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Christian Advocate

Lee, McBride & Co. Cotton & Wool Factors, General Commission Merchants, 214 Strand, Galveston, Texas.

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GALVESTON, SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1876.

NUMBER 18.

Christian Advocate GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 21, 1876

Read, Read, Read.

Great Inducements to Agents, Subscribers, and Clubs!

PREMIUMS OF SOLID VALUE!

Table with 2 columns: GIVEN AWAY, VALUE. Lists various items like Sewing Machines, Books, and their values.

It is a condition that prepayment of Subscriptions sent must be made before any Premium is forwarded.

Those desiring to work for a Premium will please so state; as we do not offer both Premiums and Commissions.

- Premium No. 1. Three Subscribers. A beautiful silver cake basket. Retail price \$1.00.
Premium No. 2. Eleven Subscribers. Child's silver set, (knife, fork and spoon), just the thing for a birthday present. Retail price, \$4.50.
Premium No. 3. Twenty-five Subscribers. A handsome Silver Butter Dish. Retail price, \$9.00.
Premium No. 4. Eight Subscribers. Child's Cup, (gold lined). Retail price, \$2.75.
Premium No. 5. Ten Subscribers. One-half dozen Teaspoons, (double-plated). Retail price, \$3.00.
Premium No. 6. Sixteen Subscribers. One-half dozen Teaspoons, (double-plated). Retail price, \$5.00.
Premium No. 7. Thirty-nine Subscribers. Silver Pitcher of beautiful design. Retail price, \$16.00.
Premium No. 8. Thirty-four Subscribers. A beautiful Silver Cake Basket. Retail price, \$12.50.
Premium No. 9. Sixty-eight Subscribers. A beautiful Silver Communion Set, (of five pieces), to-wit: 2 plates, 2 cups, 1 flagon. Retail price, \$30.00.

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

- Premium No. 10. One Hundred Subscribers. No. 3 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$55.00.
Premium No. 11. One Hundred and Ten Subscribers. No. 6 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$60.00.
Premium No. 12. One Hundred and Thirty Subscribers. No. 9 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$70.00.
Premium No. 13. One Hundred and Fifty Subscribers. No. 7 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$75.00.
Premium No. 14. Two Hundred and Twenty Subscribers. No. 5 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$100.00.
Premium No. 15. Two Hundred and Fifty Subscribers. No. 8 Wilson Sewing Machine, (extra finish). Price \$120.00.
Premium No. 16. Seventy-two Subscribers. Charles' Communion Set. Price \$24

(Descriptive catalogues and circulars of the above Machines forwarded on application to Messings & Birns of this city, from whom we shall purchase the Machine.)

Quarterly Meeting Appointments.

BEAUMONT DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Newton cir. at Farr's Chapel, Oct 14. Orange cir. at Orange, Oct 27. Beaufort cir. at Sabine Pass, Oct 20. Liberty cir. at Sulphur, Nov 1. Hardin cir. at Friendship, Nov 15. Wolf Creek, at Wolf Creek, Nov 25. Pastors will please bring up a complete report as the Dismissal requires. E. L. ALMSTRONG, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Cold Springs cir. at Big Creek, Oct 14, 15. Willis cir. at Willis, Oct 21, 22. Prairie Plains cir. Oct 28, 29. Courtney and Plantersville, at Anniversary, Nov 4, 5. Navasota and Anderson, at Navasota, Nov 11, 12. Bryan Sta. Nov 18, 19. Huntsville Sta. Nov 25, 26. Bishop Pierce is expected to preside over the Huntsville District Conference to convene at Anderson. M. WESSON, P. E.

GAINESVILLE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Maryville cir. Oct 14, 15. Denton cir. Oct 21, 22. W. H. MOSS.

JEFFERSON DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Soda Lake cir. Oct 14, 15. Danglerfield cir. Oct 21, 22. Mt. Pleasant cir. Oct 28, 29. Gilmer cir. Nov 4, 5. Longview cir. Nov 11, 12. J. CLARK SMITH, P. E.

CHAPPELL DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Lexington cir. at Early's Chapel, Oct 14, 15. Travis cir. at Travis, Oct 21, 22. San Felipe cir. at Parker's Chapel Oct 28, 29. Hempstead Sta. Nov 4, 5. Brenham Sta. and Mission, Nov 11, 12. Chappel Hill Sta. Nov 18, 19. T. B. BUCKINGHAM, P. E.

PALESTINE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Cherokee cir. Oct 14, 15. Palestine sta. Oct 21, 22. Pennington cir. Oct 28, 29. Trinity Mission, Nov 4, 5. Kickapoo cir. Nov 11, 12. Tyler sta. Nov 18, 19. Rusk and Jacksonville, Nov 25, 26. Crockett cir. Dec 2, 3. Dear brethren, please have your statistics ready, and remember the resolutions of the District Conference, especially those relating to the circulation of the Christian Advocate. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Alvarado cir. Oct 14, 15. Mansfield cir. Oct 21, 22. Cleburn cir. Oct 28, 29. Cleburn Sta. Oct 21, 22. Caddo Grove cir. Oct 28, 29. W. C. YOUNG, P. E.

SHERMAN DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Pilot Point Mis. at Raley's, Oct 14, 15. Denton cir. at Denton, Oct 21, 22. Sherman Sta. Oct 27, 28. J. W. CHALK, P. E.

GALVESTON DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Sandy Point and Harrisburg, at Sandy Point, Oct 14, 15. Columbia and Brazoria cir. at Brazoria, Oct 21, 22. Hockley cir. at Mink's Prairie, Oct 28, 29. St. Johns, Galveston, Nov 4, 5. St. James, Galveston, Nov 11, 12. S. A. CRAVENS, P. E.

MARRIED. MUSE—MOORE.—By Rev. J. H. Davidson, at the residence of the bride, Oct. 10, in the county of Galveston, Mr. J. A. Muse and Mrs. A. B. Moore.

A Card. As a call has been made for a meeting of the Joint Board of Publication, at Galveston, during the session of the Northwest Texas Conference, we suggest that all the members of said Board be present by 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, Nov. 9, 1876.

R. S. FINLEY, East Tex. Conf. W. C. HAINSLIP, North Tex. Conf.

Notice. The Class of the Second Year, North Texas Conference, will meet the committee at the Methodist church in Longview, at 4 P. M., on Monday, Nov. 13, 1876.

W. C. HAINSLIP.

To Preachers and Lay Delegates, North Texas Conference. I have arrangements with the Construction Company of the East Line & Red River Railroad to transport all Preachers and Lay Delegates to Jefferson on their way to Conference, and return them to the terminus of said road free of charge.

Frank Mathews, Esq., is an authorized agent of the Advocate at Austin, Texas. He will also receive orders for Job Printing.

Very Important. The Business Manager of the Advocate proposes visiting all the Conferences.

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

Bishop's Visits. The following are the appointments of the West Texas Conference, Seguin, Oct. 25. German Mission Conference, Calvary, Fort, Nov. 1.

Northwest Texas Conference, Galveston, Nov. 8. North Texas Conference, Longview, Nov. 15. Texas Conference, Huntsville, Nov. 22. East Texas Conference, Henderson, Dec. 12.

To Traveling Preachers, East Texas Conference. BROTHERS.—You will please order printed blanks from the Publishing House, at Nashville, on which to make your reports at the Annual Conference. They cost but a trifle, and it will save your secretary a vast amount of labor and insure a correct statistical report.

To the Preachers and Lay Delegates, N. T. Conference. I have made arrangements with the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, to transfer all the members of the conference and their families to Longview and back for one fare. Those paying full fare going, will be returned free on certificate of the Secretary of the Conference. This certificate will be good until and including November 25.

North Texas Annual Conference. The above Conference meets in its tenth annual session, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1876, at Longview, Texas.

The Crowning Victory! Highest Centennial award to the SINGER Sewing Machine! TWO MEDALS & TWO DIPLOMAS Highest honors conferred!

ARTHUR'S Illustrated Home Magazine. Year after year 1877 gain in favor of the Home Magazine with the people. It continues to take a large rank with the best periodicals of the day. It claims to be, in its peculiar character and varied departments, more thoroughly identified with the people than any other Magazine of its class.

FOR SALE CHEAP. ONE NEW MARVIN SAFE. Address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, State Printers. Are prepared to execute every variety of Printing—from a visiting card to a mammoth paper—at New York Prices.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Congressional Temperance Society—Interesting Sketch of its History and Progress—Dick Yates as a Temperance Speaker—Ten vs. Whisky in the United States Capitol, etc.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4, 1876.

It was my good luck a few days ago to meet, at one of our hotels, a gentleman who has for three successive terms, covering a period of eighteen years, occupied a seat in the United States Senate. The weather was fine, and my venerable friend proposed a walk up Pennsylvania Avenue—a proposition which I gladly accepted—and in a few minutes we had reached the corner of Seventh street, where, on the large open plaza, we found, mounted on a dry goods box turned bottom upwards, an orator who was discussing, from this improvised platform, the evils of intemperance.

He was surrounded by a goodly crowd, most of whom listened attentively and seemed impressed with the earnestness and forcible delivery of the orator, in whom I recognized one of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association. We listened awhile, and then sauntering slowly in the Avenue, my old friend said to me: "Do you know that Dick Yates, of Illinois, delivered the best temperance lecture I ever heard in my life." I expressed surprise at this, as Senator Yates' habit of intemperance was well known, both inside and outside of Washington—or rather he had had the reputation of being an intemperate man, whether he was or not.

However, such appeared to be the case, as I learned in the course of an interesting conversation, of which I shall here endeavor to give the substance. It was many years ago, when I was a young man and served my first term in the House, that some of us resolved to establish a "Congressional Temperance Society." For such an association there was, at that time, sore need; for the excesses of Congressmen and Senators were frightful and proverbial. If I mistake not, it was about the year 1835 or '34 that we issued our call to members to join our society. Preparatory to that, we had several informal meetings to settle upon the laws and rules for the government of our association. Among those who signed the call was, beside myself, Horatio Seymour, of New York; he was then a member from Connecticut; Ellsworth, who had, before he came to Congress, been Chief Justice of the State of Connecticut, and was a brother to the Chief Justice of the United States, of that name: Honest John Davis, as we used to call him; and Everett of Massachusetts; Bell, of New Hampshire; Hendricks of Indiana; Prentiss, who had been Chief Justice of Vermont; Wilkes, afterwards our minister to Russia; both the Conditts of New Jersey; Felix Grundy, of Tennessee; Thompson and Dallas of Pennsylvania; and a great many more, whose names I do not now remember; but we had at least one member from every State that was then represented in Congress. At that time liquor was openly sold in all the public buildings, and was as plentiful as water in the Committee-room in the Capitol; in fact, so much so that the story did not have water, as the pipes had not been laid, but there was no scarcity of whisky. Liquors of all kinds were, with raisins, almonds, cheese and crackers, among the contingent expenses of the Capitol, and the best and finest brands of imported brandy and wine were always to be found at the Capitol Committee-rooms.

It was the primary object of our society to prevent this condition of affairs and prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in any building that belonged to or was under the control of the Government; but it took ten years to effect this. In 1841, Holmes of North Carolina, succeeded in having a resolution to that effect passed, and this resolution has been in force ever since. It was impossible, of course, to prevent the use of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building, and to this day there is scarcely a committee-room without one or more "private bottles" locked up in wash-stands and closets; and moreover I strongly suspect that the champagne of a building that is called and looks like tea, which often appears upon the desks of members during a night session, in some cases contain fluid of a different odor and less innocent nature.

Well, the first ten years of our organization we worked along among ourselves; slowly but steadily the roll of members gradually increased. And to show you that there was room for improvement among the members of that day, I may mention the fact, that a few years after we had organized three Congressmen died from delirium tremens during one session. A great many died from causes that could be ascribed only to the too free use of liquor. When John Quincy Adams joined us he infused new life into the organization; and you are doubtless familiar with his efforts in aid of the American Temperance Union, of which he was also a member. It was about that time, that John Jacob Astor, Van Rensselaer Delavan, Stuyvesant, and three or four others, contributed one thousand dollars each—and that was a great deal more than it is now—the temperance cause; and also that the Legislatures of Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia constituted themselves temperance organizations. Holmes and Adams were our chief workers, and after their death, until within comparatively a recent period, no great activity of the "Congressional Temperance Society" was manifested.

It was during a lull in this period that I heard Gov. Yates make his temperance speech; and I shall always re-

fully portrayed. The group and surroundings leave nothing to be desired, and indicates a fine histrionic sense, and a careful study of historic traditions. Pompey's statue all the while runs blood, and the bronze wolf on the pedestal suckles the twin progenitors of Rome. Some of the conspirators are hastening away from the scene evidently stricken with remorse, while others are pressing forward, eager to aid in the bloody work. "Interruption," is the title of a small painting, by Rudaux. An artist on his summer excursion, is in the act of sketching a landscape, and is so lost in study that he has not noticed the pretty girl who, having forded the brook on the back of a donkey, is attentively watching the progress of his work. "Repose" is a scene in the country, on a hot summer's day; a young girl has fallen a sleep while at work in a wheat field, her head is resting on a shield, and the grace of repose is exquisitely portrayed. The portrait of Mademoiselle Croisette, by C. Duran, her brother, is another fine painting; the actress is represented on horseback, and the drawing of the horse, which is simply faultless, is almost as much admired as the fair equestrienne. "Lonely," is a suggestive and exquisite little gem. A young lady is seated on a bench in the dark still woods; she is dressed in mourning, and her refined and thoughtful face is beautifully resigned. "Helene at the Fountain," is a pretty picture; too fine a work of art to be placed in the obscure corner of the Central Gallery where it is located.

There are in the art department some fine specimens of Gobelins' tapestry and Sevres' porcelain. One of the former, the largest, represents "the web of Penelope," the wife of Ulysses, who made herself famous by unravelling at night what during the day she wove in order to escape the attention of her troublesome lovers during the absence of her husband. Full justice is done to the subject, and the result is a work of art of great value. The paintings here mentioned are all in Memorial Hall proper, but in the annex to this building are also found a large number of French paintings of great merit. "Orpheus and Eurydice" by J. B. Poncelet, is one of these. The two are represented as having just reached the portal leading from Hades to the upper world, when, forgetting his promise not to look around, he is just turning his head, while her face betokens the agony experienced at being thus condemned to return to Hades. "Fascination," by Antigua, is a nude female bathing who has found in rocks by the brook a glittering snake; the great painting by Sebron, "Broadway in winter," is familiar to most Americans, and needs no comment.

On the whole, the French art collection deserves the attention that is given to it by visitors to the Centennial. It is not too much to say that it contains as many gems and fewer indifferent paintings than any other department in the gallery, and taken by itself apart from the thousands of other paintings in Memorial Hall, it forms a museum of art which it would be well worth a visit to Philadelphia to see.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

French Art at the Exposition. (From our Regular Correspondent.) PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1876.

"A man must serve his time at every trade, but critics are all ready-made." These words were continually ringing in my ears yesterday when I commenced a study of the French art collection in Memorial Hall. The critics have written some very damaging things about the French pictures, or at least, some things that they intended to be damaging; for instance, they have said, the French collection is piquant rather than classic. Now to be piquant rather than classic is doubtless a grievous sin in a picture. Our critic will have no zig-zag lightning or coruscating splendor of genius in his dish of art. It must be in strict conformance with the unities; with him, rapidness is more noble than originality, or any thing else that varies from the recipe. Again the French collection is condemned for having no picture by Messornier, or Coxat; which would indicate that our critic draws his inspiration from fame, or to speak piquantly rather than classically, from puffs.

No exhibit I think has attempted the scope and variety of the French. In the Austrian and English departments one or two great pictures over shadow all the others; but in this collection, we have classical subjects like the death of Julius Caesar; modern subjects of which the superb equestrienne, Mille Craizette, is a type; sacred subjects like the tragic defence of her sons by Bishop; and profane subjects, such as is seen in the entertainment of an invalid king by educated hogs. Some of the best pictures in this collection are by the renowned genre painter Jules Saintin. His "Leda and the swan," of delicate treatment and coloring, glows with sensuous expression. His "child and apple" is a study of one of the prettiest four-year-olds that can be imagined; and his "laundress" is a representation true to life, of the French Grisette. One of the largest paintings on exhibition is by George Becker, "Rispa protecting the bodies of her sons from the vultures," (2nd book of Samuel, chapter twenty-first, first to tenth verse.) The picture is not of that character upon which the eye loves to linger, but it is so replete with tragic energy and fire that it burns itself into the memory for ever. In marked contrast with this, is a picture close by called the "king's entertainment." It is a representation of Louis XI of France, prostrated by sickness, and entertained by some Bohemians with their trained pigs. The amusement of the sick king is in fine contrast with the disgust of the doctors both of divinity and physic, who have till now been his only ministers; and the moral would seem to be that cheerfulness is the best medicine. The "death of Caesar," by A. F. Clement, of Paris, is the greatest classical work of the exhibit. The painter has seized the moment when seeing Brutus among his assassins, Caesar speaks and looks those words so full of surprise, pathos and sarcasm: "Et tu Brute." His face and the play of characteristic passion in the individual conspirators are power-

The Italian Episcopal church in New York city, founded three years ago, is growing steadily. It now has a Sunday-school of 170 children. The Roman cardinals are considering the feasibility of making some changes in the mode of electing the successor of the present pope. The total contributions for the Southern Presbyterian Church for the fiscal year amounted to \$1,138,681, from a membership of 112,183. The receipts of the American Bible Society for August were \$22,496 33, and the number of copies issued was 36,433. The Women's Foreign Missionary Society, organized in 1869, up to February, 1876, has raised the total sum of \$319,480. It is proposed to put a missionary yacht upon the North Sea, that she may cruise among the many fisheries there, and carry religious messages and reading to them. The management of the grand new Roman Catholic cathedral in Boston is impeccable, the income not being sufficient to meet the outgo. Our Canada exchanges have frequent notices of organ discussions in the churches. Efforts to introduce the organ have in some instances resulted in trouble. The minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church show that the additions on profession of faith last year were 48,240. It is stated that five hundred conversions have been reported as a result of the labors the past Summer in young Tyng's gospel tent in New York. One hundred years ago there were 700 Congregationalist churches in the United States; now there are 3500, with a membership of 350,000. The little band of four Presbyterian churches in Liverpool, England, has grown to twenty-one churches in a quarter of a century. The meeting of the International Sunday-school Lesson Committee will occur Nov. 15. It will be held in New York, and will arrange the lessons for 1878. Prof. Max Muller wrote several years ago: "From what I know of the Hindus, they seem to be riper for Christianity than any nation that ever accepted the Gospel." According to the Unitarian Year Book, out of 400 Unitarian clergymen in the country, 182 are unemployed, and there are 147 Unitarian churches without pastors. A sister of Spurgeon, the great Baptist preacher in London, has entered the pulpit. The English papers speak of her as a most gifted lady, and say if Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is the prince of preachers, among men, surely Mrs. Jackson is the queen of preachers among women. Buddhism in Japan is declining. In a single district 71 temples have since 1873 been converted into dwelling houses, or used for other secular purposes. During the last six years upwards of six hundred temples have been diverted from their original object. As an indication of the progress ritualism is making in England, it is stated that vestments are worn in 211 churches, and 715 candles are placed on the altar, and in 370 instances the candles are lighted at the celebration of the communion. Mr. Gladstone is opposed to preaching from manuscript. He says the preachers ought to regard the audience as one person who is to be addressed, rebuked, encouraged and won. Gen. J. Meredith Read, United States Minister in Athens, has induced the Greek government to rescind the order prohibiting the sale of English and American Bibles and religious books in Greece. There has been greater progress at the Casarea mission during the past year than in the previous five years, though that station has long been one of the most prosperous in Turkey. There are now twelve teachers and two-hundred and ninety-seven pupils in the Protestant schools of Naples. One of the preachers, Ragliante, was once a famous Catholic priest known as Padre Gabrieli.

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Outlook.

There are 1009 Young Men's Christian Associations in the United States. Union Centennial Meetings are now held by our churches in New Orleans one each week. The Baptist Missionary Union has resolved to appropriate \$240,000 for mission work this year. The Bishop of Rochester, in England, has been appointed Bishop of St. Albans, with an annual salary of \$80,000. Rev. J. D. Burrell, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Chicago, has resigned, and goes to Dubuque, Iowa. A medical mission in connection with the Baptist Missionary Society has been begun at Delhi, India, with many encouraging signs. The Order of the Sisters of Charity in the Roman Catholic Church, now number over 50,000 members. The American Board of Foreign Missions will hold its sixty-seventh annual meeting at Hartford, Connecticut, Oct. 3-6.

Christian Advocate

Galveston, Texas, Oct. 21, 76.

THE SECULAR PRESS AND CRIME.

Many of the secular papers are making no small stir over the lawlessness and crime in the State. They fill their columns with the recitals of the murders and other outrages perpetrated by reckless men; and in peremptory terms demand the arraignment and punishment of the offenders. Much blame is cast on the officers of the law for their failure to enforce its sanctions, and the Governor of the State comes in for a large share of censure. Other journals claim that the lawlessness of the State is overstated, while still others console themselves with the reflection that Texas is not worse than other States, and point to the records of crime which show that it is holding its revels in older sections of the land. The first plea we shall not discuss. There is crime enough in all conscience, but we protest against such exhibitions of our State as are calculated to leave the impression that lawlessness is our normal condition, and that it abounds in every portion of our State. These evils are confined to distinct localities, many of them at remote points of the sparsely settled frontier or stock region. The large mass of Texas population, we believe, are as orderly and law-abiding as are the average citizens of other portions of the Union. Desperate men seek frontier lands, and new railroad towns gather bad men around them as a dead carcass attracts the carrion-birds. With these facts taken into the account, Texas will not suffer materially by comparison with other States. Still there is crime, and it is no comfort to plead we are no worse than other States. Their wickedness does not make us pure. We shall not presume to decide on the merits of the crusade carried on by some papers against the Governor, for it is manifest in too many cases that personal or political considerations are in part the motives which rule in this controversy; and these the ADVOCATE studiously avoids. Nor will we say just now how far we believe that sheriffs and other officials are at fault for their failure to enforce the laws and arrest the criminals. Laws, as a general rule, are inoperative beyond the moral sense of the people for whom they are enacted, and the conduct of the officers in nearly every case only reflects the moral condition of their constituents. The voice of the people must be heard or executive officers will ever hesitate when confronted by desperate criminals and their determined backers. Public opinion must be purified, the moral sense of the people must be aroused until every conscientious officer will be assured of the earnest, active support of every right-minded man, and until bad men in office will not dare to neglect their sworn obligations. If we sincerely desire our land to be free from lawlessness and crime, it is the business of all good men to aid in thus arousing and purifying public sentiment, until the officer has the pledge of its support in the discharge of his duty.

When arraigning public officials for real or supposed neglect of duty, it would be well if some of these secular papers would examine their own records and be sure that they themselves are not criminally indifferent respecting agencies which are flooding the land with crime. No one will dispute that a large proportion of the crime that disgraces our land originates directly or indirectly in the drinking saloon or gambling hell. Remove these demoralizing agencies and a large per cent. of crime and lawlessness would be abated. In the gambling hell, moral principle is broken down, and men,

young and old, who were born to a nobler destiny are being constantly introduced into paths which lead directly into a dark career of crime. Men seated before a faro-bank, or at the card-table—with their souls seething under the influence of one of the most powerful passions of our nature, with blood stimulated above fever heat by the powerful potations so conveniently provided at their call—are ready to blaze out at any real or fancied provocation, until those who sat down to the game as friends or boon companions rise to the deadly conflict with revolver or knife in hand. Yet, the press, prompt just now to denounce those lawless acts, is silent respecting those agencies which lead men on to those terrible deeds, or becomes the open apologist or silent supporter of those men who are growing rich by turning men for their reckless and ruinous career. In this city of Galveston, this work of manufacturing gamblers is going on upon the largest scale, and yet the press, so eager to find fault with sheriffs and other officials for their supposed cowardly neglect of duty are silent when confronted by these causes of crime which overshadow the land. Money is poured out freely to make these schools of vice attractive, the most costly furniture adorns their rooms, the choicest liquors supply their bars, and their doors are open every night in the week, and yet, while defying the law, leading young men by the hundred to ruin, and bankrupting remorselessly every victim they can lure within their toils; the press, while most terribly exercised over the delinquencies of somebody at a distance reveals a most criminal respect for these establishments of evil which play so prominent a part in the high carnival of crime throughout the land. The presence of these establishments is a well known violation of municipal and State laws. The avocation of a gambler is so subversive of morality, so destructive to character, to fortune and human happiness, that no voice even among its most reckless devotees is raised in its defence; and yet, while the sunlight casts the shadows of the printing establishment and the palatial gambling hell on the same street, the press has no voice with which to arouse public sentiment respecting its responsibilities in the presence of this evil, and no word of stern rebuke for the unfaithful officer who neglects the duties he has solemnly sworn to perform. Were our leading dailies to devote a fraction of the space given by them to reports of crime throughout the land, to the evils which offend the sight of every law-abiding citizen in our community, and were it to pursue the municipal officers with a tithe of the pertinacity and determination which it manifests in its assaults on other officials, every gambling house would be closed, and these fountains of crime would cease to pour out their unhallowed floods, while the bold offender would dread the majesty of the law, and negligent officers would no longer dare to tamper with their sworn obligations. By silence, the press shields the wrong-doer in his work of fostering the evil passions of men thus manufacturing crime, and until a reform reveals itself in its columns, the reform for which it pleads must be partial in measure and uncertain in duration. We have repeatedly arraigned the press for its criminal neglect of its grand opportunity to redeem our cities and our land from the evils which debauch the morals of our people and darken the good name of our State; but have little thought that it will listen to the complaint or change its course. The press itself stands sadly in need of reform.

Graham boasts of one of the finest flouring mills in the State.

A PAN-METHODIST HYMN BOOK.

The St. Louis Christian Advocate of Sept. 27th has the following:

"Now that the Methodists North and South have agreed to fraternize and try, henceforth, to live like decent Christian people (no reflection on the past), we renew the proposition to have one standard hymn book to be used in all the Methodist Churches in the world."

This suggestion is a grave one, and is entitled to consideration. What the wants of the other members of the Methodist family may be, we are not prepared to say. One thing we venture to affirm: that the standard hymn book of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, does not meet the wants of her membership. Precisely wherein it is at fault, we will not undertake to determine—lest we provoke controversy. Indeed, we feel some trepidation in affirming what we have, lest it chance to meet the eye of the Nestor of Southern Methodist hymnology at Nashville, and one stroke of his mighty pen transfix us; but we have said it, and believe the verdict of the church will sustain us.

Not that our hymn book is heterodox. It contains, as far as we have been able to make the comparison, a fuller and clearer statement of the peculiar doctrines of Methodism than any other standard Methodist hymn book of recent compilation. It fairly bristles all through with Arminian theology. Not the mere skeleton in the form of abstract propositions and cold, logical processes, but the living, warm body, animated with the gushing spiritual life which the love of Him who redeemed a world of sinners can alone inspire. Could we only get our congregations to sing it through understandingly, no fears need be entertained that their Methodism would not be of the purest water. It is scarcely saying too much to call it a metrical version of our twenty-five Articles of Religion. But may not this very sharpness of doctrinal statement detract from its worth as a hymn book? Is it not too much the echo of an age when Methodism was engaged in desperate combat with time-honored and baptized anti-scriptural dogmas—when her pulpit and literature, including her psalmody, was necessarily polemical? We would not be understood as favoring latitudinarianism in doctrine; but is the psalmody of a church the place, ordinarily, for its polemics? If Methodism needs a collection of metrical homilies, ought it to constitute her hymn book? Are lyrics, of the class alluded to, liquid enough (diluted, if you will,) to flow into the soul in the moment when the heart pulsates to some feature of the great fact of redemption, and yields its suffrage not because of any well-put proposition to the intellect, but because it finds the demonstration in its own consciousness? We affirm not on these topics; we only suggest. Were we writing a critique upon our hymn book, it were easy to point out excellencies wherein it takes precedence of most others; and defects wherein it, in our judgment, falls below the hymn book of any of the leading denominations of our country. It is enough that the body of our people do not use it as their hymn book. Ordinarily, the three regular hymns are read from it by the preacher in public worship; but, bating a few old favorites, in which the doctrinal feature holds quite a subordinate relation, and which no collection of hymns bidding for popular favor would dare to leave out, it is felt to be poor in songs adapted to all other occasions. The country is flooded with cheap publications of songs and tunes, most of which are remarkable only for being the compilations of popular revivalists and for their froth and heterodoxy; and some of the frothiest and fullest of doctrinal error are taking the place of Methodist psalmody in our congregations. It is easy to cry out against this tendency and to offer "our excellent collection of hymns" as the

corrective; but it is quite another thing to replace this trash with what is both wholesome and of popular cast.

We repeat, our hymn book does not meet the wants of our congregations; and, we add, that to "educate our people up to it" will be found to be impossible. Our psalmody needs overhauling.

But whether the scheme proposed by the St. Louis Christian Advocate will supply the want of Southern Methodism, is, to us, doubtful. In its favor, is the fraternity idea, (feeling we should say), in which we will not permit our brother of St. Louis to go beyond us. There is something, too, more than grand in the conception of such a unity of Methodism throughout the world as an Ecumenical Council might effect; a unity in our concerted movement upon the strongholds of Paganism, Mohammedanism and infidelity, wherever found upon our earth. God speed the day of such a union! A hymn book, coming from such a Council, would have its illustrious paternity to recommend it; and would, if judiciously compiled, be composed of the most popular hymns embodied in the rich psalmody of all the *Methodisms*. All the sympathy in the world with the idea of Methodist unity would be in its favor; but we think we can see in the vastness of the project the elements of its failure. It is to the songs of a people that we can look with most confidence for what is peculiar in their national character. Nations and races have their idiosyncrasies, as well as individuals; and a hymn book in which this fact is not recognized and provided for, will not satisfy any people. A Pan-Methodist hymn book would, we fear, be too much a cosmopolitan. Were it proposed to organize a Central Missionary Board to supervise the mission work of universal Methodism, this is not only possible, but much to be desired. Were it proposed to formulate the doctrines of Methodism so as to secure the same clearly-cut statements in dogmatic theology in New York, London, Stockholm, Berlin, New South Wales, Canton, and Constantinople, this might be done. But to make a hymn book that shall be equally adapted to all latitudes; and longitudes; to all races, colors, and civilizations; to all political and social peculiarities; one so adjusting the ideal and the real; the intellectual and the emotional; the spiritual and the material; as to satisfy the wants of all men in every condition and phase of experience—this would certainly be a production to be classed among the marvels of human skill.

We could only wish such an attempt abundant success; but fear that it will be found to be impracticable. In the meantime, something ought to be undertaken, by somebody, to give to our own church a psalmody to which the great heart of Southern Methodism will give a warmer response; and we know of no one better qualified to take the initiative than the editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate.

The clause in the Spanish constitution that Catholic intolerance resisted so stubbornly, permits Protestants to have worship but forbids offensive demonstrations. The mayor of San Fernando considers an open chapel-door an "offensive demonstration," and has ordered the pastor to keep it closed. The sale of Protestant Bibles is forbidden by the prefect of Valladolid being sold in the streets of that city, and the government considering the sale of God's Word an "offensive demonstration," sustains the precept. Nothing but absolute control of the conscience will satisfy the priests. It is comfortable to reflect that there are portions of the world not under their dominion.

The next annual meeting of the Texas State Grange will be held in Tyler, beginning the second Tuesday in January, 1877.

CENTENNIAL INFIDELITY.

Infidelity is a weed that, when crushed in one form, immediately appears in another. Ever since the law was promulgated on Mount Sinai, there have been those who doubted religious truths and denied religious facts. When one phase of their opinions are disproved, they assume another; and it is probable that the church will not have done with overthrowing infidelity until the day of her final victory over death and sin dawns. Scientific infidelity prevailed in the days of St. Paul, as it prevails now. There were Huxleys to vaunt themselves in Apostolic times just as there are Huxleys now. A great many good people are much bothered because of the claim set up that Prof. Huxley has overthrown the opening chapter of Genesis and proved God's holy word to be false. Were this true it would be a calamity such as the world has never before suffered. But it is not true, and our object shall be to state Huxley's case so plainly that the wayfaring man and the poor man may understand just what Huxley has done and just what he has failed to accomplish. Prof. Huxley has constructed a theory in which he asserts that all existing forms of animated nature were evolved from one and the same germ, and that in consequence Moses is a liar and the Book of Genesis a fable. Applying the precept, false in one point false in all, his less learned followers argue that the whole Bible is a falsehood and the sublime truths of religion no more than the vaporings of the poet. Nearly all philosophers, especially Christian philosophers, agree that within certain limits the doctrine of evolution may be true. While the Bible states the fact and the order of creation, it does not pretend to state the manner how, and it is no more difficult to believe that the Creator evolved existing forms of animated nature than it is to suppose that he performed the work of creation in any other manner. So far as this point of his theory is concerned, he does not come in conflict with the Mosaic account at all. Prof. Huxley feared to make the direct attack on Moses, so he interposes Milton, and proceeds to knock "Paradise Lost" to pieces. When Christians claim inspiration for Milton and include his poem among their canonical books it will be time enough for Huxley and his followers to begin their work. At present their task is with Moses, and their abandonment of that issue for one with the poet is a confession of weakness.

Huxley has hitherto had one great trouble which he could not surmount. Arrange his theory as he might, the testimony of the rocks was against him. When he put the fossil remains of extinct animals in the witness-box their testimony was against him. But recently Prof. Marsh has found fossils completing the series of the horse, by which it appears that that animal has passed through a series of developments which meet every requisite of Huxley's theory. Here the Professor steps to the front, waves his doctor's barretta, and exclaims, "If my theory of evolution is true, Moses is false. The horse proves my theory; therefore the Bible is a fable." But his weakness is here: the horse fossils do not prove his theory true, because one swallow does not make a summer. All that they do accomplish is to make his evolution theory somewhat more probable.

Another weak point is that as yet there is no data to prove that the Creator did not evolve animated nature in the order of the Mosaic account. It is true that Huxley deduces that he did not, but he fails to produce the evidence of it, and so far Huxley's evidence travels with the whole Mosaic account. But when he enters on the domain

of pure speculation, for which he produces no testimony, then it is that his theory runs counter to the Biblical account. While all that he partially proves may be easily reconciled with the Bible, that which he infers, presumes, supposes and guesses is directly opposed to it.

He does not, in any place, deny the existence of a God, but he does by inference establish a God that is not the God of the Bible.

The Christian God is a loving father, constantly busy with the concerns of those he created, while Huxley's God is a sort of engineer who starts the machine of the universe and lets it run without any further concern for its progress. It is worthy of remark that the God of Philosophy is never the grand conception which the God of the Bible fills. He is always a weak idea when compared with the great Creator, the mighty Ruler and the loving Father of the Bible.

"At the late election in this county on local option, there were 163 votes cast in the county, and all for prohibition."

We find the above item in a report of the movements in a certain Western county where much lawlessness has been reported. If the papers tell the truth, only a short time ago drinking, gambling, fighting and bloodshed were familiar scenes in that place. The law-abiding citizens have sustained the officers of the law in maintaining its authority and bringing the guilty to justice, and now desire to perpetuate the reign of law and order. Their first step was to avail themselves of the local option law, and make the sale of spirituous liquors a penal act. This is going directly to the root of many of the moral disorders in our State. Let every county imitate the example, and the blot which bad men have placed on the good name of our State will be wiped out.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Elsewhere in our columns will be found a letter from Rev. T. B. Buckingham announcing the inauguration of a "Normal Class" as a new department in one of the oldest colleges in Texas. This is certainly "a new department," and in the right direction.

At the suggestion of Rev. E. D. Pitts, D. D., a bill, providing for the establishment of a State Normal School, was presented to the Fourteenth Legislature. It passed the Senate, almost unanimously. In the House it was referred to the Committee on Education, and remained in their hands until adjournment. During the pendency of the bill, Dr. Pitts published several articles in earnest advocacy of the measure.

Those articles attracted attention and excited interest; and a general desire was felt for the success of the movement. Had the subject been better understood and the value of the institution more fully appreciated, the legislature would doubtless have voted the small sum of money required for the founding of the school.

Private enterprise has now taken the interest in hand. The circular issued and sent broadcast over the State, explains the objects of the class and gives the course of study.

It is devoutly hoped that the experience, skillfulness and enthusiasm of Dr. Pitts will enable him to make the undertaking a success.

We would use both argument and entreaty in support of the movement. All the school interests—especially the common school interests—depend on a full supply of well-trained and competent teachers. If teachers are failures schools will be failures. We heartily endorse this step on the part of the trustees of Chappell Hill Female College, and give to Dr. Pitts a cordial "God speed you!"

We feel that too much importance can not be attached to this subject, and we solicit contributions to our columns setting forth the methods and benefits of normal training.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 21, '76

Sunday-School.

DURING his recent Western tour for Sunday-school work Ralph Wells traveled four thousand miles in thirty days and made fifty-four public addresses.

ENCOURAGE your pupils to visit you. I know a teacher who has her class at her house one afternoon every month.

The Scotch minister, who is said to have spent his Saturdays in his study, "making anecdotes," was not entirely out of the way.

The first step towards becoming a successful teacher in the Sunday-school is to gain the affection of your scholars.

A DISORDERLY SCHOOL.—Let it be understood at the outset that a disorderly Sunday-school is practically no Sunday-school at all.

That courts investigation; that courts opposition; that courts procedure.

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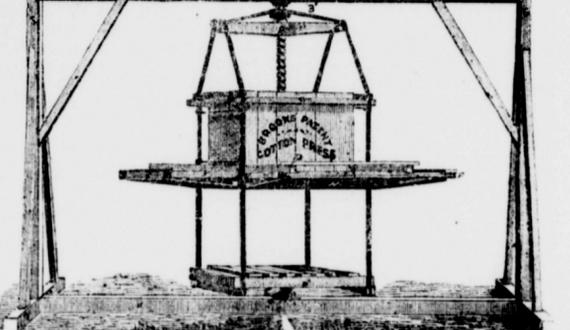
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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 21, '76.

Correspondence.

Church Finances—No. 3.

The Tithing Law of the Old Testament was the Rule of Contributing Money for Church Duties and Uses, in the New Testament Polity.

BY REV. LOVICK PIERCE, D. D.

My gentle caution, as seen in No. 2, against all reckless nullifications of Old Testament laws and rules of righteousness, because they are not repeated in terms, is as wise as it is timely. We need no other proof of its propriety than the fact that the first sentence uttered by Christ in his sermon on the Mount, after his inimitable exordium, was to cast off at once all foolish expectations that He had come to undo anything that was done in the inculcation of moral law or moral principles. Therefore said He: "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy but to fulfill." A very peculiar phrase, unless understood just as the Lord intended it to be understood, viz., that the authority of the New Testament dispensation should be derived from the fully verified authenticity of the law and the prophets. How clearly we can see now the momentous words of Christ so often used, that certain strange things which turned up must be, that the scriptures might be fulfilled. The scriptures did not ordain them or in any way causatively provide for many of them, but did foresee them in things that would be, and foretold them. And if that had been fulfilled, the scriptures would not have been fulfilled; and one such failure would have fractured forever this celestial base of divine revelation. It is therefore no wonder that Christ should have risked everything, so far as risk is in proper use, on the validity of these scriptures. His fulfillment of them was the genuine affirmation of their divine inspiration. He said that the breaking of one of these least commandments, and teaching others so, just what every man does who sets them aside as obsolete, should be the least in the kingdom of heaven; which we understand as an actual negation. Nor need this at all surprise us, for ungodliness must be rank in a mind that would think any commandment of God too small to command the reverence of a cheerful compliance. That our Lord in the days of His actual incarnation should thus say concerning what was written in the law and the prophets is especially suggestive to thoughtful minds. For these writings were by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. So says Peter, when he spoke of the wonderings of the prophets, at the visions of their prophesying concerning Christ's day—that it was by the Spirit of Christ that was in them. And as the fundamental principle in all these laws for the enforcement of the principle of justice between parties is, and always will be the same—in the same line of relationships—it seems to us, as a moral necessity, that the spirit of the tithe law had to be fulfilled in the Christian church, by the recognition of its spirit and of course its letter, in as far as this will best ensure its righteous end—the living of ministers of religion from the people they serve. That it is so recognized is our grand postulate, and here we begin.

When Christ sent out the seventy disciples to preach, which was, as all will see, the inauguration of His gospel ministry. He sent them out purposely, as his chosen words will prove, upon this ordained law and principle of ministerial support. His order to them to go, without any means of self-support, was as positive as it was to go at all. And the only reason given was that the laborer was worthy of his hire—hire being applicable alone in its normal sense to workmen who live on wages received for value of work done for others. What Christ called hire in this case, was the living ordained of God for those that preached the gospel. But there is no ordinance to this effect in the New Testament, only as it is deduced from this once-for-all ordinance. If Christ had sent out this first company of gospel ministers, already provided for with a full purse, a change of raiment, two pairs of shoes, and imposing credentials, it would have been a virtual repeal of this law. But he did not come to destroy the law, that is, any rule of right ordained in the law, because it was essential to righteousness; and righteousness to obtain divine approval must be fulfilled, that is, carried out. This was done in as far as the God mind was involved, in that, that Christ expected them all from any revocation by Him in the opening of his gospel ministry, declaring in as far as His mission was concerned in this department of it, that until

heaven and earth passed away, one jot or one little should not pass from the law until all was fulfilled; the last item of which is, that they that sin under the law, that is, where the law is, shall be judged by the law.

Christ sent out these disciples upon the basis of their support, as provided for in the law of ministerial support, or, speaking more pertinently, for ministerial support. It was absolutely necessary that Christ should initiate this economy while setting in motion its constituent principles, all of which had emanated from his own mind. Accordingly, he sent out these seventy disciples to show that his care for them should be equal to their wants, and his special promises to them. And in due time, after sufficient experience, and while he was still with them, as promiser and provider, at a proper juncture He said: "When I sent you out without purse or scrip, lacked ye anything?" and they said: "Nothing." Now can any man read all this special ordering and arranging and responding without seeing that it was special and designed for special use? And that the reassigning for the apparently unprovided for call, viz: that the laborer was worthy of his hire, formed its point only in the tithe law certainty of God's chosen servants or working men getting their just dues. In this way and in this instance we do actually see Christ fulfilled this law.

If whatsoever was written aforetime was written for our learning, through all future time, as doubtless God's revelation of Himself and of His will concerning us was, then the conclusions I draw from these sacred promises are not only legitimate but they are strictly exegetical. For, mind, you whatsoever is an all-comprising term, and must take in the tithe law of course, for it had been written aforetime. Indeed there was no other text book, on divine revelation extant at that time, but the law and the prophets. But if this tithe-law died out with the Jewish age, then it was not written for our learning; for this is a mode of speech intended for Paul's time—or our age or dispensation. But unless it—the tithe-law—in its spirit, is still in force we can learn nothing from it, unless it is that it was once law in the church but is so no more. But using it, as an underlying and controlling element in church finance, as we call it, it will always furnish a living to God's ministers, which is what it was ordained for. It had its origin in the mind of the Jehovah of the Old Testament, who is the Christ of the New Testament, and let all concerned take heed: it is objected to only because it provides more liberally than we are willing to comply with.

CORSICANA, Oct. 12.—Why is it the M. E. Church, South, and especially of our State, as large a membership as she has, does not adhere more strictly to the principle of sticking to each other? For does she not claim to be a body separate and distinct from any other evangelical organization in regard to government and the success of its intended design? And does she not teach as one of her cardinal principles of her holy religion, as found in the discipline on page 30, that we should do good, especially to them that are of the household of faith, or groaning so to be, employing them preferable to others, buying one of another, helping each other in business, and so much the more because the world will love its own and them only; but is she without the words of Christ upon this point? as He is the example or pattern of all that is good. Let us see. "These things I command you, that ye love one another; if the world hate you, ye know it hated me before it hated you; if ye were of the world the world would love its own, but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you." (John xv. 17 to 20.) And is it not demonstrated beyond a doubt to the most casual observer that truth could not be plainer? Yet how few (lamentable fact) that heed or care for the lesson taught by Christ on this point, and which is embodied under the head of general rules in the discipline of our church? And yet if the ministers urge their members to a more united effort in laboring for the advancement of the cause of religion he is sure to offend his congregation—I mean the members of his church, and they are ready to cry down this fighting of the church from the pulpit, and say if the church needs correcting let him do it privately—either personally or in a church conference where there is no one to hear or know the reprofs made except the members themselves. This would be all right; no impropriety in this. But when this is done, what do we see? To the shame of too many of our members, they cry prejudice; sectarianism; what is the use of being so enthusiastic; I do not believe

in so much fuss about religion; yet in revival-season they talk this way can out-shout anybody else, but afterwards they become very calm and docile, and very often quit attending church, especially their own, and become regular attendants upon worship of other denominations, thereby building up and strengthening other churches to the downfall and weakening of their own. Such members are of but little profit to the church, and I fear none to themselves.

But I hope I will not be understood as objecting to Methodists worshipping with other denominations; far from it. Yet I do say the Methodists are more given to that than any other denomination, and as no one can deny, in common parlance it is without the compliment in return. For show me a church that their members are not more punctual to attend their church worship than the Methodist; and from a financial point our church for strength is far behind any other. But I forbear to speak on this point, as it has become a very tender subject, and leave it for other stewards of more experience, and who can wield a more ready pen, hoping that by such it may be agitated until the church shall have taken a higher standpoint when God will be pleased to crown her with His richest blessings. Yours truly, A STEWARD.

Richmond and Bethel Chapel Camp Meeting.

The said camp-meeting has closed with good results. In regard to this lower coast country there exists in the minds of many, both lay and ministerial members of our church, a great mistake. The country is, in the general, healthy. Lands are cheap and easy of cultivation; and as I pass from place to place and see so many points and pieces of land that would make such beautiful homes, I often say to myself: O, that the people did but know of them. Yes, there are hundreds of families in the old States that would flock to this country.

I present to your readers Fort Bend county: Richmond is the county seat; number of inhabitants, about fifteen hundred; society good and intelligent, but not as religious as they should be; very fond of the sociable. I think, however, that religion is on the rising ground. There is not that interest in Sunday-schools and day schools that there should be; too many little day schools—these need concentration. Richmond presents a fine opening for the building up of a male and female school. The Brazos river divides it about equally, running southwest, and is navigable as high up as Richmond, where the first falls and the first rocks occur. Fort Bend county is at the head of the true delta of the Brazos; and its waters, when high, run into Oyster Creek, and at such times the two channels are connected by a network of bayous and small lakes from Richmond to the Gulf. The Brazos bottom, including both sides of the river, is from six to twelve miles wide, most of the timber being on the east side of the river. The soil of the bottom is a rich alluvium, from ten to twenty feet deep; that of the prairies varies with the locality. In some places it is composed of sand and vegetable matter, the result of the decay of successive crops of grass; while in others you will find the black, tenacious hog-wallow, without a trace of sand, and with a substratum of clay and marl, the latter frequently cropping out of the surface. The timber is mostly confined to the bottom lands, with the exception of a narrow belt of post oaks in the northeastern portion of the county, and consists of elm, oak, pecan, hackberry, cottonwood, and several varieties of the oak. On the Bernard, I think there is considerable cedar and cypress. Not many springs in the county, generally wells and cisterns; there are, however, many good wells of water. The disposition to emigrate is stronger now than at the close of the war. The proximity of Fort Bend to the commercial marts, Galveston and Houston, in connection with the unsurpassed fertility of its soil and facilities for raising and selling stock, make it the most desirable place in the State for those who can control labor. The Harrisburg and Galveston Railroad runs from east to west through the county. Horses and cattle are raised by the thousand without any shelter. It used to be a good hog country, and is yet; but there is such a predeceous habit in the negro to slay and eat, that hogs are in danger. The negro would rather kill hogs and time than to kill grass. There is a want of system on the part of the farmers and planters in reference to hog raising. Fence in a small plot of ground in which to keep your hogs; have a good tank of water; raise not much cotton, but plenty of corn, sugar-cane and tobacco, and you will find that you will grow and prosper. Cotton has been your ruin. The best lands

before the war were sold at fifty dollars per acre; now there is not much selling at any price, because there are no buyers. Fort Bend offers the greatest inducements of any other county in the State. In nearly every neighborhood, schools and churches can be found. Bethel Chapel, the place at which our camp-meeting was held, is on Snake Creek, about eighteen miles southwest from Richmond. In this neighborhood they have a good church house, a membership of forty-three; they also have a good day school, and nearly every family in the church; indeed, I do not know a family but some of the members are in the church. I could say much for this people, but I forbear.

Mr. Editor, if you are fond of the sociable and good eating, it would have done your soul and body good to have been present with us at our camp-meeting—the tables loaded with the good things of this life, Gospel truth, and the influence of the sweet spirit of God for the soul, so that we had a heart-cheering, a soul-melting time. Indeed, we had a feast of fat things. Ten additions to the church, and God's people blessed and strengthened, Brothers Archer, Ridley, Parker, and Gaston of the C. P. Church were with us, and preached in the spirit of the Master. But, as it is in the days of the Saviour, so it is now—the people will not come unto Him, that they may have life. THOS. WHITWORTH.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Oct. 6.—We have had in Sulphur Springs station a gracious season of refreshment from the presence of the Lord. We began on the 15th ult., with the opening services of our fourth quarterly conference, a protracted meeting, which continued nineteen days. During the meeting there were thirty conversions, and thirty-one accessions to the M. E. Church, South. It was a season of great grace to the members of the church. Many of them received afresh the influences of divine love in their hearts; and, we trust, have moved out on a higher plane of practical Christian experience and activity. About one-half of the accessions to the church were heads of families; several of whom were well advanced in life. There was a deep religious impression made upon the minds and hearts of many of the irreligious who have reached the meridian of life, which, we hope, will culminate in their early conversions. May the good work go on. —THOS. M. SMITH.

Opening of a Normal School.

We give below an account of the formal organization of the "Normal Class" of Chappell Hill Female College. For many years, Rev. E. D. Pitts D. D., the teacher of the class, has studied the history of education and is familiar with the normal methods so extensively used in Europe and America. During the past summer he spent several weeks in visiting and examining the best normal schools in the Middle and New England States. The opening of this class in connection with the college shows the enterprising and progressive spirit of the trustees and faculty of the institution. But we are keeping our readers too long from the excellent communication of Rev. T. B. Buckingham:

CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS, Oct. 5th, 1876.

Mr. Editor—The fourth of October was a day of no ordinary interest in the town of Chappell Hill. Rev. E. D. Pitts, D. D., President of the Female College located here has for a long time been anxious to establish, in connection with his regular college classes, a normal department. The day alluded to above was fixed upon as a suitable time to accomplish this much desired object. Quite a number of the citizens of the village and surrounding country assembled at the Methodist Church, in connection with the school, and after religious exercises conducted by the writer, Dr. Pitts addressed the audience, in his peculiarly felicitous style, on the importance of the enterprise now about to be inaugurated.

He began by saying: This is not a common occasion. To-day witnesses a forward movement; this assembly, these exercises, mark a notable epoch. Since Robt. de La Salle first cast anchor in the waters of the Matagorda Bay, many assemblies have been held, and many enterprises have been undertaken in Texas. Questions of vital importance have been considered and decided in town and county meetings, and in more formal and dignified State conventions. These meetings and these discussions, in their time, and their relations to the varied interests of a vast and rapidly developing empire, were right, and wise, and profitable. The Texas of this Centennial year is a grand spectacle; the Texas of the next centennial is a splendid vision, full of sublimity and wonder. The possibilities that lie folded in the future of Texas are so varied and infinite as to beggar the richest language and stagger the wildest fancy. In working out this rare destiny, this royal greatness, many factors will be used; and of all these factors the professionally trained teacher is, perhaps, the most potential. But there has been no professional training provided for those who are to be teachers of the youth of the State. Some normal teaching has been attempted at several different places in

the State. The plan and the circumstances of the attempts necessitated meagre results. So far as I know this is the first effort made in Texas for the systematic organization of a normal class in connection with a chartered college. And this class is to be no nominal thing. It will supply to those who join it real and valuable advantages; it contemplates long, thorough and effective work. You have, then, come together this morning to look upon a novel scene, but it does not require the gift of prophecy to see the grand results accruing to Texas from the organization of this department." The speaker then proceeded to sketch the history of the normal schools from their incipient beginning, one hundred and fifty years ago, in Berlin, down to the present time, exhibiting the most gratifying results, as shown from the most reliable statistics that the increase of these schools in the last few years was wonderful, and that a large majority of the teachers in the common schools of the North were trained for their profession in the normal schools of that country. He could account for the want of normal schools in the South upon one principle—the absence of an effective common school system. And one grand reason why we have not reached a more perfect system in this direction is to be accounted for upon the ground that those who control the educational interests of the country have been appointed by political partisans, and the appointees themselves, in most instances, have been politicians, and not trained and professional teachers. He read sad facts that about 40 per cent. of all the children of scholastic age in the State are unable to read or write; asserting, in this connection, that the great want in Texas is competent teachers; this normal system proposes to train and qualify persons for this high position.

In the conclusion of his entertaining address he called for those who wished to join the class to come forward. Three young ladies, who were graduates, responded. The speaker then referred in a beautiful manner to the organization, by Rev. Cyrus Pierce, of the first Normal class in the United States, which at the beginning numbered only three, and said that if Mr. Pierce could only have looked through the vista of coming years and seen the grand results of this effort—the class of three increased to thirty-five or forty thousand in the space of thirty-one years—he would not have "despised the day of small things." Nor am I ashamed of my beginning-to-day—an proud of my class. The seed now sown, though it be the smallest of all seeds ever sown in the State—shall spring up, and grow, and spread its branches, and bear leaves for healing, and fruits for nourishment and gladness.

Rev. T. W. Rogers being called upon, made a few very appropriate remarks, endorsing the address of Dr. Pitts in the most hearty manner, after which a beautiful song was sung by the school, and the audience retired, feeling that they were amply compensated for their attendance. T. B. BUCKINGHAM.

A Glimpse Within the Paragonage.

BY ANNE NORLAND. The mellow radiance of an autumnal sunset streams into the open door, and in its glow we find a sweet home picture. The central figure is a little girl whose golden head has been crowned with six summers. Her face is radiant with eager expectation, and her eyes dance with the joy of some coming pleasure. Her voice, birdlike and musical, is heard patting of pretty things in the future; red stockings and tiny shoes, pretty dresses, wax dolls with golden curls, sticks of candy, golden apples that papa will buy for her. One fat, dimpled hand rests upon a cradle in which a babe slumbers peacefully. On the other side of the little girl sits the mother, listening in silence to the little prattler. A child's torn dress is held in her hands, and the bright needle glitters as it passes rapidly in the quick fingers. Her eyes wander every few moments from the garment to the road winding from the gate in front. Just outside the door a little boy is playing the equestrian on a stick horse, and galloping and pacing, trotting and running, as his childish caprices dictate. Soon a cloud of dust arises in the road, luminous as an evening cloud, let in the brilliant sunshine, and from two childish voices breaks forth the glad cry, "Papa is coming!" Mother and little ones hasten to the gate to welcome papa, and tender caresses and loving words of greeting are exchanged between the minister and his family. The boy climbs to the saddle and rides a sure good horse to the stable, and the little daughter takes papa's hand and walks by his side chatting brightly, telling of little incidents which have occurred in his absence. While the minister unburdens and refreshes the faithful horse, his wife leans a moment on the gate, and her eyes follow the little group, then with a sigh in her heart, and an expression of disappointment and grief in her face, she retraces her step to the house and busily prepares the evening meal. Baby wakens to her share of delight to papa's welcome, and smiles recognition as he takes her in his lap, and the other little ones gather around his knee. Supper is announced, and the wife with a shadow on her face says: "I am sorry I have no coffee to refresh you after your long ride; our poor supper is all we have to offer you." The children are seated, and the minister's voice is heard in thanksgiving and prayer for daily bread.

The family gather around the altar, and evening incense is offered up to God. The little ones soon lie in quiet slumber, and as the mother places the infant in her cradle and adjusts the pillow for her baby head, the father approaches and looks down into the sleeping face. "How beautiful health blooms upon her moulded cheeks!" he says, as he kneels by the cradle and whispers, "papa's darling! God bless my little lamb." Gently he lifts the dimpled hand and passes it over his face, then presses it to his lips and says: "Mary, what rich treasures God has given us in these precious children!" A sigh is the only response that comes from the mother's lips. She had striven to suppress it, and keep it hidden back in her own heart. She did not wish to dampen the joy of this evening with her gloomy forebodings, but the confiding, loving heart refused to bear its flutter from the lips, and was caught by the husband's ear. "A sigh this

evening, Mary?" he said, raising and taking her hand in his own, "sighing when God has spared me in life and health to return to you! when our darlings are rosy and well? How thankful we should be for such blessings!" "Those little ones," he said, glancing at the sleeping children, "are a precious heritage from God's divine treasury. They fill our hearts with love and joy. Let us be grateful, Mary; for we have much to thank God for. My husband, I trust I am not ungrateful for our Heavenly Father's mercies, and especially every day do I thank Him for these priceless treasures. But for their sake I am constrained to look into the future. In the morning, when they awaken, I have no food to put before them. Our little store is on an island. The winter is coming, and where is the clothing to protect them from the cold winds? You bid me hope. You expected your people would remember you and your family at your last quarterly meeting. You have returned from it, but you have returned empty-handed, heavy-hearted. You have told me nothing as yet, but I read your face when I met you at the gate. Underneath your smiles of welcome I could trace the lines of sorrow. Your eye spoke love and joy as you greeted us once more, but in their hidden depths I read the disappointment and grief that shadowed your heart. You are striving to bear up and be faithful in your Master's work. I have striven to bear my part, and I have hoped that our people would not, in their abundance, forget their pastor's family, but my darling, the way is dark before us. Through the dense cloud of gloom that surrounds us how can we grope our way? I could bear it, but our tender lamb—how can we hear their cries of want and suffering, and be unable to supply them? Tears stood in the wife's sad eyes, and her voice was tremulous with the emotion that so deeply stirred her heart. A loving, tender sympathy glowed in the pastor's face, and the sadness of his wife's eyes mirrored in his own, as he answered: "Our Saviour hath said, 'Take no thought what shall we eat, what shall we drink, or wherewithal shall we be clothed, for our Heavenly Father knoweth that we have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of heaven and all of these things shall be added unto you.' Can we doubt this precious promise? Let us but be faithful to our duties, and give to these little ones that bread of life which will train up their immortal souls to God. Sit down here, I have much to talk to you about."

An hour passes while the husband and wife interchange the sweet confidence of thought and feeling which makes the twain of marriage one, and forms "The two-celled heart, beating with one full stroke—life."

The minister takes from his pocket book its contents and says as he places them in his wife's lap: "Here is all that was paid me for a quarter's meeting; \$20 you know belong to the kind merchant that furnished our few necessities during the summer. The other four dollars are all that we can claim our own." "Provisions, clothing for the winter," said the wife. "My husband, they cannot be supplied from this little sum." "Mary, my God, whom I try to serve, knows my heart. He knows my tender love for my family, and my care for them; but I love my Master's work. To-day, as I pursued my lonely way and pondered these thoughts, how often has the question come into my mind: 'Must I leave the vineyard of my Lord to provide bread for my family?' and as often has the answer come: 'He that loveth son or daughter more than Me is not worthy of Me, and he that taketh not his cross and followeth after Me is not worthy of Me.' Sometimes an almost overwhelming with doubt and perplexity, and my soul is as a sea, tempest-tossed, rolling in billowy waves, driven hither and thither by contending winds; but amid the boisterous gales and roaring waters, when I look to Jesus and ask his help I hear His voice whi-pering: 'Peace, be still.' Mary in these dark hours we must look to Him in loving, trusting faith. I cannot believe that our people mean to clog the great wheel of carrying the gospel of truth throughout our lands. In its colossal proportions, in its wise plans, in its harmonious workings what a great instrumentality it is in God's hands of disseminating His word. Surely our people will awaken to their responsibility. Oh! that they remember in their homes of plenty that the Lord's workmen must be supplied; would that they would bear in remembrance the words uttered by his holy prophet: 'Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it. And I will rebuke the devonour for your sake, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground; neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in the field, saith the Lord of hosts. And all nations shall call you blessed; for ye shall be a delightful land, saith the Lord of hosts."

Tribute of Respect.

ELLISON.—At the Fourth Quarterly Meeting Conference, held at Huddleston Chapel, Palestine Circuit, Bro. John Adams, presiding-elder, Bro. John Huddleston, secretary, on the 16th and 17th of Sept. 1876, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from time to eternity our beloved brother, Joshua Malachi Ellison, Resolved, As members of the Quarterly Conference, and as members of the church, and brethren in Christ, we do deeply feel and lament the loss of our beloved brother and minister in Christ, and that the Church and Christianity have lost a faithful servant and advocate. Resolved, That we sympathize with the deeply and sadly bereaved wife and children in their irreparable loss of a fond and faithful husband and tender and indulgent father, and commend them in our prayers to the kind protection and guidance of our most gracious and merciful Heavenly Father. Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Quarterly Conference, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and also a copy be sent to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication; a copy of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE containing the above resolutions be sent to Sister Lucy Ann Ellison, at Grapeland, Houston county, Texas.

Christian Advocate

Galveston, Texas, Oct. 21, 1876

Family Circle

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Notice.

NORTHWEST TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The Committee of the Third Year requests the members of said class to meet at the Methodist Church in Galveston, on the 7th day of November, at 9 o'clock A. M.

W. A. SAMPY, C. H. ELLIS, W. S. MELUGIN.

SOLD INTO SLAVERY.—"Carl Marsh is sold into slavery," said a man to me the other day.

"Sold into slavery!" I cried, "is there anything like that now-a-days?"

"Indeed there is," was the answer.

"Who bought him, pray?"

"Oh, it's a firm, and they own a good many slaves, and make shocking bad masters."

"Can it be in these days? Who are they?" I asked.

"Well, they have agents and runners everywhere, who tell a pretty good story, and so gets hold of folks; but the names of the firm are Whisky & Wine."

I had heard of them. It is a firm of bad reputation, and yet how extensive are their dealings. What town has not felt their influence? Once in their clutches, it is about the hardest thing in the world to break away from them. You are sold, and that is the end of it—sold to ruin, sooner or later. I have seen people try to escape from them. Some it is true do make good their escape; but the greater part are caught and go back to their chains.

MY MOTHER IN JAIL.—"Did you put my mother in jail?" asked a little tot of a girl, while she pushed her sun-bonnet back, and looked from one officer to another, as she stood in the Philadelphia Central Police Station. She was but a child—so young that she could hardly speak plainly—and so small that a policeman had to help her up the steps to the station house.

"Did you put my mother in jail?"

The officers stared at the little waif; they had arrested a tangle-haired woman, who spoke four languages in her rage, and fought the officers like a fury, and they did not dream that this was her child; but it was.

The little thing seemed so innocent and pure that they did not want her to see her mother caged like a wild beast behind iron bars; but the mother heard her voice and called for her, and so they swung open the corridor door, and let the little creature in. She went to the cell, looked in, and cried out:

"Why, mother, are you in jail?"

The mother shrank back ashamed, and the child dropped on her knees upon the stone floor, clung to the iron bars of the door and prayed:

"Now I lay me down to sleep, and I hope my mother will be let out of jail."

The strong men had a strange moisture about their eyes as they gently led the little thing away, and the case came into court. His Honor whispered to the woman to go home, and for her child's sake behave as a mother should. Perhaps she will do so—unless she should meet with some one licensed to deal out, for the "public good," that which makes fathers act like brutes, and mothers forget the sucking child. Perhaps she will prove a true mother—unless some honorable and respected citizen gets her crazy on a dram on which he makes a profit of six cents. Strange things are done in this world; but few are more strange than the wonders wrought by this devil's draught, which in an hour turns love to hate, calmness to frenzy, quiet to confusion, and a mother to a fiend.—Christian.

Pecan and cotton crop good in Erath county.

Weep with Those that Weep.

The cold wind whistled and whirled along the narrow streets, defying the protection of cloaks and comforters, and causing large and small to shiver at his searching roughness. Little Bettie Moore was standing by the window, looking out into the street. In the room behind her burned a large fire, and her little brother was rolling on the rug before it.

"O George," said Bettie, "do come here! Only see this old man, buttoned up to the chin and wrapped to the eyes, blundering along against the wind! Now here comes a young lady trying to walk gracefully, but she cannot. See! now she stoops forward, as if to let the blast drive over her head! Ha! Ha!"

"What next, Bettie?" said George. "I am too lazy to come and look; if you'll tell me, it will do just as well," and with this he stretched his feet towards the glowing fire.

"O, George—will you believe it?—a man is coming with a coffin in his arms. There! he has placed it on the stone steps at the gate, and looking so sad! I'll run down to the door and ask him if I can do anything for him; and forgetting the cold, little Bettie ran down the stairs, and swinging open the front door, rushed out to the gate.

The man glanced upward at her a moment, and then, dropping his head on the lid of the coffin, burst into tears. Little Bettie stooped down and wept also. What a scene!—the little finely-clad child and the rough, poorly-dressed man weeping together over that small coffin!

"God bless you, little miss! Sure it must be that you are an angel that God has sent to feel for the poor and broken hearted! May the spirit of her that's in this coffin attend you and shield you from evil!"

"Is it your little girl?" asked Bettie.

"Yes."

"Well, you can meet her again when you die, if you'll be good. Mamma says we'll meet our little buried sister in heaven, if we love God and love the Lord Jesus Christ. O, I am so sorry for you!" she continued, almost choked with sobs; "but you'll try to meet your little girl in heaven, won't you?"

"I will with God's help," said the man, looking at the child through his moistened lashes in astonishment. "Will you pray for me little girl?"

"Yes, sir; I'll pray for you every night before I go to bed; and if you'll come to our church on Sunday you'll hear our minister pray for you."

"God bless you, little darling! I'll go to church for your sake. Good bye! Run into the house; it's cold for the like of you," and the man, taking up his child's coffin, resumed his journey.

Alas! alas! for friendless poverty! Yet, thank God, there are mothers who teach their children to love the poor, and ministers who never forget to pray for the bereaved and afflicted! The poor, sorrow-stricken man did go to that church, the minister did pray for him, and he became a Christian man. His sorrow was the leading of God's hand.—S. S. Visitor.

ROMAN EXCAVATIONS.—The excavations undertaken at the Esquiline at Rome to clear what remains of the nymphaeum, designated the Temple of Minerva Medica, have been terminated. The ruins are surrounded with bath rooms and porticoes of more recent construction. On the south side of the Piazza Dante vestiges have been discovered of a large edifice having formed a portion of the Lamiani garden, including two large reservoirs for water and two semi-circular rooms; and where were found three fragments of statues, a portion of a column of African marble, and some pieces of sculpture which belong to a group of figures discovered nearly in the same locality in 1874. In the Piazza Vittorio-Emanuele, on the Esquiline, there have been brought to light thirty-one coffers of white stone, containing iron arms and an Etruscan vase of earthenware, ornamented with red figures on a black ground. Near the Ancient Villa Cassella has been found a cube of amethyst one inch and a fifth on the side; and in some old cellars at Campo Verano, some amulets in the form of divers animals, two plates of lead with inscriptions, objects of cornelian, and a ring of chalcedony.

HONOR.—Mother was writing a letter at her desk, and I was sewing on a low bench at her side. Presently she was called out, and laying aside her pen, she said, "It will be a good chance while I am out for you to copy your composition, Mary. You may sit here at my desk and write it."

She left her letter open on her desk. I seem to see it now, the large square sheet, inscribed with her fair, plain handwriting. I al-

ways liked to read what my mother had written; but would I have looked at this? Not for my right hand.

By and by mother came in. "Well, Mary," said she, "have you read my letter to Aunt Sussie?" "No, mother, of course I haven't," I said, feeling a little hurt that she should have asked me.

"But why not, my daughter? It was open, and there is nothing in it I would not be willing for you to read."

"Why, mother, it wouldn't have been right; you know it wouldn't. I wouldn't read one of your letters, or anybody else's, for the world, unless the writer said I might."

I never shall forget my mother's happy, loving look at that moment. "Oh, my dear child," she said, "you can't tell how much good that does me. That I can rely on your honor makes me feel truly glad and thankful. That is the very foundation of a truthful character; and a truthful, sincere character is so beautiful."

I never wanted after that to be anything but truthful and sincere. To be without guile in word or deed has always been a delight.

THE EXACT TRUTH.—Two young masons were building a brick wall—the front wall of a high house. One of them, in placing a brick, discovered that it was a little thicker on one side than on the other.

His companion advised him to throw it out. "It will make your wall untrue, Ben," said he.

"Pooh!" answered Ben; "what difference will such a trifle as that make? You are too particular."

"My mother," replied he, "taught me that 'truth is truth,' and ever so little an untruth is a lie, and a lie is no trifle."

"O," said Ben, "that's all very well; but I am not lying, and have no intention of so doing."

"Very true, but you make your wall tell a lie; and I have somewhere read that a lie in one's work, like a lie in his character, will show itself sooner or later, and bring harm, if not ruin."

"I'll risk it, in this case," answered Ben; and he worked away, laying more bricks, and carrying the wall up higher, till the close of the day, when they quit work and went home.

The next morning they went to resume their work, when, behold, the lie had wrought out the result of all lies! The wall getting a little slant from the untrue brick as it got higher and higher; and at last, in the night, had toppled over, obliging the masons to do all their work over again.

Just so with ever so little an untruth in your character; it grows more and more untrue if you permit it to remain, till it brings sorrow and ruin. Tell, act, and live the exact truth always.

A SCENE IN THE DESERT.—We dismounted at the door of a spacious tent in the centre of the encampment. No sooner had our sheikh touched the ground than he was affectionately embraced by his son, a fine boy of about fifteen. This scene at once brought to my mind some incidents recorded in Scripture, and seemed, in fact, to realize the interesting narratives of patriarchal times. The youth placed his hands on his father's neck, and then they leaned their heads for a few seconds, while embracing, on each other's shoulders. Precisely similar was the scene at the meeting of Jacob and his son, Joseph, nearly four thousand years ago.—Porter's Five Years in Damascus.

A LIE WITHOUT WORDS.—"George, bring home your arithmetic to-night; I wish to see how nice you have kept it," said Mrs. Wilson to her little son.

"Yes, ma'am," answered George, as he ran off.

Now, George had not kept his book nice at all, but had been very careless about it. It was marked with his pencil, and in one place stained with ink, besides being torn, and having a great many dogs' ears in it. George was ashamed to take it home, and was a little afraid also, because he knew his mother would be displeased to see the book she had so recently bought for him so badly used.

What do you think George did? He borrowed Freddie Howe's arithmetic, which was just like his, only well taken care of, and carried it home, handed it to his mother without saying a word. Mrs. Wilson examined the book, and praised George for taking such good care of it.

Do you think, little reader, that George was happy after acting such a mean lie?

Vines growing strongly should have their laterals regularly pinched. Never allow any unnecessary wood to grow, as the strength spent on superabundant shoots should be concentrated in what is left to mature of the wood, and also in the fruit.

Wheat sells in Hunt county at from 50 to 80 cents per bushel.

Scientific.

To such perfection have mechanical means been brought in our day that time is measured to a millionth of a second, and lines have been ruled on glass plates to the number of 224,000 in an inch, several degrees finer than the scale of light wavelengths.

In blueing tacks or small nails at the Mitre Cut Nailworks, Birmingham, England, uniformly good results as to color are obtained by the employment of an iron cylinder, which is made to revolve, by the action of steam power, over a fire, and by this gentle and gradual process, the nails are perfectly blueed.

A change has recently been made in the length of pace to be used by the French infantry, whereby it is increased from 25½ to 29½ inches, and the cadence raised from 110 to 116 a minute. In the German army, the step is 31½ inches, the cadence 112 a minute. The Austrian pace is 29½, the cadence from 115 to 130; the Italian pace is 29½, the cadence 120, and in the English army the pace is 30 inches, with a cadence of 116 a minute.

M. Emile Collnot, the French manufacturer of earthenware, has lately discovered a new mode of decorating buildings. Instead of applying a decorated faience to the wall, he proposes enameling the wall itself, by putting up a light scaffolding and using a blowpipe instead of an oven. The advantages of the scheme are cheapness and durability. Experiment has proven that the process is less expensive than separate plates and the decoration is calculated to last as long as the stone itself.

TREES A NECESSITY.—Rainless countries are invariably treeless countries. The great plains of the western portion of North America enjoy only a slight and uncertain rainfall until settlement comes in and establishes vegetation. Lands which have been denuded of primeval forests have become arid and barren. This is true of the West Indies, of the Apennines, of sections of Northern Africa, and of Palestine and other parts of Asia. If there were no trees on the surface of this earth, our globe would be uninhabitable by man. The moral is trite: "Woodman, spare the tree!"

An almost perfect imitation of leather is now said to be manufactured, according to a peculiar process discovered some time since by Dawidowski, the basis being parchment paper. It is as soft and pliable as natural leather, resembling it very closely in color and finish; and like it, can be glued, pressed, stamped gilded, etc. It therefore forms a valuable substitute for the various fancy leathers, employed in so many industries. As a material for the binding of books, it is found to resist abrasion extremely well; and it is not easily soiled by use, nor affected by contact with water. It is also free from the objections to leather as a lining for hats, as it resists the influence of perspiration.

POP CORN PICTURE FRAMES.—Cut an oval frame, with eight corners, out of thin wood or thick pasteboard; fasten a border of cherry stones on the outer and inner edge with white glue. Put an apricot stone or hazelnut in each corner. Then distribute plum and date stones over the frame, filling the remaining spaces with red pop corn. Varnish the stones and nuts before putting on the corn.

Moths will work in carpets in rooms that are kept warm in winter as well as in summer. A sure method of removing the pests is to pour strong alum water on the floor to the distance of half a yard around the edges before laying the carpet. Then once or twice during the season sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping. Insects do not like salt, and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent them alighting upon it.—The Gardener's Magazine.

THE Sunday-School Times says: A teacher ought to be ashamed if the closing bell finds him only half through his lesson. If the time allowed for class work is short, there is only the more need of the teacher's using it to the best advantage, by bringing within it not only the opening of the lesson, but its final application. All the time is but poorly improved if the teacher fails to press home personally those lesson truths for the day which his scholars have most need to know and feel. A teacher must plan not only to begin his lesson but to close it; and he must have firmness to adhere to this plan.

To effectually destroy mites in a poultry yard, it is only necessary to mix crude carbolic acid with water in the ratio of two ounces of fluid to one gallon of water, and sprinkle well the yard, roosts, coops, nests, etc. It is a sure and speedy remedy.

Corn has sold in Grayson county at 10cts per bushel.

House and Farm.

Men consume too much food and too little pure air; they take too much medicine and too little exercise.

Patent medicines are temporary in their effects; they alleviate or smother, instead of eradicating disease.

Every man owes it to society to become rich; for the poor man's advice is never heeded, let it be ever so valuable.

Cabbages, to grow fast and head out well, must be hoed often, and this should be done early and while the dew is on. Most kinds of vegetables will do better if hoed while the soil is wet with dew or a slight rain.

TO CLEAN OIL-CLOTHS.—Add to a pint of water enough flour to make it about as thick as paste. Rub this over your oil-cloth, then rinse off with warm water. It does not take out the color, but brightens the oil cloth.

WHITE GINGERBREAD.—Rub half a pound of butter into one pound of flour, add half a pound of loaf sugar, which should be finely pounded and sifted, and the rind of one lemon very finely minced, one ounce of ground ginger and a nutmeg grated. Mix these well together; make one gill of milk just warm, stir in half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda and work the whole into a smooth paste; roll out into cakes, and bake in a moderate oven from fifteen to twenty minutes.

A NICE DESSERT DISH.—Fill a quart bowl with alternate layers of thinly sliced apples and sugar, and add a half a tea cup of water, covered with a saucer held in place by a weight; bake slowly three hours; let it stand until cold, and you will turn out a round mass of clear red slices, imbedded in firm jelly. For an accompaniment to a dessert of blanc mange, rennet custard, cold rice pudding or similar dishes, or even with nice bread and butter, there is nothing nicer.

FOR THE BOYS.—A certain man, who is rich now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got rich, he said: "My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend my money till I had earned it. If I had but an hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing and in an hour, and after this I was allowed to play; and could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became easy to do so. It is to this that I owe my prosperity."

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Dear Brethren,—You have seen that the Conference will convene at Galveston, Nov. 8, 1876. Please notify me if you intend to come by private conveyance. The presiding elders will please furnish me with the names of the lay delegates; also the names of applicants for admission and local brethren to be ordained. Brethren from other churches will confer a favor by giving me the names of the examining committees and classes to be examined will meet at the Methodist Church on Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 9 o'clock A. M. Refer to the printed minutes for the names of classes and of committees. On arriving at Galveston, please report at the parsonage. J. M. PUGH, Pastor.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 21, '76.

Correspondence.

Church Finances—No. 3.

The Tithing Law of the Old Testament was the Rule of Contributing Money for Church Duties and Uses, in the New Testament Polity.

BY REV. LOVICK PIERCE, D. D.

My gentle caution, as seen in No. 2, against all reckless nullifications of Old Testament laws and rules of righteousness, because they are not repeated in terms, is as wise as it is timely. We need no other proof of its propriety than the fact that the first sentence uttered by Christ in his sermon on the Mount, after his inimitable exordium, was to cast off at once all foolish expectations that He had come to undo anything that was done in the inculcation of moral law or moral principles. Therefore said He: "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy but to fulfill." A very peculiar phrase, unless understood just as the Lord intended it to be understood, viz., that the authority of the New Testament dispensation should be derived from the fully verified authenticity of the law and the prophets. How clearly we can see now the momentous words of Christ so often used, that certain strange things which turned up must be, that the scriptures might be fulfilled. The scriptures did not ordain them or in any way causatively provide for many of them, but did foresee them in things that would be, and foretold them. And if that had been fulfilled, the scriptures would not have been fulfilled; and one such failure would have fractured forever this celestial base of divine revelation. It is therefore no wonder that Christ should have risked everything, so far as risk is in proper use, on the validity of these scriptures. His fulfillment of them was the genuine affirmation of their divine inspiration. He said that the breaking of one of these least commandments, and teaching others so, just what every man does who sets them aside as obsolete, should be the least in the kingdom of heaven; which we understand as an actual negation. Nor need this at all surprise us, for ungodliness must be rank in a mind that would think any commandment of God too small to command the reverence of a cheerful compliance. That our Lord in the days of His actual incarnation should thus say concerning what was written in the law and the prophets is especially suggestive to thoughtful minds. For these writings were by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. So says Peter, when he spoke of the wonderings of the prophets, at the visions of their prophesying concerning Christ's day—that it was by the Spirit of Christ that was in them. And as the fundamental principle in all these laws for the enforcement of the principle of justice between parties is, and always will be the same—in the same line of relationships—it seems to us, as a moral necessity, that the spirit of the tithe law had to be fulfilled in the Christian church, by the recognition of its spirit and of course its letter, in as far as this will best ensure its righteous end—the living of ministers of religion from the people they serve. That it is so recognized is our grand postulate, and here we begin.

When Christ sent out the seventy disciples to preach, which was, as all will see, the inauguration of His gospel ministry. He sent them out purposely, as his chosen words will prove, upon this ordained law and principle of ministerial support. His order to them to go, without any means of self-support, was as positive as it was to go at all. And the only reason given was that the laborer was worthy of his hire—hire being applicable alone in its normal sense to workmen who live on wages received for value of work done for others. What Christ called hire in this case, was the living ordained of God for those that preached the gospel. But there is no ordinance to this effect in the New Testament, only as is deduced from this once-for-all ordinance. If Christ had sent out this first company of gospel ministers, already provided for with a full purse, a change of raiment, two pairs of shoes, and imposing credentials, it would have been a virtual repeal of this law. But he did not come to destroy the law, that is, any rule of right ordained in the law, because it was essential to righteousness; and righteousness to obtain divine approval must be fulfilled, that is, carried out. This was done in as far as the God mind was involved, in that, that Christ expected them all from any revocation by Him in the opening of his gospel ministry, declaring in as far as His mission was concerned in this department of it, that until

heaven and earth passed away, one jot or one little should not pass from the law until all was fulfilled; the last item of which is, that they that sin under the law, that is, where the law is, shall be judged by the law.

Christ sent out these disciples upon the basis of their support, as provided for in the law of ministerial support, or, speaking more pertinently, for ministerial support. It was absolutely necessary that Christ should initiate this economy while setting in motion its constituent principles, all of which had emanated from his own mind. Accordingly, he sent out these seventy disciples to show that his care for them should be equal to their wants, and his special promises to them. And in due time, after sufficient experience, and while he was still with them, as promiser and provider, at a proper juncture He said: "When I sent you out without purse or scrip, lacked ye anything?" and they said: "Nothing." Now can any man read all this special ordering and arranging and responding without seeing that it was special and designed for special use? And that the reason given for the apparently unprovided for call, viz: that the laborer was worthy of his hire, formed its point only in the tithe law certainty of God's chosen servants or working men getting their just dues. In this way and in this instance we do actually see Christ fulfilled this law.

If "whatsoever was written aforetime" was written for our learning, through all future time, as doubtless God's revelation of Himself and of His will concerning us was, then the conclusions I draw from these sacred promises are not only legitimate but they are strictly exegetical. For, mind, you whatsoever is an all-comprising term, and must take in the tithe law of course, for it had been written aforetime. Indeed there was no other text book, on divine revelation extant at that time, but the law and the prophets. But if this tithe-law died out with the Jewish age, then it was not written for our learning; for this is a mode of speech intended for Paul's time—or our age or dispensation. But unless it—the tithe-law—in its spirit, is still in force we can learn nothing from it, unless it is that it was once law in the church but is so no more. But using it as an underlying and controlling element in church finance, as we call it, it will always furnish a living to God's ministers, which is what it was ordained for. It had its origin in the mind of the Jehovah of the Old Testament, who is the Christ of the New Testament, and let all concerned take heed: it is objected to only because it provides more liberally than we are willing to comply with.

CORSICANA, Oct. 12.—Why is it the M. E. Church, South, and especially of our State, as large a membership as she has, does not adhere more strictly to the principle of sticking to each other? For does she not claim to be a body separate and distinct from any other evangelical organization in regard to government and the success of its intended design? And does she not teach as one of her cardinal principles of her holy religion, as found in the discipline on page 30, that we should do good, especially to them that are of the household of faith, or groaning so to be, employing them preferable to others, buying one of another, helping each other in business, and so much the more because the world will love its own and them only; but is she without the words of Christ upon this point? as He is the example or pattern of all that is good. Let us see. "These things I command you, that ye love one another; if the world hate you, ye know it hated me before it hated you; if ye were of the world the world would love its own, but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you." (John xv. 17 to 20.) And is it not demonstrated beyond a doubt to the most casual observer that truth could not be plainer? Yet how few (lamentable fact) that heed or care for the lesson taught by Christ on this point, and which is embodied under the head of general rules in the discipline of our church? And yet if the ministers urge their members to a more united effort in laboring for the advancement of the cause of religion he is sure to offend his congregation—I mean the members of his church, and they are ready to cry down this fighting of the church from the pulpit, and say if the church needs correcting let him do it privately—either personally or in a church conference where there is no one to hear or know the reproofs made except the members themselves. This would be all right; no impropriety in this. But when this is done, what do we see? To the shame of too many of our members, they cry prejudice; sectarianism; what is the use of being so enthusiastic; I do not believe

in so much fuss about religion; yet in revival-season they talk this way can out-shout anybody else, but afterwards they become very calm and docile, and very often quit attending church, especially their own, and become regular attendants upon worship of other denominations, thereby building up and strengthening other churches to the downfall and weakening of their own. Such members are of but little profit to the church, and I fear none to themselves.

But I hope I will not be understood as objecting to Methodists worshipping with other denominations; far from it. Yet I do say the Methodists are more given to that than any other denomination, and as no one can deny, in common parlance it is without the compliment in return. For show me a church that their members are not more punctual to attend their church worship than the Methodist; and from a financial point our church for strength is far behind any other. But I forbear to speak on this point, as it has become a very tender subject, and leave it for other stewards of more experience, and who can wield a more ready pen, hoping that by such it may be agitated until the church shall have taken a higher standpoint when God will be pleased to crown her with His richest blessings. Yours truly, A STEWARD.

Richmond and Bethel Chapel Camp-Meeting.

The said camp-meeting has closed with good results. In regard to this lower coast country there exists in the minds of many, both lay and ministerial members of our church, a great mistake. The country is, in the general, healthy. Lands are cheap and easy of cultivation; and as I pass from place to place and see so many points and pieces of land that would make such beautiful homes, I often say to myself: O, that the people did but know of them. Yes, there are hundreds of families in the old States that would flock to this country.

I present to your readers Fort Bend county: Richmond is the county seat; number of inhabitants, about fifteen hundred; society good and intelligent, but not as religious as they should be; very fond of the sociable. I think, however, that religion is on the rising ground. There is not that interest in Sunday-schools and day schools that there should be; too many little day schools—these need concentration. Richmond presents a fine opening for the building up of a male and female school. The Brazos river divides it about equally, running southwest, and is navigable as high up as Richmond, where the first falls and the first rocks occur. Fort Bend county is at the head of the true delta of the Brazos; and its waters, when high, run into Oyster Creek, and at such times the two channels are connected by a network of bayous and small lakes from Richmond to the Gulf. The Brazos bottom, including both sides of the river, is from six to twelve miles wide, most of the timber being on the east side of the river. The soil of the bottom is a rich alluvium, from ten to twenty feet deep; that of the prairies varies with the locality. In some places it is composed of sand and vegetable matter, the result of the decay of successive crops of grass; while in others you will find the black, tenacious hog-wallow, without a trace of sand, and with a substratum of clay and marl, the latter frequently cropping out of the surface. The timber is mostly confined to the bottom lands, with the exception of a narrow belt of post oaks in the northeastern portion of the county, and consists of elm, oak, pecan, hackberry, cottonwood, and several varieties of the oak. On the Bernard, I think there is considerable cedar and cypress. Not many springs in the county, generally wells and cisterns; there are, however, many good wells of water. The disposition to emigrate is stronger now than at the close of the war. The proximity of Fort Bend to the commercial marts, Galveston and Houston, in connection with the unsurpassed fertility of its soil and facilities for raising and selling stock, make it the most desirable place in the State for those who can control labor. The Harborsburg and Galveston Railroad runs from east to west through the county. Horses and cattle are raised by the thousand without any shelter. It used to be a good hog country, and is yet; but there is such a predaceous habit in the negro to slay and eat, that hogs are in danger. The negro would rather kill hogs and time than to kill grass. There is a want of system on the part of the farmers and planters in reference to hog raising. Fence in a small plot of ground in which to keep your hogs; have a good tank of water; raise not much cotton, but plenty of corn, sugar-cane and tobacco, and you will find that you will grow and prosper. Cotton has been your ruin. The best lands

before the war were sold at fifty dollars per acre; now there is not much selling at any price, because there are no buyers. Fort Bend offers the greatest inducements of any other county in the State. In nearly every neighborhood, schools and churches can be found. Bethel Chapel, the place at which our camp-meeting was held, is on Snake Creek, about eighteen miles southwest from Richmond. In this neighborhood they have a good church house, a membership of forty-three; they also have a good day school, and nearly every family in the church; indeed, I do not know a family but some of the members are in the church. I could say much for this people, but I forbear.

Mr. Editor, if you are fond of the sociable and good eating, it would have done your soul and body good to have been present with us at our camp-meeting—the tables loaded with the good things of this life, Gospel truth, and the influence of the sweet spirit of God for the soul, so that we had a heart-cheering, a soul-melting time. Indeed, we had a feast of fat things. Ten additions to the church, and God's people blessed and strengthened, Brothers Archer, Ridley, Parker, and Gaston of the C. P. Church were with us, and preached in the spirit of the Master. But, as it is in the days of the Saviour, so it is now—the people will not come unto Him, that they may have life.

THOS. WHITWORTH.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Oct. 6.—We have had in Sulphur Springs station a gracious season of refreshment from the presence of the Lord. We began on the 15th ult., with the opening services of our fourth quarterly conference, a protracted meeting, which continued nineteen days. During the meeting there were thirty conversions, and thirty-one accessions to the M. E. Church, South. It was a season of great grace to the members of the church. Many of them received afresh the influences of divine love in their hearts; and, we trust, have moved out on a higher plane of practical Christian experience and activity. About one-half of the accessions to the church were heads of families; several of whom were well advanced in life. There was a deep religious impression made upon the minds and hearts of many of the irreligious who have reached the meridian of life, which, we hope, will culminate in their early conversions. May the good work go on.

—THOS. M. SMITH.

Opening of a Normal School.

We give below an account of the formal organization of the "Normal Class" of Chappell Hill Female College. For many years, Rev. E. D. Pitts D. D., the teacher of the class, has studied the history of education and is familiar with the normal methods so extensively used in Europe and America. During the past summer he spent several weeks in visiting and examining the best normal schools in the Middle and New England States. The opening of this class in connection with the college shows the enterprising and progressive spirit of the trustees and faculty of the institution.

But we are keeping our readers too long from the excellent communication of Rev. T. B. Buckingham:

CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS, Oct. 5th, 1876.

Mr. Editor—The fourth of October was a day of no ordinary interest in the town of Chappell Hill. Rev. E. D. Pitts, D. D., President of the Female College located here has for a long time been anxious to establish, in connection with his regular college classes, a normal department. The day alluded to above was fixed upon as a suitable time to accomplish this much desired object. Quite a number of the citizens of the village and surrounding country assembled at the Methodist Church, in connection with the school, and after religious exercises conducted by the writer, Dr. Pitts addressed the audience, in his peculiarly felicitous style, on the importance of the enterprise now about to be inaugurated.

He began by saying: This is not a common occasion. To-day witnesses a forward movement; this assembly, these exercises, mark a notable epoch. Since Robt. de La Salle first cast anchor in the waters of the Matagorda Bay, many assemblies have been held, and many enterprises have been undertaken in Texas. Questions of vital importance have been considered and decided in town and county meetings, and in more formal and dignified State conventions. These meetings and these discussions, in their time, and of the will be used, and of all these factors the professionally trained teacher is, perhaps, the most potential. But there has been no professional training provided for those who are to be teachers of the youth of the State.

Some normal teaching has been attempted at several different places in

the State. The plan and the circumstances of the attempts necessitated meagre results. So far as I know this is the first effort made in Texas for the systematic organization of a normal class in connection with a chartered college. And this class is to be no nominal thing. It will supply to those who join it real and valuable advantages; it contemplates long, thorough and effective work. You have, then, come to-day, this morning to look upon a novel scene, but it does not require the gift of prophecy to see the grand results accruing to Texas from the organization of this department." The speaker then proceeded to sketch the history of the normal schools from their incipient beginning, one hundred and fifty years ago, in Berlin, down to the present time, exhibiting the most gratifying results. He showed from the most reliable statistics that the increase of these schools in the last few years was wonderful, and that a large majority of the teachers in the common schools of the North were trained for their profession in the normal schools of that country. He pointed out the want of normal schools in the South upon but one principle—the absence of an effective common school system. And one grand reason why we have not reached a more perfect system in this direction is to be accounted for upon the ground that those who control the educational interests of the country have been appointed by political partisans, and the appointees themselves, in most instances, have been politicians, and not trained and professional teachers. He read the school statistics of Texas the sad fact that about 40 per cent. of all the children of scholastic age in the State are unable to read or write; asserting, in this connection, that the great want in Texas is competent teachers; this normal system proposes to train and qualify persons for this high position.

In the conclusion of his entertaining address he called for those who wished to join the class to come forward. These young ladies, who were graduates, responded.

The speaker then referred in a beautiful manner to the organization, by Rev. Cyrus Pierce, of the first Normal class in the United States, which at the beginning numbered only three, and said that if Mr. Pierce could only have looked through the vista of coming years and seen the grand results of this effort—the class of three increased to thirty-five or forty thousand in the space of thirty-one years—he would not have "despised the day of small things." Nor am I ashamed of my beginning to-day—am proud of my class. The seed now sown, though it be the smallest of all seeds ever sown in the State—shall spring up, and grow, and spread its branches, and bear leaves for healing, and fruits for nourishment and gladness.

Rev. T. W. Rogers being called upon, made a few very appropriate remarks, endorsing the address of Dr. Pitts in the most hearty manner, after which a beautiful song was sung by the school, and the audience retired, feeling that they were amply compensated for their attendance.

T. B. BUCKINGHAM.

A Glumpee Within the Parsonage.

BY ANNIE NOELAND.

The mellow radiance of an autumnal sunset streams into the open door, and in its glow we find a sweet home picture. The central figure is a little girl whose golden head has been crowned with six summers. Her face is radiant with eager expectation, and her eyes dance with the joy of some coming pleasure. Her voice, birdlike and musical, is heard prattling of pretty things in the future; red stockings and tiny shoes, pretty dresses, wax dolls with golden curls, sticks of candy, golden apples that papa will buy for her. One fat, dimpled hand rests upon a cradle in which a babe slumbers peacefully. On the other side of the little girl sits the mother, listening in silence to the little prattler. A child's torn dress is held in her hands, and the bright needle glitters as it passes rapidly in the quick fingers. Her eyes wander every few moments from the garment to the road winding from the gate in front. Just outside the door a little horse, and galloping and prancing, trotting and running, as his childish caprice dictates. Soon a cloud of dust arises in the road, luminous as an evening cloudlet in the brilliant sunshine, and from two childish voices breaks forth the glad cry, "Papa is coming!" Mother and little ones hasten to the gate to welcome papa, and tender caresses and loving words of greeting are exchanged between the minister and his family. The boy climbs to the saddle and rides a sure enough horse to the stable, and the little daughter takes papa's hand and walks by his side chatting brightly, telling of little incidents which have occurred in his absence. While the minister unburies and refreshes the faithful horse, his wife leans a moment on the gate, and her eyes follow the little group, then with a sigh in her heart, and an expression of disappointment and grief in her face, she retraces her step to the house and busily prepares the evening meal. Baby wakens to add her share of delight to papa's welcome, and smiles recognition as he takes her in his lap, and the other little ones gather around his knee. Supper is announced, and the wife with a shadow on her face says: "I am sorry I have no coffee to refresh you after your long ride; our poor supper is all we have to offer you." The children are seated, and the minister's voice is heard in thanksgiving and prayer for daily bread.

The family gather around the altar, and evening incense is offered up to God. The little ones soon lie in quiet slumber, and as the mother places the infant in her cradle and adjusts the pillow for her baby head, the father approaches and looks down into the sleeping face. "How beautiful health blooms upon her moulded cheeks!" he says, as he kneels by the cradle and whispers, "papa's darling! God bless my little lamb." Gently he lifts the dimpled hand and passes it over his face, then presses it to his lips and says: "Mary, what rich treasures God has given us in these precious children!" A sigh is the only response that comes from the mother's lips. She had striven to suppress it, and keep it hidden back in her own heart. She did not wish to dampen the joy of this evening with her gloomy forebodings, but the confiding, loving heart refused to bear its fluttered from the lips, and was caught by the husband's ear. "A sigh this

evening, Mary?" he said, raising and taking her hand in his own, "sighing when God has spared me in life and health to return to you? when our darlings are rosy and well? How thankful we should be for such blessings!" "Those little ones," he said, glancing at the sleeping children, "are a precious heritage from God's loving treasury. They fill our hearts with love and joy. Let us be grateful, Mary, for we have much to thank God for." "My husband, I trust I am not ungrateful for our Heavenly Father's mercies, and especially every day do I thank Him for these priceless treasures. But for their sake I am constrained to look into the future. In the morning, when they awaken, I have no food to put before them. Our little store is exhausted. The winter is coming on, and where is the clothing to protect them from the cold winds? You bid me hope. You expected your people would remember you and your family at your last quarterly meeting. You have returned from it, but you have returned empty-handed, heavy-hearted. You have told me nothing as yet, but I read your face when I met you at the gate. Underneath your smiles of welcome I could trace the lines of sorrow. Your eyes spoke love and joy as you greeted us once more, but in their hidden depths I read the disappointment and grief that shadowed your heart. You are striving to bear up and be faithful in your Master's work. I have striven to bear my part, and I have hoped that our people would not in their abundance, forget their pastor's family, but my darling, the way is dark before us. Through the dense cloud of gloom that surrounds us how can we grope our way? I could bear it, but our tender lamb—how can we bear their cries of want and suffering, and be unable to supply them?" Tears stood in the wife's sad eyes, and her voice was tremulous with the emotion that so deeply stirred her heart. A loving, tender sympathy glowed in the pastor's face, and the sadness of his wife's eyes, mirrored in his own, as he answered: "Our Savior hath said, 'Take no thought what shall we eat, what shall we drink, or wherewithal shall we be clothed, for our Heavenly Father knoweth that we have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of heaven and all of these things shall be added unto you.' Can we doubt this precious promise? Let us be faithful to our duties, and give to these little ones that bread of life which will train up their immortal souls to God. Sit down here, I have much to talk to you about." An hour passes while the husband and wife interchange the sweet confidence of thought and feeling which makes the twin of marriage one, and forms

"The two-celled heart, beating with one full stroke—life."

The minister takes from his pocket book its contents and says as he places them in his wife's lap: "Here is all that was paid me at my quarterly meeting; \$20 you know belong to the kind merchant that furnished our few necessities during the summer. The other four dollars are all that we can claim our own." "Provisions, clothing for the winter," said the wife. "My husband, they cannot be supplied from this little sum." "Mary, my God, whom I try to serve, knows my heart. He knows my tender love for my family, and my care for them; but I love my Master's work. To-day, as I pursued my lonely way and pondered these thoughts, how often has the question come into my mind: 'Must I leave the vineyard of my Lord to provide bread for my family?' and as often has the answer come: 'He that loveth son or daughter more than Me is not worthy of Me, and he that taketh not his cross and followeth after Me is not worthy of Me.' Sometimes I am almost overwhelmed with doubt and perplexity, and my soul is as a sea, tempest-tossed, rolling in billowy waves, driven hither and thither by contending winds; but amid the boisterous gales and roaring waters, when I look to Jesus and ask his help I hear His voice whispering: 'Peace, be still.' Mary in these dark hours we must look to Him in loving, trusting faith. I cannot believe that our people mean to close the great school of itineracy, which in its revolutions is carrying the gospel of truth throughout our lands. In its colossal proportions, in its wise plans, in its harmonious workings what a great instrumentality it is in God's hands of disseminating His word. Surely our people will awaken to their responsibility. Oh! that they remember in their homes of plenty that the Lord's workmen must be supplied; would that they would bear in remembrance the words uttered by his holy prophet: 'Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it. And I will rebuke the devonour for your sake, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground; neither shall your vine cease her fruit before the time of the field, saith the Lord of hosts. And all nature shall call you blessed; for ye shall be a delightful land, saith the Lord of hosts."

Tribute of Respect.

ELLISON.—At the Fourth Quarterly Meeting Conference, held at Huddleston Chapel, Palestine Circuit, Bro. John Adams, presiding-elder, Bro. John Huddleston, secretary, on the 16th and 17th of Sept. 1876, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from time to eternity our beloved brother, Joshua Malachi Ellison.

Resolved, As members of the Quarterly Conference, and as members of the church, and brethren in Christ, we do deeply feel and lament the loss of our beloved brother and minister in Christ, and that the Church and Christianity have lost a faithful servant and advocate.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the deeply and sadly bereaved wife and children in their irreparable loss of a fond and faithful husband and tender and indulgent father, and commend them in our prayers to the kind protection and guidance of our most gracious and merciful Heavenly Father.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Quarterly Conference, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and also a copy be sent to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication; a copy of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE containing the above resolutions be sent to Sister Lucy Ann Ellison, at Grapeland, Houston county, Texas.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 21, 1876

Family Circle

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Notice.

NORTHWEST TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Committee of the Third Year of the members of said class to meet at the Methodist Church in Calvert, on the third of November, at 9 o'clock A. M.

W. A. SAMPY, C. H. ELLIS, W. S. MELUGN

SOLD INTO SLAVERY.—"C. Marsh is sold into slavery," said man to me the other day.

"Sold into slavery!" I cried, "there anything like that nowadays?"

"Indeed there is," was the answer.

"Who bought him, pray?" "Oh, it's a firm, and they own good many slaves, and make shoeing bad masters."

"Can it be in these days? Why are they?" I asked.

"Well, they have agents and runners everywhere, who tell a prett good story, and so gets hold of folk but the names of the firm are Whiky & Wine."

I had heard of them. It is a firm of bad reputation, and yet how extensive are their dealings. Wh town has not felt their influence. Once in their clutches, it is abo the hardest thing in the world break away from them. You are sol and that is the end of it—sold, ruin, sooner or later. I have see people try to escape from them. Soa it is true do make good their escap but the greater part are caught at go back to their chains.

MY MOTHER IN JAIL.—"Did you put my mother in jail?" asked a little tot of a girl, while she pushed her sun-bonnet back, and looked from one officer to another, as she stood in the Philadelphia Central Police Station. She was but a child—so young that she could hardly speak plainly—and so small that policeman had to help her up the steps to the station house.

"Did you put my mother in jail?" The officers stared at the little waif; they had arrested a tangled haired woman, who spoke four languages in her rage, and fought the officers like a fury, and they did not dream that this was her child; but it was.

The little thing seemed so innocent and pure that they did not want to see her mother caged like wild beast behind iron bars; but the mother heard her voice and called for her, and so they swung open the corridor door, and let the little creature in. She went to the cell, looked in, and cried out:

"Why, mother, are you in jail?" The mother shrank back ashamed, and the child dropped on her knees upon the stone floor, clung to the iron bars of the door and prayed:

"Now I lay me down to sleep, and I hope my mother will be let out of jail."

The strong men had a strange moisture about their eyes as they gently led the little thing away, and the case came into court. His Honor whispered to the woman to go home, and for her child's sake behave as a mother should. Perhaps she will do so—unless she should meet with some one licensed to deal out, for the "public good," that which makes fathers act like brutes, and mothers forget the sucking child. Perhaps she will prove a true mother—unless some honorable and respected citizen gets her crazy on a dram on which he makes a profit of six cents. Strange things are done in this world; but few are more strange than the wonders wrought by this devil's draught, which in an hour turns love to hate, calmness to frenzy, quiet to confusion, and a mother to a fiend.—Christian.

Pecan and cotton crop good in Erath county.

Weep with Those that Weep.

The cold wind whistled and whirled along the narrow streets, defying the protection of cloaks and comforters, and causing large and small to shiver at his searching roughness. Little Bettie Moore

ways liked to read what my mother had written; but would I have looked at this? Not for my right hand. By and by mother came in. "Well, Mary," said she, "have you read my letter to Aunt Sussie?" "No, mother, of course I haven't," I said, feeling a little hurt that she

Scientific.

To such perfection have mechanical means been brought in our day that time is measured to a millionth of a second, and lines have been ruled on glass plates to the number of 24,000 in an inch, several degrees

House and Farm.

Men consume too much food and too little pure air; they take too much medicine and too little exercise. Patent medicines are temporary in their effects; they alleviate or

MEDICAL.

PETER COOPER THAT GRAND OLD ROMAN.

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The McCARTNEY ROSE has been in use for hedging in this country for more than twenty years, and has proved to be the best thing for the purpose that has ever been tried in this country. If properly planted, and cultivated the first year, it will make a hedge in three years that will turn any kind of stock—hogs in eighteen months.

Save your timber; save your crops; save dogging and shooting your own and your neighbors' stock, and thereby prevent hard feelings and difficulties with your neighbors; save your fruit and melons from the depredations of thieves; save stopping hog holes, and putting up fences rubbed down by horses or cattle; and save a great deal of trouble, anxiety and vexation, by having as soon as possible a good and substantial hedge around your premises: such a hedge the McCARTNEY ROSE will make. And the cheapest and best way to get a start of said rose, is to send to the undersigned and get seed.

It is said that all trees and shrubs have a certain age to grow, after which they decline and die with old age—some longer and some shorter lived; and that cuttings or sprouts are as old as the original stock from which they came, and will decline or die about the same time. The only way to get a new life-time for the plant is from the seed. In corroboration of the above theory, I can state that my father had some Cherokee rose cuttings and roots sent to him from New Orleans, in 1837, from which all the Cherokee rose in this section was propagated by cuttings and sprouts, (how long before it had been propagated in the same way we know not;) it made a first rate hedge that turned all stock. I had a hedge of it that required no trouble repairing; others had hedges of it, and it did well until 1865 or 1866, when all the hedges in this county commenced declining, and went down in a few years, so that they would not answer the purpose of fences. I now have some growing from the seed, which are thrifty. The McCARTNEY ROSE has been in this county about thirty years, and has been propagated by cuttings and sprouts, and we know not how long before it was introduced here that it was propagated in the same way, so that it may be near the decline of life.

It would be very discouraging, and a great draw-back to the country, if, in a few years after getting hedges around the farms and pastures, they should die out; and to avoid such a contingency, better be a year or two longer in getting a hedge from the seed, and have the full life-time of the plant, which may be till the next centennial.

The undersigned proposes to put up seed in papers, each containing fifty seed, and mail, post paid, at the following rates, currency:

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Directions will be sent with the seed, how to plant, also how to plant and manage a hedge, when you get plants enough, so as to make a hedge in one year to turn hogs, and any other stock in two years.

From each plant you may get fifty or more in one year—suppose you start with twenty plants, in one year you can have a thousand, from which in another year, you can have fifty thousand—enough to plant twenty miles, or you can plant three or four miles, and sell forty thousand to your neighbors. It is an evergreen, and I believe, when the country becomes well set with evergreen hedges around the farms, there will be less winter sickness.

It may be thought that the price for the seed is high, but it must be taken into consideration that the seed are not abundant, only a small proportion of the balls have seed; it is troublesome gathering the balls, and troublesome getting the seed out; that from a few plants, a person can soon have an abundance, and if I were to sell a large number for the same price, fewer persons would be supplied.

I believe I have examined all the hedges in the county, and found no seed of consequence on any except my own.

FIRST ORDERS RECEIVED, FIRST FILLED.

Address

JOHN S. MENEFEE,

Texana, Jackson County, Texas.

Sept. 18th, 1876.

We, the undersigned, Masters of Morales Grange, No. 992, and Navidad Grange, No. 993, in Jackson county, Texas, hereby certify that we have been acquainted with JUDGE JOHN S. MENEFEE more than twenty years, that he is a member of Navidad Grange, and that we have full confidence in his veracity, honesty and integrity. We can also state that he has had a good deal of experience in hedging, and that the rose used for hedging in this county is a perfect success.

Sept. 9th, 1876.

R. T. BAYLOR, Navidad.
A. J. CULPEPER, Morales.

ed of a large edifice having formed a portion of the Lamian garden, inclosing two large reservoirs for water and two semi-circular rooms; and where were found three fragments of statues, a portion of a column of African marble, and some pieces of sculpture which belong to a group of figures discovered nearly in the same locality in 1874. In the Piazza Vittorio-Emanuele, on the Esquiline, there have been brought to light thirty-one coffers of white stone, containing iron arms and an Etruscan vase of earthenware, ornamented with red figures on a black ground. Near the Ancient Villa Cassella has been found a cube of amethyst one inch and a fifth on the side; and in some old cellars at Campo Verano, some amulets in the form of divers animals, two plates of lead with inscriptions, objects in cornelian, and a ring of chalcedony.

HONOR.—Mother was writing a letter at her desk, and I was sewing on a low bench at her side. Presently she was called out, and laying aside her pen, she said, "It will be a good chance while I am out for you to copy your composition, Mary. You may sit here at my desk and write it."

She left her letter open on her desk. I seem to see it now, the large square sheet, inscribed with her fair, plain handwriting. I al-

Wilson to her little son.

"Yes, ma'am," answered George, as he ran off. Now, George had not kept his book nice at all, but had been very careless about it. It was marked with his pencil, and in one place stained with ink, besides being torn, and having a great many dogs' ears in it. George was ashamed to take it home, and was a little afraid also, because he knew his mother would be displeased to see the book she had so recently bought for him so badly used.

What do you think George did? He borrowed Freddie Howe's arithmetic, which was just like his, only well taken care of, and carried it home, handed it to his mother without saying a word. Mrs. Wilson examined the book, and praised George for taking such good care of it.

Do you think, little reader, that George was happy after acting such a mean lie?

Vines growing strongly should have their laterals regularly pinched. Never allow any unnecessary wood to grow, as the strength spent on superabundant shoots should be concentrated in what is left to mature of the wood, and also in the fruit.

What sells in Hunt county at from 50 to 80 cents per bushel.

the edges before laying the carpet. Then once or twice during the season sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping. Insects do not like salt, and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent them alighting upon it.—The Gardener's Magazine.

THE Sunday-School Times says: A teacher ought to be ashamed if the closing bell finds him only half through his lesson. If the time allowed for class work is short, there is only the more need of the teacher's using it to the best advantage, by bringing within it not only the opening of the lesson, but its final application. All the time is but poorly improved if the teacher fails to press home personally those lesson truths for the day which his scholars have most need to know and feel. A teacher must plan not only to begin his lesson but to close it; and he must have firmness to adhere to this plan.

To effectually destroy mites in a poultry yard, it is only necessary to mix crude carbolic acid with water in the ratio of two ounces of fluid to one gallon of water, and sprinkle well the yard, coasts, coops, nests, etc. It is a sure and speedy remedy.

Corn has sold in Grayson county at 10cts per bushel.

the Centennial year. The Great Exhibition at Philadelphia is fully illustrated in detail. Everybody wants it. The whole people feel great interest in their country's Centennial Birthday, and want to know all about it. An elegant patriotic crayon drawing premium picture is presented free to each subscriber. It is entitled, "In remembrance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States." Size, 23 by 36 inches. Any one can become a successful agent, for to show the paper and picture and hundreds of subscribers are obtained easily everywhere. There is no business that will pay like this at present. We have many agents who are making as high as \$20 per day and upwards. Now is the time; don't delay. Remember it costs nothing to give the business a trial. Send for our circulars, terms and sample copy of paper, which are sent free to all who apply; do it to-day. Complete outfit free to those who decide to engage. Farmers and mechanics, and their sons and daughters make the very best of agents. Address THE CENTENNIAL RECORD, Portland, Maine.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 21, 1876

Bay Mission.

At the close of the year, perhaps it may be both profitable and interesting to look over the year's labors and view the result. I preached first in the circuit on the last night of the old year. I have endeavored to be in the pulpit at each successive Sunday since. I have spent two Sabbaths abroad—one at the District Conference, and one, in January, up the country, before I finished moving. A few Sundays no service was held because of rain. Congregations have been tolerably good. Figures at once show results better than any amount of writing: Members received, 20; by letter, 2. Baptisms: infants 43; adults, 3. Raised and expended for Sunday schools, \$37 90. Raised for missionary cause, \$35 85. Paid balance on parsonage, \$72 05. Contingent expenses, \$20. Paid to the support of the ministry, \$260. Making a total of \$425 80. After dismissals by letter, erasures, etc., we have only 103 members, showing a net increase of 10.

This has been a very pleasant year in almost every respect. My intercourse with the people has been both pleasant and profitable. I have no regret in closing my year's labors, but the thought of the imperfect service rendered and the probability of being separated in the future from the many warm friends I have here. I do not intend to desire to disparage the works I have served before this, but I wish to say that there is a liberality toward the preacher that I have not found elsewhere. They think of their preacher when he is not present, and that, too, without the interposition of the stewards. Vegetables, potatoes, meal, syrup, etc., find their way to the parsonage through the thoughtful generosity of the people. If any preacher has ever had a people to usher into his cookroom a keg of new, fine, homemade syrup, a canvassed ham, canned fruits, and the like, without his knowledge or consent, he can appreciate the feelings of my heart that have more than once struggled for utterance during my stay here. It is a pleasure to work for this people. Their kindness and sympathy inspires the preacher's heart and mind. It enables him to put his soul into his sermons. One feature I must not fail to mention; it is an important one: In the prayer-meeting and the prayers offered in the public worship almost invariably contain earnest supplications for their pastor. I wish to emphasize that statement. As I pen the statement, tears of gratitude force their way to my eyes. How would the minister's success be augmented if every congregation at every service would with strong faith plead with God for him and his success! It brings the people and the preacher together to a oneness of mind and heart, and both to God. I feel like exhorting; but I must forbear.

This is strictly a mission work. Cedar Bayou church is self-supporting as a circuit appointment, but there is now sufficient financial, and I might say religious, strength to make the work self-supporting. The parsonage is comfortable and conveniently located. We have but one church building, on the same lot with the parsonage. The country is pleasant; generally muddy in winter. A very full school is taught near the church. The school building was erected this year at a cost of \$2700 or \$2800, and is very commodious and comfortable. A Masonic hall is on the third floor. The building belongs to the Masonic fraternity. The community supports a school of from fifty to seventy scholars. I beg pardon for so long a letter; but dog days have passed. I will remark that the man read out to Cedar Bayou at conference may consider himself fortunate.

An Appeal

From the Mexican Border Mission District to the Five Texas Annual Conferences of the M. E. Church, South.

DEAR BRETHREN—It is with great pleasure and confidence that I make the following communication and appeal. In closing the year's labors in this District my heart is so elated at the many undoubted evidences of the Divine presence and favor during the year, that it would be wrong to not, in this public way, manifest the same to you. New and prosperous missions have been formed, conversions have occurred in all, and all over the country, doors spontaneously are flying open. Bibles, books and tracts are being placed in all the towns and ranches of this vast Mexican population on the Texas and Mexican frontiers, and in all are found independent, honest and inquiring minds. The large harvest is not yet, for the seed is only being

planted. But, brethren, the opportunities and calls of the work are much larger than the present supply can meet.

During a recent visit to the Superintendents of the Presbyterian and Quaker Missions in Brownsville and Matamoros, we agreed to leave the Mexican population of Texas, and that of Mexico bordering on the Rio Grande above Brownsville and Matamoros, to be supplied by our Church with the Gospel, and they to work from the aforementioned points into the interior of Mexico. This, of course, was informal, but voluntarily agreed to by each of us, until the country is supplied with the pure word of God. This gives us a renewed interest and responsibility in this important and inviting mission field. Now, in a few words, to describe it:

From the river San Antonio to the Rio Grande, a region of country ranging from two hundred and fifty to one hundred and fifty miles, the vast majority of the population is Mexican. On the Rio Grande, from Eagle Pass to Brownsville, over three hundred miles, on either side of the river, there are not fewer than fifty thousand Mexicans, situated within and around six or more centers or large towns. Each of these places, with only one exception, I have visited. In each the cry is, "Come over and help us!" and in each is the promise of large success to faithful and persevering labor. In either of these places a single man can live and labor on four hundred dollars yearly, and a married man with small family on eight hundred.

Now, brethren, deeply impressed with the importance and duty of giving these benighted and perishing thousands the Gospel, I appeal to you for help, and speedy help. Allow me to suggest a way in which help commensurate can speedily and easily be given. Our Conferences will soon convene; let each Annual Conference of our church in Texas solemnly set apart, send and support one of its younger and more efficient members in one of these large towns on the Rio Grande. Do this, and the region is ours and Christ's. Brethren, do not stand back, but walk right up, lay hold upon the responsibility, and in the name of the Lord cry, "It shall be done." The people and churches will gladly and abundantly help, and thus will a missionary spirit be awakened in each of our Conferences, and all over our State, that no other arguments will or can effect. For each Conference to establish and well supply a mission of its own, with all the appliances for thorough church work, will send a flow of life through it, causing all its interests to advance.

May God direct and bless us all in all our deliberations and labors. Your fellow-laborer in the kingdom and patience of Christ, A. H. SUTHERLAND, San Diego, Texas, Oct. 10th, 1876.

San Augustine District Conference. By an action of the conference, I was ordered to furnish you with a synopsis of the proceedings of the same to be published in the ADVOCATE.

Conference convened at Shelbyville, August 24, 1876. Rev. J. R. Bellamy presiding; conference opened with religious services by the president; G. W. Lentz was elected secretary. All the charges were represented by their respective pastors—except three. These were partially represented by others. There was quite a respectable lay delegation in attendance; the most of whom were active workmen.

The usual committees were dispensed with. There were, however, two special committees appointed; one upon missions, consisting of T. S. Garrison, D. C. Neal, H. Rhodes, G. W. Lentz, and J. W. Biggs; the other on education, consisting of Prof. W. C. Huntington, C. R. Hearne, L. V. Greer, G. W. Davis, and T. Hancock. The interests of the church were properly considered. In the main, judging from the various reports as made by the pastors, there seemed to be an increased interest as regards the spiritual condition of the church in our bounds.

A revival influence in most of the charges, but not as extensive as might have been desired. The ordinances of the church well attended. The interest of the social meetings of the church somewhat increasing; twenty-eight deeded churches, with some other property valued at \$234. Sabbath school report not so favorable, there being but 19 schools reported; with 26 teachers, 260 students, and 425 volumes in library.

Hence the following from the secretary: According to the information that we have received through the reports of the pastors of the different charges within the bounds of this District Conference upon the subject of Sabbath-schools, we are under the painful necessity to state to you that from all the lights before us there is much less being done at this time in the way of training

the youthful mind to this auxiliary department of our church than has been done for several years in the past. And in view of this startling fact, and in order that our people be stirred up to prompt action upon this subject,

Resolved, That we, as members of this District Conference, in our different fields of labor, renew our energies; and, as delegates from among the laity, endeavor to unite our efforts with theirs in order, if possible, to excite our people to more energy upon the subject of training our children in Methodist Sabbath-schools. G. W. LENTZ, R. MENIFEE.

The subject of camp-meetings was agitated, and an effort will probably be made to establish a camp-ground in the bounds of each charge.

Financial report quite meager, owing in part to the stringency in money matters. The preachers seem to be quite hopeful, notwithstanding. The following brethren were elected delegates to the next Annual Conference: G. W. Lentz, L. V. Greer, T. S. Garrison and W. A. Skillern. Alternates: C. R. Hearne and J. B. Armstrong.

Resolved 1. That we utterly condemn the practice of Protestants in sending their children to Roman Catholic schools, regarding, as we do, the Papal power as the arch-enemy both of our religious and civil institutions. We therefore earnestly urge the members of our church and all Protestants in general to educate their children in Protestant schools.

Resolved 2. That we believe it to be a moral obligation which we owe to our children to furnish means and facilities for their proper education in Protestant schools. W. C. HUNTINGTON, L. V. GREER.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the course pursued by the editor of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE in the bold and manly stand he has taken against every species of vice; and we would recommend this most excellent paper to the patronage of the church and people generally. W. C. HUNTINGTON, L. V. GREER.

Resolved, That we recommend to the several pastors within the bounds of this District Conference the propriety of establishing a camp-ground in the bounds of each charge; and that each pastor be required to notify the people of his charge of the action of this body. D. S. WATKINS, G. W. LENTZ.

After quite a harmonious session of three days, the business of the conference closed. A work of reformation, however, commenced in the town and vicinity which resulted, we learn, in great good. The people of that "old dominion" richly deserved something good at the hands of Almighty, because of the kind and hospitable manner they entertained the people as well as the members of the conference. We feel as much as ever endeared to the kind people of that community, having served them as pastor near a quarter of a century ago. The next session of the conference will be held in Lynn Flat, Nacogdoches county. G. W. LENTZ, Secy.

FLATONIA, Oct. 9, 1876.—We have had a wonderful revival; the best, I think, I ever witnessed. The interest became deeper, day after day, from the first, for about fifteen days. How many conversions, I do not know; but I estimate about thirty; a considerable list of lifeless professors restored. At beginning, spiritual condition very bad; at close, very good. The meeting resulted in thirty-two accessions to the church; I had received forty before. God has blessed us with a general revival. My people are real Methodists, too, as is shown by the baptism of infants: fifteen were baptized at this meeting; and, at one time before, Bro. J. W. B. Allen baptized seventeen, after preaching on the subject. I have had thirty-eight baptized in all. Mr. Editor, it is a fact that Methodist preachers have invariably failed to keep a record on the bounds of every circuit of baptisms of infants? As far as records are concerned, on my circuit (that I have been able to obtain) there have been no infants baptized heretofore. And I am informed this is the case generally throughout our conference; if this information is correct. I say, brethren, let us each one change it so that it will never be so again. My conference collections, I am satisfied, will all be full. To God be all the praise.—S. H. WILLIAMS.

If a lamp or candle or a very little fire is kept burning in a fireplace, a draft is created up the chimney, by which the foulest air in the room is carried out with great rapidity.

H. SCHERFFIUS, HOUSTON, TEXAS, Agent for Gullett's Celebrated Cotton Gins, for Utica Portable Steam Engines, Strain's Corn and Wheat Mills, Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills, Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, Cotton Presses, Horse Powers, etc. Prices to suit the times.

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.; also, an unsurpassed remedy for the relief of Consumptive 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 healthful 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 35 cents, 50 cts. 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, Md. For Sale by J. J. SHOTT, GALVESTON.

M'ME. J. L. PAUL KNOLL, importer and manufacturer of human hair, flowers and perfumery, has lately returned from Europe, where she purchased a large and elaborate stock of millinery, fancy goods, perfumery, soaps, kid-gloves, etc., which will be sold at very low figures. Our lady friends who have leisure time to visit this model establishment, (Market street, near 22d), will find one of the most elegant and tasty displays of desirable goods in the above line to be found in the South. Orders from the interior promptly and carefully filled.

What Next? A CONSUMPTIVE CURED—When death was hourly expected, and every remedy having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which cured his only child of consumption. He now gives this recipe on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address: CHADBOCK & CO., 1,032 Race street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

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Important to Consumers of Coal Oil. Messrs. Jervey, Pettit & Co., have greatly increased their facilities for supplying the Galveston market with Kerosene or Coal Oil, Paraffine, Insurance Oil, Gasoline, for gas-machines, and all kinds of Illuminating Oils and Burning Fluids. Special attention is invited to the merits of their Insurance Oil. The New Orleans Board of Underwriters say: "It is our opinion that the general use of the Insurance Oil would greatly reduce the number of lamp fires and explosions, and lessen the destruction of life and property." The New York Board of Underwriters say: "The sample of Insurance Oil stands the highest test of flash and burning point of any Oil ever tested for the committee." Fathers and mothers who desire the safety of their children and homes should use the Insurance Oil. Dealers who wish to sell an illuminating oil, safe beyond chance of accident, should recommend the Insurance Oil.

TO THE LADIES. 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, ranting 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 should 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. Fall and winter styles now ready.

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TICKETS FOR SALE VIA THIS LINE AT UNION TICKET OFFICE, No. 164 Tremont Street, GALVESTON. J. H. MILLER, Agent. F. L. MANCHESTER, Southern Passenger Agent, HOUSTON, TEXAS. GEN. J. B. ROBERTSON, Eastern Passenger Agent, 113 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo. J. DURAND, General Superintendent, Houston. J. WALDO, General Ticket Agent, Houston.

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Our facilities enable us to sell our goods as low as any other first-class manufacturing house on this Continent. Please call and inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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IRONING MACHINES. The undersigned is in receipt of a full line of Cottingham's Great American Lightning Ironers. which are on exhibition and for sale at 128 Postoffice Street, Galveston. This is the only ironing Machine in the world which has proved a success in all kinds of ironing. It is simple, without any complicated machinery, and the cost of running it is a mere trifle. For further particulars call on J. R. FRETWELL. Every machine fully guaranteed. Send for circulars.

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GREENSVILLE DOWELL, M.D., OF GALVESTON, TEXAS, AT LA PEERE HOUSE, Broad Street. (bet. Walnut and Chestnut Sts., Phila., Pa.) Where he hopes to see all his old Texas friends until October, 1876. All orders for Books or Instruments at tended to when accompanied with the cash.

JOSEPH W. RICE, VICTOR J. BAULAND, RICE & BAULAND, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC., AT THEIR OLD STAND, 77 Tremont St., Galveston.

FOR SALE At lowest Figures, to Satisfy Charges A number of the J. E. CARVER, 40, 45, 50 and 60 Saw COTTON GINS, all New and in Good Order, Address CANNON & WILLIAMS, GALVESTON, TEXAS. A. M. CAMPBELL, J. P. CLOUGH, Campbell & Clough, FACTORS For the sale of COTTON, WOOL & HIDES. General Commission Merchants, 63 Strand, Galveston.

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CHANGE OF TIME. G., H. & H. R. R. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, Sept. 17, 1876, Trains Leave Galveston, daily 6 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3:20 P. M., Trains Leave Houston 6:10 A. M., 9:55 A. M., and 8:50 P. M., ON SUNDAYS Train Leaves Houston at 8 A. M. Leaves Galveston 3:30 P. M. For G., H. & S. A. and Houston & Texas Central Railway take the 6 A. M. & 3 P. M. Trains. For International & Great Northern Railroad, take the 11 A. M. Train.

H. M. HOXIE, G. G. MURRAY, Manager, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. A. CHOWLEY, Master Transportation. The Crowning Victory! Highest Centennial award to the SINGER Sewing Machine! TWO MEDALS & TWO DIPLOMAS Highest honors conferred!

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Christian Advocate

VESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 21, 1876.

FROM the patronage the Germans give their leading universities it would seem that rationalism is on the wane in that land.

THE German government is determined to relieve all institutions under State patronage from the control of the Roman Catholic church.

THE Greenville, S. C., News tells of a preacher who ought to be in demand. During the hot weather he traveled 240 miles in answer to invitations to preach, lost ten days from business, preached twenty-three sermons and paid his own carriage hire and railroad expenses.

UNDER a royal decree of July 17, a commission was appointed in Italy to enquire into the ecclesiastical expenditures in that kingdom. It is made the duty of the commission to look into all ecclesiastical disbursements and receipts, and to propose measures for the regulation of public expenditure on public worship.

REV. STUART ROBINSON, D. D., of Louisville, on his return from the recent Pan-Presbyterian council in London gave his church an account of its proceedings, and in the course of his remarks announced a truth worthy of the attention of the members of all the churches.

THE Archbishop of Rheims, France, has refused to permit some flint instruments and pre-historic remains to be shown at an antiquarian exhibition which is soon to be opened in that city on the ground that they throw difficulty on Biblical chronology.

THE Pope in his letter of instructions to the Bishops of Brazil calling on them to purge the Catholic fraternities of that empire of Masons, says that negotiations will be opened with the imperial government for the furtherance of that object.

WE SO frequently receive communications asking questions with reference to the Burgess Business College and its characteristics, that we are inclined to group these questions into what the lawyers would call a "fund of interrogatories, and answer them in print.

Question 1.—What is the Burgess Business College, and what does it teach?

Answer.—The Burgess Business College is an institution in which the attentive student acquires the knowledge and experience which he would obtain in the counting-room and under the instruction of a first-rate merchant.

For this purpose it is convenient to divide the college into departments. In one of these, book-keeping is taught; in another, commercial law; in another, commercial and exchange calculations; and in another, the art of penmanship.

Some students take one or the other courses, according to their necessities; and they, all together, constitute and complete a full commercial course.

The principal is a practical book-keeper of great experience. His object is to teach the student to do that which he does for the merchant.

Question 2.—What previous attainments and instructions are necessary to enable the student to profitably enter upon and pursue a course in the Burgess Business College?

Answer.—Presupposing that the student has a good moral character, and is of diligent and studious habits, it will be sufficient if he has acquired a knowledge of the ordinary elements of an English education.

Question 3.—We are frequently asked what is the cost of pursuing mercantile studies in the Burgess Business College?

Terms.—U. S. Currency.—Payable in Advance. For a life scholarship in double-entry book-keeping, penmanship, commercial calculations, commercial law, and business correspondence, \$50.

When two students are from the same place, and take out "scholarships" at the same time, we will make a large discount on the above rates. When three or more enter, the discount will be greater.

Question 4.—Students from distant parts of the State, to whom time is valuable, are solicitous about the time required to complete the course.

Answer.—We never limit a student as to time. He is welcome to come so long as he feels the necessity of study, and to review the course or courses when he pleases, without further cost. The time requisite varies with the capacity and application of different gentlemen—two months being the average. Some accomplish it in less time, while others require a longer period.

Now a word in conclusion. Students are most frequently anxious to secure situations so soon as they are competent. Burgess Business College does not engage to procure a situation for any young man. This is not our business, but we are constantly solicited to recommend persons suitable to fill places, and, for our own reputation, only recommend diligent students and persons who will do us credit.

Medical colleges do not agree to provide patients for those who receive their diplomas; theological schools do not undertake to provide fields of labor for their students; law colleges do not promise clients to their graduates; agricultural colleges do not promise farms to those who attend their course of study and practice in their labor; normal schools do not assure those whom they prepare for teachers a paying employment; neither should business colleges promise situations to those who patronize them.

A thorough business education will command a lucrative position for its possessor at all times.

By the following it will be seen that Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage takes charge of the Chicago Advance.

Good-bye, old friends! I have accepted the position of Editor-in-chief of the Advance, which is hereafter to be published in New York as well as Chicago, transferring to that paper my sermons and other literary work. My new headquarters will be 24 Park Place, New York. My connection with The Christian at Work now ceases.

My hearty thanks to all the subscribers with whom I have had years of pleasant interview. Happy myself, by the grace of God and the influence of an ancestry who did not believe there was any religion in moping, I have tried to make all our readers happy.

WE have received from F. W. Hemlick, W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, a piece of music entitled the "Prodigal Son," by G. W. Dawson. Send for a copy.

CENTREVILLE, OCT. 12.—I think "Justice" did injustice in his article on "Preacher's Debts." I have been intimately connected with the itineracy all my life long, my father belonging to the regular ranks. I have found that "extravagance" is the exception—not the rule.

OCTOBER 9th, 1876.—I am now about to close one of the most laborious years of my itinerant life. I have been trying to preach Christ to dying sinners over forty-five years; and, if ever I have tried to preach the fullness of the gospel, I have tried this year. I have visited and prayed with over two hundred families. I have not passed the sinners; but have visited and prayed with and for them. I will leave my charge, I hope, in a few days and return to my family—with whom I have spent but little time this year, and whom I have not seen for four months. I gave them into the hands of God,

and charged Him with their lives, and health, and safety. I have done all I could for the Advocate, having placed it in over thirty families. I have not neglected my conference collections. I leave my charge in the hands of my Master, praying God to keep the flock in the absence of the shepherd. I leave them with a good conscience, and a warm heart, and full soul, believing I have done the very best I could.

TERRELL, TEX., Sept. 21, 1876.—At the last session of the Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T. of Texas, held at Tyler, it was resolved to organize a new G. Lodge in Southern and Western Texas, to thus meet the demand of our noble order of Temperance in our Empire State. And I invoke the aid and assistance of all good people to thus advance the cause of Temperance in their communities.

Death of Rev E. H. Myers, D. D.

The Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having heard with profound sorrow of the death of Reverend E. H. Myers, D. D., Chairman of the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by yellow fever, in Savannah, on Tuesday, September 26, deem it due to the memory of the honored dead to record this brief tribute of affection.

He was, until recently, personally a stranger to all members of the Commission. We, of course, knew him by reputation. He had been in public life a whole generation; during which time, as a pastor, an educator, editor, and author, he had been uniformly successful. We knew, too, that he enjoyed the full confidence of his brethren; and had the indorsement of the authorities of his church by his position on this important Commission. But, after several days' intercourse with him and his colleagues in the work of the Joint Commission, discussing the important objects contemplated in our appointment, and which so intensely interested us, occupying most of the hours of every day, and often extending far into the night, it was impossible that we should remain strangers.

While the intimate association promoted friendship among all the members of the Commission, it is not invidious to say that our departed brother is remembered with special affection and admiration. The solemn earnestness with which he entered upon his work; the frank, transparent manner in which he opened his heart to his brethren on the subjects which engaged our attention; his intense burning desire for fraternal relations between the two chief branches of our great Methodist family; the deep religious feeling he constantly evinced; his tenderness, forbearance, and love, all moved and won hearts. Fraternity was the almost constant theme of his conversation; it occupied his thoughts perpetually; it was, with him, a passion.

We think we cannot be mistaken, and that we do no injustice to any member of either Commission, when we declare that to Dr. Myers, more than to any other one of our number, is due the unanimity of our conclusions. We know that he regarded his appointment the greatest honor, and his share in our success the greatest achievement of his life.

After the adjournment of the Joint Commission, he came, at our invitation, with several of his colleagues, to this city, designing to remain several weeks. But after the privilege of his society for a single week, which those of us residing here remember with delight—the more because his own enjoyment seemed so great—he received intelligence that the yellow fever was ravaging Savannah, the city where he was a stationed pastor. He at once said: "I must go home to my flock." Nor could he be dissuaded from this course, though he knew full well the peril incurred. Once before the fearful scourge had visited a community in which he lived, and the memories of that frightful and

distressing experience filled him with sad forebodings which he could not dissipate. He, however, immediately prepared to return home, leaving the city on Friday evening, September 1st.

In answer to an urgent invitation to come North again during the fall and winter, he responded: "God only knows what I am going to, whether life or death. If I live, I hope to see you again; but, if not, we shall meet above. Good-bye."

He arrived in Savannah safely on Monday, September 4th. A letter written by him on that day and another ten days later describe some of the harrowing scenes of sickness, and poverty, and wretchedness, and death, which taxed his sympathy and strength to the utmost. But, in the spirit of the Master, he was constant and untiring in carrying the consolations of the Gospel, and in administering material relief to the diseased and dying.

Thus this good man bravely died at his post. We will cherish his memory and emulate his example, and pray for a full preparation to meet him in our Father's house above.

M. D. CRAWFORD, E. L. FANCHER, E. Q. FULLER, CLINTON B. FISK, J. P. NEWMAN.

TEXAS ITEMS.

It is expected the International Railroad will reach Austin in time for the fair.

Mr. Stenson, near Bonham, has 1,000 bushels of apples for sale. Fannin is a fine county for fruit.

Upward of 125 wagons recently crossed Colbert's ferry on Red River in one day. They were crowded with immigrants to Texas.

Medina county until recently was a stock region, but its agricultural facilities are being fast developed.

The cotton crop of Navarro county, says the Observer, is yielding better than was expected.

Five new church edifices have been erected recently in Denton. This is improvement in the right direction.

There are twenty churches and twenty-five schools in central points in Freestone county.

The Indians made a raid in Kimball county the 7th, and left with one hundred stolen horses.

The Longview compress is doing a good business. It is said it will load 20,000 pounds on a car.

Hood county votes on local option at the time of the Presidential election.

A move in favor of the local option law is on foot in Aransas county.

The Brenham Banner urges farmers in that county to sow wheat, and says a mill will be erected of sufficient capacity to grind all the wheat brought in.

The farmers in Northern Texas are preparing to sow wheat. Acreage in wheat next year, it is thought, will be larger than heretofore.

The Waco papers give an account of the murder of a colored man by the name of McCann by the colored masonic fraternity of that place, under the leadership of a colored preacher by the name of Jones.

The Fort Worth Democrat says that Mr. L. B. Creswell of that place has successfully sunk an artesian well which furnishes a good flow of water. Its medical properties will be analyzed.

A Western writer says the lands in the county of Uvalde are equal to any in the State. In Nueces canon ten thousand acres can be irrigated. Farmers have made fifty bushels of corn per acre.

A young lady of McKinney has picked cotton this year at \$1 per hundred pounds, and as made enough to buy a new carpet for her parlor. She deserves a nice parlor, an elegant kitchen, a good farm and a good husband to do the plowing and hoeing.

A strong effort to carry the local option law into operation in Live Oak county is being made. It would, if carried out and liquor shops closed, do more than a squad of State police on constant duty in arresting crime and stopping disorder.

The Herald states that Dallas has a cotton compress, two grain elevators, six flouring mills, three saddle and harness makers, five wagon and carriage factories, a tannery, an iron foundry, two plow and agricultural machine shops, three planing mills, a woolen mill, broom factory, and various minor establishments. It is a go-ahead place without doubt.

Whatever promotes a comfortable and harmless state of mind promotes health.

Obituaries.

BROCK.—Thomas Marion Brock, son of James S. M. and Catharine Brock, was born in Powell county, Kentucky, Aug. 4, 1856, and died in Collin county, Texas, Aug. 14, 1876. His disease was typhoid fever. In 1869 he accompanied his parents to Henry county, Missouri, and in Nov. 1875, he came to Collin county, Texas, in advance of his parents, who came a few months afterwards. He joined the M. E. Church, South, at Dunaway's Chapel, in Clark county, Kentucky, under the ministrations of Rev. Isaac Sams, at the age of twelve years. He professed religion in Johnson county, Missouri, at the age of seventeen years. From the time of his conversion to the day of his death, he lived a consistent Christian. He was kind and obedient to his parents, affable and genial among his associates, and clever to all, and beloved by all who knew him. He said to his weeping parents just before he died: "I am ready to go." Thus he passed away into the brightness of Heaven without a dimming cloud. May God bless and comfort the bereaved parents and relatives, and finally bring them all to the haven of everlasting rest.

HOBBS.—John R. Hobbs was born in Lamar county, Texas, June 10, 1844; was married to Miss R. S. Whaley, Sept. 3, 1872; embraced religion in 1874, and joined the M. E. Church, South; died Sunday, May 1, 1876, in triumphant assurance of a blissful immortality. With a sad heart we record our brother's death. Though we had not known him long, we had learned to love him most cordially. Bro. Hobbs was in the noblest sense a man. The traits of his character were strongly marked. His energy was untiring, his integrity unswerving. His Christian walk and work were characterized by the same fidelity and zeal which marked his every day life. He was a noble type of sterling manhood. His death was triumphant as his life had been faithful. On the day of his death, after we had sung and prayed with him, he said, holding our hands, while his feeble voice seemed already to have caught the mellow intonation of paradise: "All is well with me." That triumphant deathbed scene left impressions on many hearts too deep to be effaced. Brother Hobbs leaves a noble wife and bright eyed children to mourn his early death. The church feels deeply his loss. But while the church is afflicted, while the little ones tremble at the dimly realized misfortune, and the loving, smitten wife, even with the assured assurance of a re-union "over there," sweeps tears of bitterest sorrow, the harp of heaven rings louder, and the tide of joy swells higher in the seats of the redeemed; for one more from out the "militant embodied host" has laid aside the cross, the shield and the sword, and has come to take the palm, the harp, the crown and the lily white robe. Thrice-blessed, O ye dead who die in Jesus' arms.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 21, '76.

Subscription: \$2 50 per Annum, in Advance. JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION

The ADVOCATE having been returned to the direct control of the Five Annual Conferences, is now published under the direction of the following Joint Board of Publication: WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE—John W. DeVilbiss, O. A. Fisher and J. G. Walker.

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

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY. Opening of Another Session.

A bright, cool, beautiful autumn Sabbath ushered in the new session. At the ringing of the bell, the students who had been coming in during the preceding week, with a large concourse of citizens, gathered in the chapel.

SEMPRONIUS, Oct. 16.—We closed a protracted meeting in this place the night of the 3rd of October, which was the eleventh night, with encouraging success.

Base Ball vs. Sunday. The following is taken from the Corpus Christi Gazette: What a strange caption! Base Ball against Sunday.

Again: it is not a fact that our form of government is absolutely tolerant? It does not tolerate the right to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience;

There are questions in this case that are pertinent, and upon one or more of them judgment turns. Take a few. Is the United States a Christian nation?

Our pastor, Rev. W. Bishop, from the favorable indications of the Sabbath, protracted the services. He was aided by the presiding elder, Bros. Burk, P. Lane, Griffin, and others.

There are still quite a number of free scholarships open to sons of ministers, and to those looking to the ministry; we hope the brethren will see that they are promptly filled.

Oct. 9, 1876.—The Lord hath done many things for us, whereof we are glad. I am on the outside row of the Northwest Texas Conference—the Graham Mission.

Mr. D. Ryan swam across the East River, New York, at Hell Gate, a feat never attempted before.

Liverpool is compelled to erect another lunatic asylum, because the number of insane has doubled in the county within ten years.

A man advertised in the Boston Globe the other day for a second-hand cupola, for a barn.

that was more penetrating than all other lights, for it enlightened the mind, entered the head and stony heart of man. Where all was night, where all was dead and dormant, it brought to life the dead faculties of the whole man, so much so that it made the external as well as the internal leap for joy; unlocked the tongue, brightened the bedimmed memory, melted down the stubborn will into sweet contrition and reformation.

Such a nation cannot approve desecrations of the Sabbath it owns. To be approved as appropriate to the Sabbath base ball must not be a desecration of that day. Moreover it must not be tolerated if it is an offense to the religious community, for the law protects every man in the enjoyment of his religion.

National, State and municipal authorities can grapple with this question of Sunday immorality as easily as with Sunday contracts and Sunday traffic, or as conveniently as with lotteries, obscene literature and drunkenness.

There are more than 1,000,000 children supported in part by the Peabody fund for Southern education now in attendance at the schools. For the ensuing year there will be over \$100,000 remaining for distribution after all expenses are met.

King Alfonso presided at the Cabinet council on the 21st, at which addresses from the Protestant clergy and diplomatic representatives of England respecting the recent orders affecting Protestant worship were discussed; also, the question of a Cuban loan and further reinforcements for Cuba.

A manifesto of advanced Republicans, signed in Paris by Zorilla and Salmeron, has been circulated throughout Spain. Its most important propositions are the renewal of the Constitution of 1869, with the suppression of the clauses relative to monarchy and equality of all religions.

In Germany baptisms and religious marriages have not diminished to any considerable extent by the law which requires civil marriages and the civil registration of births.

A fund of £10,000 has been raised in England to aid Jewish mechanics in Palestine to erect houses outside of Jerusalem, and encourage those who express a desire to follow agricultural pursuits.

At Martha's Vineyard camp-meeting Dr. Butler announced that the sum of \$600 would furnish stereotype plates for the life of Wm. Bramwell in the Spanish language.

Every year a certain Georgia farmer cultivates a distinct piece of cotton, which he calls his "preacher patch," because the avails of the crop go to the support of his minister.

The Colorado beetle has arrived in Germany. He crossed the Atlantic as a stowaway in a steamship from New York, and will next summer make the tour of Europe.

A Scotch soldier of fortune, Henry Islop McIvar, a native of Edinburgh, is serving with the Servians, He has fought in four continents in twenty years, almost always on the side of the smallest numbers.

Several meetings throughout England have passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Schuyler, of the American Legation at Constantinople, for the promptness of his report on the Bulgarian atrocities.

Two years ago Russia supplied fifteen per cent. of the British wheat supply and this country furnished fifty-five per cent. Now we furnish forty-one per cent, and Russia contributes seventeen.

A dispatch from Barcelona notices a growing desire of the Spanish clergy to obtain the suppression of all Protestant schools. They argue that people until they are of full age have no right to be instructed in any religion save the Catholic.

The Oregon Legislature has elected Governor Grover to the United States Senate.

The Prince imperial has received and invitation to go-a-gunning with the Czar this fall.

The western corn crop, one of the largest and best ever grown, is now beyond the danger of frost.

Montana's gold yield for this year is estimated to be a million dollars' worth more than last year.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is said, has suspended fifteen hundred workmen this season.

Archbishop Trench of Dublin writes as follows in relation to his health: "My medical advisers still speak hopefully, I may say confidently, of my recovery, and that within a reasonable limit of time."

The late Oliver G. Healey of South Abington bequeathed \$20,000 to the American Missionary Association, to be paid after his wife's death, and the rest of his estate, save \$1,000 to relatives, to the American Bible Society.

A farmer residing near Newcastle, Penn., recently discovered a number of boys helping themselves to apples in his orchard. He immediately unloaded a large bulldog and set the brute after the boys.

One of the peculiarities of the illness from which Cardinal Antonelli is suffering is the inability to sweat. All sudorifics have failed, and this one means of relieving the acute rheumatism by which he is attacked is rendered unavailable.

It is announced from Constantinople, that the sentences upon the persons who were tried in connection with the outrage at Salonica have been increased. The Chief of the Police has been condemned to degradation from his rank and fifteen years' penal servitude;

Santa Cruz, the notorious guerrilla fighting priest of the Carlist army during the late civil war in Spain, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. When the Carlist war broke out, he joined the rebel forces in the capacity of a leader of brigands.

The Seyed of Zanzibar has taken a very important step, which, if properly supported by England, as it is likely to be, will open a new feature to East Africa, desolated by the slave-trade wars.

A SCENE FROM LIFE.—A young man entered the bar-room of a village tavern and called for a drink. "No," said the landlord, "you have had delirium tremens once, and I cannot sell you any more."

In Germany baptisms and religious marriages have not diminished to any considerable extent by the law which requires civil marriages and the civil registration of births.

Rev. Edward Hitchcock, pastor of the American Chapel in Paris, estimates the present number of Protestants in France at 800,000. Last year \$400,000 were spent in France by Bible, Sunday school, and missionary societies.

Dr. William Butler secured at Martha's Vineyard \$450 for the translation of the "Life of Hester Ann Rogers" into Spanish, for the use of his mission in Mexico, on condition that the work be dedicated to Mrs. Gov. J. A. Wright.

THE house of Moody & Jemison we cheerfully commend. From personal knowledge we say that no better correspondents can be obtained, and none more likely to conserve to the full extent of financial and commercial ability the interest of their patrons.

THE Hutchinson House is kept in good order, well furnished and fitted up with all the necessary appurtenances, which give it the reputation of being one of the most elegant and comfortable hotels in the South.

THE attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Mrs. S. Dixon & Co., importers and dealers in millinery, toilet articles and fancy goods of every description.

FOR SALE.—An upright FLUE BOILER, large enough for a twelve-horse power engine. It will be sold cheap, and may be seen at C. B. Lee & Co.'s Foundry; Galveston, Texas.

LEE IRON WORKS. C. B. Lee & Co., Iron and Brass Founders and Machinists.

The above firm are manufacturers of steam engines, saw mills, boilers, mill and gin gearing, shafting, pulleys, brass and iron pumps.

Gratuitous Advice. This species of advice is not always acceptable, but doubtless in many instances much benefit would be derived were it promptly acted upon.

Of Great Benefit. N. C. Ogilvie, Longview, Texas, writes: "D. Langell, Apple Creek, Ohio. Dear Sir—I have nearly used up the two boxes of Asthma and Catarrh Remedy, which, in my case for Asthma, has been of more benefit than anything I have ever tried for 25 years."

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.

THE LEE IRON WORKS is completely provided with every means necessary to fill orders in the most satisfactory manner. All orders for iron shutters, doors, gratings, bolts, bars, straps and fastenings of every kind necessary in fitting out new houses or repairing, executed with dispatch and at prices calculated to please.

It is dangerous for one to climb his family tree too high, for he is very apt to get among bad and decayed branches.

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