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PRUDENCE.

This virtue, in popular estimation, is ranked with our selfish qualities. When one is told to be prudent, it is understood he is exhorted to use right reason in the care of himself. Prudence implies caution and those traits that are the opposite of daring and self-denial. It is not strange, then, that the popular idea should prevail. Undoubtedly, the care of ourselves may be carried to an extreme. When this is so, it may be said we do not use right reason. When, however, we adhere to the exhortation, taking the utmost care of ourselves and our affairs, yet exposing ourselves, to death if need be, it may be said that in the list of moral qualities there is none to be compared with prudence. In fact, it is the sum of them all.

In the sense the word is now used, it is synonymous with a wise use of our faculties. It is to be regarded, then, as simply a moral quality. As such it cannot compete, as a spring of action, with spiritual qualities. Faith, Hope and Charity are of supernatural origin. They endow the soul with an energy that determinations of the will cannot equal. They are the direct gift of God. Coming thus from Him, they partake, though in a faint degree, of His nature. They can make us superior to all the ills and temptations of flesh. They endue us with a courage that despises the fear of pain and death. Through their means, the loyal capacities of our being are stirred, and a new pleasure developed—the pleasure of worshipping infinite excellence. As an agent, we do not compare our subject with spiritual powers. In a large sense, to be prudent would enjoin the acquisition of these gifts. But we are considering the quality now merely as a human device to secure happiness. In this view it will be found that the teaching of experience is this: that what best consults our own weal, will also best conduce to the welfare of our kind. Thus it is that the Creator has knit together our destinies. We cannot injure ourselves without also injuring our species. A wise care of ourselves is necessary to the best care of our fellows. And it is this which makes prudence a prime virtue. It is this which takes it from the category of selfish qualities, and entitles the truly prudent man to be classed a philanthropist.

It will be found that in all times this virtue has occupied the foremost place: Among the Greeks, and before their day, it was accorded the first position in the list of admirable qualities. By prudent, they meant wisely careful. Among them and all peoples, the greatest men have been remarkable for their prudence. It may be said that all great men during their career of success have been prudent. Such was the case with Epaminondas, Pausanias, Wellington, Washington, Hannibal, Scipio, Caesar, and Bonaparte. If these men were not all successful to the close of their careers, their failures but point the truth of the teaching. It was only when they became reckless and improvident, through the bias of ambition, that their downfall began. If it be thought that this is only to say they failed when they did not employ the best means, it is admitted. But the point is that

they did not see the best means, because abandoning the course that a wise prudence dictated.

It is not only history that teaches the lesson: In our daily walk the fact constantly touches us, that men who help themselves are best able to help others. How can we perform our duties to our families and to society if we have not preserved our bodies and our fortunes. The valetudinarian and the pauper may be such without fault, and are to be pitied. But if they have wrought their own ruin, they are to be blamed. Blamed not only for the wreck of their own happiness, but for involving others. Nay, more: for their inability to assist suffering unfortunates. It is the duty of all men to accumulate—not only that they may provide for their own households, but that they may be able to aid works of benevolence to give charity; to build hospitals; to send forth missions. Thus we see how closely interwoven is our selfishness with our duty; our love for ourselves with our sympathy with our fellows. We cannot help them, if we do not help ourselves. But if we help ourselves without having in view them also, we shall not be truly wise nor prudent; and will, too likely, find that, however prosperous we may become, the fate of a Caesar and a Bonaparte may befall us.

DEPARTURE FROM THE OLD WAY.

There are two peculiarities that have recently marked the various Protestant Churches, and which call for reflection and amendment. The first is characteristic of the pulpit and involves a perversion more or less of the intent and practice of the most solemn portion of divine worship: *i. e.*, prayer.

The Reformed Churches have, with wisdom and scriptural authority, freed their public exercises of worship from the fetters of a liturgy. Great freedom, expansion and naturalness, have been gained at the cost of formal accuracy and at times doctrinal consistency. We think that the Protestants have no cause to rue this escape from the letter to the spirit of true worship, and we imagine that the ill-effects are slight indeed in comparison with the cramp of tyrannical form from which they have been made free. Yet these ill-effects should not escape notice, nor be complacently practiced. They are not necessary and should be speedily eliminated from the custom of our Church. In a word we allude to that style of prayer that has become quite prevalent of late, and may be termed the colloquial.

The preacher holds a conversation with his Divine Master and treats Him as a sort of high dignitary of earth; very superior of course, but still evidently finite and imperfect. The truth of this allegation is plain, when we hear such ministers systematically proceed to inform the Almighty of such facts and phenomena of daily life and of the cosmical arrangement as an unsophisticated person would imagine well known unto him from the beginning. These statements being made as grounds of approach, the argument is advanced and the case is carried on as in a court, under the threat of replication. In some cases, the air of the pleader, and his quiet assurance is so transparently irreverent, in fact if not intention, that a smile is provoked amongst the secular auditors and a feeling of acute shame on the part of those who would approach with lowly reverence the Divine footstool.

We by no means deny the right of "argument" with God; we do not deprecate the use of that holy

boldness which should characterize those who enter in at the door; nor would we say one word against that earnest importunity that would grasp even the hem of the Lord's robe of mercy in the wrestle of true intercession; but we are sure that we will not be misunderstood when we say that irreverent tones, impertinent language and slang phraseology should never be intruded in the pulpit.

That the compass of true prayer is to be found within the limits of invocation, confession, praise, supplication and intercession, will scarcely be questioned; and to which category shall be referred the conversational intelligence, the quiet dictation, the curt demand, the polemical argumentation, of some of our preachers, would require the combined acumen of St. Augustine and a Philadelphia lawyer!

The other lapse, we think, from the older and better custom is in the hymnology of the Sunday-school. We may have said the church also, but as that is receiving due notice from able hands, we restrict our present allusion to the flood of spasmodic and sentimental trash that has overlaid the grand old strains of Wesley, of Watts, of Doddridge, and of Newton. We are now more concerned with the hymn than its musical expression; though even there we see the foot of American haste and irreverence in the dance-tunes that have overslaughed the fine old chorals of our fathers. But to our point: The first idea of sacred song is praise; the second is praise, and the last is praise! If between the first, then, and the last a sufficiency of penitent confession and psalmic supplication is admitted, we hold that our category is as near full as it should prudently be. Where, then, shall we class all these idyls of Bliss; these pretty parables of Sankey; these dramatic stories of Root, Bradbury & Co? Some of them are quite pleasing; some breathe the ardent spirit of religious sentimentality; some are foolish, vain, and empty as the sound of a tinkling cymbal. Save a few here and there, they belong by right to the parlor, to the platform, to the social circle. They are but sorry substitutes for the religious strains sung by our forefathers—aye, even from the days of martyrs and confessors. We have made too great haste in this matter, and now, having imparted to our children itching ears, it will be no light task to remedy the evil.

During Casanova's great affliction, I have placed Armandariz in San Antonio as assistant. Two or three weeks after I left there he wrote me a letter in which is the following:

"Desiring that all creatures should love the Lord, I make known the gospel in all places possible, which has resulted in that a certain lady, who had been a terrible enemy of the Light of God, listened to me. She being grievously sick, I visited her house, and complied with my duty in manifesting to her the Word of God, to which she listened with attention. I retired from her house, but she sent for me with great anxiety, was converted, and died in the faith of Jesus Christ. Her brothers were very angry with me for this. This lady, during the eight days in which she listened to prayers, directed to the Lord, gave a great proof of her conversion, and it is this:

After I visited her a priest came to confess her, whom she dismissed, telling him she had no need of him. He came again, but she sent him away, energetically saying that God had pardoned her. Then her Romish friends came, but she dismissed them, saying that they only came to tempt her. Finally, she took down all the idols (images) she had, and did many other things which fill with joy the work of God in this place."

It is amusing to see this zealous young man come in from a tour in the country with his saddlebags full of "saints," and, with the complacency of a Spanish inquisitor, commit them to the flames of martyrdom.

Yes, sir, in this the nineteenth century the burning of saints is going on all over this country. And as evidence of devotion to their cause, we have never heard escape from one of their lips a murmuring accent!

Some may ask if we baptize invariably on admission into the church. We reply that we do. For we do not—with the Bible before us we cannot—recognize their church as the Church of Christ, nor their priests as His ministers. We are building this temple with "new and living stones," taken from God's Word, and upon the "truth, as it is in Jesus Christ," not out of nor upon the ruins of the Romish Church.

A few incidents of the many at hand will show the interest and genuineness of the work: An intelligent and refined Mexi-

can family, who live in some back rooms of our place of worship in San Antonio, had the child of some country relatives living with them. The boy, twelve years old, became greatly attached to our worship, but his parents, being greatly opposed to us, would not consent to his joining the church. Soon the child became dangerously ill; his parents came; but, though hearing daily the prayers and exhortations of the brethren who came to visit the sick, they remained obdurate of heart and bitterly opposed to us. Finally, one evening while we were conducting an experience meeting in the place of worship adjoining, the child grew worse and died. Great grace and glory were resting upon the congregation at the time that the little boy was "passing through the gates washed in the blood of the Lamb," and it seemed as if our souls followed him to the very portals. Young Bro. Armandariz, full of faith and the Holy Ghost, went into that room of death, and with words unearthly, exhorted, sung and prayed, pouring into those stricken souls the consolation of an eternal hope. They could no longer resist: bowed before God's providence, they now bowed before His word. The next afternoon, the parents and relatives bore the body to their home, twelve miles distant. Here other relatives met to lay it in its grave. There was also faithful Armandariz, who preached them a powerful sermon. With what result? Why, every man, woman and child was converted to God. Two weeks afterward I received them all into the Church—fifteen in number—and more satisfactory conversions I have not seen.

Methodism.

The following is extracted from Prof. Phillip Schaff's forthcoming volume on the "Creeds of Christendom":

"Methodism is the most successful of all the younger offshoots of the Reformation. In one short century it has become one of the largest denominations in England, and the largest in the United States, with missionary stations encircling the globe.

The founders were admirably qualified for their work, and as well fitted together as the Reformers. John Wesley was one of the greatest preachers and organizers, and in the abundance of his labors perhaps the most apostolic man that England ever produced. As a revivalist of practical religion he may be called the English Spenser, as an organizer the Protestant Ignatius Loyola. His brother Charles occupies, next to Watts, the first place in English hymnology, and sung Methodism into the hearts of the people.

Whitefield, the orator and evangelist, kindled a sacred fire in two hemispheres which burns to this day. Their common, single, and sole purpose was to convert sinners from the service of Satan to the service of God, by means of incessant preaching, praying and working. For this end they were willing to spend and be spent, to be ridiculed, reviled, pelted and hooted by mobs, maltreated by superiors, and driven from the church into the streets; for this they would in another age have suffered torture, mutilation, and death itself as cheerfully as the Puritans did before them.

The practical activity of these great and good men was equaled

To the Brethren of the Texas Conference.

Dear Brethren—You have seen the report of the proceedings of the Board at its late annual meeting. The appropriations were but a very little in advance of the previous year. Not that we had no calls—these were numerous and pressing—but the Board considered the financial condition of the country, and assessed only what may be collected without much trouble. One, certainly—two, probably—new missionaries will be sent out to China; besides, means are wanted in that field for church-building, schools, Bible-women, and native preachers. It is very much desired to send another preacher to Brazil. Besides, the great work on the border of Mexico calls for more laborers; and, then, the Indian work must have some additional men, and the domestic work and the German missions need to be strengthened in many places; and yet, in the face of all these facts, we only assessed our whole church with one hundred thousand dollars for foreign missions—a church numbering more than seven hundred thousand members. Surely, the Board had an eye to the "hard times."

Now, dear brethren, the object of this brief letter is to ask you to begin in time to make your collections. Do not wait till the year is far advanced. If you have not begun, begin now, and work at it all the time, till you complete the task. See every member; ask every member and friend of the cause to aid you. See the old people, the middle-aged, the young people; the children, the men, the women, the Sunday-schools; preach on the subject, pray about it, talk of our missionary work in the families and in the class and prayer meetings, and soon a spirit will be awakened that will set your whole charge to work in earnest for the salvation of the world. It only requires a small contribution from each to collect the whole. But take care that your prosperous people do not give too little, and the less prosperous nothing at all. Let everyone contribute according to his ability. So soon as you make your collections, you can remit by postoffice money orders, or by check on some Eastern bank, made payable to the order of James W. Manin, Treas., or to J. B. McFerrin, Secretary. Receipts will be returned, which will be your vouchers in settlement with the Annual Conference Treasurer.

I wish I could see each of you, face to face, but this cannot now be done; but I send this letter greeting.

J. B. McFERRIN, Sec'y.

Very little is known of a remarkable natural curiosity in southern Illinois in the shape of a natural bridge. It is near Pomona, on the Cairo and St. Louis Railroad, and is a wonderful freak of nature. It is of pure sandstone, 100 feet in length on top, and 75 feet from abutment to the other. It is 60 feet high, and 9 feet broad on the top. The average thickness is 9 feet and a team is said to have crossed perfect safety.

The selection of President-elect Bartlett of Dartmouth College to deliver the oration at the Bennington centennial is because the highest honors of the day belong to New Hampshire, for it was Stark's brigade, with help from Berkshire, Mass., which defeated Burgoyne's troops. Dr. Bartlett is a descendant of Josiah Bartlett, who fought at Bennington, signed the Declaration of Independence, and was Governor of the State.

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Texas Christian Advocate

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Reasons on Standing Advertisements. To find price of an advertisement for a given time over three months, multiply the price of an advertisement for one month by the number of months; then deduct.

CHANGES - Each advertisement may be changed quarterly free of charge. For double column advertisements 25 per cent. added to the regular rates. For triple column advertisements 33 1/3 per cent. added to regular rates.

THE CHILDREN'S CHOICE. [The ideas, as well as children of our youth, often die before us; and our minds represent to us those tombs to which we are approaching, where, though the brass and the marble remain, yet the inscriptions are effaced by time, and the imagery moulders away.]

JOHN. "I mean to be a soldier with uniform quite new; I wish they'd let me have a drum, and be a captain, too; I would go amid the battle with my broadsword in my hand, and beat the cannon rattle and the music all so grand."

MOTHER. "My son! my son! what if that sword should strike a noble heart, and bid some loving father from his little ones depart? What comfort would your waving plumes and brilliant dress bestow when you brought upon his widow tears, and her orphan cries of woe?"

WILLIAM. "I mean to be a president, and rule each rising State; And hold my levees once a week for all the gay and great. I'll be a king - except the crown; for that they won't allow - And I'll find out what the tariff is, that puzzles me so now."

MOTHER. "My son! my son! the cares of State are the rans upon the breast, and ever pierce the good man's heart, and rob him of his rest; The great and gay to him appear as trifling as the dust; For he knows how little they are worth - how faithless is their trust."

LOUISA. "I mean to be a cottage-girl, and sit beside a mill; And morn and eve, my pitcher there with purest water fill; And I'll train a lovely woodbine around my cottage door; And welcome to my winter-hearth the wandering and the poor."

MOTHER. "Louisa, dear, a humble mind 'tis beautiful to see, and you shall never hear a word to check that mind from me; But, ah! remember, pride may dwell beneath the woodbine shade; And discontent, a silent guest, the cottage heart invade."

CAROLINE. "I will be gay and courtly, and dance away the hours; Music, and sport, and joy, shall dwell beneath my fairy bowers. No heart shall ache with sadness within my laughing hall, but the note of love and gladness re-echo to my call."

MOTHER. "Oh, children! sad it makes my soul to hear your playful strains; I cannot bear to chill your youth with images of pain. Yet humbly take what God bestows, and like His own fair flowers, look up in sunshine with a smile; and gently bend, in showers."

SOME FACTS. Any one can understand that while two kegs of nails may be of equal size, the one which contains single nails will have a great many more in it than a keg of twenty-pennies. The same rule applies to papers. The number of words in a column is decreased by the increase of the size of the letter. In one column of small type, such as that in which our Obituaries, and Religious News, on fifth page, appears, there is three or four times the reading matter that is found in a column of the same length in larger type. When a paper would increase its reading matter it reduces the size of its type. Of course, the increase adds to the cost, but it makes the paper so much the more valuable to its readers. Judged by these tokens, the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is giving as large, if not a larger, amount of reading matter as the largest religious paper in the South.

Obituaries. JAMES - Died, in Houston, of consumption, May 21, 1877, at 6 o'clock A. M., Mrs. Mary E. James, aged 34 years, youngest daughter of Mrs. Fannie Brock, of Harrisburg, Texas. She was called away, not in the first flush of youth, but in her early prime, when life was just as sweet. Bearing her sufferings with meekness and rare patience, still, as the end drew near, her soul panted for freedom from its earthly bonds, as the imprisoned bird for its nest home in the flowering wild wood. Her constant prayer, "Lord, take me home; I am weary and would rest." In that solemn hour, when the "silver cord was loosened," no mortal eye beheld the bright being who folded his wings beside that death-bed, awaiting his Master's summons to bear the earth worn spirit home. Oh! happy soul, clinging with trembling hands to the "Rock of Ages," looking unto Jesus, was she not blest? May mourning ones be aided by faith to rise to those celestial mansions, from whence, this vale of flesh between, her pure eyes see them still. Silence forever is the racking cough which echoed through the room, and knocked so mournfully at a mother's bleeding heart, and the long, gasping strife for breath that wore her life away. Safe in a pitying Saviour's arms, she is "taking sweet rest."

Mother, your daughter's gone above this clouded sky. Where, 'round the everlasting throne, the bright wings seraphim fly, Where oft she wished to be, From pain and sorrow free, There is her home on high. The weary clay must rest, Where grass and flowers are spread, But the sweet spirit, warm and true, That breathed such holy words to you; Mother, that is not dead.

(Communicated.) Suppression of Ditzler-Catholic Intolerance.

No one who approves of fair journalism can fail to feel a sense of disgust for the course which the Galveston News saw proper to pursue toward Dr. Ditzler in the late discussion between him and "Catholic Subscriber" in its columns. It was simply an outrage on Dr. D. and the Protestantism he represents. As far as the favoritism of that journal could secure such a result, an earnest Protestant is branded with falsifying the facts of history, and the bloody corporation claiming to be, exclusively, the Church of Christ on earth, is transformed into a very lamb of gentleness. When Dr. D. shows up the blunders and falsehoods of "Catholic Subscriber," forsooth, "it is time to suppress Ditzler!" This piece of unfairness, added to the many sneers at evangelical religion that have for some years past graced (?) the columns of the News, ought, one would think, to cause Methodists in the State of Texas to look around for some other journal more deserving their patronage - one that will not abuse the flag of neutrality in matters of religious belief by becoming a quasi-partisan for a favored creed.

The question of fact, whether the Church of Rome did burn the Tyndall and Wickliffe translations of the Bible is disposed of by Dr. D. The effort of the favored correspondent of the News is to parry the charge of intolerance implied in this statement of facts. To show what Roman Catholic intolerance is, I will give a few extracts from the "Moral Theology" of Peter Deus. This is a standard text book in Roman Catholic seminaries in Ireland and on the continent of Europe. Let it be borne in mind that four-fifths, perhaps, of the Romish priests in the United States have been educated in those seminaries. This work has the unqualified and repeated sanction of the assembled prelates of Ireland, and of the Archbishop of Mechlin. In this, and similar works put forth by a long line of Romish casuists, consists that profound depth of knowledge in which candidates for the priesthood are drilled during years of painstaking toil. The boasted learning which they, with an air of such superiority, lay claim to, consists largely in a familiarity with tomes upon casuistry - learning which, for all moral and religious purposes, one would better be without. I quote from "Berg's Synopsis of the Moral Theology of Peter Deus." The translations are certified:

"Heretics, schismatics, apostates and all such baptized persons are bound by the laws of the church which concern them; because through baptism they have become subjects of the church; nor are they any more absolved from her laws than subjects rebelling against their lawful prince (unabsolved) from the laws of the prince." Page 21. Note the words we have put in italics. Rome claims the faculty of all the baptized, whether the sacrament was administered by her own priests or by "heretics" - the mild name given by her to all Protestants. Again: "Baptized infidels, such as heretics and apostates usually are; also baptized schismatics, may be compelled even by corporal punishments, to return to the Catholic faith, and the unity of the church."

"The reason is, because these by baptism have become subject to the church; and therefore the church has jurisdiction over them, and the power of compelling them through appointed means to obedience, and to fulfill the obligations contracted in baptism." "This also holds good in those who have been baptized in infancy, or who have undergone baptism compelled by fear or some necessity; as the Council of Trent teaches, (Sess. 7, Can. 14), concerning baptism, and Council of Toledo (4 Can. 55)."

An objector is introduced, just here, as urging that the will cannot be compelled; therefore, no one can be compelled to faith. Deus replies: "I deny the inference," that no one can be compelled to faith. In a few lines succeeding, he adds: "However, it is not always expedient for the church to use this right." [Pages 107, 108.]

Comment is unnecessary. The reason why the inquisition and auto-da-fe are not now illustrating the angelic tenderness of Rome as in the days of Philip II, of Spain, is, according to Deus, because it is "not expedient for the church," now "to use this right" to burn heretics. Observe, she has reserved to herself this right in the canon of the Council of Trent, above referred to, and only stays the holy work until "expediency" shall signal the hour to begin it. One more extract under this head: "Are heretics to be punished with death? St. Thomas answers,

[2, 2, Quest., xi, Art. 3 in Corp], yes, because forgers of money or other disturbers of the State are justly punished with death; therefore, also heretics, who are forgers of the faith, and experience being the witness, grievously disturb the State."

"It is confirmed by this, that God, under the old law, ordered the false prophets to be slain, etc." [Page 117]. We could multiply quotations of the same import. It is not to be wondered at that such a priest-hood, steeped in the sentiments of cruelty and hatred, abounding in such works as Deus, should, from the decrepid Pio Novo in the Vatican down to the obscure village priest, manifest an ill disguised longing for the return of the days of the Holy Inquisition and the fagot. Be it remembered that the late Vatican Council stamped all the doctrines and claimed rights of Rome with infallibility. She is, in spirit, to-day what she was when Gregory VII erected the temporal power of the Pope upon the ruins of the prostrate governments of Europe. It is Rome's boast that she changes not.

In my next I will present the reader with some deliverances of Peter Deus on the reading of the Scriptures.

INTERIOR. The Prodigal.

Inheritors of vast wealth are proverbially spendthrifts. The golden ore is dug from the mine, refined and coined by the labor of other hands and the sweat of other brows. Like children playing with an expensive toy, they can form no just estimate of its value. When the donor weighed it, he cast into the balance so many days of unremitting and fatiguing toil, so many anxious and sleepless nights, so much self-denial and so much care. But the inheritor into his balance throws only - pleasure. The one values it by what it cost him; the other, for what it will purchase. Like the prodigal in the Scripture parable, he thoughtlessly expends it to gratify the caprice and cravings of his nature. Then comes the last scene - the misery, the remorse, and the long and wearisome journey back to the home of frugal industry. But there are other prodigals. On her favorites our bounteous parent, Nature, has lavished her richest treasure - health. But the prodigal values it lightly, for it cost him naught, and recklessly squanders it in riotous living. Present pleasure obscures future want. Soon the curtain rises on the last scene. We see him helpless, impoverished - the rich treasures of body and mind all lost - in misery and despair. Remorseful conscience holds up to him the mirror of memory. In his own reckless folly he perceives the cause of his present pain. He resolves to return. The journey is long and tedious, but if he perseveringly follows the right road, he will at length see the haven of his hopes in the distance, and Nature, seeing her invalid child afar off, will come out to meet him, and receive him back with love and blessing. To find the right road homeward, the suffering prodigal should read "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." Therein it is completely mapped out; its landmarks all indicated and its milestones all numbered. Read it. Price \$1.50 (postage paid). Address the author and publisher, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

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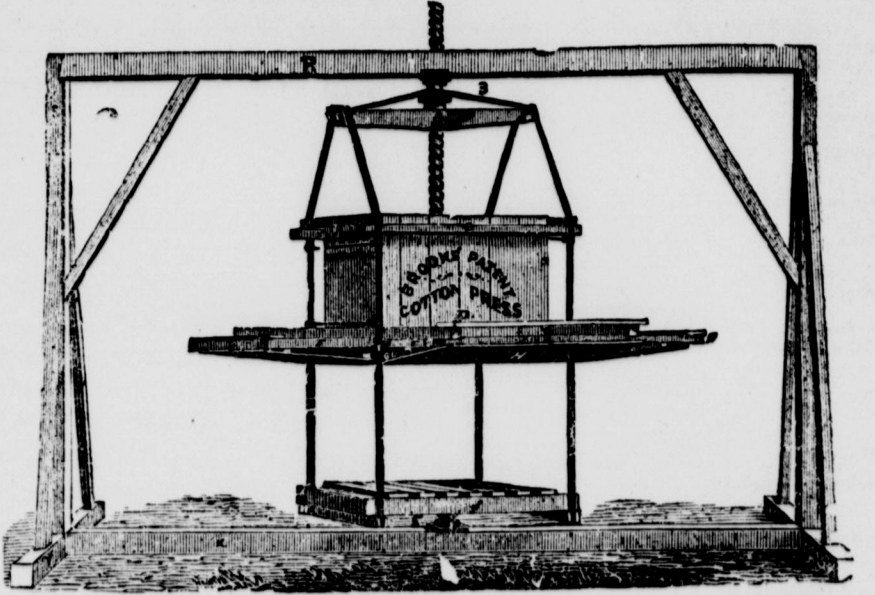
ADOLPH BIERNBERG, M. D., Commonweath of Massachusetts, Essex, ss. June 5th, '73, personally appeared Adolph Biernberg, made oath to the above, and subscribed and sworn before me. WM. STEVENS, J. P. We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Biernberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach. M. BONNEY, Ex-Mayor. S. B. W. DAVIS, Ex-Mayor. GEORGE H. MERRILL, J. P. M. ROBERT H. TEWKESBURY, City Treas. Rev. W. D. JOHNSON, M. D., of Chillicothe, Mo., has used, and seen other parties use, your Eye Cups, writes: "To those who seek my advice about your Patent Eye Cups I am happy to state that I believe them to be of great advantage in many cases, and should be tried by all and neglected by none. This is my honest conviction."

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Poetry.

BY JACQUEZ.

To the Editor—Sir: Having half an hour's leisure, I have determined to "infect" it upon you—but, perhaps, (like the frog in the fable), though amusement to me, it may be trifling too much with your time; notwithstanding "out it must." I have been thinking a piece of poetry should be selected and given as a standard, so that every candidate for poetic laurels may compare and test their effusions by that standard; and if they find their genius unable to reach the poetic excellence of the standard, they shall not send them for publication; many pieces present themselves as appropriate, but the following, or anything similar, seems well adapted for that purpose. I met with it in an old book:

THE TOUCHSTONE.

That night, I still can well remember, That stormy, fretful, restless night, The seven-and-twentieth of December, That Molly Fiddler first saw light, And three days afterwards, or more, (Of that I'm not exactly sure), As in the case of Molly Fiddler, Was also born one Tommy Tether, None Molly treaded through the maze, And Tommy treaded all the ways, Of infancy's sticky days.

In poetry there is a wide field of selection. I have chosen the foregoing for the purpose, as it contains the spirit of poetry. The muses have not been idle; a great deal is said in a few words. In twenty-four lines we have a description of, as Macbeth terms it, "a rough night," date of birth of a couple of individuals; also reference to their descendants; notice of, and copy of epitaph; it also includes a digression of a whole line in shape of a parenthesis; it introduces several sorts of metre, in all of which it is perfect; it is perfect in rhyme and in diction, in truth or in fiction; and in twenty-four lines.

Now, sir, should you think my plan advisable, I would strongly recommend this "bantling" to your notice; but, if you should reject it, I shall, out of revenge, send you solutions of arithmetical questions in rhyme until you acknowledge my ability in that mysterious art—"rhyme-spinning."

(Communicated.)

A Protest.

Permit me, as a reader and lover of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, to protest against the spirit and style of some of your controversial writers. My protest is not hurled at you as editor, for I know the difficulties attending your position; but at the writers in question. In all candor, what good do epithets, sarcasm and exhibitions of spleen do in controversy between brethren? Does any one capable of writing a newspaper article suppose that there is either argument or wit in such personalities? Are those brethren really angry? While other writers might, with equal propriety, be mentioned, on turning to the ADVOCATE, for instance, of the 12th of May, one is ready to ask: What personal injury has the venerable Dr. K. done to brother O. M. A., that the latter should so belabor the former through a three column article? Or, is it only the brother's way of writing? If the latter, I suggest that such a way would better become a village debating club than the columns of a grave religious newspaper. This is in no sense intended as a defense of Dr. K. or of his position, but as a defense of that class of your readers whose sense of propriety is so frequently wounded by the absence of those courtesies in some of your correspondents which should characterize the writings of all contributors to a religious journal.—x. y.

(Communicated.) The Origin of the Races—Red, White and Black, Demonstrated.

CHAPTER VII.

The wife of the father of the black type, as stated in the preceding chapter, was necessarily a woman of red complexion; could not have been otherwise in consequence of the fact that all women were red when he was born and at the time of his marriage. Of this there is abundant proof in our definition of the term Adam—the Mosaic name of the first couple, which is from Odam, to be red. Her name, the wife of Ham, was Naamah. She was of the posterity of Cain, and was, as recorded by Moses, one of "the daughters of men," sons of Cain, who are thus specified in order to draw the line of distinction between them and the sons of Seth, a man of Biblical renown respecting the religion of the cross, the glory of the Old and New Testament.

We say, emphatically say, relying on the teaching of the Holy Scriptures, that Ham's wife was of the posterity of Cain, and that her name was Naamah. Genesis ix:18: "And Ham is the father of Canaan." Is not Canaan a formative of Cain? If the relationship stated did not actually exist, we utterly fail to perceive why Ham called his youngest son Canaan—a name which ever reminds the critical reader of "the first fugitive, vagabond and murderer." Rich indeed are we in evidence on the question now under scriptural scrutiny. Verse 25: "And he (Noah) said: cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren"—Shem and Japheth. Ham's son, Canaan, was not their brother. The meaning is: cursed be Ham, called Canaan in consequence of having married a woman of the posterity of Cain. He, in this sense, was a brother of Shem and Japheth—the Canaan cursed in his offspring. Ham so understood his father, as his son Canaan was not then in existence.

Joshua, xix:28: "Kananah." St. John, iii:1: "And there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee." The Kananah of Joshua was the Cana of St. John, a town or village in which the first miracle of Christ occurred. Who so named it? Descendants of Ham by his son Canaan. And as to why we refer the reader to what precedes on Cain and Naamah. It is as certain that Cana and Canaanites point to Cain as that Rome and Romans point to a man whose name was Romulus.

A Biblical writer correctly observes: "Naamah was one of the four women whose names are preserved in the records of the world before the flood; all except Eve (life) being Cainites; that is, all whose names are given. Job, ii:11: "Zophar the Naamathite." He was from a place called Naamah, which was on the border of Edom. Who so named it? We confidently say, descendants of Ham. Why so honor Naamah, if not his wife and the mother of their race? As to the name outside of Hamitic records we are not at present concerned, and wish to be distinctly so understood. In these records we have Ham, Canaan and Naamah so associated as to amount to satisfactory proof that Tubal-Cain's sister, a woman of the red race, called Naamah, was the wife of Ham, the first of the black race; hence, the varieties and intermediate varieties of which it is constituted by divine purpose and action in natural laws.

The wife of Moses, briefly noticed in the preceding chapter, will now be fully considered. Exodus, ii:15: "Moses fled from the face of Pharaoh and dwelt in the land of Midian." Verse 21: "And he (Reuel, priest of Midian) gave Moses Zipporah his daughter." Judges iv, 11: "Heber, the Kenite, of the children of the father-in-law of Moses, severed himself from the Kenites." Genesis, xxxvii: 27, 28: "Come, (said the brothers of Joseph), and let us sell him to the Ishmaelites, and let not our hand be upon him; for he is our brother, and our flesh. And his brethren were content. Then there passed by Midianites, merchant-men; and they drew and lifted up Joseph out of the pit, and sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites for twenty pieces of silver, and they brought Joseph into Egypt. Hebrew, Mitzrayim, verse 36: "And the Midianites sold him into Egypt, [Heb. in Mitzrayim] unto [to] Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh's captain of the guard." Joseph was "sold to the Ishmaelites, and the Midianites sold him" to Potiphar. How plain the meaning! They were Midianites by birth, and Ishmaelites by descent. Inspiration seems to toil in making this fact remarkably obvious to all. Judges, viii: 22, 23, 24: "The men of Israel said to Gideon: 'Rule

thou over us, both thou and thy son, and thy son's son also; for thou hast delivered us from the hand of Midian.' And Gideon said to them: 'I shall not rule over you, neither will my son rule over you—the Lord will rule over you.' And Gideon said unto them: 'I would desire a request from you—that you would give me, every man, the ear-rings of his prey; for they (Midianites by birth) had golden ear-rings, because they [by descent] were Ishmaelites.' Numbers xii: 1: "And Miriam and Aaron spoke against Moses because of the Ethiopian woman [ha-ishah ha-Cushith] whom he had married." Dr. Clarke: "Zipporah was an Arab, born in the land of Midian," to which he adds: "Abul Faragius calls it the land of the Arabs. Calmet thinks that the Midianites were of the progeny of Cush," relying on the consideration that "Aaron and Miriam could not have reproached Moses with marrying a Cushite, Zipporah, the daughter of Reuel," if her father "had been of the family of Abraham by Midian," one of his sons by Keturah. She was not of the posterity of Cush, nor of the posterity of Keturah, but of the family of Abraham by Hagar, the Mitrreth, a woman of the black type, a descendant of Ham. Thus viewed she was an Erebe by mixture of blood, and an Ishmaelite by descent, being from Ishmael who was a son of Abraham by the personage specified and described. Such is the teaching of Biblical history respecting her nation and descent. There is no opening for "an if, or a supposition," the evidence being indisputably plain and conclusive; as plain and conclusive as that the Edomites were from Esau, called Edom (red) because he sold his birth right for a mess of red pottage.

In view of what precedes we may truly and boldly exclaim: how groundless the statement of Abul Faragius, that the wife of Moses was "the black daughter of Reuel, the Midianite!" He never had a black daughter, never had a white daughter; never had a red daughter, in consequence of the fact that he was an Ishmaelite Erebe, a man of mixed blood. All errors respecting the wife of Moses pertain to a misunderstanding of the cause of her being called a Cushite—a term which not only denotes a woman of the black type, but one of mixed blood—every Ishmaelite Zipporah.

It remains for us to observe, in closing the chapter, that she was a Midianite, an Ishmaelite, an Erebe, a Cushite, and a Kenite, this being the title of her tribe; and that as here depicted, she could easily be traced to the Adam of Genesis, from whom, partly by miracles and partly by natural laws, we have all mankind.

JAMES L. CHAPMAN.

(Communicated.)

I THINK the readers of the ADVOCATE are indebted to Irene Halstead for that diary leaf she favored them with in last week's issue. It is sweet, fresh and fragrant, and I am sure there is one reader who is very grateful for it, inasmuch as it constitutes a beautiful sequel to her own poorly expressed and timidly offered thoughts on Easter day. Mrs. Hemans has given the Christian world a motto. It is this:

"Let faith be given To the still tones which oft our being waken; They are of heaven!"

It was in listening to those "still tones" that I was prompted to pen those lines, and Irene's diary leaf assures me that they met a response in a warm Christian heart. I feared I would be misunderstood; but she has, in her sweet, graceful way, elaborated the suggestion. Just here, I am reminded of a little paragraph, which I am not sure of quoting verbatim: "When you are prompted to speak, another is prompted to listen."

It does seem that if there was ever a time when even the feeblest member of the church should put forth every effort for the advancement of our great Master's work, it is now. Is there not a "flood tide" setting in for the church? The great Boston Evangelist, Rev. J. Cook, who has, by years of observation in the old world, gathered many facts and truths, tells us that the physiologists and metaphysicians who stand at Berlin, Heidelberg and Göttingen, and who are on the very pinnacle of established truth, "are all on their knees before a living God. * * * The truth is that philosophical materialism, to-day, is a waning cause. It is a crescent of the old moon; and in the same sky where it lingers as a ghost the sun is rising with God behind it." The swords of Moslem and Christian are now crossed; must soon clash in deadly conflict, and the entanglements may totter every government in Europe. We know not what tre-

mendous issue hangs in the balance, but Christian hearts may everywhere pray God that the church may go forward with mighty strides to the great millennium.

Tennyson gives us a beautiful thought about prayer, which is expressed as only he can express thoughts:

"More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of. For so this whole round earth is every way Bound by gold chains about the feet of God."

Of course we would be very grateful for a little social corner in our dear ADVOCATE, if our great, good editor, who stands at its head, thinks it would be brightened or made more useful thereby; but as he is laboring under the great disadvantage of having five conferences instead of one, as the other ADVOCATES have, to report from, and has not even room for many of our beloved Bishop Marvin's letters, we will have to remember the postal card suggestion, too.—ANNIE NORLAND, Centreville, Texas, May 19, 1876.

[Annie N. must not appropriate our postal card suggestion. Her bright and beautiful thoughts will always have a prominent place (not "corner") in the ADVOCATE. We know our readers would so decide if the question were submitted them.—EDITOR.]

(Communicated.)

WEIMAR, TEXAS, May 9—My second quarterly meeting was held at the village of Oakland, in the western portion of Colorado county, on the 28th and 29th of April. Our worthy Presiding Elder, Rev. R. W. Kennon, was with us, and proved himself the same faithful, good man he has been heretofore. I trust that the meeting resulted in some good.—WESLEY SMITH.

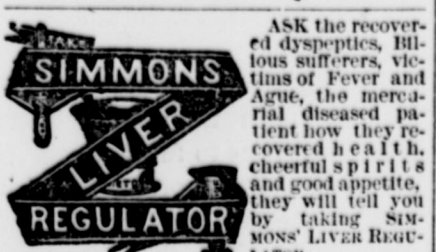
Having just passed my fifty-ninth year, the Emperor Alexander is troubled by the tradition that no Romanoff upon the throne of all the Russias has ever seen his sixtieth birthday. It is said that when the Grand Duchess Mary, eldest sister of Alexander, was dying last year, she comforted her imperial brother with the assurance that it would be but a year or two before they would meet in heaven. But the head of the Greek Church should take heart of grace in the contemplation of Pius IX's case, and be comforted. As the New York World points out, there is to-day in the Vatican a most striking and noble illustration of the vanity of all traditions: "Pope Pius has not only seen but surpassed the years of Peter, and the emperor who has emancipated the Russian serfs might fairly enough conceive himself appointed to open a new era in the story of the Russian dynasty as well as of the Russian people."

Dr. Dupre writes to the London Analyst, that, during the last five years, he has carefully examined 113 samples of Pills and medicines purchased at the better class of druggists' shops in London, and that 71 were adulterated.

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VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretory organs and allays inflammation.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

IMPORTED HEMP

For Consumptives.

Canalis Indica, raised in the East Indies. This wonderful plant, known by the above name, which has attained such celebrity during the last few years in all parts of the United States as a positive cure for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, & ASTHMA, can now be obtained by asking for CHAS. ROCK & CO.'S preparation at any first-class druggist's. The proprietors have made permanent arrangements in CALCUTTA, INDIA, for obtaining "PURE HEMP," and having it extracted upon its own soil (the climate in America being too changeable to extract large quantities free from midew.) These remedies are now prepared from the best Hemp, gathered at the right season, and extracted during mid-summer in CALCUTTA.

Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain silent, and let it speak for itself through other lips than ours, believing that those who have suffered most can better tell the story. We will here quote word for word, from letters recently received. Read them:

"Twenty years ago I was dying with the CONSUMPTION. There was no escaping that terrible death—at least so all the doctors told me—when a friend advised me to send to 1022 Race street, Philadelphia, and get EAST INDIA HEMP, which finally and fully cured me.

I now write to ask if you are still in business, or if I can obtain that same remedy. I am now falling into poor health again, and for the first time since then feel the need of such a medicine." J. S. BIRLEY, DeKalb, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1877.

"I have just seen your article in my paper. I know all about the CANALIS INDICA. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the ASTHMA. She had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured. Send me a \$9 box." JOHN THOMAS, Deep River, Poweshick, Iowa.

Thomas Jackson, coal merchant, Reading, Pa., cured of Asthma. Mrs. Abram Ward, Media, Philadelphia, Hemorrhage of the Lungs. Rev. T. Atwood, Philadelphia, Asthma. Rev. N. Ford, West Lima, Richland, Wis., Alima C. Maurer, Lamar, Clinton, Pa., Consumption. S. B. Redearn, Salisbury, Hardeman, Tenn., Prostration. J. F. Ross, Americus, Ga., Lung Fever. Mrs. Mary Nesbitt, Hoiling Prairie, La Porte, Ind. Rev. Father Carter, Sacramento, Cal., Bronchitis.

N. B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most sceptical. It cures it positively cures CONSUMPTION, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours; \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointment, \$1.25 each. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1022 Race St., Philadelphia, Penn.

THE LANE & BODLEY CO

JOHN & WATER STS., Cincinnati, O. —Manufacturers of—

Plantation Machinery,

SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, COTTON GINS, SUGAR MILLS, ETC. Send for Illustrated catalogue.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, STATE PRINTERS.

Furnish estimates for Printing News Papers, Books, and all kinds of Job Printing.

WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY. TRIAL PACKAGE FREE. Asthma relieved in five minutes, and by its use a cure effected. Price, per box, \$1.00, free by mail. Address, W. W. WOOD, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

\$15-Watch! We want our New Case Silver Hunting American Lever Watch that is guaranteed by us. It is a beautiful watch, and is sold at a reduced price. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. C. F. LARKINS & BROS., Jewelers, 219 3/4 St. Louis, Mo.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO. No. 12 Union St. New Orleans La. COMPLETE CORNERS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MAKE FLOUR CORN MILLS AND COTTON PRESSES.

COLEMAN'S LATEST IMPROVED CORN MILLS. VICTORIOUS at over 1000 in New York State to Texas, over 1000 different competitors during the past twenty-six years. Awarded the only gold medal ever awarded to any corn mill in the United States. Simple, strong, durable and cheap, with solid French bearings. Send for circular. H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BROS., New Orleans, La.

Coleman's Simple Screw Press. PRICE COMPLETE, \$125. Screws alone, \$50. Packing box, 2 feet deep. Simple, strong, durable and guaranteed to press a 500 lb. bale. Send for circular. Manufactured by H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BROS., New Orleans, La.

1877 1877 DISTRICT CONFERENCE HIGH SCHOOL, SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEXAS. MAL JOHN M. RICHARDSON, President. Devoted to the co-Education of the Sexes. Course thorough and practical. Tuition, \$20 to \$50 per Annum. BOARD \$10 to \$12 PER MONTH. Healthy location and moral community. GOOD BUILDING AND FURNITURE. Teachers' Requisites of Every kind will be furnished. Send for circular. J. H. BASS, Secretary Board of Directors.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENTS OF Chappell Hill Female College AND Sons University. June 17-20, 1877. COMMENCEMENT SERMON. At 10:30 A. M., Sunday, June 17, 1877—Bishop D. S. Doggett, D. D., of Va. SPECIAL SERMON. At 5 P. M., Sunday, June 17, 1877—Rev. R. T. Nabors, of Houston. ANNUAL LITERARY ADDRESS. At 10:30 A. M., Wednesday, June 20, 1877—Rev. W. Sharp, D. D., of Galveston.

This announcement is in ADVANCE of a full PROGRAMME. Notice of other exercises will be duly given. An invitation is herein extended to all of the friends of Education and Religion to honor us by their attendance. Especially the ministers of all churches; and very especially, the ministers of the Methodist Church, are urged to come and help us by their presence. E. D. PITTS, \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit at \$1 terms free. THUR & CO., AUGUSTA, GA.

Texas Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D. D., Editor.

Associate Editors. By action of the Joint Board of Publication...

HERESY.

Rev. John Miller, of Princeton, N. J., son of a former professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary...

Since the appearance of the book, Mr. Miller has been tried by his Presbytery, convicted of heresy, and suspended from the ministry.

A FARMER with a friend was walking in his field, when the farmer observed a thistle just going to seed on the other side of the fence.

With many other citizens we had hoped that a change of administration in our city would secure the enforcement of the laws of the land against gambling.

A MAN of cool head and strong limbs was one day climbing a dangerous precipice, and when he had reached one, especially perilous point, his heart grew cold when he heard from below the voice of his little son, and, looking down, saw the little fellow clambering along the same path.

OREGON is proposing a law to license consumers as well as dealers in liquor. A man who intends to drink intoxicating liquors will pay five dollars for the license.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

Not Applied to Gamblers in Galveston.

A prominent fruit dealer complained to us the other day that while the officials compelled him to comply with the Sunday law and close his business, though fruit is a perishable commodity, the gamblers are permitted to ply their craft during all the hours of that day without let or hindrance.

Good citizens find it hard to persuade themselves that officers can be ignorant of the violations of the law which the perpetrators take so little trouble to conceal.

Jesus gives the explanation of his baptism in the words, "Thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness." It was proper for Him and John to do all that was right at the time in which they then met.

THE eulogies of Parson Brownlow, which appear in many papers of religious name, reveal the subordinate relation the genuine spirit of the Gospel holds with them to party spirit.

JESUS IN THE JORDAN.

"Thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness."

The term "Wilderness of Judea" was applied to a region of country in which there were three districts called wilderness—that of Shekoa, Engedi, Zip and Mara.

Many divines seem to consider the baptism of Jesus as a great enigma. His baptism was in contrast with that of the Pharisees and Sadducees.

The conclusion, we think, is legitimate, that John did not intend to consecrate Christ to the priesthood, but simply to perform his duty to baptize. Christ received baptism as the last divine right which represented the Levitical law, by which the Old and the New Testaments were united in Him.

We met a friend who was complaining that he was unwell, and advised him to call in a physician and take medicine. "I will if I get worse."

—Gen. xxxv, 2. Ex. xix, 10. Num. xix, 7.

So baptism had its beginning in the Levitical illustrations for the unclean. Before the destruction of the temple, proselytes were admitted by sacrifice and baptism; after the sacrifices ceased, baptism became more important.

The sad experience of our people for the last decade of years, resulting from the debut, labors and influence of a swarm of clerical adventurers in the livery of saints, whose mission was to organize into loyal leagues the negro element, and hold and control it would seem, to fix and deepen the conviction of moral wrong, into a holy hate against clerical politicians and churchly meddling with partyism in power, or aspiring to it.

A QUESTION.

While the ADVOCATE lays no claim to oracular authority in the solution of questions in casuistry, law, order or policy, it does not hesitate to give an opinion on proper subjects at proper times when it is respectfully asked to do so by its patrons and friends; reminding them at the same time that we set up no claim to infallibility, nor authority in the premises beyond the humblest of our brethren.

A correspondent asks an answer to a question which, when condensed, is as follows: Should a man's politics—be they of whatever cast or shade—enter into the estimate of his character as an applicant for membership in the M. E. Church, South?

No! A thousand times, No! The conditions of admission into this church are well defined—clear, luminous and eminently scriptural: An expressed desire to flee from the wrath to come and be saved from his sins; a renunciation of the devil and all his works; the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covetous desires of the same and the carnal desires of the flesh; an avowal of the doctrines of the Christian faith, and obedience to God's holy will and commandments all the days of his life; with subjection to the discipline of the church, attendance upon its ordinances and the support of its institutions, are the legal qualifications of admission, and no preacher, member, or any number of members, have a right to raise any question outside of these vows.

Should a strong suspicion of a want of sincerity rest upon the applicant, it might be prudent, and in accordance with law and usage, to hold him for a time as a candidate for admission until "fruits meet" for membership should satisfy the parties of his honest intentions.

It was a heroic resistance on the part of Southern Methodism to an unholy alliance of the Church with a fanatical political party North, which led to the division of the M. E. Church in 1844; and since the organization of the M. E. Church, South, in 1845, she has steadily kept herself clear of all political entanglements and alliances.

Our correspondent does not allege the existence of such a case, but as there were conflicting views on this subject in his locality, he simply asks an expression from the ADVOCATE on the subject. He, and all others who may feel any interest in this matter, may rest assured that the M. E. Church, South, has no political or other extraneous tests of membership.

The English Parliament had a sharp time deciding upon the merits of the Gladstone resolutions. These resolutions were finally defeated by a decided majority, and the government would seem thereby committed to the Beaconsfield policy.

While we may forgive, it is not wise to forget. Rather plant a buoy and erect a beacon on this dangerous coast as signals and remembrancers to coming generations.

Here struck and went to pieces the great Methodist Ship, in 1844!

Warnings take, And reckoning make, To shun this rock— Or, strike and break!

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

Since our last weekly resume of the Eastern news, nothing critical has occurred, though engagements between the belligerents have taken place, and political positions have become more pronounced among "the lookers on at Vienna."

The other attack is of course the coup de main. It is direct from the nearest rallying point on the border of European Turkey; necessitating the command of the Danubian crossing, and the subjection of a certain portion of the Danubian provinces.

Nothing critical has yet taken place. Both sides have fought with amazing tenacity, which promises a terrible roll of dead men. The Turks, to date, are a little ahead, from the power of position; but they can scarcely hope to keep the advantage against the swelling waves of an ever increasing foe.

The English Parliament had a sharp time deciding upon the merits of the Gladstone resolutions. These resolutions were finally defeated by a decided majority, and the government would seem thereby committed to the Beaconsfield policy.

We do not think that the late fracas between the French President and the Assembly can have any bearing upon the Eastern question; since we imagine that France is so completely absorbed with her own internal affairs, and with the intense habit of watching the actions of her German neighbor that not even a revolution, which seems imminent, would be of any significance as to the Turkish war.

Germany is quiet; and so far Austria has made no sign, whatever may be her agony at seeing the overrunning of the Danubian provinces by her hereditary enemy.

The Gainsville Hesperian discusses at some length the question of amending the State constitution and urges that the present system of courts are cumbersome and expensive. By the time the next regular meeting of the Legislature comes around the public will be better able to judge of the needed amendments.

Texas Christian Advocate

JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION
THE ADVOCATE having been returned to the direct control of the Five Annual Conferences...

Southern Ballads.

For the ADVOCATE. LAMENT OF THE ALAMO. BY SEBASTIAN. Sotly toll the bitter bell; Rattle low the drum;

General Church News.

The Church in Texas.

The Liberty Hill circuit camp-meeting will embrace the second Sabbath in August, at Ginks' Branch camp-ground.

Waxahachie District Conference will convene at Waxahachie at nine o'clock Thursday, June 21st, to embrace the 4th Sunday.

CHAPPELL HILL, MAY 15, 1877.—I wish to say through the ADVOCATE that the District Conference of the Chappell Hill District will meet on the 14th of June in Chappell Hill.

To the Preachers of the West Texas Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN—Will you allow two of your fellow-servants, who have the work of God at heart, to say a few words to you on the subject of our Publishing House?

SULPHUR SPRINGS DISTRICT.—30 RENO Spring Springs circuit, May 25, 27 Sulphur Springs station, June 2, 3 Lone Oak circuit, June 9, 10 White Oak circuit, June 16, 17

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT.—30 ROUND Springtown circuit, at Ruff Edge, 1st Sabbath in June Eldorado mission, at Boon's Creek, 2d Sabbath in June

Letters Received. May 16—G W Graves... P E Nicholson—3 letters... Tnos. Whitworth... Jas Grant—

Galveston District Conference. This body convened in Columbia, Texas, May 19, 1877, and lasted three days.

Miscellaneous. The correspondence of the new McKendree church, was held on May 2.

Debt-paying epidemic. A debt-paying epidemic is one against the spread of which no precautions need be taken.

The Episcopal church in Columbus has a new bell. A church for the colored Methodists has been built in Columbus at a cost of three thousand dollars.

Mr. Geo. R. Waddell, a student of theology under the care of the Central Texas Presbytery, was received under the care of Presbytery.

Rev. A. T. Graybill, of Matamoros, Mexico, was present and invited to sit as a corresponding member.

The Seguin church received permission to employ the services of Rev. R. E. Sherrill for the next six months.

Rev. W. E. Caldwell asked and received permission to labor for the next six months in a field composed of Goliad, Retegio, Lamar and Rockport churches.

At Texarkana a nearly every religious denomination has a church edifice. The Episcopalians under the direction of Bro. Garnett, have just completed their church.

At the Presbytery of West Texas, recently held at Victoria, Rev. R. E. Sherrill, was received as a member of the Presbytery from the Presbytery of Eastern Texas; and Rev. W. E. Caldwell, was received from Presbytery of Brazos.

Relief of Publishing House.

At the latest reports, the Texas Conferences have contributed as follows:

- EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE. Jasper et al., by Rev. E. M. Sweet, \$15 40 SOUTH TEXAS CONFERENCE. Minneola et al., by Rev. S. W. Jones, 3 10

Important Statement.

OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE PUBLISHING HOUSE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

The undersigned, having for the past four years held the important position of Book Committee, have been generally conversant with the conduct of the publishing house during that time.

At the residence of the bride's father, at the residence of the bride's father, at the residence of the bride's father.

News Items.

MARRIED.

BROWN—BRADICK.—At the residence of the bride's mother, near Oso, on the evening of the 9th inst., by the Rev. A. L. P. Green, Mr. Nathan Brown and Miss Bettie Bradick, all of Fayette county, Texas.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mitcham.—The subject of this notice died at the residence of his father, James Mitcham, near Rice, Navarro county, Texas, April 29, 1877, after a painful illness of many days.

RECORDED.

ROCKPORT, MAY 12.—My Meansville camp-meeting will embrace the third Sunday in June. Special invitation to brethren and the public.—D. M. STOVALL.

PELLER—WENNING.—By Rev. C. J. Lane, at the residence of the bride's father, in Flatonia, Texas, May 21, 1877, Mr. Alfred Pellar and Miss Donata M. Wenning.

HILL COUNTY.—Crops here are generally good, but the late heavy rains have done much to injure the crops.

BRISBEN COUNTY.—The grasshoppers are about to leave us. The crops are looking well.

THE FOLLOWING PATENTS WERE ISSUED TO CITIZENS OF TEXAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 15, 1877.

157. Purified for the American people, the office of J. Met. Perkins & Co., counselors at law in patent cases, 515 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

Miscellaneous.

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The Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church is \$26,149 in debt.

Several hundred members have recently been added to the Methodist church in Sweden.

Sunday-schools were organized by Bishop Asbury as early as 1783, probably the first in America.

The University of Michigan prohibits dancing at their annual commencement.

The late Rev. Dr. A. L. P. Green, prepared by his son, will be issued in June.

The fifth General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church met in Philadelphia, May 9.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Nast has come to Europe to attend the German Conference.

The American S. S. Union has closed its fifty-third year, out of debt, and with a full force of missionary laborers.

The general government has distributed among the Christian denominations of the United States 65,000 copies of the Bible.

Under their care a population of 218,472 persons; of this total 951 are in schools, and 24,310 are church members.

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Pere Hyacinthe, still a resident in Geneva, Switzerland, warmly denounces himself from some severe reflections made upon him at the recent trial by M. de Montebello, of the latter he says: "A letter addressed to me, in which I am not only accused of infidelity, but of having abandoned morals for marriage. These are my two crimes—the only ones with which I am possible to reproach me—and I am not disposed to do penance for them. To-day, as in 1869, I refuse to acknowledge publicly the Pope's infallibility and omniscience, which I do not believe in. To-day, as in 1874, I affirm the inalienable right of every man and every Christian to a public, honest, and sacred marriage."

The New Orleans Advocate says: The Episcopalians under the direction of Bro. Garnett, have just completed their church. At Victoria, Rev. R. E. Sherrill, was received as a member of the Presbytery from the Presbytery of Eastern Texas; and Rev. W. E. Caldwell, was received from Presbytery of Brazos.

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Obituaries. CRAVEN.—Died in Houston, Texas, April 29, 1877, Hubbard Craven, son of Rev. N. A. Craven, P. E., Galveston District, aged 24 years, five months and twenty days.

Rev. L. V. Woodard, P. E., Va. Conference. About twelve years I suffered from dyspepsia. Falling in with this remedy, I gave it a fair trial. After its use I could eat anything with impunity. I am sure I am indebted to this medicine for what health and physical comfort I have had for the last sixteen years. I have known many since to be relieved by its use.

Editor Richmond Christian Advocate. This remedy is of tried virtue. I have seen dyspepsia completely cured by it. It seems to be an antidote to our "National Disease."

Chaplain Randolph-Macon College, Va. Many cases of dyspepsia, with my knowledge have been cured by it. Cramps, colic, headaches and all sorts of pains from indigestion yield promptly to it. The cures of this sort are innumerable.

Rev. R. L. Dabney, L.L.D., Theological Seminary, Va. It is highly esteemed here by the regular Medical Faculty and the people. It is excellent for indigestion and flatulent colic, sedative, spasmic, tonic, slightly aperient, without nausea.

By mail, free of postage, 25 cents. Sold everywhere. In New York: by Hall & Ruckel, 300 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

PHILIP WERLEIN, LEADING SOUTHERN PIANO HOUSE.

208, 75 and 99 BARONNE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Have constantly on hand an assortment of TWO HUNDRED PIANOS AND ORGANS, he offers them on the most accommodating terms.

Wholesale Agent for the celebrated ESTEY & CO. ORGANS and MASONS & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, which are acknowledged to be the best Organs made.

Cherchmen and others wishing to act as agents will be furnished specimen of pianos and organs at wholesale agents' rates.

Send for catalogue, price list, or further information as above.

We give the SOCIAL VISITOR, largest and best paper in the world, in my trial, and a beautiful French writing box in gilt and morocco, containing 1 lead pencil, pen-holder, 3 golden pens, rubber and gold-pointed penholder, for 25 cents. This offer is made to introduce our paper in every home.

WAGNER PUBLISHING CO., Box 2139, Boston, Mass.

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Rev. Oscar M. Addison Again—An Explanation and Apology.

When an editor of the Advocate, in reply to an inquiry made on the subject, stated, editorially, that in his opinion there was no "express law" in the discipline of our church by which a member could be tried and expelled, or words to that effect, it gave great offense to Rev. Oscar M. Addison, and he wrote, and the editor published a long and wordy article on the subject, against the opinion of the editor, and called upon him to defend himself against the views and so-called arguments of Rev. Addison.

The readers of the Advocate are fully acquainted with what has followed. I replied to his assault upon the editor, and hoped that would be the end of it, and refused to be led into any further controversy on the subject. But, no, the opportunity for a grand display of ecclesiastical-legal lore was too good to be lost, and hence the next we see of the reverend gladiator is in a fearful charge upon me, mounted upon his gallant war-horse, booted and spurred, with buckles, shield and lance; and, as defiant as Goliath of Gath, demands a fight: "you shall fight or give up your spurs!" Claiming to be only a sober, plain common sense man, and having no great fancy for such an array of "fuss and feathers," I inquired into the only point of the subject in controversy, and found it to be this, as stated by the editor in substance in the first place, and re-affirmed by myself: that, as a matter of fact, we have no "express law" in our discipline—"given in direct terms"—by which a member of our church may be expelled for selling liquor.

Notwithstanding all this was made so plain, in my reply to the valiant knight, in his shining armor, that a boy of ten years old could not fail to understand it; yet, lo, and behold! here in the Advocate of the 12th inst. we have three more long mortal columns full—with what? Well, we will see directly. In reading this wordy, rambling production, I could not help thinking of "Point no Point." When I first navigated the Mississippi, in 1824, the old boatmen had a great deal to say about "Point no Point," which we were approaching. I asked no questions about such a point as that, waiting to see it for myself. Soon we were in full view of it. I perceived that it was a regular circle. There was an apparent point ahead, but as we approached, the point was constantly receding, and after pursuing it for ten miles, we passed away and never reached it at all. So, in reading these three long columns, we were on the lookout for a point—touching the only subject in controversy—and found nothing there but "point no point." Again I looked for the foaming steed and his warlike rider; but he was not to be found, either. In his stead I found a very meek and quiet little creature, more like an infant dove, or a juvenile little sheep, in temper and spirit, than anything else I could compare it to. Why, what has become of the "fuss and feathers, thunder and lightning," the lion spirit of my former antagonist? All sunk down into the dove and lamb, according to Isaiah the prophet. (Chap. xi 6-9.) All right; better the lamb than the lion! Now, to guard against any mis-

representation, I will reassert my position in regard to Scripture law, viz: "That any crime expressly forbidden in the Word of God" is good disciplinary law; for the discipline so attaches itself to the Divine law as to incorporate it into our moral code. Now, to notice one of the many wild and irrelevant cases presented by my lamb-like brother. I take this: He asks: Suppose a member of the church is charged with marking and branding other people's cattle, and what would I do for an express law to try him by? I answer: "Thou shalt not steal." There is an express law for you, directly in point. But will my meek-spirited brother point out, either in the Discipline or Bible, an "express law," in direct terms, which says: thou shalt not sell intoxicating liquors? Or can he see any difference between the two cases?

I close this article by saying that when I have clearly demonstrated the truth of my statement, that there is no express law, either in the Bible or Discipline, against liquor selling, it is folly to wander off and argue widely different supposed cases which have no bearing upon the question of fact in my statement whatever. Brother A. has widely indulged himself in this folly, and any amount of it can not change a single fact that I have established. Then, where is the sense or propriety in keeping up a controversy which can result in no good? The readers of the Advocate must be tired of it, and I beg their pardon for having bored them so long; but I hope they will have seen that it was not of choice on my part, but a necessity. I will promise them that I shall remain quiet in the future on this topic unless I am assailed and misrepresented. In that case, I shall feel at liberty to defend myself and the cause of truth I claim to defend. The tip of my hat and best bow to Rev. Oscar M. Addison. Farewell.

B. T. KAVANAUGH. Houston, May 12, 1877.

(Communicated.) In too Much of a Hurry.

Will the hour in which we depart this life be one of greater solemnity than that in which we unite with the church? This question upon first blush, to some minds, may savor of the ludicrous, but the more it is meditated the more will its importance be apparent. Joining the church is not a mere formal renunciation of the world, but a public espousal of Christ. As the future of individuals is, in a measure, governed by early impressions, and as early convictions are said to cling to man through life, may it not be possible that the number of backsliders might be lessened by a more careful and impressive manner of procedure upon the part of the party receiving members? In other words, are not pastors sometimes "in too much of a hurry" to do their work well and faithfully? We believe no person should be admitted into the church until made to feel the full force of the vows laid down in the discipline. And that this is contemplated in our polity (vide Disc., pages 111-12). And if incapable of realizing the intent or real import of those vows, then are they unfit for a place in the church of God. The Apostolic injunction to "lay hands suddenly on no man" can not be too faithfully adhered to upon this point. There are many within Zion's pales who, outside of counting one, add nothing to the church further than to multiply the cares of the pastor. And the question ought to be continually revolving in the pastor's mind: "Do I, in receiving persons into the church, labor for the soul about to be received to be duly impressed by the Holy Ghost with the awful solemnity of joining the church?" We have heard ministers say they wished they "could join the church every Sunday in the year; it is such a luxury," etc., when drumming for members. And we have seen members received partaking of such frolicsome spirit, who, within six months, were expelled. We also remember to have seen a pastor recently receive members in a manner so impressive that we can but describe it, and with the description bring this article to a close: The parties to be received were brought before the congregation and immediately preceding the ritualistic service the following address was made: "My dear young friends: 'you have witnessed a good profession.' In joining the church you take an almost inconceivably important step. It is a step by which you formally and voluntarily forsake the organized forces of sin, and identify yourself in some sort with those who tread 'the straight and narrow way that leads unto life.' A step which brings you into sympathy and co-operation with the grand movements of christianity, which con-

template nothing less than the conversion of the world. The hour in which you quit this world, I dare say, will have no greater religious solemnity than the present. The vows about to be given and received will be witnessed by God and angels of Heaven, and this congregation of earth. While I hail you welcome into the communion of the church of God I would have you write with indelible ink upon your inmost soul the solemnities of this hour. Take up your cross; and having taken it up, boldly, yet humbly, sustain it in the midst of 'evil as well as good report.' Remember, 'the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.' They, only, who 'endure unto the end' receive the crown. May you so run as to obtain."

D. F. FULLER. (communicated.) Our Mission in China.

For some years past I have made it a point to make a certain contribution to foreign and domestic missions each year, but I am far from being satisfied that I have done my whole duty in either regard, and since reading Bishop Marvin's and Dr. Hendrix's letters from China, I feel so stirred up on the subject of our mission there that—well, really, I don't know what to do—but I feel as if I would like to be one of a society in Texas who would make regular contributions to support some special work in China. Bishop Marvin has designated special work for some conferences, and appointed certain ministers to attend to it. I hope all our preachers in Texas will act as if they had received orders from the Bishop, and will go to work at once to devise ways and collect means to support a Texas mission work in China. Oh! that we had a man there, then we would know exactly what to do. It would be our business to support him. And he could advise us from time to time of any particular work he might want us to aid him in. I never experienced such emotions before in life as I did when I read Mrs. Lambuth's report. I will say, Sister Lambuth, and rejoice that I am permitted to claim kin with such a woman; would that I were, more worthy of the divine right to call her sister. I don't think I can ever enter into my closet again without remembering that noble woman and her work among the heathen. Perhaps we could not do better than to send contributions to Mrs. Lambuth. I feel sure she would soon have a Texas mission school established or some good work. If I had thousands of dollars to give I could freely send it to her to do as she pleased with. Who of my sisters in Texas will take the lead in forming a China Mission Society and name it for Sister Lambuth, and elect her President of it, and let her agent preside over it here. If I had the health and influence that some women in our church have, it would be a great delight to engage in such a work. Our preachers are very faithful in taking up general collections for missions every year, and they preach the very best kind of missionary sermons. But could there not be other ways and means to get missionary money all through the year; and could we not, regularly, more than once a year send contributions for a special work in China to Dr. McFerrin, at Nashville. If any who read this think I am too enthusiastic on the subject and suggest impossibilities; or that I propose a needless enterprise, let them read over Bishop Marvin's and Dr. Hendrix's letters and Mrs. Lambuth's report, and if they don't feel enthused with the missionary spirit and desire to be "up and doing" for the cause, why, I unable to imagine a reason.

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WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—John W. DeVilbiss, O. A. Fisher and J. G. Walker.
NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.—S. J. Hawkins, W. C. Haislip, W. F. Easterling.
NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—Thomas Stanford, T. W. Hines, W. C. Young.
EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—R. S. Finley, D. Morse, John Adams.
TEXAS CONFERENCE.—J. W. Whipple, B. D. Dashiell, J. M. Wesson.

SPAIN is showing some vitality. Since 1868 she has increased her debt from \$1,250,000,000 to \$2,200,000,000, and this in the face of exhaustive taxation.

FROM present tokens the "reliable gentleman" who furnished information to a confiding public both in the North and South during the "late unpleasantness," is "getting away" with the facts in connection with the Turco-Russian war. Accounts from the field of conflict, both around Kars and along the Danube, are so contradictory that we have to doubt both to approximate the truth.

THE infidel says the notion that the world will "melt with fervent heat," as the Apostle expresses it, is absurd. Tyndall tells us—and Tyndall is not a devout Christian—that simply to stop the earth in its orbit would generate heat enough to dissipate the whole in vapor. Now, suppose the power that sends the earth along its orbit was withheld, and the words of the Bible are fulfilled. Faraday made the subject the study of his lifetime, and he tells us that there is enough latent electricity in a drop of water to kindle a flash of lightning. If so, how many flames may burst from the bosom of the ocean, with its gulfs and bays and seas, from lake and river, which water continents, when the finger of the Almighty shall touch them. We have but to remember that He who made can unmake to find the answer to the cavils of infidelity.

BUCKLE in his "History of Civilization" denies the moral advance of humanity on the ground that war still exists as a blot on modern civilization. He overlooked the fact that under the influence of Christianity the horrors of war have been largely ameliorated. Captives are no longer slaughtered or held in hopeless captivity. The prisoner finds a protector, and if wounded a nurse in his victor. Hardly had the war between Russia and Turkey become an established fact, than a special convoy of nurses and ambulance men, under the International Society, was on its way from Paris to the region of the anticipated carnage. This single fact answers the skeptic's charge that Christianity is a failure. Though men will settle their disputes by an appeal to arms, it is only as a last resort, and under the benign influence of the Gospel war smoothes its wrinkled visages, and amid smoke and carnage we see glimpses of a holy influence unknown in the world until the angels on the plains of Bethlehem sang of Glory to God and peace among men!

THE "Crown of Thorns," by Miss Anna Dickinson, was an effort to present in the character of Anne Boleyn, the unhappy Queen of Henry VIII, a pure minded woman, was a failure. The audience pronounced it a bore. The dramatic critics of New York proclaimed it a failure. The production was preceded on the boards of a New York theatre by the Aimee Opera Bouffe, which had no pretensions to literary merit, was coarse and trifling, but appealed directly to the baser passions of human nature and exhibited women in the most unwomanly attitudes and apparel, and yet the theatre was crowded from pit to dome, and these same critics were cordial in their commendations. The portrayal of a noble woman maintaining her purity amid the most trying ordeals offered less attraction to the theatre goer than the movements and ut-

terances of abandoned women advertising their villainess. The literary dullness of the "Crown of Thorns" finds no apology on account of its purity, while the impurity of the Aimee Opera Bouffe is forgotten amid its sparkling obscenities. These facts unfold the real character of the modern play house.

Selections.

A Nevada Landlord. Running over Ralph Waldo Emerson's new book recently, we came upon the following passage: "Courage to ask questions; courage to expose our ignorance.—The great gain is, not to shine but to conquer your companion—then you learn nothing but conceit—but to find a companion who knows what you do not, to tilt with him and be overthrown, horse and foot, with utter destruction of all your logic and learning. There is a defeat that is useful."

We resolved to act upon the above at once. We called in our landlord and asked him what the rent of our room would be the coming month. He told us. That was a fair start. We had exposed our ignorance and mentally praised ourself for courage. Then we proceeded to multiply questions. We asked him where he lived before he came to Nevada. He informed us that he was by birth a near neighbor of the late respected Daniel Webster. That increased our respect for him.—(For the landlord, not for Webster.) We then asked him how much lumber was worth in the Granite State. He answered promptly—promptness is a characteristic of our landlord. Then we got the price of brick in New Hampshire, the value of mechanics' labor, the probable cost of a bed, carpet, washstand, and the rate of interest on money in the land of the White Mountains. We said to ourselves, "Emerson would be delighted could he hear this." At last we ventured to ask our host if he belonged to any religious denomination. He informed us that he was baptized in a mill-pond on the Merrimack, and had tried to live becoming a Christian and a Close Communion Baptist. We then asked him how he could reconcile his conscience to charge us more rent for a room than it would cost to build a house in New Hampshire, and an interest on an investment here which is more per month than the State of New Hampshire permits landlords to take by the year. He eyed us a moment over his spectacles and then said: "That's what you are driving at, is it? Let me tell you that a man who mixes religion with rents in Virginia City, will not last long, and further, that if you do not like this room there are plenty outside who would. The rate I spoke of is only for this month; next month it will be more." We had followed Emerson's advice to the letter, gained a good deal of information, but somehow we didn't feel any better. It must be that Emerson is not so great a man as we thought he was.—Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle

How Far Will a Greenback Go? Mr. Brown kept boarders.—Around the table sat Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Andrews, a village milliner; Mr. Black, the baker; Mr. Jordan, a carpenter, and Mr. Hadley, a flour, feed and lumber merchant.

Mr. Brown took out of his pocket-book a ten-dollar note, and handed it to Mrs. Brown saying: "Here, my dear, are ten dollars toward the twenty I promised you."

Mrs. Brown handed it to Mrs. Andrews, the milliner saying: "That pays for my new bonnet."

Mrs. Andrews said to Mr. Jordan, as she handed him the note: "That will pay you for your work on my counter."

Mr. Jordan handed it to Mr. Hadley, the flour, feed and lumber merchant, requesting his lumber bill.

Mr. Hadley gave the note back to Mr. Brown saying: "That pays ten dollars on board."

Mr. Brown passed it to his wife, with the remark that that paid her twenty dollars he had promised. She in return paid it to Mr. Black to settle her bread and pastry accounts, who handed it to Mr. Hadley, wishing credit for the amount on his flour bill, he again returning it to Mr. Brown, with the remark that it settled for that month's board. Whereupon Mr. Brown put it back into his pocket exclaiming that he never thought a ten-dollar bill would go so far."

Thus a ten-dollar greenback was made to pay ninety dollars indebtedness inside of five minutes. Who says greenbacks are worthless?

Goings for Them. Fooling with a prophet is a serious business, as all bible readers well know, but we hadn't an idea it was so dangerous to joke with a weather prophet. This is what Tice, the weather man, of St. Louis, says about some people who joked about him last year. At the end of a course of lectures at Leavenworth, Kansas, about the middle of April, while dictating to the reporters of the press, one of the audience, in rather a taunting manner, asked when there would be a tornado in Leavenworth. I replied by asking, do you want one? The reply was, why yes; we would like to see what it looks like. Looking over my manuscript, I said: The first tornadoes will occur on the 5th and 6th of May; your chance is just as good as that of any other place. Somebody is going to be hit, and since you want to be perhaps you will be gratified. What was then only meant as badinage was regarded afterward as a very serious matter. The 5th came, and with it a tornado in Northern Texas. The next morning, the 6th, the same tornado struck Leavenworth, killing two of its citizens, unroofing houses, toppling over chimneys, and leveling buildings, and doing damage that was estimated at one-quarter of a million dollars.

Talk up Your Town. An exchange says: Talk up your town. Yes, talk it up. If it has good schools, good churches, good newspapers, clean streets, ornamented with trees, talk it up. Don't grumble if anything and everything is not up to your ideas, especially if you do nothing to help make the place. Don't tell strangers it is the worst place you know of to bring up a child, unless you know it is worse than other places of the same population. Give encouragement to every useful and creditable enterprise in your midst, for as sure as effect follows cause, so sure will enterprise of merit repay every citizen. We cannot live to ourselves, and we cannot discourage any movement in behalf of a place without inflicting upon ourselves a personal injury. If you see a needed improvement, demand it, and talk it up vigorously, until the whole community is impregnated with the idea—until a storm of public sentiment completes the work. But if you can't get anything that is needed, remember that in that it is just like thousands of other places in the land. Keep on talking, encouraging, but not grumbling. Don't stop because some poor mummy, out of whom has withered all public spirit and love of advancement, moans out of his sepulchral whine, "it won't pay." Show to your live fellows that it will pay, and leave to the mummy his embalmed and swaddled dust and stupidity, and by and by you will see the result of your courage and talk in universal improvement, increased facilities for business, cultivated society, and a broad, liberal, generous spirit, that pervades and vivifies and makes pleasant and beautiful every place where it enters.

Grasshopper Multiplication. The following, "from P. Green, Esq., to his aunt in the country," was intercepted and published in the Fergus Falls Journal, Minnesota: "Venerable authority tells us that before the era of slates and blackboards, men developed the mathematical instinct by multiplying—upon the face of the earth. The mode is popular to this day. But the grasshopper as a champion multiplier has no equal. He lays (speaking generically and not to put too fine a point upon it) an egg, which is about the size and shape of a long primer 0. In fact, he lays several of them. From August first until winter, he is actuated by a restless ambition to bore holes in the ground, of the size of a pipe stem, and then to fill the holes with cream-colored oo. And, though he is small, he attends to his biz, and is a triumphant success. In stature he is about a match for a sixpenny stub nail; in form he is like unto a lynch-pin, and he wears a sealing-wax head on him and a pair of glass eyes, so that, with his long-tailed duster on, he looks like an unsophisticated and near-sighted schoolmaster. But unsophisticated isn't what's the matter with him. And numeration is his best mathematical hold. He will stand himself bolt upright like a peg in one of those holes aforesaid, and view the heavens with an air of sublime serenity and wooden-headed unconsciousness. Don't you fool yourself—he knows just what he is about. He prefixes himself like a figure 1 in the business, and adopting the decimal system of notation, places a 0 where it will do the most good. That stands for 10,

and before you can dot and carry one he has another cipher to that, and he now reads 100. About this time you begin to discover what sort of a rooster he is, and you entertain a degree of awe for him not inspired by a front view of his green goggles. Reasoning a posteriori you discover that he is a dangerous neighbor. But while you stand amazed he rapidly suffices fifteen or twenty more 000, carrying his problem into the million millions, and has sealed and cemented it up, ready to be fired off at you next spring. In two minutes and a quarter he has given you a problem that with all your many powers of multiplication cannot be solved or equated. He compounds his interest at a hundred per cent, every five seconds, puts a snap judgment on your cornfield, and forecloses before you can say Jack Robinson.

And when you observe that every square inch of your ground is occupied by one of those impassive figure 1's, each industriously putting down a row of ciphers, you will admit with me that the hoppergrass is the lightning calculator of the West, and that for multiplying—on the earth—he has no known equal.

Color-Cure for Insanity.

The theory that colors have an influence upon diseases of the brain is being practically tested in Italy, and with results that are stated to be as encouraging as they are extraordinary. In a recent communication to the Medico-Physiological Society of Paris, Dr. Ponza describes the practice pursued in an asylum for the insane at Alessandria, Italy, where the trial of the color-cure has been highly successful. The following instances were cited as illustrations of the treatment and its effects: "A taciturn and melancholy lunatic, who rarely ate of his own accord, was made to lie down in a room with red-glass windows, and the walls painted red. In three hours he was lively and gay, and asked for food. Another patient was accustomed to pass the day with his hands contracted over his mouth, to keep out poisoned air. He lay down for a time in the same red room. The following day he ate heartily, and from that time forth was cured. A violent maniac, for whom a straight-jacket was necessary, was kept in a room with blue glass walls; in an hour he was much calmer. Another mad person was cured by being kept in a violet room. Dr. Ponza considers that the treatment might be applied in various cases of nerve-diseases, such as cholera, hysteria, epilepsy, etc.; and he thinks the violet color adapted to give the best results. It is known to have a very marked influence on animals and plants; the former fatten rapidly in violet light; and plants, under a cover of violet glass, grow with an unwonted vigor. Following P. Seechis' advice, Dr. Ponza constructs his colored chambers with an eastern or southern exposure." These reports seem incredible, yet there is probably a foundation for them in the soothing influence on the brain and nervous system of subdued colors and softened lights.

EQUINOXES IN JUNE.—According to Prof. Tice, "on the 21st of June there will be an equinox of Mercury, and on the 23d an equinox of Vulcan." Look out if they don't unmistakably mark about this period of June. It is proper to say that the equinoxes are supposed to continue, in different degrees of intensity, for about one-fourth of the time required for the given planet to make its circuit around the sun.

One Sunday, in the absence of the teacher, I took charge of a class of boys of from four to six years of age. "Speaking the truth" was the basis of our conversation together. I asked the boys if either of them could tell the story of George Washington and his little hatchet. One of the boys promptly began to tell the story, and was listened to most attentively by the dozen or more of the class. One little fellow, who had given the most careful attention, turning his head a little to one side, his bright eyes snapping, and with a most determined expression upon his face, exclaimed: "Well, Mr. B—, I don't care, my father had an oleander bush and I cut it down. He asked me if I did it. I told him I did—and he licked me like anything!"

A country newspaper, in an obituary notice of a subscriber's son, says: "He was an uncommon smart boy. He had a little too much curiosity, perhaps, or he wouldn't have peeped into the muzzle of his father's shotgun."

Girls, don't be afraid to work.—Ruth gleaned in the harvest field and got just as good a Boaz any girl in the neighborhood.

Wise and Otherwise.

Every other man in Rhode Island belongs to the militia.

How to find out what's in a name.—Put it on the back of a note.

They say it is dangerous to go into the water after a hearty meal. But who expects to find a hearty meal in the water?

Dogs are faithful; they will stick to a bone after every one else has deserted it.—Josh Billings.

It is said whenever Mark Twain tells a funny story his wife's face shows that it has been done before.

"Did I not give you a flogging the other day?" said a schoolmaster to a trembling boy. "Yes, sir," answered the boy. "Well, what do the Scriptures say upon the subject?" "I don't know, sir," said the boy, "except it is in that passage which says 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

—He had been in the habit of making very frequent calls on a very agreeable lady of his acquaintance, and, on entering her parlor one evening he said, "Well, Miss Sims, here I am again, you see, as regularly as the fever and ague." "Oh, no," said she, very demurely, "that comes only every other day."

—When you see a young fellow standing around with a far-away look in his eyes and a bit of yarn on each of the two last fingers of his hand, you may be tolerably sure that he has just begun keeping house, and that he is muttering to himself, "Chopping bowl, eggs, clothes line—that's the thumb and first two fingers. Now, what did she want on the other two fingers?"

—The catcher of the Harvard Base Ball Club has invented a brass wire mask for the face. If it were not for our American colleges, the latent genius in some men would slumber forever. The best protection in base ball, however, is to hire another fellow to take your place, while you sit on the fence and watch the player get crippled.

—The man who cut a big hole and a little hole in the door so that the big and the little cat could both go in and out has been matched by a Lowell man, who put up a single bell in his house and attached a wire from it to his front door and one to the back door. It usually takes two journeys to discover at which door somebody has pulled the bell.

—Bishop Potter, of New York, in excusing himself from making a speech at the luncheon after a church dedication at Boston, the other day, told the story of a man who was always bragging of any speech he made, and accordingly once told a friend that he had just been down to Boston, where he made a speech. "Oh! did you?" said the friend. "I am glad to hear it. I always did hate those Bostonians."

The husband of one of the daughters of Commodore Vanderbilt being unfortunate in business, many years ago, she went to her father for assistance, which was refused in a manner more forcible than elegant. She abruptly withdrew to fight for complete independence. The next morning the New York of those days was highly surprised to read the following advertisement, specially displayed: "Mrs. — desires to state that she has excellent table board and accommodations for families or single gentlemen. Refers to her father, C. Vanderbilt." That advertisement appeared exactly one time, for the commodore realized the situation, advanced backward promptly, and there was no more dissension in that branch of the family forever afterward.

Dallas has recently had a sensation. A gentleman died in that town; his friends desirous of giving him a decent burial bought a fine coffin of P. W. Linski, an undertaker, with the understanding that it was to be paid for before interment. The kind hearted undertaker afterwards consented to bury the corpse upon the condition that the casket would be paid for in a day or two. The friends of the deceased having failed to pay for the coffin according to promise, Linski went to the grave and disinterred the body took possession of his own coffin; he then had the remains put in an ordinary pine box and reinterred, at this stage of the proceedings trouble commenced. The friends of the deceased had Linski arrested on a charge of theft—stealing his own coffin—after a careful hearing of the case before a justice the undertaker was released on the charge of theft. The friends of the dead man not satisfied with the proceedings so far, have preferred another charge against Linski. That of disturbing a grave.

The Louisiana commission is not inappropriately called the "board of trade."

Since the 1st of April 30,000 travelers have arrived in Paris.

Sir Charles Dike says that Niagara is terrible and beautiful, but not sublime.

"Are you fond of tongue sir?" "I was always fond of tongue, and I like it still."

The Boston Transcript thinks the man who starts a new paper at this time is more daring than Columbus.

Albany boasts of a man who is so cold blooded that a dog who bit him in the leg had all his front teeth frozen.

A boy was riding on his father's back, when the latter suggested that it was rather an elevated railroad. "Yes, pa," said the youngster, "I'm riding on a dummy!"

The chief justice of New Hampshire is a frank sort of person. He has tendered his resignation to the governor, "in order," as he says, "to enter upon the study of the law."

"Have you tried the blue glass remedy yet?" asked Smith of Jones. "No," said Jones; "that is, only indirectly. My milkman, judging from the beautiful color of his milk, is trying it on his cows, so indirectly on me."

Some of the Spanish papers are advocating the suppression of bull fight.

M. Thiers, eighty years old on the 5th ult., shaves himself with steady hand.

The Iowa Republican Star Convention is to be held in Des Moines, June 27th.

The widow of Jim Fisk is engaged to a well known pianist and singer of Boston.

A statue of Prof. Morse, the electrician, is to be erected in Poughkeepsie.

By a legislative accident Tennessee has now no law against horse stealing or burglary.

Ex-Marshal Bazme has been offered the chief command of the Turkish army in Europe by the Sultan.

It is said that Gen. Banks frowns with his hair, smiles with his face, and strides like a tragedian.

So Crazy Horse has determined to "come in," and be a quiet and tractable animal in future.

Mark Twain says it is outrageous in Turkey and Russia to be fighting this way before we have a reliable war map.

Charles Mackay describes Broadway, in a letter to the London Illustrated News, as lined with double row of shade trees.

Turkey is very angry with the United States for allowing the Russian fleet to hang around our coast. This is getting serious.

Chicago's latest periodical is a semi-annual magazine devoted to gentlemen's hats, called the Exhibit of Fashion, and edited by a hat v.

A recently published notice of a marriage in Philadelphia concluded with the announcement: "No cards, no flowers; nobody's business."

Professor Proctor says the earth is growing larger. We are glad to hear it (adds the Daubny man), for real estate has shrunk fearfully in the past three years.

It is reported that the total expenses of the Tichborne prosecution amounted to \$200,000, or about \$300,000.

Count Gabriel de St. Aymon has given the Pope a complete altar service of solid gold studded with splendid gems.

Mr. Stephens acknowledges his indebtedness to his obtundians, as they have called to his attention various incidents of his life which have entirely escaped his memory.

The balance of trade was sixty million in our favor for the nine months ending March 31, 1876. For the same time this year it has been one hundred and fifty-five millions.

In the list of last year's French suicides, twenty-nine were of children, nine were fifteen years of age, six fourteen, nine thirteen, one twelve, two eleven, one ten, and one nine.

The Journal de St. Petersburg says that the most northerly telegraph office in the world has just been set up. It is at a Norwegian fishing station named Gjesvor, a little above the seventy-first parallel N.

A witty French lady, who was an "adopted" member of a famous military corps, when a cigar was lighted in her presence with the remark, "I suppose they smoke in your regiment?" said, "Yes, but not in my company."

There are already fifteen candidates at the front in Kentucky for the senatorial vacancy to occur in two years from now, and forty-five counties are yet to be heard from.

The rapid increase of steamers on the chain of the great Northern lakes is the feature of the lake trade during the last three years. The number employed in 1876 is reported to have been 855, their tonnage being 190,367.

Out in Montgomery county, Oregon, there is a lady lawyer. She is, or was, married. And the other day a client went to her office and found the door locked, with the following notice placed on the outside: "Gone to my husband's funeral; back in thirty minutes."

The other day, one of the editors of the Hackey cut out of an Eastern paper a map of the Russian war, and hung it on a hook for reference. One of the compositors, prowling about for copy, got hold of it, thought it was an editorial article, and set up a column and a half on "A new plan for funding the national debt," before the foreman discovered what he was at and killed him.—Burlington Hawk-eye.

A Boston man who opened a grocery store here recently felt obliged last week to abandon business and go home. He said that trade was bad, but the real reason is generally believed to be that the customers who came in to sit around on the cracker barrels of evenings held on views on the correlation of forces, and though Josephus was a colored man, who drove a coal-cart over on the west side.—Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

The president does not seem to share in the rosic view of the situation which is taken by some of his friends. He observed to an Ohio representative elect that he "did not expect that the policy he is pursuing toward the South will control the action of the representatives elected by the Southern Democrats, or will sever their connection with that party, but he is confident that ultimately his Southern policy will have a softening and liberalizing effect on the people of that section, and will hereafter modify their political action."

Texas Christian Advocate

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

When articles are rejected, we must decline to give reasons therefor.

AGENTS sending us new subscribers or renewals, will please affix to their signatures the word "Agent."

We desire to send the Advocate to every preacher in Texas, but we expect all who do not forward us five subscribers, to pay \$1.25 as subscription.

In preparing articles for publication, write on but one side of the paper; otherwise your communications may be thrown into the waste-basket.

Articles refused publication, will, in no instance, be returned to writers.

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SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

(Communicated.)

Corpus Christi District Camp-meeting.

Allow me, through the Advocate, to call attention to and enlarge somewhat upon the announcement of our esteemed P. E. Rev. Bro. A. F. Cox, with regard to our District Campmeeting, to be held in conjunction with the Corpus Christi District Conference, at Escondido, eight miles south of the town of Helena, and within the bounds of the Helena Circuit.

The last session of the Corpus Christi District Conference selected Escondido as the place for holding the now contemplated District Conference, with an eye to a District Campmeeting.

Subjoined, I send preamble and resolutions, responding to the above action of the District Conference:

WHEREAS, The last session of our District Conference did us the honor by selecting us as the host of our oncoming and next District Conference, together with the wisely proposed District Campmeeting; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st, That we, the society at Escondido, assembled in Church Convention, do accept with pleasure the honor conferred upon ourselves by the last session of the Corpus Christi District Conference, held at Rockport, July, A. D. 1876, both with regard to the District Conference proper and the District Campmeeting, to be held in connection with the same.

Resolved, 2d, That we will accordingly, to the ability God hath given, heartily cooperate with the Church of the District, in both District Conference and District Campmeeting.

Resolved, 3rd, That we do hereby grant to our pastor, Rev. Wm. G. Cooke, leave of absence to travel within the boundaries of the District, in the interest of the meeting, together with our hearty prayers for his success, and with full confidence of the propriety of such a step.

J. H. ROSE,

J. F. MARTIN.

The above preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Church Conference.

WM. G. COOKE, Pres. and P. C., Helena Circuit, Escondido, Texas, March 17th, 1877.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

(Special Correspondence of Advocate.)

Your correspondent has been so busy of late with the work of sending immigrants to Texas that he has neglected his duty to the Advocate. A sin that he will endeavor to avoid in the future. Foremost among the items of interest to all good people is that known as the Murphy movement. It is only second in magnitude to the famous revival of Moody and Sankey. This man Francis Murphy was a saloon keeper of the very lowest order. If the description given of the haunt that he maintained is truthful your correspondent would do wrong were he to rehearse its character. It is even said that he was convicted, but subsequently pardoned, for a manslaughter committed within its unhallowed bounds. This is the man that was. The man that is, calls before him twice in the day immense multitudes, who listen to his words while he reads scripture and bids them forsake the evil cup. Scores of thousands have, under his influence, abandoned drink, and are now happy in position and prosperous. The work he began in Pittsburg has extended, not only all over the State of Pennsylvania, but I may say overflowed the entire North. There is something marvelous in this movement. Murphy himself is without education or eloquence. His intonation is unpleasant and his movements ungraceful; of a dozen temperance speeches made in one night his was, with one exception, the poorest. Scores of his converts are better speakers than he. But none are so suc-

cessful in persuading men to cease drinking. The greatest blemish of his address is his ignorance of scripture, which he misquotes continually. Yet, with all this, the good that he is doing surpasses all calculation. His noonday prayer-meetings and his evening addresses are always thronged. From any human standpoint of observation, his success is incomprehensible. His own explanation is the only reasonable one: It is of God. For he possesses but one single element of success—earnestness. He is fearfully in earnest. Wherever your correspondent goes he meets "Murphy men," well dressed and respectable, who were a few weeks since drunken sots. In view of the terrible suffering and want which exists, Mr. Murphy gives Sunday morning breakfasts at which the bill of fare is composed of hymns and ham sandwiches, coffee-drinking and pledge-signing. There are some little oddities about the movement that are unique: After having an old toper sign the pledge Murphy whips a clean shirt on him, puts another in his pocket, fills his stomach and starts him out for work. He is very particular to advise all converts to pray for help and keep two shirts. But seriously, this man has struck the right way to rescue old topers, and he is doing God's work marvelously well.

Like Mr. Moody, he depends greatly upon music, and he has it of a varied character. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, who constitute his regular choir, sometimes lead the congregation, and at others sing solos and duets. The lady is an excellent singer of hymns (and they are very hard to find). In person, voice, style and manner, she very much resembles Mrs. Volney Poole, of Dr. Howard's choir. Among the converts is an elderly gentleman of courtly manners (who is said to have graced the first circles of society before he fell). Every evening he steps on the stage with two small bouquets, one of which is placed in Mr. Murphy's button-hole, and the other below Mrs. Lincoln's breast-pin. The compliment is delicate, and shows his gratitude.

THE OPENING OF THE PERMANENT EXHIBITION.

Your correspondent represented the Advocate at the opening of the Permanent Exhibition, which is the eldest daughter of the Centennial. The two Presidents and all the great men of the nation were there. The crowd was, as Daniel Sampson would say, prodigious. A number of gentlemen stood up and made pantomimic gestures; it is supposed that they were speaking. Indeed the papers printed what purported to be their speeches, but no man heard a word that was said. There were 2500 singers, with an indefinite number of fiddles, both large and small, together with brass horns and other noisy instruments; but, altogether, they barely sufficed to make the notes of that most noisy of all music—the Hallelujah chorus—audible. The exhibition gives promise of being a great success. When your correspondent has had an opportunity to examine it, he will write the Advocate more at length of its character.

IMMIGRATION.

The Texas fever is still violently raging. Great numbers are getting ready to visit Texas in the fall. The Texas Headquarters have been removed to a more commodious and convenient location, 818 Walnut street, where there may be found daily many anxious inquirers asking the way to Texas. If the people of the State will second the efforts of your correspondent and his efficient traveling agent, the ever-renowned Ben. Honnet, there will be a flood-tide of immigration from this section in the fall. But the people of Texas must be very tender of immigrants, many of whom are as timid as rabbits, and get frightened at the least noise. Occasionally practical jokers scare the life out of them with fabulous tales of hatred to Northern men, and desperate descriptions of horned frogs and centipedes. It will be well for our friends to be a little careful of their speeches—for that which would otherwise be a harmless joke, becomes to their excited imaginations dreadful realities.

The native hoppers of Cooke county have nearly all taken wings and flown away. Hoppers from the south however stop over and camp at night, and whenever they do so, they generally succeed in stripping every tender plant.

The peripatetic photographer with his tent and things has arrived in Madisonville and is taking first-class pictures at third-class rates.

Three butcher shops have been opened in Gainesville.

A new banking house has just been completed in Gainesville.

The Castroville Era has been presented with some fine specimens of oats. The stalks were from four to five feet in length, and the heads averaged eighteen inches. Some people say Texas is not a grain-growing country.

Madison county last week was visited by an unusually hard prolonged rain, the creek bottoms were overlowed and fences and crops literally washed away.

Waco is just now a particularly healthy place; for the two weeks ending on Saturday, that there had not been one death. This is a very good showing for a population of eight or ten thousand.

Church Appointments.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND. Jefferson station, May 26, 27. Soda Lake circuit, June 2, 3. Daingerfield circuit, June 9, 10. Coffeyville circuit, June 16, 17. Mount Pleasant circuit, June 23, 24. Gilmer circuit, July 7, 8. Lindon circuit, July 14, 15. Atlanta circuit, July 21, 22. Longview circuit, August 4, 5. The District Conference will convene at Atlanta, July 19, at 9 o'clock A. M. All the members are earnestly requested to be on hand at the opening of the session. Visiting brethren respectfully invited. Atlanta is on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, half-way between Jefferson and Texarkana. J. CLARK SMITH, P. E.

WACO DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND. Waco circuit, at Cedar Falls, June 23. Roswell circuit, at Valley Mills, June 2, 3. Waco circuit, June 9, 10. East Waco circuit, at Sunset Church, June 16, 17. Martin and Brennon, at Brennon, June 23, 24. Mt. Vernon circuit, at Camp-ground, July 7, 8. Kossowet, at Alto Springs, July 14, 15. Owensville circuit, at Camp-ground, August 4, 5. Wheelock circuit, August 11, 12. Calvert August 18, 19. Conference, June 8, in Waco. W. G. CONNOR, P. E.

PALESTINE DISTRICT.—SECOND ROUND. Kicksap circuit, at Tennessee Colony, May 26, 27. Neches circuit, at Fairview, June 2, 3. Crockett circuit, June 9, 10. Pennington circuit, June 16, 17. Athens circuit, at Price's, June 23, 24. Trinity mission, July 1. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND. Helena circuit, at Helena, May 26, 27. Rancho circuit, at Seale's Chapel, June 2, 3. Gollad circuit, at Gollad's school-house, June 9, 10. St. Mary's mission, at Blanco Church, June 16, 17. Corpus Christi station, June 23, 24. Legarto circuit, at Legarto, July 7, 8. The Corpus Christi District Conference will convene at Escondido Church, in Karnes county, on Thursday, July 19, at 9 o'clock A. M. It is contemplated to be a self-sustaining meeting, and the members and people invited to attend. Let the preachers of the district come up in the fullness of the Gospel of Christ. A. E. COX, P. E.

AUSTIN DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Cedar circuit, at Helton Branch, May 26, 27. Live Oak circuit, June 2, 3. The Austin District Conference will be held at Rastrop, Bastrop county, Texas, June 1, 2 and 3, on what is called the Rastrop, Bishop, Doggett, D. D. will be present. J. W. WHITFIELD, P. E.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT.—SECOND ROUND. Lagrange station, May 26, 27. Matagorda mission, at Tresplacios, June 9, 10. R. W. KENSON, P. E.

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT.—2ND ROUND. Bryan circuit, May 26, 27. Bryan station, June 2, 3.

SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Melissa circuit, at Pearce's chapel, May 26, 27. The District Conference will convene at Lynn Flat circuit, at Greenwood, June 19, 20. Mt. Enterprise, at Oakland, June 16, 17. The District Conference will convene at Lynn Flat, Thursday, August 4, at 9 o'clock A. M. J. C. A. BRIDGES, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.—SECOND ROUND. Huntsville and Huntsville, at Anniversary, May 26, 27. Dodge mission, at Mount Zion, June 2, 3. Littlepage, P. E.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT.—SECOND ROUND. Cameron circuit, 2d Sunday in May. Rockport circuit, 1st Sunday in May. Sugar Loaf circuit, 1st Sunday in June. Taylor mission, 2d Sunday in June. Chappell Hill circuit, 2d Sunday in June. Georgetown circuit, 4th Sunday in June. Preachers, at all your appointments take collection for the Publishing House at Nashville, Tenn. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT.—SECOND ROUND. Newton circuit, at Spears' Chapel, May 26, 27. Homer circuit, June 2, 3. E. L. ARMBRIST, P. E.

COESICANA DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND. Coesicana station, May 26, 27. Dresden circuit, at Dresden, June 2. Mt. Calm circuit, at Pleasant Hill, June 9. Rockport circuit, at New Street, June 16. Centerville circuit, at Liberty, June 23. Buffalo circuit, at Tacker's, June 30. Fairfield circuit, at Butler, July 7. Byron circuit, at Byron, August 4. Mexico circuit, at Cedar Island, August 11. Groesbeck circuit, August 19.

The District Conference will convene at Cotton gin on Wednesday, July 25. Conference sermon by R. H. Adair. Sunday-school Convention for the district transacts its business on Friday, 27th—sermon by W. H. Kirksey. Board of Missions for the district—auxiliary to Annual Conference Board—meets on Saturday, 28th, at 10 A. M.—sermon by Jas. Mackey. JOHN S. McCARTER, P. E.

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The New York Herald says that Wendell Phillips, the other day, lost a favorite setting hen. In the goodness of his heart he took the eggs home, talked to them warmly for fifteen minutes about Susan B. Anthony, and they hatched out.

Field Marshal Wrangel celebrated the ninety-third anniversary of his birthday on the 16th of April, and received visits of congratulation from the German Emperor, the Crown Prince, and a number of other members of the imperial family.

In St. Paul, Minn., the other day, there was an election for school officers in which female voters participated for the first time. About 600 women voted, and the local papers say that they enjoyed the novelty so much that they were willing to "repeat" at all the polls in the city.

There are now sixty-nine daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals printed in Bengalee and Tamil, the two languages of India in which the greatest literary activity is at present shown. Twelve of these are devoted to Mussulman and twenty to Christian interest, while the rest are purely Hindoo.

The useful autumn military manoeuvres of the great powers of Europe have been one and all this year adjourned sine die. There are other fish to fry.

The new R. F. Episcopal Church in Greenport begins with about 200 members.

Minister Pietrepoint is preparing to welcome Grant to London in an elaborate banquet.

The number of mines of all descriptions in Prussia is stated to be 2551, in connection with which 246,500 persons are employed.

Garling, the inventor of the Gatling gun, has invented a mitrailleuse that is said to fire quite easily from 800 to 1000 shots per minute.

Mr. E. E. Hale says that the first poem on the Old South Church was composed by Ben Franklin.

Mr. Daly, the owner of the Windsor Hotel in New York, who committed suicide the other day, had not slept a single night since the burning of the Southern Hotel.

According to an exchange, Ole Bull's six year old daughter is being educated as a violinist. The old man must be getting ready to hang up the fiddle and the banjo.

Capt. Nichols, of the steamer Dandelion, is carefully surveying and placing the buoys of Pensacola Bay. It is hoped that Florida girls will not prevent the marry-time work.

Diaz thinks 16,000 soldiers will be enough to keep Mexico free from robbery. The impression is growing, nevertheless, that the United States must have to employ a few thousand men before the Rio Grande plunders can be effectually checked.

At Cos Cob, there is a large two-story house occupied by its owner, but surrounded with the stinging used in its construction thirty years ago. It is said that the owner made an agreement to perform a certain obligation when the house was finished, and not wished to comply, leave the house in its present condition.

Christian Ross, father of the lost boy, had a long conference with P. T. Barnum of Bridgeport last Saturday. The great showman believes that if the boy is still living he can effect his restoration, and with Mr. Ross's consent will offer a reward of \$10,000, "no questions asked." It is a dull public that does not understand how Mr. Barnum will get his money back if he finds the lad.

The Duchess of Edinburgh attended April 29, in the Russian Church, London, a special service, during which prayers were offered for the success of Russia's army. She was received at the church by Count Scherzoff, the Russian Ambassador, and the members of the embassy in military uniform. When the Duchess was chanted, the priests presented the jeweled cross to the Duchess, who kissed it, as did nearly every one else in the church.

Commenting upon the broken brass in the New York Post-office, the defensive tie-rod in the Washington Jail, and the collapse of the Rockfort Courthouse, an exchange cautiously intimated that "Americans architect do not appreciate the gravity of their business." Quite so. They hang tons tons of masonry upon nothing, and are amazed when something falls. Their working mode is Mahomet's coffin, and as soon as a corner is called in their work is generally recognized as a great public undertaking.

Commercial.

COTTON.—At New York the market for spot advanced quiet and closed steady with 1-16 advance. Sales 1074 bales. Low Middling, 10-7-16; Middling Uplands, 10-5-16. Futures opened steady and closed firm. Holiday at Liverpool. No market. At New Orleans, the market is strong. Good Ordinary, 94; Low Middling, 10; Middling, 10 1/2; Sales 2400. The market here is quiet, official quotations having been reduced to-day 1/4 on all grades. Sales, 159 bales. Receipts, 4 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Table with columns: This day, Yesterday, Low Ordinary, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Good Middling.

GALVESTON RECEIPTS.

Table with columns: This day, This season, Last season. Net Receipts, Stock on hand.

RECEIPTS AT U. S. PORTS.

Table with columns: This day, This season. Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, Port Royal, Indianapolis.

EXCHANGE, GOLD AND SILVER.

Table with columns: Buying, Selling. Sterling 60 days, New York sight, New Orleans sight, Gold, Silver. Closing gold rate in N.Y., Com'l sterling in N.Y., Closing gold rate in N.O.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Quotations are not applicable to small orders, but represent cash prices for large lots. Bacon—Market steady. We quote clear sides, 9 1/2; clear rib, 9 1/2; breakfast bacon, 11 1/2; shoulder, 6 1/2. Bagging.—Weak; no demand. Extra heavy, 1 1/2c; per yard. Light weight 1 1/4c. Ties 6c. Bailing twine 1 1/4c. Bran.—Demand light, prices lower; selling from the store per 100 pounds \$1.65; 70 by the car load, \$1.35-1.40. Beans.—Prices are steady and unchanged at 25¢ per bushel for prime yellow, with light receipts and not much inquiry. Belting, Rubber.—Sold according to list with 30 per cent off. Butter.—Stock ample and prices better for all grades. We quote Goshen, 22¢-23¢; western, 24¢-26¢; Kansas, 18¢-22¢. Broom-corn.—Is selling at 4¢-5c. Supply ample. Bronzes.—2 00-3 25¢ per dozen. Candles.—Quiet but steady; favorite brands 14¢-15c. Cheese.—Western cream, normal. Corn.—Active. We quote yellow 62¢-63c; white, 64¢-66c; mixed, 62¢-63c in round lots; selling from store, 62¢-65c per bushel. Corn Meal.—Firm. Selling at \$3 50-3 75 in round lots; jobbing from store 4 00.

Candy.—Good demand; assorted stock 1 1/2c; fancy 1 1/2c-2c; rock 2¢-2 1/2c; cream 1 1/2c-2c; gum-drops 2 1/2c-3c; maple sugar none.

Coffee Mills.—Per dozen; Peck's No. 50 5; No. 60, 6; No. 7, 7 1/2, with 10 per cent discount.

Coffee.—Stock in importer's hands 6500 bags. Quotations unckanned for all grades. Ordinary, none; Fair, 19¢; Good, 20¢; Prime, 21¢; Choice, none. Dealers are selling from store at about 4¢ advance.

Crackers.—In fair demand; Soda, 6¢; cream and ginger 9¢-10c. Castings.—Hollow ware etc., 7c; sad irons 5¢.

Cans Goods.—Per dozen cans: Peaches 2 lb \$1 90-2 00; strawberries, 2 lb \$2 00-2 10; pine apple, 2 lb \$2 00-2 10; damsons, 1 1/2¢; oysters, 2 lb full weight, \$1 65-1 75; 1 lb full weight, 90¢-1 00; oysters 1 lb light weight, 65¢-75¢; 2 lb light weight, \$1 25-1 50; tomatoes, 2 lb \$1 60-1 75.

Chinas.—Trace, per pair, 6, 10, 13, 30; 6, 10, 2, 70c; 6, 10, 1, 85¢; 0, 1c; 2c, per pound.

Drugs.—Acid Citric \$1 10; acetic 10c; tartaric 6c; oxalic 2 1/2c; sulphuric in carboys 3 1/2c; C. P. 40c; Aloes Cap. 20c; alcohol \$22; alum 5c; ammonia aqua 3 F. 8c; ammonia, spirits arom. 4c; arsenic, common powdered 5c; Bismuth subnitrate, 8¢; blue vitrol 1 1/2c; borax refined, 20c; caustic, lunar, pure \$1 00; chloroform \$1 00; Coppersas 3c; Calomel, English, \$2 00; American, 90c; stock 70c; Cinnamon bark 35¢-40c; cream tartar, pure, 45¢-c; grocery 25¢-40c; Chloral hydrate 25¢-28c; morphine, sulph., \$5 75.

Fruit, Fresh.—Ample supply; nemand light. Apples \$5 00-7 00 per barrel for choice from first hands. Lemons \$5 00-5 50; Cocoanuts, \$45 00 per 1000.

Fish.—Mackerel, barrels, No. 2, \$9 00-9 50; half-barrels, No. 1, \$6 75; No. 2, \$5 75; kits, No. 1, \$1 40-1 50; No. 2, \$1 20-1 30; herrings, Dutch, \$1 50-1 50; per keg, dried, No. 1, 45¢-50¢; No. 2, 50¢-55¢ per box; codfish; quarter

Flour.—Market supply ample; demand light. Prices are as follows for different grades. Superfine none. Double Ex. \$8 50-9 00; Treble Ex. \$9 25-10 00; Family \$10 50-11 00; Fancy Brands \$11 25-11 50.

Eggs.—Ample supply and firm, selling at 10¢-11c. in patent boxes; Bay 10¢-11c; Island 13c. per doz. Fruit, Dried.—Raisins, layers per box, \$2 25-2 40; figs, none selling; prunes 8¢-9c; currants, Zante, per pound boxes, \$1 50-1 60; half-boxes \$3 20-3 50; 100 lb boxes, 5¢-6c per pound.

Glass Goods.—Per dozen in cases Pickles, per gallon, \$4 75-5 00; half-gallon \$3 40-3 50; quarts \$2 25-2 50 pints, \$1 00-1 25.

Hams.—Dull; prices lower. Choice sugar cured, 12¢-12 1/2c; 2d quality, 9¢-9 1/2c.

Hay.—Ample supply; demand light, Prime Western, at \$23-24, choice none in round lots. Jobbing at \$24-25; Northern, \$21-22.

Hides.—Dry selected, over 16 lbs., and under, 16-17c; light salted, 14-15c; stock salted, 14-16 1/2c; tips, 14-15c; damaged, 12c; and 1 1/2 stock, 7c; Wet salted, 50 lbs and 1 1/2 pw rd, selected safe; below 50 lbs carc.; butchers green, 7c.

Hardware.—Axes, per dozen; Collin Kentucky light, \$10 50; medium, \$11 50; heavy \$13 50.

Hoes.—Per dozen, planters' A. B. No. 0, \$6 50; No. 1, \$7; No. 2, \$7 50; No. 3, \$8 50; H. B. N. O. \$6; No. 1, \$6 50; No. 2, \$7 00; No. 3, \$7 50.

Iron.—Per pound, common bar, 4¢; and 4 1/2¢; hoop 5¢-5 1/2c; sheet, common, 7¢; R. G. 8¢; galv. 17c; Russia, 30c; imitation Russia, 22c; plow slabs 5¢; nail rods, 10c; axels, 8¢; horse shoes, Burden's 6 50-7 50; mule-shoes \$7 00.

Lard.—Market quiet. Refined, in tierce 10 1/2-11c; keg 11 1/2-12c.

Lumber.—The demand is light, and stocks ample. Rough yellow pine, \$22 second quality \$20; dressed weather-boards \$26-28; surfaced boards \$25-28; ceiling \$20-25; flooring \$25-30; cypress lumber by the cargo, \$25-30; ash \$40; shingles \$4-5 by small lots; \$3-5 by the cargo.

Line, Cement, Etc.—In limited demand. Austin lime \$2 00 per barrel; Alabama \$2 25; cement \$2-2 25; plaster Paris, \$3 50-4 00; laths \$4 40 per M.

Moss.—Nominal. Molasses.—Choice, 45¢-50c; Prime, 40-42c.

Oils.—Market dull, and drooping; Lined, raw \$2; boiled 7c. Lard No. 1, 85c; W. S. 11c; Turpentine 43c; Kerosene, \$2 30 per case; barrels 21¢-22c. per gallon. Insurance oil, \$4 20 per case.

Oats Active, prices advanced; 53a 55c in car lots 56a-58c, in job lots. Onions.—\$5 per barrel. Peas.—Quiet, but steady at 6c per pound.

Potatoes.—Firm, and selling at \$4 50-4 55 00 per barrel. Poultry.—Chickens firm at \$2 50-4 50 per dozen; turkeys, \$18; geese, 7 50 ducks, none in market.

Power and Oil.—Market steady demand good. Drop-shot, \$2 25 per bar; buck, 2 50. Rifle powder, 2 1/2c per pound, less 5 per cent. of city trade; blasting, 4 1/2c per pound net.

Starch.—Dealers supply the demand at 4 1/2c. Sugar.—Continues active, and prices better, as will be seen by quotations. Choice 10-10 1/2c; prime, 9 1/2-10c; fair, 9 1/2c; common 8 1/2-9c; yellow 10-11c; clarified 11 1/2-12c.

Tobacco.—Louisiana fair 64c; Ordinary 54c. good to prime 64-7c. Salt.—Is quoted at \$1 00-1 05 gold for coarse; fine at \$1 25-1 30 per sack. Demand fair; supply ample.

Tallow.—Steady; prices unchanged; good to prime, 7¢-7 1/2c; for small lots in shipping order 8¢-8 1/2c; common 5¢-6¢. Tin.—In plates per box, IX, \$12 90; IC, \$10 40; IC leaded \$8 85; Pig 25c per pound.

Tobacco.—Supply ample and prices are lower but firm. We quote 11 inch extra fine, per pound, 65¢-70c; 11 inch, fine, 45¢-55c; 11 inch good common, 30¢-35c; twice, all grades, 60¢-65c; smoking tobacco, 45¢-65c; snuff, per case, \$16 00; cigars, domestic per thousand, \$17 00-20 00; imported, per thousand, \$2