

# Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH---BY THE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Vol. XX--No. 32.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1020.]

## Texas Christian Advocate.

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oct18

To the inventive genius of this age is due the progress of our present high state of civilization as much as to all other forces combined. All industrial pursuits were prosecuted in a primitive form and manner. Muscle was the reliance for mechanical labors pursued, and a man's or woman's value was based upon the strength of these. Brain force has changed all this, in the multiplication of substitutes for muscular force; and such is the extent of ingenuity in this department that it has been estimated that more work can now be accomplished by one-tenth of the population of the earth in one year than could have been done by the whole world in the same time two hundred years ago. Every class of industry has felt the influence of genius. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce have all been stimulated into amusing activity. Nor has the household been overlooked, nor the labors of women neglected. The sewing machine is a sample of what ingenuity has done for woman. It has multiplied her power a hundredfold with the needle. The washing of wearing apparel and other textile fabrics by mechanism has been a problem that has employed the skill of the country, and without success, until J. C. Tilton, of Pittsburg, struck a principle of manipulation that is destined to supersede all other machines, and do away with all washboards. Howe has made his name immortal through the needle, and Tilton, in like manner, will perpetuate his through an instrument no less important. Tilton's machine is simple, and may be managed by a child twelve years old. Mr. Tilton's advertisement is a modest exhibition of the operation and rapidity of this unique instrument for the family. It is one of those productions that carries itself into every household by its own merits, which captivate and elicit the admiration of every person who examines it. Mr. J. C. Tilton is a perfectly reliable man, and will do just what he promises in his advertisement.

#### CHURCH NOTICES.

##### Austin District.

###### FIRST ROUND.

Columbus and Osage, 1st Saturday and Sunday, Jan.  
Buckner's creek mis. 2d Saturday and Sunday, Jan.  
Lagrange sta. 3d Saturday and Sunday, Jan.  
Winchester cir. 4th Saturday and Sunday, Jan.  
Bastrop sta. 1st Saturday and Sunday, Feb.  
Austin cir. 2d Saturday and Sunday, Feb.  
Austin sta. and city mis. 3d Saturday and Sunday, Feb.  
Red Rock cir. 4th Saturday and Sunday, Feb.  
Manshaek cir. 1st Saturday and Sunday, March

The preachers in charge of circuits will please notify me when their quarterly meetings are to be held. The district stewards are earnestly requested to meet me at Lagrange on the third Saturday in January. I hope all the stewards will be present at the first quarterly meeting on every work.

C. J. LANE, P. E.

##### Galveston District.

###### FIRST ROUND.

Washington sta., and Chapmanville, Dec. 28, 29 Galveston, Jan. 4, 5.  
Harrisburg and Bay mis., at Cedar Bayou, Jan. 11, 12.  
Spring m. s., at Avery's school-house, Jan. 18, 19.  
Richmond and Eagle Lake, at Eagle Lake, Jan. 25, 26.  
Columbia, Feb. 1, 2.  
Matagorda at Caney chapel, Feb. 8, 9.  
Velasco, at Island chapel, Feb. 15, 16.  
Hempstead, Feb. 22, 23.

B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

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#### CALENDAR.

Spring term opens January 1st, 1873.  
Annual examination, before committee, begins June 20, 1873.  
Annual sermon, June 22, 1873.  
Commencement day, June 25, 1873.  
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CHAPPELL HILL, Dec. 14, 1872. [dec25 st]

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aug21 1y

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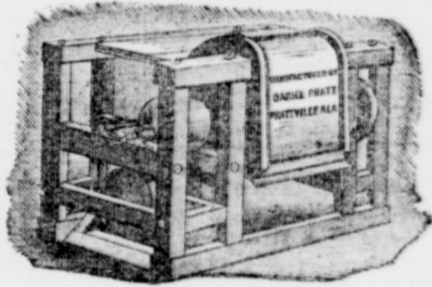
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The Southern Hotel is first-class in all its appointments. Its tables are at all times supplied in the greatest abundance, with all the delicacies the markets afford. Its clerks and employees are all polite and attentive to the wants of the guests of the Hotel.

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# Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH--BY THE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Vol. XX--No. 32.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1020.]

## HOPE AND WORK.

How speaks the present hour? Act!  
Walk upward glancing;  
So shall thy footsteps in glory be traced.  
Slow, but advancing.  
Scorn not the smallest of daily endeavor,  
Let the great meaning ennoble it ever;  
Droop not o'er efforts expended in vain;  
Work, as believing that labor is gain.

What doth the future say? Hope!  
Turn thy face sunward!  
Look where the light fringes the far-rising  
Day cometh onward. [slope,  
Watch tho' so long be the twilight delaying,  
Let the first sunbeam arise on thee praying;  
Fear not, for greater is God by thy side  
Than armies of Satan against thee allied.

## Texas Resources.

### Jackson County.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—I have waited patiently and looked in the ADVOCATE each week for something in regard to the resources of Jackson county, and I have come to the conclusion that we either have none, or else no one feels interested enough to set them forth. To the first I cannot accede, for I am persuaded that we have advantages here that are equal to, and far surpass, a great many portions of our State.

Jackson county is situated in the southern portion of the State, Matagorda Bay being its southern boundary.

The raising of stock is carried on quite extensively, though the land is very good and productive. Cotton and corn are raised: of the former three-quarters to one bale is an average yield, and thirty to forty bushels of the latter is a good crop. Vegetables, of all kinds, are raised in great abundance.

Had the children of Israel passed through this country on their journey, they would have had no cause to complain and murmur, and lust for the melons and cucumbers, and the leeks, and the onions, and the garlic—all of which grow in great profusion, (except the garlic.) Fish abound in the rivers, and oysters are plentiful in the bay.

Texana, the county seat, is situated on the west bank of the Navidad river, at the head of navigation, and is a thriving little town, and is building up faster now than at any time since the war.

We have a good, though small, trade with Indianola, distance about forty miles. The goods are brought by small schooners from Indianola. Our facilities for shipping are very good, and with all our advantages, there is no doubt but this county will be, in time, one of the most desirable parts of Texas. Timber is plentiful for all ordinary purposes. The building material is pine, brought from Florida, and the Sabine.

The farmers and stockraisers are turning their attention to hedging. The timber is such that it will not last long for fences, and the question of getting a durable hedge has long been agitated. The Osage orange and Cherokee rose, among a great many others, have been tried, but without any kind of success. They have, however, found a hedge among the rose family, that is undoubtedly THE thing for this variable climate. It is known here by the name of "Smith's hedge rose," taking its name from Bro. Smith, who has by great labor and patience fenced in almost his entire farm of some sixty

acres, commencing with only one plant. The hedge is a beautiful evergreen, will stand the drought, and has the qualifications that constitute a good hedge. With proper care and cultivation it will make a fence in three years.

We have five or six churches in the county, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists, which are all doing good work in the dissemination of the Gospel.

The temperance cause is flourishing. Several Councils of the Friends in the county, and one Division of the Sons of Temperance, the only one I believe in the State. It has been organized since 1849. The petition to the Legislature in regard to passing a law similar to that of Ohio, is being signed by almost every citizen. The time has come when the people of Texas will demand that something be done to stay the evils of intemperance. It is ruining our young men. It is blighting the intellect, and is sending more souls to perdition than any other evil on the face of the earth. And if the people will get up petitions to the Legislature from every county in the State, asking that something be done to stay this great evil, our land will be rid of one of the Devil's best agents. And in homes where now all is desolation and hopeless despair, then peace and prosperity shall reign. God hasten the time when every evil shall flee away before the bright rays of the Son of Righteousness. S. X.

### Denison---Prospects of Northern Texas.

I was more favorably impressed with Denison and its prospects on my return than when I first visited it. That in Northern Texas will grow up some early day a city of fifteen or twenty thousand inhabitants, there can be no doubt. That Denison will be that city, is quite probable. It will be the point from which will extend two or three railroads through the State of Texas. At Denison the M., K. & T. R. R. strikes southeast towards Tyler, penetrating a most magnificent country. The work through Texas, via Tyler to the Gulf, will be pushed forward immediately by the M., K. & T. R. R.

From Denison south to Houston and Galveston the Houston and Texas Central runs through the best land of the State. And then there is in prospect a railway line running southwest of Denison. All of these roads will tap the trans-continental line, and will bring Denison in direct railroad connection with the best sections of country in the State, besides giving it two competing lines to the seaboard, a most important advantage which no other city in Northern Texas will for many years yet secure. These competing lines to the seaboard will be the M., K. & T. and the H. & T. C. railroads. Denison may then become the chief city in Northern Texas, and that such will be its future seems quite evident.

The citizens of this young burg are letting their zeal run away with their better judgment, and the consequence is that real estate is held at figures which few will touch. A more moderate estimate of the value of the real estate might induce more purchasers and settlers, and thus insure a large city sooner than otherwise. Your readers will be astonished when I tell them that business lots in the best locations

are held as high as forty dollars per front foot, and I believe some sales have actually been made at those prices. The city has some 1500 or 2000 inhabitants, and buildings are going up hourly all over the town site. Some eastern parties are making preparations for erecting a number of large brick buildings. An extensive and commodious hotel is in process of construction, and will soon be ready for use.

The M., K. & T. R. R. reached Red River to-day, and will be in Denison, four miles from the river, by the 1st of December.

### TEXAS CURRENCY.

The impression pretty generally prevails that the only money current in Texas is gold or silver. The impression is an erroneous one. With very few exceptions along the line of railroads and emigration, greenbacks are received in exchange for all commodities. In some sections of the country remote from railroads, gold and silver alone pass current. We were required to pay gold and silver or its equivalent only twice, I believe, during the trip through the State.

### SEA ISLAND COTTON.

I had forgotten in previous letters to mention the growing of Sea Island cotton in some of the coast counties of Texas. This is the finest cotton grown, and heretofore it has been supposed that only the sea islands off the coast would produce it profitably. It is now being cultivated with great success in a few of the lower counties. Sea Island cotton commands in the market from 75 to 80 cents per pound, while the ordinary field cotton at the outside will only bring 16 to 18 cents. It costs much more to raise this cotton and prepare it for market, but it yields a much larger profit than the common cotton, and if successfully handled proves a rapid source of wealth to the planter.

### LABOR.

Planters experience a great inconvenience in Texas from the lack of labor. The deficiency is sorely felt throughout the entire State, but more especially in the cotton and sugar regions. Good, steady laborers command good wages in Texas, and I know of no better point for that class of immigration than the fields which are awaiting their attention there.

### HEALTH.

Texas is as healthy as Missouri or Kansas. The climate is a more genial one and its summer breezes more bracing. And the extreme cold weather of winter of our latitude is not felt here. Taken all in all, I don't know that in point of health this State can anywhere be excelled.

### SOCIETY.

The society of Texas is much better than I had expected to find. The people are generous, kind-hearted and frank, and less suspecting than their Northern brethren. It is as peaceful and quiet there as in any State of the Union. During my trip I did not see a side-arm of any kind in the State. The carrying of concealed weapons is forbidden by State law.

### SUGAR.

Sugar planters in Texas entertain the belief that the sugar product of the State in a few years will exceed that of Louisiana and all other sections combined. I had the pleasure

of forming the acquaintance of a Mr. W. P. Quigg, who owns a plantation some thirty or forty miles from Galveston. Mr. Quigg's plantation this season will produce over two hundred hogshead of sugar and a large quantity of syrup and molasses. I can see no reason why, on the completion of our railroad connection with that country, Kansas City may not be able to purchase sugar and molasses in Texas and become the supplying centre of these articles for West Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Iowa. All this will depend on freights, and our railroads must solve the question for us.

### TEXAS MERCHANTS.

The merchants of Northern Texas buy their goods on thirty days' time, as they do up North. The impression that their purchases are made on long time is a false one. In many instances cash is forwarded to the jobbers immediately on receipt of goods. Money is quite plenty, and collections are easily made at any time. There is little risk in selling to Texas merchants, and the trade on that account is a very desirable one. The best time for our merchants to send their drummers to Texas will be when the M., K. and T. R. R. connects with the Texas Central. This event will occur in January next.—*Cor. Kansas City Times*

### Liverpool and Texas Steamship Company.

Our readers are aware that, by reason of strikes among the workmen engaged in the ship-yard on the Clyde, in Scotland, the first built steamer of the company, the "San Jacinto," has been delayed long past the time thought sufficient to complete her. One of the serious consequences of the delay has been the disappointment, inconvenience and expense resulting to such laborers, who, with their families, were engaged to come out to our State under contracts made by Messrs. C. W. Hurley & Co. and their agents. These laborers had left their employment, moved from home, parted with household goods, and patiently waited for the vessel that was to convey them to their new home.

We are gratified to learn that the managers of the above company have generously cut short this waiting by sending some fifty families (whose passage money is also advanced by the company,) by the route via New Orleans. The steamer "Minnesota," which left Liverpool on the 27th of November, has these passengers on board, under charge of the company's agent, Mr. McAdam, and their arrival may be daily looked for.

Such magnanimity as has been shown in this instance will win golden opinions from the people intending to settle among us, and will add materially not only to the success of the new steam line, but to the up-building and settlement of our State.—*News.*

The Texas Herald of the 14th says: We have from reliable authority that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway will reach Denison City next week. The construction trains have already crossed Red river, and as soon as they arrive the rates will be reduced accordingly to meet those of the Central road. A special rate will be given on cotton, we understand, and that below the rates now asked by the Texas Central.



## Our Outlook.

## TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. William Price sends us the following cheering news from Waxahachie:

"Our first quarterly meeting for Waxahachie station embraced the first Sabbath of this inst. Rev. George W. Graves, P. E., was at his post, full of faith, in the commencement of his new-year's labor. The meeting was protracted for nine nights in succession. We were necessarily compelled to close, in consequence of inclement weather. We had a glorious meeting. Members of the church were greatly revived. About twenty-five found peace in believing, the most of whom were students of Marvin College. Twenty-seven joined the church. Rev. J. M. Pugh (president of the college) labored very successfully. He is, as we think, the right man in the right place. Many of the youths who were converted went to work in the altar, as if they believed the salvation of their class-mates depended on their efforts. We earnestly pray that God may send some of them out to preach the Gospel. Oh! for a brighter manifestation of Divine power."

## NORTHERN METHODISM.

—Three hundred applications were made this season for admission to Drew Theological Seminary, but only one hundred could be accommodated in the dormitories of the college, though there is provision for three times that number in the recitation rooms. At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of this seminary, held at Jersey City, N. J., Friday, the 29th ult., Bishop Foster resigned the presidency, and the chair of systematic theology. The resignation was accepted, and the Board elected Rev. Dr. John Miley, of Poughkeepsie, professor of systematic theology. The election of president was postponed until the annual meeting in May. Dr. Strong was granted three months' absence in which to visit Palestine.

—On the morning after the inauguration of Rev. R. Andrus, D. D., president of Indiana Asbury University, the 12th ult., a notable event took place. Robert Stockwell, Esq., who was present at the ceremony, sought an interview with the new president, "on a little matter of business," and placed in his hands a gift to the endowment fund of the university, amounting to \$27,000. The same liberal hand has heretofore contributed \$25,000 to the same fund.

—The Wesleyan Building, Boston, was not injured by the late fire, though at one time it was in great danger, and the books and papers of the depository were in readiness for removal. The Boston Wesleyan Association will, however, lose considerably by the fire through the failure of insurance companies.

## EPISCOPAL.

—John Jacob Astor has given \$50,000 as a nucleus for an endowment of St. Luke's Hospital, (Episcopal,) New York city.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church Convention of Massachusetts last week elected Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, Bishop of Massachusetts, to succeed Eastburn, deceased.

## SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—In our issue of last week we inadvertently placed an article relating to the deposition of Rev. G. H. Robertson, D. D., from the ministry, and his

suspension from the privileges of the church, by the Louisville Presbytery, under the head of Southern Presbyterian. He was a member of the (Northern) Presbyterian Church, and the item should have appeared under that caption.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

—The venerable Dr. Lang, founder of the Presbyterian church in Australia, known in the literary world as a historian of distinction, has just retired from the pastorate of the Scotch church at Sydney, after a ministerial career of exactly fifty years.

—The Presbyterians celebrated, on the 20th of November, the three hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Presbyterian church in England. The most interesting commemorative exercises were held in Philadelphia, as the place where the first Presbytery in the United States was formed, that city being also recognized as in a measure the denominational centre. A memorial discourse was delivered in the morning at the Penn Square church, by Prof. Samuel J. Wilson, who reviewed the history of the Reformed churches. In the afternoon, the Rev. Robert M. Patterson read a historical paper on "Presbyterianism in Philadelphia," and Dr. McCosh made an address on "Presbyterianism in Foreign Countries." The evening was devoted to the formal opening of the new Presbyterian House, an elegant yet chaste building, containing apartments for the accommodation of the publishing interests and societies of the church, which have their home in Philadelphia.

—The English Synod of the United Presbyterian church has come to a decision favorable to an early union with the Free church of England. It is noted that English Presbyterians are seeing the necessity of freeing themselves from all mere Scotticism in religion. They want to be *English*.

—Rev. J. Milligan, Presbyterian, has removed from Princeton, Illinois, to Denison City, Texas, he having accepted an appointment from the Board of Missions to act as General Missionary in Texas.

## CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Cumberland Presbyterian estimates the number of ministers of the Cumberland branch of the church on the Pacific coast at forty-eight, and says that "in view of the start made and the importance of that field, and of the difficulties to be overcome, we submit the question to the churches in the older States, if there is not an obligation upon us to aid our churches on the Pacific coast? To our mind, there is no work before us more imperative in its claim than that of putting our cause there on a firmer basis."

## CONGREGATIONAL.

—In the General Association of New Hampshire, the minutes for 1872 show that there are twelve associations and 185 ministers. Of the ministers who have been forty years or more in the work there are eighteen. The oldest is Dr. Z. S. Barstow, of Keene, ordained in 1818. One, Rev. Asahel Bigelow, of Hancock, ordained in 1828, is a pastor; two are secretaries; three are acting pastors; and the remaining twelve are marked as "without charge."

—On a recent Sunday morning Mr. Beecher's congregation raised \$30,000 by subscription, toward the memorial fund of \$50,000, to be devoted to the church missions.

## LUTHERAN.

—The German membership of the

Lutheran church in this country is nearly 300,000. The Scandinavian membership is about 90,000.

## BAPTIST.

—The Colgates of New York have presented to the Baptist society, with which they worship at Yonkers, New York, a fine church, costing \$200,000.

—The statistical report presented at the Second Baptist National Sunday-school Convention, showed 9069 schools in the United States, 81,763 officers and teachers, 642,504 scholars, and 10,842 baptisms.

—Among other questions which came before the Second Baptist National Sunday-school Convention at Cincinnati, was the relation of children to the church. Mr. Wharton said:

"Taking the conversion of the children for granted, I remark that it is clearly our duty to receive them. The practice of Pedobaptists, instead of influencing us to hesitate, should tend to facilitate the reception of children by us."

One of the resolutions expressed the conviction that, on the one hand, every member of the church should, if possible, be in the Sunday-school; and, on the other, every member of the Sunday-school should attend the preaching of the Word.

—The new chapel in Madrid, Spain, continues to be well attended, the audiences numbering from 250 to 300. There were in October several candidates for baptism at Linares, and six at La Seca.

—Five Baptist churches in Brooklyn are without pastors.

## REFORMED.

—The Reformed Church National Synod, in session last week at Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended from the ministry and from the church Rev. Henry Knepper, of Illinois, on the ground that he married, after obtaining a divorce, which, though legal, was not procured on Scriptural grounds.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

—A sister of Mr. Spurgeon is preaching with much success at Willingham, a village in Cambridgeshire, England, where her husband is a Baptist clergyman. The cases from Willingham tried before the local bench have decreased to such an extent, that the police authorities have expressed their thanks to the lady preacher as being the instrument of the improvement.

—The trustees of Dartmouth College offer the "Fletcher prize" of five hundred dollars for the best essay on the duty of all Christians "to exhibit in their godly lives and conversation the beneficent effects of the religion they profess, and thus increase the efficiency of Christianity in Christian countries, and recommend its acceptance to the heathen nations of the world." Essays must be sent in before the first day of December of next year.

—Rev. G. H. Hepworth was on Thursday evening of last week installed pastor of the Church of the Disciples, New York city, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., delivering the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher the charge to the people. Previous to the installation, a council to consider the articles of faith, standing rules, etc., of the church, and the doctrinal belief of Mr. Hepworth as its pastor, assembled in the chapel of the Brick church. The Church of the Disciples having been organized independent of all sectarian connections, the council was composed of representatives of various leading denominations.

—A London merchant has offered a munificent contribution in aid of the extension of the foreign missions of the church, in the form of a subscription of £1000 per annum for five years, to the society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts.

—Rev. Benjamin Schneider and wife, who have been so long and so usefully employed as missionaries of the American Board, have returned to this country for the improvement of their health, and for the present are at New Britain, Connecticut.

—Two Japanese girls have been brought to New Haven, and are under the care of Superintendent Northrop, who has put one in the family of Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., and one in that of Rev. G. D. Abbott.

—The College of William and Mary, Virginia, has determined to educate, free of all tuition and matriculation fees, one student from each city and county of the State, to be nominated by the superintendent of public schools from the most meritorious pupils.

—*La Semaine Religieuse* says: "The schools established at Rome by the Americans are in a flourishing condition. An association was formed in that city last April, consisting of representatives of the different churches in the United States. Founded on the simple principles of the Gospel, it embraces all those who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth. At the cost of \$2400, the first story of a palace has been secured, the apartments of which will serve as a hall for the meeting of the church, a place of meeting for the Christian association of young people, and a residence for the pastor, the Rev. H. Walte. The Evangelical schools of Pisa and Cisanello, in Tuscany, continue to prosper. Seventy-nine pupils have attended the boys' school in the first of these cities, and thirty-eight the girls' school. Out of these one hundred and seventeen children, only nine belong to the Evangelical families. At Cisanello, fifty-nine pupils have been admitted during this year, (only fifteen coming from parents professing the Evangelical faith,) and if the size of the place had admitted of it, the attendance would have been still more considerable. All this is done in the face of the opposition and intrigues of the priest. Three other tenements for similar institutions would already have been provided if sufficient funds could be collected."

—From a census recently taken in Paris, it appears that there are in that city 1,732,529 Catholics, 30,421 Jews, 17,281 Calvinists, 14,949 Lutherans, 9482 Anglicans, Methodists and Quakers, 422 Mohammedans, Buddhists and Brahmans, and 2500 who belong to no religious sect. The population is nearly 50,000 less than it was in 1866.

—The ministers of Washington do not like the idea of outside preaching, and prayer-meetings by the Young Men's Christian Association. They say that seventy-five per cent of those who attend these gatherings are regular church-goers, in whom a habit of "gadding about" is thereby encouraged. They urge the members of the association to expend their time and money in getting people to attend church regularly, rather than in these extra meetings.

—The new Union church, for the benefit of the English-speaking people of Yeddo, was dedicated October 2. It is a substantial structure, thirty-six by twenty-eight feet, having a graceful spire surmounted by a Saxon cross, quite a new feature in Yeddo architecture.

—Mr. Froude has abandoned his course of lectures on the relations of England and Ireland, in consequence of "the intense feeling which the controversy excited." He gives lectures, however, on other subjects.



## Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, November 30, 1872.

MR. EDITOR—Shortly after the dispatch of my last letter, I received from Messrs. C. Grimshaw & Co. the news that, owing to the renewed "strikes" in Scotland, the "San Jacinto" could not be got ready by December 2d, and as no one could say when the men would go to work again, no other date could be named, even approximately. This news following upon a delay of three months, was a trial to all concerned, in more senses than one. Not merely the company and the shippers, but the passengers, especially the assisted passengers, have had to suffer. But as far as the last are concerned—with whom the London agency has specially to do—we have gone through the trial better than could have been expected. No time was lost in sending a lithographed letter to all the emigrants to tell them the exact facts, and it would do you good to read some of the replies. Severely pinched as some of the poor families are, and sorely inconvenienced by the delay, they seem to think more of the annoyance and loss to the company, than of their own troubles. One couple of assisted passengers have been compelled to ask for prompt dispatch, and this Messrs. C. Grimshaw & Co. have kindly given them. They will sail by the steamship "Arbitrator," via New Orleans, on December 5th. The rest will wait as long as they possibly can for the "San Jacinto."

Happily they will not have to wait much longer. A friend at my elbow suggests that this long looked-for ship should be called the "Future," or the "To-morrow,"—because, according to the proverb, "to-morrow never comes." But there will be no need to re-name her after this fashion, for the strike is now over, and she will really—so there is reason to hope and expect—be ready by Christmas. If so, she will, I suppose, be as welcome a Christmas gift as we could send you, and if the emigrants do not pass a "happy Christmas" on-board of her, it will not be for want of warm, good wishes and earnest prayers.

The emigration movement continues to spread among farm laborers all over the country, and plenty of liberal offers are made for their services. Only yesterday 250 laborers sailed for Brazilian "free homesteads," being forwarded at a cost to the government of Brazil of £4000, and 400 more are to sail in a few days, while 500 have just been selected for New Zealand. Canada has appointed a chief commissioner and a special commissioner, who are now on their way to England authorized to make more favorable offers than have yet been proposed, to induce farm laboring families to go to that colony. So much the better. We can spare a large number, and the supply is not likely to run short for many years to come.

One good result of the efforts of laborers to improve their condition is that some land-owners are going to try the co-operative principle in farming, which, under proper management, ought to be of great benefit to our laboring people. A farm of 142 acres has been purchased in Herefordshire, to be let out to thirty laborers at £20 a share, of which £10 is to be paid up. The shareholders in this co-operative farm will spend their labor on the land they rent, and reap the profits. This is to be the beginning of a large movement. It is quite a novelty in England.

Another novelty is a great meeting of agricultural laborers to be held at Exeter Hall, in London, on December 10th, with the Lord Mayor in the chair. Particulars in my next.

The interesting account of Western Texas in the *ADVOCATE* just received, will be quoted in the *Labor News*,

which has a considerable and increasing circulation.

You have probably heard by telegraph of the serious illness of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. He left England for the south of France a few weeks ago in weak health, and his pulpit has since been occupied by a succession of well-known preachers. Mr. Spurgeon is only about 38 years of age, and it is hard to believe that his work is yet done. F. GORE.

## Sanctification.

The relation of a human being working out successfully his salvation is presented to us in the Scriptures in a threefold aspect, viz: the past, the present and the future. Corresponding with these different stages, Christ is presented to us in a threefold aspect, viz: as Mediator, as High Priest and as King. Nearly all believers have clear views of past salvation: the day of pardon, or of conversion, is noted, remembered, and understood. Correspondingly the Savior is comprehended as a Mediator, sent from God to us to reconcile us to God. He represents God in pardon and conversion. So, also, all believers look hopefully to the third stage of salvation, when we shall get to Heaven and live in the future state. In conjunction with this stage of salvation, Christ is believed in as a King, reigning over all as a victor and a conqueror of death, hell, and sin. But the second or intermediate stage, which lies between pardon and glorification, is not so well understood. I mean the present. The day by day salvation, and the work and office of the Savior corresponding to this stage, is also confused and little understood. I mean His high priesthood, wherein he becomes Melchizedek, or king of peace, and in which office he is the living intercessor between man regenerated and God the Father. As a Mediator, he is a priest after the order of Aaron, offering himself a sacrifice for sin, and thus laying the foundation for our pardon; but as a High Priest he makes no sacrifice. His office as High Priest begins just where His office as Mediator is completed. He comes from God to us as Mediator; He ascends from reconciled man to God as High Priest, to be the children's advocate with the Father if they sin, and to save them to the uttermost who come unto God by him.

The distinction between justification or pardon, and sanctification or holiness, is thus kept well defined in the office of Christ. As sinners we come by a Mediator asking pardon; but as believers we draw nigh through our High Priest, in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience.

The mediation of Christ is exercised toward all men, but the High Priesthood alone for those who, through faith, have "kept the pass-over and the sprinkling of the blood." This continued salvation by the Holy Ghost is sanctification. St. Paul preserves in practical life this distinction, based upon the mediation and High Priesthood. "For if when we were enemies (unregenerated) we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son, (mediation,) much more being reconciled, (regenerated,) we shall be saved (sanctified) by his life, (the living High Priesthood.)"

Thus pardon is secured by the shedding of blood, and sanctification or holiness by the unceasing ministry of our great High Priest.

F. C. W.

## Death of Mrs. Mary F. Addison.

MR. EDITOR—The heaviest sorrow of my life is now upon me. On Sunday last I was summoned from Hood county by the sudden and dangerous illness of my wife. Twenty hours of hasty travel and agonizing suspense

brought me home, only to find it desolate, and my two little boys without a mother. Death had done its fatal work ere I received intelligence of her sickness, and God had taken to himself the faithful sharer of my toils and sorrows.

Though crushed by the overwhelming bereavement, I dare not murmur. God has done it, and though the providence is so afflicting and inexplicable, with a trusting heart I bow to the fatal stroke.

In God's mercy, my wife's brother, Rev. J. F. Hines, was permitted to be with her during her entire sickness. He speaks of her death as sublimely victorious.

"O may I triumph so  
When all my warfare's past."

The unaffected modesty and self-depreciation of my wife, concealed her true worth for the casual observer, but her delicate and refined sensibility, joined to extreme unselfishness, and real solidity and depth of character, rendered her very dear to those who knew her.

As the wife of an itinerant preacher, she had a full realization of its sacrifices, as well as a ready mind to meet them. Her loyalty to the church in this respect surpassed even that of her husband.

When proposing to her to re-enter the traveling ranks, after a temporary location, she persistently made it a condition that I should do so without restriction or reserve; and it was to her influence that I was enabled, when again offering myself to the Northwest Texas Conference, to say—fully meaning what I offered—"Bishop, if you have work anywhere within the bounds of the conference that I can do, I am ready for it. Here am I; send me."

Her friend and former pastor, Rev. H. M. Glass, will send you an account of her last hours.

Yours, in hope of a better life,

OSCAR M. ADDISON.

OWENSVILLE, Texas, Dec. 14, 1872.

[Brother Addison will have the profound sympathy of his brethren and friends in this deep hour of sorrow. It is when the billows of affliction pass over us, that we can estimate in their fullness the blessedness of the promises of the Gospel.—ED.]

## EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

A convention of the friends of education will meet in Austin during the holidays, when it is practicable for a large number of teachers to be present, as the schools will have a vacation. Let there be a general attendance, free discussion, and a thorough canvassing of the best means to promote the great cause in Texas.

To instruct the vast number of illiterate youth of Texas, and to prevent others from growing up in the same ignorance, will require all the efforts of all the friends of education in the State. We need all the free schools and pay schools; all the public schools and private schools; all the primary schools, Sunday-schools, academies, and colleges; all the day schools, and night schools; and when all these institutions of the State and the church have done all in their power, there will still be hundreds and thousands of children growing up in ignorance.

There is an impression that the public school system will interfere with the prosperity of private and church schools. This is a mistake. The best and most prosperous private academies, and church colleges, are in immediate proximity to the best public schools.

The instruction in the public schools is elementary. They thus become feeders and nurseries for schools of a higher grade. The school system of Illinois is one of the best in the United States. About the time that system was inaugurated, 1855, (the same year the Methodists of Texas determined to concentrate their patronage on Soule University,) the Methodists of Illinois established the Northwestern University, at Evanston. That University now has over 600 pupils. Other facts might be cited in illustration of this position, that educational institutions mutually help each other, and especially that a good public school system serves admirably to prepare students for entering institutions of a higher grade. Let this subject be ventilated through the press. H. S. T.

## TEXAS ITEMS.

The epizootic is in Waco.

The epizootic is in Hempstead.

Snow has recently fallen all over Northern Texas.

The Texas Pacific railway will be 1515 miles in length.

Bellville, the county seat of Austin, claims 500 inhabitants.

The Texas Central is now being graded in sight of Sherman.

The population of Texas is estimated at more than a million.

The belles of Weatherford are to have a Christmas tree to buy a bell for the new church.

The Hempstead *Messenger* says a mail route is badly wanted between that place and Bellville.

The Tuxpan (Mexican) corn on prairie uplands in McLellan county, yields 100 bushels per acre.

The line of the Texas and Pacific railway, now being located, runs six miles south of Waxahachie.

The *Advance* speaks finely of the Waco depot, and says that it is one of the handsomest in the country.The Austin *Journal* complains that milk there is fifteen cents a quart—and part water even at that price.

Austin imposes a tax of two dollars per head on dogs, and will confiscate the animals if the tax is not paid.

John Hamilton, of Williamson county, raised 105 bushels of corn per acre last season—so the paper says.

A building is soon to be erected at Calvert, in which there will be a cotton gin, grist and saw-mill, and a cotton seed oil factory.

Denison is said to have a population of 2000 souls, 200 stores, and is about to have a national bank, and is only a few months old.

Cotton, by hundreds of bales, is reaching McKinney since it became the terminus, and is going off at 12 and 14 cents per pound.

The Gatesville *Sun* mentions several fine improvements in process of erection at Gatesville, and says that Hamilton county is in a generally prosperous condition.We learn from the Greenville *Herald* that wheat in Hunt county is looking well, and that the acreage sown this year is much larger than usual.The Colorado *Citizen* says cotton shipment is resumed at Columbus since the horse disease has commenced abating in Galveston.

The Red river bridge being completed, and the trains of the M., K. and Texas railroad running to Denison, the time between that place and St. Louis is reduced to 32 hours. The telegraphic line has, of course, kept pace with the locomotive.



Missionary Report—Texas Conference.

Report of the Board of Missions of the Texas Annual Conference, presented December 7th, 1872, at Bryan:

In presenting the Thirty-second Annual Report of the Board of Missions, of the Texas Conference, we note with gratitude the satisfactory progress of the church during this period of almost a third of a century.

At the organization of our society, at Rutersville, in 1840, we had in Texas less than 2000 members, and 19 itinerant preachers. One conference then embraced all Texas. A second conference was formed in 1845; a third in 1859; a fourth in 1866; and the fifth in 1867, when we had in Texas 24,224 members, and 198 traveling preachers. During the five years since that, our membership has nearly doubled, now numbering about 45,000.

At the organization of our Board in 1840, \$1000 were pledged to the cause. In 1850 our missionary collections in Texas amounted to \$1500; in 1860, to \$19,023. Between 1860 and 1870, the assessed value of property in Texas fell off more than \$100,000,000, and the benevolent institutions felt the effect of this depression. In 1870, we contributed to the cause of missions but \$6,898. Since that period our contributions have been steadily increasing.

Up to the year 1866, our missionary operations were managed by a society. The General Conference that year assumed the position that the church itself was a grand missionary organization, in which every church member was interested and to which he ought of his ability to contribute.

A Parent Missionary Board is organized at Nashville, with auxiliary boards in each annual conference. The Parent Board receives 40 per cent of the missionary contributions of the church, and supervises the Foreign and the Indian Missions. 60 per cent of the money collected is returned by the Conference Board to be expended in the destitute neighborhoods in its own territory.

Up to the year 1872, the support of the German work in Texas devolved entirely upon our conference. This overburdened our Conference Board, while the German work was crippled for want of an adequate support. In 1872, the support of the German work in Texas was assumed by the Parent Board. The following exhibit presents a view of the German work in Texas for the past year—Frederick Vordenbaumen, Presiding Elder:

Table with columns for locations (e.g., Bastrop, New Braunfels, Fredericksburg) and various metrics like No. of Parsonages, No. of Churches, Value of Church Property, No. of Members, etc.

\$275 were paid the presiding elder, making the total paid missionaries, \$1371.

To the above we may add Houston, which is self-supporting. At this point the pastor, J. A. Pauly, reports 1 parsonage and 2 churches, valued at

\$5200; 82 members; 8 infants baptized; 1 Sunday-school; 45 scholars; \$50 paid missionary treasurer; \$100 paid on old debt; \$136 were expended on Sunday-school; \$80 worth of religious books were sold; 72 copies of the German paper taken; and, besides the support of preacher, \$700 raised for other purposes.

AMERICAN WORK.

The following missions in the destitute portions of the regular work are sustained by our Conference Board:

Table listing missionaries (e.g., H. N. Turner, H. Nims, J. S. Flower) and their respective churches, with columns for No. of Churches, Value of Churches, No. of Members, etc.

In our State, the church has in the future a most flattering prospect. Population and wealth are flowing in upon us from every direction, and through every avenue of approach to our Empire State. New churches are being erected; our literary institutions are multiplying facilities for the thorough education of our youth, and the cause of missions is still dear to our people. This blessed cause shall have our sympathy and prayers while we live, and when we die, we will commend it to the favorable consideration of our children.

Looking out upon the broad field for Christian effort—the world—the signs are hopeful. Oceanic canals and continental railways are shortening the lines of the world's commerce, and bringing the heathen nations into more direct contact with Christianity. The ships which do the carrying trade of the world sail under Christian flags, and thus the leaven of the Gospel finds its way to every harbor of the sea, and every port of the land. That leaven cannot be hid. It will work, and be potentially felt, in the inert lump of heathen humanity. The telegraph is reaching forth its briarean arms across continents, and through seas to far distant isles, girdling the earth with its net-work of steel. But the fingers that manipulate those mysterious keys are Christian fingers: and the heart whose throbs sends forth its pulsations to the most distant lands, is a Christian heart, and the electrical wires, passing through the jungles of India, and amid the dense populations of China and Japan, will throw off coruscations of evangelical light.

It is a hopeful sign of the times that while society is making rapid strides towards a higher plane, amid the various and complicated questions agitating the public mind, the missionary cause retains its unchallenged position in the front rank of the great agencies at work remodeling human society. This agency is pre-eminently useful in reconstructing society upon a civilized and Christian basis. Christian missionaries more than any other class of men, are eliminating from society the errors of the past, divesting it of the superstitions and follies which a long night of barbarism had accumulated, and paving the way for the outbeamings of millennial glory.

To-day there are nearly four thousand laborers in the mission field, and

nearly \$10,000,000 are annually contributed to the noble cause. Missions were first established at points in the heathen world most accessible. These stand like light-houses along a coast of unexplored and impenetrable darkness. As these stations multiply, and points further in the interior are reached, first a luminous belt appears along the whole coast, while here and there, in the distant landscape, mission stations are found like oases in the desert. The time is not distant when waves of light from these moral light-houses will be seen approaching and interpenetrating each other. Then the cloud will be lifted; the horizon will be clear; the Sun of Righteousness will reach his meridian, and the dark places of the earth be cheered by His beams of golden splendor.

H. S. THRALL, Sec'y Board Mis., Texas Conference. BRYAN, Dec. 7, 1872.

NOTE.—Supplemental to Missionary Report: The amount contributed during the past year, was approximately as follows: From circuits and stations, \$2000; anniversary at Bryan, \$1100; paid missionaries on their work, \$2000; making a total of over \$5000.

Ministerial Qualification.

MR. EDITOR—As much as has been said and done, in the papers and in private counsel, saying nothing about the legislation of the church in General Conference capacity; yet a few hints directed especially to young men, designing to enter the itinerant ministry of our church, I hope that I may not be considered extra officious in giving a little advice.

And first in point of literary qualifications. After all that has been written by others, including some of the Bishops, I think that the test standard has been fixed by the General Conference about at the right height. Remember that they have raised the standard a little within a few years past—perhaps another notch at its next session would be better—a step in the right direction, but a step at a time.

A young man of piety, gifts and general promise of future usefulness, can well afford to wait awhile, prepare himself in some school, (if his education be deficient,) in the mean time continue to exercise his gifts as an exhorter, or local preacher, keep his piety toned up, till he is ready to enter fully upon the responsibilities of the itinerant life.

But he and his zealous friends may urge, (1st,) that he has not the means to educate himself with; or (2d,) that it will never do to waste time in this way.

I answer, (1st,) if he be possessed of the gifts and graces proposed, then the Lord who called him to it, will also call on the hearts till He reaches the purse of the church, which will supply this deficit.

(2d,) It is really no loss of time, but a gain of time in the end. Show me a mechanic who makes life and his trade a success, and I will show you one who spent the most time in learning his trade. And as little as you may think of it, while your first burning fervor of camp-meeting zeal is upon you, preaching is nevertheless a trade.

And now, remember, that when you enter the itinerant ministry, you enter with a two fold claim upon the people, pecuniary and sympathetic. Remember too, that talent and claim, in some sort are commensurate. If your parishioners measure by this rule, and discover your deficiency in talent or want of spending time in learning your trade before you started out to practice your profession, they will cut down your claim proportionately. And when they reach the level, you may be disposed to complain of the seeming discrepancy between yourself and some other you

wat of; and while stewards may withhold for prudence sake the real reason, both parties, preacher and people, sink with discouragement.

Again, in its literary standard the pulpit should always be above, never below the level of the people. Who does not know that the day-school, as well as Sabbath-school children, quote the pronunciation of the pulpit, and will argue with their parents that it is right, because the preacher pronounced it so. Now, if he makes a blunder, how awful the consequences! If the blind lead the blind, you know the result. In ancient days, like priests like people. To a great extent it is so now. We are still, to some general extent, the creatures of circumstances.

In the days of the Reformation, when the Romish clergy could not read their Bibles intelligibly, what was the result? Even Chancellor Eck could not successfully meet Luther in debate. The bold and intrepid monk, with the weapon of truth, put the highest dignitaries to flight. But how? By close and studied years of preparation, with pen and ink, and heart and brain—all taxed, till it drained almost nerve and blood in the closet of preparation.

And now, in conclusion upon this part of the subject, allow me to say that we have a fight before us of greater magnitude—great as that was. The enemy now assumes new masks—coming forth clothed in science, so-called, of various fantastic titles, baptized sometimes in the Christian name. It is again Greek meeting Greek. The tame ipse dixits of the pulpit will not successfully meet and rout this enemy. Rest assured, that if you expect to win in this contest, you must be prepared to reason of truth till you can successfully reason it into the people, even as it is in Jesus. J. W. F.

WHITESBORO, Texas.

WASTE BASKET.

The first game of life—Bawl. Guilt frames—Prison windows. A sealed proposal—The engagement kiss.

A boy being asked what name was given to residents of the United States, promptly answered: "Tax-payers."

A lady asked a gentleman who was suffering from influenza, "My dear sir, what do you use for your cold?" "Five handkerchiefs a day, madam."

"I can't drink liquor," said Bob, "it goes right to my head." "Well," said Bob's friend, "where could it go with less danger of being crowded?"

A Montana Indian agent accounts for his deficiency by declaring that he furnished the Indians 289,000 pounds of family soap, \$300 worth of postage stamps, and a barrel of ink.

"How much corn may a gentleman eat?" whispered P., while the cobs on his plate lay in tiers; "As to that," answered Q., as he glanced at the heap, "I will depend on the length of his ears."

Our friend, whose eye-sight was not good, was recommended to try glasses. He says he went and took four at the nearest drinking-saloon, and the result was that his sight was so much improved that he could see double.

When Charles Lamb visited the Litchfield Cathedral, his guide told him that three men once dined upon the top of the steeple. "They must have been very sharp set," said Lamb.

That was a good though rather severe pun which was made by a student in one of our theological seminaries, (and he was not one of the brightest of the class, either) when he asked: "Why is Professor — the greatest revivalist of the age?" and on all "giving it up," said: "Because at the close of every sermon there is a 'Great Awakening.'"



[Written for the ADVOCATE.]

## ESTELLE'S CHRISTMAS.

FLORENCE E. PIPKIN.

The Christmas chime fell musically upon the clear, frosty night air. Little Estelle sprang to the window and looked from the luxurious room in which she stood upon the scene without. The moon hung high in the cloudless heavens, and, with myriads of twinkling stars, shed bright, kindly beams upon the bustling city; and an eager, hurrying crowd passed to and fro, amid gleaming sky-rockets, and shouts of "Merry Christmas," which rose upon the crisp, frosty air. The little girl looked with quickened breath upon the animated picture. She noticed a family of merry children passing with their parents, and after looking upon their happy faces, she turned her eyes to the room in which she stood, and seemed to be making comparisons in her mind. The room was luxuriously furnished with all the appointments of a sleeping apartment, a cheerful coal fire burned in the grate, and a large colored lamp hung from the frescoed ceiling, shedding a rosy light over the furniture, and the little girl, who was the sole occupant of the room.

"Those little children seem so happy with their father and mother, and their arms full of Christmas presents," she said, in audible tones. "My mother has been receiving her fashionable friends all day—has scarcely had time to say 'a merry Christmas' to me; and father—I have not seen him since breakfast! It is true, he and mother have bought me all the nice presents I wished to have; and I had a pleasant walk this afternoon with little brother and his nurse; but now little brother is asleep, and I feel so lonely! I wonder if mamma has any company in the parlors yet; if she has not, may be she will let me take tea with her to-night, and sit with her awhile in her room. It is Christmas night, and I do not feel like going to sleep as early as usual."

Her soliloquy came to an end, as the door opened, and her mother entered attired in elegant evening costume.

"Are you alone, Estelle?" she kindly inquired, advancing across the room, the folds of her rich dress trailing along the soft carpet.

"Little brother is asleep," Estelle demurely replied, her eyes wandering over her mother's elegant dress, and comprehending at a glance the meaning of the elaborate toilet.

"Well, my child, you can take tea with your governess, and you had better retire to bed soon after, for I will be gone until a late hour to-night. There is to be a celebrated performer at the opera, and there will be a rush to the hall, so I have taken tea, and have prepared to go earlier than customary, that I may secure a good seat. Good-night, now, my daughter;" and the stately mother stooped and kissed the little girl, then turned to leave the room.

"Has father come yet?" Estelle asked, her lips quivering with disappointment.

A frown ruffled the mother's smooth forehead. "Why do you ask me such useless questions?" she said, impatiently. "You know he rarely comes before eleven, and I do not profess to keep myself informed regarding his movements. I shall go to the opera in company with a party of friends, who will soon call for me." Then, in milder tones, she added: "Do not sit up too late, dear," and with a careless kiss left the little girl alone.

As the lady left the house with her friends, the tea-bell sounded, and Estelle joined her governess at the table. After the meal was concluded, the two returned to the sleeping apartment, and the governess, taking a volume of romances in her hand, seated

herself near the fire and began reading, unmindful of the little girl, who had withdrawn to a window, and stood looking out, her bosom heaving with suppressed tears, her heart yearning for love and sympathy.

The room was heated to a warm, pleasant temperature, and while she looked out at the little stars in the quiet sky, and the kindly face of the radiant moon, she felt a calm, happy mood stealing over her. Her disappointment and trouble were soon forgotten; nor was she at all startled when she heard her name called in a kind, musical voice at her elbow. She turned her face at the sound, and beheld the form of a beautiful lady, who had noiselessly approached the chair.

"Come, go with me, my little girl," the lady said, "and if you wish, we will see in what manner many persons are spending their Christmas night. Estelle instantly felt a desire to go; and as the lovely lady spoke so kindly, she could not refuse to accompany her. She rose, and, placing her little hand in the lady's, the two passed unnoticed from the room, and left the house. They walked through one lighted street after another, and finally found themselves in the suburbs of the city upon a road leading out into the country.

"I would first have you see how this Christmas night is being spent in a comfortable farm-house," said the lady, after they had walked awhile in silence. Even while she spoke, the outlines of a pleasant farm-house, surrounded with broad fields, were distinctly seen spreading out before them. We will not intrude ourselves upon the family group," said the lady, "but can take a survey of the family sitting-room through the blinds of a window, and can judge thereby of the manner in which they are enjoying the Christmas." She drew Estelle up to a window, and looking through the blinds, the two saw a picture of cosy home-comfort within. A fire of hickory logs was burning brightly in the wide fire-place, around which were seated the family group—father and mother, an aged grandmother, and five children. There was a thick home-spun carpet on the floor, and the parents and grandparent were seated in capacious arm-chairs; and near the group was drawn a small table containing fruits and nuts of different kinds, with which they regaled themselves while listening to an entertaining Christmas story from the grandmother; and over all beamed the light of the brightly burnished lamps upon the mantle. After the grandmother's story was ended, the children engaged in an amusing game of hide-and-seek, after which they bade their parents good-night, and retired to sleep.

Estelle had become very much interested in the scene within the farm-house, and now she turned to the lady, and said in low tones:

"What a pleasant home and happy family is this!"

"Yes," replied the lady; "but did you not observe that, although blessed with many of the comforts of life, this family has failed to return any expression of thanks to God, the source whence all our blessings flow? Henceforth, my child, when you kneel to pray, I beg that you offer a few words to your Heavenly Father in behalf of these children, who have not yet learned to pray for themselves." She took the little girl's hand again in hers, and they turned in the direction whence they came. "We will now return to the city," she said, after walking some distance, "and behold some of the scenes transpiring there to-night, having seen an example of the manner in which this night is being celebrated in many farm-houses in our land."

The lady hardly ceased speaking, before the gleaming lights of the city again appeared in view. They were

soon in the midst of the crowded streets, and Estelle, by her guide's direction, found herself, ere long, in a dark, narrow alley leading to the abodes of poverty and misery. They paused beside a low building, and the lady, drawing Estelle to a curtainless window, from which the panes of glass were broken, the two looked upon the interior. A tallow candle, stuck into a broken bottle, threw a dull, fitful light over the room, revealing a low cot, upon which the wasted form of a woman lay, apparently gasping in the last agonies of death, while near by, upon a heap of filthy rags, lay her drunken husband with three sleeping children, whose pinched features showed evidences of want and suffering. Estelle shuddered, and, covering her face with her hands, turned away.

"You have thought your home dull and dreary to-night," spoke the lady's kind, gentle voice, "but consider how much better your condition is than that of those children there, who have only a drunken sot for a father, and who will be motherless before another day will have dawned. You must also remember these poor, suffering children in your prayers, my child."

"I will try never to repine over my lot again," said Estelle in earnest tones, "since I see how much I have for which I should be thankful."

"And remember, my child," the lady urged, "that each of us have crosses and disappointments to bear in this life. You should endeavor to be patient under any disappointment, and endeavor to lead the life of a Christian, that you may exert a good influence over your parents; and by your filial obedience to them and your pious conduct, you may yet be the means of bringing them both to repentance."

Estelle's heart bounded with joy at the thought, and she silently resolved to make the effort.

"I have saddened your little heart," resumed the lady, "by presenting this scene of misery within this house to your view; and to cheer you again, we will now hasten to more genial quarters."

Before Estelle could make any reply, she found herself standing with her guide in front of a large, handsome residence resembling her own home. They mounted the marble steps, and standing beside a window, looked in upon the home picture. A soft, yielding carpet covered the floor, and crimson velvet sofas, ottomans and arm-chairs stood at convenient intervals around the room; and in the center of the floor, the crowning ornament of all, stood a beautiful Christmas-tree laden with toys, and glittering with wax tapers. A group of happy children stood around the beautiful tree, receiving their presents from the hands of their father and mother, and the smiling faces of the household servants were seen in the back-ground, awaiting their turn to receive each a present for the Christmas. The distribution of the presents was the closing scene of the evening's gaieties, and while Estelle and her guide looked on, the children, at a word from their father, quietly took their seats. Their father then opened a large family Bible, and read a chapter; after which the children joined in a hymn of praise to God, then listened to their father's earnest prayer of thanks to the great Giver of all good and perfect gifts. Each of them then received a good-night kiss from their parents, and retired to sleep, their little hearts throbbing with love and happiness.

Estelle became very much engrossed with the happy picture, and was only recalled to herself by the lady's voice:

"You see this family have given all honor due to God—have thanked Him for their blessings."

"Oh! how happy those children seem! Oh that my home was like

this in every respect!" Estelle said in quivering tones.

The lovely lady drew her arm caressingly around the drooping figure of the little girl, and whispered low words of comfort in her listening ear, which brought the smiles again to her face.

"We must move onward to you home now," the lady then said, "for the night is advancing."

They walked on, and suddenly paused before a large, brilliantly-lighted edifice, from which peals of exquisite music came bursting forth. Estelle realized that she was standing with her guide upon an elevation of some kind, which commanded a view of the interior of the building, which her guide informed her was an opera house. Estelle's eyes wandered over the brilliant assembly in the lighted hall, over the waving plumes and sparkling gems, and at last rested upon the face of her mother, who occupied a conspicuous place in the fashionable throng. Estelle loved her beautiful, worldly mother, with a love amounting almost to idolatry; and when she saw her there, her mind reverted to the scene of the Christmas tree, which she had witnessed only a few minutes before: the scene in which the kind mother shared in all the joys of her children; and the little girl knew how well her own lovely mother could grace such a scene, and how much brightness she could add thereto. Her heart yearned toward her mother now with a feeling inexpressible, and stretching forth her little hands, the words involuntarily escaped her: "My mother, oh my mother, come to your little girl!"

Again the guide clasped her arms around Estelle, saying in low, musical tones: "Be comforted, my child, for henceforth I will be always near you, to cheer you in your efforts to do right, and will shield you from harm, for I know your heart is pure and guileless. I am your guardian-angel, but to-night have assumed human form, that I might conduct you in safety to behold some of the scenes transpiring to-night, that you may gain instruction from them. But I must now leave you, and I wish you to remember that I will always be near you, although invisible to you; and my parting counsel to you is to endeavor to do your duty in all things, to resist temptations to do wrong, be obedient to your parents, and they, seeing your gentle, pious conduct, may be brought to consider the way of everlasting life."

She bent low over her little charge, and Estelle, raising her eyes, saw the lady's figure transformed into that of a radiant angel; but with the same lovely face, now illumined with seraphic brightness. The guardian angel raised the little girl gently in her arms, and soon placed her within the doors of her father's house. "Farewell now, but only for a little season," she whispered low; then a rustling noise was heard, and she disappeared from view.

Estelle put forth her hands, but grasped only the empty air. At this moment she was recalled to consciousness by the voice of her governess.

"Dear me, Estelle, are you sitting up yet? I thought you were in bed sometime ago. I have been so much interested in this book that I forgot you were in the room, until I heard you talking in your sleep and calling your mother, begging her to come to you. What would your mother say, should she return from the opera and find you sitting up yet?"

"Oh! what a lovely lady I saw in my dream! I hope she will come again," exclaimed Estelle; and while she disrobed for sleep, the parting words of the guardian-angel made music in her heart:

"Farewell now, but only for a little season."



## Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, DEC. 25, 1872.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

### TEXAS UNIVERSITY.

The Trustees of the Texas University request a meeting of the BOARD OF CURATORS, at the office of Messrs. Alford, Miller & Veal, in the city of Galveston, on Saturday, December 28, for the purpose of electing the Regent, and transacting other business, looking to immediate organization.

By order of the President.

M. C. McLEMORE, Pres.  
GEO. F. ALFORD, Sec'y.

GALVESTON, Dec. 6, 1872.

If the Curators, upon their arrival in Galveston, will call at the ADVOCATE office on the Strand, they will be assigned homes during their sojourn in the city. Their meeting is expected to take place at 9 o'clock of the day above stated. J. B. WALKER.

REV. G. W. D. HARRIS, D. D.—The *Western Methodist* of the 14th, brings intelligence of the death of this venerable servant of God. Rev. H. B. Avery writing from Dyersburg, Tennessee, Dec., says:

"Our venerable father in Israel, the Rev. G. W. D. Harris, died in great peace this morning at half past three o'clock. He was taken ill the day after he reached home from conference at Somerville. His disease was pneumonia, and though his sufferings were great, he endured them with great patience—a murmur did not escape his lips. He said that it was all right, and that the religion he had so long recommended to others, sustained him in his last afflictions. Sister Harris is also at the point of death—it is not thought that she will survive through this day.

CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Chappell Hill Female College, which appears in another column. Under the able management of Dr. Pitts, the school is fast taking front rank among the institutions of our State, and through the liberality of the citizens, a noble building and ample facilities have been provided. We commend the college to the attention of parents and guardians, who desire their daughters or wards to enjoy, with educational advantages, the privileges of superior social and religious associations.

SERMONS.—We are in receipt of a volume of sermons by Rev. C. D. N. Campbell, D. D., of the St. Louis Conference. The reputation of Dr. Campbell as an eloquent preacher is well sustained by the sermons furnished in this book. They are prepared with great care, are sound in doctrine, and at once forcible and eloquent in style. Every Methodist library should possess a copy.

MR. BLAKE'S WALKING STICK.—This beautiful Christmas story, for boys and girls, by Edward Eggleston, will be as popular with those for whom it has been written as the other productions of the author's pen. It is designed to illustrate the Savior's teaching, that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

### CHRISTMAS.

(Christ and Mass.) Its institution is attributed by the decretal letters to Pope Telesphorus, who died A. D. 138, and throughout the subsequent history of the church has been one of the most noted of Christian solemnities. At first it was the most movable of the Christian festive days, and celebrated by the eastern churches in the months of April and May. In the fourth century, the urgency of St. Cyril, of Jerusalem, obtained from Pope Julius I. an order for an investigation to be made concerning the day of Christ's nativity. The result of the inquiry by the theologians of the East and West was an agreement upon the 25th of December. The chief grounds of the decision were the tables of the censors in the archives of Rome; and although, in the opinion of some of the fathers, there was no authentic proof of the identification of the day, yet the decision was uniformly accepted, and from that time the nativity has been celebrated throughout the church on the same day. It has also been a common tradition that Christ was born about the middle of the night. The day has always been considered in the double light of a holy commemoration and a cheerful festival.

It is eminently proper that we should hail with devout and grateful joy the glad return of the day that commemorates the advent of the Son of God. In all time and among all people, great events, commemorative of the glory and happiness of nations, such as great victories, successful revolutions against tyranny, and the natal days of great benefactors, have been observed, and celebrated with public rejoicings. It is well, then, that the day which commemorates the birth of the world's Redeemer, should be forever glad and green in the memories of all.

How many and how tender are the social and domestic memories of Christmas time. The pleasant anticipations of childhood—the gifts and festivities—how joyous and free from carking cares those pleasant times long departed. How pleasant the gathering of family circles around the parental fireside.

The memory of the great, blessed and world-redeeming gift, has, in all the ages of the church, inspired the spirit of hospitality and charity. The blessed fact that Jesus became poor, that we, through his poverty, might be made rich, should soften and warm our hearts towards the sad children of suffering and want. The poor we have with us always, and we may do them good whenever we will. This hallowed time, with its holy memories, ought to lead us to do somewhat to cheer and brighten the humble homes of the poor.

But so long as we tabernacle here, clouds must mingle with our sunshine. When Christmas time returns, memory is busy with the past, and the heart inquires, "Where are the friends of long ago, whose cheerful voices and pleasant faces were the gladness and sunshine of the time?" Alas! they no longer form a portion of the society of

the earth; they have passed away from this terrestrial scene forever. We look about us, but we see them, we hear them no more. How unspeakably sad if the separation should be everlasting; but, God be praised! He who came at the Christmas time, and whose coming makes it forever glorious, has gone to prepare a place for us, and will come again and receive us unto himself, that where he is all that have loved him may be also. Our parents and early friends who are not with us now, and who were the friends of Jesus, are with the Lord. It is a cheering thought that, as the Christmas-time marks the flight of years and the coming of the end, it brings the thought of early meeting and everlasting communion above.

To the Christian it is a glorious thought that the song of the angels shall soon be translated into all the tongues of the babbling earth. On all earth's thousand shores the song of the angels shall be sung, and shall be sung more and more, and less and less shall men sing the desolating triumphs of war and blood-stained heroes. Temples of peace shall rise in every land, and shore shall echo back to shore the ever-swelling song the angels sung when the Prince of Peace was born: "Glory to God in the highest; on earth, peace, and good will towards men. It shall fill the sky; from heaven the song shall roll until, like commingling oceans of melody, the universe shall resound with praise, glory to God in the highest. May our hearts be grateful, and our tongues inflamed to join the universal, the everlasting song!

### "INCREASE OUR FAITH."

This prayer, like all other prayers, was uttered by those who had some faith. All praying necessarily supposes a measure of believing. A sincere Atheist could not pray. He would have no Being to address. He could not pray to nonentity. But we may have some faith, without full or implicit faith. We often have sufficient faith to take risks, to make certain ventures, but not enough to relieve us from all anxiety. Our faith in God, in his natural operations, is generally much stronger than in his gracious works. For example, we believe in the return of the seasons, in the coming of day and night, without, we may say, a shade of doubt; but we do not believe with the same fullness of confidence that the promises to answer prayer will be fulfilled.

We desire a certain spiritual good; we ask for it, hoping we may receive it, believing sufficiently to impel us to ask, but often not fully satisfied in mind that we shall have the thing we ask for. Our faith needs increase; we feel that it does, and hence the prayer—"Increase our Faith." But if faith is an exercise of our minds, if it is our act, how can we pray God to increase it? We reply we do not pray to God to exercise faith for us, but we pray him to *increase* our faith, so that we may fully trust and honor his faithfulness.

We wish to see to look at an object, but we have not quite sufficient light for a clear vision; so we ask

another to increase our power to see, by opening a window, turning on more gas, or kindling a brighter light, as the case may be. Not that we expect him to *look* for us, that is our act; an act which we can perform, or from which we can refrain.

So the prayer for an increase of faith is a prayer for an increase of evidence on which our faith rests—as an increased sense of the love of God in our hearts, or the suggestion or application of some promise to our minds, or by some providential or gracious act, giving us a renewed evidence of God's willingness to bless, and faithfulness in keeping his covenant. It was in this way that Gideon sought such an increase of faith as would embolden him, with a small and undisciplined army, to march against the Midianites, numerous as the "sands of the sea," and fully equipped for war. He put a fleece of wool on the threshing floor, under the open sky, and asked, as a sign of God's approbation, that the dew might fall on the wool only, while the ground about should be dewless and dry. And so it was, according to his asking. But the greatness and peril of the enterprise caused his faith to hesitate. So he asked that the miracle, the test, might be reversed—and so it was. His faith was now sufficiently increased to venture upon the great conflict. Paul and Silas were mobbed and scourged, and cast into the Philippian dungeon. Hungry, sore, disgraced, and fastened in the stocks; in too much pain to sleep, in the gloom and blackness of midnight they prayed; it was about all they could do, in this season of tremendous sorrow and trial. The prayer brought a blessing; they felt like praising God, and they did. Their faith was increased.

So let us ask an increase of faith, leaving it with the wisdom and goodness of God to determine how it may be best to increase our faith. Faith is a tremendous power. The 11th chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews is a noble summary of its mighty triumphs. The measure of our faith is the measure of our power, and the measure of our success.

The pastor of one of our churches in Texas recently, said that his congregation paid each year more money for tobacco than they contributed for the support of the gospel. This church, no doubt, represents many others. If a careful estimate were made, we have but little doubt but the aggregate of the amount spent by church members for this article in the State would exhibit a larger sum than the total of all the contributions for the support of preachers at home, and for sending the missionaries to heathen lands. This indicates a very low estimate placed by the church on the Gospel of Christ.

Two learned Germans at Gotha have been engaged on a careful estimate of the world's population. They place the number at 1,377,000,000. As they possessed the best facilities for securing accurate information, these figures are perhaps near the truth. They furnish an eloquent argument in behalf of the missionary cause.



## SIXTEEN CENTS PER MEMBER.

Sixteen cents is not a very large sum of money. In fact, it is so small that one is puzzled to single out values that it represents. It will not pay for an ordinary dinner; it would buy only two or three sticks of candy; it would keep a tobacco chewer of ordinary capacity supplied but a little while with his favorite quid; and yet sixteen cents per member is the contribution which the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, made last year to the work of sending the Gospel to a dying world. The church papers urged the claim of the missionary cause, and the preachers presented it from the pulpit, and yet the average liberality of the church would hardly buy a peck of oats. The total contribution would keep only a small portion of the members of the church in tobacco for six months. It would not pay for the candy given to the children of Methodist households. It would not keep the families of the church in sugar and coffee for a month. There are members of the church whose property more than equals this annual offering of the church to the work of the world's redemption during the past five years. There are churches where the aggregate income of the membership is larger than the annual gifts of the whole connection to this great work. We are behind the other branches of the church in this field of Christian effort. The fact is, we are only sixteen cents per member in advance of the Hardshell Baptists, who do not believe in missions. These figures are humiliating. They reveal the fact that in the mission work we are behind the times. Other churches are at work; their missionary work is visible in every land; they are gathering trophies to lay at the foot of the cross from among all people, while we are hesitating ere we enter the work, and counting by the cent the offering each member shall make toward the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom.

One dollar is not a very large sum of money, yet, when it represents the missionary zeal of each member of our church, it will mark a grand epoch in our ecclesiastical history. It will enable us to strengthen our little band in China, and to join the ranks of laborers in Japan. We can then aid in winning the isles of the ocean to Christ; we can send missionaries to join the company who are spreading the Bible through the Turkish dominions, and assist those who are opening its pages in the city of Rome. Mexico is open to the Gospel, and we might, if the zeal of each member would expand to the breadth of a single dollar, aid in sending the message of life into that region of spiritual night.

Is our religion capable of such expansion? Has Christ claims on each one of us to the amount of one dollar? If so, it is high time that we were meeting our obligations; for another year will soon be upon us, and its record will go upon the book of God's remembrance.

If every preacher will make the effort, he can bring up a dollar from every member of his charge. This will swell our contributions to nearly \$50,000. Less than that amount is a reproach to our Christianity. Shall we raise it?

## RECEPTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Immigrants by tens of thousands are coming into our State. The wealth of a State is its virtuous, intelligent and diligent population. We have vast undeveloped resources, and population is our great want. We should, therefore, hail the coming of these thousands as the grand army of occupation, who are to develop and promote every material interest.

But as philanthropists and Christians we shall have views and interests that look beyond mere materialities; we shall look at them as citizens, as neighbors, and fellow-heirs of immortality. These people come as strangers in a strange land; they leave behind the old ties and associations of family and neighborhood; they will yearn for sympathy, and will receive kindness with keen appreciation.

Many of these families have been well nigh financially ruined by the war, and the disastrous policy that has followed it, and they come among us almost destitute of means, seeking to rebuild their broken-down fortunes. Let them have lands on the most liberal terms as to price and payment; let aid be extended wherever needed; and, not to speak of duty and humanity, it will, materially considered, be seed on good ground.

Visit these people, tender them hospitalities, and make them at home in the land of their choice.

Thousands of them have been acceptable members of various Christian communions. They bring their church letters with them—seek them out and invite them to church. Introduce them to your pastors. Let them feel that they have come into a Christian land, where their spiritual welfare is cared for. Invite these strange children to the Sabbath-schools.

By such efforts we shall annually increase the number of good citizens, good neighbors, and brethren beloved in the Lord. You that may read these suggestions, do not leave others to act them out, but promptly go about the good work yourself, and you shall have the approbation of a good conscience, the blessing of God, and the gratitude of the stranger.

But failing in these duties of good neighborhood and Christianity, the stranger will be discouraged, homesick, and write discouraging accounts of the land, and hinder the coming of others. Many who are church members will keep their church letters in their pockets, to their own hurt and the damage of God's cause. But if we do our duty, these ill consequences may all be avoided.

WHEN the Pope was informed of the marriage of Pere Hyacinthe, he lifted up his hands to heaven and said: "Now let all the saints be praised; the sinner has taken his punishment into his own hands." This may be very comforting to the Pope, but is rather hard on women. If this be the estimate in which the family relation is held by the priests generally, they deserve little credit for their celibacy.

BAPTISMAL pants are advertised for the use of immersionist ministers. The size of their boots, height, etc., are called for, and with the price remitted, a nice fit is pledged.

A SINGULAR document has appeared in the New York *Herald*, purporting to be from the pen of an ex-Communist who is seeking to promote the interest of labor by the destruction of capital. A recent discovery, it is affirmed, enables a person, with a ball of powerful chemicals, to spread fire through the great cities of the land without the slightest danger of detection. The explosions which are mentioned in connection with the Boston fire are attributed to these engines of destruction, and the threat is made that, unless the capitalists of the land acquiesce in the demands of labor, other points will share the fate of Chicago and Boston. It is hard to decide whether the paper is a hoax, perpetrated by a clever sensationalist, or the ravings of a wild enthusiast. If the work of the former, it is a wrong; for the friction between capital and labor are sufficiently sharp without adding to its asperity, and the sufferings to the laborer are too real and severe to make them matters for trifling. If it is the production of a fanatical visionary, while its wild assertions may be received incredulously, yet we may not forget that there is nothing so dangerous as a fanatic. The principles which have been proclaimed for the past quarter of a century may bring a sad harvest, unless the conservative forces of Christianity are evoked to develop in capital that liberality which will make it an agency for the alleviation of human suffering, and at the same time shed its benign and restraining influence on the hearts of the masses, who often grow bitter under the pressure of poverty, and in their frantic struggles against wrong, inflict fearful wounds on themselves, as well as upon society.

THE best business man is the one who looks carefully into the details of his business. The aggregate of small profits, or of little expenses, are all the time building up or wasting the resources of the concern. Many men can make money, but all can not keep it. The same principle applies to the pastor. He who patiently attends to all the detail of his duties, will exhibit an aggregate result far beyond another who, more highly endowed intellectually, yet forgets the value of little things. He approaches the true standard who attends to all duties, large and small; and is as careful in keeping his church register, or attending his prayer-meeting, as in preparing for the pulpit or preaching his sermon.

THE *Northwestern Advocate*, commenting on the probable escape from punishment of Stokes and Tweed, though their guilt is unquestioned, sees in this security of crime from punishment a peril to society which should occasion alarm. Life and property has no safeguard against rascality. There is just ground for the fear. The lawlessness which has long been charged on the South is at last recognized in the great cities of the North.

WE will continue to send to their old addresses the papers of all preachers, until advised by them of a change of postoffice.

MANY a battle has been lost, though a brave army fought under the leadership of skillful generals, simply because there was bad management in the commissary department. Men who could encounter forced marches, and face without recoiling the murderous fire, weakened when the commissary wagons were empty, and abandoned the field when starvation assailed their ranks.

It would be well if the stewards of the church would apply this fact, which finds more than an illustration on the pages of history, to the operations of the church. If the commissary department fails, how can they expect the army to be kept in the field? If the preacher is ever confronted with the dread of want, they may not be surprised if many a watchman deserts the walls, and many a trumpet is silent. The new conference year has begun with all the circuits and stations in Texas. Vast results may be achieved. While those who lead the van of the fight should be impressed with their vast responsibilities, those who provide for their support should be equally true to the trust committed to their hands.

THOUGH the Catholic papers are very prompt to complain when the Bible is read in schools where the Protestants are largely in the majority, we have yet to see evidence of any special regard to the Protestant conscience when they have matters under their own control. The *Evangelist* gives an instance in Pennsylvania, which illustrates their feelings in this matter. Here it is:

"Loretto, in Blair county, on the summit of the Alleghany, was originally a Romish settlement, and named in honor of 'Our Lady' of that name. To this day the Romish Catechism is taught in regular course in the public school, supported by all the people, under the school law of the State. When Protestant parents, of whom there is a sprinkling in the town, protest, they are summarily told that if they do not like it they may keep their children at home. Some six miles distant is Ebensburg, the shire town of the county; the Welsh Calvinistic influence is strongly in the ascendant. There the Romish minority is in fierce effort to drive the Bible out from the public school, because the reading of it is sectarian teaching."

INFORMATION WANTED.—One hundred and fifty dollars have been sent the editor of this paper by Dr. Finney, of the St. Louis Conference, to be paid to Mrs. Whaley, a beneficiary of said conference, who is living within the bounds of some one of the Texas conferences. Will the preacher in the bounds of whose work she is residing inform her of the fact, and also send her address to this office. It would be well if Sister Whaley would also furnish the Secretary of the St. Louis Conference with her address.

A PAPER is to be started at Decatur, Illinois, by a wealthy German local preacher, which will be published in the interest of the local preachers of that State. The great end it aims to secure will be an increased activity in fields of labor uncultivated by the itinerant ministry.



## The Sunday-School.

### Spiritual Preparation.

Every teacher who is to be successful will need teaching himself, and teaching must be divine. The question is often asked, "Why is it there are not more conversions among our scholars?" May we not reply, "Because there is not enough spiritual preparation among our teachers?" When we read the biographies of those on whose work the divine blessing has very manifestly rested, we always find they were men and women of prayer. A ministry of prayer is a ministry of power. It was the same with the Apostles; and it has been so with all eminent servants of God, in every age.

And thus must it be with us, if any true fruit is to follow our exertions. We must get our minds stirred up by the thought, that we have to deal with precious souls for whom Christ died. We must feel that to impart merely secular instruction is to desecrate God's day, and fall infinitely short of the duty of our office. We must come up with faith to believe that God is working with us, and by us; and our prayerful effort must be to win our scholars to Christ. Now does not all this imply diligent spiritual preparation? Does it not tell us that we must often be on our knees?

Let me, then, urge you to the discharge of this duty. Your own souls demand it; your class requires it. In your private reading, be diligent and painstaking. Read for a purpose—even that you may grow in the knowledge of divine things, and be better qualified to instruct others. Be constant in your attendance on the ordinances of God's house; first, that you may enjoy communion with him yourself; and secondly, that by your example you may influence the children of your class. Be regularly at the Lord's table: every Sunday-school teacher should be a communicant. Where is love to Christ, if we neglect so plain a command as "This do in remembrance of me?" Thus, seeking strength and wisdom from Him who can alone give them to us, we may look for success in our work. "Prayer and pains can do anything," said Eliot, the missionary; without them, whatever be our talent, we shall accomplish nothing. The secret of success, rest assured, is diligent spiritual preparation.

**WHO IS SAFE?**—The voice of a great crime was ringing through the land. A man, without a moment's warning, had received his death wound from the dastardly hand of one called his friend. A bright, active lad was telling the story, and seriously asked, "Is there any place where one is safe?"

"Yes," answered his companion, "I know how to be safe."

"Do you?" replied Frank, earnestly. "Tell me."

"Why, Frank, to be a Christian is to be safe. Whenever and however you may be called to die, it only opens the door to heaven, where you are safe from all harm forever."

Frank looked very serious, and then said, "I never really thought of it just in that way."

"But it is true," said the other.

"Yes," repeated Frank, speaking the words very slowly, as if to drink in their meaning, "to be a Christian is to be safe."

The question and answer of that morning were never forgotten. The boy began to think—"Why cannot I be a Christian? Why cannot I be safe?" At first a subject of fear and alarm, it came to be, through the grace of God, the beginning of love and trust; so that to-day Frank rejoices in the hope that he is safe, safe from the power of sin, safe now and forever.—*E. V., in American Messenger.*

### How Can We Help the Sunday-School.

The question is not, How shall we modify, change, or abolish any element of the Sunday-school for the sake of home? but, *What shall home do to increase the efficiency of the Sunday-school?* We have not the space to discuss fully the following points, but presenting them in form of suggestions, leave the subject to the prayerful consideration of all interested in this important work.

1. Parents should be represented in the Sunday-school as officers, teachers, scholars, or at least, as occasional visitors.

2. They should form an intimate acquaintance with the superintendent, and especially with the teacher who has charge of their children.

3. These persons should be the subject of frequent and fervent prayer, both in private and at the family altar.

4. Parents should insist upon and secure the regular, punctual attendance of the children at the school.

5. The lessons of the school should be carefully studied at home, and every child examined upon each lesson before going to his class.

6. Parents should elicit reports from the children upon the order and exercises of the school, and the principal points and illustrations of each lesson.

7. Home should keep an eye on the books furnished by the Sunday-school library, guarding the little ones against contamination; securing the thorough reading of every book before its return to the school, and in this, as in every other possible way, so connecting home, church and Sunday-school, that the little ones shall grow up to regard them as one—the beautiful and blessed triune appliance, by which the Lord is restoring Eden to the world.

The Sunday-school, we repeat, is supplementary, not substitutionary. It is the juvenile department of the church, and with the church should share in the sympathy and help of home.—*National S. S. Teacher.*

### A Gambler Balked by a Child.

A man nearly fifty year old, named Alexander Deming, living on Labrosse street, and owning a vacant lot in the Sixth ward, worth \$1,500, got on a spree a week ago, and fell into the hands of two rascals, who deserve at least a ducking. One of them is a young man named Kidder, a machinist, and the other a stranger in the city, but a friend of Kidder. When Deming started out he had about \$60 with him, and his intention was to purchase a cow of a man on Woodford Avenue. He was met by Kidder, asked to drink, and then the two sat down in a saloon on Michigan Avenue and began to gamble. So infatuated did Deming become that he did not return home but once in four days. Kidder won his money, watch, and then two notes of hand for \$13 and \$27 each.

When Deming had nothing more to put up, he gave his own note of hand for \$20, and lost that. This was Saturday noon. One of the men got a blank deed, filled it out with a description of Deming's real estate, and then filled him up with liquor, lent him \$100, and offered to play him for his property, they to run the chances of the wife signing. The man accepted the offer, and before dark had lost the money and the deed. Then, while the stranger lent him money to keep him playing, Kidder went to Deming's house and presented the paper for the wife to sign. She is not able to read, and he told her that it was her husband's life-insurance policy, and that she must sign it or she could never get the money in case of his death. She was about to sign, when one of her children read the words "Warranty Deed" aloud, and she caught the idea of what the rascal was about. She seized a

chair, and in a moment sent the scoundrel out doors. Not content with this, she followed him two blocks, clubbing him at every jump, and then got her neighbors to bring her husband home. The two men started for an officer to have Kidder arrested, when he handed over the watch and agreed to refund the money, but ran away Saturday night without so doing.—*Detroit Free Press.*

### Our Duty.

In no other country is there manifested more earnestness in raising and ennobling the sons and daughters of toil than with us. In no country is there placed before them higher motives for individual improvement, greater chances of personal elevation. The thinking classes, the ruling classes, the working classes are closely linked, and swiftly interchanging in morals and religion. We do well in our helps—in our schools, our public parks, free libraries, and open churches. Still there is an evil counter-balancing all, one sin which will lead to certain though delayed destruction—intemperance. How are we to meet it? What are we to do about it that our labor, our time, our money may not be spent in vain? What are we to do?

We are to chase away the ignorance that prevails as to the useful properties of stimulants. We are to show they bring neither strength of body nor of mind, but tend only to ultimate destruction and death. We are to convince that lager and ale give little strength for labor; that wine and brandy do not accomplish the wonders set down to them in medicine; that whisky and gin had better be out of the mother's constitution than in it for the child's good. *We must educate the people to a knowledge of the true value of these drinks.—Christian at Work.*

### The Luxury of Doing Good.

For many a weary month poor Mrs. W. sat alone in her humble room. Unable to walk or help herself much, she seldom enjoyed the balmy air, or a sight of the glorious arch of blue, or what she missed still more, the sound of the Gospel in the house of God.

A good Samaritan happening to call, asked her if she would like to take a ride in the park some day.

Almost overwhelmed at the thought, she scarcely knew what to say.

In a few days the friend called again, saying she would now accompany her, if she could get ready.

Feeble and trembling as she was, it took almost two hours to prepare for this, to her, great event. The folds and wrappings of an antiquated and shabby wardrobe were at length adjusted; the conductor of the street car kindly helped her to enter, and in the course of half an hour to alight at the Eighth Avenue entrance of Central Park.

Soon one of the generous and capacious stages was found. An unwonted expression of tenderness passed over the faces of the policemen and drivers, as their eyes fell upon the aged form, and they kindly gave the needed assistance.

But, O! the joy, the ecstasy, that lighted those aged eyes, as she, to her, magnificent expanse of lawn, and lake, and sky broke upon her delighted sight!

"And such a night's rest I have not had for months," she said, the next day.

We envy the one who thus created an oasis in the desert of this aged victim of poverty and pain, yet one who is the daughter of a King, who will one day proclaim to the assembled universe this trifling act of kindness shown to one of his chosen ones. Ye whose many hours are spent in seeking to devise means of enjoyment, whose appetites are cloyed with the

good things of earth, whose eyes are wearied with seeing, whose ears with hearing, try this new expedient of pleasure, and learn the luxury of doing good.

So shall some aged heart, attic or basement, whisper your name in prayer and call down blessings upon your head.

What other expenditure of thirty-five cents could bring such a return as this?

The poor have æsthetic tastes. It seems almost a pity, since they have so little means of gratifying them, but God, who knows best, has created them.

We must not think we have done all when we have provided them with food and clothing—scanty enough sometimes.

We cannot tell how much good this tribute to a higher nature may do, and we have the sure word of promise that the smallest act of kindness shall not lose its reward.

God says, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor." The poorest need not lose this blessing. Happier he who has it in his power to minister to them. *Christian at Work.*

**THE CHILDREN'S PRAYERS.**—Do we make enough, in our Sunday-school work, of the children's prayers? We speak of the power of their pennies, of the influence of their songs, and of their artless prattle, but do we appreciate their prayers? How many teachers say to their classes, "Pray for me?" How many superintendents say to their schools, "Dear boys and girls, remember me at the throne of grace?" Children's prayers are heard. Let us enlist them for our work. The great Melancthon did not despise them. Cast down and disheartened once, we read that, taking an evening walk, he heard the voices of children at prayer, and he at once brightened up and exclaimed to some friends, "Brethren, take courage; the children are praying for us."

There are many children out of Sunday-school to-day because they have never been asked to attend it. Some of these children are "far out upon the prairies." Others of them are close at hand in our avenue, living in houses with brown stone fronts. Yet others are on the village street we pass through daily. If you doubt this, make inquiry for such children, and of them, and see if our Sunday-school doesn't grow in consequence.—*Rev. H. C. Trumbull.*

**WHAT A CLASS OF LITTLE BOYS DID.**—At one of our large religious meetings in the country, there was received a beautiful note. On opening it, we found ten names, of ten little Sabbath-school boys, and ten dollars. The note said in substance that "one year ago, I said to my class of little boys, can we not do something for the salvation of the world? I propose this to you. Each boy bring each Sabbath two pennies, and I will keep your accounts for you, and will act as your treasurer, and we will see how much we can do in one year for Home Missions." The little boys went to work with a will to save up and earn all the pennies they could for their missionary work. The result was an offering, from that class of little boys, of ten dollars. This came just from a little thoughtfulness on the part of that teacher. How many teachers will go and do likewise? Train your children for Christian work as you are training them for Christ. He has no use for idlers in his kingdom.—*H.*

**PUTTING ON THE BRAKES.**—A single brake will stop a car at starting, but many powerful brakes will be unable to stop it when under full headway. The Sunday-school applies the brake at the starting point of a whole generation downward.



**Boys and Girls.**

**The Christmas Dinner.**

There had been sickness in the family, and scarcity of work for the father, but Mr. Gattey and his wife were so thankful for the end of their serious difficulties, that the possible absence of dainties did not seem so momentous to them as it did to their children, three of whom were quite old enough to appreciate the difference.

"It was just such a night as this they used to get the things for the pudding," said the elder boy, dolefully, as he shut the door behind his parents, one evening early in "Christmas month," and returned to his sisters beside the fire.

"Well, never mind about the pudding," said Annie, cheerily; "three months ago we could not have enjoyed one, if we had had it."

"I don't see any fun in Christmas without a pudding," bewailed Tom, "or at least a particular good dinner!"

"Oh, yes, there is!" said Annie, "the dinner is a very little bit of Christmas. There's father at home from work, and all of us at church in the morning, and the beautiful Christmas hymns, and the short, happy sermon, and then the walk with father, and the games all the evening!"

"But I don't think it will all seem so nice without the dinner," persisted Tom.

"How much do you think it costs?" "I've heard mother say, all the little Christmas things came to about half a sovereign," said Annie.

"Half a sovereign!" repeated her brother, musingly, "it's a fortnight yet to Christmas day. Don't you think we three could earn half a sovereign, if we tried?"

"Could we?" exclaimed Kate; "because if you think we can get our beef and pudding, I shall leave off persuading myself Christmas is very good without them."

"What could we do?" asked Annie, evidently quite ready to enter into the plan.

"I don't know what you girls could do," said Tom, rather pompously, "but you're patient, and Kate's sharp, and a boy like me may often get a chance of a penny or two, if he tries."

"Suppose, then, we each try to do something," said Kate.

It was settled thus and during the next fortnight Mrs. Gattey thought her little boy took very long walks, and her little girls had a strange preference for their cold bedroom, instead of the snug fireside.

The evening before Christmas eve, she was ironing in the kitchen, when Annie came to her side, and stood there, rather restlessly. At last she asked, "Will granny and cousin Mary come on Christmas day?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Gattey, with a little sigh; "you're grandmother said she didn't care for the dinner: better us without it, than it without us!"

"But granny would like it, and so would you, mother, and father, too," whispered Annie.

"Yes, dear child, we should. We may like many things we can yet be quite happy without."

"Tom, and Kate, and I, think that will get the dinner," said Annie, speaking hurriedly, and slipping something into her mother's hand; "we've got it all ourselves." And then the little girl rushed off to rejoin her brother and sister, who were lying in ambush in the next room.

Mr. Gattey came in, and found his wife looking in astonishment at the golden coin in her hand, and he, too, opened his eyes when he heard whence it came.

"Now, youngsters," he said, cheerily, shouting at the door; "wherever you're hiding, come. You are the ladies and gentleman who have earned the money, and so you must come with

your mother and me, and see if we spend it to your satisfaction; and then, on Christmas-day, you must each tell us the history of your gains."

The whole family prepared for the "Christmas marketing."

"It's more like Christmas than it ever was before," said Kate.

"It's because we're in it," answered Tom. "Oh, it's almost nice to want money, when one just gets enough at last."

On Christmas morning it was discovered no holly need be bought. Tom produced some, which appeared to be his own property, and the girls brought down some paper flowers; and Mrs. Gattey heard Kate say to Annie, "If the spoilt ones look so nice, what must the others be!"

They met granny and cousin Mary at church; but they kept all things secret during their walk home, that they might enjoy the old lady's surprise when the savory smell saluted her.

And it was a glorious dinner! the beef was better, and the pudding finer, than had ever been known before. And grandmother told stories about Christmas days when she was young, and father sang a song.

"And now for the speeches!" said Mr. Gattey. "Let Annie begin."

"No, don't," said the little girl; "Kate and I got our share together, and she'll tell it better than I should."

"Very well," granted Mr. Gattey; "then let Katie be ready with her story, when Tom's done."

"There's nothing to tell," prefaced Tom, "only I thought every one would rather have a Christmas dinner than not, you know. So after the girls and I had made up our minds about it, I went off to the lanes and got some twigs of holly. It was too early to sell holly then; but I went about with the sprigs and solicited orders. The grocer promised to take his of me, and his young man told me to go to the schoolmaster of North Street Ragged School for girls, who would want some to deck the room for the treat. The schoolmaster said, he supposed I knew no one who made paper-flowers. They wanted some just 'run together to look bright,' he said. I said, 'I thought I knew some one,'—and Tom winked towards his sisters—and would send 'em round to take the order; and he promised to buy my holly when he wanted his. I had to pay a little for the privilege of getting the holly, except once, when a lady made her gardener give me a great bough for nothing, because I caught her little dog when it ran away, and the ground so slippery she could not run after it herself. That mounted up the profits like fun! Altogether, I got four and sixpence; and Mr. Austin, the grocer, says he shall want a new boy next week, as his lad is 'bettering himself,' and he'd like to take me, if you please, father?"

"That's right, Tom," said Mr. Gattey, "you've pushed an opening for yourself. Now Katie."

"Why, Tom has told our story!" exclaimed the little girl. "I went to the schoolmaster about the flowers, and he asked me whether my sister and I could manage three shillings' worth, and I said, 'Oh, yes.' Then Annie went to the stationer's for some colored paper. She's a nice, kind old lady, and she soon found out what we wanted it for; and then she said, 'You come oftener to me than to the sweet-stuff shop, and I was going to give you a Christmas-box; maybe you would as soon have the colored paper as anything else, and then your profits will be all clear.'"

"But that doesn't account for all the money," remarked Mr. Gattey; "four and sixpence and three shillings are only seven and six."

"One of the Ragged School teachers took another shilling's worth for her own house," said Annie, "and there was eightpence in our little

money-box. But we were so afraid you would find out before we had got it all done."

"Oh! and the Ragged School governess invited us to come to the treat to-morrow," interrupted Katie.

"Bravo! little folks," said their father; "that's the way one thing leads to another. So Tom has got a place, and you've all got a Christmas party."

"And they've made a merry Christmas for you and their mother," remarked the old grandmother, sagely. "I've always said you'd have good children, because you were a dutiful son yourself."

**PUZZLES, ETC.**

**CHARADE.**

He praised her shape, he praised her air,  
He praised her charming mien,  
And said that maiden to compare  
With her he'd never seen.

Then glancing at the smiling face  
Of his pretty little friend,  
He begg'd her for just one short space  
To doign my first to lend.

She look'd to left, she look'd to right,  
And seem'd to doubt awhile,  
But yet at length to that gay knight  
She lent it with a smile.

She lent it, but she kept it still,  
Ah! would that I and you  
With our cash ('twould save us many a bill)  
The very same could do.

My second gaping crowds surround,  
At village feast or fair;  
Yet, strange to say, 'tis often found  
Adorning ladies' hair.

My lord, go ask your noble dame,  
Or your daughter, pretty soul,  
If they did not shrink and cry for pain  
Ere they dazzled with my whole.

**PUZZLE.**

With letters eight I form'd my name,  
Selecting three that were the same;  
To which I join'd another two,  
And then five vowels had in view;  
Three consonants I then did take,  
Which made me up my number eight.  
Familiar now for years I've been;  
In public print I'm daily seen;  
With two great companies I dwell,  
And proud am I to serve them well;  
I'm pleasing both to eye and ear,  
And truly I the spirits cheer;  
My votaries much pleasure find;  
I soothe the earnest, anxious mind.  
Now search me out, and then, dear friend,  
My name unto the *Advocate* send.

**RHUBS.**

An accomplishment for either sex; a country town of Wales; a great northern potentate; a republic of South America; a man's Christian name; that which renders objects visible; what we are when we grow old; an eastern country celebrated for its extent and wealth; and one of the largest rivers in that country.

The finals tell us of a time now past,  
When all for fun and frolic did aspire;  
And the initials, though 'twas dying fast,  
Did give the finals ere it did expire.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1016.  
1—A PAIR OF SPECULUMS. 2—LADY-BIRD.  
3—MOWS. 4—JERUSALEM. NIGHT. TEA.  
IMPOSTOR. PHYSIC. POTATO. ENCOMPASS.  
Xantippe. Socrates.

**Church Notices.**

**Huntsville District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Navasota cir., at Navasota, Dec. 21, 22.  
Huntsville sta., Jan. 4, 5.  
Anderson cir., at Anderson, Jan. 11, 12.  
Prairie Plains cir., at Martha chapel, Jan. 18, 19.  
Waverly and Willis, at Willis, Jan. 25, 26.  
Trinity cir., at Shockley chapel, Feb. 1, 2.  
Cold Springs cir., at Cold Springs, Feb. 8, 9.  
Madisonville cir., at Oxford, Feb. 15, 16.  
Zion cir., Feb. 22, 23.  
Bryan sta., March 1, 2.  
Bryan cir., March 8, 9.  
Caney mis., March 15, 16.

The district stewards' meeting will be held at Anderson, January 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.  
J. M. WESSON, P. E.

**Marshall District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Hallville mis., at Hallville, Dec. 28, 29, 1872.  
Marshall sta., Jan. 6, 7, 1873.  
Henderson and Bellview, at Henderson, Jan. 13, 14.  
Elysian Fields, at Elysian Fields, Jan. 20, 21.  
Marshall cir., at Willis chapel, Jan. 27, 28.  
Starrville cir., at Antioch, Feb. 3, 4.  
Knorrville cir., at Good Springs, Feb. 17, 18.

The following brethren, who were elected district stewards, viz.: L. S. Langley, J. F. Taylor, W. A. Pope, J. C. Marnage, V. D. Harp, T. M. Horton and John McDougald, will please meet me at Hallville, on Saturday before the fifth Sunday in this month, (Dec.) to estimate the salary and traveling expenses of the Presiding Elder, and apportion the amount among the several charges in the district.  
DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

**Crockett District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Homer cir., at Homer, Dec. 28, 29.  
Sumpter mis., at Zion's Hill, Jan. 11, 12.  
Moscow cir., at Livingston, Jan. 18, 19.  
Crockett cir., at Oakland, Jan. 25, 26.  
Palestine cir., at Hudleston's camp-ground, Feb. 1, 2.  
The district stewards are requested to meet at Crockett on December 21st.  
D. P. CULLIN, P. E.

**Waco District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Wheelock cir., 5th Sunday in Dec.  
Groesbeck cir., 1st Sunday in Jan.  
Bremond cir., 2d Sunday in Jan.  
Jeno mis., 3d Sunday in Jan.  
Waco sta., 4th Sunday in Jan.  
THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

**Palestine District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Tyler mis., at Spring Hill, 5th Saturday and Sunday in December.  
Rusk cir., at Bethel, 1st Saturday and Sunday in January.  
Rusk and Stovall Academy, at Rusk, 2d Saturday and Sunday in January.  
Larissa cir., at Antioch, 3d Saturday and Sunday in January.  
Tyler sta., 4th Saturday and Sunday in January.  
Kickapoo cir., at Fain's chapel, 1st Saturday and Sunday in February.  
Athens cir., at Walker chapel, 2d Saturday and Sunday in February.  
Palestine sta., 3d Saturday and Sunday in February.

The district stewards will please meet me at Jacksonville on Friday before the first Sunday in January, at one o'clock P. M. The demand is pressing for all to be present. Will you take heed to this, and so govern yourselves.  
L. R. DENNIS, P. E.

**Paris District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Ladonia cir., at Mt. Carmel, December 28, 29.  
Honey Grove cir., at Honey Grove, Jan. 4, 5.  
Bois d'Arc mis., at Stephenville, Jan. 11, 12.  
Robinsonville and McAllister cir., at Starksville, Jan. 18, 19.  
Boston cir., at DeCobb, Jan. 25, 26.  
Clarksville cir., at Stiles' school-house, Feb. 1, 2.  
Paris cir., at Mt. Tabor, Feb. 8, 9.

**Sherman District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Sherman sta., Dec. 21, 22.  
Bonham cir., at Caney, 1st Saturday and Sunday in Jan.  
Pilot Grove cir., at Blue Ridge, 2d Saturday and Sunday in Jan.  
Pilot Point cir., at Pilot Point, 3d Saturday and Sunday in Jan.  
Gainesville cir., at Gainesville, 4th Saturday and Sunday in Jan.  
Decatur mis., at Decatur, 1st Saturday and Sunday in Feb.  
Montague mis., at Mountain Creek, 2d Saturday and Sunday in Feb.

The district stewards will meet me at Whitesboro on Saturday, the 7th of December, to assess and apportion the Presiding Elder's claim on the district. A full attendance is very desirable. Also, the prompt attendance of the entire Board of Stewards of each charge at the first quarterly meeting.  
J. W. FIELDS, P. E.

**Belton District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Belton sta., Dec. 28, 29.  
Georgetown cir., at Round Rock, Jan. 4, 5.  
Lampasas, at Bear Creek, Jan. 11, 12.  
Leon cir., at Rock Church, Jan. 18, 19.  
Sugar Loaf cir., at Pleasant Hill, Jan. 25, 26.  
Gatesville sta., at Gatesville, Feb. 1, 2.  
Gatesville cir., at Coryell Creek, Feb. 8, 9.  
Valley Mills cir., at Valley Mills, Feb. 15, 16.  
The district stewards are requested to meet at Belton on Dec. 28th, at 2 o'clock P. M.  
W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

**Waxahachie District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Hillsboro cir., at Scott's Chapel, Dec. 28, 29.  
Red Oak cir., at —, Jan. 11, 12.  
Chatfield cir., at Hines' Chapel, Jan. 18, 19.  
Hutchins' mis., at —, Jan. 25, 26.  
Milford cir., at White Rock, Feb. 8, 9.  
Lancaster cir., at Lancaster, Feb. 15, 16.  
The district stewards will please meet promptly at the time and place for the quarterly conference for Waxahachie station.  
GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

**Springfield District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Springfield cir. Dec. 28, 29.  
Tehuacana cir., Jan. 18, 19.  
Tresden cir., Jan. 26, 27.  
Corseana sta., Feb. 2, 3.  
Wadeville mis., Feb. 9, 10.  
The district stewards will please meet me at Springfield on the 28th of December, that being the time and place for the quarterly conference of Springfield circuit, and as central as any place I can select. I would urge upon the stewards of the various charges to make their assessments at once, and to go to work early and in good earnest. Now is the time the preachers need help. To defer is failure; promptness, success.  
A. DAVIS, P. E.

**Stephenville District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Palo Pinto, at Palo Pinto, Dec. 28, 29.  
Comanche, at Oak Grove, Jan. 4, 5.  
Camp Colorado, at Hog creek, Jan. 11, 12.  
San Saba, at San Saba, Jan. 18, 19.  
Fort Mason, at Fort Mason, Jan. 25, 26.  
Rockvale, at Round Mountain, Feb. 1, 2.  
W. MONK, P. E.

**Weatherford District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Cleburne cir., at Cleburne, 1st Sabbath and Saturday before in January, 1873.  
Acton cir., at Pleasant Grove, 2d Sabbath and Saturday before in January, 1873.  
Greenbury cir., at Sulphur Springs, 3d Sabbath and Saturday before in January, 1873.  
Fort Worth cir., 4th Sabbath and Saturday before in January.  
Holan's River cir., at Nolan's river 2d Sabbath and Saturday before in February.  
I want all the district stewards to meet me at Cleburne on Saturday before the first Sabbath in January. Brethren, do not fail to do so. My Postoffice will be Waxahachie. Lock box 119.  
T. W. HINES, P. E.



## NEWS OF THE WEEK

## DOMESTIC.

## Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—HOUSE—The New York and West India Steamship Company, petitions for \$100,000 subsidy.

The bill authorizing the Comptroller of the Treasury to examine the condition of savings banks of the District passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The New Orleans delegation attracts much attention. The committee of five appointed to visit the Attorney General to arrange a meeting with the President has not yet reported. The Presidential interview will probably not occur to-day.

Bill to pay expenses of the Commission on Mexican depredations, passed.

SENATE.—The postal telegraph bills were reported favorably. Also, the bill relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia and the territories.

The bill paying Postmasters who afterwards engaged in the rebellion, was reported adversely.

The French spoliation bill occupied the balance of the day.

A motion to relieve the political disabilities of certain Georgians, including Iverson and Underwood, was filibustered over in the Senate.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—The *National Republican* states that the Republican members of Orleans parish are indignant that Justice Bradley entertains the idea of coming to New Orleans to attempt to review a decision rendered by a Judge whom they consider co-ordinate with him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Supreme Court had an informal consultation after the visit of the Louisiana delegation. The conclusion was that Judge Bradley could exercise his discretion about going to New Orleans. The Louisiana Committee, at their meeting this afternoon, agreed to issue an address to the people of the United States, setting forth the law and facts in the case now disturbing that State, and petitioning Congress for relief when its session shall be resumed immediately after the holidays. The committee adjourned to meet in New York on Monday next.

The committee have been invited by prominent men of all parties to visit New York and lay the whole matter before the people. This afternoon the committee went to the capitol and paid their respects to Speaker Blaine in his reception room.

## Miscellaneous.

It is reported that half of Chester-ville, South Carolina, burned. Loss \$150,000. It is thought to be the work of an incendiary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Gen. Crook is pushing against the Apaches. Five expeditions are in operation. Over one hundred Indians have been killed. Crook's policy is to hunt the Indians down.

Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglas, (late Senator Douglas,) have prepared and will present to Congress, on Monday, a claim for \$250,000, for their private cotton and other property, taken, used and appropriated in March, 1863, in Mississippi, by a portion of the army of the United States.

The New York *Herald* sustains Senator Sumner's movement to strike from the United States flags and *Army Register* the records of battles fought with fellow-citizens.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 17.—The bill to move the capital of West Virginia hither passed the House by a vote of 33 to 30.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The House Committee on Appropriations met last evening to consider the postal telegraph, and had before it many of the leading telegraphic men of the country.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 18.—Charles S. P. Bowles, of Paris, of the firm of Bowles Bros. & Co., was arrested here at the instance of a depositor. Bowles Bros. & Co., who have lately failed, are American bankers, with houses in the principal cities in Europe. This failure will occasion considerable loss and inconvenience to American travelers in Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The second trial of Stokes for the murder of Fisk began in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning. The prisoner and counsel express themselves hopeful of acquittal. The jury are now being impaneled.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 20.—Judge Bond sentenced a number of so-called Ku-Klux, and adjourned.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The great storm of yesterday throughout the Northwest, occurred contrary to the predictions of the Weather Bureau at Washington. The fall of snow was heavy, blocking every thoroughfare.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The morning passenger train on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern railroad, coming west, was detained five hours at Boston Corners this morning by snow drifts, which were ten feet deep. A furious gale of wind was prevailing there at the time, and the Harlem trains had been blown from the track.

The real estate and securities transferred by Jay Gould to the Erie Railroad Company, were formally surrendered to-day in the usual legal form.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 20.—The House permanently organized to-day, by the election of L. E. Parsons, speaker; Robert Barber, clerk; R. Whitaker, (colored,) doorkeeper; W. V. Turner, assistant clerk. All are Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Secretary Bontwell and Jay Cooke were before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning, in reference to the funding loan. Mr. Bontwell's explanation of the \$200,000,000 negotiation of last year was full and complete, and showed that the alleged loss of interest growing out of the necessity of giving ninety days, notice to the holders of the called bonds, was practically unavoidable under any plan that could be adopted, since, even with the money in hand to meet the call, it must first be realized from the sale of bonds, which would bear interest from the date of issue. He further showed that the amount of interest so paid, together with the whole cost of the negotiations, including the engraving and printing of the bonds, was reimbursed to the Treasury in the saving of interest by the new issue, up to the 1st of June last, and that there had been since saved over a million dollars in the reduced interest.

Mr. Porter's bill prohibiting the collection of double rates of postage where full rates are not prepaid, was adopted by the House Postal Committee to-day. The same committee also reported a bill establishing the letter-carrier system in all cities of 20,000 population.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 14.—An unknown schooner was capsized off Cape Ann, on the 9th inst. Four men were seen clinging to the deck, but the gale prevented any assistance from the brig which reported the disaster.

HARTFORD, Dec. 14.—Chas. Blakesley was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, for attempting to wreck a railroad train.

Thomas Dunham was arrested for attempting to sell razed Mississippi bonds. He had \$40,000 worth, all of which he admitted were altered.

It is very likely Colfax will take the editorship of the Tribune, and resign the Presidency the 1st of January.

A friend of the late Edwin Forrest says he left all his estate for the purpose of founding an actors' home in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Gree-

ley will case came up in the Westchester Surrogate's Court, when the fact was developed that Ida Greeley had decided half of her property left by her father's last will, to her sister Gabrielle, merely reserving the right to superintend her education and affairs during her minority.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—Proceedings to force C. A. Weed into involuntary bankruptcy were commenced yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, upon the petition of J. H. McKee. Judge Durell issued a writ directing the United States Marshal to provisionally seize the New Orleans *Times* newspaper establishment, which order was executed last evening, and the office closed.

Judge Alexander Walker and E. C. Hancock, associate editors of the New Orleans *Times*, will issue a new paper to-morrow—"The Times."

The suspension of the New Orleans *Times* causes a general expression of regret.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—It can be positively stated on good authority that Judge Bradley has not signified any intention to go to New Orleans during the present term of the United States Supreme Court, and it is pretty certain that he will not do so unless requested by the President, who, as the head of the political department of the government, is more especially charged with the political relations between the States and the general government. It is understood that the Supreme Court does not regard itself as having any power over the question whether Judge Bradley should not go to New Orleans, and his going there at all at this juncture, at the request of several parties, or from his own volition, might have the appearance of distrust of the two judges already on or near the spot. He would be very reluctant to take such a course, however willing to do anything in his power to aid in settling the unhappy difficulty which exists.

## FOREIGN.

## Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The late heavy storms have swollen all the streams throughout England to a great height, and several of them have overflowed. Windsor and Eaton are flooded. The river Trent and its affluents, and the Loce and Eanvent, have overflowed their banks, submerging a large portion of country in Leicester and Nottingham. In some sections of these countries only the tops of the trees and hedges are visible. Heavy land slips have occurred near Dover, and the railway connection with that town is interrupted. The town of Peterborough, in Northampton county, is flooded, and many residents are compelled to take refuge from the water in the upper stories of their dwellings.

A dispatch from Liverpool says that 449 persons, including passengers and sailors, have perished by marine disasters during the past ten days. Thirty persons were lost by the sinking of the ship *Matchless* off Northumberland county.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—All the journals sympathize with Disraeli in the loss of his wife.

Thirty-eight of the supposed lost from the emigrant ship *Franklin* have been rescued, which was wrecked off the coast of Netherland on the 12th inst.

The Epizootic is reported to have reached Cuba.

Denmark, Sweden and Norway have signed the call for a convention fixing the uniformity of coinage.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The *Herald* publishes twelve columns about Cuba. There are 12,000 Cubans under arms; have plenty of ammunition, but lack guns. If they had guns they could place 40,000 men in the field. The

struggle will be prolonged unless outside parties interfere.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The river Seine has overflowed its banks. Water is spreading on both sides of Paris, and the quays are flooded.

The city of Ghent is flooded.

General Chanzy's corps is being rapidly increased to a hundred thousand, while General Ducrot's, a doubtful Republican, has only four thousand eight hundred men under his command. Thiers to-day said he intended to keep the Monarchists awed.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The Emperor has granted Bismark's request. Von Roon acts provisionally as President of the Prussian Ministry.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

From Dec. 11, 1872, to Dec. 23, 1872.

Rev Jno F Cook, 1 subscriber. The subscription commences at 1018, as you wish.

Rev H A Graves, Seguin, communication to hand.

South Western Book and Publishing Co, post-office money order for \$5 70.

Rev W C Young, letter received. Will answer you by mail.

Rev J L Harper, 4 subscribers from Baxer county.

Rich & Bonham, will write you in answer.

Rev O A Fisher, 2 subscribers, and cash \$7 25 currency.

Rev E D Pitts, Chappell Hill, your advertisement received and inserted.

Twenty-four subscribers and renewals from sundry parties at Texas Conference.

Rev Mr Kennon, communication and marriage notice.

Tompkins & Littlefield, will write you by mail.

J H Jones, Troy, N Y, papers sent; also rates of advertising.

Rev A G Stacy, Missouri, changed to Palestine.

J T Gains, 1 subscriber from Paris.

Rev H S Thrall, \$2 coin for 1 subscriber at Brenham. Subscription begins Dec. 4. Have not the back numbers. Communication handed to editor.

S M Pettengill & Co, check for \$64 on account.

Rev O M Addison, communication received and handed to the editor.

Hance Baker, \$2 25 in payment of subscription per Mr D Ayres.

Rev R H H Burnett, 4 subscribers. We send the *Advocate* to Mrs Eliza F. Burnett, Lexington, Mo, regularly. If wrong, advise us.

Rev Jas Peeler, Cameron, 2 subscriptions from Lexington.

Rev O M Shook, address changed to Palo Pinto. Send you a few extra papers for specimens, and a subscription book.

Rev L F Palmer, Atlanta. Send the extra copies to your new address, with thanks.

Rev E A Stocking, 1 subscription and \$1 gold. Will send the back numbers to complete Mrs Ellison's file.

N W Wilson, Bryan, the package came safely to hand; much obliged to you and Mr. Dashiell.

Rev John Carpenter, 1 subscription from Mississippi.

Rev D M Proctor, Honey Grove, 1 subscription.

J N Craven, will send paper to Whitesboro.

Rev A D Gaskill.

B D Dashiell, quarterly appts, for Galveston district.

A J Yeaton, Anderson, communication handed to editor.

Rev Jno C C Black, 1 subscription and \$2 20 cash; notices inserted.

Rev Jas B Gregory, \$2 for subscription for self; we are pleased to know the *Advocate* fills such a position.

Rev Thos Whitworth, notice inserted.

G W Sharp, Chicago; will answer by mail.

Rev Jno S Davis, 1 subscription; money arrangements satisfactory; he can give a draft on Galveston for money handed him, or a postoffice order can be procured at Dallas; will send you a few extra papers.

Rev Wm Monk, 8 subscriptions from Iradell; local preachers get the *Advocate* at half price when unable to pay in full.

Dr. Wm Stiles, Austin, communication received.

Rev C J Lane, quarterly appts received the 20th; Wm Menfee's paper has been sent regularly; marriage notice inserted.

Rev Wm Price; revival news from Waxahatchie.

Rev F C Wilkes; all satisfactory.

L G Maddox, the equivalent of \$2 specie for subscription; will send you the desired information when we learn your former address.

Rev E P Rogers, 1 subscription and \$2 cash; address changed; send you a few sample copies of the *Advocate*.

S M Pettengill, advertisements received and inserted.

Rev L Ercanbrack, 1 subscription.

Postmaster, Marlin, have written in reference to your notice.

B H Hans, New Orleans; address changed to New Orleans.



MARRIED.

McMILLIN-ROYALL.—On November 14, 1872, by Rev. R. W. Kennon, at the residence of the bride's father, near Chappell Hill, Mr. C. D. McMILLIN to Miss LIZZIE T. ROYALL.

MEDILLETON-PALMER.—By Rev. Thos. Whitworth, M. D., December 12, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. J. R. MEDILLETON to Miss ELLEN PALMER—all of Brazos county, Texas.

BLACK-O'NEALL.—On December 12, 1872, at the residence of the bride's father, Gonzales county, Texas, by Rev. John C. C. Black, Rev. M. A. BLACK, of the West Texas Conference, to Miss NANNIE O'NEALL.

SHAPARD-BOWEN.—On Dec. 12, 1872, at John O'Neall's residence, near Gonzales, Gonzales county, Texas, by Rev. John C. C. Black, Rev. C. R. SHAPARD, of the West Texas Conference, to Miss MARY J. E. BOWEN.

KERR-HARRISON.—In Lagrange, Dec. 1st, 1872, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. J. Lane, Mr. W. H. KERR to Miss JENNETTE HARRISON.

BURGES-JONES.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 18th inst., M. LORATH A. BURGES, of Austin, and Miss LULU JONES, of Galveston.

CAMPBELL-WOOD.—On the 12th of December, 1872, at Greenwood, Montgomery county, Texas, by the Rev. Mr. Ward, D. M. CAMPBELL to Miss ELLA WOOD.

OBITUARIES.

[Obituaries of twenty-five lines will be inserted free of charge. Charge will be made at the rate of twenty cents for each additional line.]

ADDISON.—MARY F. ADDISON, daughter of the late James Hines, of Polk county, Texas, and wife of Rev. O. M. Addison, departed this life on the 6th inst., in Owensville, after a painful illness of three days. Scidom does it become our duty to record the death of one so well known to us, and one whose associations we were so unwilling to give up.

We rarely think of death as a reality until its shadows fall upon our own hearts, hiding from our eyes the faces of loved ones, whose loving smiles were the sunlight of our existence.

She was taken ill on the morning of the 4th. Physicians and friends did all in their power to arrest the disease, and administered to her comfort in every possible manner. About eight hours before the closing scene, all pain ceased, and we fondly indulged the hope she might recover; but she quietly told her brother, Rev. J. F. Hines, and friends, that her end was come.

She expressed the tenderest concern for her absent husband, and earnestly desired his return before she passed away, devoutly praying for her children, and committed them to the care of the covenant-keeping God, and added: "All will be well." She then thanked her neighbors in the most grateful terms for their past and present acts of kindness to her and family, and admonished them to meet her in heaven. She then asked for divine service in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. She entered fully into the service with her friends, and in a clear voice she joined with them in singing

"Forever here my rest shall be;"

and by a faith that discerned the broken body and shed blood, she commemorated the death of her Redeemer into whose visible presence she so soon entered. The scene, mingled with sorrow and joy, was certainly a foretaste of the benefits of His death and resurrection in His eternal kingdom. It was good to be there!

She repeatedly expressed her regret to leave her children, and to pass away without seeing her husband, but she always ended such expressions with "Not my will, but God's be done." She retained her speech and reason to the last, when, after calmly giving directions for her burial, she, without a struggle, fell asleep in her Savior.

I knew Sister Addison in her girlhood. She was the joy of her sainted parents, and the delight of her brothers and sisters. She possessed fine natural ability, a refined taste and mental culture of a high order; she was exceedingly modest, amiable and retiring, with a gentle, self-sacrificing spirit, blending in a soul fully consecrated to God. She was eminently qualified to be the wife of a minister of Christ. Her precious impress upon her children will be the base of their future characters, and the pledge, under God's blessing, of their reunion in Heaven. Her life was a success, her death a victory.

"She worked in the world's great vineyard; She labored and ne'er gave o'er; Sowing seed for the golden harvest; Now she reaps on the other shore."

H. M. GLASS.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—Trade, since our last report of the market, has been comparatively dull. The disagreeable weather, the extreme stringency of the money market, and the refusal of the Houston Direct Navigation Company to receive freight, all combine to make the amount of business transacted small. As soon as these impediments are removed and the holidays are past, we look for a general revival of business in all its branches. We note an advance in prices of flour and Western produce, occasioned by the increased price of transportation.

COTTON.—In the face of all the difficulties attending moving cotton, the staple has advanced a fraction during the week, but not on a stiff market, the offerings being very liberal. The receipts for the week were 9220 bales. Sales foot up 10,955 bales, while exports have been 13,470 bales, of these 10,900 were for foreign ports. We quote:

Low Ordinary..... 13 1/2 @ 13 3/4  
Ordinary..... 15 1/2 @  
Good Ordinary..... 16 1/2 @  
Low Middling..... 17 @  
Middling..... 17 1/2 @

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Chickens, small, \$4 50 @ \$5 00; large, \$5 50 @ \$6 00 per dozen Turkeys, \$15 @ \$20 per dozen. Geese in demand at \$10 per dozen. Eggs firm at 50c per dozen.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specific

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Bagging, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton, Flour, Glass, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, and Salt.

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BLACK STAR LINE

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Sailing Vessels.

Jan 17 1v

Economy in Fencing.

The attention of the public is invited to my AIR-LINE FENCE.

Patented March 12, 1872.

This fence is stock-proof, and cannot be pulled down. It is a great saving of rails and land, having this advantage over the twelve rail stake and rider fence, that it saves 168 panels and 3371 rails to the mile, the main post and false post included. The cost of wire used: from one to two cents per panel of nine feet. I have introduced it in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Ohio, and hold certificates from the most practical farmers of those States, endorsing its superiority over other fences in economy, strength, durability and neatness. As to the question: What is the future of the AIR-LINE FENCE? Will it supersede all other rail fences? The answer has been, without exception: It will; or I see no reason why it will not. I can now, after testing it over sixteen months, recommend it to all planters, and now offer to the public the privilege of testing its merits by building or reconstructing their horse-lots free of charge. Instructions, viz.:

- 1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one foot less distance than the length of rails used.
2. Lay the worm of the fence, placing the ends of the rails on the opposite side of the post, right and left, so as to give the fence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails as any other fence until it is four rails high.
3. Take a stake or false post as high as the other, which should be five and a half or six feet above the ground; place it on top the ground and in lock of the fence opposite the main post; pass the wire—No. 8—around false and main post and immediately above the fourth rail; bring the ends of the wire together, cross them, and with file cut and break the wire; then, with a pair of blacksmith tongs, pull the wire tight and twist it, so as to bring the two posts together at the top.
4. Prize open the post at the top, insert the rails edgewise, and drive them down with an axe; continue thus until the fence is as high as desired. Seven to eight rails make a fence five to five and half feet high. If desired, pass the wire around both posts, and under and over the top rail; fasten as before.
5. Where rails are scarce the fence can be made by leaving off two rails, and inserting one or more wire through the main post the whole length of the fence. This is done by boring holes through main post with brace and bit, and then inserting the wire, tighten and fasten the ends, and the fence is complete.
I earnestly invite planters everywhere to give it a trial, and if carefully put up, will defy the worst stock. Farm, County and State rights can be had by applying to me, at Chappell Hill, Washington county, Texas.

JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.

May 22 1f

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ATTORNEY AT LAW

City of Austin, Texas.

Practices in the District, Supreme and Federal Courts at Austin, and will attend to business with the Departments of the State Government, including investigations, &c., in the General Land Office.

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INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Assets, Nearly 1,500,000
Annual Income 1,000,000

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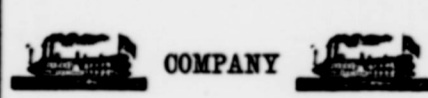
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 The first steamer—the SAN JACINTO—will  
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 to be followed by another on the 1st of every  
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**GERMANY,**  
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**TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.**



**Office of Arrow Tie Agency,**  
**GALVESTON, TEXAS, Jan. 1, 1873.**

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 tice the coming season, we feel that the large  
 demand in the past, coming from every part of  
 the country, makes further advertisement al-  
 most unnecessary; but in view of the strenuous  
 efforts made by many parties to force less val-  
 uable articles on the market, we submit to you  
 statements from the most experienced judges in  
 Texas—gentlemen well known to you all—show-  
 ing the estimation in which the Tie is held by  
 those who, from daily use, have the best oppor-  
 tunity of knowing its merits.

**C. W. HURLEY & CO., Ag'ts for Texas.**

Captain Lufkin, who has for many years been  
 connected with the Galveston Presses, says:

**OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS AND**  
**MANUFACTURING Co., Dec. 1, 1871.**

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 General Agents for the Arrow Tie for Texas:

**GENTLEMEN—**It affords me great pleasure  
 to present you with this statement as evidence  
 of our high appreciation of the value of the  
 Arrow Tie, as a fastening for Cotton Bales.  
 We have used it constantly in our Presses  
 since its introduction, having found no other  
 Tie that will compare with it in utility, dura-  
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 we can safely recommend it to planters as the  
 best Tie we have seen.

Pressing from Five to Seven Hundred Bales  
 per day when running full time, we find it to  
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 Buckles from you, for the purpose of replacing  
 any other buckle that may be on the bale, taking  
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 pile, to be sold as old iron.  
 Yours, truly,  
**A. P. LUFKIN, Supt.**  
 Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses

**FACTORS' COMPRESSES,**  
**MERCHANTS' " "**  
**NEW WHARF " "** } Galveston.

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 Agents of the Arrow Tie, for State of Texas, Gal-  
 veston:

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 perintendency of the Planters' Press, we have been  
 constantly using the Arrow Tie. It gives en-  
 tire satisfaction, and our press men prefer the  
 Band and Buckle to any they have ever used.  
 I am yours, very truly,  
**F. R. LUBBOCK, Supt.**

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GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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Galveston, Waxahachie.  
F. B. CHILDRESS, St. Louis, Mo.

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AND PURCHASING AGENTS,  
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ST. LOUIS, MO.

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We submit the following suggestions:

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2d. Ship your Cotton in good order, and erase from Bill of Lading the words "usual exceptions" and we will require its delivery to us in same condition.

3d. Mark each bale carefully, with full name on edge, and initials on end, to lessen danger of substitution for light or inferior bales.

4th. Make your bales weigh at least 500, as it costs no more to get a heavy bale to market than a light one.

5th. Use none but the most improved Gin Stands and Presses. These we will obtain from manufacturers for our patrons when desired.

6th. Send us marks and Gin weights of each bale when shipped, and if the Government weights here show a marked falling off, we will have each bale again carefully re-weighed in presence of a member of the firm.

**HIDES.**—1st. should be trimmed of horns, ears and other parts which easily taint.

2d. Salt Hides should be well salted, rolled up about 12 hours, then stretched and dried in the shade.

3d. Flint Hide should be well stretched in shade, and dried without salt, using ashes if necessary.

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For simplicity, durability and beauty they stand unrivalled. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and be convinced, as we warrant them to be all that they are therein represented. Buy no other until you are convinced as to the merits of the WILSON, and thus save fifty per cent. of your money. Price, \$45.

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A copy, unmounted, will be presented (at 245 Broadway) to Every Subscriber for 1873 to the  
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