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# Christian Advocate

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## Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 24, 1877

### REMINISCENCES OF A CENTURY. No. 3.

Methodism as it Was.

BY LOVICK PIERCE, D. D.

All alone in my reckonings, I may be, but I am satisfied that he that stands fastest on the Scripture example stands surest for time and for eternity. And whosoever will look will see that the apostles—Paul in particular—praised the churches only incidentally, and complained of them in all their foolish wanderings. With such an example, I rebuke all puffing; the pious are never improved by it, while the carnally-minded are always more firmly settled on their lees. The church at Philippi, I believe, is the only one St. Paul makes no complaint against; and here, after bestowing on them the highest encomium ever passed to the credit of any church membership—to wit: that they were more diligent in their watchfulness and Christian duties when he was absent than when he was present—yet, with all this in their favor, his exhortation was, "work out your own salvation with fear and trembling." Brethren, be not surprised when I say, if there is a single utterance in all God's word intended to teach otherwise than that, taking things as they are, the mere chances to get to heaven are all against us, I have never seen it. The language of truth is everywhere the same. Saint James says, that "If we call on the Father of Mercies, who judges every one according to his works, we must pass the time of our sojourning here in fear;" that is, our whole lifetime—always remembering it is never too late to be lost until we are actually saved. It is in Paul's rebuke of the Corinthian church concerning its overlooking and neglect of effective church discipline in the case of the incestuous Corinthian. It is evident from his direct charge against them for being puffed up, that is, proud of their church for its Corinthian glory, while, from their true moral status, they ought to have been mourning and hastening the expulsion of this vile offender from the church. See his rebuke and appalling philosophy: his rebuke means that in moral fitness a church is out of the orbit of Christianity when, from its members, its ministers, its edifices, its organs and choirs, its carpets and cushioned seats; its wealth, and large, intellectual and fashionable congregations, it is puffed up with its material greatness, while its moral and spiritual glory was constantly being eclipsed. In our case eclipse is the very word. There is not a Methodist in the whole South that has been an interested member for fifty years but who will say the religious luster of original Methodism is woefully bedimmed by the coming between it and Christ of all worldly shadows and substances. But now of Paul's appalling philosophy: it is, that "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." Although this is true in the chemistry of cooking, it is only true in the illustrative use of it in one sense alone, and that is in the sense of voluntary association; and it is only in this sense that any organized Christian church can allow any ungodly member to remain unchallenged for a single instant after his or her sin is a matter of moral certainty. An immediate arrest, with steps either to save the fallen member by chaste discipline or rid the church of him by scriptural expulsion, is the only way by which this taint of fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness can be prevented. The church having the divine right to keep itself as pure as possible from all alliance with sin and sinners, and it being made the duty of the church to expel from its recognition of membership any one who, after being called before the church, as the final bar of judgment, refuses to hear the church-members who intend to be a law unto themselves. I am growing more and

more alarmed at the low estimate many of our people are putting upon church rights and powers, and the fearful surrender of them into the hands of the enemy by both pastors and officials, and mainly by our pastors. They are literally demoralized. I ask with grief and shame, could there arise in Texas, among your chief women, a case of outward adorning—in braided hair, gold, pearls, and costly array—foolish enough to induce her pastor to bring her before his church conference for violations of the general rules which she in common with all others acknowledged as obligatory when received into the church—did so because no one can be received into the church under a notice of refusal to live according to them?

But the vice of indifference to church laws and of insubordination to pastoral rule has so diffused itself through our ranks that the moral efficacy of each of these grand conservative powers is next to extinct. And, brethren, to us, as the executive trustees of the moral discipline of the church, is much of this disorderly chargeable. We have succumbed to what we saw would make a stir in many cases if the parties were kindly notified by the ruling pastor that their violation of the rules of the church could not be allowed under his pastoral charge, for the two reasons that I believe your course is morally wrong, and that I am, as a minister of Christ, bound to keep out of his church all things contrary to His word. This is exactly what Christ meant by the delivery of the keys of the kingdom of heaven, which is here the militant church, into the hands of his executive ministry, and not the hands of the common laity. The pastor is to execute the laws of this kingdom of heaven, as the following words testify: "Whatsoever things ye bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever things ye loose on earth shall be loosed also in heaven." All this means that when we decide a matter in controversy according to the laws and to the testimony of the Law-giver, it is as the judgment of God himself. The analogizing of church trials to earthly courts and petit juries was a great blunder in our divine jurisprudence. For about four decades of our church organization all trials were ordered and executed upon the basis of the general rules; trials were simple; no foolish complications were allowed. All believed that the violation of the general rules was a violation of God's holy word, and was none the less a sin because formulated into a manual of church discipline. If the accused confessed guilt with manifest signs of repentance, he was borne with; but if in anywise obstinate and inclined to have his own way, he was cut off—cut off on the ground that in those days the church allowed membership to no one who undertook to be a law unto himself. Nor can the church ever be anything but a loose, incongruous mass of individualities until it is felt that the church in its organic structure is the kingdom of heaven set up first on the earth, but is emphatically a kingdom having only one Law-giver and one sovereign ruler; that we all are merely agents; so that, as stated before, divine confirmation of our executive acts depends entirely upon their agreement with the Law-giver's mind. I mean a great deal when I say every attempt to republicanize church government has been so far a practical dethronement of God for the installation of a political idol. I will now add, while it comes so well in, that from the time general conferences began to enact special statutes on account of particular vices, into which our young people began to fall, our members have felt less amenability to the general rules; and every close observer and sound reasoner will see at a glance that just exactly in as far as our members cease to feel their amenability to the conditions of our general rules, just so far is their Methodism corrupted. And as I write for admonition and reflection, allow me to say, in as far as these statutes went, they never lessened crime one iota, and they effectually des-

troyed the general rules as the ground from which loss of membership might be calculated; they were wholly uncalled for. There never was a sin but what could be tried under our general rules; and if we had kept to them, computed Methodist life by them, we should have been to-day the model church in Christendom. But, alas! we have compounded with the world and flesh until our fine gold has become dim. But a little more on this inherent church power: Nothing is more clearly revealed. The words of Christ would justify Popery itself in the delivery of the keys to Peter if it were not that the keys were delivered to Peter—not to Peter the Pope, but as to Peter the chairman of the apostolic college. These keys were not keys indeed, as in civil officers, who are to bear rule, but means here the right of divine interpretation as to scriptural law; hence, Christ simply binds himself to ratify in heaven all judgments of his divinely appointed interpreters, which judgments are according to the divine sense of the Law-giver. I am struck with the constitutional majesty of the church from Paul's words in I Cor. ii ch., where he levels the voice of inspiration against all denaturalizations of the hair: women masculinized by shorn heads; men feminized by long hair; all of which he rebukes as a shame, because it is a falling out with the normal order of divine ordinances and the engrafting of the abnormal on the church, whereby it is divorced from Christ and undistinguishably lost in endless confusion. In reference to all this the voice of the spirit is that predicated of this abnormalism. But if any man seem to be contentious, we have no such custom within the churches of God. The business of the church—this last term being especially emphatic—is to take care of the church as the church; not as a mere religious club, but as God's city of the saints. His household, everything about it, being of itself and like itself incomparable with all other judicial laws, offenders being amenable only to moral law, and the question of the violation of moral law being committed by the final judge of all violation of moral law into the hands of his appointed judges and administrators, makes this duty singularly imposing. The church, as the church, was never intended to be used as a hospital or infirmary, only as these might be incidentally employed. The duty of every church member is to take care of his own church relations, while it is the duty of the church to take care of the church as of the members of Christ's body; and if there comes up among its members any of this abnormal fungus race, wishing to denaturalize the order of God, and disposed to be contentious about it, just say to them, with Pauline firmness: we have no such customs within the churches; you can hold on and go out, or come to terms and stay in. We have no custom-laws in our church; what is wrong in spirit can never come right by custom. I am the more emphatic on this point, because I have never seen the first church member yet that ever acquired any of that native, moral influence which permeated all moral sensibilities in others as the sweet odor of the rose does, by its own inherent property, where the members seemed to desire to be as unnatural as possible, as if they gloried in a practical dissent from divine taste and order. Something of this denaturalizing spirit evidently infested the Corinthian church when Paul wrote this correction, and it should be enough for us that the holy spirit rebuked it, not merely as a thing in bad taste, but because the violation of the laws of nature, as God ordained them to be, in creation's grand complement, in order to fulfill the lusts of the flesh, is a violation of the moral law of life. If our female members, in the next fashionable departure, were to cut off the hair, thereby substituting a shorn head as the glory of women, rather than abide by the judgment of God, it would stir the church to a blood-heat demurrer, as a trespass on a natural ordi-

nance of their Creator's will. But then they would only have preferred their own will to the will of their Maker—just what every ear-ringed Methodist is doing. They have ruled out the will of God to make a place for their own will.

### TEXAS ITEMS.

The farmers of Atascosa county are enlarging their fields, and are nearly ready to plant.  
 Palestine shipped 7,758 bales, from September, 1876, to February, 1877.  
 A number of emigrants from Pennsylvania have reached Colorado county.  
 There will be an increase of acreage of sugar cane in Fort Bend county.  
 Prohibition lost in Hamilton county. The people will be the real losers.  
 The van (28 persons) of a colony from Indiana has reached Limestone county.  
 The Milan county farmers are devoting much attention to improved cattle, hogs and horses.  
 It is believed in Collin county that the heavy snow has improved the wheat lands.  
 In the past twelve months there have been eighteen stores erected in the town of McKinney.  
 Fine lands on old surveys can be bought in Palo Pinto county at from \$1 50 to \$2 50 per acre; school lands at \$1 50 per acre.  
 Mr. Garrison, who has been on hunt of buffalo, is en route to Shackelford county with 1,200 hides and a large amount of buffalo meat, which he intends canvassing and shipping north.  
 Hunters from the range report the buffalo going South-west.  
 Calvert has shipped 11,692 bales of cotton this season.  
 Some forty immigrants from Indiana have reached the vicinity of Groesbeck.  
 Farmers of Limestone county are afraid to plant on account of the grasshoppers, which, from the number of eggs which are hatching, will soon appear in force.  
 Land in Wise county can be bought at from \$2 to \$10 per acre. Immigrants are wanted. Water, health and good land are the attractions.  
 Judge Turner refused to open the injunction asked for the liquor men against prohibition.  
 Hempstead, with its cotton oil mills and the foundry, puts on a very lively business air.  
 Nelson county is to vote on local option.  
 Grasshoppers are in lively condition in Bastrop county.  
 The cotton crop of Jack county last year was 300 bales. It is estimated at 1500 bales this year.  
 About one thousand stall-fed cattle will be exported from Hood county this winter.  
 The Sherman Register says there are in course of erection one hundred houses in that growing town.  
 Forty-two public schools are in operation in Hill county, with an attendance of 1700.  
 Victoria county can furnish land at from fifty cents to five dollars per acre, and offers excellent grazing facilities.  
 Milan county has gone against prohibition. Better think better of it.  
 Crop prospects in Dallas county are favorable.  
 Clay county, in the northwestern portion of the State, has voted for prohibition.  
 The New Braunfels woolen factory employs 300 hands.

### Mexico.

Advices from San Francisco, dated the 15th, state that Col. Marracho, late in the service of Lerdo, has reached San Diego, and reports the whole interior for Diaz. The State of the Republic he reports as disheartening.  
 On the 16th Gen. Cortina entered Matamoros with about 1,000 men, and was met by Gen. Blanco commanding, with military honors. Diaz has called Cortina to Mexico and he will start in a few days. Gen. Blanco has reinstated civil authorities, the roads to the interior are open, rail facilities are re-established, and the people hopeful.

The Electoral Count.  
 The Electoral Commission, by a strict party vote, decided against the admission of evidence in the case of Louisiana.  
 We give our readers the various resolutions acted upon before the decision was made.  
 Mr. Hoar submitted the following:  
 Ordered, That the evidence be not received.  
 Mr. Abbott offered the following as a substitute:  
 Resolved, That evidence be received to show that so much of the act of Louisiana establishing the Returning Board for that State is unconstitutional, and the acts of the said Returning Board are void.  
 This was rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman. Nays—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong.  
 Mr. Abbott offered another substitute, as follows:  
 Resolved, That evidence will be received to show that the Returning Board of Louisiana, at the time of canvassing and compiling the vote of that State at the last election in that State, was not constituted under the laws establishing it, in this: That it was composed of four persons of one political party, instead of five persons of different parties.  
 Rejected by the same vote.  
 Mr. Abbott then offered another substitute:  
 Resolved, That the Commission will receive testimony on the subject of the frauds alleged in the specification of counsel for the objectors to certificates 1 and 3.  
 Rejected by same vote.  
 Mr. Abbott then offered a fourth substitute:  
 Resolved, That testimony, tending to show that the so-called Returning Board of Louisiana had no jurisdiction to canvass the votes for electors for President and Vice President is admissible.  
 Rejected by the same vote.  
 Mr. Abbott offered a fifth, which was rejected by the same vote, and which was as follows:  
 Resolved, That evidence is admissible that the statements and affidavits purporting to have been made and forwarded to said Returning Board, in pursuance of the provisions of section 23 of the election law of 1872, alleging riot, tumult, intimidation and violence, at and near certain polls and in certain parishes, were false and fabricated, and forged by certain disreputable persons under the direction and knowledge of the said Returning Board; that said Returning Board, knowing the statements and affidavits to be false, and that none of such statements and affidavits were made in the manner and form or within the time required by law, did knowingly, willfully and fraudulently fail and refuse to canvass or compile more than ten thousand votes cast, as is shown by the statement of votes by the Commissioners of Elections.  
 Mr. Hunton offered a sixth substitute, as follows:  
 Resolved, That evidence be received to prove that the votes cast and given at the said election of the 7th of November, last, as shown by the returns made by the Commissioners of Election for the said State, have never been compiled or canvassed; and that the said Returning Board never even pretended to compile or canvass returns by said Commissioners of Election, but that said Returning Board only pretended to canvass the returns by the State Supervisors of Registration.  
 Rejected by the same vote.  
 A seventh substitute was offered by Mr. Bayard, as follows:  
 Resolved, That no person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States government is eligible to be appointed an elector, and that this commission will receive evidence tending to prove said ineligibility as offered by counsel for objectors to Nos. 1 and 3.  
 Rejected by the same vote.  
 Justice Field proposed the eighth and last substitute, as follows:  
 Resolved, That in the opinion of the Commission, evidence is admissible upon the several matters

which the counsel for objectors to Nos. 1 and 3 offer to prove.  
 This was also rejected by the same vote, and the question on the original order, submitted by Mr. Hoar, came up, viz: "That the evidence offered be not received."  
 The vote stood as follows:  
 Yeas—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.  
 Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—7.  
 Whatever may have been the technical reasons which enabled the eight Republican members of the Commission to reject all evidence and thus prejudice the case, it is evident that the design for which the Commission was formed, viz: to secure such a fair and impartial count of the votes as would represent the will of the people, has been defeated.  
 By the same vote the eight votes of Louisiana were given to Hayes and Wheeler.  
 The Democratic caucus of the House and Senate, on the night of the 17th, adopted the following, offered by Mr. Reagan, of Texas:  
 Resolved, That the count of the electoral vote shall proceed without dilatory opposition to the orderly execution of the act of Congress creating the Electoral Commission, whose decision shall be received and acted upon in accordance with the provisions of the said law; but this resolution is accompanied with the solemn and earnest protest of the Democratic party against the gross and shameless violation of law, justice and truth, contained in the decisions of the majority who signed the same in the cases of Florida and Louisiana.  
 On the 19th the Senate and House met in joint session. The decision of the Commission was delivered, announcing the electors of Louisiana for Hayes and Wheeler. The Senate retired and the House took a recess until the next day.  
 In the Senate the decision of the Commission was denounced by Bayard, Thurman and Maxey, and then by a strict party vote the decision was sustained. The Democratic caucus revealed a deep sense of the outrage inflicted on the nation by the action of the eight Republican members of the Commission. The general result now turns on the Oregon vote; but with the action already taken by the Republican party in the Commission, there is no one who believes that, after having disregarded the well established fact in the Louisiana case, they will hesitate to count the vote of Watts, though his ineligibility is unquestioned.  
 The missionaries in Japan, it is stated, minister to 200,000 natives.  
 There are now 520 congregations, and 7,000 children attend their schools, in the Holy Land.  
 The number of different religious denominations in this country is said to be 168.  
 The German Baptist churches of the United States, report a membership of 7,515.  
 The Baptist Year Book reports an increase of 109,000 by baptism during the past year.  
 The Universalists of the United States number 32,947 members in 656 church organizations.  
 The American Board of Foreign Missions maintain 150 missionaries in the Turkish Empire.  
 In six hundred Sunday-schools of Vermont last year there were about four thousand conversions.  
 Seven Unitarian churches in Boston are now occupied by other denominations: three by the Catholics, one by Jews.  
 The London Methodist expects that lay membership will be introduced into the British Conference at its session in 1878.  
 In the St. Paul Methodist Church in New York City, the collection for missions was \$10,000.  
 Dr. Eggleston's "Church of Christian Endeavor" has succeeded in gathering in its Sunday-school four scholars to each member.  
 The proceeds of sales of church property confiscated by the Italian government amounts to \$100,000,000, and a good deal yet unsold.



Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 24, 1877.

JOHN JENKINS' SERMON.

The minister said last night, says he, "Don't be afraid of giving. If your life ain't worth nothing to other folks. Why, what's the use of livin'?"

I tell you, our minister's prime, he is. But I couldn't quite determine. When I heard him a-givin' it right and left. Just who was hit by his sermon.

PAY AS YOU GO.

What a happy thought would run through the brain of every business man if he was sure the morrow would bring forth this in reality. And why could it not be done? It is just as easy to pay one time as another if we have the money, and if we did not anticipate we should have it when wanted; but we are always trying to live faster than we should, and thus we are about one year behind in payments.

Those who work and pay as they go, are compelled to pay the debts of those who always want to pay to-morrow, and as the morrow never comes with them, the debt is never paid.

There is considerable complaint in some quarters of adulterated lard being crowded upon consumers, and circulars have been issued recently by Chicago houses charging this fraud upon Eastern refiners. There are doubtless some of the small refiners engaged in the production of adulterated lard, but the most of this sort of wash that is put upon the market comes from the Southwestern refiners.

REMEDY FOR SMALL-POX.—I herewith append a recipe which has been used by my knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small-pox, though

the pittings are filling. When Jennings discovered the cow-pox in England the world of science hurled avalanches of fame upon his head, but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published this recipe as a panacea for small-pox, it passed unheeded. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the remedy, as I have used it, to cure the small-pox: Sulphate of zinc, 1 grain; fo.-glove (digitalis), 1 grain; half teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonfuls of water; take a teaspoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age.

The Turkish Provinces.

These beautiful but terribly scourged regions, occupying the great highway between the Orient and the Occident, had been for centuries, before the coming of the Turk, the battle-field of nations. Since the earliest records of history they have been the harvest-fields, whence tyrants and warriors have drawn the human instruments for their conflicts. The Thracians and Macedonians were so used in their day; and so the Albanians, Slavonians, and Magyars of the period are famous as good material for soldiers. In ancient times these fields bore the most varied medley of nationalities, which Philip and Alexander of Macedon sought to conquer and use for the completion of their great armies. Then the Romans ruled here, and fought with the mighty Germanic Goths. Finally, when the Huns penetrated to the west, causing the migration of other nationalities, the valleys of the Danube and the lands beyond the Balkan range became, for five hundred years, the wild habitation of the most diverse peoples. Germanic, Turkish and Slavonic tribes followed each other in quick succession; and their names, as devastators or rulers, are inscribed in the history of the Balkan Peninsula like the changing and fantastic colors of the kaleidoscope. At last, in the fourteenth century, came the Turkish hordes in such numbers from the East, that they made themselves lords of the land, and threatened to overrun half of Europe.

And how mighty at one time was this realm of Osmanlis! The followers of the Prophet had conquered lands in which Christianity had been rooted for centuries. The classic soil of the Apostles, Corinth and Ephesus, and Nice, the City of Synods, Antioch, Nicomedia, and Alexandria were subjugated to their power. The very cradle of Christianity and the grave of the Saviour, Palestine and Jerusalem, fell into the hands of the Moslems, who contested their possession against the combined attack of all the prowess and chivalry of the Christianity of the West. It was reserved for them to consecrate the Church of St. Sophia, in which, for a thousand years, Christ and the saints had been honored, to the worship of Allah and the Prophet. At the very epoch when Christians were contending in Constance about religious creeds, when the attempted reconciliation between the Greek and the Catholic Church was proving to be a failure, and when forty millions of Protestants were preparing to renounce their allegiance to the papacy—at that epoch the Turks were penetrating victoriously into the heart of Europe. Even the Roman Emperor fled before them from his capital of Vienna, and the mighty Gothic cathedral of St. Stephen narrowly escaped becoming a mosque, as had St. Sophia, in Byzantium. Only a little less than two hundred years ago German and Polish heroes annihilated the vast and superior army of Kara Mustapha before the walls of Vienna. It was the last time the standard of the Prophet was unfolded in the heart of Europe, when even the vine-clad cities of the Rhine trembled at the name of the Turk.—National Repository for February.

DEAN STANLEY.

Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster, is one of the greatest living masters of the English tongue, and the possessor of varied and extensive attainments. He is eminent as a poet, scholar, traveler and controversialist; but it is chiefly to his qualifications as a preacher that we would now direct attention. His sermons have a distinctive character. They have a large infusion of the leading article, and frequently address themselves to the prevailing thought or great events of the day. This case is illustrated by an anecdote that is

told of a dignitary of the Church who went one morning to service at Westminster Abbey, it having been announced that the Dean would preach. "How did you like the sermon?" asked the lady with whom he was staying. "Oh," was the reply, "it was very good; there was nothing to object to. But it was not what I went to hear. I went to hear the way to Heaven, but I only heard about Palestine." He seeks to make his sermons vivid and interesting by bringing anecdotes and letters and history under contribution; and in the effort his imagery is often colored by local allusions, and even his subject is suggested by local circumstances. Thus, at Venice he preached on the text, "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?" at Rome, on the subject of "St. Paul at Rome;" at the Convent of St. Catherine, from the appropriate text, "This Agar is Mount Sinai, in Arabia;" at Jerusalem, the subject was, "Christ on earth and Christ in Heaven." His sermons are remarkable for their brevity, seldom exceeding ten or fifteen minutes in their delivery. He has no action, and his voice is monotonous and thin and weak. His physique is not imposing. Frequently, when he has preached in the Abbey or in St. Paul's Cathedral, he could hardly be heard beyond the immediate circle that surrounded him. He rarely ever preaches the same sermon twice, is ever ready to advocate from the pulpit any cause which receives his approval, and although he certainly lacks the highest qualities of an orator, the eloquence of his language is very ornate and winning. To listen to his sermons is highly enjoyable. They contain many a vein of literary and historical allusion as rich as any in McCauley. Occasionally he introduces a translation of a suggestive sentence from a Greek or Latin author, or from some foreign modern classic. Now he will give an extract from a play of Sophocles, now from a dialogue of Plato, and again from the Confessions of St. Augustine. His versatility, his imagination, and his pictorial power are amazing and fascinating.—Harper's Magazine.

Sportsmen find an agreeable abiding place in Texas. On the prairies almost every kind of wild animals abound. In the northwest are the wild horse, or mustang, and the fierce buffalo. The deer and the antelope, the moose and the mountain goat, are plentiful, not to mention the jaguars, the wild cats, black bears, ocelots, wolves and foxes, and such smaller game as peccaries, opossums, hares, rabbits and squirrels. A special feature of wild life is the prairie dog or marmot, dwelling in holes burrowed in the ground. Their numbers are so great that the traveler may journey for days together without losing sight of them. The feathered tribe are also abundant, including birds of prey and birds of sport. There is the bald-headed eagle and the Mexican eagle, vultures, owls, hawks, wild turkeys, wild geese, prairie hens, canvas back and other ducks, teal, brant, pheasants, quails, grouse, woodcock, pigeon, partridges, snipe, plover, red birds and turtle doves. By the waters are also found the crane, the swan, the pelican, the water turkey, and the king-fisher. The smaller birds are numerous, and among them many of the most brilliant plumage, as the oriole, the parouquet, the cardinal, the whippoorwill and the sweet-toned mocking bird. Black birds abound, and woodpeckers, blue-jays, starlings, swallows, martens and wrens. In the rivers and bays there are all the varieties of water life, from alligators to perch, pike, trout, green turtle and oysters.—N. Y. Tobacco Journal.

THE CITY OF BERLIN.—A London paper of a recent date says: "It would be difficult to find a parallel in history of the rate of increase which could be compared with that of Berlin, the capital of Prussia, and now of the German Empire. Originally a Wend fishing village, on the sluggish River Spree, it did not attain to an importance until, in the days of the great Elector, it became the centre of a powerful State, of which he may be said to have laid the foundation. It is situated about 100 feet above the sea level, in the midst of a dreary plain of sand, destitute of either beauty or fertility—an oasis of stone and brick in a Sahara of sand." At the end of the seventeenth century it numbered, however, 50,000 inhabitants. It made more progress during the reign of the first Prussian King, Frederick I., and his successors, until at the death of Frederick the Great, its population numbered 145,000. But the city increased at an enormous rate during the present

century. In 1833 it had 250,000 inhabitants; in 1858 the population, including a garrison of 15,000 men, had increased to 455,000, while now it ranks fourth among the capitals of Europe, numbering nearly a million inhabitants, of which 22,000 are soldiers of the garrison, 20,000 Roman Catholics and 16,000 Jews. Among its population should be mentioned 6000 French Protestants, the descendants of those exiles who were driven from their native soil by the intolerance of Louis XIV., whose attribute, 'le Grand Monarque,' reads like a satire by the side of the short-sightedness which could deprive France of some of her best children by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Berlin received the refugees with open arms, and has reaped ever since, along with the whole of Prussia, the benefits of such a wise course."

Do not look at a Christian, your home is above; your Father is above; your Saviour is above; your dearest friends, the companions you love, and the righteous nation to which you belong—all are above. Look not down, then; but lift up your head, for your redemption draweth nigh.

Quarterly Meeting Appointments.

AUSTIN DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Austin cir, at Manor, fourth Saturday and Sunday in February. Caldwell, at Caldwell, first Saturday and Sunday in March. Birch Creek, at Birch Creek, second Saturday and Sunday in March. Cedar Creek, at Cedar Creek, third Saturday and Sunday in March. Live Oak, at Boggy, fourth Saturday and Sunday in March. District Stewards will please meet at Elgin, first Saturday in February. J. W. WHIPPLE, P. E.

SAN MARCOS DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Perdinales mis, at Willow, March 3, 4. San Marcos sta, March 10, 11. Lockhart cir, at West Fork, March 17, 18. Seguin sta, March 24, 25. San Marcos cir, at Bethel, April 7, 8. Gonzales cir, at Oak Forest, April 14, 15. Mt. City, at Mt. City, April 21, 22. Thompsonville, at Thompsonville, April 28, 29. Each quarterly conference will elect three delegates to the ensuing district conference. O. A. FISHER, P. E.

GEORGETOWN DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Sugar Leaf cir, Feb 25. Taylor mis, March 1. Preachers, please give me your address and the places of your first quarterly meeting. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

PALESTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Kickapoo cir, at Salem, Feb 24, 25. Che-o-kee cir, at Alto, March 3, 4. Neches cir, March 10, 11. Athens cir, at Athens, March 17, 18. Trinity Mission, at Box's school house, March 24, 25. Crockett cir, at Pleasant Grove, April 1. Pennington cir, at Loveland, April 7, 8. District Steward's meeting at Palestine Feb 3. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. San Augustine cir, March 3, 4. Carthage cir, March 10, 11. Melrose, March 17, 18. Douglass mis, March 24, 25. Lynn Flat cir, March 31, April 1. Mt. Enterprise cir, April 7, 8. The preachers of the district will please advise me of the place of holding the quarterly meetings on their respective circuits. J. C. A. BRIDGES, P. E.

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Rockport cir, at Rockport, Feb 10, 11. Oakville and Beeville, at Oakville, Feb 17, 18. Helena cir, at Esccondido, Feb 24, 25. Rancho, at Birds school-house, March 3, 4. Corpus Christi sta, March 17, 18. Legarto cir, at Banqueto, March 24, 25. St. Marys mis, at Pleasant Grove, March 25, April 1. Goliad cir, at Wesley Chapel, April 7, 8. A. F. COX, P. E.

CHAPPELL HILL DIST.—1st ROUND. Washington and Independence, at Independence, Feb 24, 25. Bryan Station, March 3, 4. Bryan Circuit, at Wessen Chapel, March 10, 11. The District Steward will please meet at Brenham the 10th February, at 3 o'clock, P. M. R. ALEXANDER.

AUSTIN DISTRICT.—FIRST ROUND. Caldwell, at Caldwell, March 3, 4. Birch Creek mission, at Birch Creek, March 10, 11. Cedar Creek circuit, at Cedar Creek, March 17, 18. The District Stewards will please meet me at Elgin, Jan 6th. J. W. WHIPPLE.

MARSHALL DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Starrville cir, Feb 24, 25, at Antioch. Larissa cir, March 3, 4, at county line. Hallville cir, March 10, 11, at Millwood. The district stewards meet in Marshall at the office of the Methodist at two o'clock, Saturday, Jan 13, 1877. R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

Many persons would be glad to supply themselves with a plain solid gold ring of the latest style and best quality, if they could only be assured of getting the genuine article. We can tell our readers where they can find just what they want. Read the advertisement on our 7th page, headed, 'Plain Gold Rings.' The gentlemen who compose this firm have a reputation for fair dealing unsurpassed any where. Their rings are all of the best quality, and stamped with their trade-mark. Send your orders direct to them, with the money in a registered letter. If you send ten cents additional they send the ring by mail at their risk. If you prefer, before ordering, they will send you a price-list free, upon application.—Adv.

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G. H. & H. R. R. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, Nov. 26, 1876. Trains Leave Galveston, daily 6 A. M., 10 A. M., and 2:20 P. M., Trains Leave Houston 6 A. M., 10:15 A. M., and 8:50 P. M., ON SUNDAYS Train Leaves Houston at 10 A. M. Leaves Galveston 2:20 P. M.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 24, 1877

GOVERNOR HUBBARD VS. LAW.

We find the following in last Sunday's News:

As will be seen by the following letter to Manager Greenwall, the fine assessed against him by the Criminal Court, at its last term, for having a Christmas matinee drawing, has been remitted:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, FEBRUARY 15, 1877.  
Henry Greenwall, Galveston, Texas:  
Sir—By direction of his Excellency, the Governor, I have this day forwarded to the Clerk of the Criminal District Court of Galveston county his proclamation of 14th instant, remitting the fine assessed against you of \$250 at the January term of said court. Very respectfully,  
T. F. MARTIN, Private Secy.

The above statement will be read with surprise and disgust by thousands of the moral and law-abiding citizens of Texas. For this act of Governor Hubbard there can be neither defence nor palliation. Under the name of a "Christmas Matinee Presentation" Mr. Greenwall, manager of the Galveston Opera House, advertised a lottery. He was fully advised of the fact that it was a violation of the laws of the State; yet the tickets were sold and the drawing took place at the time announced. The Grand Jury, as their oaths demanded, indicted Manager Greenwall, he was tried before the Criminal Court, the jury found him guilty, and a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars followed his conviction; and now Governor Hubbard by his proclamation of the 14th instant, has interposed his official authority between the offender and the penalty defined by the law and faithfully enforced by court and jury. The fact that certain laws have been a dead letter on the statute books, and that State and municipal officers, by their gross neglect of duty, have protected the guilty from the penalties due their offense, has been a matter of earnest complaint on the part of all good citizens; but they were not prepared to see the Governor of this great commonwealth vindicate this gross neglect on the part of subordinate officers by throwing his official mantle over the offender, and thus destroying the force of the laws his oath of office binds him to maintain.

With this precedent, every offender against the law the manager of the Galveston Opera House so flagrantly violated can claim like clemency at the hands of our present Governor. When our Chief Magistrate interposes his power to protect the guilty, it is not strange that from every part of the State we hear that lawless men mock at the majesty of the law, and that paid officials dare not, or will not, arrest the offender. No wonder that gamblers laugh in their sleeves as they ply their iniquitous vocation, when city and State police wink at their unlawful business, when courts and juries fix their fines at the lowest figure the law will allow, and when the Governor of the State employs his power—not to enforce the law, but to render it an abortion.

This act of Governor Hubbard demands explanation. The people of the State are growing weary of being taxed to pay the salaries of sworn officers who are studiously blind to offenses of a certain class, and of courts which turn the forms of trial into contemptible farce by the infliction of penalties so insignificant that they are unworthy of the name; but when the Governor of a State descends from his high position to become the guardian of the gamblers' interest, it is time that the moral sense of the people finds a voice which will teach their public servants that they were placed in office to maintain the law, and not to defeat its ends. That the gambling interest finds, in high and low places, friends ready to protect it from the sanctions of the law, is a fact which no thinking man will question, and which all good men must deplore. Other offenders can be arrested, con-

victed and punished, but the gamblers' influence, it seems, is potential, from the petty constable on his beat to the highest executive in the commonwealth.

REV. CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON.  
SECOND PAPER.

The Reuterville district, presided over by Mr. Richardson in 1844, included the counties on the Brazos river, from its mouth to Washington, and thence west to the extreme frontier settlements, embracing the whole of the West Texas Conference and a considerable portion of the present Texas Conference. The following were the appointments: Bastrop, Daniel Caul; Reuterville, Joseph P. Sneed; Washington, John W. Kinney, Robert B. Wells; Brazoria, Oneneth Fisher; Egypt, H. S. Thrall, W. S. Hamilton; Matagorda, Isaac M. Williams; Gonzales, John W. DeVilbiss. The Egypt circuit, having appointments every four weeks, included the country from DeWitt county on the west to Fort Bend on the east, and reached from Cumming's Creek to Port Lavaca. Our first quarterly meeting included the first Sunday in March, and was held on Rocky Creek, not far from the present village of Sweet Home. Beside the preachers, there was but one communicant, a Mrs. Vail, who joined the church by letter at the meeting. On Sunday night there was a heavy rain, and Monday morning was cold and uncomfortable, but Brothers Richardson, Robert H. Hill and myself started down the country, toward Texana. We found the Lavaca river swimming. It was ten miles back to a settlement, and we plunged into the rapid current and crossed in safety. Swimming swollen streams in those days was a very common incident in the life of a Texas itinerant.

Mr. Richardson was continued on the Reuterville district in 1845. In 1846, 1847 and 1848 he was on the Galveston district, and was returned to the same district in 1852.

As a Presiding Elder, he was prompt in filling his appointments. I do not know that he ever missed a quarterly meeting, even at the extreme points of his large districts. When present, he cheerfully performed his full share of the work, both in the pulpit and the altar. It was then a part of the programme of a quarterly meeting to call for penitents, and we seldom failed to get them. In the quarterly conference he was a fine presiding officer, and attended carefully to all the interests of the Church. In his dress he was scrupulously neat, and always and everywhere in his intercourse with preachers and people, he was an accomplished gentleman. In long horseback rides, far from human habitations, all his conversation with his companions was with grace, and such as ministered to edification. He never indulged in coarse jests; never compromised his ministerial dignity.

As a constructor of sermons, I never knew his equal. I was then young, and it was difficult to prepare my analyses of texts. (A difficulty I have never satisfactorily overcome.) In long rides with the Elder, I frequently suggested texts for sermons and enquired how he would arrange the divisions. With scarce a moment's hesitation he would suggest an analysis, clear, concise and comprehensive. His mastery of the English language was complete. In the notice of his death in the Minutes, for 1852, it is stated "his sermons were written with care and accuracy; he was exact to a fault." That statement, to say the least of it, is faulty. It is impossible to be too exact in the use of language. Still, I had heard a similar criticism before I ever met Mr. Richardson. In 1842 I enjoyed the hospitality of Dr. Asa Hoxie, at Independence. In speaking

of different Texas preachers, the Doctor, in his epigrammatic style, said: "Chauncey Richardson was painfully accurate; he would not mispronounce a word to save a soul." On the contrary, I soon afterwards heard Dr. J. S. Tolliver, of Columbus, say he "would ride ten miles to hear Chauncey Richardson read a hymn." The Southern Pulpit gives a better representation of Mr. R. than the official Minutes. We transcribe a paragraph:

"In the pulpit his deportment is peculiarly solemn, being expressive of that sacred awe which the divine presence and the high functions of the ministerial office should inspire, while his calm and self-collected manner shows that he has perfect confidence in his own powers, and his acquaintance with the subject under discussion. A clear voice, distinct enunciation, appropriate gestures, a style classically chaste, combined with a happy manner of handling a subject, peculiar to himself, render him an interesting speaker in any department, and seldom fail to arrest the attention even of the most careless person. His modulation of voice is remarkably pleasing to the ear, and while he rises at pleasure from the lowest to the highest tone, he never stuns by 'screaming.' His gestures are grave and expressive, free from all violence and distortion—in short, such as become the sacred desk, and are necessary to give force to the truths there delivered. His mode of preaching is of the analytical order; without circumlocution he comes directly to the subject suggested by the text, reduces it to the simplest elements, and proceeds in consecutive order to deduce his principles, which he amplifies, illustrates and supports with great logical force, and with such system that each preceding proposition naturally introduces that which follows, and as conducting the mind by easy gradations from one step in the argument to another, until the whole is presented in one comprehensive and convincing view."

A man of Bro. Richardson's scholarly attainments and ready use of tongue and pen was always in demand at our annual conference. In 1844 he wrote an admirable pastoral address. In 1845 he wrote the report on the separation of the Southern from the Northern church. He was a member of the Louisville convention when the Southern church was organized in 1845, and of the general conference in 1846, and again in 1850. In both conferences he was on the Committees on Episcopacy, Boundaries and Missions.

For eight sessions, from 1844, when the East Texas Conference was formed, until 1851, he was Secretary of the Texas Conference. He followed an excellent model, as Dr. T. O. Summers had been Secretary from 1840 to 1843. It is hardly necessary to state that his records were very carefully and neatly kept. Both he and Dr. Summers performed all the labor without assistance. When the present writer became Secretary of the conference in 1852, he found all the journals and official papers in good order, though tied up in packages. A good sole-leather trunk was procured, and with the help of the Assistant Secretary, Rev. A. B. F. Kerr, all were carefully assorted, sealed up, labeled, and deposited in the trunk for the use of the conference historian. This trunk, while in possession of Rev. J. W. Shipman, was lost during the war, and probably will never be recovered.

Mr. Richardson's career as editor must be reserved for another paper.

JEFFERSON DIST.—SECOND ROUND.  
Jefferson station, March 3 and 4.  
Kellyville circuit, March 10, 11.  
Lindon circuit, March 17, 18.  
Atlanta circuit, March 24, 25.  
Soda Lake circuit, March 31, April 1.  
Dangerfield circuit, April 7, 8.  
Mt. Pleasant circuit, April 14, 15.  
Coffeeville circuit, April 21, 22.  
Gilmer circuit, April 28, 29.  
Longview circuit, May 5, 6.  
J. CLARK SMITH, P. E.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR PREACHERS.

In a previous issue of this paper we appealed to the preachers—take care of your health. We now address words of admonition to the people they serve—take care of your preachers.

The relation between the pastor and the people of his charge is of divine appointment. The seal of Christ is indelibly stamped upon it. The preacher is Christ's gift to the Church. He is not only called and sent, but given. See Ephesians iv., 11: "And he gave \* \* \* some pastors and teachers for the perfecting of the saints." \* \* \* "All things are yours, whether Paul or Apollos or Cephas." "We preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord, and ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake."

The pastor is yours, by virtue of Christ's gift. Not for his own, but for Christ's sake. Not of his own election, as Paul says, "Necessity is laid upon me to preach the gospel." "Yea, woe is me if I preach not the gospel." The mission of the pastor is to perfect the saints, by the God-appointed agencies with which he is invested, which render his office sacred and clothe him with the vestures of an ambassador for Christ.

The preacher comes in Christ's name to strengthen the weak, raise the fallen and cheer the faint; to pour the light of gospel truth into every house and into every heart. "As an angel to guide a band of pilgrims on their way," he comes with the sacred functions of the ministerial office, with which none other is invested, to spread before you the consecrated tokens of a Saviour's dying love, in the eucharist; to baptize your children; to celebrate and lend sanctity to and strengthen by prayer and holy admonition the bonds of matrimony in your families and communities; to administer to the sick and dying, and to bury the dead. This is the pastor's mission, the bare announcement of which it would seem is sufficient to inspire the confidence, enlist the sympathies, and to command the support of all good or right thinking people. If he has failings—he will have, for he is human—don't make haste to judge harshly "the Lord's anointed." Has it occurred to you, reader, that any disrespect, maltreatment, or even neglect shown to your pastor, is indirectly shown to Christ, whom he represents? An ambassador of a nation or kingdom stands before the courts of another nation as the representative of the nation from whom he received his credentials, and an insult offered to him, or any neglect shown him, is thrown into the face of the nation he represents. The indignity is not personal, but national.

How does Christ most likely regard that congregation or church who habitually neglects and puts on short rations the pastor who serves them in the sacred office? Does he take cognizance of his servants, so-called, sent and given? Or, is he so taken up and absorbed in supervising the cavalades of worlds which blaze in untold grandeur in the physical universe, as they wheel their cycles through illimitable space, as to lose sight of, and interest in, his commissioned ambassadors? [No, indeed! The order of the Master to these God-appointed messengers is go! and, "Lo! I am with you always, even to the end of the world." "And whosoever shall not receive you nor hear your words, when ye depart out of that house or city shake off the dust of your feet. Verily I say unto you, it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom and Gomorah in the day of judgment than for that city."

Awful words! Terrific menace! Are these Christ's words? And does he mean what he says? "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my word shall not pass away." Every jot and tittle shall be fulfilled. Jesus Christ assumes the controversies of his servants, and treats neglect as a personal offense

offered to himself in person. "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me."

If his messengers—your pastors—are put on short rations, and he and his are scantily clad, Christ feels the indignity and plaintively says: "I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat." "I was a stranger, and ye took me not in." "Naked, and ye clothed me not." When we attempt to interpret Christ's words, and say that to withhold from the pastor and his family a living, a good living, is in a fearful sense to offer an indignity to Christ who sent him, and to wound him (Christ) in the house of his professed friends, we only give what the reader is forced, by his own intelligence, to receive as a just and legitimate application, if not exposition, of Christ's words. St. Paul wrote the words of the inspired decree: "They that preach the gospel shall live of the gospel." And that people, or church, or individual, who presume to dilute, explain away, or dodge the force of this imperative decree of Heaven, assumes a perilous attitude, and will as certainly place themselves under the maledictions of the divine law, and feel, sooner or later, the force of God's judgments, as that sin will be punished.

How much allowance, if any, may be made by a merciful God for the avarice of human nature or the willful ignorance of duty in the premises, with which many curse themselves, or other peculiarities, we do not know; or when or how these judgments will come we may not attempt to say, but that they will, unless they are averted by repentance, which implies reformation, who that believes the Bible can doubt? It may be in the form of a wasting consumption; an acute disease which may cut short the thread of life; or some fearful epidemic may sweep through the country, and the death-angel may flap his doleful wings at many doors and envelop many houses in the sombre shades of death. It may come in terrific storms and floods, cotton-worms, caterpillars, grasshoppers, murrain, hydrophobia, etc. Are the readers of the Bible and of the ADVOCATE strangers to these enumerated judgments? How far and to what extent the crying sin of this article may have provoked the blighting calamities of the last decade in this country, we do not know; but we do say, that God will collect his dues, which are meanly and avariciously withheld from his treasury, with terrible arrears, and will vindicate himself against the abuse and neglect of his faithful ambassadors. It may fall silently, but it will be terribly fatal to those on whom it does fall. The equity of the divine administration may not be doubted. The command of Christ to go is imperative. The preacher should so understand it. "Let the dead bury their dead." To others are left the duties of watchers, closing the eyes, shrouding the mortal remains and laying in the house of silence the dead father and mother. The King's business requires haste. There is no time to lose. Go he must. It is Christ's order. If he hesitates or delays, he perils his peace, maybe his salvation. The picture of poverty and want, the cry of his own loved ones for bread and raiment, the humiliating thought of uneducated children—any or all of these must not deter him. It is the unmistakable voice of God which rings upon the inner ear and sends its echoes into the depths of his consciousness. Go, go, go he must, and go he does. The honor and integrity of God's throne is so mixed, blended and identified in the preacher's call and mission, and with the preacher himself, that it is not proper to think of the one and forget the other. Christ is identified with his ambassadors in their ministry. Therefore, any indignity, injustice or neglect shown to the pastor is necessarily felt by his Lord who

sent him and promised never to forsake him.

Is this a hallucination of an enthusiastic brain? Or is it Bible truth? If it be the former, then the ministry is a wheel without a tire. It has no strength, and must soon break down under the ponderous burdens it assumes. It is a failure. Its divinity is both its power and a guarantee of success. Take that away and he is but a thing—a reed bending in the wind. But if the latter be true, then the preacher is called, sent and given by his Lord, who assumes the responsibilities of his defence and protection, giving timely notice that any neglect shown him will be treated by Christ as though it had been shown to Him in person. "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me." The Bible as clearly reveals this view of the subject as the light of the sun reveals to our organs of vision material objects around us.

When once the Church sees it in this light, the great evil of crippled finances, half-paid salaries and secularized pastors will be effectually cured.

Each and all will learn that to take care of themselves they must take care of their pastor, that their dearest interests are identified with his, and that it all concentrates in Christ, who is the "Head over all."

Then take care of your preachers. Christ has trusted them, and may not you? In their mouths is a message from God to you, and in their hands are the ordinances of His house. The mystic keys of the kingdom are swung to their girdles, and the insignia of the Prince of Life is stamped upon their vestures.

IT MUST BE DONE.—In all our church papers we read earnest appeals in behalf of the Publishing House at Nashville. Its future is now in the hands of the preachers. If each one responds, the embarrassment will be removed and this arm of power be preserved for the church. Let none neglect the call. Let each one regard it as the special duty of the hour. We hope Texas will prove the banner State. We have differed with Dr. Redford respecting his policy in some matters, but these differences are forgotten in the presence of the peril which now threatens an important interest of the church. The month should not close without prompt, earnest, decided action on the part of every preacher. Present the claim to your people. Inspire them with that interest each Methodist preacher should feel in the honor and prosperity of the church, and the work will be nobly done.

VALUABLE and large additions have been made to the Library of the Southwestern University by some of the preachers responding to the call to secure a donation of two volumes in their several charges. Will not those who have not responded "lend a hand?" The modesty of the call should not be the reason for indifference to it.

The Eastern Question is still in doubt. A Vienna dispatch of the 15th says on the 24th Russia will order the mobilization of six more army corps. A Vienna correspondent of the London Times, under date of the 16th, says it is the opinion of the Czar, and others share the conviction, that war is needless, as the fall of Midhat Pasha opens the way to a state of anarchy in Turkey, which will at last compel European interference. It is claimed that General Ignatieff holds this opinion. Other correspondents claim that Russia can not wait much longer. She must advance or retreat from her present position.

Midhat Pasha reached Naples where he met an important communication from the Sultan. It is asserted that in consequence of England's advice he will be recalled to Constantinople, but it is not known that he will be reappointed Grand Vizier.

Both Montenegro and Servia have consented to send ambassadors to Constantinople to treat for peace. The Servian ambassadors have already passed Bucharist en route for the capital of the Ottoman Empire.



Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 24, 1877.

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TO THE LADIES. Butterick's celebrated patterns have reached a pre-eminent position in this and foreign countries.

Obituaries.

PATTON.—William H., eldest son of Rev. J. C. G. R. and Sarah E. Patton, was born in Cass county, Texas, Feb. 2, 1855, and died near Fort Worth, in Tarrant county, Texas, Nov. 13, 1876, aged 21 years 8 months and 29 days.

William was an extraordinary young man; but few of his age are blessed with a greater amount of zeal or business talent.

He was moved by high-toned moral principles in every transaction of his precious life. He put a very high estimate upon moral character, but did not make an open profession of religion until a short time before he was taken sick.

He graduated at Burgess' Business College, June 14, 1876. His example among his associates in the college, in the Sunday-school, and in the Church, was such as should be followed by all young men.

He was not decoyed off by the fascinating evils of city life, but rather disgusted in seeing so much vice. Being every way qualified for business, he soon found employment in the house of Sanger Brothers, Fort Worth, Texas.

While keeping their books he was violently attacked with sickness, which baffled the skill of his physician and produced his death. He suffered from Sunday until the next day week, and at 2 P. M. he fell asleep in Jesus.

He retained his mind to the last moment, and repeated the Lord's Prayer, which he had learned at his mother's side when he was a little child. He gave a full expression of his gratitude to his parents, relatives and friends for the parental kindness and attention which he had received.

When his parents reached his bedside they found him on the verge of eternity; but God, in mercy, spared his life to see them again before his departure. On being asked by his father whether or not he was prepared to die, he exclaimed: "There is not a dimming cloud." Just as he was stepping on board of the "old ship of Zion," he bade his parents, relatives and friends farewell, and softly whispered as he left the shore, "Meet me in heaven."

In consequence of his premature death, we "weep with those who weep;" but rejoice to know that his blood-washed soul is added to the number who can sweetly sing—"Safe at home!"

PATTON.—Mary Jane, only daughter of Rev. J. C. G. R. and Sarah E. Patton, was born in Macon county, Alabama, Nov. 7, 1851, and died at home, near Grand View, Johnson county, Texas, Nov. 20, 1876, aged 25 years and 13 days.

Mary was very intelligent, truly pious, a devoted daughter, and an affectionate sister. During her brother's illness, near Fort Worth, while giving him attention, she was violently attacked with the same painful disease, which, soon ended her useful life.

She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a member of Grand View Society. Having been her pastor for two years, we rejoice in saying that we never knew a more devoted Christian. She was one of the brightest jewels in the bounds of our pastoral charge.

She was active in the performance of all her Christian duties, and manifested more than ordinary zeal in all the institutions of the Church. She was a burning light in the circle of her association. She has left a living example which may serve as a beacon light "upon the shore" to light up the pathway of others who are pressing home to God.

Obsequies were held at Grand View, Johnson county, Texas, on Monday, Nov. 21, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M. The interment was in the cemetery near Grand View. Her remains will be re-interred in the cemetery near Galveston, Texas, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Obituaries.

The few lurid mornings that dawn on us here Are enough for life's woes, full enough for its cheer."

She then "looked up steadfastly into heaven" and sang, sweetly, the chorus: "O how I love Jesus," etc.

She requested her parents to bury her in white, as an emblem of purity, by the side of her brother in the Fort Worth cemetery. She then called upon her friends to straighten her in the bed, after which she called upon her relatives and friends to give her a parting kiss, and requested them all to meet her in heaven.

Her requests at the time, as far as possible, were all complied with, and being assured that the balance would be attended to, she calmly, without a struggle, fell asleep in the loving arms of Jesus. Happy moment! when the darkness of death fled away at the presence of Him who is the light of life to the dying Christian.

The following patents were recently issued to citizens of Texas. Furnished the Advocate by J. McC. Perkins & Co., counselors at law in patent cases, Washington, D. C.:

186,507. Wardrobe-Bedsteads. W. Sutcliffe, Weatherford. [Filed July 11, 1876.] 186,479. Cotton-Stalk Cutters. Geo. Johnston, John Cairns, and M. K. Johnston, Caldwell. [Filed July 9, 1874.]

186,457. Tug Attachments for Harness. David W. Brodnax, Rockdale. [Filed Nov. 3, 1876.] 186,420. Churns. Whiteley F. Gray, Sherman. [Filed May 19, 1876.]

186,601. Plows. Thos. M. Moore, Tyler. [Filed June 16, 1876.] 186,599. Reciprocating Churns. Noah J. Miller, Ladonia. [Filed Dec. 5, 1876.]

186,651. Blow-Guns and Arrows. L. C. White, Jasper. [Filed Oct. 14, 1876.] Turnley & Bro. desire to inform consignors of State products to this market that they have leased and removed to the commodious three-story brick building on the Strand, corner of Bath Avenue.

Having their office and warehouses thus connected, they can promise shippers that their consignments will be promptly cared for on arrival, and not suffered to lie exposed on the wharves or at the railroad depot. Charges will be low. Consignments solicited, and a faithful discharge of all the obligations of a commission merchant is promised to consignors of State products.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE ON SEWING MACHINES after a thorough examination of the various machines on exhibition, awarded

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. The very HIGHEST PREMIUM that could be conferred upon any exhibitor, and consists of TWO MEDALS OF HONOR!

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. The very HIGHEST PREMIUM that could be conferred upon any exhibitor, and consists of TWO DIPLOMAS OF MERIT!

W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 122 and 124 Strand, Galveston. No sign should be without one of these "cleaners." It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occupying little or no increased depth, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days work.

J. A. LABARTHE, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, SHADES, CHIMNEYS, BURNERS, and general LAMP TRIMMINGS, OILS, GAS-FLUIDS and portable gas-goods.

LEON & H. BLUM, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, Etc.

THE WILSON. Received the highest award at the CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. "A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA," FOR THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE adapted to all kinds of work.

BURKE & CO., Galveston, Texas. General Commission Merchants AND INSURANCE AGENTS. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

R. B. GARNETT, Manufacturer of the best seasoned all heart CYPRESS CISTERNS. Every Cistern sold under a strict guarantee.

E. S. WOOD & SON, DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Hardware, IRON, NAILS, CASTINGS, BUILDERS' & PLANTATION HARDWARE.

T. E. THOMPSON, DEALER IN Watches and Jewelry. Cor. Market and Tremont Sts., GALVESTON, TEXAS.

W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 122 and 124 Strand, Galveston. The Complete Cotton Cleaner. A New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginner—thoroughly removes all Duff, Dirt, Sand and light Trash from cotton before ginning, and improves the quality of the lint from one to four grades.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT? USE THE BEST! THE AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT received the only MEDAL AND DIPLOMA from the CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. MIXED READY FOR USE. It is the most DURABLE PAINT made. It is the most ECONOMICAL PAINT made. It is the HANDSOMEST PAINT made.

The AVERILL is the Standard and only RELIABLE Mixed Paint, and should not be confounded with other mixed paints. It has received the highest endorsements from thousands of persons who have used it, in various sections of the country. Sample cards, together with testimonials from owners of the finest residences in the country, furnished free by J. F. SMITH & BROS., Agents at Galveston, Texas.

J. F. SMITH & BROS., Agents at Galveston, Texas. PELLUCIDITE, for staining, preserving and finishing hard woods. The best and most durable preparation known.

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DAVIDSON HOUSE, MRS. J. H. DAVIDSON, No 12 Postoffice Street, (Between 24th and Bath Avenue.) GALVESTON, TEXAS.

RICE & BAULARD, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC., AT THEIR OLD STAND 77 Tremont St., Galvesto

BLESSING & BRO., Photographers, AND PORTRAIT PAINTERS, 174 Tremont Street, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

MOODY & JEMISON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND COTTON FACTORS, 120 Strand, Galveston, BANKERS, 125 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 24, 1877

(Communicated.)
About Spikins.

My theory is simple, but I do honestly believe "it will hold water." God is special and direct rather than vague and indefinite in His designations to duty.

No two Advocates hence, occupy precisely the same field. There is a providence in each, if each shall do exactly the same good (save the people) in a different way.

And now, to increase their ardor and stimulate their almost exhausted energies, the huge tambourines are brought down, and lend their aid to augment the fiendish din.

The Mystery of Marshal Ney. A curious story is going the rounds of the Western press to the effect that Marshal Ney was not shot, as history tells us, but that he came to the United States and lived for many years in the South.

ELMO CIRCUIT, Feb. 12.—Our first quarterly meeting embraced last Sabbath. We have had four conversions and six accessions.

Turkish Howling Dervises

The achievements of the dancing dervises are, however, mere child's play to the howling ones, I am told; so on Friday I take a caïque, and am pulled over to Scutari, where the howling dervises' monastery is. Their room is not so comfortable or so large as that of the Pera dervises.

back, when his distinguished and soldierly bearing attracted much attention. The story goes that some French travelers, who were in the town at the time, declared very positively that it could be no other than Marshal Ney.

As I was sitting in my quiet room this afternoon I heard heavy steps coming up stairs, and presently a voice called: "A woman has tried to kill herself by taking opium, and medicine is wanted for her."

Norwegian Weddings. Norwegian weddings are, as a rule, attended with a great deal of pomp and ceremony. Among the rural population, a wedding frequently lasts from three to six days.

merly brawls, and even bloody fights, were of no rare occurrence, on such occasions; and it is even told that in the last century wives were in the habit of bringing shrouds for their husbands, in their hand-boxes.

Suicide Amongst the Women of China. As I was sitting in my quiet room this afternoon I heard heavy steps coming up stairs, and presently a voice called: "A woman has tried to kill herself by taking opium, and medicine is wanted for her."

AN Undergound Horse Mart. A commercial centre of a very peculiar character was some years ago established at Boquilla, New Mexico, forty-five miles from Fort Stanton.

AN ECDOTE OF CARLYLE.—The curious and "troublesome" style of Carlyle is said to be quite in contrast with his simple, straightforward way of talking.

The sturdy philosopher thus appealed to, said, in his broad Scotch: "No, madam, I don't. I think that had he come very fashionably dressed, with plenty of money, and preached doctrines palatable to the higher orders, I might have had the honor of receiving from you a card of invitation."

A SENSIBLE DOG.—Here is an anecdote with a sharp moral, that comes to us all the way from Australia: "Sixty years ago, when I was a teacher in Kilmalcum parish," says John Frazer, "I was using whisky bitters for my stomach's sake.

back, when his distinguished and soldierly bearing attracted much attention. The story goes that some French travelers, who were in the town at the time, declared very positively that it could be no other than Marshal Ney.

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CENTAUR LINIMENTS

The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Remedies.

One kind for the Human Family The other for Horses and Animals 1,000,000 BOTTLES.

Mr. Josiah Westlake, of Marysville, O., writes: "For years my Rheumatism has been so bad that I have been unable to stir from the house."

Laboratory of J. B. ROSE & Co. 46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

CHILDREN

A complete substitute for Castor Oil without its unpleasant taste or recoil in the throat.

J. B. ROSE & Co., New York.

Soule University

CHAPPELL HILL, Texas. The Twenty-first Collegiate Year of this Institution opened September 4, 1876.

Southwestern University, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

McCartney Hedge Rose Seed. One Paper \$1; three papers \$2; ten papers or more, 50 cts. each, and one to get up of club.

Southwestern University

BOARDING FOR STUDENTS. In response to many requests, and the increasing demand for Boarding Accommodations, the undersigned has managed to take students to board.

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AT BRYAN

THE SECOND TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BEGIN ON THE 14TH OF FEBRUARY, 1877

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THOS. S. GATHRIGHT, President

DR. V. H. SHELTONS

IVORY WHEAT

The Most Prolific in America! YIELD THREE OR FOUR TIMES AS MUCH AS CORN!

For the common kinds of wheat. Free from rust or smut; and makes well either in drought or wet seasons.

