devotion to duty have been our secret source of power and triumph.—*N. O. Christian Advocate.*

There are one thousand charitable institutions in London, with an aggregate income of no less than \$20,000,000. Of these eighty-two are hospitals and forty-seve dispensaries, the united yearly receipts of which reach the total of \$2,985,000, or about one-eighth of the whole.

Michael Angelo, by perpetual locking up to the marvelous frescoes on which he wrought in the church-domes, acquired a fixed onward gaze, which he never outward, so that as he passed along the street he seemed all the while to be contemplating something in the sky. And Christ left this great hope to his church in order that it might give a steady, moral uplift to the life—so that the disciple might have his face turned heavenward, and not earthward.

During the late session of the Italian Annual Conference one of its members, Vincenzo Ravi, was arraigned, for adultery, convicted, and expelled from our church and ministry. Under the general impulsion of immorality, he was charged with defaming, mal-administration, rebellious violation of the church's rights, embezzlement, etc., in thirteen specifications.

New Publications.

We have received the descriptive catalogue of Mission Valley Texas Nurseries, Gilbert Onderdonk proprietor.

The *Printer's Price Current*, published by Ross, Robbins & George, Cincinnati, for August, came duly to hand.

The *Poultry Monthly*, for October, 1882, published by the Ferris Publishing Company, N. Y., is on our table. Price \$1 25.

Volume one, number one, of the *Texas Advocate*, has reached our table. It is a religious paper, published in the interest of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Paris, Rev. Charles Martia is editor.

We have received volume one, number one, of the *Observer*, a monthly magazine, published by the Universe Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo. Its table of contents covers a number of important and interesting topics. Price one dollar and fifty cents.

John B. Alden, New York, publishes a wonderfully cheap edition of Green's Large History of the English People. This history takes rank with Macaulay. It is a history of the English people. It was originally published in this country for \$10. It is now published by Alden, in one volume, for \$1, or five volumes for \$2.50.

The Minutes of the ninth session of the Denver Annual Conference, M. E. Church, South, is a neatly printed annual, and reflects credit upon the enterprise of that young and growing conference. The session was held at Trinidad, Col., Aug. 1-11, Bishop Hargrove presiding; Rev. George Needham, secretary. A total of 13 local preachers and 651 members is reported.

SOUTHWESTERN POULTRY JOURNAL.
The second number of this valuable monthly is on our table. It contains a very large amount of information respecting chickens and other poultry, which will be of interest to those of our readers who take special interest in the poultry-yard. A. A. Pittuck, publisher, Galveston.

Louisiana Sugar.

The production of sugar is the most important industry in the State of Louisiana, while in other Southern States—Georgia, Florida, and Texas—it is an item of more or less consequence. Recently Mr. John Dymond, of New Orleans, in an address on the sugar interest of his State, remarked that it was the almost exclusive support of from 350,000 to 400,000 people, and employed \$60,000,000 of capital. The production of sugar in Louisiana began in the early part of the century, and steadily increased until at the outbreak of the war it had equaled one-half the consumption of the entire country. With the war, and the disorganization of the labor system, the industry virtually ceased. But 5000 tons were produced in 1864, and sugars, previously selling at six cents, and now selling at six cents, then sold at sixteen cents, the loss of the Louisiana crop thus enhancing the cost of sugar throughout the world.

The high prices stimulated the production, which increased to 2000 tons in 1865, 20,000 in 1866, and 75,000 tons in 1870. During this time the industry was struggling with powerful opposing influences. The reorganization of the labor system on the basis of free labor, and the peculiar complexity of the sugar industry, made the contest at times seem a difficult one. However, the general range of prices advanced, and the Louisiana crop had equaled one and a half cents per pound, and soon followed every evidence of rapid recuperation. Plantations rose in value, old fields were replanted and new ones laid out. New sugar houses were being erected, large purchases of machinery, and the industry seemed to be at hand. The West was looking again to the South for sugar and molasses, and hundreds of steamers were laden from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis with plantation supplies, including every article known in domestic and mechanical economy, returning laden with sugar and molasses.

After reviewing the history of the product in later years, the speaker remarked that the culture of sugar in Louisiana is as legitimate as that of any other crop in our foreign range. An average yield of sugar cane per acre equal to the average of sub-tropical countries can readily be obtained. Our cane may be slightly less sweet, but we harvest a crop every year; whereas in the tropics it requires from twelve to eighteen months for the plant to come to growth and ripen. We have occasional frosts and floods. The latter shall hereafter be better guarded against by our own efforts, and by those of the general government, as its now contemplated, and the danger from the former will be reduced to a minimum by the increase of capital and resulting increase of facilities in the industry. He made the positive statement that there is not a leading crop produced in the United States that averages greater certainty of a fair crop, so far as quantity is concerned, than the sugar crop. There is no other crop, and scarcely any other leading article in the country, of which the value of the finished produce includes as great a proportion of human labor.

The crop of 1870-81 sold for about \$22,000,000, and of this about seventy per cent., or \$15,500,000, was paid out for human labor, and was the chief support of about 400,000 people. The supplies that these \$15,500,000 paid for were produced in the other States, and there contributed largely to the support of 200,000 or 300,000 more people.

ATTENTION OF METHODISTS.
The *Richmond Christian Advocate* (in its fiftieth year), conducted by Rev. John J. Lafferty, D. D.—editorial writers, Bishop John C. Granbery, Rev. Athens G. Hargood, D. D.; A. A. Lipscomb, L. L. D., and Rev. Samuel Rodgers, D. D.—is offered to ministers, local and traveling, for \$1 a year, and to laymen (for trial) for six months at \$1. A copy of the engraving of the College of Bishops, Southern Methodist Church (just issued), forwarded (free) to each such subscriber. Address John J. Lafferty, Richmond, Va.

Temperance.

Charlotte County, Virginia, has refused all licenses for bar-rooms.

A "National Total Abstinence Society" has been organized in Switzerland.

The Massachusetts Republicans at their convention last week declared in favor of prohibition.

The following notices may be read in Western palace cars: "No orders from the wine list filled while going through Iowa."

Mr. Spurgeon does not seem to have much sympathy with the idea that drunkenness is a disease. He recently declared it to be "in itself an awful sin—one of the worst of sins; in short, a dreadful crime."

The entire expense of the State Temperance Committee for the successful prohibition campaign in Iowa are thus reported by the treasurer, Mr. J. A. Hargrove: Received, \$2,209.88; paid out, \$2,089.96; balance in hand, \$119.92.

Cardinal Manning is making himself conspicuous in the agitation against intemperance now going on in England. Under his auspices a temperance organization called the League of the Cross has been formed. At a meeting of this league held recently in Leicester that temperance reform should be a religious movement. He also said that from a strictly calculation, he had found that in England thirteen million people consumed intoxicating drinks, and ten million persons were drinkers to excess. This constituted a great danger, and the object of the League of the Cross was to afford shelter to men and women from this great national and social curse.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

An unconfirmed report gained credence in Paris on the 31 that Pope Leo XIII. had been fired at by an Italian soldier, while walking in the garden of the Vatican.

The last of the suspects have been discharged from custody in Kilmainham jail.

The steamer "R. E. Lee," plying between New Orleans and Vicksburg, and one of the most magnificent of the Mississippi packets, burned in front of Point Pleasant, La., on Friday, the 29th of September, with terrible loss of life and property. From fifteen to twenty human beings perished in the flames, or were drowned in the attempt to escape. The Lee was valued at \$100,000, and is the third steamer that has borne the name of the hero and patriot.

The time for holding the fall elections draws near apace. Nominations have been made in about all the States that are to vote. In New York the contest is likely to be hottest. The nomination by the Democrats of New York of Hon. Grover Cleveland, former mayor of Buffalo, is thought to have made a strong ticket.

Affairs in the East have continued unusually quiet during the week. It is the sixteenth anniversary of the overthrow of the Egyptian empire. The Egyptian are enjoying peace, and the work of reorganizing the government and the army progresses satisfactorily. The English will establish a standing military police for the country. This may long remain an English protectorate in the not distant future.

Immediately after the cessation of hostilities in Egypt the Porte telegraphed thanks to Mr. Gladstone for the course of the government in suppressing the rebellion; but within the last few days a strange complication has come about. Certain Turkish subjects were employed by the British engineers service at Port Said to construct earthworks and fortifications at various places. The laborers attempted to return to Constantinople, when the vessel conveying them was refused a passage through the Bosphorus, and the Sultan threatened exile. Lord Dufferin protested, and the vessel passed on to Constantinople, but the laborers were prevented from landing by armed Turkish police. The master is likely to provoke prolonged diplomacy.

A Farce.
The prevailing impression is that the work of the tariff commission will prove a farce. In its meetings the members will be almost to the status of a traveling circus. The majority of its members seem determined to bring about and promote the very state of things they were appointed to correct.

Noted Murder Trial.
A J. Walker, who several years ago was indicted for the murder of Green Butler at Clear creek, was on the 4th of October, convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

The Black Disgrace.
The election officials for Utah appointed by Governor Murray are being refused the records, in obedience to orders from the Mormon leaders. Writs of mandamus have been applied for at Salt Lake. Many of our readers will be pained to learn that Judge Jere Black has approved the course of the Mormons.

Chicago to Chihuahua.

The first "through train" from Chicago to Chihuahua, the principal city in northern Mexico, left the former city on the 11th of September and arrived at its destination at Constantino on the 15th. Returning, the train left Chihuahua Monday morning following, and reached Chicago Friday morning, ninety-six hours from Chicago to Chihuahua.

Averse to Being Burned.

Apparently the advocates of cremation are making no progress in this country. The New York society, according to a recent report, numbers only about a hundred. Although several meetings have been held during the past year, and many articles published in its organs at Constantino, about twenty new members have been obtained. The society has not been able to collect money enough to erect a crematory, and the expense of taking bodies to Pennsylvania is greater than that of depositing them in the ordinary manner.

Still Gathering Strength.

At a meeting of leading citizens of Massachusetts, over which President Seelye presided, resolutions were adopted favoring a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture or sale of liquors. A contribution of \$1000 was taken up for campaign purposes.

News Drummings.
A speculator of New York has offered to buy the Hudson river for each of 200 lectures on popular science, to be delivered in this country in 1882 and 1881.

The War Department has ordered the survey of a strip of land on the north shore of Devil's lake, Dakota, twenty by forty miles extent, which is to be incorporated in the Fort Totten reservation. Army officers state that the only purpose is to prevent a small clique from seizing the finest tract in the territory.

The Flathead Indians asked the Interior Department \$100,000 for a strip through their reservation 200 feet wide, for the Northern Pacific railroad. A little negotiation they accepted \$23,000.

Secretary Teller has decided to reopen for settlement a tract of 10,000,000 acres of agricultural land in Northern Dakota which was withdrawn by Secretary Schurz to aid in decision on the claims of the Turtle Mountain Indians.

Cholera of a virulent type has broken out in the Mexican city of Uxth, where twenty-eight deaths occurred in one day.

The boundary line between Mexico and Guatemala has been definitely fixed by treaty, the proposition made some years ago by the former government having been accepted.

The Denver and Rio Grande road has sued the Union Pacific Company for \$250,000 for unlawful use of its track on the Leadville branch.

General Rosser is at the head of a project to build a railway from Winnipeg to Hudson bay, by which the grain of the Northwest will find its way to Liverpool, and Hamilton Jukes will soon take out a party of surveyors.

French influence is being brought to bear on the Mexican government to prevent the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with the United States. A permanent exhibition of Mexican products is to be established in New York and in several European cities.

Manager Talmage settled the difficulty on the Gould roads by conceding three and one-half cents per mile to passenger and four cents to freight engineers, 100 miles to constitute a day's work.

Twenty arrived at Capetown September 17, to find 2000 citizens prostrate with small-pox.

At Palmyra, New York, fifteen years ago, a serious quarrel occurred between George Hollenbeck and William Stratton. They met again on September 25 at Canby Pass, Texas, and fought a duel in a darkened room, Stratton being killed.

Bishop Gallagher, of Galveston, is escorting twenty-one Sisters from the Dominican convent at Somerset, O., to found a similar institution in Texas.

The German government is considering a project for a canal to connect the North sea with the Baltic.

The British have decided to keep twelve thousand men in Egypt to hold the Khedive in power.

At a political meeting at Lancaster, Sept. 28th, which was addressed by Colonel Cash, a difficulty arose between a negro and a white man, and in the riot which followed three colored men were killed and many wounded.

Robert T. Lincoln appeared in the county court at Springfield and gave bond for the release of the estate of his mother. She had \$72,000 in government bonds.

Immigration is pouring into Arkansas, especially in the Northwestern portion, at a greater rate than ever before.

As the coroner act expired by limitation September 3, all suspects in Irish jails have been released.

Mexico has adopted a constitutional amendment giving the presidency, in the event of a vacancy, to the presiding officer of the senate, instead of the chief justice.

The observers at Cambridge, Massachusetts, have compared the orbit of the comet, and find that it fairly grazed the sun's surface.

An international convention of electricians is to meet in Paris this month. The chambers have appropriated 90,000 francs towards the expense that will be incurred by French participants.

The Porte has demanded of the British ambassador at Constantinople information in regard to the plans of England for withdrawing her troops from Egypt. The Khedive of Egypt has decided to grant amnesty to all officers from captain downward, except those who participated in the riots or donned uniforms since the campaign commenced. The ministers have framed decrees for a special commission to prosecute all acts of rebellion, a court-martial at Cairo to try cases for the commission, and another at Alexandria to set upon cases submitted by tribunal. The powers expressed to be solicited by England to express their views on the situation in Egypt.

A coal-slade in the Dodson mine at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, caused an explosion of fire-damp, killing one man and seriously burning four others. The track of the Lackawanna road settled three feet for a space of several hundred yards. A similar occurrence at Leeswood, Maryland, buried four men, who will not recover.

A colored miser of Philadelphia, sporting the name of Rev. Joshua Prince Bond Eddy, died September 25 in a filthy hut, leaving \$100,000 to a brother. He was born in Virginia, in the last century, traveled a circuit in New Jersey, married a daughter of Bishop Allen, and became scorned against humanity on learning of her infidelity.

A machine for counting sheep has been invented and put in operation in California. It is placed in an opening of a fence, and registers every sheep that passes.

Robert T. Lincoln has shipped from Springfield to Washington sixty-two trunks belonging to his mother, which were filled with dress goods and trinkets purchased in Europe.

It is intended soon to place the City of Mexico in telephonic communication with Vera Cruz, Polanco and Queretaro. The Mexican Telephone Company, with nearly five hundred subscribers. The telephone is now in use in nine of the principal cities of the republic.

A frog was found frozen in the middle of a 250-pound cake of ice by ice-men of New London, Conn. one day last week, and after being out for some time in a pan of water, after a few minutes it showed signs of life, and soon was as lively as any other frog. The pan containing the frog was hung up in a shed over night, but the next morning it was gone. The ice in which the frog was imprisoned, was cut last February, so that it must have been frozen for nearly seven months.

Winnebec, chief of all the Plutes, is lying at the point of death near Fort Bidwell, where he was on a visit to Ochoho, one of his faithful lieutenants. The sub-chiefs are desperate, and as many of the Plutes are dying, some attribute his illness to the witches of his new wife, while others think the medicine man is to blame. It is quite probable that, if his sickness ends in death, his wife and doctor will be made to atone for it with their lives. It is customary for the Plutes to kill many other tribes, to kill the medicine man who attends a chief during an illness which ends in death, and they sometimes sacrifice the unfortunate wife of a dead chief on his grave.

Thirty years ago fifteen young Philadelphia members of a fire company, organized a "Red Hot Club," four of them still survive, the eleven having died on Sunday last. The survivors have had a supper annually on the 2d of January, at each supper plates laid had for the full original number. At the last supper Robert Riddle, who had just died, presided, and a wager was made that he would, as had all the other presidents of the club, die before the other members. In view of the fate of the presidents of the club, candidly for the position of "backward about announcing themselves.

About six months ago a cavalry soldier at the Walla Walla garrison invented a breech-loading army carbine. He was recently ordered to Washington to submit the improved weapon to the secretary of war and a board of officers appointed to consider it report upon its merits. The committee approved the arm, and on their report the soldier received \$50,000 out of the national treasury for his invention.

A Cincinnati milkman was arrested, the other day, for biting off the tips of his baby's hair's ears.

James Holmes, eighty-three years of age, now employed in Montreal as a gardener, was a newly powered X-ray, during the time he was on the island of St. Helena.

The art of shorthand is, it appears, to be superseded by one of the newest inventions on record. The revolution is to be effected by means of a machine called a "glossograph," consisting of six levers, forming a sort of organ, each communicating with a tracing pencil. The use to be made of the "glossograph" is very curious. While the orator or lecturer is holding forth, the reporter is to repeat the words of the speaker with his tongue in the organ. Thus the quickest conversation, some London journals tell us, may be taken down with ease. The ludicrous aspect which this new invention assumes may be an obstacle to its adoption.

A few days ago several lots were searched a newly powered field, X-ray, Antietam, and reaped a harvest of relics in the shape of musket balls. Two bullets were found with their points welded together, showing that they had met in mid air.

A Nashville, Tenn., paper makes the statement (which is in the Biblical account of Sarah and Isaac) that there passed through that city the other day a woman whose years numbered 110, accompanied by her son, aged 47. An easy exercise in subtraction will give the mother's age when this son was born.

Unanswered Letters.

September 29.—L. C. Crouse, sub. J. McDaniel, sub; other matters attended to. P. P. Norwood, sub; will "fix" those names. A. E. Goodwyn, sub; amendment-substitute for "process" six levers. B. H. Bonnell, sub; P. H. Fishburne, sub. Joe Reese, sub. W. H. Sent, sub. Wesley Smith, sub. W. J. Jones, sub. L. I. Pickett, sub. S. A. Shoak, sub. C. R. Shepard, sub; there were no minutes of Texas Conference printed for 1881, except what appeared in *Advocate*. H. H. Vaughan, sub. F. A. Rosser, sub. John M. Porter, sub. H. J. Menger, change of office. H. J. Harris, sub. W. D. Mountcastle, sub. S. M. Harris, sub. J. Ered Cox, sub. B. J. H. Thomas, sub. W. H. Sent, sub. B. H. Bonnell, changed office. W. H. H. Biggs, sub. G. W. Daniel, sub. W. L. Harris, sub. I. Kingsbury, sub. S. J. Hawkins, sub. September 30.—W. T. Melugin, change of office. W. L. Harris, sub. Geo. S. Wyatt, sub; and we hope it will be many years before that obituary is published. L. F. Palmer, sub. P. D. Jones, sub. J. F. Lively, sub. Sam J. Frank, sub. J. F. Sherwood, sub. R. S. Finley, sub. A. Anderson, sub. B. A. Thomason, sub. October 2.—O. P. Thomas, sub. G. H.

Day, sub. R. F. Beavers, change of office. H. V. Philpot, sub. R. H. Houston, thanks. B. R. Bolton, sub. M. Donnegan, sub. G. D. Wilson, sub. W. H. H. Biggs, sub. I. K. Waller, sub. A. P. Hightower, sub. W. H. Ardis, sub. M. A. Freeman, change. B. A. Thomason, sub. G. S. Snyce, sub. M. S. Hotchkiss, sub.

October 3.—G. R. Bryden, sub. Jas. J. M. Lewis, sub. W. G. Nelms, sub. October 4.—R. M. Leaton, sub. D. Morgan, sub. J. A. Horen, stopped. R. C. Armstrong, sub. Alanson Brown, sub. C. H. Smith, sub.

UNANSWERED LETTERS FOR EDITOR.

September 29.—Geo. A. LeClere, 2; J. M. Baker, W. R. Crockett, A. Little, J. K. Lane, D. J. Martin, T. P. Statton, T. G. Gilmore, C. J. Sherwood, H. J. Harris, E. M. Sweet, J. R. Barlen, D. Morgan, T. M. Traudt.

September 20.—W. H. Anderson, J. P. Rogers, H. J. Harris, J. R. Dunn, M. L. Harris, Sam J. Frank, J. P. Rogers, L. F. Palmer, W. G. Heppes.

October 2.—J. T. South, P. H. Fishburne, T. G. Miller, H. C. T. G. Anderson, H. T. Hill, R. M. Leaton, J. S. Wilson, W. H. Ardis, H. J. Harris, Isaac Sollers.

October 3.—C. J. Lane, W. H. Anderson, Jennie Dewener, Clara Buckingham, T. S. Sewell, L. M. Cooper, G. W. Graves.

October 4.—R. M. Leaton, G. W. Owens, W. W. Bridwell, B. T. Hayes, G. W. Graves et al., A. W. Steger.

MARRIED.

MARCY-BELL.—On August —, by Rev. H. C. Trammell, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. Bull, in Falls county, Texas, Mr. John Marcy and Miss Mattie Bell.

STEADMAN-KING.—By Rev. H. C. Trammell, September 10, 1882, Mr. John Steadman and Miss Mamie King, All of Bell county, Texas.

GABEL-MAY.—On September 21, 1882, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Frank May, in Bell county, Texas, by Rev. H. C. Trammell, Mr. John Gabel and Miss Ella May.

BASS-OXLEY.—At the home of the bride, in Smith county, Texas, on September 28, 1882, by Rev. T. P. Smith, Mr. William L. Bass and Miss Sarah M. H. Oglesby.

WATT-ELLIOT.—At 8 p. m., on the 27th of September, at the residence of the bride's father, near Burton, Dr. W. S. Watt and Miss Olivia J. Elliot, All of Washington county. Rev. J. L. Lemons officiating.

PEACOCK-RYAN.—At 11 a. m., on the 28th of September, at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. H. Ryan, by Rev. J. L. Lemons, Mr. James A. Peacock, of Colorado City, and Miss Helen, nee J. Ryan, of Caldwell.

SHILOH'S CURE WILL immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. Sold by C. W. Preston & Co., Galveston.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by C. W. Preston & Co., Galveston.

France has not yet ratified the treaty made by King Bateches with Debrazz in Africa, and Stanley is hurrying to Brussels to secure a portion of the territory for the International African Association, which he presides.

50,000 Le Conte Pear Trees.

Three per mail, post-paid, for \$1. The *Huntsville Nurseries, Huntsville, Alabama*, have heretofore advertised only for the wholesale trade, but now offer inducements to all who plant fruit trees and fruit plants. Catalogue free.

A shock of earthquakes, lasting from fifteen to sixty seconds, was felt at daylight September 27 in the region between St. Louis and Springfield.

Don't waste money on trashy extracts when you can buy a perfume so delightful and lasting as *Flourence Cologne*.

In the Baptist Church at Hampton Cross Roads, Virginia, during service, Jerry Cox and Levi Bryant drew revolvers and fired wildly about for some time, Bryson being killed. The preacher went calmly on with his sermon, while the audience shrieked with terror.

A Foolish Mistake.
It is a foolish mistake to confound a remedy of merit with quick medicines. We have used Parker's Ginger Tonic with the happiest results for Dyspepsia and Debility, and know it to be a sterling health restorer.—*Times.*

George

PRICKLY



Prickly heat is a disease of the skin... It is caused by a parasite...

Prickly heat is a disease of the skin... It is caused by a parasite...

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 of people...

MEXICAN LINIMENT

Mustang Liniment is without an equal. It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone...

MUSTANG LINIMENT

Mustang Liniment is without an equal. It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone...

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

This is the best of all liniments for man or beast. It is made from the finest ingredients...

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE M. E. Church, South.

This quarterly review discusses the current state of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South...

B. R. DAVIS & BRO., FURNITURE

B. R. Davis & Bro. are dealers in furniture and other household goods...

YELLOW FEVER PREVENTED. CHILLS and FEVER PREVENTED and CURED.

That dread disease, Yellow Fever, can be positively prevented by the timely application of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills...

Texas Christian Advocate.

To the Texas Christian Advocate Go Preach the Gospel.

REV. W. S. FALKNER.

Old-fashioned religion is always a spectacle to behold. But especially does it become the more pitiful when a minister of the gospel of the Son of God turns aside to a right course of action...

Prickly heat is a disease of the skin... It is caused by a parasite...

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. An Article that will make the Bald and Gray Rejoice.

Of all the compounds which the chemist has ever devised, there is none so valuable as Carboline for the purpose of restoring the hair to its natural growth and color...

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hop bitters THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICINE EVER MADE.

They ARE COMPOUNDED FROM Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion. The Oldest, Best, Most Renowned and Valuable Medicines in the World...

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COGN DESTROYER, CURING COUGHS, WARKS, BRUISES AND OTHER IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN TOGETHER WITH PILE CURE.

This is the best of all cough cures. It cures all kinds of coughs, whether dry or with phlegm...

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Texas Christian Advocate.

To the Texas Christian Advocate.

IS THERE A HELL?

Or a Calm Inquiry into the Doctrine of Future Punishment by a Citizen of this Present World.

CHAPTER I.

THE SITUATION.

In these days of innovation and departure there is scarcely anything that escapes a jest, and many things are quite overturned.

The age is one of investigation—a general "clearing out and cleaning up" in every department of thought and action.

Even the scriptures—the ground and foundation of our Christian civilization—have been dug into by the search-officer of modern thought.

It is a hard doctrine, says the world, that is not based upon the Bible doctrine, and I believe it.

It is inconsistent with God's goodness and mercy, says another, and therefore, I reject it.

And when asked directly if they believe God would damn a poor man to all eternity for a few short sinners here, not one in a thousand will answer in the affirmative without meditation.

the world, its pleasures, and practices, so that they will not follow or be governed by them.

My South Carolina correspondent gives a truly discouraging account of this time-honored institution in some of the old States, and seems to think that the time has come when we should begin to justify the outlay of means and labor.

CHAPTER II.—Here to Stay.—We know that the negro is here now. That he will continue to stay is no longer a question.

CHAPTER III.—The Negro in the Church.—This chapter is simply a drawn conclusion and illustrated by Joseph being sold into Egypt.

CHAPTER IV.—The Negro in the Church.—This chapter is simply a drawn conclusion and illustrated by Joseph being sold into Egypt.

CHAPTER V.—The Negro in the Church.—This chapter is simply a drawn conclusion and illustrated by Joseph being sold into Egypt.

I am not surprised that the book has such popularity as is mentioned and excelled over by Dr. Mood; but not all can now say with Dr. Haygood, "I have changed my opinion—rather, new and purer light has changed them."

CHAPTER VI.—The Negro in the Church.—This chapter is simply a drawn conclusion and illustrated by Joseph being sold into Egypt.

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READ THIS, YOUNG PEOPLE! MUTUAL AID UNION Office, 133 Gravier St., NEW ORLEANS.

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, July 29, 1882. This is to certify that I, Ben. F. Cameron, of Meridien, Miss., did this day receive from the Mutual Aid Union, No. 133, Gravier St., New Orleans, Louisiana, a sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) in full of all claims under certificate No. 10, term of life, issued to me by said Union on the 12th day of March, 1878.

MUTUAL AID UNION, 133 Gravier Street, - NEW ORLEANS. P. O. No. 10. In addition to above we have paid \$500 on mortgage of Miss G. Rawson, and \$500 on mortgage of Elias C. Outpour, both of Meridien, Mississippi.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS. Health of Woman is the Honor of the Race. Woman can sympathize with woman.

THE DOCTOR'S TROUBLE. A DOCTOR'S TROUBLE. A DOCTOR'S TROUBLE.

ALEXANDER INSITUATE, KILGORE, TEXAS. Fall session opens the last Monday in August, and closes the 15th of September.

EMORY COLLEGE, ORGANIZED IN 1837. With a Faculty of fifteen men actively engaged, Emory College is prepared to do thorough work, and is doing it.

\$5,000.00. NEW ORLEANS Co-Operative Endowment Association, FOR UNMARRIED PERSONS. Office: 16 Union St., New Orleans, La. Incorporated under the laws of Louisiana.

NEW AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, WITH EXACT DEFINITIONS, PROPER SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION.

LANDRETH'S PEDIGREE SEEDS. SEEDS FOR THE MERCHANT, FOR THE FARMER, FOR THE PRIVATE FAMILY.

JOHNSON'S Commercial College, 210 and 212 North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

EMORY COLLEGE, ORGANIZED IN 1837. With a Faculty of fifteen men actively engaged, Emory College is prepared to do thorough work, and is doing it.

THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MACHINE. THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MACHINE. THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MACHINE.

Texas Christian Advocate. Editor: I. G. JOHN, D. D. Associate Editors: B. S. Finley, H. S. Thrall, J. D. Shaw, S. J. Hawkins, E. S. Smith. SHAW & HAYLOCK, Publishers. JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION. EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE--R. S. Finley, D. Morse, John Adams. NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE--S. J. Hawkins, W. C. Haslip, W. F. Enloe. NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE--J. D. Shaw, J. Fred Cox, G. W. Graves. WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE--John W. DeVille, O. A. Fisher, J. G. Walker. TEXAS CONFERENCE--J. W. Whipple, B. D. Dashiell, J. M. Weston.

INDEX. On the first page Bishop Parker appears on the Principles of Administration in regard to Boundaries. Other items of interest, religious and secular, will be found.

On our second page Rev. W. S. Falkenburg gives some sound words on the iconoclasm and ecclesiastical defections of the day. The ADVOCATE welcomes him to its columns. Bro. Harris has a word to say to "Washington Territory" relative to the geographical situation of his town, and of the gracious work of God there. "Immersion Fallacies"--the fourth of a series of articles--has had its way prepared by its predecessors. "A Steward" talks out an interesting matter in an intelligent and interesting way. Talk on.

On third page, Is There a Hell, is the first of a promised series of searching investigations into the grounds and proofs of this terrible fact of revelation. Bro. Sillust gives a brief and pointed Sermon on Romans xii:2. Bro. G. W. Graves makes an earnest appeal in behalf of the Old Methodist Camp-Meeting--that time honored institution. It is the rallying ground. Happless day when it shall be subverted. Wm. Allen criticizes Our Brother in Black. Evidently, in this case, the critic has read the book, which is not always so. T. E. Sherwood pays a Tribute to the Memory of Bro. W. C. Haslip. Alas, that there should so early have been an occasion for so melancholy a privilege.

On fourth page Atticus G. Haygood gives some wholesome truths uttered by the late Senator Hill; while the Doctor throws in some excellent ideas. His article speaks for itself. It will bear re-reading. G. G. Smith, in Georgia Letter, gives a first-rate classroom talk, suggested by Bro. Sutherland some weeks since, when he proposed giving through the ADVOCATE the "experience" of some of our Mexican brethren. W. H. Anderson, on Revivals of Religion--Their Antecedents and Consequences, will be read with interest by all. Young J. Allen appears under the caption of Chinese Central University. This is a matter in which Southern Methodism should move at once. Religious News contains items from all sections.

The fifth page contains the usual amount of condensed correspondence, together with other matters of importance.

On our sixth page there is a well written paper on How Tobacco Affects the Heart. It is a scientific study of the matter, and all who are given to the use of "the filthy weed" could, no doubt, if they would, profit by its lesson. The Publishers' Department is full of items of interest and good suggestions about your health.

J. R. Paiget, on seventh page, continues the war on tobacco and throws out a suggestion to the district conferences. J. S. Tannell, the secretary, gives a summary of the business of the Waco District Conference. It is a model report. In "Local Preachers Again," Bro. Morton speaks his approval of certain sentiments expressed in the ADVOCATE under that head. A local Deacon gives his views about the call for a local preachers' conference. Bro. D. F. "Gleason" of the North Texas Conference, as a good suggestion in regard to a collection of the minutes of his meetings in an editorial column. "Our people do well." The eighth page we have given more than the usual space to commercial and financial matters. Many readers of the ADVOCATE are limited to its columns for news of this character--hence time, pains and expense are not spared to make it of interest to all.

The editor last week for Tennessee where he was, on the 31st instant, in matrimony with Mrs. Jennie Ogden, of Gallatin. The Doctor tried with him the best wishes of his many friends, who have prepared a warm welcome for him and the gifted lady whom he has chosen. Pro tem, we predict that the readers of the ADVOCATE will discover a new inspiration acting in the future the Doctor's "sax ready and fertile pen."

Rev. J. T. Beard, of the Mississippi Conference, spent Sunday and Monday of the present week in Galveston, the guest of his old-time friend and co-laborer, Bro. N. A. Craven. The smile of other days, nor the weight of a year left a line upon the hero's brow.

The ADVOCATE has received communications relative to Rev. J. D. Shaw and his attitude toward the church, growing out of his recent utterances and the construction placed upon them by the secular press. At the present time the ADVOCATE must decline all articles upon the subject, pro or con. It is to be hoped our brethren will approve this course.

The interest leading secular papers show in reporting the work of the church in its various departments is a practical answer to the assertions of infidelity. It is a living power, and the wide-awake newspaper man recognizes the fact. The New York Times recently collated facts respecting the Sunday-school work of that city, which were at once an interest and a surprise to many of the Sunday-school workers. It reported for all Protestant denominations of New York, including the Jews, 365 schools, with a membership of 118,908, being an increase of about 25,000 the past ten years. The Episcopal Sunday-schools have the largest attendance, and the Presbyterians fall next into the line. The popularity of a preacher and the wealth of a church does not ensure a large school, for some of the most wealthy churches have very small Sunday-schools. Some of the churches, with a thousand members, have schools with an average attendance of less than one hundred scholars. We have noted a like condition of affairs in other sections. Some of our strong churches have poor Sunday-schools. Either the members are not blessed with large families, or there is sad neglect of the children on the part of either pastor or people. The Episcopal Church in New York relies on the Sunday-school as the nursery of the church, and it gathers abundant fruit from this field. Churches which employ more aggressive evangelistic methods may lose so much by neglecting this agency as it will gain by ordinary revival efforts. No church can afford to neglect Christ's command to "feed my lambs."

An aged man and his wife who had walked with him for over a half a century, planted a tree in their yard. A passer-by saw them as they bowed feebly, side by side, over their task, and smiled; for he said before that tree can bud and blossom those old people will be in their graves, and they will never partake of its fruit. His words came true. The winds of autumn covered the graves of that aged couple with yellow leaves, and the coming spring clothed them with its green mantle, decked with daisies and pansies that the hands of loving grandchildren had planted. But the nursing in the yard grew to be a tree, and under its shade their children's children played. In spring-time its blossoms arrayed it in a robe of fragrant beauty, and in the autumn, with glad hearts, parents and children gathered golden fruit from its laden boughs. To some of them it brought a sacred memory of the good deeds and Christian character of that venerable pair whose hands, trembling with age, had so lovingly prepared these blessings for their children. And then, it may be, the words of that passer-by proved to be a mistaken prophecy. Looking down "from that bright heaven above us bent," that aged couple may behold that joyous group, and the joys of their immortality may be heightened as they see their children gathering from that tree, and from other gifts parental affection, guided by Christian faith and love, had so piously provided; and in that better land they will still partake of the fruit of that tree. We will live in the lives and happiness of our children. Our good deeds will follow us on earth and be our memorial in heaven.

When we meet a man who finds fault with every other man, and sees nothing that is commendable in life, we at once conclude that man is strangely out of the way himself. In some men often imagine all other men are lunatics; and a moral or religious crank will be very apt to set down the rest of the world as fools and knaves. When a church member is ever finding fault with the preacher, we are finding fault with the preacher, we are apt to learn that other people have occasion to find fault with his spirit or conduct. When a preacher is ever scolding people for their lack of zeal and want of faith, we may question whether that preacher's religion is not a case of chronic coldness. When a preacher constitutes himself the critic of every sermon he may hear, and finds fault with all, we may as well wait till we hear him before we pronounce him a model preacher. A man who is ever on the lookout for faults in his brethren, and never mentions their virtues, may be as keen in sight or scent as the carrion crow, but has little of the harmlessness of the dove. He that thinketh no evil makes everyone around him happy; but the fault-finder is ever making a bed of nettles for himself and his neighbors. The simple-hearted Christian who has faith in God and man may be sometimes the victim of deception; but the croaker may be as wise as the owl, but no one wants it to roost in his barnyard.

INFIDELITY says Christianity is dying out, and many Christians of feeble faith, who have grown cold in the midst of a lifeless church, accept the statement. The Christian at Work has summed up the results of eighty-six years of evangelical Christian labor, and the figures do not tell of decay and death. Here are some of them: Eighty-six years ago there were seven Protestant missionary societies--now there are seventy-two. Then, there were 170 male missionaries employed--to-day there are 2,400, besides hundreds of native pastors. Of the latter there are in India alone 1,000, and 1,000 in the South Seas. At that time 50,000 heathen converts were reckoned--at the present time the number is computed at 1,500,000. Then, the sum given to Protestant missions was \$200,000--last year the total reached \$7,000,000. Eighty-six years ago there were 70 missionary schools--to-day there are 12,000, with 400,000 scholars. Fifty translations of the Scriptures, then,

with a circulation of 5,000,000 copies--325 translations now, with a circulation of over 150,000,000!

A NEW ORLEANS daily reports the capture of 925 dogs by the dog-catchers in that city during the heated season. Of these, forty-three were reclaimed, leaving 882 to be slaughtered. There was a possibility that one or more of these dogs might have the hydrophobia during the hot months, and, if so, it might bite other dogs, or some human being, and hence all dogs which have no owners, or whose owners will not keep them at home, must be killed. Better all the dogs be killed than one person die of this terrible disease. That is right. There is something worse than mad dogs in every town and city in the land. People call them liquor saloons. A man went into one of them the other day, and he came out and drank some choral and died. Every day we read of some accident or affray that bring death and the drum-stone so close together that we can hardly speak of one without thinking of the other. How long will communities endure these manufacturers of suicide and murder to remain in their midst?

A FRIEND inquires how it is that so many secular papers can be supported, and their publishers apparently prosper, while religious papers as a rule have a hard time to live. The answer is plain. These secular papers have sources of income which are denied the religious journals. They can advertise whisky, wine and beer, which are the best paying advertisements given to the press. The liquor dealers can afford not only to advertise freely, but it pays them well to subsidize papers which will sell out for a price. It also pays well to puff the brandy sold by wholesale dealers and thus secure the patronage of the heavy houses in the grocery trade. Again, the secular papers can advertise the circus, the theater, lottery and many other branches of business, which are carefully excluded from the columns of a religious paper. Again, money is often raised by political parties and paid out freely for the support of their organ during a heated campaign. Such things are unheard of in the history of religious journalism. The church paper advocates all church interests, spiritual and financial, educational and benevolent, church extension and foreign missions, without special support. This is as it should be, but it may explain to many practical minds why the revenue of the church paper should be so slender while the secular papers are growing rich. The church paper is not so profitable as the secular paper for the same reason that the preacher who supports a large family on his quarterage does not grow rich like his neighbors who run farms, deal in merchandise or practice law. Every thing religious must be furnished out of the best material, at the lowest possible price. Owing to the large amount of reading matter they contain every week, the subscription price falls to pay the actual cost of publication, and yet many would even exclude the limited number of advertisements they contain. These are among the reasons which make it important that the church should give prompt and liberal support to their organ.

No man can justify himself when he surrenders the land to the control of demagogues, saloon-keepers, gamblers, and their partisans. The misuse of the nation can be traced to this cause. Our primaries in towns and cities are often ruled by roughs, under the leadership of unprincipled leaders, and our conventions are too often rank with the fumes of bad whisky and its nominations made under the inspirations drawn from the beer barrel. Men of refined feelings, and especially Christian men, are unwilling to mingle with these crowds and join their shameless scrambles for position; and hence bad men, as the rule, have controlled the nominations, and good men were often compelled to vote with a sensation of profound disgust or throw away their votes. It is time good men were coming to the front, and meeting the responsibilities of citizenship. Many are responding to this demand. A marked change is manifest in the composition of our political conventions. A few years ago, when a drunken delegate disgraced himself and his constituency in a convention held in Galveston, and the ADVOCATE arraigned him for his conduct, it was charged by secular papers with meddling in affairs that did not concern it. The present year, when a similar scene transpired in Houston, the dailies strongly rebuked the body, and public sentiment sustained the rebuke. The moral, sober, and law-abiding citizens of Texas cannot afford any longer to permit a crew of unscrupulous political adventurers, bar-keepers, and gamblers to be the controlling force in political conventions and legislative halls. Good men, sober, law-abiding men, must take the lead in public affairs.

Our good friend and confere of the New Orleans Advocate is associated with Rev. D. A. Williams, a brother in black, in the publication of a temperance paper in Jackson, Miss. The editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate gets happy over this fact, and expresses the belief that the millennium is near. Whereupon Bro. Galway remarks: "Why, neighbor, we have been preaching with and to the colored people during all the years of our ministry. This is no new song with us, but the old, old story."

The Christian at Work says: "The governors of the six New England States are total abstinence men."

To the Texas Christian Advocate. A Great Truth from Senator Hill.

BY ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, D. D.

Seeing in your paper of recent date the elegant tribute paid by Hon. James Jackson, our Georgia Chief Justice, to the memory of our great Senator, I recall one of the most splendid hours of Mr. Hill's life.

On several important occasions I have heard Mr. Hill speak as loudly any man of his day could speak. His use of language was almost matchless. I do not mean what is called fluency of speech, though he never hesitated for words, but a much more important thing--the right use of language. A criticism passed by Mr. Hill upon the preaching of a brilliant young man some years ago sets forth my meaning. The young man's speech was full of splendid words. A friend asked one day, "What do you think of Mr. Hill's preaching?" He does not know the use of language," replied Mr. Hill. "Why," answered his friend, "I thought that was exactly what he did know." "No," said Mr. Hill, "Mr. Hill uses language as an end, not as a means. Language is to convey ideas; he uses language for its own sake."

He did not mean that the young preacher had no ideas, far from it; he did have ideas, and had been rightly taught how to give them out in words, mainly in English. Mr. Hill used words as a means.

His power of rapid analysis, of clear, comprehensive, exhaustive and powerful statement would have marked him as a man of rare gifts and training by any assembly of orators or thinkers. It was this gift, and it alone, that I speak of short notice as if he had had special preparation for that particular occasion. I doubt if any American of his time surpassed him in the power to think on his feet, calmly, consecutively, and in his study, and to show the enthusiasm of extemporaneous speaking did not seem to heat his brains.

I mentioned in the beginning of this article that it was my privilege to hear him on one of our school days. One of our most notable triumphs. People will differ about such things, but I doubt if Mr. Hill ever equalled what is known as his "Davis Hall" speech. It was really a historic occasion. The South was in the throes of secession. The question was, "I can recall those days without wrath or bitterness. If this be to speak 'comfortable words' to the North, or 'stave words' to the South, I pray for themselves." I was living in Atlanta where all the elements were working for secession. I was about to go into an election under the reconstruction laws. It was anxiously questioned among us whether the authorities at Washington would allow discussion. There was but one way to get it over--to try it. Letters were written to a number of the old-time leaders inviting them to come to Atlanta and address the people upon the great questions that were stirring the hearts of all men who could think. I have seen letters that would bring me from a distance to tell me how they felt about the matter. It was known to Mr. Hill and his friends that the question of seceding him, should he attempt to speak, had been discussed by telegram between Washington and the headquarters of the seceders in Atlanta. I was during the day preceding the evening upon which he was announced to speak. The issue was uncertain; many believed he would be arrested. The hour came; long before dark the people began to pour in. I was fortunate enough to get a front seat from a large number of United States officers and soldiers, in uniform, came with the rest.

I can feel the tension of that hour while I write to-night. The great tribune, Mr. Hill, seemed to me to be the calmest man of them all. With what magnificent eloquence he stated the duty of public men to speak the truth when the people asked their counsel, and with what force and mastery he argued that we were the right duty of the patriot to vote true to their convictions! The time and place, the man and his audience, gave to that speech a dramatic interest that no one in that audience can ever forget.

"One utterance of Mr. Hill in that great hall," said a friend who was there, "is worth a hundred of the most able men of this age in private life."

A word or two in the quotation may possibly be out of place, but I have given his thought. Such a saying is worthy to be written in letters of gold, and to be remembered as a great truth to break the force of the aphorism. Hundreds of historic examples, both in ancient and modern times, illustrate and confirm its truth. Mr. Hill's saying is almost axiomatic--a bad man can not be a trustworthy legislator, or judge, or ruler. A bad man may vote for a good law; he may pronounce righteous judgments; he may "bear the sword to the terror of evil-doers and to the praise of them that do well." I might put the case stronger, and say, he will, unless there is temptation to follow his bad instincts. I do not say no bad man makes a good ruler. I do say no bad man makes a trustworthy ruler.

There is endless writing, editorial and otherwise, about reforming abuses in government, and there are perennial promises by the party platforms to set about it. Confessedly, the reform is very great. But reform does not come to a grievously wronged people. Abuses multiply and intensify at a fearful rate. Neither party uses its opportunity to inaugurate reform. Reform will never get until the majority of voters understand, accept, and act upon Mr. Hill's maxim: "No man who is corrupt in private life is worthy of trust in public office."

What are you citizens to do? It is the plainest thing in the world--quit voting for bad men. What if "the party" nominates a bad man? Vote him down. What! vote for the other party's man? If he is a good man, and the choice is between them, yes, vote for the party that has nominated him. Possibly; but it is not treason to Christ the Lord. But it is not treason to party to vote down a bad man nominated by the party. If the party be wrong saving the best service a good citizen can do his party is to vote down its nominee, whether it be a candidate for president or coroner, if he be a bad man; for it is bad men in office who ruin parties. If it come to this, that a party has no good man in it fit to hold office, it is time to quit that party. It is better to throw one's vote away than to cast it for a bad man, for a party that has no good man in it is at least a free man's protest; it is not consenting with the multitude to do evil.

What can we expect if we vote for men who are profane, who are Sabbath-

breakers, who are gamblers, who are drunkards, who are adulterers, and such like? Bad laws, bad government, ever going from bad to worse. We talk of despotism. What despotism is so relentless, so crushing, so godless, as the despotism that says: "I vote for our man; he is the party man. He is a bad man, but you must vote for him, or suffer ostracism." Such party allegiance counts a man's conscience as naught. But God will call men to account for their votes.

EMORY COLLEGE, September 26, 1882.

To the Texas Christian Advocate. Georgia Letter.

If you have not 10,000 subscribers you ought to have, for I know nowhere a paper which has more features of interest than the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. In the class of this class-reading column, (Christian experience never loses its charm for me.) From the humblest child to the most gifted and cultivated alike the story interests. I often wish I could remember the experiences I meet at our meetings. They are all alike and all unique.

I attended a village camp-meeting at Walkensville the last week--a camp-meeting as far as services were concerned, but the tents were the dwellings of the people. It was a good meeting. On Saturday we had an experience meeting. Some of these experiences, if they were photographically reported, would read somewhat as follows:

"Children, I must get it out. I have been in here a long time, and, as I told 'em at Kay's, I must tell you. I was in the army, and I had great trouble in my heart; I could not get rid of it. I was ministered into service, away from home; and with this great trouble now wasn't I in a fix. I went out into a cane-brake to pray, I wasn't raised a Methodist, I was a Primitive, and as I knelt that I heard a terrible sound. I thought pre-judgment had come. I run out of that and went to my tent, but I didn't sleep a wink; about three o'clock I seemed to be in a horrible pit, away down a thousand feet; then I saw Jesus, and he took me up and I was soon lying on my bunk as happy as I could be. I have been in Babylon, but I got out of it, and I joined the Primitive--but they got to fussing and I left them and joined the Methodists."

When Bro. Sam Jones asked who would give him ten dollars for the orphans, "I will," said the brother, and the I was told in my faith that his experience was genuine. I heard, said a good brother, Sam Jones preached, and I am glad I did. He said he would try and show me my heart, and I went out in the morning and asked God to show it to me. He did, and I said, 'I will'; but I asked him to cleanse it, and he did."

"I have been so happy," said a good sister; "God has heard my prayer, and some I have been praying for have been converted; and I have been praying much for you, but I had heard much of perfect love that casteth out fear, and I have been praying for it; and the other morning while I was praying for it God showed me that I already had it. Yes, bless the Lord, and I've got it now. He did, and I went out one night with a crowd of boys," said a preacher, "into a grog-shop. There were some looks in there. I asked the bar-keeper what they were. 'Bibles, Bob,' says one of the boys; 'buy one.' 'I will,' said I. I did so, and I went to bed, and I read it until I was convinced and converted."

"May, I said to a fair young girl, 'when were you converted?' 'At eight years old; I promised the Lord to do all he wanted for me; but I said, 'I'll tell me if I ought to do so I will,' and I said that, I thought, and I now feel much better."

These were some of the speeches, simple, unaffected and full of Christian love. I shall look with great interest for the experiences of the Mexican preachers, and while there is nothing remarkable in it I will tell mine.

I joined the church when I was eight or nine years old, and have been in it ever since. I was converted during that meeting, but like most boys, I needlessly backslided. At eighteen years old I found myself sitting in an editor's office as miserable a young man as was in the city. My uncle, J. R. Smith, was editor of the paper, and my uncle, Col. John Howard, came in and asked for Adam Clark's Life. The book was brought and laid on the table. I took it up and began to read it. The result of reading that was, I left that printing office and went home and began to pray. I soon found that faith was taking God at his word, and that a perfect consecration was demanded before faith could be exercised. I made it. I took Jesus at his word. I received the witness of the spirit. I began to do my duty, and I have gone on till now leading an imperfect Christian life, but a very happy one. I shed few tears. I had no very highly excited feelings, I was in great peril. I knew it, and it alarmed me. I was very unhappy, and I found peace.

Is there no inductive philosophy that considers religious experience a matter for consideration? They will vivisect a dog or a dove and make their bold assertions as to the brain and spinal chord of a man; they will take the skinned bones of animals long since extinct and build up their zoology, or examine strata and decide on geological facts; but the experience of men who feel and know is a matter of no moment. There is no room for the inductive philosopher where the blow-pipe and microscope can not go. Thank God, religion is as verified a matter of experience and as fixed in its laws as anything else in this world of matter, and as such a matter of sensation as heat or cold, and without feeling it is far from being a true Christianity. Methodism can stand all persecution and mistreatment, and all poverty and reproach; but as long as she keeps ablaze the fires of a true experience, and gives the emotional its true place, she stands invulnerable. When she falls back on anything else, she is gone.

H. G. SMITH.

To the Texas Christian Advocate. Revivals of Religion--Their Antecedents and Consequences.

BY W. H. ANDERSON.

FIRST PAPER.

Revivals of religion are so deeply interwoven with our modes of thinking and our expectations, that we seem to look for them as we do for the regular return of the seasons. Revivals seem to be a necessity of the church to repair the waste continually going on by removal, discontinuance, or death. Their return seems to be looked for with the interest with which the dwellers along the Nile watch for the rise of their sacred river. That rise is the fertility of their land, the cause of their rich harvests.

Revivals seem to be necessary to give the preacher clear evidence that God has called him to the ministry. They increase the faith of the church in the divinity of their religion, the Christ offered, and the gospel message. Development is made of Christian graces, and opportunities are afforded for their employment and culture. The future preacher is manifested in the light of revival fires. The descending spirit consecrates the future herald of the cross. Rich discoveries of the wealth of salvation are made, and piety is invited to occupy wider fields of labor, loftier heights of Christian privilege, and to enjoy richer experiences of the saving power of grace.

The gospel is seen to have never been before, to be "the power of God unto salvation." The claims of true piety are recognized as based in truth and reason, in God's just claim and man's true self-love. For the time at least the gospel is seen to have been before, to be "the power of God unto salvation." The claims of true piety are recognized as based in truth and reason, in God's just claim and man's true self-love. For the time at least the gospel is seen to have been before, to be "the power of God unto salvation." The claims of true piety are recognized as based in truth and reason, in God's just claim and man's true self-love. For the time at least the gospel is seen to have been before, to be "the power of God unto salvation." The claims of true piety are recognized as based in truth and reason, in God's just claim and man's true self-love.

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To the Texas Christian Advocate. Chinese Central University.

The following is an extract from the circular letter addressed by Dr. Allen to the membership of the Southern Methodist Church:

The time has now come for the location of our Central Institution or University. As a personal correspondent and as a member of the Board you have had opportunities to know something of the progress of our educational movement. It has grown and grown till its proportions far exceed anything originally expected, and has forced upon us corresponding enlargement of ideas in the matter of providing for its support.

I had hoped that the information before the Board at its late meeting would elicit favorable action, and so it did, but owing to adverse circumstances, the treasury being behind in its receipts from the conferences, the appropriation on this account was not sufficient to enable us to act promptly, as the case now demands.

I am under the necessity, therefore, of making this personal and urgent appeal to the friends of this enterprise. From the very first I have accepted this movement as providential; and as Providence is never double-minded, I have had faith in its being accepted by the church, particularly by the Southern Methodist Church, to whom it offers such tremendous advantages in the prosecution of the missionary enterprise.

Consider the facts for a moment. In less than half a year from its inception we have equipped and organized two night schools with some four hundred pupils, comprising the very best of the Chinese society; have already in hand, paid in advance, sufficient funds from the pupils and Chinese patrons to meet running expenses for two years, while there are now in waiting, anxious for admission, some six hundred pupils more.

We now come to the figures involved. These are not half so large or extravagant as they are urgent, for I ask not now for the full equipment of the enterprise. That I gladly defer to 1883,

To the Texas Christian Advocate. Revivals of Religion--Their Antecedents and Consequences.

BY W. H. ANDERSON.

FIRST PAPER.

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Texas Christian Advocate.

HOW TOBACCO AFFECTS THE SYSTEM.

Disarrangement of the Vital Organs Caused by Habitual Smoking—A Curious Verification of the Accuracy of Microscopic Analyses.

Several years ago Dr. Decaisne, of the notabilities of the Société Polytechnique, started the smokers of Paris by drawing attention to the fact that the use of tobacco had a peculiar effect on the pulse, which he styled intermittency, and by tracing the phenomenon...

The outlook for the maturing sugar crop is flattering, the best authorities estimating the out-turn at 250,000 hogheads. Had it not been for the overflow of the Mississippi, the waters of which submerged 47,137 acres...

The celebrated Vegetable Compound for Females which, within a few years, has made the name of Mrs. Lydia Pinkham known in every part of the civilized world, relieves suffering...

From eminent W. L. Almon, President Medical College, Halifax, N. S.: "Folien's Ligand Extract of Herbs and Tonic Invigorator is invaluable for female impurities and weakness..."

The total wheat acreage of this country may be estimated at nearly 400,000 bushels. At an average of two bushels to the acre, this would make the largest crop ever raised by any people in the world.

Church-yard coughs can be cured by Hale's Honey of Horsehoand and Tar. Hale's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. Large consignments of American preserved fruits are exported to Russia.

Wheat Paul living in this age we think he would advise Timothy to take Home Sanative Cordial instead of wine for his frequent infirmities...

Business and Secular.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

The butler of a certain Scottish laird, who had been in the family a number of years, at last resigned his situation because his lordship's wife was always scolding him.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

The Silk Association of America reports the production of the year ending June 30, 1882, to be worth about \$35,000,000, or triple the value of the products of the factories ten years ago.

The Crescent Marble Association, Louisiana, No. 123 Gravel street, New Orleans, La. No assessments before January, 1883.

Agents can now grow fine, fruit worth ten dollars per acre. For full particulars see E. G. Bidart & Co., 19 Barclay St., N. Y.

The Yale Sentinel (British Columbia) says: "All along the edge of the water, where the water is shallow, with all the creeks for a long distance up are jammed with them. Millions are to be seen."

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Liver Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers.

The hay crop of New York is said to be the most valuable single crop in the State, and is exceptionally large this year.

An agreeable dressing for the hair, that will stop itching, has been long sought for, and is now supplied by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Companies.

A lady of our acquaintance has been in quite feeble health for many years with some complaint peculiar to the sex...

Rice contains much more starch, but also in proportion less albumen and ash, than barley and maize.

Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simons' Liver Regulator is administered. Buy only the Genuine, in White Wrapper with Red Seal.

One of the best remedies to relieve all the troubles incident to a Malaria state, such as Sore Throat, Fever, Headache, Stomach Troubles, etc., is Simons' Liver Regulator.

The MILD POWER CURES' LUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFICS. In the following table are given the special description of an eminent homoeopath...

THE PEACH TREES of Florida are loaded with fruit. The Crescent Marble Association, Louisiana, No. 123 Gravel street, New Orleans, La.

Agents can now grow fine, fruit worth ten dollars per acre. For full particulars see E. G. Bidart & Co., 19 Barclay St., N. Y.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Liver Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers.

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