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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JULY 22, '76

Correspondence.

On the Literary Education of Greece and Rome.

Greece, the ancient land of liberty, where Homer and Pindar sang; and Appelles painted; where Socrates and Plato taught; where Sophocles drew tears; and the thunders of Demosthenes fired the soul to deeds of heroism and patriotic revenge, was once the patroness of literature and the fine arts.

To the attention which she paid to the instruction of her sons and daughters did she owe her greatness. But in an evil hour she permitted one of her best sons to fall a victim to ignorance and superstition, for the accused Hemlock which passed the lips of Socrates sealed her destiny. When the venerable sage at this time in his seventieth year took the poisoned cup to which he had been condemned by an ungrateful country, he alone stood unmoved, while his friends were weeping around him; he upbraided their cowardice and entreated them to exercise a manliness worthy of the patrons of virtue: "It would indeed," said he, "be inexcusable in me to despise death, if I were not persuaded that it will conduct me into the presence of the gods, the righteous governors of the universe, and into the society of just and good men; but" said he, "I draw confidence from the hope that something of man remains after death, and that the state of the good will be much better than that of the bad." He drank the deadly cup and shortly afterward expired. Such was the end of the virtuous Socrates. "A story," says Cicero, "which I never read without tears." We know little or nothing of the birth or first growth of the Grecian States, though we are made acquainted with the region from which they spring. The exquisite beauty of the country in which they had the good fortune to take up their abode; the rich and picturesque variety of hill and dale; the spontaneous fertility of its soil; the sweetness of its climate; the almost unbroken serenity of its skies; and the smooth and glossy sea that surrounded and deeply indented its coasts, harmonized all the ruder passions and called forth the best and finest feelings of the soul.

They soon evinced a love of letters and science, and were led by nature to delight in music, poetry and painting. Hence, these are the eldest employments we find them engaged in.

Among the Grecian States, however, that of Athens was by far the most renowned for its love of letters and science. And the elementary branches of education were acquired among Athenians at that day, as among ourselves at the present day, sometimes by private instruction, but more generally by public schools, many of which, at the time we are now adverting to, had attained a very high degree of reputation, and were crowded with youths from other Grecian States, and even from foreign countries. It is worthy of remark, however, that during the first five or six years but very little effort was made to improve the mind of the pupil—the whole of this period of time being devoted to sports and pastimes for the purpose of giving strength to the body, which constituted a very important branch of Athenian education. In this particular instance they seem to have imitated the example of the Persians, who, at the age of five or six years, placed their children under the care of their magi, or men of letters, and pursued a course of gymnastics, together with a course of moral science. The first consisted in learning to ride to school with the bow, etc.; the latter embraced and included the very valuable habits of honesty and speaking the truth; and, I may add, patience, sobriety, reverence to old age, and the practice of every other virtue. With them, education was made subservient to morals.

Here permit me to remark, that I would to God that the minds of the American people could be impressed with the importance of inculcating honest and moral principles into the hearts of the young and rising generation, which might be accomplished by inaugurating a

system of education as a moral science into the public and private schools; and, I might add, around our firesides.

Ancient history informs us that the general circle of study among the Greeks is well known to have comprised the seven liberal arts of grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. The study of grammar and rhetoric were commenced earliest, and occupied by far the greatest attention of the scholar; athletic exercises also constituted a part of Athenian education, for which purpose three magnificent establishments were instituted and supported by public expense, consisting of buildings surrounded by gardens that were defended by groves, porticos, and shady walks, cooled by sheets of limpid water. It is worthy of notice that the education of Athenian females was, for the most part, very limited and much neglected. Those of the middle ranks of life were seldom taught anything more than to read and write, sew and superintend domestic concerns; while even the higher ranks, or those who were educated with more refinement, were only instructed how to take some part in the public festivals and other religious ceremonies of the country. The literature of Greece was, however, best to be acquired at home; and the Romans, though they transplanted books, could not transplant the taste and spirit that produced them. Athens, after having been robbed of her richest ornaments, and stripped of the glory of her original and political constitution, and made to depend on Rome for protection, had still to boast of her schools and her polished scholars: To this celebrated city, therefore—this theater of universal learning—the Roman youth of all the first families were sent for education. Cicero acted wisely, therefore, in sending, as he declares he did, all his young friends to Greece who evinced a love of study, "that they might drink from fountains rather than from rivulets."

Rome, too, once the proud and potent mistress of the world, had hitherto devoted herself to arms and agriculture, and had for a time even despised eloquence, and paid no attention to the improvement of their native tongue, became attached to literature all of a sudden. The transplantation into the Roman capital of the extensive and invaluable libraries of Aristotle and Theophrastus contributed perhaps more than any other circumstance to inflame the Roman people with a love of Grecian literature.

Another very unexpected circumstance had much to do with increasing their thirst for literature and the fine arts. The Achaens were accused by the Roman people of having acted hostilely towards them; and a thousand of them were sent as deputies or rather as hostages to plead their cause, and obtain the best terms they could for their country before the august senate of this aspiring republic. Contrary, however, to the stipulated engagement, they were not allowed to enter upon their defense; but were scattered over different parts of the republic and forbid to appear before the senate, but were kept by the Romans in a state of captivity for a period of not less than seventeen years. For the most part those thousand deputies, or prisoners, were men of taste and elegant accomplishments, and many of them were scholars of accomplished and diversified erudition. The whole republic became enamoured of the various acquisitions of its new but mistreated visitants, and as for as pertained to matters of polite literature, the conquerors soon yielded to the conquered. Hence, schools for the study and exercise of rhetoric and eloquence superintended by native Greeks, became in a short time so frequent that scarcely a Roman youth was to be found who would engage in any other avocation.

If we examine the history of Europe in a literary point of view, we shall find it to consist of three distinct periods: an era of light; of darkness; and of light restored. It is the first of those periods that we are now contemplating which commenced with the birth or first growth of those ancient republics, and continued to the fall of Rome before the barbarous arms of the Goths in the fifth century. In the midst of the fashionable study of philosophy and literature either at Rome or in the Greek States, the extensive circle of arts and manufactures

were not forgotten. In statuary and architecture as well as in poetry and eloquence the models of ancient Rome and Greece are still the models of our own times. The Greeks were skilled in the art of designing, which they practiced with great perfection in every diversity, from simple outline or linear drawing to every variety of silhouette or light and shadow; in caustic painting, both on wax and ivory, they excelled the artists of our own day. Their acquirements are truly astonishing in almost every ramification of invention. Archimedes invented at Syracuse an immense and fearful machine for laying hold of the largest and most formidable galleys with its ponderous and gigantic arms and whirling them with instantaneous destruction into the air as they approached the walls of its famous city during its siege; also contrived burning-glasses for setting vessels on fire at a distance, by a concentration of the sun's heat alone. Many other examples might be mentioned in proof of their superior skill, but enough I trust has been said on this subject.

Such is a brief survey of those celebrated republics during the days of their most refulgent splendor. But their sun of science has long since declined from his meridian splendor and set to rise no more. In these two great and fallen nations we see portrayed in bold relief the fact that no nation can at one and the same time be both prosperous and ignorant. Here we may learn the useful lesson that if we, as a nation, wish to be prosperous and happy, we must pay strict attention to the education of all the children of the land, ever bearing in mind that an enlightened and virtuous people can never be enslaved, and that on the intelligence of our youth depends in a great measure the future prosperity, the glory and the grandeur of our beloved country; not forgetting that ignorance is ever associated with wretchedness and vice, and knowledge with happiness and virtue. The seconnections are indissoluble; they are interwoven into the very texture of things, and constitute the only substantial difference between man and man. For all men, says an enlightened writer, throughout the world proceeded from a like beginning, consist of and are nourished by like elements, draw from the same principle the same vital breath, enjoy the same care of heaven, pass through life alike, and alike die.

Taking the above as a veritable fact, permit me, in conclusion, to say that as Christianity is the most perfect kind of knowledge, it must necessarily produce the most perfect kind of happiness. It is the golden, everlasting chain let down from heaven to earth: the ladder that appeared to the patriarch in his dream, when he beheld Jehovah at its top and the angels of God ascending and descending with messages of grace to mankind.

BERTON TEXAS, JULY 1876. C. G. C.

Bishop Potter of New York approves the Work of Rev. S. H. Tynge in the gospel tent, and promises to preach in it himself on his return to the city. While the Methodists are neglecting many of their old plans of reaching the masses, other churches are taking them up.

The headquarters of the Catholics in South Africa are at Graham's Town. By their promises of higher education they are enlisting the aid of the wealthier colonists.

The American Bible Society has on its shelves 665,000 volumes.

The first Catholic priest in the United States was ordained May 25, 1793.

Georgia last year was the banner missionary State among our Baptist brethren, having raised \$13,000.

There are said to be four hundred religious papers in the United States.

Of the 6,000,000 Catholics in the United States, 1,800,000 are Irish, and 4,200,000 were born in this country or were natives of continental nations in Europe.

At the Pilgrim Church in Brooklyn, a few Sabbaths ago, four Turkish Armenians, a Japanese and a Chinaman were admitted to membership.

Two of Rev. Charles Spurgeon's sons have commenced a teetotal campaign in England. Their speeches are said to be sharp and strong.

North vs. South. Northern Civilization and Radicalism vs. Southern Barbarism and Conservatism.

The writer, impelled by the caustic criticism of the author of the "protest" in a late number of our Advocate, takes occasion in advance of the regular order in which the subject would have been discussed to give expression to his views on the subject of fraternity, upon which the distinguished author of the "protest" is so profoundly moved. He calls in question the judgment and wisdom of the writers criticized, while admitting their facts and good intentions; and seriously implicates them in the design of seeking to defeat fraternity by their "inopportune, scathing, and blistering articles in the organs of Southern Methodism," and invokes their ostracism from the columns of our Advocate—the organ of our church in Texas—the arena where antagonistic opinions are discussed, and where the humblest and the most exalted are peers in the expression of thought. Upon the subject of fraternity, there has been great contrariety of opinion among our people and in our church judicatories. As a church, in our ecclesiastical assemblies we have no cause of "humiliation and prayer" in reference to fraternal relations with Northern Methodism. Our record is unsullied. The tender of fraternity in good faith was made, and when reciprocated in good faith will be accepted, with warm hearts and open hands. The only difference of opinion among us is as to the tests of its genuineness. A large majority of our representative men, and they voice the opinions of our people, demand justice and righteousness in the distinct recognition of all our rights as peers in the great compact between the high contracting parties in the brotherly division of our ecumenical council into two distinct ecclesiastical organizations with equal rights as to name, property, and membership and official position—as each person might elect North or South of the division line—for the purpose of avoiding the friction and collision necessarily incident to the erection of altar against altar, which the author of the protest, with all true men, so earnestly deprecates. The minority of our representative men, with a portion of our church, under the fusive power of fraternal gush, would rush into fraternity irrespective of antecedents and without regard to consequences. The animus of the writers reviewed and severely criticized by the protest—if one may venture to speak for two, the other being amply able to speak for himself—is to ascertain by the stern logic of facts, as developed by the antecedents of the representative men of the Northern Church in general council assembled, and in their public deliverances, whether the consummation so devoutly to be wished can be reasonably hoped to be realized by the most sanguine of those who desire fraternity upon the solid basis of equal rights and privileges. Scarcely had the great charter of our rights been enacted, and signed and sealed, before one of the high contracting parties sought to nullify its action by undoing what both had done and what both could only undo—the abolition of the contract. They sought a reversal of the contract in the highest tribunal of the land; with what result is well known. Having failed in this, they invaded our territory as far as they dared before the war, seeking on every occasion the reversal of the award already given; with the same result. During the war, the dogs of which they hounded on with the fierceness of an avenging Nemesis, their regiments were the most unrelenting everywhere in Missouri and Mississippi, as the writer can witness from personal observation. Wherever the armies of the invaders penetrated our land, the representative men of the Northern Church, bishops and others, were with the advancing legions to take possession of our property by the sword—as they were interdicted by the law—and from which they had to be ejected by the civil authorities. After the war, having failed in their appeal to the judicial tribunals and to the sword, they fell upon the expedient of disintegration and absorption. But our church would not absorb. As the vineyard of Naboth must be possessed, the dernier resort of fraternity as the

initial step of organic union must be tried, and the work of deglutition effected—the final result being only a question of time; the consummation of their hopes being fatal to ours. He has read our history in vain who does not see that our separate and distinct ecclesiastical connection is just as necessary as it ever was. The Northern Church has been educated in the belief that we were the chief of sinners. They have never understood us, and have ever been our chief maligners. We occupy the same standpoint we ever did and are as great sinners as ever, and yet they are willing to gulp us—horns, hoofs and all. If this consummation, so much to be deprecated, is ever effected through the seductive power of fraternity, our mission is ended. But our representatives understand the situation. The gush of Round Lake cannot obscure the venom of Boston. While we are profoundly moved by the true fraternity of Bishops James and Harris, Dr. Fowler and others, our tears are dried up when the cloven foot of Northern Methodism stands revealed to our perception in her representative men: Haven, Ives, Dr. Curry, et id genus omne. As long as these men are representative and the politico-radical carpet-bag fraternity are to treat as commissioners of justice to the Southern Church, the time of genuine brotherhood is indefinitely postponed. In the estimation of these men, no good can come out of Nazareth, and we cannot rely upon any of their deliverances. H. M. NORTH.

Noble Deeds.

As the shadows of eve softly gather around us, we surmise—meditate on the past and dream hopefully of the future; we pause for a moment, when we think that the past is gone, aye gone and forever; and again we heave a sigh as the bare realization presents itself to us that 'tis time alone that's gone, but our deeds, labors and actions, what of them? Sometimes we would they too were dead. But alas, they live on—the shadows that never fade—that follow us through this world of strife to our final abode. Past deeds! Do they die? Ah, no, they even then shine the brighter or darker in accordance to the motives of our being, or mortality faded; they speak with a tongue that knows no silence and a voice that even the silent monotony of the tomb can never hush; ages may come and circle away, but on the records of eternity our deeds are stamped indelibly in burnished characters which the hosts of ages can never tinge. No, they never die, and only when the trumpet sounds the grand roll call of the resurrection will they cease their labors for us; they accompany us to the bar of justice to receive the reward, good or bad, their merits deserve.

Kind readers, as many of you are enjoying the comforts of pleasant homes and sharing the blessings of happy families—enjoying all that worldly wealth and honor commands—are you aware that there are hundreds—aye, thousands—who need your aid? Who need you now. There in those dark alleys and dingy tenement houses, shut out from the world of happiness, where groping midst filth and dregs of misery, woe and poverty, are hundreds of animated beings in whose bosom perhaps the bright sunlight of Christian salvation does not live, who have never heard of the all-redeeming and all-healing powers of the divine blood; where the dear welcome of Saturday night never comes, and the sacred and precious comforts of the Sabbath are never known; where, too, the crust of hard bread—begged, perhaps—and the remnants from the luxurious tables of the idols of wealth and fortune alone are found to keep the breath of life from exhausting. Yes; there as in many other places the noble influence of Christian nature is needed; so alike are the soothing comforts of the eye of pity and the gift, though humble, of the blessed hand of generosity wanted; the voice of Christian liberality and mercy begs you for it; Christ pleads for it.

Oh, let the pure motives prompted by divine consciousness blast the bars of bigoted avarice and open wide the gates of generosity and mercy, from whence will spring deeds and actions that will add laurels to the halo of grandeur around you whilst earth is your

home and illumine the pathway of life in the dark hours of temptations and sorrow with hope and joy to your fellowmen long after you have joined the caravan and passed to the pale realms of shade.

Thus it is that the very essence of true nobility is exemplified: the priceless worth of Christian purity established, and the morals of religious and political principles brought to a higher standard of virtue. DE BEAULIEU.

Rings.

As conference is rapidly approaching, I thought a line on this subject would not be amiss. But I must tell your readers what I don't mean and what I do mean—I don't mean "Planetary Rings," or "Whisky Rings;" nor am I going to delight the ladies by writing of "engagement rings;" but something about a wheel within a wheel; not the great iron one, but the one typified by our itinerant Methodist preachers and their appointments: I hear it repeatedly asserted that rings govern our appointments to a great extent; that a favored few get the Bishop's ear, and frequently are the instruments in sending preachers to and from places to the detriment of the church, the people, and preachers. I pray that the day may never come when anything else but a desire to honor God and save souls shall govern the appointments of Methodist itinerant preachers. Talk about apostolic succession. In this one thing, I know that we are apostolic. It was instituted by the Savior, perpetuated by his apostles, honored by the Holy Spirit, and made potential for good in our hands, and is being introduced into the polity and economy of other denominations, and they are rejoicing at the results. But when a man of God gives up the right of choosing for self an appointment, and looks to him of pre-eminence devotedness to God to make it for him—chosen by solemn prayer and fasting for the purpose—and then the appointments are controlled by outside pressure, I think it high time we sound the alarm. When a church sends up a petition for a favorite preacher, and will work and intrigue to get that one irrespective of the judgment of the bishop and his cabinet, I have found it to be evidence of a backsliding condition. * * * [Impossible to decipher some ten or twelve lines of Bro. Barnett's manuscript at this point.] * * * The Conference ought, by a rising vote, send him to hard-tack mission until, with contrition and penitence, he takes his place with his brethren, and leave the results of his year's work with God and the proper authority, and await another appointment from the same. Now, in my humble judgment, this is a growing evil, and will result in shame to the church and dishonor to the people engaged in it, and damnation to precious immortal souls. I have heard a great deal of bitter talk on this subject, and some of the preachers have accused others. Oh, these are perilous times for the watchmen on the walls of Zion, and it will never do for them to lose confidence in each other, and talk with knowing looks and significant winks about this or that brother. It really pains my heart to see this strife and enmity among preachers. May God help ere (after they have preached to others) they be cast away. I believe that the Devil is loose and knows his time is short, and is making his very best efforts against the church; of course thinking if he can smite the shepherds the flock will scatter. If he is not loose now, may the Lord save us when he does get loose; for he will come, in great wrath that he was almost beaten at his own game while he was chained.

R. H. B. BARNETT.

There are 1559 missionary stations, and 2192 missionaries maintained by the Protestant churches of the world at an annual cost of about \$6,000,000.

The Bible is now read in 14,500 of the 17,000 public schools in Pennsylvania. Catholicism and infidelity will combine like the Pharisees and Sadducees of old to keep it out.

There are now in Timinevelly, India, 70 pastors and 60,000 native Christians. At a recent visit of the Bishop of Madras, 11 native priests and 19 native deacons were ordained. The missionary work never spreads till native preachers begin the work.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JULY 22, '78.

EVENING SONG.

Close, little weary eyes, The day at last is over, To-night no more surprise Shall they discover...

Rest, little weary feet, The woods are dark and lonely; The little birds rest sweet, The owl is watching only...

Fold, little busy hands, Day is the time for doing; The looms lie on the sands, The mill-wheels are not going...

Still, little restless heart, Be still until the morrow; Till then thou hast no part In either joy or sorrow...

Family Circle

A Wonder-Land.

Between the Indian and Pacific oceans, south or a little southeast of Asia, there lies a continent whose greatest length is about 2,400 miles, with a breadth of 1,700 to 1,900 miles...

And the zoology of this wonderful country is no less anomalous and interesting. There are no ruminating animals, no monkeys, elephants, deer, bears, lions, tigers, wolves or other beasts of prey...

SACREDNESS OF A PROMISE.—An eminent British statesman is said to have traced his own sense of the sacredness of a promise to a curious lesson he got from his father when he was a boy...

When the boy came home and saw it he said: "Oh, father, you promised to let me see that wall pulled down."

Instantly the father remembered his promise, and was deeply pained to think that he had seemed careless about his pledged word.

"My boy," he said, "you are right. I did promise, and I ought not to have forgotten. It is too late now to do just what I said I would but you wanted to see a wall pulled down, and so you shall."

And he actually ordered the masons up and made them pull down and rebuild the new wall, that as nearly as possible his promise might be made good.

"It cost me twenty pounds," he said to a friend who was bantering him about it, "but," he added solemnly, "if it had cost a hundred, I should have thought it a cheap way of impressing upon my boy's mind, as long as he lives, the importance a man of honor should attach to his pledged word."

An old Baptist minister enforced the necessities of difference of opinion by argument: "Now, if everybody had been of my opinion they would all have wanted my old woman." One of the deacons, who sat just behind him, responded: "Yes, and if everybody was of my opinion nobody would have her."—Religious Herald.

NO HARM.—Rev. Dr. W., of P., when he can find leisure, is fond of hunting and fishing. He is a keen shot and a ready wit. Coming home one day from a shooting excursion, with several ducks in his hand, he met a Quaker friend, whose salutation was: "Good morning, Friend W. Where did these get those ducks?"

"I shot them," was the answer. "Well, does thee think it right to give pain to such harmless birds, and even to take away their life?" "Why not?" said the doctor. "You know that they, as well as we, must die at some time; and if they can be of use to us as food, I do not see any harm in shooting them, any more than killing the chickens you and I every day eat."

"Yes," said the Quaker. "I know every creature must die when its time comes, but it seems cruel to take its life before that time." "Well," said the doctor, "Friend H., when, with a well-loaded gun, I get my eye on a duck, I generally find his time has come. So, even on your own view, there can't be any harm in killing it."

"Ah, Friend W.," said the Quaker, with a laugh. "I see it is as hard to get away from thy wit as from thy shot."

A SCENE IN THE FIRST PRESIDENTIAL MANSION.—It has become lately a habit with many of us to look upon Washington as a magnificent, proper, but rather wooden figure-head of the new nation. There can be no doubt, from contemporary records, that, on the contrary, he exerted a tremendous personal magnetism.

He was a clumsy, slow, heavy man but with a sad sincerity of great purpose in every word and action. "There was an indescribable something in Washington," says one of his contemporaries, "which awed every man who came in contact with him." We have many pictures of this brilliant court of Philadelphia, but none which please us so much as the story of a girl-friend of lovely Nelly Custis, who spent a night in the President's mansion. "When ten o'clock came, Mrs. Washington retired, and her grand daughter accompanied her, and read a chapter and psalm from the old family Bible. All then knelt together in prayer, and when Mrs. Washington's maid had prepared her for bed, Nelly sang a soothing hymn, and, leaning over her, received from her some words of counsel and her kiss and blessing."

THE CLOCK ON WESTMINSTER TOWER.—The dial of the clock in the clocktower of Westminster Palace measures twenty-two feet in diameter. This is supposed to be the largest clock-dial in existence before whose face the clock-hands move. There is a much larger clock-dial at Mechlin, which measures forty feet in diameter; but this clock has no hands. The clock which is called a gravity escapement, which was invented by Sir E. Beckett, and is now commonly used in large clocks. Five bells are hung in the tower, and upon these the "Westminster chimes" are rung at the hours and quarter hours. The largest bell, which weighs thirteen and one-half tons, has been cracked by the use of a hammer which was too heavy for the poorly amalgamated metal of the bell. The hammer now in use weighs only four hundred weight, or half so much as the original hammer. The other bells weigh four tons, thirty hundred-weight, and twenty hundred-weight respectively. It takes only ten minutes to wind up the going-parts; but for the striking-parts—the hour and the quarter parts—it takes five hours each, and this has to be done twice a week. The clock varies only one second for every eighty-three days. The pendulum weighs six hundred and eighty pounds, and can be accelerated one second a day by adding one ounce to its weight.

THE TRUE SPIRIT.—A little boy and girl, each five years old, were playing by the roadside. The boy became angry at something, and struck his playmate a sharp blow on the cheek, whereupon she sat down and began to cry. The boy stood looking on a minute and then said: "I didn't mean to hurt you, Katie; I am sorry."

The little girl's face brightened instantly. The sobs were hushed, and she said: "Well, if you are sorry, it don't hurt me."

Strong feelings often evaporate in words. Strong expressions about self-sacrifice or self-denial, about a life sustained high above the world, often satisfy the heart and prevent it from rising to the grace talked about; whereas Christianity is not a Creed but a Life, and men who listen to a preacher only to find an intellectual amusement or pictures of an ideal existence, are not thereby advanced one step nearer to the high life of a Christian.—F. W. Roberson.

THOUGH we must not tempt God in the neglect of means yet must trust God in the want of means.

FAST TIME.—On Wednesday evening, while the Louisville Short Line train was poking along toward Lexington, a passenger stopped the brakeman as he was going through, and asked: "How fast does this train go—a mile an hour?" "It goes fast enough to suit us. If you don't like the rate of speed, get out and walk," was the rejoinder. "I would," replied the disgusted passenger, settling back in the corner of his seat, "but my friends won't come to meet me until the train gets in, and I don't want to be waiting around the depot for two or three hours." The brakeman passed on.—Lexington Dispatch.

AN inquisitive French bishop once received well deserved reproof from the Duke de Roquelaure. The latter, passing in haste through Lyons, was hailed by the bishop with "Hi, hi!" The duke stopped. "Where have you come from?" inquired the prelate. "Paris," said the duke. "What is there fresh in Paris?" "Green peas." "But what were the people saying when you left?" "Vespers." "Goodness, man," broke out the angry questioner, "who are you? what are you called?" "Ignorant people call me 'Hi, hi!' gentlemen term me the Duke de Roquelaure. Drive, on postillion."

Now it is the nature of love, at least in reference to a superior, that it always inclines and disposes to imitation of him. A child's love to his father disposes him to imitate his father, and especially does the love of God's children dispose them to imitate their heavenly Father.—Jonathan Edwards.

THERE is always something great in that man against whom the world exclaims, at whom every one throws a stone, and on whose character all attempt to fix a thousand crimes, without being able to prove one.

Business Qualifications.

To a young man starting life in our commercial or manufacturing centres, or other business fields, there is ample opportunity of distinguishing one's self in several branches. To succeed in any, however, demands an entire devotion of time, energy and attention, and constant watchfulness over the many currents of business which flow and ebb in the great centre of commerce. Let any one who wishes to get on in the city dismiss from his mind an idea which is commonly entertained, that capital, in the sense of a store of money inherited or acquired, is necessary before a man can start into business. The best capital a man can have is a good head-piece stocked not only with good original matter, but with sound experience. These are the means by which Lago's injunction to Rodrigo, "Put money in thy purse," can most surely be accomplished—the means by which the money being in the purse can be made to fructify and yield good increase. To start in business as merchant or retailer, some money is no doubt indispensable, but a clear head is more indispensable still, and he who has the latter can always command the former. There are not a few branches of business, also, in which absolutely no capital is required.

This is the case with those who are strictly brokers, factors and agents—a large and important body, who are nevertheless able, by close attention to business, and by confining their operations to their own legitimate work, to achieve independence, and even wealth. I propose, for the purpose of this article, to sever such offices from those which require capital, and to show how admittance may be gained into each of them respectively. There are one or two remarks which apply, however, to all alike. And first, it is necessary, in business matters, as much as in matters naval or military, to learn to obey before you can command. It is necessary to be active in discharging every branch of the business, no matter how unimportant it may appear, before one can presume to direct others in those branches. To this end it behooves every one who would thrive to think no scorn of the humblest occupation connected with his calling. Letter-copying, newspaper-cutting, petty cash-keeping, the custody and issue of stamps, taking letters to post, the running on errands—all these are part and parcel of the office duties to be learned. They should be done patiently and faithfully, without reference to the tone or manner of those who give the orders, and with the knowledge that, at some probably immediately future date, they will fall to some one else. There is nothing degrading—this the young man cannot be too careful to remember—in any labor, that is, which he is likely to be called upon to do in any respectable house of business; and though it may seem lowly, there is nothing to make it unworthy. The best men to manage and direct are those who have best learned the lesson of obedience throughout.

Punctuality is another quality which should be made a habit of the greatest severity. Nothing more flattering to business, nothing more in shir to those with much business on their hands, than to be unpunctual in the matter of appointments, or even of attendance at the office. Time is to the great majority of people equivalent to money, and to yuba man of an hour, say in the robe time of the day, is to rob him of what would have been the proceeds of his labor for that particular hour. A little care and forethought, a little consideration for others, would prevent a man from falling into unpunctual ways. It would often happen to the best merchants that they themselves would suffer loss by failure in point of time. Many an office is open only up to a certain hour, or even moment, and he who fails to keep his appointment loses his bargain. Do not make an appointment and forget the place, or mistake it, as in the famous case of the Earl of Chatham and Sir Richard Strachan, who, having arranged to fight a duel, went with their seconds to different places, and stood chatting there, each at the absence of his antagonist, and giving occasion for the doggerel which is often quoted: "Lord Chatham, with his sword drawn, stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan; Sir Richard, longing to be at him, stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham."

The amount of education necessary to qualify a lad for employment differs in different offices, and in the different kinds of business; but it may be stated as a truth that the common practice is to over-educate boys who are destined for the employment of clerks. Under the impression, which every parent no doubt has, that his boy is capable of far higher things than appear possible at the moment, it is the custom to teach boys all the arts and sciences, and smatterings of all knowledge which are not able to give him any solid instruction, and, armed with these, to send him forth into the world. The poor lad often finds—too late, alas!—that his half-acquaintance with many things is of no use to him whatever; that he had better be without the snippets of classics he has picked up, the French "after the schools of Stratford atte Bow" which he has been taught to pronounce, and the German which he will not find to be understood at Berlin. Better for him had he devoted the time given to learning these things to matters of a more general kind. He will find the market already stocked with Germans and Frenchmen, but especially Germans, thoroughly capable of speaking the two "foreign languages" on which he prided himself, and able also to speak English almost as correctly as himself.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JULY 22, 1916

Correspondence.

Waco District Conference. The Waco District Conference convened in the town of Bremond on the 20th day of June. There were but few of the members in attendance, but we went to work with good will, and by Saturday evening completed all the business pertaining to the Conference; taking particular notice of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, endorsing the editor's course in assailing the vices of Galvestonians and all spiritual wickedness, pledging ourselves to its support. During the Conference we had preaching three times each day. There was no effort made by the ministers at display, but they preached plain, gospel sermons, aiming only to advance the cause of Christ in this town by bringing about a revival of religion; nor in this did they labor in vain. The church was greatly revived and sinners were awakened, and earnestly sought an interest in the church's prayers, and some found peace in believing in Jesus' blood. The services were protracted up to last night, resulting in seven conversions and ten additions to the church—for which we rejoice and give God the glory. But these are not the only fruits of the meeting. The church members were brought closer to each other, and a general seriousness pervades the town. Eternity alone will reveal the amount of good accomplished.

Sunday the second of July dawned most beautifully, its sun rose and shone most brilliantly; and all nature seemed to rejoice in the return of the sweet day of rest. Yet it was a day of anxiety to the church in this town. Months ago it was announced through the columns of the ADVOCATE that on the first Sunday in July the new church would be dedicated. For months we had labored and toiled to have the house in a condition for use and ready for dedication. We succeeded in getting it ready for use, but there was seemingly a great barrier in the way of its being dedicated; namely, an indebtedness of \$330. The earnest inquiry was, how can these claims be liquidated. However, we had built the house for God, and he had manifested His presence therein—and the day, the hour, for its dedication had now come. The house was full of anxious hearts. Rev. W. G. Connor, presiding elder, preached in his own peculiar way, with power and success, from the first chapter of St. John 6 and 51 verses—dwelling with emphasis upon these words: "Ye shall see greater things than these." His sermon was well-timed and gained for him a stronger hold in the hearts of this people as a man of God and a pulpit orator. At the close of his sermon, God opened the way for the liquidation of all claims, using as His instrument that earnest, faithful, successful agent of the Waco Female College, W. R. D. Stockton, who seldom receives a negative response to his appeals for money; and in less than twenty minutes the necessary amount was raised in money and negotiable notes. And then these men of God, Bros. Connor and Stockton, proceeded to solemnly dedicate the house to the service of Him for whom it was erected; then with glad hearts we sang the songs of praise, and rejoiced in the "house of Lord." May heaven profusely pour its choicest gifts and blessings upon the good sisters who were so untiring in their efforts to aid in building this house. But for them we would not this day look upon a Methodist church house in Bremond. Again I say, heaven's blessings rest upon and give them joy here and heaven hereafter.

W. F. COMPTON. BREMOND, July 19, 1916. ARE you a sunny Christian? You have a right to be. The Bible sparkles with promises. It is full of sweet hopes. It is as comforting as a mother's voice can be in all your sorrow.

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Obituaries.

SIMS—Sister Mollie Sims, whose maiden name was Parks, was born in Lincoln county, Tenn., December 8, 1830; professed religion at an early age and joined the M. E. Church. She was happily married to R. E. Sims, February 29, 1847, and died at their residence near Waxahatchee, Hills county, Texas, June 22, 1916. Sister Sims was a humble devoted Christian woman, her daily walks and conversation was a continual attestation of the reality of the religion she professed. Sister Sims during the most of her last sickness was speechless from the nature of her disease, paralytic, consequently could give no intimation in language as to the state of her mind, which would have been a consolation to her bereaved husband, relatives and friends who with solicitude watched around her dying couch. Yet those who knew her intimately were well satisfied that such a life as she lived could have none other than a happy ending; she died as only the Christian can, peacefully, tranquilly her purified spirit left its tenement of clay and winged its happy flight to the bosom of the blessed; this none could doubt who witnessed the heavenly light that played upon her features while her feet were dipping in the very Jordan of death. In the death of our sister the church at Waxahatchee has lost one of her most consistent devoted members. Her husband a loving devoted wife, and the community at large one of its most estimable members; but our loss is her eternal gain.—B. F. H.

JOHN CHAPMAN—son of C. and L. C. Adams was born July 26, 1856. He was killed by lightning on June 15, 1916. He professed religion in the summer of 1875, joined the M. E. Church, and under the ministry of Rev. A. L. D. Green, at Bethlehem camp-ground in Fayette county. Bro. John was a fine, affectionate young man, a true Christian, and a consistent member of the church. He was plowing in the field near about to terminate his life before reaching home, he took shelter under a tree when the swift-winged messenger summoned him into the presence of God, whose ways are past finding out, when gathering his redeemed to their celestial rest. How painful to his father, mother and loved ones, to see their beloved son—so noble and true in the bloom of manhood, unexpectedly called away without one word to console them, or a beckoning look to lure them to heaven; but, thank God, he was ready to go and his devotion to the cause of his Redeemer inspired their faith to look through tears to a happy reunion with him in heaven. May God comfort them in their bereavement, and guide them all to his eternal glory. W. F. COMPTON.

Another day is broken, A dove before its flight, An angel form departed, To realms beyond the tomb. WELLBORN—Little Emma, the first daughter and only child of your old father, the late Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harrisburg, was snatched from her parents to the embrace of death on Monday, the 31st instant. While sitting at the breakfast table in the enjoyment of health she called to her mother to catch her, that she was falling, and in thirty minutes was sleeping in death from the symptoms of poisoning by strychnine. She is gone to be numbered with angels, whose fair representation came this morning's dazzling dawn, that of the rainbow's dazzling sheen, that of the spring's enamelled shores. Each flower and leafy flower, with its triumphant tour through the Northern States and services in the Texas War, as written by Cecil B. Hartley, with illustrations, 12mo, cloth, price \$1.75.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JULY 22, '76.

HAVE WE BEEN BRIBED?

We are under obligations to Bro. McShan for notifying us that a report "is in circulation in certain circles in Galveston that the ADVOCATE and the editor had sold out to the opposite party, and have abandoned their attacks on gambling saloons, and upon the city officers for failing to enforce the law." We are also much obliged to our *pro tem* for his prompt and pointed denial of this report. With the readers of the ADVOCATE no defense against this groundless charge is needed. The columns of the ADVOCATE each week furnish ample testimony that we have not abandoned the fight. Not a number has gone to press without containing in some shape an assault on this gigantic evil. The fact that increased caution marks the policy of the gambling ring may change somewhat the character of our attacks; but it also furnishes abundant evidence that our blows have been severely felt. Whoever may accept this report as true, we have no thought that the gamblers and city officials of Galveston will be found among the number. Should Bro. McShan or any other hear the report again, please ask the parties circulating it to read the ADVOCATE, and we will guarantee that they will find ample evidence that the fight has not been abandoned. When Paul Jones was asked if he had surrendered his ship, he answered; "I have hardly begun to fight." We are not sure that we would have given further notice to a rumor so foreign to the truth, but that it affords us another opportunity to strike this serpent that has gathered into its coils every city, town and neighborhood in the land.

The basis of the report we repeat in the language of our correspondent:

I have been informed, by what I regard as good authority, that the report is in circulation in certain circles in Galveston that you have agreed to abandon your attacks upon gambling saloons, and upon the city officers for failing to enforce the law. In other words, that you have sold out to the opposite party. The impression seems to be the result of certain circumstances, not of any positive evidence upon the subject. It is said that you read to some one a scathing article upon gambling, which you said you intended to publish, and that on the following Sabbath you dined with Mayor Fulton at a hotel, and the article in question never made its appearance in the paper. The inference is that Mayor Fulton fixed you up in some way to prevent the publication of that article.

There is a very small grain of fact in this statement. We did, on an occasion very early in this controversy, dine with Mayor Fulton and his family at their boarding-house. We went in company with Bishop Pierce, who urged us to accept the invitation, as that act would show that no personal feeling prompted our assaults on the Mayor's official conduct. As our Savior accepted without hesitation the hospitalities of publicans and sinners, whose sins he publicly rebuked, we had no thought that we would in any way compromise our position, even should we accept a similar invitation from Mayor Fulton. We had no personal animosity to gratify; no personal end to secure; and if, after what we had published respecting his official course, the Mayor could include the editor with the bishop in an invitation to dine with himself and family, we could not decline without exhibiting a personal spite we never entertained. The conduct of the Savior in eating with publicans brought upon Him Pharisaical animadversions, and we ought not to complain if we are subjected to like censure. The rest of the statement is false.

We did not dine with Mayor Fulton on the Sabbath. If we remember aright, it was on Wednesday. The hotel was Mayor Fulton's home, being kept by his mother-in-law.

It was not a private interview, as we were in company with the bishop, and in the presence of Mayor F.'s family at the time of the visit, and, of course, no allusion was made to the controversy between us.

We did not read a scathing article on gambling to some one or any one, and, after dining with the

Mayor, withhold it from the ADVOCATE.

We never withheld any article we had written on gambling from the ADVOCATE. We have ever made sure of our facts before we put them on paper; and what we have written we have published.

Mayor Fulton never "fixed us up in some way" to prevent the publication of that article or any other. He never made the attempt.

No other man has made such an attempt on the integrity of the editor of this paper. Harsh things have, no doubt, been said against him; no doubt harsh and vindictive thoughts may have been in the minds of those whose iniquities we have unmasked, and whose official unfaithfulness we have brought under the public eye, but no man has ever dared to insult us by the suggestion of a purchased silence on our part. If the parties we have so sternly arraigned before the tribunal of public opinion were capable of an act so base, their estimate of the ADVOCATE and its editor never permitted them to perpetrate so great a folly.

After we had dined with Mayor F. on that occasion, we continued our strictures as our readers will remember, until His Honor came out in a second card, to which we replied; reaffirming all the statements and charges which we had previously made. Since then, in every issue we have continued these assaults. If an unintermitting war on these evils is an abandonment of the attack, then we must plead guilty.

We have never taken back or never modified a single editorial utterance respecting this enormous evil or the delinquency of those officers who have on their conscience a solemn oath which they lightly forget or recklessly disregard each time they permit an offender to "go unwhipped of justice."

We have said time and again that this persistent refusal on the part of sworn officers to enforce the laws of the State and the ordinances of the city against gambling and gambling-houses, subjects them to the dark suspicion of corruption; and have repeatedly demanded that these servants of the people should "rise and explain" this gross and criminal failure to discharge their duty. We have had no response. This silence is more darkly significant. It is useless for these guilty men to affect to treat the ADVOCATE or its editor as beneath their notice. We are only giving voice to an awakened and outraged public sentiment. We have not only the endorsement of the leading secular papers of Texas, outside the city of Galveston, but the judiciary is taking the matter in hand; and the time is not far distant when the sheriff, mayor, prosecuting-attorney, police officer and grand juror will learn what is meant by the majesty of the law and find to their grief that oaths taken on the Holy Bible, when they assume their official functions, cannot be held subject to the caprice or interest of corrupt officials. In nearly every issue of the ADVOCATE we have reiterated the demand for information respecting this right which is exercised every day and night on the part of the Galveston police to overlook offenses they cannot avoid seeing? There must be a motive for this official delinquency. If in the presence of this notorious neglect of duty, and with these stern and persistent arraignments of their official conduct, thinking men are beginning to reach the conclusion that this official neglect finds no solution only in the suspicion that these officials are in the fangs or in the pay of the gambler, they must thank their own neglect of duty for these grave suspicions; and their own silence under these charges, for fastening upon them the brand of official corruption.

Dr. H. Revels, the only colored man elected to office at the late General Conference at Brooklyn, declines the editorship of the New Orleans Advocate. It occurs to us this was a very small tub for so large a whale?

CENTENNIAL PIETY.

Now, that Fourth of July orators have split their throats in trying to scream as loud as the American eagle in their ecstasy over our centennial patriotism, why should we not bring out our centennial piety and pop a few packages of fire-crackers over it? Cannons have been fired until this hemisphere has been shaken from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico in attestation of our satisfaction with American progress in art, agriculture, commerce and civilization. It does seem that we could afford to waste a few fire-crackers over American piety. But, in sober earnestness, viewing our national piety a century backward, have we cause for congratulation or humiliation? Congratulation, most assuredly, if we measure progress by statistics. Out of forty millions of people there is a very respectable percentage of church-going people and professed christians. There is any amount of what Sidney Smith calls "postures and impostures, flections and genuflections, bowing to the East and courtesying to the West, and all that sort of tom-foolery," that goes by the name of christianity. But are these things indications of progress? Can we measure national piety by national statistics? It is true, majorities are generally determined by units; we all know that a unit sometimes constitutes a majority. The priests of Baal, on Mount Carmel, had a majority over Elijah so far as units are concerned; but that one unit, Elijah, was a majority over a thousand such units. It was quality in Elijah that constituted majority. And we are inclined to think that if we measure our centennial piety for the last century by quality rather than statistics we will postpone popping our fire-crackers indefinitely, and unite in singing a national *misereere*. The average quality of a nation's piety is to be ascertained by looking at the quality of piety seen in that nation's highest representatives. How, then, does Grant's Cabinet compare with Washington's for quality in morals? Grant is brother-in-law to the Methodist Church, and Rev. Mr. Newman baptized his grandson with water taken from the river Jordan; but how does the quality of his religion, after having passed through the bung-hole of a "crooked" whisky barrel, compare with the immortal Washington, as represented in the "little hatchet and cherry tree" incident? Washington owned up; but Grant will not. Kings, emperors, queens and czars are congratulating us as a Christian nation; but we are disposed to believe that the angels of God will withhold their congratulations for awhile at least. There is not much of that stuff in our piety to day out of which martyrs are made. There is too much of the "declaration of Independence" in it. It is independent of God, and especially of humility. It seems to have learned how to solve the problem of worshipping two Gods at once: It seems to have reconciled the apparent incongruity of serving the Devil all week and God on Sunday. One hundred years ago calling a devil an angel did not make him such; but our national piety in this, the one hundredth year of American independence, and at the end of the nineteenth century, seems to have solved the problem. We do not like to speak of other denominations, and therefore will simply ask the question in reference to the Methodist Church North and South: What quality of progress is that which calls Abraham Lincoln a modern Moses; John Brown a martyr to religion; and President Grant worthy the prayers of over a million people that God would have him nominated for a third term as President of the United States? And in reference to the M. E. Church, South, what quality of progress is that which allows whisky-drinkers and whisky-sellers to represent the church in her official positions, and which allows presidents of jockey clubs, floor-managers of modern hops and balls to remain within her pale? And yet just such a remarkable phenomenon does the Methodist Church present to the world to-day. Not only so,

but we are popping ever so many fire-crackers, and blowing ever so many trumpets over it. We make a motion that no more gun-powder be wasted, and no more spread-eagle religious orators discourse upon the superiority of our centennial piety until our record is cleaned up a little.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?

At nearly every session of our Criminal Court the keepers of houses of ill fame are brought to the bar, after indictment, and fined. Some attorney pleads guilty for them; the jury assesses the lowest penalty; the clerk of the court makes out a large bill of costs—both of which are paid—and the parties continue to prosecute their netarious calling until the next term of the court, when the same routine is gone through, with like results. The only person benefited by this mode of dealing with these society pests is the District Attorney, who pockets a fee for each conviction. This works no abatement of the evil. On the contrary, it is regarded as a mere tax on vice—a license paid at stated intervals (not collected, it is true, by the tax gatherer, but by the courts). The palaces of sin lighten the darkness by their glare of gas nightly. Painted courtezans peer out through blind or lattice, and tempt our youth into their dens of infamy, where mirth and debauchery hold high revel. The road to ruin is broad, and many prefer it to the narrow lane of virtue. How many regret their first step will never be known this side the grave. It is a wise law which prevents crime. To punish it brings a poor solace to Christian men. The law-maker intended that houses of bad repute should be suppressed. Those intrusted with the execution of law act as though they were determined not to crush out vice, but to drag from the violators a pecuniary penalty at intervals, which will help to defray the expensive machinery of courts, with attendant officers. This course still leaves the question, "what shall we do with it?" unanswered. Are we to permit those excesses on the body moral to stand prominently forth on our most frequented thoroughfares, advertising their attractions to the public, and drawing the unwary in to the net thus cunningly spread for them? What an example they set to our daughters! How the blush of shame must mantle the maiden's cheek as she perforce passes them by? How the father hushes his voice when questioned by his wife or daughter as to the name of the owner of one of these bagnios, and evasively professes his ignorance. How often has innocent girlhood been lured into dens of this character by some procreus to leave with the loss of that which was dearer than life! What home missionary effort would bring a greater or more enduring blessing than one directed to the reformation of this class? The answer to the question, "what shall we do with it?" is simple. The strong arms of the law must be used for its suppression. Not only should the owners and lessees of these *mansions for sin* be arrested and fined, but they should be compelled to give bond for future good behavior. This is the intention of the law-makers. It is not only the spirit, but the letter of the law itself; and the power is vested in the courts to put it practically in force. The duty of the Christian is to aid the law by giving expression to a healthy morality, frowning down the libertine, without whose patronage houses of above class could not profitably exist; and purging their social circles of all men of loose habits of thought and action. It is asserted that married men are often the best patrons of these houses. If each member of the church, pure in himself, will become imbued with a missionary spirit, and let his influence be felt in his daily walk through life, the effect upon the community in which he lives will become electrified for good. When the end comes, he will realize "that there is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just men made perfect." Let our Young Men's Chris-

tian Association appoint committees who shall be districted. They might make weekly reports of the moral condition of the city, and furnish statistical accounts of houses of bad repute within their jurisdiction. Were it understood that a man living, in the sunlight, a Christian life, was known to give his nights to the service of the devil, he would hesitate in his hypocritical career, and select a more honest uniform, if he did not lead a better life. The young and giddy would be stopped on the threshold of crime from fear of detection. We all want watching, as we are prone to forget that there is "an eye which never slumbers nor sleeps." But the sinful creatures themselves, as victims of men's passions, should occupy our compassionate thoughts. It is cruel to permit them to sin, and rob them in the name of the law of its wages. This, without disguise, is what is now being done. To enforce the law in this case rigidly is to abate another evil, to-wit: a species of *legal robbery* that the law cannot reach.

TO GEORGETOWN AND BACK.

The crop outlook of Texas is said never to have been more cheering than at the present time. Corn is made. If the seasons are only moderately favorable the cotton yield will be enormous. Wheat at some points is light weight, but the aggregate will leave a vast surplus for exportation. We were prepared to accept these reports coming in from all parts of the State after looking over farms and fields between the Island city and Williamson county. Corn will sell for a lower price in many counties than during any former year. This will encourage immigration. When people can secure rich lands at reasonable rates, and can buy corn at twenty-five cents per bushel, and other farm supplies in proportion, they will consider it the very country they have been hunting.

We were in Austin only a short time, but were able to mark many tokens of the rapid growth of our capital. Where corn and cotton were growing in the valley, when we first saw this city, are now streets with buildings indicating its growing business, while over the hill to the north of the capitol the city has been spreading out until old landmarks have nearly all disappeared. Many buildings are substantial. With its inexhaustible quarries of the building rock at command, the citizens can build for themselves and for posterity. The street railroad was another movement to the front. With the International within less than a score of miles, and other roads pointing to the State capital, its future prosperity seems to be ensured. The presence of wagons drawn by mules in the place of the old time broad-horns gave an air of stir and business to the streets which do not appear in the Island or Bayou cities.

The transfer from the cars to a two mule hack, which by way of courtesy is called a stage, was by no means a pleasant one. The old time stage coach was not a bad affair. When we knew of nothing better, we thought them grand; but to stage it in a hack as guileless of springs as a two horse wagon, is an abomination. Perhaps the affair had springs, but if so we never suspected their presence. The top was so low that a man as tall as the editor had to bend his spinal column to get a look at the country. We think it possible, however, for an inventive genius to get a more uncomfortable affair. We used to jolt over that same road on a Mexican pony; but this is the age of railroads, and if a man fails to grumble he is out of style. We saw the country, notwithstanding the difficulties under which we labored, and it was worth looking at. The Colorado mountains outlining the scene to the northward, and supplying a magnificent background to the rich and rolling prairies, dotted with neat farms and dwelling houses, made it a picture worthy the canvass of the painter. The country, which is fast becoming a garden spot, stretches westward as far as we have ever traveled, and eastward it loses itself in the Indian Ter-

ritory. This belt of rich upland will, one of these days, support a population as dense as that of New England. It has but little waste land in it. It is good, better and best; and we usually think we are at the superlative degree at any point over which we may be traveling.

We crossed the fresh dirt turned up by the workmen on the west terminus of the International grade near Round Rock and south of Brushy Creek. Very soon the cars will be within eight miles of the University at Georgetown, and when they connect with the Central at Austin will render it one of the most accessible points in the State. The few miles from the station to Georgetown will not be detrimental to the school. A railroad town does not present the best moral surroundings for an institution of learning.

The commencement exercises were unusually interesting; but we will not anticipate the report which will be furnished by the committee representing the patronizing conferences. All the Texas Conferences except East Texas were represented. We were pleased to see a number of visiting brethren, but not near the number the importance of the occasion demanded. We must also enter a complaint against a number of the Board of Trustees. Their presence would have added much to the interest of the exercises. So important a trust should not be neglected without sufficient cause.

The University building is large and well appointed. It contains six rooms thirty-six feet square, with a large chapel on the second floor. The building is 52x72 feet in size; built of the fine building material for which the quarries in this section are noted. A few thousand dollars judiciously expended in adorning the building and grounds and providing a Regent's residence and a steward's hall, would add largely to the facilities of the institution. We read of thousands donated by Northern liberality to institutions in that region. Will not Southern munificence provide for this want in our Southwestern University? The enterprise has been carried forward for a few years with no appeal to the church for aid in improving the buildings, campus, or for the support of the faculty. Yet there is a demand for aid. If the school meets the wants of our young men for thorough education, the appliances must be provided. We appeal to the preachers especially to bestir themselves in this movement. Our children must be educated in Texas institutions or be deprived of these advantages. The cost which schools abroad involve places them beyond the reach of men in moderate circumstances. Let us see to it that our children have every advantage in this direction.

Notwithstanding the absence of Dr. Mool for some months—in search of health—everything moved on harmoniously. He returned during the commencement exercises. Owing to exposure during a severe storm in the Indian Territory his health had not improved as was anticipated. He needs rest. The strain on brain and heart incident to the establishment of the University is telling on his lithe frame and wiry constitution. We can realize how his very life seems to him to be interwoven with the grand task he has undertaken. He apprehends, with clear vision, the wants of the church in connection with its educational functions and interests; and unless the church responds liberally by providing all the material essential to its success, he may yet be a martyr to the cause of Christian education in our State.

The last day of our stay in Georgetown was made specially delightful by a visit to the fair grounds and other interesting localities under the agreeable escort of Messrs. Morrow, Britain, and Steele. The fair grounds are located on the north side of the San Gabriel, and about a half-mile below the town. They embrace 80 acres of land lying along the banks of the stream, thus affording an

abundant supply of excellent water for all the stock on exhibition. At the lower extremity of the grounds are their large springs. Two have been handsomely walled in, and are reached by steps of stone. The grounds are neatly enclosed, and kept in good order by a man who lives in a small cottage near the gate. One fair has been held on the grounds, and was a marked success. One feature was especially commendable: no liquor saloon was allowed on the grounds, while betting and gambling were strictly prohibited. If this rule is maintained, the Fair will not only be a substantial benefit to the county, but will be free from those demoralizing associations which have made them in some places public evils, and have driven good citizens from all connection with them.

Williamson county embraces a very large amount of the best quality of rich, black upland. We know of but few counties in the State which equal it in this respect. It is well watered by Bursby Creek on the south, San Gabriel through the center, and the head-waters of the Salado in the northern portion. Improved lands are held at from \$5 to \$25 per acre, while unimproved lands can still be purchased at from \$1 to \$10 per acre. There is a fair amount of timber and an abundance of rock in the hills. Many farms are enclosed by rock fences, which give a peculiar air of solidity and permanency to the improvements. Crops have never been better since the settlement of his region. Corn cheap; pecans plenty; flour fresh from the mill at a low price; cattle as sleek as stalled beves, on the prairies, leads the traveler to the conclusion that Williamson county is in a prosperous condition.

The commencement exercises closed on Tuesday, and Dr. Mood conferred on the first graduating class sent forth from the University, the degree of B. A. There were four in the class. Three of them were sons of Methodist preachers, and the fourth already in the ranks of the Methodist itinerancy. May this be the first fruit of a noble harvest.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS JULY 22, 76

JOINT BOARD PUBLICATION.

The ADVOCATE having been returned to the direct control of the Five Annual Conference, is now published under the direction of the following joint board of publication:

West Texas Conference, JOHN W. DEVLIN, Sec'y; O. A. FISHER, Treas.

North Texas Conference, J. J. HAWKINS, Sec'y; C. H. HAINSLIP, Treas.

Northwest Texas Conference, THOS. STANFORD, Sec'y; T. W. HINES, Treas.

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Bishop Pierce's Appointments. Chappell Hill District Conference, Aug. 13; Meeting to begin on the 10th.

Ballas District Conference, to begin on the night of Aug. 16, including third Sunday. Palestine District Conference, to embrace fourth Sunday in August, beginning on the night of the 1st.

72nd appointments for Northwest Texas leave open for the present, supposing the district conferences to be over, and my best services to be in visiting several places.

G. F. PIERCE.

Camp-meeting. The committee on camp-meeting arrangements, after carefully considering the differences between Sulphur Springs and Alto Springs, selected Alto Springs as the place for holding the camp-meeting, to begin on the 28th day of July. Ministerial brethren are invited to attend. Alto Springs are distant from Sulphur Springs about two and a half miles; and from Koss, two and a half miles.

W. F. COMPTON.

Glen Rose Camp-meeting. A self-supporting camp-meeting will begin at the old camp-ground on the Glen Rose Circuit, twelve miles west of Kimball, and six miles east of Glen Rose, on Thursday evening before the third Sabbath in August. Preachers who can make it convenient to attend will be cordially welcomed, and any provided for.

OSCAR M. ADDISON.

Quarterly Meeting Appointments

COLLIER DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Oso, Jr. at Coker's Well, July 22, 23. Naylor, Jr. at Harmony, July 29, 30. Sprague, Sr. at Eagle Lake, Aug 5, 6. Buchanan and Eagle Lake, Aug 12, 13. Columbus, Jr. at Osage, Aug 19, 20. Matagorda, Jr. at Prosper, Aug 26, 27. A. L. P. GREEN, P. E.

BALLAS DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Bethel, July 29, 30. The District Conference will meet on Wednesday, July 26, W. F. EASTERLING, P. E.

GALVESTON DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Cedar Bayou, (camp-meeting), July 20 to 25. Columbia and Brazoria, at Columbia, July 27, 29. St. James' Church, Aug 5, 6. St. James' Church, Aug 12, 13. Sandy Point, Aug 19, 20. Holy Trinity Church, (camp-meeting), Aug 25, 27. Gulf Prairie, below Columbia, Sept 2, 5. N. A. CHAVENS, P. E.

AUSTIN DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Walnut Creek camp-meeting for Austin Station, Swede Mission and Austin Circuit, July 25 to August 5. Cedar Creek, Aug 12, 13. West Point, (camp-meeting), Aug 17 to 22. On the old grounds between Lentz's Branch and Red Rock. Oldlands, Aug 24, 27. Hurligway, Jr. Sept 2, 3. J. W. WHIPPLE, P. E.

WAXAHACHE DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Wheatland, Aug 5, 6. Porth, Aug 12, 13. Hillsboro and Ash Creek, Aug 19, 21. A. DAVIS, P. E.

CHAPPELL HILL DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Lexington, at Buffalo Camp-ground, July 27, 29. Independence, at Rock Island Camp-ground, Aug 5, 6. Hempstead, Aug 12, 13. Travis, at Armstrong's, Aug 19, 20. San Felipe, at Long Point Camp-ground, Aug 26, 27. Breckenridge, and Mt. Sep, 2, 3. Chappell Hill, Sept 9, 10. T. B. BUCKINGHAM, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Huntsville, at Shook's Chapel, July 29, 30. Willis, at Bear's Bend, Aug 5, 6. Cold Springs, at Waverly, Aug 12, 13. Prater's and Courtney, at Courtney, Aug 19, 20. Huntsville, Aug 26, 27. Anderson and Navasota, at Anderson, Sept 2, 3. Prairie Plains, at Fairview, Sept 9, 10.

The District Conference will be held at Anderson, commencing August 31, at 11 A. M. Full statistical reports, showing progress made the present year, will be called for. Rev. S. C. Littlepage will preach the Conference sermon at 7 P. M. of the first day. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Port Worth, July 29. Port Worth, Jr., Aug 5. Springtown, Jr., Aug 12. Carversville, Jr., Aug 19. Weatherford, Jr., Aug 26. Grandberry and Acton, Jr., Sept 2. Caddo Grove, Jr., Sept 9. W. C. YOUNG, P. E.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Windsor, at in Winsboro, July 29, 30. Pittsburg, at in Pittsburg, Aug 5, 6. Minnie's, at Dowell's school-house, Aug 12, 13. The District Conference convenes at Winsboro, on Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M. July 26. We hope the brethren will be prompt in their attendance, and with their reports ready. Ample provision will be made for all brethren from adjoining districts invited to attend. T. E. SHERWOOD, P. E.

GEORGETOWN DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Cameron, at Nabor's Arbor, July 29, 30. Blackland, at Nabor's Arbor, July 29, 30. Deer Creek, at Union Academy, Aug 5, 6. The District Conference will convene at Belton, July 1. O. FISHER, P. E.

SULPHUR BLUFF DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Deer's Chapel, Aug 5 to 11. Sulphur Bluff, Aug 12 to 18. Reddell's Arbor, Aug 19 to 25. Wesley's Chapel, Sept 2 to 8. Denis' Chapel, Sept 9 to 15. Mt. Zion, Sept 22 to 28. L. E. PALMER.

BEAUMONT DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Beaumont, at Beaumont, July 29. Orange, at Orange, August 5. Wolf Creek, Jr., August 12. Liberty, Jr., August 19. District Conference at Magnolia Camp-ground in connection with a camp-meeting August 17th to 24th. Camp-meeting to be self-supporting. Ministers and lay delegates provided for during the week. Brethren from adjoining districts invited. E. L. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

VALTOHA DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Smalls, Jr. at Union, July 29, 30. A. A. KILLOUGH, P. E.

CORNSA DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Cornwall, July 29, 30. Red Land, August 5, 6. Corns, at Station, August 12, 13. Fairchild, at Harrison's, Aug. 19, 20. T. W. HINES, P. E.

STERRHENVILLE DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Sterrhenville, Jr., Irrelid, July 29, 30. Meriden, Jr. District Conference will convene at Irrelid, Bosque county, July 26, at 9 o'clock A. M. J. P. MUSSETT, P. E.

WACO DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Beaumont, Jr. at Sulphur Springs Camp-ground July 29. Canton and Hearpe, at Hearpe's, Aug 5, 6. Martin, Jr., at Martin, Aug 12, 13. Whiteoak, Jr., Aug 19, 20. W. G. CONNOR, P. E.

PAHS DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Dallas, Jr., July 29, 30. Lady's, Aug 5, 6. JNO. H. McLEAN, P. E.

Camp-meeting. There will be a camp-meeting on the Cibola River, commencing Aug. 17, 1876, six miles below Perryman's Crossing, on the San Antonio and Seguin stage road, 13 miles below Medina. It is expected of all families who intend to come, to be prepared to tent. Come with your tents, wagon sheets and provisions for cooking. The outpouring of the Holy Spirit, means of water for bath and heat, and good spots near. All ministers are especially invited. HENRY P. BOWEN, P. E.

Camp-meeting. The San Marcos Station camp-meeting will be held (D. V.), four miles below San Marcos, on the San Marcos River, embracing the first Sabbath in August, and commencing on Thursday before at 11 o'clock. It is expected that the San Marcos Circuit will also join in the meeting. Bishop Pierce is expected, and the brethren of the industry are cordially invited. The meeting will be on the self-supporting plan. JOHN S. GILBERT, P. E.

Starrville Circuit. There will be protracted meetings at the following places on the Starrville Circuit: Canton, embracing the fourth Sabbath in July. Basson chapel, embracing the fifth Sabbath in July. The camp-meeting commences on Monday, after the third Sabbath in August. The attention of Rev. D. M. Stoval is called to the Canton meeting. The attention of Rev. A. C. McDonald, of the Northwest Texas Conference, is especially called to the camp-meeting. We cordially invite those brethren to be present at the meetings to which their attention is especially called; other ministers will be especially invited by letter—great favors on the Starrville Circuit. Other appointments announced in due time. H. M. BOOTH.

Camp-meeting. There will be a camp-meeting held by myself and Bro. A. C. Allen, at Bro. Sorey's school-house, three miles north of Forney, commencing on Thursday, before the fifth Sabbath in July. It is to be self-supporting. Ministers, both traveling and local, are cordially invited to attend; they will be provided for.

W. W. HORNBER.

NOTICE

Change of Time.

The time for the meeting of the Waxahatchie District Conference is changed from the 20th of July to the 21st of August. The District Sunday-school convention will conform to the above change, and meet on the 21st of August instead of the 20th of July. The program will not be affected by the change. I will only add that speeches and essays will not be allowed to exceed ten minutes.

The above change of time is made to avoid conflict with several district conferences; and further, from the conviction that we will in the change increase the chances to secure the attendance of Bishop Pierce.

A. DAVIS, P. E.

The Sunday-School Convention for Waxahatchie District, Northwest Texas Conference, will convene (in connection with the District Conference) for Waxahatchie District, at Emis, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1876. Superintendents and teachers of all the Methodist Sunday-schools of the district will be the members of the District Conference will compose this convention. I hope every Sunday-school in the district will be represented in the convention.

PROGRAMME:

- 1. Religious instruction of the children of the church. Essay by Rev. J. Fred Cox.
2. The relation of parents to the Sunday-school and the necessity of their cooperation with the same. Speech by Rev. W. A. Graves.
3. The necessity of uniformity in Sunday-school instruction. Essay by Rev. G. W. Graves.
4. How our Sunday-school scholars instructed in the doctrines of the church; and can anything more be done to make these instructions more efficient? Speech by Rev. S. S. Scott.
5. How may our young men and young women be kept in the Sunday-school? Essay by Rev. John A. Neal.
6. What are the best means to be recommended to induce our Sunday-school scholars to regularly attend the meetings of the school? Speech by the Rev. W. F. Graves.
7. The relation of the church to Sunday-schools, and her consequent obligations, duties and responsibilities. By Rev. A. DAVIS, P. E.

Camp-meeting.

We expect, if nothing prevents, to hold a camp-meeting at Rock Island, six miles below the town of Washington, on the West side of the Brazos, commencing on the night of the 27th of July. We expect to run the meeting the first Sabbath in August, that day being the time of our quarterly meeting. We would say that our prospects are bright throughout the meeting. It will be held during the fifth Sabbath, on which account we promise ourselves abundant ministerial assistance. An excellent tent, well shaded, and to be fitted up with pipes and troughs for stock; and the best freestone water, with pump attached, will be provided. The grounds are ample; well located, and well shaded. The meeting will be on the self-supporting plan. Come brethren in your wagons with your tents. If you can not build one on the ground, come one, come all, and let us worship before the Lord, our Maker, commencing on Friday night before the fourth Sunday in July. Ministers, both local and itinerant are invited to attend, and will be provided for in due and ancient form. RICHARD H. ADAMS, P. E.

Bosqueville Camp-meeting.

We desire to commence a self-supporting camp-meeting at Bosqueville camp-ground near the Bosque bridge on Friday night before the fourth Sunday in July. Ministers, both local and itinerant are invited to attend, and will be provided for in due and ancient form. W. M. VALEN, P. E.

Read, Read, Read.

Great Inducements to Agents, Subscribers, and Clubs!

PREMIUMS OF SOLID VALUE!

- It is a condition that premiums be made before any Premium is forwarded.
Premium No. 1.—Three Subscribers.—A beautiful silver napkin-ring. Retail price \$1.00.
Premium No. 2.—Eleven Subscribers.—Child's silver set, (knife, fork and spoon), just the thing for a birthday present. Retail price, \$4.50.
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Premium No. 4.—Eight Subscribers.—Child's Cup, (gold lined). Retail price, \$2.75.
Premium No. 5.—Five Subscribers.—One-half dozen Teaspoons, (double-plated). Retail price, \$5.00.
Premium No. 6.—Sixteen Subscribers.—One-half dozen Teaspoons, (double-plated). Retail price, \$5.00.
Premium No. 7.—Thirty-nine Subscribers.—Silver Pitcher of beautiful design. Retail price, \$12.00.
Premium No. 8.—Sixty-four Subscribers.—A beautiful Silver Cake Basket. Retail price, \$12.00.
Premium No. 9.—Sixty-eight Subscribers.—A beautiful Silver Commemorative Seal of Five pieces, to wit: 2 plates, 2 cups, 1 flagon. Retail price, \$20.00.

All of the above articles will be purchased extra of the establishment of T. E. Thompson, of this city, and will be forwarded under his guarantee. The reliability of this guarantee is well established as first-class.

Premium No. 10.—One Hundred Subscribers.—No. 5 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$20.00.

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Premium No. 16.—Sixty-two Subscribers.—Clarke's Commentaries. Price \$24.00.

Descriptive catalogues and circulars of all the above machines forwarded on application to Blessing & Bro., of this city, from whom we shall purchase the machines.

PREMIUMS.—Prepayment for subscribers sent required before any premium will be forwarded; as we have to pay cash for premiums this rule is imperative.

MARSHALL DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Latis, Jr. July 29, 30. R. S. FINLEY, P. E.

"I Would I Were Young Again"

How often does this exclamation rise involuntarily from the heart, and that too, from the hearts of those who by their follies have become prematurely old. It is no uncommon sight to see men and women in the prime of life with grey hairs, looking like octogenarians. This, if not removed, they would again be young, at least in looks, if not in years. Let these unfortunates be joyful, for an invention has been made by Dr. T. P. of New York, which restores youthful beauty to the hair. It is a long step in science and supplies a want long felt, and is destined to launch forever all the silver compounds of Nitrate of Silver, Sulphur and Sugar of Lead, which flood the country.

S. A. Gault & Co., of Cincinnati, O., desire agents to sell their manufactures in the United States and Canada, and other extra inducements to those who are out of employment, and who desire a first-class business and good profits.

Messrs. Price & Wilson, lawyers of Galveston, are thorough and in every way reliable.

Read advertisement of Kenmore High School, preparatory to Virginia University.

SEE card of Vanderbilt University. Its reputation is so well established that the institution needs no endorsement from us.

Farmers' College, located at College Hill, Hamilton county, Ohio, offers advantages to Texans desiring to send their children out of the State.

On the 10th inst. six mounted and armed Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande at Brownsville, were joined by the Chief of Police of that place and Deputy Sheriff of the county, rode to the rancho of Dr. Los Prietos, about three miles distant, and arrested three men and re-crossed with them at that point into Mexico. This outrage caused great excitement in Brownsville. A committee was sent to the American Consul at Matamoros, who, at once communicated with Gen. Reynolds, who gave assurance that the prisoners should not be harmed until an investigation was had. Resolutions were adopted calling on Gov. Coke to interest himself in behalf of the honor of our government and the safety of the citizens of Texas.

The relaxing power of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is truly wonderful. Cases are already numerous where bent and stiffened limbs have been limbered and straightened by it. When used for this purpose, the part should be washed and rubbed thoroughly; apply the liniment cold, and rub it with the hand.

A crowd of "Horse Men," and others daily throng the stores in country and town for Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders. They understand that horses can not be kept in good condition without them, and with them can be on a much less quantity of grain.

To the Ladies. Butterick's celebrated patterns are rapidly advancing to a pre-eminent position in this and foreign countries. A few years ago it was difficult for ladies to get reliable patterns by which to make their own or their children's clothing. Messrs. E. Butterick & Co. do not hesitate to warrant every pattern sold by them or their agents; and in war ranting they mean to assert that in every pattern may be made a perfectly formed garment of the size and kind designated on its label. Our lady readers should forward their address to the Singer Manufacturing Company, 23 Broadway, New York, or to their Agents, Galveston, Texas, who will forward by return mail an instructive and valuable catalogue, containing the latest styles in patterns, etc. Spring and Summer Styles now ready.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—REV. F. M. Grace, A. M., for years Professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterwards President of Hiwassee College, but now editor of the Birmingham Iron Age, puts the following in his paper: "Hirassee College, closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was 156, many of them from Alabama and other Gulf States. There is no better school in the world for a young man Hiwassee." Address, President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee.

Bedland Camp-meeting. There will be a camp-meeting held on the Bedland Circuit. In Leon county, commencing Thursday night before the fifth Sabbath. For the self-supporting plan, come one, come all. Ministers are invited, both traveling and local. W. K. TINKER, P. E.

Chappell Hill District Conference. The Chappell Hill District Conference will convene at Hempstead, Aug. 10, at 9 o'clock A. M. Bishop Pierce will be present and preach the opening sermon at 11 o'clock A. M. Bishop Pierce will preach at 11 o'clock on Sunday, and administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. A full attendance of all the preachers in the district, and all the lay delegates is very much desired. Come, brethren, to the meeting. Let us have, by the grace of God, a grand and glorious District Conference. T. B. BUCKINGHAM, P. E.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY,

Nashville, Tennessee.

THE ANNUAL SESSION OPENS September 18, 1876.

Cost of Grounds, Building, Library and Apparatus, \$420,000.

Permanent Endowment, 600,000.

Stipendiation Fund, 120,000.

The University is organized in Four Departments: The Department of Philosophy, Science, and Literature, with ten professors and two tutors.

The Department of Theology—three professors.

The Department of Law—three professors.

The Department of Medicine—ten professors.

Board and Lodging, with fuel and lights, can be had in approved families, or private boarding houses, at from \$16 to \$20 per month.

For special information in regard to Board, and the general Catalogue, Address: R. A. YOUNG, D. D., Financial Secretary, July 22-1876. Nashville, Tennessee.

For other information, Address: L. C. GARLAND, Chancellor, Vanderbilt University, July 22-1876. Nashville, Tennessee.

WANTED.—TEACHER FOR INSTITUTE. CLINTON, TEXAS, JULY 8, 1876.

A BISHOP. S. F. GILMER, Secretary Board of Directors.

J. C. GORHAM, MANUFACTURER OF Saddles and Harness AND DEALER IN BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WHIPS, LEATHER, PLANTATION and SPRING WAGONS. Galveston, Texas.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS JULY 22, 76.

THE SABBATH BELLS.

The old man sits in his easy chair. And his ear has caught the ringing of many a church-bell far and near. Their own sweet music singing. And his head sinks low on his aged breast. While his thoughts far back are reaching to the Sabbath noon of his boyish days. And a mother's sacred teaching.

Correspondence.

Fraternity.

In the ADVOCATE of the 1st inst., Z. T. Ross, of Cold Springs, is out in a communication deprecating organic union with the Methodist Episcopal Church. I suppose, in this opposition to union, Bro. Ross has the hearty concurrence of a very large majority of Methodists, North and South. But no one is proposing union. Fraternity does not contemplate organic union. The commission appointed to meet at Cape May, August 16, 1876, does not look to a reunion of the two Methodisms. The end for which the commission was appointed is thus briefly defined: "To remove all obstacles to fraternity between the two churches and to adjust all existing difficulties."

It is argued that there is much corruption among Northern Methodists. And is there none among us? We quote the Scripture: "First pure, then peaceable;" and straight-way demand purity of our brethren; whereas we should lay that stern requisition on our own hearts. There may be danger of wresting other scriptures beside those written by "our beloved Bro. Paul."

St. James says: "The wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy." Now, can it be doubted that these adjectives and phrases, descriptive of wisdom should be first applied to ourselves? St. Paul, when giving directions to the actually spiritual how to restore a brother overtaken in a fault, added this positive precept: "Considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted." We are to note that this wisdom is easy to be entreated and full of mercy and good fruits. We are apt to form our judgment of the animus of the Northern Methodist Church by the utterances of a few men unfriendly to the South. There are as bright examples of piety among them as among any Christians on the American continent. True, our record is a good one. We have always been for fraternity. Our once rejected, but now accepted, fraternal messenger still lingers on the shores of time, ready, I dare say, to bear the message to heaven that all pending difficulties between the two churches are forever settled, and that Christian fraternity is established on a sure foundation. Who could desire that we cease to be full of mercy? What Christian but loves the brotherhood? Let there be a cessation of strife. The past age has been blotched and blurred with crimination and recrimination. No fraternity during all those weary years. This year may have something better in store for us. May the important commission of adjustment be so guided by divine wisdom as to arrive at a result which shall redound to the welfare of the world? "By this shall all men know, that ye are my disciples: if ye have love one to another." JOHN F. NEAL.

WAKARUSCHIE, June 8, 1876. Costly American furniture: Indiana bureaus.

A Plea for the Aged, Superannuated Ministers.

Recently at a Sunday-school celebration one of the speakers, who was a man in the meridian of life, while trying to impress upon the minds of his youthful audience the importance of Christian cheerfulness, remarked by way of contrast about as follows: "I hate to see a sour cross-grained old preacher who always looks like he was mad," and the speaker proceeded to graphically describe such an one, taking his seat back some distance from the front, and further described him as "hitching back against the wall," and seeming to say by his manner, "I am slighted—I am not appreciated." The speaker with a scowl upon his countenance sarcastically emphasized: "I hate to see it." It was probably thought by many of his audience that he had seen it. We pray that the speaker may be preserved to a green old age, and that he may be preserved from the bitter experience of his ideal old man. The speaker was a good man and meant no harm; he merely let off a random shot.

From my boyhood up to the present, it has always been my highest pleasure to "rise up before the aged sire and reverence the hoary head." It touches my heart—it stirs all the tender sympathies of my better nature—it fills me with a high degree of veneration when I see the aged minister, the superannuated itinerant with staff in hand enter the house of God, and resting and tottering up the aisle, and seeking a place near the altar. I look upon his hoary head, his careworn brow, and shriveled face, and reflect that in other days he led the van. His triumphant voice has inspired hope and courage among the faltering thousands of our spiritual Israel, while it has sent a thrill of terror and dismay among the ranks of the enemy. While I look upon his once manly, but now palsied form, I can but involuntarily exclaim: "Glorious old veteran of the cross, your spiritual children will soon sing:

"Servant of God, well done! Rest from thy loved employ! The battle fought, the victory won: Enter thy Master's joy."

Does the cold uncharitable critic in casually or superficially observing the old veteran jump to the conclusion that he looks sour, morose and cross. Should we not rather reflect that age and decrepitude bring with them extreme bodily weakness; with a complication of diseases? Probably he is suffering from a torpid liver with all its concomitants—such as indigestion, dyspepsia—which are often the wasting and consuming malady of the aged. Dyspepsia, that cruel vulture which is ever and perpetually preying upon his vitals; and yet you think he should be cheerful. Perhaps he is suffering greatly from disensed and shattered nerves. Great physical labor, together with great intellectual strain and perpetual mental excitement have completely broken down his nervous system. His soul may be serene and calm as summer's eve; but ask the physician can he be physically happy? He will tell you that language is inadequate to fully describe the bodily sufferings of such an one. It is not strange if he looks sad, care-worn and dejected. But you think he looks sour and cross, fretful, puerile and peevish. You entirely fail to understand or appreciate his condition; therefore it can not be expected that you should sympathize with him. He is probably not thinking or caring whether or not you appreciate him as man and as a minister of talent. We approach him and we expect to hear words of unutterable sweetness; but from the great deep of his heart, filled with bitterness, caused by physical suffering, we hear the tones of grief caused by nervous derangement, and this we interpret as evidences of sourness, and we withdraw from the morose old man. And our Sunday-school orator sarcastically says: "I don't like to see the sour, cross, old preacher. Perchance if our friend had been with the patriarch, Job, he would have behaved just like Job's three friends: he would have charged him with iniquity; yet God said Job was a perfect man, and that he sinned not with his lips. But we will suppose that some of our present fathers are not exactly perfect, and suppose they do sometimes speak unadvisedly with their lips, what then? Is there any man that liveth and sinneth not? Are not the heavens unclean in the sight of a pure, just and holy God? And does he not charge his angels with folly? But blessed be His holy name, "if any man sin we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ, the righteous." This relation we sustain to our Redeemed Fathers in the gospel is closely allied to that which we sustain to our own venerable parents. In my travels I have always been pleased to visit the family of Brother Kind Heart: he always meets me at the threshold with a smile and hearty welcome. He is advancing in years beyond the meridian of life; he has filled high positions of honor and trust,

and seems to be one that the people delight to honor. He has a numerous and happy family grow up around him. In his family circle, I see he has his own aged and venerable parents. He has brought them home that they may spend the evenings of their days with him. To see this aged pair you could but venerate them. But to see them often, you might discover that they were fallible, childish and imperfect, and you might say that they were fretful and peevish. But Col. Kind-Heart never seems to get out of patience with the seeming childishness of the aged pair. He never forgets to honor his father and mother, though distinguished guests often visit his palatial residence, and banquet at his sumptuous board. But very different, if not almost the reverse of this, when I visit the family of Bro. Feel Little. He, too, is a man of some distinction and wealth. It has also fallen to his lot to take care of his aged parents. The mother is nearly blind; the venerable sire is suffering somewhat from paralysis; and, bending under the weight of four score years, can, with much difficulty, move about upon his staff. I have often been mortified when visiting this family; though I have been treated with respect and great kindness, yet I have often shuddered at what I regarded as an entire lack of sympathy and kindness towards this aged pair. It should not be expected, in their extreme feebleness, that they should be perfect, or that they should never manifest any human weakness, for the years of dotage or second childhood are certainly upon them.

Capt. Feel Little is certainly a gentleman, and a good man; yet he and his excellent lady frequently seem to rudely resent any childish peevishness manifested by this aged couple; so I remarked that I had often been mortified, and I asked myself the question: do they honor their father and mother?

Parents should be honored, whether they be highly and superlatively worthy, or whether they be less worthy.

The aged minister is to me so much like a father I must honor and respect him. Whether he is most highly exalted by his eminent and superabundant labors, or whether he be less eminent, I still venerate him. I will always rise up and honor the hoary-headed veteran. And I hope at our District Conferences, camp-meetings, and Annual Conferences we will meet with many of our aged ministers. But some of them may stay at home for fear they may be slighted by some star young man who "knows not Joseph;" and if not entirely ignored, treated with cool civility. This should not be so. Let us kindly solicit the attendance of our aged brethren who are on the reserve corps. Let there be no undue strife, rivalry or jealousy between the aged and the young. It will do the middle-aged and the young no harm to bestow acts of kindness, and treat the aged with due regard; and yet, it will be a mutual blessing both to the giver and receiver. We are all members of the same body. All pillars in the one great temple. May the great Head of the Church bless the aged and the young.

R. CRAWFORD.

The Brush College.

It was my good fortune last year to be stationed on a circuit which, at one time, was considered the "Brush College" of the conference in whose bounds it lies, but which at present is so far from deserving that appellation that it is—at least in the writer's estimation—one of the most desirable fields to which a preacher can be sent. My stay there was a brief one; long enough, however, to endear the place and the people to me and my family henceforth, and as long as memory will endure. After an absence of six months, it is again permitted to me to spend a few days of delightful intercourse and pleasant reunions in the midst of this people. I was privileged, at the request of their pastor, to minister to them once more in holy things, which to me was a delightful task, however imperfectly and feebly performed. We had an evening's service of song, which was attended by old and young; and while the melody of Zion's sacred hymns was filling the sanctuary and reverberating among the solemn pines around, my soul was filled with rapturous joy, as the pure and sweet memories of the past mingled with the bright and joyous anticipation of that day when all of God's people shall join in hymning the praises of their Redeemer in the bright realms of immortality. Have you ever lived in a place, Mr. Editor, that has left behind none but pleasing associations? Such a place is the one I am describing; at least to me it is such. It needed no additional proof to convince me of the liberality of this community. Did they not, when coming among them a total stranger, by a unanimous effort erect

a comfortable parsonage for me and my family? Did they not exert themselves beyond their strength to support their pastor? Did they not overwhelm him and his family with kindnesses that he will never forget, though he may never be able to repay them? An event took place, however, a few days ago which opened up anew the fountains of active Christian sympathies, and afforded an occasion for the display of the wide-hearted charity of this people: On Tuesday night last, the neighbors of Dr. G— were startled by the cry of fire. None could reach the scene of the conflagration, however, in time to be of any assistance to the doctor and his family. It was truly a distressing calamity that had befallen him. The family had not awakened before the destructive element had gained the ascendancy over the feeble efforts of man to subdue it. Very soon the house, which had stood there for thirty years, lay a pile of smouldering ruins before the gaze of the stricken family, who, in a brief few moments, were thus bereft of their comfortable home, and nearly everything it contained. The loss which the doctor feels most keenly is that of his library, which contained some very valuable medical works, and of his journal, the record of thirty years of struggles, labors, griefs and joys. This is an irreparable loss. On the day following this calamitous event, the neighbors gathered around the desolated hearth to tender their sympathies and render such assistance as lay in their power. The day had not drawn to its close ere a liberal subscription had been raised towards the erection of a new house; and at time of this writing it amounts to over two hundred dollars. Besides this, clothing, provisions, etc., were sent from various sources to relieve the necessities of the family. And all this was done quietly, and in accordance with the Savior's injunctions: "But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Without any pomp, display or flourish of trumpets, a good deed has been done, which God and angels approve, and which makes men's hearts rejoice. Without any long-winded resolution of condolence by a charitable society, sweet Charity herself has come down and healed with gentle hand the wound which this stroke of ill-fortune inflicted. And this is why I mention these facts, and would make the readers of the ADVOCATE acquainted with them. I love these people, and would to-day be content to share their lot, which is poverty, in preference to dwelling in affluence while lacking the tender sympathies that sweeten social intercourse and remove the pangs of poverty itself. It will be asked: Where is this place? Who are these people? Well, Mr. Editor, you know them before I mention their names, for you have been among them. Ten years ago the name of Cedar Bayou was a synonym for lawlessness and violence; to day it is that of social and religious progress. And I venture to predict that, with the faithful pastor in charge of its religious, and the highly accomplished lady teacher, Miss McC—, superintending its educational interests, and with a new, elegant and commodious school-room, which would do credit to any community in the State, this place will take rank, at no very distant future, in point of culture and piety, with the best in the State. And now, Mr. Editor, please pardon my enthusiasm, which led me into this prolixity, but not beyond the bounds of truth.

GERMANICUS.

GLEN-ELGIN, July 12. — I chanced to be spending a few days with my family. Wife and I drove to town this morning, and I was truly gratified to receive your report of the ADVOCATE'S business the last quarter. Of course you know I was more than pleased to know that I—an old man of forty-five years' itinerant experience in the service of His Master and the church—had been awarded the first premium, a \$50 watch. Many—very many—thanks. I do hope this will influence my younger brethren in the ministry to more active duty and labors in working for the paper. I shall by no means cease my labors in your behalf. What think you of "the old brother" trying for the next premium? Some travel "on wheels;" but, old as I am, I go on horseback, and I take in the by-paths on my work. The "boys" must look sharp. I mean business. I suffer no man to make a track where I can't go.—S. S. YARBROUGH.

TYLER, July 7.—We are expecting and praying for a revival of religion on the Athens circuit; have now four camp-meetings and several protracted meetings appointed on the circuit, and consequently expect a general revival. Crop prospects fine. Health generally good.—C. H. SMITH.

When is a fowl's neck like a bell? When it is wrung for dinner.

Corpus Christi District Conference.

The ninth District Conference for Corpus Christi District convened at Rockport on Thursday, June 29, at 8:30 p. m. A. F. Cox, Presiding Elder, in the chair.

Conference was opened with religious service. Thomas J. Easterling was elected secretary. The usual committees were appointed, consisting of two ministers and one lay delegate each.

Rev. J. McNeill Turner, of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Thos. Mullett, local preacher of M. E. Church, (South) from Louisiana, and Rev. A. H. Sutherland, Presiding Elder of the Mexican Border Mission, were invited to sit with the conference bar.

Conference was well attended, and all the interests of the church looked after with much zeal and fidelity. To the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and "Southwestern University" the members pledged a hearty co-operation and earnest effort. Several interesting addresses in behalf of our church organ and school were made and with unanimous voice acquiesced in.

Sunday-school interest, spiritual state of the church, churches and church property, finances, missions, and church literature, all received prompt attention on the part of the several committees.

The lay delegates elected to attend the next session of our Annual Conference, to be held at Seguin, first Wednesday in November, 1876, are: F. M. Smith, of Rockport; M. N. Shive, of Goliad; Pat Rose, of Helena; and B. G. Atlee, of Corpus Christi.

Alternates: Dr. W. P. McGrew, of Rockport; Bartlett Ford, of Helena circuit; John R. Francis, of Oakville; and Thomas J. Easterling, of Bellville. The Secretary was requested to notify the elected delegates that if they cannot attend they will please give notice to alternates in due time.

Place selected for holding the next District Conference: Escondido, on Helena circuit, (to be a district camp-meeting).

Among others, Uncle Tommy Myers, (well known) superannuated Methodist pioneer, of Texas, exhorted the brethren in the ministry to be faithful; referred to his long and happy experience, and stated that he felt the fire of former zeal still burning on the altar of his heart; said his work was well-nigh finished. The spirit of the Master came freely and manifested itself among us, while he thus spake encouraging words. Minutes of the Conference were read and approved. Conference was closed at 5 o'clock p. m. Saturday.

The district meeting is a protracted meeting. Much able preaching; a great revival, and much lasting good is hoped for in the name of the Lord Jesus.

A resolution was acted upon, and unanimously carried, that we tender our thanks, as a Conference, to the citizens of Rockport for their kindness and generosity.

T. J. BASTERLING, sec.

Corsicana District Conference.

The District Conference for Corsicana District, Northwest Texas Conference, M. E. Church, South, was held at Fairfield, July 5 to 8, 1876, the presiding elder, T. W. Hines, being absent on account of family affliction.

On motion of R. H. Adair, Jno. S. McCarver was called to the chair, and opened the Conference with religious services; after which the Conference was permanently organized by the election of Jno. S. McCarver, President; G. W. Swofford, Secretary; and Jas. D. Shaw, Assistant Secretary.

The following members attended the session:

CORSICANA STATION. M. D. Fly, P. C.; J. M. Fry and T. A. Hays, lay delegates.

DRESDEN CIRCUIT. J. J. Davis, P. C.; R. S. Stokes, lay delegate.

MT. CALM CIRCUIT. T. P. Sparks, Samuel B. Jetton, Robert S. Houston, lay delegates.

EGYPT MISSION. C. S. McCarver, P. C.; James M. Norwood, L. P.

CENTREVILLE CIRCUIT. J. D. Whitehead, P. C.; John E. Akin, J. P.; W. J. Boikin, L. P.; Jewett Hale, lay delegate.

FAIRFIELD CIRCUIT. R. H. Adair, P. C.; G. W. Swofford, L. P.; G. W. Walker, L. P.; G. W. Burns, L. P.; B. A. Philpott, A. G. Anderson, and J. S. Emmons, lay delegates.

BIRDSTON MISSION. G. R. Brice, P. C.; J. N. Bowman, L. P.; J. D. Clark, T. J. Sheffield, and David Folk, lay delegates.

MEXIA CIRCUIT. J. D. Shaw, P. C.; Jno. S. McCarver, Bible S. Superintendent; F. C. McMillan, L. P.; B. W. Jackson, J. M. Shell, and Wm. Powell, lay delegates.

GROESBECK CIRCUIT. R. C. Hendricks, P. C.; G. W.

Owens, L. P.; J. O. Charles, lay delegate.

THORNTON MISSION.

J. B. Womack, P. C.; Thomas Vinson, L. P.; J. C. Kilpatrick, R. Durham, Wm. Booth, and T. T. Thornton, lay delegates.

BEDLAND CIRCUIT.

L. A. Manning, A. J. Watkins, and W. S. DeBerry, lay delegates. The interests coming before the Conference for consideration were referred to committees.

These committees labored faithfully to place every interest of the church in its proper light before the Conference, and so well did they succeed that doubtless almost all the members of the Conference were reprov'd, instructed, and encouraged.

The following are the lay delegates elected to the Annual Conference: B. W. Jackson, J. D. Clark, B. F. Crowell, and Rev. F. C. McMillan.

ALTERNATES.

Benj. A. Philpott and George T. Jester.

We give you the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That we earnestly urge the preachers to greater diligence in the work of spreading Scriptural holiness over these lands.

Resolved, That we call upon the church everywhere to light up their family altars, and offer the sacrifice of prayer and thanksgiving continually.

Resolved, That this District Conference fully endorse the course and conduct of our TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and recommend the same to each member of the church, and every family in the land.

Resolved, That each pastor in this district be requested to read the above resolutions in his congregation, and urge their importance.

It was a source of regret to the members of the Conference that we were deprived of the presence and counsel of our beloved presiding elder; but we submit, believing that "all things work together for good to them that love the Lord."

The session was a pleasant one. The Master met with his servants, and we were made to rejoice together. Now we go out feeling that we are commissioned afresh (each in his office) to carry the Bread of Life to a perishing world.

G. W. SWOFFORD, sec.

BREMOND, June 23. — To-day closed the exercises of Bremond High school, Rev. H. M. Glass, principal. The examination passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily to all.

It was shown what care and pains had been taken by the principal and his assistants to properly instruct the children in their various studies. Last night this people were regaled with music, songs, etc., to the satisfaction of all and the delight of their teachers. The young ladies acted their several parts well—evidencing that Mrs. Glass had performed her duties faithfully in the music department. The concert was pronounced a success. If this people could be harmonized, with the number of children, the situation and construction of the High school building, this school would ere long take its position by the side of the first academies of the State. But with that spirit of opposition which has hitherto been exhibited, with all the mighty efforts that have been and that may yet be made by the friends of education, it will take time to bring it up to that position its founder designed it to occupy. As a friend to education I would urge upon this people in the children's behalf, the impropriety of again attempting that which has proved a failure, viz: having two schools. Lose sight of your denominational preferences in this thing; come together in this important matter; and make a united effort to build up a school here that will be a credit to your town and an ornament to the State; in which your sons and daughters will be so educated that they may with honor fill the various relations and positions that await them in the future.—W. F. COMPTON.

Moses saw the Shechinah, and it rendered his face resplendent, so that he covered it with a veil, the Jews not being able to bear the reflected light; we behold Christ, as the glass of His Word, and (as the reflection of a very luminous object from a mirror gilds the face on which their faces shine too; and we veil them not, but diffuse the lustre, which as we discover more and more of His glories, in the Gospel, is continually increasing.—Dodridge.

Action has its claims; duty done in hard and difficult ways tests and proves the life that now is; and yet there is a time when the highest duty is to be still—to withdraw from the throng to court solitude and invite the thoughts which were uttered by the still small voice.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS JULY 22, 76

Scientific.

A proposition has been submitted to Congress to have storm flags carried by locomotives of passenger trains, and announced by three whistles every few miles.

The experiment has been made, and apparently with success, of feeding silk-worms with lettuce instead of mulberry-leaves.

A Brooklyn husband and wife having quarreled, the wife bought out his interest in their six children for ten dollars, and the pair then separated.

It would seem that M. de la Dastie's toughened glass is not likely to prove quite so useful an article as was at first supposed.

Hall's Journal of Health thus sums up some of the uses of salt: It will cure sickheadache, make cream freeze, make butter come, take ink stains out of cloth of any kind, kill weeds, kill worms, make the ground cool, and it is more congenial to celery, cabbage, etc.

It is claimed that any case of whooping-cough can be cured within eight days by the following treatment: The patient is not to leave the room, and to every access of coughing is to place before the mouth a small piece of cloth folded several times and wet with a teaspoonful of the following solution: Ether sixty parts; chloroform, thirty parts; turpentine, one part.

Dr. R. Southey, in a lecture reported in the Lancet, remarks: "Health and longevity are not synonymous; neither are health and great muscularity. The most muscular men, great prize fighters, men who could fell an ox with their fists, have been known to be always ailing, and complaining about themselves."

THE GROWTH OF MAN.—Observations regarding the growth of man have determined the following interesting facts. The most rapid growth takes place immediately after birth, the growth of an infant during the first year of its existence being about eight inches.

Vienna uses 720,000 lbs. of genuine mearschann, worth over \$1,000,000, yearly, and 1,100,000 lbs. of mearschann chips, which are ground and compressed, and made into imitation pipes and cigar-holders.

Varieties.

Races in tubs drawn by swans are a New Orleans Sunday amusement.

The population of Pekin, China, is reported to have fallen off from 3,000,000 to 500,000 in the last twenty years.

A turtle was killed at Beaufort, N. C., last week, which on examination was found to contain one thousand and fifty eggs.

The largest tree standing in the United States is at the head of Bear Creek, north fork of the Tulle River, California. It is over forty-six feet in diameter.

A Burmese embassy which arrived in Italy recently presented an autograph letter of their king to Victor Emmanuel, enclosed in an elephant's tooth.

Don Carlos, of Spain, is now reported to be in Mexico. The fact that he recently spent a Sunday in New York City en route to the South-west is positively asserted.

It is stated that in Leipsig, which, with its suburban villages, a population of nearly two hundred thousand, there are less drunkards than in our average American towns of ten thousand.

Although in its infancy, the raisin crop of California is estimated to have yielded a profit, last year, of \$500,000 (gold) on a product of 15,000 boxes, and this year the product will 50,000 boxes.

If the Pope is not a sovereign he has no right to coin money, and so the authorities in France have taken steps against the further circulation of franc pieces, or Italian lire, with the Pope's head on them.

The total debt of Spain is thirty-five hundred millions of dollars, and the total annual receipts of the government are not enough to pay three per cent. interest on the debt. Taxes are high, and, as usually happens to high taxes, they are neither promptly nor fully collected.

The sutler on Bedloe's Island is a boy nine years old. His father, being ordinance sergeant, is incapacitated for the position of sutler; so he obtained it for his son from Secretary Belknap.

Polo is just now the fashionable game with fashionable New Yorkers. It is no more or less than "shinney" or "hokey" played on horseback—an explanation that all boys will understand.

"The Sisterhood of Saint Barnabas" is the name of a new organization of Protestant Episcopal ladies in Newark. It has the official sanction of Bishop Odenheimer and will begin its work by taking charge of St. Barnabas's Hospital.

"If there is anybody under the canister of heaven that I have in utter exorcism," says Mrs. Partington, "it is the slanderer, going about like a boy constructor, circulating his calomel upon honest folks."

The gigantic telescope to be placed in the Paris Observatory for the French Exposition of 1875 will be fifty-five feet in length. Plans for the proposed instrument have been accepted, and its construction will be commenced at once.

Two surviving members of the staff which assisted Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans—Major Thomas Butler and Gen. William O. Butler—are now residing in or near Carrollton, Ky. The former is over eighty-seven and the latter in his eighty-sixth year.

"Practically," says The Methodist, "when one race wishes separation the other will not refuse." Why? Because it can't. When the Dutchman was asked whether his late wife was reconciled to her departure, he answered: "Mein Her! she had to!"

One of the Indian princes who came to Calcutta to meet the prince of Wales, died the other day from hard drink. This was the young Maharajah of Puttiala. When he was ten years old he succeeded to an income of \$2,500,000 a year, and he died at the age of twenty-four, worn out by dissipation. His two great passions were buying jewels and getting drunk. His son and successor is a lad five years old.

Vienna uses 720,000 lbs. of genuine mearschann, worth over \$1,000,000, yearly, and 1,100,000 lbs. of mearschann chips, which are ground and compressed, and made into imitation pipes and cigar-holders. The imitation is carried to such perfection that the best judges are often puzzled to distinguish it from the real article.

MEDICAL.



A Curious Good Thing

IT CURES ALL Fevers and Ague, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Headache, Liver Complaint, Heart Disease, Pleurisy, Scurvy, Back and Stomach, etc.

IT CURES ALL

Is medicated with effective compounds. Acts by absorption, acting on the Liver and Stomach immediately, taking from the system every particle of Malaria and Bilious poison.

It affords the great pleasure to add my testimony for the benefit I have received from Holman's Ague and Liver Pad.

Price 25 cents. Will send by mail when Druggists do not keep them. Send for book containing much valuable information about this wonderful curative.

Dr. R. W. FAIRCHILD, Proprietor, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or Dr. F. GEORGE, State Agent, Galveston, Texas, June 10-24.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have no good health, month after month, poor appetite, and too great a desire for stimulants, or if you are suffering from torpid liver, or Malaria, and nothing will cure you speedily and permanently as will



AN EFFICACIOUS REMEDY.—I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn, and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator, &c.

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EDUCATIONAL.

Emory and Henry College!

EMORY, P. O. VIRGINIA. The Collegiate Year for 1876-77 begins on the 14th of September next.

It is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each; the first closing January 31st, and the second beginning February 1, 1877.

FOR TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, deposited with the President at the beginning of the year, we will give to a student for the four weeks his tuition, Board, Fuel, Roomrent, Washing, Library and Consulting Fees.

E. E. WILEY, President, Emory, P. O., Virginia.

Arkansas Female College!

---LOCATED AT---

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

Will open its Third Annual Session on Monday, Sept. 4, 1876.

The Collegiate Year consists of Forty School Weeks, or Ten School Months, which is divided into Two Terms of Twenty School Weeks each.

The College is owned and managed by the Three Annual Conferences of the M. E. Church in South Arkansas, and is chartered by the Legislature with full powers.

It affords the great pleasure to add my testimony for the benefit I have received from Holman's Ague and Liver Pad.

Its charges are less than any school in the United States having like facilities.

Expenses per Term of 20 Weeks each: Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Tuition in Primary Department, \$115.

Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Tuition in Academic Department, \$120.

Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Tuition in Collegiate Department, \$130.

Contingent Fee for whole year (invariably in advance) \$2.

Extra Branches. (All of which are optional with Parent or Guardian.)

Instruction in Music—Piano, Harp, Guitar, Organ, or Violin, each, \$20.

Instruction in Vocalization in separate classes, \$20.

Oil Painting, \$20.

Drawing, \$20.

Half, Fruit and Flowers, each, \$25.

Wax Work, Book Work, Embroidery, each \$10.

All charges are due at date of entry, but for convenience of patrons, can be paid in installments as follows: One-half at time of entry, the other half at middle of the term of five months.

These are easier terms of payment than most of the schools offer. Supposing the student to enter at the beginning of five months, she would have to pay cash either \$50, or \$20, or, or \$67, or, owing to the department in which she enters. If she takes music, the charge will be as follows: Primary department, \$14; Academic department, \$20; Collegiate department, \$20.

No student received for a term less than from date of entry to close of term in which she enters.

Advantages not offered by other Schools

1. No extra charge for any Ancient or Modern Language.

2. Free instruction in drawing to the whole school, through Rucker's right and curved lines and their combination into figures.

3. Free instruction for half an hour each day, to the whole school, in singing by note; the student being taught from black-board and note book to read music at sight, and to sing the most difficult as well as the simplest compositions.

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6. No charge for Dispena.

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Rev. L. M. Lewis, D. D., Pres't. Little Rock, Arkansas.

Ninth Annual Session OF THE TEXAS Military Institute! COMMENCES Wednesday, September 6, 1876.

ACADEMIC STAFF: Col. JOHN G. JAMES, Superintendent and Professor Mathematics.

MAJ. H. H. DENVER, Professor Physics.

MAJ. W. W. JAMES, Commandant Cadets and Professor Military Engineering and Tactics.

MAJ. W. L. BRUNSWICK, Ph. D., Professor Language, History and Literature.

CAPT. W. H. TALLEY, Assistant Professor of Mathematics and English.

J. B. SHEPHERD, M. D., Surgeon.

LIEUT. A. BAKER, Adjutant.

LIEUT. A. WELLS, Quartermaster.

A full Scientific, Classical and Mathematical course of instruction, with Military Drills and Disciplines added. Military duties in no way conflict with studies.

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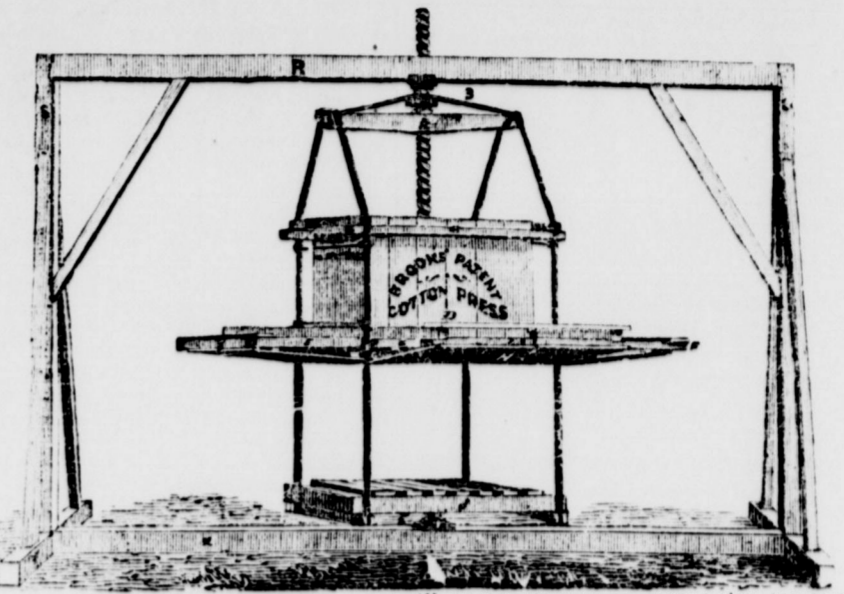
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OUR CHILDREN: I. THE FAMILY! II. THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL! A book for— Parents, Teachers, and Preachers. 277 By Armes G. HAYWOOD, D. D., (President of Emory College.) 278 Dr. Lovick Pierce writes an admirable introduction.

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The Salutation! Our new Church Music book for 1876-77, contains itself at once by the variety, freshness and musical excellence of its contents. In L. O. EMERSON, Single copy \$1.25. Per doz \$12.50.

WELCOME TO ALL NATIONS. CENTENNIAL HYMN. 48 sheet at the opening of the Exhibition, 48 cents. Words by WHITTIER. Made by PARKE. 14 sheet music 25 cts; octavo form 10 cts. Arranged for Orchestra \$1. Centennial Collection of National Songs. Elegant and attractive volume. Paper. 40 cents; Boards, 50 cents.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS is the taking name of one of the prettiest and best of Sabbath School song Books ever made. Send for specimen pages (free) or specimen copy, (25 cts.) Any book or piece sent, post-paid, for retail price.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS JULY 22, 76.

Secular Matters.

We were favored during the week with a call by J. S. Adams, representing the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ANOTHER CONUNDRUM.

Official hats off to the gamblers, gentlemen!

We are told that the Chief of Police in this city has made, recently, a raid on a negro gambling hell, and the gully ones have been made to suffer for violating the law.

Approved. (1875.) A VERDICT NOT TO BE REVERSED FOR INFORMALTY IN THE TRIAL.

In the trial of a member the charge of immorality was supported by two specifications. He was found guilty and expelled.

That the specification upon which he was expelled belonged to a grade of offense less than immorality, viz: improper conduct.

Approved. (1876.) PRO RATA DIVISION OF RECEIPTS.

The joint board of finance presented to the president of an Annual Conference these questions of law arising out of a disagreement between a presiding elder and one of the preachers in his district.

Answer by the president. No. Ques. 2. In case the board of stewards make either a pro rata division between the presiding elder and pastor, should the one receiving more than his proportion refund the excess to the other?

Answer by the president. Yes. Ques. 3. In a reference to the joint board of finance of a disagreement concerning receipts between the presiding elder and the pastor, may this board take into consideration the way each has performed his duties?

WARD'S Seminary, of Nashville, Tenn., is an old and reliable institution. Work is progressing steadily on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad.

Cotton picking is going ahead on the Rio Grande. Parker county is boasting over corn at fifteen to twenty cents per bushel.

Decisions of the College of Bishops.

The following decisions are taken from the appendix of the last edition of Bishop McTear's Manual of the Discipline.

ARE THERE ANY COMPLAINTS? In a Quarterly Conference, under the question, Are there any complaints? the pastor was complained of for neglect of certain duties, and a record was made of it.

That while it is the duty of a presiding elder to learn all he can concerning the usefulness and acceptability of a pastor—and from no source is he likely to get such reliable information as from official members—nevertheless the Quarterly Conference is not charged with the duty of inquiring into the life and official administration of a member of an Annual Conference.

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Cotton picking is going ahead on the Rio Grande. Parker county is boasting over corn at fifteen to twenty cents per bushel.

"Confession of the offense for which was expelled," the language of the Discipline, in the place cited, had been used, viz: "Giving satisfactory evidence of repentance," we should concur, "He cannot be." But the answer involves an interpretation of language contained in the question which does not necessarily become before us.

Of Question 3 and answer. We think the "No" may be proper; but the words in the answer beyond that we do not concur in, because:

- 1. Allusion is made to an opinion which is not before us. 2. Where an expelled member gives "satisfactory evidence of repentance" he may be restored without the intervention of the Quarterly Conference. 3. The restoration of an expelled member by the Quarterly Conference of the society which expelled him, or by a synod or conference, is possible for the expeller to obtain a vivid conception of the climate which the three Hebrew children suffered in the days of a Babylonian persecution.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

[From our Special Correspondent.] PHILADELPHIA, July, 1876.

Texas at the Centennial remind one of a poor cousin at a rich man's feast. The wretched fellows are disconsolate and lonesome. Every other State has its register and its headquarters, where people meet and friends come together.

Strange to say, the whole city is filled with the complaint of hard times. It is to be hoped that no such season of financial affliction will overtake this good city again before the second centennial. One cannot walk the street without encountering numberless petitions for assistance.

At Trenton, New Jersey, on the 5th, the thermometer stood 110 degrees in the shade; 170 men at Camp Belle were prostrated by sun stroke, many of whom are in a dangerous condition.

Wages of operators at Lowell, Mass., have been reduced 10 per cent. No strike contemplated.

The deaths last week in New York were 1288 against 857 the previous week. Increase owing to intense heat.

It is said that Gen. Butler has not abandoned the race for Congress as reported.

Tilden and Hendricks ratification meetings are reported all over the land.

The tender of a full regiment composed of ex-Confederates from Kentucky is sent up to Washington to avenge Custer's death.

A bill was introduced in the House at Washington, providing a pension of \$50 per month to Gen. Custer's widow.

A financial crash in the iron business in England is apprehended.

James Lynn, of Indiana, succeeds Jewell in the Postoffice Department.

The floods on Red River and streams in that vicinity have been higher than for many years.

The Senate has not confirmed Lieut. Fred Grant's promotion.

Advices from Crook's command at Goose Creek dated July 21, say the Indians are on the Big Horn, one day's hard march from his camp. Crook will not take the offensive until reinforced.

Eight hundred Cheyennes are about to leave the Red Cloud Agency for the Sioux. Gen. Merritt has moved into a position to intercept them.

Gen. Terry's dispatch to Gen. Crook, implies that had Custer waited one day longer Gen. Gibbon could have joined him.

The Indians are around Crook's command every night. Have tried to burn it out by setting the grass on fire on every side.

On the 6th twenty-five men while scouting were surrounded by Indians; they were driven into the timber, abandoned their horses and got back to the camp on foot.

The Snake Indians 300 strong have joined Crook's command.

Gen. Gibbon's reserve met the Victorians Sioux who were dressed in the clothing of Custer's men and mounted on their horses.

Gen. Crook in a letter to Sheridan dated the 16th says the Sioux have three fighting men to his one.

The force of the Indians is estimated at from five to seven thousand fighting men.

"go introduce yourselves." No sooner said than done; they went card in hand and overwhelmed the lackey with their humble obeisance.

Your correspondent is entitled to the sympathy of the stay at home club; for he is trying in his own fat—sizing in his own grease—while they are enjoying the delightful breezes of the gulf.

This idea of coming North for summer enjoyment is a Yankee trick—a fraud—a base delusion.

There is a story of one of the brethren which is much too good to be lost, although your correspondent does not give names.

As a literary or dit, it may be stated that Messrs. Barclay & Co., publishers of this city, are putting through the press a wretched love story, which some are wicked enough to attribute to the centennial correspondent of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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that the estimate of three thousand fighting Indians by Sherman and Sheridan is an under estimate. Crazy Horse has shown himself strong enough to defeat Crook in every engagement alone.

Sitting Bull's band numbers 1,800 lodges or 6,000 fighting men. This makes the fighting force of the Sioux about 10,000.

It is now known that Custer, though with the expedition and nominally in command of his regiment, had no command with his brother and a few trusty men in hunting and scouting on his own account.

Several detachments of Egyptian troops have reached Constantinople. Twelve thousand have been sent.

It is claimed by Turkish authorities that Selim Pasha has defeated the Montenegrins between Gortchokof and Nevising, and effected a junction with the Turkish forces at Nevising.

The Servians and Bulgarians who appeared near Widdin, are reported defeated, and have retreated to Servia.

Turkish advices also say Gen. Teliemayoff has met a crushing defeat. Other advices indicate him still in the field.

Gen. Olympe reports the Turks have committed fearful atrocities; burning Bosnian and Servian villages and massacring the inhabitants.

Later advices indicate that the reverses of the Servians have been exaggerated.

The Sultan is said to be much depressed mentally.

A London dispatch says the Turks are surrounded in Bjelina by the Servian army. Their surrender a question of time.

A special to the London News from Vienna says Montenegrins took 1500 prisoners on Saturday.

Constantinople dispatches say the Servians were defeated in Bosnia, losing 200 killed, and at Ison, where they lost 900 killed and wounded.

Rumor of negotiations for an armistice between Turkey and Servia died. The Powers are preparing the bases of an armistice to be proposed when opportunity offers.

The reports from the war are so conflicting that no accurate report can be made.

TEXAS NEWS.

Wool from Mexican sheep is sold in Nueces county at from ten to eleven cents per pound.

Irish potatoes are being shipped from DeWitt county to New York.

At the annual meeting of Hood's Brigade at Bryan, Gen. J. B. Robertson was elected President, Col. C. M. Winkler vice-President, Major Robert Burns, Secretary, and Capt. J. J. McElroye Treasurer.

The cotton wool has put in an appearance in Fort Bend county.

Hay has been shipped from Limestone county to Houston, and has nearly supplied the Western hay.

High waters have done much damage in Cook county.

Indications of rich leads of copper and lead ore are reported in Archer county. Independent of its minerals, this is said to be a rich and attractive region.

It is thought that there will be a larger supply of corn in Texas than since its settlement. It will sell in many places from fifteen to twenty cents per bushel.

A gentleman in Bell county has planted six acres in China trees to be used for lumber. With little effort the prairie farmers of Texas could supply this want.

Heavy rains in Collin county have damaged wheat and oats in the shock.

Caldwell county announces that enough corn and wheat has been raised this year in its bounds to feed all the emigrants who may settle there.

Cherokee is jubilant over large crops. The acreage in corn, peas and potatoes much larger than usual.

Lee county invites mechanics to settle there. It has rich land, about one-fifth of which is prairie, worth from \$2 to \$3 per acre.

The crowd increases at Lampasas Springs. The springs are all patronized. The boiling spring is fitted up as a bath-house. It is a cold, not hot, water boiling spring.

Considerable damage along the upper Brazos and its tributaries is reported from heavy rains and high water.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Quotations are not applicable to small orders, but represent cash prices for large lots.

Lard—Per dozen, No. 1, \$2 15 @ 25; No. 2, \$1 50 @ 1 75; No. 2, (N) \$1 65; No. 3, \$1 15 @ 1 25.

Bacon—Supply in first hands exhausted. Prices firm, with good demand. We quote clear sides 13 a—c clear rib, 12 1/2 @ 12 3/4; quiet and steady. Domestic—Heavy, 15c per yard. Stock very tight; prices light. India, 11c in bales.

Beans—Dull; job lots per 100 pounds, 20c @ 25c; by the car load 70 @ 75.

Butter—Quiet and steady. Domestic—Heavy, 15c per yard. Stock very tight; prices light. India, 11c in bales.

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