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# Christian Advocate

PUBLISHED BY THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

VOLUME XXIV.

GALVESTON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1876.

NUMBER 15

TO CORRESPONDENTS

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## Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, SEPT. 30 '76

### Correspondence.

#### Design of Christian Baptism.

Campbellite Proof Texts Examined.

In order to show the fallacy of Campbellite faith verified in their exposition of this text, (John 3: 5,) it is necessary to elucidate the following clause: "The kingdom of God." I have proven that to be "born of the spirit" is God's work—hence not the physical act of immersion, as Mr. Campbell and his disciples teach. When a penitent believer is "born of God" he is initiated into the spiritual department of the kingdom by the baptism of the Holy Spirit. Water has nothing to do in the glorious transition. Paul says: "for by one spirit are we all baptized into one body, whether we be Jews or Gentiles; whether we be bond or free, and have all been made to drink into one spirit," (Cor., 12, 13.) The Savior says: "I am the vine, ye are the branches," (St. John, 15: 5.) Christ is the "true vine and all who are born of the spirit are branches of his spiritual body." Hence Paul says, that "by one spirit are we all baptized into one body." Regardless of Heaven's positive statements with respect to spiritual regeneration, Campbellites affirm that when a man is "born of water" he is "born of the spirit," at the same moment; therefore, without immersion, with them, no man can "enter into the kingdom of God." The reader must not forget the fact that while the elders say that a man is "born of the spirit" in the "overt act of immersion," they simply mean that he obeys the word of truth which was inspired by the Holy Spirit. It is in this sense that penitent believers must enter "into the kingdom of God," Mr. Campbell and company being judges. They make the kingdom of God a visible organism which must be entered by all who will yield obedience to physical force in the act of immersion. They deny that the visible church or kingdom of God had any existence prior to the day of Pentecost, and assume that it was "set up" on that day. Their faith is so well understood in this particular that it needs no evidence to prove it.

It is unscriptural to suppose that God had no visible church or kingdom before that time. The spiritual department of Christ's kingdom has been in existence since the day of righteous Abel until now, and will continue to be throughout all ages. The visible organism commenced in the family of Abraham. God saw that in order to perpetuate the spirituality of His kingdom it was needful to have a disciplinary form or manner of worship. God instituted circumcision for a sign and a seal of Abraham's faith, "which he had yet, being uncircumcised; that he might be the father of all them that believe; though they be not circumcised; that righteousness might be imputed unto them also," (Rom. 4: 11.) No one will dispute the fact, that there were sacrificial worshippers before Abraham, but we have no account of an organized body of Christians among them; hence, the Abrahamic church was the nucleus of God's visible kingdom. Like the plan of salvation, it was developed little by little. After the establishment of the infant church, circumcision became the initiatory rite of membership; that is, in the visible organism. The law—with its rights and ceremonies—was our school-master to bring us to Christ. When He came, being the legislator over his own house or kingdom, He instituted baptism to take the place of circumcision, just as the Lord's supper has taken the place of the Pascal Lamb. As an evidence that Christ intended baptism to be received in lieu of circumcision, the Apostles repeated it, and their baptism became the only initiatory

rite to membership in the visible department of the kingdom. For proof of this statement, read the following Episcopal decision: "Wherefore, my sentence is, that we trouble not them, which from among the Gentiles are turned to God; but that we write unto them that they abstain from pollutions of idols, and from fornication, and from things strangled, and from blood," (Acts, 15: 19, 20.) Circumcision was the middle wall or partition between the Jewish and Gentile Christians, and the same was broken down by the death of Christ, but the mighty work was not generally understood until after the Apostolic decision. The Gentiles grafted into the spiritual department of the kingdom by faith, and into the visible department by baptism. Baptism like circumcision was man's work; hence it has no saving efficacy. It only grants or guarantees to the subject baptized the rights and privileges of the outward department of the church; but no one can have access to God the Father without the direct personal agency of the Holy Spirit. My position is well founded; for Paul says: "for through him we both, Jews and Gentiles, have access by one spirit unto the Father," (Eph. 2: 18.) To talk about a man having access to God, in remission, regeneration and sanctification, by immersion, as the reformers teach, is simply downright heresy. Campbellites deny the spiritual department of Christ's kingdom, as held by orthodox Christians, and contend for organism exclusively. The kingdom of God presents two distinct phases to all converted people, viz: the external and internal, or the nominal and spiritual. The first is man's work, but the latter is God's work in the soul. There are two departments, but there is but one kingdom. To say that Christ has a spiritual kingdom without organism is a palpable absurdity. Wherever spirituality exists, it must be perpetuated by formal action. The rites and ceremonies of the church must be observed, and this cannot be done without discipline. Under the Mosaic dispensation, God particularly described the method of performing certain duties; but under the new dispensation, duties are specially commanded, and the people must adopt their own method of performing them. Hence, the advocates of High Churchism are as one beating the air while they are contending for apostolic forms to the exclusion of other Christian churches. High church peculiarities, with regard to succession and many other features, I regard as being the perfection of sectarian bigotry. In the dark ages of the church this spirit of fanaticism was the principal cause of persecution and martyrdom. Its beneficial influence is seen and felt now among Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Baptists and Campbellites. The latter contend that immersion is a soul-saving ordinance, and that all persons who will not comply with their baptismal theory will finally be lost. They recognize no man as a Christian who has not been immersed into the kingdom; they alone, according to their faith, are in the "Kingdom of God." If God has a particular organism in the world to the exclusion of all other churches, the world ought to know it. But how can the fact be ascertained while there are several denominations contending for the same thing? Were they to hold an ecumenical council and decide the question among themselves, their decision would not be reliable from the fact that human judgment is as liable to err in a large body as it is in a small one. God alone can decide the question, and I suppose he will never do it. Believing as thousands do that there is no particular organism revealed in the New Testament, I therefore maintain that all denominations are free to adopt their own constitution and by laws under the restrictions, principles and precepts of the kingdom. If Christ has a particular form of Church polity, He has not revealed it. If such a thing exists no man can tell which one it is, for successionists generally differ among themselves. Their High-church notions are worse than fanatical dreams; their pretensions dishonor Christ and are cursing the world. If the Savior has chosen any one denomination as His bride, all others are wrong; but to suppose that He has done

such a thing to the exclusion of all others is the height of presumption, if not an egregious sin. Not one of the successionists, except the Roman Catholic, will deny that there are good Christians in all orthodox churches. They alone act consistently in their faith and practice, for they say emphatically that their is "no hope of salvation" for those "who are without the pale of the true church," (Doctrinal Catechism, 40 p.) If a man must be "begotten by the word of truth," as the elders teach, and then be immersed before God will pardon him, I would like to know how any man can get into the kingdom of God who will not conform to Mr. Campbell's theory. This dogma of baptismal remission is inseparably connected with a supposed organism of the church or Kingdom of God. To demonstrate my position with regard to organism, I will simply say that when Christ commanded His disciples to baptize the nations He left the formula out of the question. So far as specification was concerned, they were left free to baptize the people sitting, standing or kneeling. There is not a word said about the quantity of water, nor how it should be applied. This logical item will hold good in respect to all the precepts in the New Testament; but still they can not be performed without action; and actions combined form a rule or discipline of moral life. The ritualistic service of the church under the old dispensation was more particularly expressed than that which was verified in apostolic times. I need not state the reasons for this divine arrangement, for they are verified in the practical life of those who are truly pious. The Savior recognized Nicodemus as being a member of God's visible kingdom, but at the same time knew that he had not been born of the Spirit. I deny most emphatically that Christ ever taught Nicodemus that he personally should be "born of water in order to gain entrance "into the kingdom of God." He knew that he was a member of the visible department; hence, He said: "ye (personally) must be born again." I do not see how any man can conclude that water baptism is expressed or implied in this clause. The preceding verse forever precludes such an idea. Hear what Jesus says, "that which is born of flesh is flesh; and that which is born of spirit is spirit," (6th verse). The new birth as taught by Mr. Campbell and his followers is plainly expressed in the first clause, viz: "that which is born of the flesh is flesh." The unregenerate Campbellite elder takes unregenerated man and leads him down into water, and when he gets his feet firmly fixed as if coming in contact with a deadly foe, all things being ready, he plunges the man's head and shoulders under the water, and then, by an extra effort of physical force, he raises up the same part of the body; and when the mighty work is consummated, he says that the subject thus partially dipped, is "born of water and of the spirit." I have repeatedly proved that Mr. Campbell and the elders generally teach, that there is no such thing as the Holy Spirit coming in contact with the soul of man in conversion. This being an irrefutable fact, I now ask all candid men, does not the Son of God fully express a Campbellite's conversion in saying "that which is born of the flesh is flesh?" This is what I call a bird's eye view of regeneration as taught by Mr. Campbell and his illustrious successors. Will any one of the living elders admit that a man's spirit or soul is "born of the Spirit" in the overt act of immersion? It is well known to all who are acquainted with the Campbellite theology that they teach no such thing; therefore, they will not admit it. The "kingdom of God" then, on Campbellite principles, is composed of unregenerate persons. They have an organism—such as it is—which has no spiritual life in it; but they have given it a title above all things, viz: "The (Christian Church);" such a sham is disgusting to all spiritual believers. Nicodemus, in his religion, was a very good Campbellite; especially in the following particulars: 1st, he was a member of the visible department of the kingdom; 2nd, he was a stranger to the spiritual birth, as taught by the Redeemer.

Condense your articles.

HAYTER TEX., SEPT. 18TH.—We have just closed a camp-meeting at Boman's Springs seven miles east of Mansfield, where the good Lord greatly blessed Zion and gave us 33 new souls which were made happy in the Holy Ghost and pardon of their sins. Twenty were added to the Church. Mansfield circuit is waking up from its Rip Van Winkleism and coming boldly and quickly out on the Lord's side. All glory and honor to Him who was praised when the morning stars first sang together and the sons of God shouted for joy.—J. G. WARREN,

WILL YOU PLEASE CORRECT.—In the Advocate of Sept 9, in my short notice of my "Waxahachie" District conference, in the caption you had it "Corsicana District;" it should be "Waxahachie District."

All my matters shall come up at the annual conference. Can't you be with us. What do you say, Mr. Editor, to our having a Texas Bishop, as our good brethren of the older conferences begin to sympathize with us? How comes it that some good brethren are "puffed" so much? Is it for their good, God's glory or the salvation of sinners? Can't see the point. I see some things in this line that would shock common modesty. I don't reflect upon you, but there is too much wind in some directions; some one ought to prick the bubble and let it out.—A. DAVIS.

ACTON, SEPT. 12th.—Our third quarterly meeting for the Grand-burly and Acton circuit was held at Shilo, on the 2nd inst. Our P. E., W. C. Young, was at his post in due time, looking after every interest of the church. The meeting was protracted until last Sunday night, and resulted in thirty four conversions and thirty-five accessions to the church, and the entire membership abundantly revived. We have held five protracted meetings previously, at all of which the Lord was with us in His convicting and converting power, and also in comforting the hearts of his children, resulting in one hundred and nineteen conversions and ninety-seven accessions to the church. The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad. "Glory be to His holy name."—JAMES HINER.

THE BOWL THAT PREACHED A SERMON.—A city boy by the name of Ferdinand, whose parents were very rich, took a long walk into the country. Becoming a little weary, he stopped at a farm house and bought a large bowl of bread and milk. He took it under a shady tree and sat down to enjoy the luxury. It was so good; but a little way off stood a poor boy who had also wandered out of the city. He was thin and pale, and looked hungry, but he had no money. Ferdinand knew right well. At one moment he thought of dividing his bread and milk with the poor boy, as the thought came that it would taste even better to him; but he smothered his generous impulse and ate the whole. On its being emptied, he saw at the bottom of the bowl a picture in blue which he began studying a little. Around the picture were some printed words. He read, he blushed, and then, as if suddenly struck with a thought, he hastened again to the house, ordered the bowl filled, and went back to the poor boy, to whom he gave it, and told him to eat it while resting by the road side.

Now for the sermon that proved so effective in its work: "He deserves to suffer hunger who refuses to share with the poor."

WHAT HER FEET SAID.—An old colored Christian woman on the Island of St. Croix, in the West Indies, once said:

"This morning, my feet said to me, 'You had better not go to church, you are too weak, and might fall down on the road.' Then I answered 'I will listen to the Lord and not to you. He says: "Go, and I will strengthen you." You feel, when I was young, often took me in the ways of sin; but now I must have my way." So I went to church, received a blessing for my soul, and returned safely."

Are your feet always ready to take you to church?—Little Missionary.

So many servant girls are now unemployed in New York that they are willing to take places at reduced wages, and without stipulating for every other day out.

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Christian Advocate

ALVESTON, TEXAS, SEPT. 30, 76

Correspondence

How Children Learn.

I had just left Bishop Pierce, he to take the cars to meet his appointment at Hempstead, and I to my usual road-toil, (a mission quarterly Conference must be met in the mountains), when just before me I saw a little boy, with a heavy market basket, trudging through the sand. He wanted to ride—of course he did. I pulled him in. He became interested in me at once, and, boy-like, must know how far I lived; when I would get home, etc. And to interest me, rattled on: "I've lived in Mexico. I wish I was there now. Mexico is a good country. If I had a horse and could find the road, I'd go, too. My brother and sister live there—in Camargo. My brother-in-law has two stores, and my brother clerks for him. I do wish I was there."

"But why did your father come here?" I asked.

"Cause they give him a place in the Legislature, a place in the 'rolling office or Land Office, or something of that sort. He was a clerk. But they rooted him out; bad men did. He made a drawing, with his pen, for the Centennial, and they tried to swindle him out of that, too. They sent it to New York instead of Philadelphia. But they couldn't come that swindle. He's going to have it lithographed, and get a premium. He got three World's Fair premiums, and would have got that at Philadelphia, but for the rascals."

"What is your pa doing now for a living?"

"He's keeping grocery, but he's going to try and get on the Grand Jury. Money in that, he thinks."

"What is your name, my son?"

"Benedict C."

"Do you fish on Sunday, Bennie?"

"Yes, but I'm a Jew. My father's a Jew—born in Vienna, Austria. My mother is a Jewess, and from Bavaria. It's a lie 'bout Jesus being God. Preachers got all that up for money. The Jewish religion is the oldest. There was but two nations at first; now there's fifty. The father of Jesus was an old Jew, but they changed his name."

"Don't you believe in Moses, Bennie?"

"O well, yes, but the Jews don't care much about Moses. They do as they please. There ain't no hell. I'm positive there ain't no hell. I'm positive. Scientific men say the same. And scientific men say there is no God. I'm not so sure about that. They say that nature is God; that all things happen regular; that what is to be, will be; and what ain't to be, won't be. Nature is God, just nature."

"Bennie, do you pray?"

"Yes," (with a little dry laugh), "but not much. Mother wants me to. Mother prays lots every day and a heap on Saturday."

"Do you swear, my son?"

"Yes, sometimes; but then a fellow must do two or three sins, you know."

"Where do good people go when they die, Ben?"

"To heaven."

"Well, where do the bad go?"

"To hell."

"But you said there is no hell, and so say scientific men."

He was silent.

"Look here, Ben, I like you. Tell you what I want you to do. I want you to read and think for yourself. Yonder is your house, and I must leave you. Your mother is nearer right than those scientific men. I want you to read about Jesus. He loves little children. I believe in Moses, and teach my children his law every day, when I am at home; and I believe in Jesus, too, Ben. I am a preacher."

"You?" And he looked up in my face with a smile of pleasure, for Ben and I were fast friends by this time, I tell you.

"Go, my boy. Do as your mother tells you, and read for yourself."

He said he would.

I give you this incident to show you how boys eleven years old get their bias. He had heard his father and scientific men talk.

W. J. JOYCE.

SOULE UNIVERSITY.—Dr. J. C. Miller, late president of the Centenary College, La., will take charge of the above institution as president on first Monday in October next.—J. H. STONE, PRES. BO'D OF TRUSTEES.

CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS, SEPT. 18, 1876.

Reflections on the Unwritten Life of Adam and Eve.

I fear, my readers, that both parents and Sunday-school teachers, when explaining the Bible to their children and classes, are apt to confine their observations too closely to the words that they are attempting to explain, instead of expanding the minds of the children by making them draw the proper inferences and conclusions from the written sentences and examine the obvious consequences and results of what they read.

I doubt not, were I to ask any of my young readers, "What do you know about Adam and Eve?" their answer would most probably be about the same as I once got in Sabbath-school from a young lady: "Why, sir, when I read the first three or four chapters of Genesis, I must learn as much about them as you can possibly know; for I have been informed that there never has been any other history of our first parents besides the one contained in the Bible." The truth of this I most willingly grant; all other attempts of the ancients to account for the origin of mankind are so perfectly ridiculous as to be unworthy of a moment's consideration; but permit me, my young friends, to suggest a few circumstances concerning these two, which may not have elicited your attention:

Everybody, I perceive, will admit (after a moment's reflection) that Adam must have been, in the very nature of things, the most perfect man that ever did or can exist. Coming as he did direct from the hands of his Creator, who had just breathed into his nostrils "the breath of life," we can easily imagine that his countenance was the perfection of beauty; noble, commanding, and majestic; his body and limbs, uncontaminated by sin or sickness, must have been perfect in symmetry, strength and grace. In fact, that he was what his Creator pronounced him to be, "very good." But did it ever occur to you, my reader, that Adam's mind was equal as perfect as his body? That the very moment he opened his eyes on creation, he perfectly understood "the why and the wherefore" of everything he saw? Nay, more; that he perfectly understood the "hidden things of nature;" that he knew of what his mysterious body was composed, was perfectly amenable to the laws of love and affection; and though all around him had been created, and as yet no living animal had been born, that he understood the nature and necessity of maternity?

Did it ever enter into your mind that, at the moment of his creation, he was as perfect a master of the Hebrew language as he was nine hundred and odd years afterwards when he died? (excepting such words as related to sin and wickedness, which would, at that time, have been incomprehensible to him—sin not having then entered the world,) that he was able to give utterance to the most subtle compliments, and describe in the fewest words, nay, rather in one word, the difference between himself and his consort, Eve?

Do you dare me to the proof of what I have suggested, my young friends? Do you throw down the gauntlet, my older readers, and demand the evidence? So be it then: If Adam had not comprehended the nature and disposition of every beast and bird in Paradise, of what avail would it have been for the Creator to have made them all pass before him? and had he not been perfect master of the Hebrew language, how could he have given names to all of them? And the Bible tells us that the names Adam gave them was the name thereof (or the proper name, the correct name of the animal.) If he could not have comprehended everything that was said to him, (which shows that he could speak the language or how could he understand what was said to him?) how came the Almighty to have given him the commandment: "That he might eat of the fruit of every tree in the garden except the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil?" If Adam's mind could not have grasped the idea of everything that was said to him, and fully understood its nature and effect, of what use would the denunciation of Jehovah have been, when he added: "for in the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die?" Adam could have known nothing by experience about death—no animal having at that time died. It stands to reason then that he must have had an intuitive knowledge of all things; otherwise, the denunciation for the punishment of disobedience would have been as unintelligible to him as it would be to an infant at the present time?

I have said that Adam was perfectly cognizant of the mysterious structure of his own body. If otherwise, how came he to say to Eve the moment he beheld her: "Thou art bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh?" What did Adam know about flesh and bones? he had never seen

a bone? he had never cut open a living thing to see the difference between the component parts of which it was formed. It could only have arisen from that intuitive knowledge of all things necessary for him to know, which rendered him as perfect in mind as he was in body.

Again, he says to Eve: "For this cause shall a man leave father and mother and cleave to his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh." How came he to know anything about a father or mother when as yet no animal had ever been born, all having been created by the Almighty? The very name, too, which he gave to his wife in the Hebrew language, signifying life, or life-producing—or as the Bible explains it: "Because she should be the mother of all living;" which proves that he knew intuitively that she should be the mother of all mankind.

I think the above will prove to you that the mind of Adam was, as it must necessarily have been, perfect; and his knowledge of the Hebrew language was perfect, likewise.

How beautiful the prospect must have appeared to Adam as he opened his eyes on creation: The magnificent Garden of Eden spread its treasures before him as far as his eyes could reach. Immense in extent, bounded as it was by four mighty rivers, the least of which was larger than all the streams in Texas put together; covered with trees abounding with the most delicious fruits—food alike to man and beast; fragrant with the perfumes of unnumbered flowers; adorned with the living beauties of animals and birds, and insects, all living together in perfect peace and happiness; the whole fresh from the hands of the Creator. And when evening approached and Adam awakened from his slumbers, what tongue can express the intoneness of his feelings as he saw the lovely Eve approaching him. If his happiness had been great before, it was now replete with rapturous joys and overflowing with love and gratitude to his Creator for thus providing him with a companion. What a vision of happiness she must have been: supremely beautiful; the perfection of modesty and innocence; equal in mind to her husband; his equal in understanding; possessed of a soul in all things similar to his own!

Alas, alas! How are the mighty fallen; how fleeting was the scene that we have depicted! We can add nothing to the simple narrative of the Bible; it tells the whole story of their temptation and disobedience in language so simple and so brief we should only mar, were we to dwell upon it!

To a cursory reader, it would appear that Adam and Eve were no sooner put in the Garden of Eden than they immediately fell by reason of disobedience. It is impossible for any one to say how long they remained in their state of innocence; but I am inclined to believe that some years must have elapsed before their fall; for we read that immediately afterwards God clothed them with the skins of beasts. Now, had this taken place immediately after the creation, some one species of animal must have become extinct; for, as all animals were created one male and one female, the destruction of either must have resulted in the annihilation of that species. The general opinion amongst divines I believe to be that they were the skins of lambs, slain in sacrifice; clearly proving, I think, that some years must have elapsed between the creation and fall in order that a sufficient number of lambs might be reproduced without detriment to the existence of that species of animal.

Perhaps it may not have occurred to many of my readers that whilst kingdoms and empires have risen and fallen, and their very names, and the names of the countries where they once flourished, have been forgotten, and the "place that knew them once, now knoweth them no more forever," there is one silent witness that ever has and still does attest the truth of the Bible-history of the creation; still winds its peaceful stream in the same locality that it did when Adam and Eve sported in its waves; unchanged and unchangeable either in its name or nature; it still does and ever will "till time shall be no more" bear its silent testimony, undisputed by any one. I allude to the noble river, Euphrates.

I cannot close this article, too lengthy though it be, without calling the attention of my readers to this fact: that, though Jehovah is a God of judgment, He is likewise a God of mercy. Think, my friends, what would have been the situation of our first parents when driven from the Garden of Eden and banished for the rest of their lives from the immediate presence of their Heavenly Father, (for we never read that God held any communion with our first parents from that fatal day); think, then, how the cup of affliction must have been sweetened by the promise of the Savior. Hope still lingered around them to mitigate their sorrows. Hope still is ours amidst all our troubles, if we but put our

trust in Him "Who alone is able to save to the uttermost all that come to God through Him." S. M. CUERO, August 29, 1876.

Huntsville District Conference.

The Huntsville District Conference was held at Anderson, Grimes county, Aug. 31st-Sept. 3rd. Rev. J. M. Wesson, P. E., in the chair. Our beloved Bishop Pierce was expected to be with us; but, upon calling the conference to order, our presiding elder announced that on account of the railroad schedule and appointments made in advance for him the bishop could not be with us. He assured us, however, though disappointed in this, if we so desired, Christ the bishop of souls, would be with us—a sufficiency for all things.

The conference was a profitable one. Preaching good and accompanying with the "sword of the spirit;" congregations attentive. Much interest upon matters of business. Discussions upon education, finances, and Sunday-schools earnest and instructive; resulting in a strong determination of personal effort to advance these interests of the church.

The following from the reports of the Committees:

MISSIONS.—Collection has been raised in but one charge. One portion of the district has a territory which needs a missionary. Committee recommended occupancy at the earliest period practicable.

EDUCATION.—Resolved, That each member of this body will make a special effort to send at least one student to both Andrew Female College at Huntsville, and the Southern Western University at Georgetown.

Resolved, That we will seek to impress our people with the folly and madness of sending our youth out of Texas to be educated.

FINANCES AND COLLECTIONS.—Three-fourths of the year gone, and only one-third of the assessment for the support of the ministers paid. If it were not for the hope of a bountiful crop, the status of affairs would indeed be gloomy. Huntsville station is but little in arrears up to date.

CHURCH LITERATURE.—Subscribers to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, 137; to the Southern Quarterly Review, 10.

Resolved, That we extend to the Rev. I. G. John, D.D., our hearty appreciation of his bold and manly course in attacking drunkenness and gambling.

Resolved, That we will use our best endeavors to increase the circulation of the ADVOCATE.

STATE OF THE CHURCH.—An increase of religious interest in every charge reported on; an increase of attendance upon the means of grace and in membership. Some of the charges have had gracious revivals. Committee especially emphasizes the importance of discipline in the church as a means of its growth. One department of religious work particularly important to the spiritual growth—family worship.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—16 Methodist Sunday-schools; 15 officers; 61 teachers, and 622 scholars reported; 44 magazines; 297 Lesson Papers; 57 Visitors; 70 of our Little People taken; \$210.60 collected.

Resolved, That we recommend to our ministry, the establishment of Methodist Sunday-schools wherever a small school can be collected.

Resolved, That Methodist Sunday-schools use Methodist books and periodicals in preference to all other publications.

The figures in the reports on Church literature and Sunday-schools would have been much larger if full reports had been made from all the pastoral charges. A resolution of acknowledgment of our indebtedness to Dr. Bledsoe for his able review was passed.

Lay delegates to the Annual Conference: Rev. B. L. DeFreeze, W. W. Meachum, T. B. Lawson, R. O. Rounsavall. Reserves: Rev. E. A. Stocking, T. J. Smith, T. Briggance, J. H. Sollock. The next conference will be held at Plantersville. R. O. ROUNSAVALL, SEC.

FROM OAKVILLE CIRCUIT.—My fourth quarterly meeting, for the Oakville circuit, embraced the third Sunday in August. It resulted in five accessions to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the building up of the Church of Christ—Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterians assisted in and enjoyed the meeting. The meeting was held in the flourishing town of Lagarto, located in the Southern part of Live Oak county, thirty miles below the town of Oakville. Lagarto is improving rapidly—both in buildings and inhabitants. The Methodist, Baptist and Christian (or Campbellites) have churches organized at this point. We all now worship in the school-house; but we hope ere long to build a church here. We have here a thriving Union Sabbath school. In short, this town is the most thriving and promising one I ever saw for its age. They have no whisky shops; all is quiet at Oakville. This is also a town of some promise. If its citizens would unite

and build up a good school, and banish the sale and use of whisky from their midst, and have fewer balls, there would be greater hope. I am happy to say that I find in and around Oakville some as kind and intelligent people as I ever found anywhere. I hope to see the people wake up to the interest of themselves and the rising generation, San Domingo is the name of a new appointment I have added to the Oakville circuit this year. Our prospects are flattering at this point; we hope to build a M. E. Church. The Atascosa appointment is located fifteen miles above, and West of Oakville. We have some omens for good at this point. We have a few members, and good, attentive congregations here. Hoping for brighter days, I close. Inclosed you will find a list of ten subscribers to your paper, and the money.—E. G. DEVAL.

A Cure for the Bite and Sting of Venomous Reptiles.

It is a fact known to most persons that there is in the South, and particularly in Texas, a great variety of reptiles the bite and sting of which are very poisonous. Perhaps the greatest variety and the most dangerous are to be found among the snake tribe. The Rattlesnakes are very numerous in Texas, and particularly in Western Texas. The Molekiss, the Spreadingadder, the Copperhead and the Cotton-mouth are also plentiful and more or less poisonous. It is said that among the great variety of spiders, there are but few whose bite are not poisonous; but, fortunately for the human family, they are, as a general thing, peaceably inclined.

Some persons contend that the Tarantula we so often find traveling on the high way at the close of a protracted drought and just before rain—often showing a disposition to make war on every person or animal they meet by standing erect on their hind feet with extended mouth, and often making towards those who may chance to come in contact with them—never bites. Dr. Wilkes, formerly of Chappell Hill, Texas, a very intelligent and reliable gentleman, says in his manual of practice that he thinks the Tarantula never bites; he says, "at least no well authenticated case has come to my knowledge, and I have made extensive inquiries." Now, in reference to Doctor Wilkes's statement, I would just remark that it may be that the Tarantula, when unmolested or unprovoked in its travels or otherwise, is peaceable and not disposed to bite; but when obstructed on its journey and aggravated by persons annoying it in anyway, (as often is the case), it shows a spirit of resentment; and, in some cases, takes hold of a cane that is presented to it with its mouth or teeth; whether the bite is poisonous or not I am not prepared to answer. I am sure, however, they are much dreaded by both old and young.

Among the various reptiles that inhabit the State, that of the Centipede is probably the most dreaded and the most dangerous. His stings are said to be situated in his feet, of which he has forty-two. It is contended by many that the Centipede cannot even walk over an exposed part of the human body without depositing some of the poison, voluntarily, as he passes, with every step he takes—the effect of which is perceptible many days hence.

In addition to the various reptiles as mentioned above, there are a variety of insects in Texas the sting and bite of which are not so poisonous; but, at the same time, they are for a time very painful and annoying, particularly to children, and to persons in advanced life. To this variety, belongs the hornet, the stinging-lizard, the bee, the wasp, the yellow-jacket, and a host of ants, the latter very annoying to children. About twenty-two years ago my mother-in-law, at the time residing at my house, was bitten by a large red ant. In a very short time she was thrown into a burning fever and such excruciating pain that I was induced to call a physician, who resided two miles distant, before she could be relieved of the pain and fever.

INTERNAL REMEDY. It is generally admitted by all good physicians that the best internal remedy for the bite or sting of all poisonous reptiles is good brandy, rum, whiskey or any spirituous liquor, given so freely as to produce intoxication if possible. Dr. Gunn relates a circumstance which occurred in South America: A native of the country being from home indulged rather freely in ardent spirits; on his way home, he became so intoxicated that he could not walk; he fell to the ground, and it so happened that he fell on a very poisonous snake; he was bitten by the snake several times and in different places. When the facts were made known to his friends, they were in great consternation in reference to his precarious condition, as they considered a bite of said reptile certain death; but when the man recovered from his drunken

fit, to their great surprise they found he was uninjured—having been so completely under the influence of spirits that the poison had no effect whatever.

EXTERNAL OR LOCAL REMEDY.

I desire to call the attention of the reader to this very simple, cheap, easily to be acquired and efficient remedy. There is scarcely a house to be found in the country without it; and it requires but a moment to prepare it for use: It is simply common table salt and eggs. Take one egg (white and yolk) and make into a paste by mixing one table-spoonful of salt and spread on a cloth; then apply this to the sting or bite. To every additional egg, add one table-spoonful of salt, according to the quantity wanted. Try the egg and salt, and you will be pleased with its efficacy. C. G. C.

From the Border.

On Monday, July the 24th, I left Hamilton en route for Rockdale, the seat of Comanche District Conference. We arrived at Rockdale on Thursday evening in time to make the necessary change in our apparel before supper.

At 9 o'clock A. M. Friday, July 28th, the conference was called to order, when seven pastors, and about fifteen delegates and local preachers answered to their names.

The session was very harmonious; the committees were prompt, and the business of the conference pushed with zeal, evidently according to knowledge. The pulpit was baptized with the Holy Ghost, sent down from heaven; and some eighteen or twenty were soundly converted to God.

It would have done you good to hear the victorious and triumphant shouts of the old veterans, who rushed into the thickest of the fight with sword in hand, pressed the enemy until the cloud burst and streams of living light rushed into their souls, and victory perched upon Israel's banners. It was glorious. The best missionary collection ever raised in this county was made: it amounted to \$245.00. Among the business transactions, the most important was the adoption of a plan to divide the district, making the districts extend East and West—so as to get what we used to call, when we were boys: "a streak of lean and a streak of fat." Some four or five missions have been laid off by the conference, embracing a rich country, but very poor people, who have only been there one year, and are not able to support the gospel. But Methodism takes the gospel to the poor; and thus proves the divinity of her mission: "The poor have the gospel preached to them."

After closing the District Conference on Monday evening, I went home to prepare for a series of camp-meetings.

On Friday, before the second Sunday in August, I commenced a camp-meeting on North Lampasas River in the Golson neighborhood. The meeting moved off rather slowly, and we began to inquire for the cause. Some said one thing, and some said there was an Achin in the camp. So we went to work to find him; and sure enough he was there, not with a "golden wedge or Baby-lonish garment" but with a neat suit of linen and the Sunday-school interest. It was Samuel D. Achin, our general Sunday-school agent, and he rendered us valuable service.

At this meeting, fifteen professed faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. The following Friday, I drove thirty miles; and, on Saturday morning, reached the camp-ground of Lampasas circuit. The Lord greatly blessed the efforts of the preachers; and when I left them on Friday morning, thirty-one had found peace by believing. From here, I went to Bear Creek, or started there, but learned that there was not much water there; and the meeting had been moved to San Gabriel. As far as I can learn from all hands there has been in the neighborhood of six hundred conversions in the bounds of the district. To God be all the glory. Quite a number of young men have been licensed to preach this year on my district. P. W. GRAVIS.

The Empress of Germany and the Crown Prince have begged the Emperor to pardon Count Von Arnim, and he is disposed to do so if the Count will acknowledge his faults and apologize to Bismarck like a naughty boy who has been whipped. It is said that the Count is inexorable, and intends to take up his abode in Paris.

The inexhaustible supply of Palmeto in Florida has suggested the idea of a large enterprise in utilizing the pith or bud of the root, sometimes called the cabbage, for pickles, which is far superior to the cucumber for that purpose.

Hayes graduated at Kenyon, Wheeler at the University of Vermont, Tilden at the University of New York, and Hendricks at Hanover College, Indiana. Hayes went to the Harvard Law school and Tilden studied at Yale a while.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, SEPT. 30, '76

THEN YOU HAVE A FATHER.—Rev. Dr. J. King once went to visit the children in an orphan asylum.

"So this is an orphan asylum," said he. "I suppose that many of you children would tell me that you have no father or mother, were I to ask you?"

"Yes, sir; yes, sir," said some voices. "How many of you say you have no father? Hold up your hands."

A forest of hands went up. "So you say you have no father?" "Yes, sir; yes, sir."

"Now," said Dr. King, "do you ever say the Lord's Prayer? Let me hear you."

The children began: "Our Father who art in heaven—"

"Stop, children," said Dr. King, "did you begin right?"

The children began again: "Our Father who art in heaven—"

"Stop again, children," said Dr. King. "What did you say? Our Father? Then you have a Father—a good, rich Father. I want to tell you about Him: He owns all the gold in California; He owns all the world; He can give you as much of anything as He sees is best for you. Now, children, never forget that you have a Father. Go to Him for all you want as if you could see Him. He is able and willing to do all that is for your good."

A True Hero

"Thou wouldst like to be a great man my son, like the heroes thou hast read of in the school-books. Hast thou thought well over that wish of thine?"

"I can think of nothing better," answered the widow's son.

The mother opened the door into the room where her little son, Benjamin, lay sleeping, with rosy cheeks and clenched baby-fists.

"There is a saying that charity begins at home, my son," said the mother to her first-born. "Since thou art to be a hero and a great man, there are many things thou must learn—are there not?"

"To rule men," said the boy flushingly, "to live well, to make men feel my power."

"That is an humble task thou hast set thyself," said the mother smilingly, laying her hand on the lad's head. "For every great aim there must be a small beginning, must there not?"

"Of course there must," said the boy.

"Well, then, I counsel thee to begin here. Rule thy little brother: live so that he may love and reverence thee, and God in thee: make him feel thy power."

The boy looked at the cradle and the tiny sleeper in it. That seemed a very humble starting point, indeed!

Yet he was a good lad, and since Providence has ordered that eager, ambitious boys of twelve years old do not awake every day to heroic deeds, and to find themselves men, he began to try and rule his little brother.

One day his mother heard the big boy and the little boy disputing. The little one ended by a burst of tears.

"Thou hast begun at the wrong end, dear son," said the widow to the elder. "Thou must first rule thyself, before thou canst rule thy brother."

The boy hung his head and saw it was true. And he began to rule himself from that day forward.

He did learn to rule his little brother after a time, for he was wise and tender with him.

But, at forty years old, the older son said to his mother:

"I took thy advice, and I have tried to rule myself; and I think I have gained some influence with one soul under heaven—my brother's. But I have found that to rule myself and to guide him is enough work for me; and so I am no hero."

"Perhaps, in God's sight, thou art all the more a hero for that," said his mother. "Thou hast given all thy mind, and what is better, thy heart, to one good work; and thou hast done it well, though I say it. To save one soul is better than to conquer a city."

"I wonder, then, why God gives us in youth such wild ambition," he answered, "if so little is to come of it all?"

"Little!" said the mother; "my son, all the powers of man, all the fire of the hottest ambition, are not enough to do one little work for God. To know we have done that is to be happy and blessed and to have lived well."—Christian Weekly.

Mr. John B. Gough has in his possession four large volumes, in which are written the names of 140,000 persons who have taken the pledge of temperance at his solicitation.

His Brother Was by His Side.

More than thirty years ago there was a little boy in Glasgow, Scotland, who was very fond of stories. He was accustomed to go in the afternoon to a neighbor's house where stories were told all around by boys like himself. There were stories told about robbers, and about ghosts—foolish stories! And stories about poor boys who went to rich London and became great men; and stories about sailor boys who had been shipwrecked and cast on desert islands in the midst of the tumbling sea—fine stories! It was a very pleasant sight to see the fire blazing on the hearth, and the boys all seated within its light, each telling his story in turn.

The boy I speak of would have been entirely happy at that fireside, but for one little fear. In the street where he lived there was a graveyard. His father's house was on one side, and the house where the stories were told was on the other. To go back to his father's house had he to pass this graveyard, and he was afraid to pass that way after dark; so he had to leave every evening before the stories were ended. Sometimes, in the midst of a very good story, he would be seen turning his eyes to the window, and watching the darkening sky, as if he would keep the night from coming on.

One day the boys happened to be alone in the house. The stories were all fine, the fire was warm, and they all forgot that the hours were passing away. The sun went down; the sky grew dark; nothing was to be seen at the window but blackness. But just as they had reached the middle of a story, there came a flash of lightning from the sky, and after that a peal of thunder, and then rain, thick and heavy, dashing against the panes.

My little friend remembered the graveyard in a moment, and wished he were home. He went to the door; but the light of the fire, as it fell forward across the street, made the darkness seem more dark.

"I wish I were home," he said. He was a timid little boy and began to weep. He was afraid of the dark night and the rolling thunder; but especially he was afraid of the graveyard.

After a long while he got courage to say:

"Keep the door open, and cry after me till I am out of hearing, and I will not be afraid."

The other boys agreed, and opened the door to let him out. But just at that moment there came another flash of lightning, and another roll of thunder, and he and they ran back and covered beside the fire.

"Come with me, some of you," he next said. "Come two of you: I'm afraid to go alone."

But the boys were very little older than himself. And now they also were afraid, and they began to cry.

"Eight o'clock! Nine!"

"O, I wish I were at home!"

Ten! and still he was afraid to go.

Half-past ten! Eleven!

"I wish—I wish—I wish I were at home!"

He went to the door a third time. He still saw nothing but the black, wet night. He cried more bitterly than before. He cried as if his heart would break:

"I wish—I wish—I wish I were at home!"

While he was sobbing out these words, he saw a star of light twinkling through the gloom. It came nearer and nearer, and grew larger the nearer it came. Joy! It was light from his father's house! His brother, carrying a lantern, had come to bring him home. It was as if daylight had come back again. His crying was at an end; his tears were dried up. He became bold as a lion. His crying was at an end; his tears were dried up. He became bold as a lion. His crying was at an end; his tears were dried up. He became bold as a lion.

Now, Christ does for his dying brothers and sisters just what this boy's brother did for him. He comes for them with light from His Father's house, and takes them by the hand to lead them home.

Our life upon earth is like the story-telling of these boys. We are all story-tellers, telling our stories to each other. The hour of death comes to bring our story-telling to an end. Suddenly we find that the day of life is spent. The sun goes down. The night comes up. We cannot remain on the green earth and beside the ruddy fire any longer. O, it is pleasant in that hour—it dries up all our sorrows—when the Elder Brother is seen by the soul of the dying one coming from the sky!—Dr. A. Macleod.

The government has ordered all native and foreign Protestant chapels, Bible societies and schools to immediately remove all external signs, placards and inscriptions indicating their faith. The foreign societies have protested to their respective embassies.

EDUCATIONAL

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

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These are easier terms of payment than most of the schools in the country, suggesting the student to enter at the beginning of five months, she would have to pay cash either \$50, or \$32 50, or \$26 00, owing to the department in which she enters. If she takes music, the payment will be as follows: Primary department, \$14 00; Academic department, \$17 00; Collegiate department, \$22 00.

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The Catalogue containing full particulars, address J. C. WILLS, President, July 23-30.

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REV. OSBORN L. SMITH, H. D., D. D., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

REV. MORGAN CALLAWAY, D. D., Professor of English Language and Literature.

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W. H. PENNY, M. D., Professor Institutes of Medicine.

HAMILTON A. WEST, M. D., Professor Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

J. F. Y. PALM, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Woman.

J. H. BRY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, and M. BROWN, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

R. K. FONTAINE, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

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—Professor of Political Economy and English Literature.

REV. N. T. BURKS, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science.

S. G. SANDERS, A. M., and MASTER OF ACCOUNTS, (Eastman's College), Professor of German and Spanish and Book-keeping.

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The price of board is fifteen dollars (\$15) per scholastic month, in advance. This covers food, lodging, lights, fuel and washing. Two Hundred Dollars deposited with Capt. J. C. Morrow, assistant Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at Georgetown, on or before the first Monday in October, will secure a student tuition contingent fee, board, bed, fuel, lights, and washing through the scholastic year. For further particulars send for Catalogue to

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AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA. The academic term of this institution begins on the first Wednesday in September, and closes on the corresponding day in June following. This is the largest first-class institution in Virginia for young ladies. It has a corps of twenty-five officers and teachers. The English course is extensive and thorough. Advantages for music, languages, drawing and painting can not be surpassed. For catalogue containing full particulars, apply to Miss MARY J. BALDWIN, July 20-21.

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A. SUMNER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PIANOS AND ORGANS. Keep the largest and most complete assortment of PIANOS and ORGANS to be found in any Music House in the country. PRICES AND TERMS: That Defy Competition. Descriptive Catalogues, and all desired information, furnished on application to us 708 & 710 LOCUST STREET, SAINT LOUIS.

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C. C. C. The Complete Cotton Cleaner. A New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginmer.—thoroughly removes all DIRT, DUST, SAND and light TRASH from cotton before ginning, and improves the quality of the lint from one to four grades. No gin house should be without one of these "cleaners". It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days work. W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 122 and 124 Strand, Galveston.

Patents and Inventors. American and Foreign. Obtained for inventors at prices as low as those of any reliable agency. Correspondence invited with inventors, and with those who have their inventions rejected by the U. S. PATENT OFFICE, also with Merchants and Manufacturers desiring TRADE MARKS and LABELS. If you want a Patent send us a model or a rough sketch, and a full description of your invention. We will make examination in the PATENT OFFICE and if we think it patentable, will send you papers and advice, and prosecute your case. We refer to Hon. M. D. Leggett, Ex-Commissioner of Patents, Cleveland, O. H. Kelley, Secy., Secretary National Orange, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. F. D. Pomeroy, Washington, D. C.; and to the Danish and Swedish Foreign Legation at Washington, D. C. Send stamps for our "GUIDE FOR OBTAINING PATENTS." Address LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

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MUSIC BOOKS. For Musical Societies, Conventions, etc. MALE VOICE GLEE BOOK (\$1 or \$9 per dozen). By W. O. FRANKS. Just published; a large number of new Glee and Quartets of the very best quality. EMERSON'S CHORUS BOOK. (\$1 25, or \$12 per dozen). By L. O. Emerson. All the Choruses are first-class, and worthy of practice by the best singers. PEOPLE'S CHORUS BOOK. (\$1 or \$9 per dozen). For mixed voices. The Glee and Choruses are all "gems." For Chorus, Singing Schools, Conventions: THE SALUTATION. (\$1 25, or \$12 per dozen). By L. O. Emerson. Hymn tunes, Anthems and Music for Singing Classes. One of the best Church Music Books of our publication. THE ENCORE. (75 cts, or \$7 50 per dozen). By L. O. Emerson. Designed especially for Singing Schools, for which it is an admirable book. THE WHIPPOORWILL. (50 cts.) By W. O. Perkins. Filled with the best of songs for Common Schools; new, very bright and attractive. THE HIGH SCHOOL CHOIR. (\$1). No better High School Song Book has appeared. OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON. C. H. DITSON & Co., J. E. DITSON & Co., 711 Broadway, Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia. Agents Wanted for the New Historical Work OUR WESTERN BORDER! A complete and Graphic History of American Pioneer Life ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. Its thrilling conflicts of Red and White Foes, Exciting Adventures, Captivities, Forays, Scouts, Pioneer Women and Boys, Indian War-paths, Camp life and Sports, a book for Old and Young. Not a dull page. No competition. Enormous sales. Agents wanted everywhere. Illustrated Cir. 1x3x16-cw at St. Louis, Mo. \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. TRUBE & CO. August 6, 76.

Rose-Bud-In-Whites. Strongest Rose, specially prepared for Fay's planing and quick bloom, sent safely by mail post paid. Five splendid varieties, all labeled for \$11 12 do \$2; 19 do \$3; 26 do \$4; 35 do \$5. For 10 cents each additional, one magnificent Premium Rose to every dollar's worth ordered. Send for our new GUIDE TO ROSE-CULTURE, and choose from our 500 finest sorts. Address THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose-growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa. Sept 16-26-76.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, SEPT. 30, 76

MACHINERY

WIGGIN & SIMPSON.—Engines 12 to 80 horse power; Boilers, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Horse Powers and all kinds of Machinery built and repaired.

PHENIX IRON WORKS,

HOUSTON, TEXAS. Frank Matthews, Esq., is an authorized agent of the ADVOCATE at Austin, Texas.

Very Important.

The Business Manager of the ADVOCATE proposes visiting all the Conferences. We do not wish to carry old balances to our new books.

Lulling Camp-meeting.

A camp-meeting will begin on Friday before the first Sabbath in October, three miles west of Lulling near the railroad bridge across the San Marcos. All ministers cordially invited who come to work for God.

Bishop's Visits.

The following are the appointments of the five Texas Conferences: West Texas Conference, Galveston, Oct. 25; German Mission Conference, Grassy Fork, Nov. 1; Northwest Texas Conference, Calvert, Nov. 8; North Texas Conference, Longview, Nov. 18; Texas Conference, Huntsville, Nov. 29; East Texas Conference, Henderson, Dec. 13.

To the Members of the Northwest Texas Conference.

Dear Brethren.—You have seen that the conference will convene at Calvert, Nov. 8, 1876. Please notify me if you intend to come by private conveyance.

MARRIED.

BARDEN—LATTIMORE.—By Rev. Elisha Trimble, on Sept. 19, 1876, at the residence of the bride's brother, Rev. J. R. Barden, of the Northwest Texas Conference, and Miss Fannie Lattimore, of Houston, Texas.

ADAMS—TUCK.—By Rev. J. Fred Cox, at the residence of the bride's father near Hillsboro, Texas, on Sept. 12, 1876, Mr. H. B. Adams and Miss M. E. Tuck.

CLIFFORD—DANIEL.—By Rev. B. D. Dashiell, Sept. 18, 1876, Mr. Thomas T. Clifford and Miss Vitula B. Daniel—all of Brenham, Texas.

DOUGLAS—MCAFEE.—At the residence of the bride's father, Capt. D. M. McAfee, by Rev. Andrew Davis, Mr. James H. Douglas, Dallas and Miss F. M. McAfee of Corsicana.

KNOX—BELL.—At the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. Joseph M. Bell, by Rev. Andrew Davis, Mr. James H. Douglas, Dallas and Miss A. C. Bell of Ellis county, Texas.

KIND WORDS.—"The TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, published at Galveston, is fighting a manly battle against dancing, gambling and kindred vices. Let it keep on and it will win the day."

The Richmond Christian Advocate will accept thanks for the above kind words. It is encouraging to meet the approval of good men. We have been made to appreciate the opposite from sources where we had hoped for better things.

MARVIN'S SERMONS.—A press of duties since the reception of these sermons has prevented the perusal of each one. Those we have read inspire the wish for leisure time that we may give them all a careful reading.

THE INDIANS.—Since Sitting Bull gave the army under Terrell and Crooks the dodge, it is evident that there will be no fighting of any importance this winter. Negotiations are on foot to induce the Indian a peaceful and hostile, to settle on reservations within the Indian Territory.

THE EXPLOSION.—The explosion at Heald Gate was successfully accomplished. The little daughter of General Newton, a child of three years old, touched the key which produced the explosion. At the time appointed, the crowd saw first a narrow line running North and South for about 300 yards, the water whitened and rose evenly three or four feet; a dull thud was heard, and the rocks vibrated under the feet of the spectators.

The quarantine at this port against New Orleans is a prudential measure, based on telegraphic information received from the President of the New Orleans Board of Health, announcing several yellow-fever cases in that city.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Since the Servian Army abandoned Alexinatz no important change has taken place in military affairs, as both armies are awaiting pending negotiations. The European powers including England have insisted on an armistice, which the Porte hesitated to accept, but was prepared on the following basis: The re-occupation of fortresses held by the Turks prior to 1857, the destruction of forts constructed by the Servians since that date, the investiture of Prince Milan at Constantinople, reduction of Servian army to 10,000 men and three batteries, and construction of a railroad across Servia.

The report of Consul General Schnyler has produced great excitement in England. Mr. Gladstone leads in denunciation of the active policy of the English government. Disraeli defends the fact that the reports respecting the outrages are true. The Servians are receiving large supplies of arms, and reinforcements of men from Russia, and the Porte insists that these supplies and reinforcements must stop before the armistice will be accepted.

General Tcherniaff's army has proclaimed Prince Milan king. This is regarded as an act of defiance and is supposed to have been suggested by Russia. In this latter power the war spirit is strong. The chief difficulty in the way of the armistice on the part of Turkey was the intense Mohammedan feeling among the Turks. The decision of the Porte is unshakable; all the Powers, and especially Russia, insist on an unconditional armistice.

A history of Texas, from the earliest settlement to the year 1876 with an appendix containing the constitution of the State of Texas adopted Sept. 1875, for use in schools and for general readers, by H. S. Thrall A. M. New York, University Publishing Company. We acknowledge receipt of this to Texans most valuable work. It is indeed "much in little," having within the compass of 176 pages a thorough and comprehensive history of the Lone Star State to the beginning of the present year.

We have received a copy of the work entitled "The Woman in a Battle"; a narrative of the adventures and trials of Madame Loretta Janetta Velasquez, otherwise known as Lieutenant Harry Buford, C. S. A. We have not read the work in fact, do not intend to. It is doubtless a plausible attempt to harmonize femininity as much as possible with the indelicacy, immodesty and a sense of morality suggested by the title of a female in male attire. Dustin Johnson & Co., of Richmond Va., are its publishers.

There is no disease which is heir to more troubles than a cough. It comes when you least expect it, and generally remains till it gets ready to go away. The most conspicuous remedy for this complaint is Johnson's Anodyne Linctament.

Two of the best cures of Sheridan's Cough Condition Powders will cure a horse of any common cough or cold and the worst cases may be cured in a few weeks. We know this from experience.—Exchange.

The Houston Direct Navigation Co. are now doing a flourishing business. In addition to the running of two large and magnificent passenger steamers they have actively engaged fifteen barges, and five substantial tug boats which ply the waters of Galveston Bay and Buffalo Bayou loaded almost to the water's edge with cotton, and merchandise of every description.

PASSING EVENTS.

A prolonged drouth has greatly damaged the rice and other crops in Japan. There was a remarkable fall of meteors in the middle of Sweden on the 28th of June.

Thus far the Brooklyn bridge has cost nearly \$7,000,000. John Bright accepts the degree of Doctor of Laws from Williams College.

The rebellion in New Grenada continues, several fights having occurred recently. Two States are in open revolt. A St. Louis parrot has learned to imitate a dinner bell, and she makes a good deal of trouble for the family.

In answer to an advertisement in the San Francisco papers for boys to pick hogs, no less than 2,600 youngsters presented themselves. A man who was once coachman to the Emperor Maximilian, in Mexico, is now driving a soap wagon in Wareham, Mass.

It is announced that the Austrian Prince Imperial will begin shortly a several years' tour through Europe and America. Augusta, Georgia, shipped 184,754 tubulars by railroad this season, which was over 55,000 less than in 1875.

Mr. A. H. Stevens has so far recovered that he is able to walk about the outside world. The new railroad between Osaka and Kioto, Japan, thirty miles long, was opened last month and is now in regular operation.

Bryant is not only the oldest of living poets, but is also the richest. His fortune is estimated at \$500,000. The expense of producing Wagner's opera Bayreuth was about \$25,000, including the festivities connected with it.

During the last four years the membership of trade unions in this country has fallen off 58,000. It is a fact that savages who live on plain, simple fare, do not attain so great an average age as the civilized people who indulge in rich cookery.

There were 42,000 miners in the gold fields of Australia employed during last year, who produced \$1,053,000 ounces, or 43,000 less than the previous year. Pickpockets say that their business has vastly improved since the ladies have changed the pockets of their dresses from the inside to the outside of the garment.

A farmer in Chenango county, New York, lost his voice two years ago, but recovered it last week as suddenly as it left him, on his attempting to yell at a stubborn team which he was driving. The discharge of 200,000 soldiers, consequent upon the close of the civil war, has overstocked the labor market in Spain, and working men cannot earn enough to support families.

In view of the present demand for the products of the Sprague Mills in Rhode Island, the Maine and Connecticut print works, which have been idle several weeks, will start up at once. A company with a capital of \$1,000,000 has been formed in New York, for the purpose of introducing four-wheeled one-horse cabs at the rate of fifty cents an hour or for a trip not exceeding an hour.

Mr. Gladstone is devoting himself to literature and social reforms. He now hopes that the time will come when there will be no such thing in England as a cottage without a garden. A New York hat manufacturer began business poor, accumulated a large fortune, bought an estate on the Hudson estimated at \$500,000, and employed twenty-two servants to take care of it, and has just gone into bankruptcy.

A singular lightning freak recently occurred at the Hoosac tunnel, the bolt running two miles into the mountain on one rail of the track and discharging a fire prepared blasts in the roof of the tunnel. People returning from the Black Hills give a very unfavorable account of things in that region. A few are making money, but many more are not. More people are now coming out than are going into the Hills.

The Duchess de Magenta, (wife of Marshal M'Mahon), has given \$5,000 to Prince Hohenzollern, the German Ambassador in aid of the inhabitants of Alsace, who have suffered from the recent inundations. The Dayton Short Line Freight Line depot at Cincinnati was burned last week. The depot was about fifty feet wide and four hundred feet long, and was filled with freight. The loss is estimated at \$2,000,000.

In New York August 26th, there was a fall in potatoes from 55 to 32 per barrel, consequent upon the arrival of several thousand barrels from Kentucky and the Western States, and the announcement that more were en route. Edward William Lane, the famous Orientalist, who died in London, recently was the translator of "The Arabian Nights," the author of "Modern Egyptians," and the compiler of a new and valuable Arabic-English lexicon.

A New York telegram says: Dispatches from the North and East report serious fires in the woods and much destruction of property. In some sections long drouth has parched the grasses, and farmers feed grain to the cattle. The statue of Dr. Livingston, lately unveiled in Edinburgh, represents the explorer in traveling costume, his right hand holding out a Bible, and his left resting on the handle of an ax. The material is bronze.

The real estate of the late Count de Morny, a natural son of Napoleon I, the chief of the coup d'etat conspirators, and without whose aid Louis Napoleon would never have become emperor, was sold at public auction recently, and brought fifty million francs. George Adams, who obtained so much credit for averting a railway disaster at Fairport, New York, on the 20th instant, has been arrested. By Christman it is estimated that he will weigh 2,800.

Mr. McCord of Navarro county, by the aid of two boys—one 12 the other 15 years old—made this year, 2000 bushels of corn; 830 bushels of wheat; besides cultivating forty acres in cotton, which will yield a bale to the acre; also oats and barley for his own use. The President of the BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Philadelphia, has made arrangements so that persons desiring to attend this institution during the progress of the UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION can secure board and other accommodations. It will take at least a month to thoroughly examine the numerous objects of interest from all parts of the world, and this can only be done after-noon and evening hours, with the regular course of study. For full particulars, address: J. E. SOULE, President, 106 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The card of Messrs. W. A. Dunklin & Co. appears in another column. The house is well known to nearly every cotton grower in Texas as substantial, reliable, and enterprising. Those who have entrusted business in their hands, have never had cause to complain; promptness and square dealing has been a way of their watch words. The senior member of the firm, Dr. W. A. Dunklin has been actively engaged in the cotton business since the war, and has enjoyed a steady increase of business each succeeding year.

We have received a copy of the "Encore," a collection of secular and sacred music for singing-schools, day-schools, conventions, musical academies, college choirs, and the home circle. Consisting of musical notation and exercises, glees, duets, quartets, and choruses, etc.—by L. O. Emerson, Boston; Oliver Ditson & Co., 41 Washington street, New York; C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, Chicago; Lyon & Healy, Philadelphia; J. E. Ditson & Co. (Successors to Lee and Walker); Boston; J. C. Haynes & Co. Cincinnati; J. Church & Co.

Mr. Jacob Waltz, a well known druggist in Baltimore, Md., advertises elsewhere in the ADVOCATE, his celebrated syrup of tar, cherry, and sassafras. He offers many testimonials from reliable parties, which speak highly of the cures effected by the use of the above remedy. It can be purchased from J. J. Schott, druggist, Galveston, Texas, at the following low figures: 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle. Orders from the interior will be promptly filled.

Messrs. F. Hitchcock's sons of this city keep constantly on hand ship stores of all kinds, ropes, oakum, boats, oars, pulleys for ferries and presses, etc. This is one of the most substantial and popular business houses in the Island city. The respective members of the firm are five enterprising men, well acquainted with the wishes of patrons in their line.

Attention of our lady friends is called to the advertisement of E. Johnston, Esq., headed "Millinery." Our readers will please notice the card of Messrs. Winter, Walker & Co. These gentlemen are prompt and reliable business men. All business entrusted to their hands will be sure to receive that attention which invariably gives satisfaction.

See advertisement of Messrs. Campbell & Clough, cotton factors and commission merchants, in this city. This old and established house is well known to many of our readers. This establishment endeavors to give satisfaction on all occasions. Our lady readers will please notice the advertisement of Schaffter & Dowse which appears in this week's ADVOCATE. We commend this house as reliable; it is well known for the reasonable charges made for elegant and stylish goods kept constantly on hand. They keep their show-cases filled with the latest and most unique styles in ladies' and misses' hats, feathers, ribbons, etc.

D. E. Schofield, Esq., proprietor of the popular pharmacy under the Opera house. Keeps on hand a large and varied assortment of perfumery, soaps, and toilet articles which he is disposing of at remarkably low figures. Kasegen, Volney, and Congee's waters on draught at ten cents per glass.

MILLINERY. The cheapest and best assortment of straw, felt, and velvet hats, trimmed or untrimmed; flowers, feathers, wings, silks, ornaments, veils, ribbons, ruchings, hair, and fancy goods, in Galveston. Having secured the services of a first-class French milliner, who is an artist in trimming. I can offer to the ladies of Galveston a handsomely trimmed hat as can be found in any city. Bridal outfits and mourning hats always on hand. Goods sent to the interior C. O. D. E. JOHNSTON, 6th Corner of P. O. and Centre sts.

Among the reliable business houses in Galveston, that of E. E. Thompson, Esq., stands prominently in the first rank. This well known jewelry establishment carries all kinds of large and well selected stock of goods. From the best manufacturers in Europe and the United States. Mr. Thompson deserves great praise for the judgment and fine taste he has displayed on all occasions in purchasing the latest styles in jewelry, silverware, clocks, watches, bronzes, statuary, paintings, etc., that could be found in any market. This house keeps constantly on hand the most popular Swiss, English, and American watches. Every watch sold in this establishment is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every particular. The immense and varied stock of silverware, which adorns the shelves of this house is rarely a year without worth a king. Mr. T. has for years been a great price in keeping his stock of silverware and jewelry up to a standard that is unequalled by any dealer in the line of goods South of Mason's A. D. N. line.

A Simple and Safe Remedy is Waltz's Syrup of Tar, Cherry and Senega; sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Tightness on the Breast, Tickling in the Throat, etc., etc., also an unsurpassed remedy for the relief of Consumption and Asthma patients. Persons suffering from the above named complaints will find it to their healthful advantage to give this remedy a trial, and not use those opiate Cough Syrups that just dry up the lungs and leave them in an unhealthy condition. This preparation is intended to heal and assist expectoration and leave the lungs in a healthy state. To be convinced of its merits and healing properties, is to give it a trial, and if it does not give satisfaction, return the bottle and get your money back. This valuable remedy is sold for 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle by all druggists and dealers in medicines. The above remedy as prepared by Jacob Waltz, Druggist, No. 130 Franklin Street, Baltimore.

For Sale by J. J. SCHOTT, GALVESTON. Protestation is known in China as "Jesus doctrine." Roman Catholicism is called the "doctrine of the Lord of Heaven."

The Harp normal school has about 50 pupils and the female seminary has 25 boarders—a larger number than ever before. An eminent French civil engineer who has been taking a careful survey of the English coal mines, concludes as the result of his examination, that they cannot be exhausted in less than eight hundred years. The present production is 130,000,000 tons annually.

Twenty-nine new United States Senators will be elected for the next Congress. The next Senate will consist of 76 Senators. The present Senate is divided politically, between 42 Republicans, 29 Democrats, and 2 Independents, giving the Republicans a majority of 11.

An apparatus for reviving persons nearly drowned is exhibited in Paris. The body of the patient is put in an air-tight vessel, with his head protruding. A pump then draws the air in and out of the vessel, which tends to make his breast heave and his lungs work as in breathing.

Twenty French journals have recently been presented by the Jesuits, and based on an average of \$3,000 each for attacks on Jesuit proceedings, and the journalists and their friends have retaliated by demanding the expulsion of Jesuits from France, according to an unrepudiated ordinance of 1876. A storekeeper in Eddystone, Ont., recently charged one of his female clerks, who had ridden with him to Cobourg, fifty cents for the ride and fifty cents for loss of time. The young woman immediately got even with him by having him fined twenty-five dollars and costs for carrying passengers without a license.

In reading details of the atrocities committed in Bulgaria, it may occur to thoughtful persons to reflect whether a power which permits the murder of 12,000 of its subjects in one province, and the destruction of sixty villages, is fit to be entrusted with the government of a Christian people only, but of any people at all.

The great Palace Hotel at San Francisco is not paying, and its owner, Senator Sharon, has not received a dollar from his investment. The hotel cost \$5,000,000, and could now, owing to the fall in material, be erected for \$3,000,000. It was assessed for \$2,000,000. Its owner paying in addition taxes on \$1,000,000 of other property in San Francisco.

A short time ago, silk goods of all descriptions were cheaper than they have been before in this country; but the reduced production of silk in all silk-producing countries has caused the price of raw silk, and of necessity of the manufactured article, to rise greatly in price recently.

A young man who was engaged to be married recently committed suicide in Cincinnati, and the mother of the damsel to whom he was to be wed brought in a bill against his estate of \$125 for board, and \$50 for wedding expenses incurred by her as the prospective bride. The court allowed \$100 of the account, and the matter was finally settled by the payment of \$55.

A smart Brooklyn boy has taken to cleaning the kerosene lamps in the city stores to earn some spending money. He offered to do it for ten cents a week for each lamp. He soon had so much business that he had to hire an assistant; and now he has two to help, while his weekly income, above their pay, is \$25.

Rev. Brooke Herford, the new Unitarian minister in Chicago, recently said that after being in this country a fortnight he began to realize what a small place England is, and could understand the feelings of the American who said that he was afraid to go out on dark nights in England for fear he should fall over the side.

MISCELLANEOUS. Tweed since his capture at Veego is awaiting the steamer Franklin to bring him to the United States. Many Spaniards, in New York and other points, are startled by the demand and surrender of Tweed. It will enable Spain to demand the surrender of any political offender who seeks refuge on our shores.

The yellow-fever at Savannah is creating fearful ravages. Cities North and South are sending liberal contributions in fund and supplies for the relief of the sufferers. In one day, a subscription in Galveston amounting to \$1918 was secured. It is expected that it will be enlarged.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. in Philadelphia the 20th elected John W. Stokes, Grand Sire, deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely Grand Secretary. The attendant ceremonies and parade attended to be the most brilliant ever made by the order.

As was anticipated, ex-Queen Isabella is interesting in Spain. Her present object is to secure the restoration of her property, which amounts to 35,000,000 pesetas.

A dispatch from Barcelona to the London Times notices the growing desire of the Spanish clergy to suppress the Protestant schools. They claim that until the people are of lawful age, they have no right to be instructed in any religion save the Catholic.

TEXAS ITEMS. Lumber is sold at \$175 per hundred feet at Fort Worth. Corn has been offered at 10 cents per bushel in Fannin county.

Choice apples have been sold for fifty cents per bushel in Brenham. Near Kentuckytown, Grayson county, 1000 bushels of corn was sold and delivered two miles from the field at twenty cents per bushel.

A cotton-seed oil factory has been built at Calvert. Work has commenced on the Travis Centennial road west of Sherman. Oats have been sold at sixteen cents a bushel in Terrell.

Sorghum syrup is selling in Crockett at fifty cents per barrel. Fort Worth has a beef which pulled down 2,340 pounds on the scales. It was raised in Eastland county. By Christman it is estimated that it will weigh 2,800.

Mr. McCord of Navarro county, by the aid of two boys—one 12 the other 15 years old—made this year, 2000 bushels of corn; 830 bushels of wheat; besides cultivating forty acres in cotton, which will yield a bale to the acre; also oats and barley for his own use.

The Corsicana Observer reports Major J. B. Jones commander of the Frontier Battalion at home. The battalion will be continued in service two years longer. It will be needed if the Sioux are moved South.

Grasshoppers have appeared on Mineral Creek, Grayson county. They have covered a belt of country eight miles wide and are clearing the land of every green thing. It is thought they came from Kansas.

The Brenham Banner says in spite of the worms Washington county will make a fair cotton crop. A man in Hill county while whipping his wife suddenly ceased his blows and remarked: "I feel very strange," fell to the floor, and in a short time was dead.

Indians are reported in Llano and Mason counties. Mr. Steele, near Courtney, has gathered five bales of cotton on five acres of land, and thinks two more will open yet.

Maj. Cooperwood has sold and shipped from Elgin, two camels raised on his camel ranch in that vicinity. The Colonel thinks this climate with its natural shrubs and grasses admirably adapted to the successful raising of the camel, and also the llama.

MRS. S. M. SHAFETER. MRS. E. L. DOWSE. SHAFETER & DOWSE, MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS, 317 — Postoffice Street—217 GALVESTON, TEXAS.

F. HITCHCOCK'S SONS, SHIP CHANDLERS, Canvas and Duck for Sails, Tents and Tarpaulins, Naval Stores, Paints and Oils, Boats, Oars and Spars, Manila, Hemp and Wire Ropes, and all kinds of Rigging and Sailing Materials, etc., etc. STRAND, GALVESTON.

Campbell & Clough, FACTORS FOR THE SALE OF COTTON, WOOL & HIDES. General Commission Merchants, 63 Strand, Galveston. W. A. Dunklin & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Strand, Galveston.

WINTER WALKER, JAS. P. EVANS, WINTER WALKER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the Sale of all kinds of Texas and Western Products. Correspondence solicited.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. A gentleman writes thus: "I write you this note to congratulate you on having the proprietor of the best Liver Medicine, Simmons' Regulator, known to the human race."

Real World Solid Men and Women save Rucker's Southern Tonic. We have used Rucker's Southern Tonic for the cure of Chills and Fevers of all types, of short or long duration, in our families with entire satisfaction and success.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, SEPT. 30, 76

The Past, the Present, and the Future

This evening while all alone in my quiet little room, I have allowed my mind to turn its pages backward. I have let my thoughts turn to my childhood days to our pleasant home in the distant west; yet, that happy home I recall this eve all those happy faces: father, mother, sisters, brothers; all who held each other dear, for indeed we were a happy family. Why should we not have been? When far above the wants of life, a good father and mother, our family untroubled by death, since our recollection. I will remember our country school house some distance away; how happily we with our baskets filled with dinner wended our way; and ah, what a grand achievement it was to be first in the morning. And I will say in all candor that I was almost always there first. I enjoyed the morning romp under the bright-beautiful green trees, and I believe there were more birds lived around that country school-house than usually stay in one place; in the mornings the air seemed filled with their sweet carols, and their plumage seemed fairer than now. Then when the hour for study and our good, kind, teacher, came, we would try to study as we had played, with all our might. When the day with childish care was almost gone and the sun in his grandeur was sinking in the far distant west, then to return to our happy home, there to meet father, mother, and those little bright faces and tiny feet, too young, too tender, to set forth upon the great journey of life. I can see them yet, and my heart thrills with delight; and I thank Him who holds the "waters in His hands" for my happy childhood; for so many loved ones, and for His many mercies.

Next comes the cruel, bloody war, and I knew nothing but to love the sweet Sunny South with all the ardor of Southern blood; was heart and hand for her, and her cause; but could hardly hope for victory for her, as the odds were too great; but the whole world knows how her gallant sons fought for her, and their brave deeds will live as long as memory holds her own. At the close of the war, I was just blooming into womanhood, and life seemed so promising. When our family and friends returned—those who had not given up their lives for the cause—what a great reunion we had, after four years' separation: no pen can paint our happiness.

But the thought comes now: where are those loved ones? Oh! cruel thought, why not let me dwell longer over my happier days? "Will soon be ten years since the first dark shadow came. It was death, and he claimed our angel mother first. I was yet young, and had hardly realized that life was not all sunshine; but the three weeks of her illness are indelibly stamped upon my memory. I was brought face to face with the ruthless monster, death; and was so inexperienced that I had to be told by her own dear lips—lips that must soon close in death—that she, our darling mother, was going to die. Since that time, one by one, my family have been taken from me, and those of us that are living are scattered, and I hardly hope ever to see that happy childhood again.

This eve, as I let my mind drift along over the vista of by-gone years, over the many changes that have taken place, I can distinctly see the hand of an omnipotent God, whose wisdom and mercy is beyond human conception, and who has watched over me from the hour of my birth until this eve with a more watchful care than an earthly parent could possibly bestow. In His holy word He says, "the whom I love I chastise." I fully believe, while my chastisements have been very great, perhaps He did all this to separate the dross from the pure gold. Had He been milder in His chastisements, they might not have proven so effectual; and I feel that, though my friends have been called one by one to try the realities of the unknown world, that they this evening are safe at home, while I, perhaps, may live on for years. I feel that there is something in the great future for me to do, and, if I can have God for my friend, I will fear no evil. That I will have some part in the great drama of life to perform, I know, for He never made anything without some purpose. It does not differ how obscure or unknown I may live, I feel assured the Lord is my Lord. I am never alone, for His spirit is ever present with me, and when I pray He hears and answers. Then I may be homeless, friendless and seemingly alone, yet wealth of empires cannot buy such peace of mind as I have. And 'tis all owing to peace with God. Then to live "near the cross" is my chief aim in

life, and when the final separation comes—come as all know it will—may I be able to ask: Oh, death where is thy sting? Oh, grave where is thy victory?

FRONIE H. BARRER.

THE PURE IN HEART.—A little girl having one day read to her teacher the first twelve verses of the fifth chapter of the Gospel of Matthew, he asked her to stop, and tell him which of these divine graces, said by our Lord to be blessed, she should most like to have. She paused a little, and then said, with a modest smile, "I would rather be pure in heart." Her teacher asked her why she chose this above all the rest. "Sir," she said, "if I had a pure heart, I should have all the other graces spoken of in the chapter."

William M. Tweed, the New York thief, and his cousin, William Hunt, have been arrested in Port Vigon, on board the Spanish merchantman Carmen. Tweed was traveling under the name of Secor. Both prisoners are lodged in the fortress.

The California Mining Company lately shipped from the consolidated Virginia Assay office 136 bars of bullion, worth \$522,655 75, and weighing 1,810 pounds. This is the largest single shipment ever made by any Company on the Comstock.

Butterick's celebrated patterns have reached 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, raving they mean to assert that by each pattern may be made a perfectly formed garment of the size and kind designated on its label. Our lady readers could forward their address to the Singer Manufacturing Company, the Butterick Agency, Galveston, Texas, who will forward by return mail an instructive and valuable catalogue, containing the latest styles in patterns, etc. Summer and Fall Styles now ready.

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Asthma and Catarrh.—See Dr. Lang's advertisement. Aug 26 cover

HOUSTON Cotton Press Co.,

Proposes to do a RECEIVING, FORWARDING and STORAGE BUSINESS. Consignments of Cotton respectfully solicited.

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For G. H. & H. R. and Houston & Texas Central, read and take the G. H. & H. R. Trains. For International & Great Northern Railroad, take the I. A. N. Train.

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The Centaur Liniment, White Wrapper, will cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, Sprains, Frosted Feet, Chillsblains, Swellings, Sprains, and any ordinary FRESH, BONE OR MUSCLE AILMENT.

It will extract the poison of bites and stings, and heal burns or scalds without a scar. Lock-Jaw, Palsy, Weak Back, Caked Breasts, Earache, Toothache, Heli, and Cutaneous Eruptions readily yield to its treatment.

Henry Black, Ada, Harlin county, Ohio, says: "My wife has had Rheumatism for five years—no rest, no sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor. She is now completely cured by the use of your Liniment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medicine to all of our friends."

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The sale of this Liniment is increasing rapidly.

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