



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 wastebasket.

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

OBITUARIES should not be over twenty lines; eight words make a line.

REMIT by Postoffice Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.

The date on the address of your paper indicates the expiration of subscription. Renew at least two weeks in advance to prevent losing a number.

We do not keep back numbers of the ADVOCATE.

PARTIES desiring to make contracts for advertising, should write for card rates.

PRIVATE letters to the editor should be marked "Personal."

BUSINESS letters and communications should be addressed to SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

(For the ADVOCATE.)

The Gipsy.

BY ANNIE SORLAND.

With what a feeling of mistrust do we gaze into the dark, searching eyes of the Gipsy as she enters our homes and asks, "Will the lady have her fortune told?" We scan the dark, shadowy face, the little, arched brows, the dark, wavy hair, as it is in the folds of a red woollen shawl. We look at the small, brown, hand ready to reach forth for the coveted coin, which must reward the Gipsy's look into the future. A sudden impulse of compassion springs up in our hearts for the homeless one; do we yield to it and say "poor woman? why do you not quit this vagabond existence and shelter yourself in the joys and comforts of home, where you can earn, in some honest way, your daily bread?" No. We silently close the door on the wandering fortune-teller, speaking kindly words, but they mingle notes in the soil of her heart. Has the homeless Gipsy a heart? Has she a soul to save? For more than four centuries the hapless race, from the tents of the nomads to the hovels of the felloe-creatures has been their inherited legacy for these long ages.

What curse rests upon them? How is it that for hundreds of years, mingling with other peoples, they preserve their characteristics so strikingly? The Gipsy of today is the Gipsy of the fourteenth century. The world has changed, but they have not. With the streaming ensigns of improvement; but they graze in the beaten-animal track. Has the benighted philanthropist, who would reach these wandering ones, or is it that, like the Jews, they are doomed to a long pliancy exile?

Somewhere we have read a little history of the first appearance of the Gipsy race. Whether it flows in record from the mythical and shadowy, or flows in the channels of true authentic history, we do not know. If the former, it loses none of its suggestiveness, and is still in good company. Who would erase from literature the thrilling and time-honored story of William Tell? And yet it is one of those historic jewels that flash from the mythical realms of the past.

Over four hundred years ago they came to the city of Lunenburg on the Elbe, a strange, old crowd of travel-worn, dusty men, women and children. They asked the privilege of camping a few days at the city gates. The city's officers, men granted the request, and while the black tents and the donkeys and horses pitched, the city's soldiers, armed with their halberds and pikes, surrounded the camp. The Gipsy men, kneeling on the green sward, the fires kindled and the kettle-songs poured into the ear of the Lunenburgers, their sad history. They had once been a happy Christian people in their own native valley in the far off country of Egypt, but their fathers, and their fathers' fathers, and came even into their smiling valley. The sword of the Saracen was upraised to conquer the Christian. Yielding in an evil moment of terror to their fierce, they obtained Christ. But renounce fell upon them so poignant that they could no longer remain happy in their home, and leaving them, they wandered to Rome, in hopes of obtaining absolution from their sin and reconciliation with the church. The Pope had received them kindly, and promised, after seven years of penitential wandering, to admit them into the church. They had letters granting their safe conduct, and recommendations to the prelates and bishops. They were King Sigismund. This pathetic story was related with much feeling by these two leaders, who called each other Count and Duke, were dressed in gaudy splendor, and rode upon their paroled horses. The kind home-tarrying Germans were moved with sympathy, and watched with a new interest the banners of the Holy Sepulchre. What tender words were spoken that night around the boards of the soft-hearted Lunenburgers of their penitent guests, and how beautiful must have been the vision that haunted their pillows of these interesting, suffering visitors! The next day the strangers fled, and the Lunenburgers, with their shadows began to lengthen, and the silver cups and household trifles were all but in every street. What mean these inmost suspicions?

"The markets pulse makes index high or low, By rules sublime."

Font and engines were indexed high, by the morning's market, and the penitents, with the same "rule sublime," in an equally silent, suspicion gave way to actual evidence. "What must be done?" questioned the slow German folks of each other. But not long were they left to ponder the subject. A sudden levelling of the gates was observed, and soon the Lunenburgers were left with but the memory of their guests.

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Letter from Dr. Ditzler.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., June 7, 1877.

I arrived in safety and found all well at home. Louisville, Ky., with a wife and two children, after two months in central Missouri. I understand that the Galveston News was ungenerous and untruthful in its account of the meeting at St. Louis, and that the friends of Coronel may well congratulate themselves upon the substantial progress of the cause, and the closing and the cheering outlook for the future.

It is no addition to say that the faculty of Coronel Institute is excellent. Maj. Bishop, the principal, is well known as a scholar, a disciplinarian and a skillful educator of large experience and rare ability. Prof. Bishop, at Coronel, is an able and successful teacher, and the reputation of a ripe scholar and an accomplished instructor. The healthy growth and present prosperous condition of the college, under many adverse circumstances, and the high commendation upon their skill and assiduity than language conveys.

The chemical and philosophical apparatus provides ample facilities for scientific demonstration. The arrangement of the college building insures the comfort and convenience of the students. The eligibility of the site for healthfulness and seclusion is all that could be desired. From the lofty summit, which is a commanding position, a living panorama of the beautiful, picturesque and sublime entrance of the eye, inspiring an ardent love of nature and a grateful appreciation of the Creator's hand.

The base, the neat and thrifty village of San Marcos, with its white-robed cottages and elegant churches. To the east, the rolling hills of corn waving their silken banners and golden, wheat dialling with the southern zephyr. This variegated landscape is broken upon the west by a continuous chain of hills crowned with evergreen. To the north and east burst forth the famous red hills, and their dewy peaks upon rose-embowered banks as in the very wantonness of exuberant life it meanders the green and golden-hued valley. The rolling landscape of such a scene, the expanding mind and heart cannot be overestimated. The glory of the Creator every where spread out before the eye, and the heart is lifted upon it, a new land, a brighter world, or prove himself unfit for the service of his Creator.

The religious and moral regime of the college. With a godly faculty, the Holy Bible is made a text book and the prayer of adoration and thanksgiving, and the heart is given daily ascends. Thus grace is received to perform every duty aright, and to bear every trial with childlike submission, subsidiary to the noblest and most exalted service of the citizens of San Marcos. A large proportion of the people are religious and almost every denomination represented, and almost every creed of faith may receive the fostering care of their church.

With so many untried influences the presence of Coronel ought to be assured. They appeal directly to the best interests of parents and guardians everywhere. To those who would have their children brought up with moral power the advantages are incalculable. To those who would shield their children and wards from the corrupting influences of the world, the college is a refuge and a safe harbor. Finally, it speaks trumpet-tongued to Methodists in Texas, and especially to the young men and women of this Conference. Owned and controlled exclusively by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and by location indissolubly interwoven with our growth and prosperity. It is a school, and we should not be slighted or ignored. For the love of Methodism; for the glory of God; for the spiritual and intellectual advancement of our children, let us brethren, arise to action, and employ our best efforts to give dignity, power and progress to an institution which deserves so much at our hands. Finally,

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SPECIAL CALL.

AGENTS WANTED.

To sell the New Patent Improved EYE CUPS.

Guaranteed to be the best paying business offered to agents by any house. An easy and pleasant employment.

The value of the celebrated New Patent Improved Eye Cups for the restoration of sight breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 600 genuine testimonials of cures and recoveries made by more than 1000 of our best physicians in their practice.

The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and are ALEX. WYETH, M. D., and WM. BEATLEY, M. D., who they are certainly the greatest invention of the age.

Read the following certificates:

FRANKFORT, STA., LOUIS, KY., June 6, '72. DR. J. BALL & CO., Oculists.

GENTLEMEN—Your Patent Eye Cups are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but, like all great and important truths, in this or any other branch of science and philosophy, have much to contend with from the ignorance and prejudice of a too skeptical public; but, in your question of time as regards their general acceptance and endorsement by all, I have in my hands certificates of persons testifying in many different terms to their merit. The most prominent physicians of my county recommend your Eye Cups. I am, respectfully,

J. A. L. BOYER, M. D., FRANKFORT, KY.

Thank you for the gift of the great of all inventions. My sight is fully restored by the use of your Patent Eye Cups, after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years.

ALEX. R. WYETH, M. D., Atchison, Pa., writes: After total blindness of my left eye for four years, by the use of your Patent Eye Cups, my eye is now perfectly restored to my original condition. I am, respectfully,

W. M. BEATLEY, M. D., Atchison, Pa.

Major C. E. KELLER writes us, Nov. 16, 1869: "I have tested the Patent Eye Cups, and am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them, and they are certainly the greatest of all inventions." HON. HORACE GREELEY, late editor of the New York Tribune, writes: "Dr. J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and respectable man, who is capable of intentional deception or imposition."

Prof. W. MERRICK writes: "Truly, an gratifying to your noble intention. My sight is restored by your Patent Eye Cups. May Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years. I am seventy-one years old. I do not regret my purchase of your Eye Cups, and I have tested the Patent Eye Cups every time I take up my old steel pen."

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Texas Christian Advocate

Table with columns for 'ADVERTISING RATES' and 'Rates on Standing Advertisements'. Includes details for one-half inch, one inch, and two inch advertisements.

ADVERTISING RATES: One-half inch one insertion... Each consecutive insertion... Rates on Standing Advertisements: 75 find price of an advertisement for a given time...

For further information, address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

ONLY FORTY years ago the inhabitants of the Fiji Islands were cannibals. Now there are 40,000 Sunday School children among them.

A RELIGIOUS paper recently gave one column to the discussion of the question, "Was Nicodemus lost?"

DURING the month of May, there were three thousand, seven hundred and seventeen police arrests made in Philadelphia.

THE WORLD is moving on. The government of China has issued a proclamation, which has been published in the Pekin Gazette.

ONE of the bells placed on the Episcopal Church, recently completed in the city of Rome, has on it the inscription: "The Word of God is not bound."

It is estimated by some of the visitors at Rome that the united gifts to the Pope will aggregate, during the Jubilee, the sum of \$20,000,000.

In a recent work, by a leader of spiritualism, we have in the same assumed interview with spirits one spirit affirming that Christ was Divine—the Son of God—and another in answer to the same question, denying his divinity.

PUNCTUALITY.

It is needless to prove that Time is valuable. It is so apparent, we tire of hearing it asserted. Yet some curious observations may be made about Time, worthy of attention.

Another observation that may be made in respect to Time, is the singular value which the mind instinctively attaches to it.

Punctuality imports regard for a promise in respect to time. It implies integrity, and is akin to honesty.

When deserved, there is scarcely limit to its bestowal. This virtue is the greater part of the capital of the greatest bankers of the world.

PIANO AT HOME. A very attractive book, with nearly all the best and most popular Pianoforte Duets, or Four Hand Pieces.

to do so, he is unfaithful and measurably dishonest.

It is to be understood that it may be impossible to comply with a promise. If we were prudent in making it, there is no blame.

A SPADE is an implement of industry, but if you want a spade, you do not use the general term, but call for a spade.

LAGERS OF TEXAS—Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ruches, Scarfs, Hair Brads, Frisettes, Curly Finger Puffs, Ribbons, Trimming Silk, Perfumery, Combs, Soaps and all kinds of fancy goods.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all lung and throat affections.

MOODY & JEMISON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND COTTON FACTORS. 129 Strand, Galveston.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS. Execute all work with neatness and dispatch.

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A. S. JOHN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. (Hallinger & Jack Building.) GALVESTON, TEXAS.

MUSIC BOOKS! MUSIC BOOKS! Do not forget to carry with you to the Seashore or the Mountains.

THE WORLD OF SONG. This magnificent collection is enriched with the best compositions of our most distinguished Song Composers.

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OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON. C. H. Ditson & Co., J. E. Ditson & Co., 842 Broadway, Successors to Leq & Walker, New York. Phila.

The Protection Life Insurance Co. of Chicago,

IS AN ESTABLISHED SUCCESS!

CAPITAL STOCK—All Paid Up.....\$200,000.00

IT HAS PAID IN LOSSES OVER \$2,000,000!

The largest amount of insurance for the cost ever issued by any Company in the world.

In these days of Life Insurance troubles it has come out triumphant from every assault and every investigation.

Table showing DEATH LOSSES PAID for the years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877.

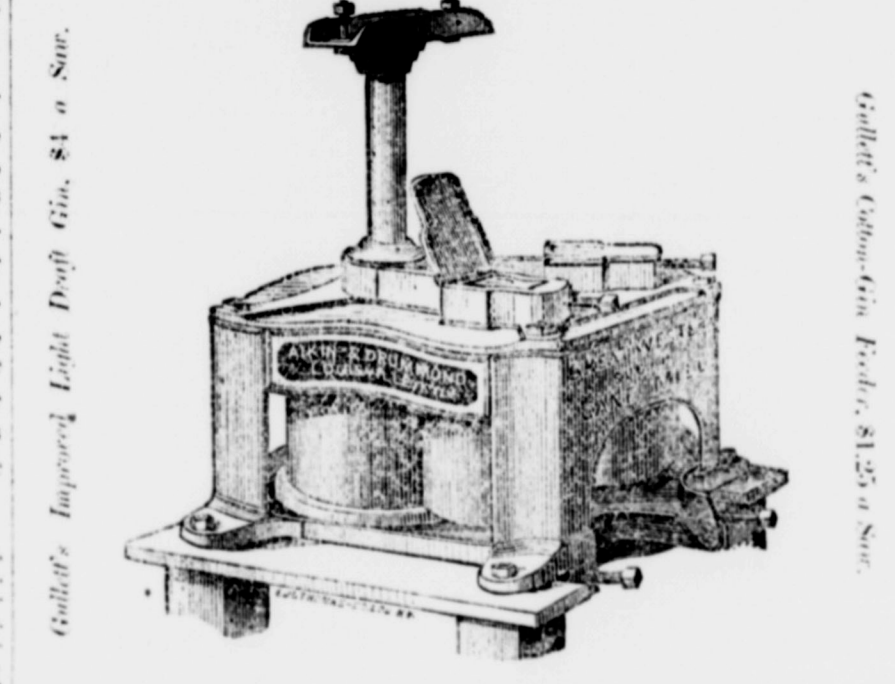
THE COMMERCIAL LEAGUE IS A POLICY OF \$10,000, and embraces only men who are first-class risks, between the ages of 20 and 50.

Grand total.....\$2,022,349 68

Ladies Insured without Extra Charge. No Restrictions on Travel.

Investigation costs you nothing, and may save you money. J. S. BYINGTON, State Manager, No. 114 TREMONT STREET, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

IMPROVED WROUGHT-IRON REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESS.



WE now make only the largest size—10-foot. Every Press warranted up to one year.

JOHN W. WICKS & SON, Agents for Texas, 53 STRAND, GALVESTON.

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Nos. 122 and 124 Strand, Galveston, Texas.

Southern Agents for Sharps' Rifle Company.

Machinery,

Ames' Portable Engines, Steam Stationary Engines and Boilers; Goddard's Celebrated Taps, Dies, Screw Taps etc.

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

Standard's Improved Newell Screw Cotton Press, Brooks, Remond's and Improved Cotton Presses, Victor Sugar Mill and Exaporators, Kirby Mowers, Clinch Mowers, Saw Mill Church and School Mills, Belting, Tipping, Brass Work, Whistles, Steam and Water Gauges.

\$60 a week in your own town. Terms and \$12 a day at home.

Advertisement for 'Elegant Table Silverware' featuring a large illustration of a silver fork and spoon. Text includes 'For NINETY DAYS FROM DATE', 'NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO.', and 'IMPORTANT NOTICE'.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

SESSION OPENS First Monday in October.

The Second Tuesday in July.

There are fourteen schools covering a full course for young men in English Language and Literature, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Geology, Mathematics, Ancient and Modern Languages, Metaphysics, History, Book-keeping, Theology, Physiology and Hygiene.

FACULTY: F. A. Moore, A. M., D. D., Lecturer and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Tuition per session of ten months, payable in advance.....\$50 00

Books may be obtained at city hour for the short drive between Round Rock, on the International Railroad, and Georgetown.

1877 . . . . . 1877

DISTRICT CONFERENCE HIGH SCHOOL,

SULLY SPRINGS, TEXAS.

Devoted to the re-education of the sexes.

Tuition, \$20 to \$50 per Annum.

GOOD BUILDING AND FURNITURE.

Teachers' Remuneration of every kind will be furnished.

10,000 CATALOGUES.

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Texas Christian Advocate

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

Associate Editors.

By action of the Joint Board of Publication the following able corps of Associate Editors were elected. Each will write over the last initial of his name. The dagger, †, distinguishes the articles to which it is appended from those of either the Editor or his Associates:
R. S. Finley, East Texas Conference
H. S. Thrall, West Texas Conference
W. G. Connor, D. D., N.W. Texas Conference
W. C. Hulsip, North Texas Conference
H. T. Nabors, Texas Conference

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.—We cheerfully concede the two-column corner asked for the children. It will be noticed that "Uncle Ash" occupies a seat "in the corner" this week.

It is said the Duke of Norfolk has offered an asylum in England the exiled bishops of Emeland and Paderborn. Though Rome with an iron hand has exiled thousands from their homes, yet she will be able now to secure all the moral benefits of persecution when the secular arm firmly resists her encroachments.

OUR NEW QUARTERS.—The ADVOCATE is now domiciled in delightful rooms. Our friends will find us easily by inquiring for No. 73 Strand. The editor is almost disposed to congratulate himself and readers on the fire. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." Here we are in a neat cozy office so arranged that our friends can find themselves comfortable when they call, and if the editor is busy (as he is occasionally) there is the ADVOCATE library and papers from all parts of the land at their service. Call at the ADVOCATE office when you come to the city.

GALVESTON.—The condition of the city at the time of writing is eminently healthy and promising. So far there has not been heard the whisper of an epidemic from any quarter. The Board of Health have been systematically and successfully at work, and the sanitary condition is excellent in spite of the large area exposed by the late fire. In many places the walls of new buildings may be seen rising out of the burnt debris, and in a reasonable time that portion of the city so lately laid in ruins will present a handsomer appearance than before. The grade is gradually and constantly being raised, causing an improved drainage, and Galveston is slowly and surely assuming the proper aspect of a metropolis.

WHEN the captives returned from Babylon to the city of their fathers they came by a way they knew not and often were weary and footsore as they toiled painfully along sandy plains or amid the rugged defiles and perilous passes of the mountainous range. But they were journeying towards Jerusalem. The Christian is not always led along broad, smooth highways or in pleasant valleys where the birds sing in the overshadowing trees, and cooling brooks, with limpid water and borders fringed with flowers, cheer his travel. He bends beneath the burdens of life and cups of bitter waters are often pressed to his lips. But he is journeying towards Jerusalem.

An English midshipman was unable to pass his examination as he had not mastered the studies required to secure promotion. Friendship for the family, and hope he would do better, led the commission to pass him, notwithstanding his deficiencies. In course of time he was in temporary command of a vessel. He proved unfit for the position. His life and that of the crew were the sacrifice demanded for his neglect. How many assume responsibilities for which they are unfit. There are teachers in the Sabbath school who have never been converted. Teachers in colleges with moral characters demoralized. Preachers in the pulpit who should be penitents at the altar. Parents who were spoiled in childhood and are repeating the operation in their own household; and husbands and wives who have assumed the marriage vows with no qualifications for their obligations. What a blessing to humanity it would be if none could be promoted who are not prepared for their life work.

THE CITIZEN AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

Although the ADVOCATE is careful to avoid the remotest complication with the political issues which divide the State and nation into contending parties, it has ever asserted its right to discuss with freedom all questions involving the moral and social status of the land. No man may remain an uninterested spectator of the evils which corrupt society or the lawlessness which may endanger its existence. The vices which taint the lives of others may infect his own household, and the hands of desperate men, if unrestrained by law, may be lifted against his own life or property. No man is justified in renouncing his obligations to the government which shields his home from outrage or his life and property from danger. Believing the responsibilities of citizenship rest on all, we esteem it not only our right but our duty to denounce vice, whether found under the badge of the public officer or the garb of the private citizen. That laws are openly violated in one section, and that lawlessness endangering the lives and property of peaceful citizens prevails in others are facts freely ventilated by the press. While recognizing the responsibility resting upon every sworn officer to enforce the law, we have also asserted that the citizens are to a large degree responsible for this condition of affairs, and that unless there shall be gathered around the officers those moral forces which will render their obligations superior to all other considerations, the lax administration of the law will continue to encourage the lawlessness of bold, bad men. In emphasizing the obligations of the citizen, we had no thought that we were depreciating in the slightest degree the executive machinery created for the enforcement of the law.

Regarding the obligations of citizenship from this standpoint, we read with no little surprise the strictures of the Galveston News of the 7th and 12th of July, on certain utterances of Gov. Hubbard at Giddings. According to the report in the News, his remarks "closed by saying that finally the people themselves must enforce the law; that after all, Texas could not always keep regiments in the field." In its issue of the 12th the reporter furnishes a further explanation of this remark:

He said that, though in some quarters he would be condemned for keeping the force in the field he expected completely the support of the best citizens of all sections of the State. The Governor, however, I think from the tenor of his remarks, is disposed to hold the citizen mainly responsible for the execution of the law.

From this report of his words, the News infers that the "chief embodiment of executive authority undertakes to throw back responsibility for the execution of the laws upon the private and individual citizen." It says:

As far as the responsibility is put off and, relegated, the preceding implies not only abdication on the part of the chief Executive, but the dissolution of civil government. Have we not seen in Texas too much of the fruits of the philosophy which is always ready to diffuse and disperse responsibility for the inefficiency of the civil machinery by laying the blame on the shoulders of that abstract and intangible being called "the citizen"? How citizens in the concrete are disposed to consider the question of responsibility for the execution of the laws when they are taught to deprecate the agencies charged with the working of the civil machinery, is obvious enough in the grim annals of justice according to Judge Lynch's code of practice. The latest example of such assumption of responsibility by citizens occurred in one of the central counties of the State, and not far from the Governor's official residence. Four young men were seized by market at a festive party, taken a short distance, and hung on trees till they were dead.

If the Governor's language is rightly interpreted by the News, its animadversions upon the dangerous doctrine taught are just. We are not prepared, however, to believe that the Governor of this great commonwealth designed to relegate the executive authority to the private and individual citizen, and thus deliberately invoke the reign of anarchy in the place of law. Such a virtual abdication of the powers committed to his hands, and such a direct invitation to mob violence would be a confession of utter incapacity which no man, in his sober senses, would make. Nor do we find anything in the speech which justifies such an inference. He had been speaking of the lawlessness of the West, which had made it necessary, in order to protect the lives and property of the citizens, to supplement an inefficient police by the employment of military force. We trust

the enforcement of civil law, by military force, in this country, will always demand explanation. The Governor justified it by the extraordinary exigencies of the case, but at the same time asserted that this abnormal state of affairs could not exist always, for the remedy for these evils rested finally with the people themselves. In these words, he recognized the fact that a sound, vigorous, public moral sentiment, which will magnify the law, and make it honorable, and render the properly authorized officer a "terror to the evil doer," is essential to the faithful enforcement of the law. Here are his words, as reported by the News:

He said: I would call attention particularly to one thing; you should not vote respect for law and order and for the institutions of your country. This is your country, and a man, no one man, has the right to say I will govern. He can only obey the law and execute its mandates. It is written on the pages of your statutes that every man is innocent until you find him guilty, and when you find him guilty invoke the law to punish him. I ask you to stand by law and order. I mean that when a theft or robbery is committed, stand by the law and let the peace officers do their duty. Teach men who are guilty of theft that the law intends them to be punished; and to all that the law demands the blood of him who sheds his neighbor's blood. It is our duty to our state to enforce the laws. I would say to you that your reliance is not in regiments, but in the great people, in their moral power, that must say to the sheriff we will go with you to the death; that we will be honest jurors; that we will have honest judges and support them. To the murderer we will say his neck will hang if he is guilty; but to the innocent man he shall go free. That is constitutional liberty. Without this your legislature and your executive will be powerless. I will say I have determined to keep the front militia in the field, leaving the vote of the Western people referred abroad to me for protection. He intimated that for keeping Hall's company in the field he would be condemned yet he would listen unheeding to the cry of distress from the West, and he closed by saying that finally the people themselves must enforce the law; that after all Texas could not always keep regiments in the field.

These are wise words, and it would be well if each citizen would heed them. In an elective government, the enforcement of the law seldom goes beyond the moral sentiment of the people. Wise legislation may produce good laws, but if those laws fail to secure the endorsement of public opinion, their administration will be languid or degenerate into total neglect. When the executive is confronted by the desperate offender, whose arrest involves personal peril, there is a heavy draft on all the native intrepidity with which he is endowed. Men do not, as a rule, court danger without an adequate incentive. Knives and revolvers, in the hands of ruffians who will use them recklessly, are not attractive to men who have an average regard for their own comfort or safety. And when to the dangers the discharge of official duty may involve, are added the conviction that a large portion of the community are in decided sympathy with the criminal, while others are indifferent respecting the administration of the law, we may not wonder that many who are placed in official position recoil from its perils and responsibilities. The officer needs the moral support of the people. He must realize that every good citizen stands by the law, and by word or deed, if need be, will sustain its execution. He must realize that the eye of an intelligent public sentiment marks all his official acts, and that he stands approved by that court only when his sworn duties are performed. The desperado must be taught that the officer is not merely another man, no better armed than himself, and less reckless as to the consequences, but he must see in that officer the majesty of the law and the terror of its sanctions.

Many of our laws are dead letters, not only in the West but in other portions of the State. The neglect of the executive in every instance is an answer to a vitiated public sentiment. The News can look across Market street and find an illustration in the gilded gambling dens. The fact that public sentiment is either indifferent respecting the violation of the law, or in positive sympathy with the offender, answers the question so often asked in the ADVOCATE: "Why are not the laws respecting gambling enforced in this city?" The police officer well knows that while gambling is an offence against the law, there is an influential element in society which will approve his neglect of duty, and that another and an active element will be arrayed against him if he performs it; and hence he finds it easy to satisfy his official conscience. The sheriff in the West, surrounded by turbulent and desperate men, and the police officer walking under the lights of the gambling hell, feel

alike the pressure of public sentiment. When that is purified the officer will feel that he dare not neglect his duty, and the criminal will learn that he cannot break the laws of the land with impunity. The Governor is right when he says our "reliance is not in regiments, but the great people, in their moral power." Unless that "moral power" becomes potential, we may prepare for the rule of regiments.

THE STRIKE AND ITS LESSONS.

During the past few weeks the columns of the leading dailies, North and South, have been crowded with accounts of the great railroad and labor strikes which have checked the flow of travel and transportation along the principal lines in the North and West and for the time arrested every important material interest in those regions. Beginning with the employes of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, it soon spread along the great arteries of travel from New York to the Pacific, and sent its vibrations along the iron tracks penetrating the State of Texas. The immediate occasion of the movement was the reduction of ten per cent. of the wages paid the employes on all the leading roads throughout the land. This reduction was justified by the managers of these roads by the decrease in business and the unexampled pressure in the financial world. Many of the roads are carrying enormous debts; bond holders and other creditors are imperative in their claims, and they must meet their obligations whether the business is paying or losing, or whether the employes are paid or starved. The rivalries of competing roads had led to contests which frequently brought down rates to figures which involved serious losses to many lines. While these causes justified the reduction of pay in the judgment of the directors, the laborers felt it an especial hardship, as they claimed their former pay barely kept their families from starvation. Not only had their wages been cut down, but in some instances it is claimed that they were not employed more than three days in the week, which reduced the wages to about seventy-five cents per day. These facts secured for the first movers in the effort to resist the action of the railroad authorities much sympathy with the public. The sufferings of the laborer was patent to every thoughtful mind, while the embarrassments of the railroad managers were often known only to themselves. In addition to this there is a deep conviction with the mass of the people that many of the great railroad monopolies are utterly unscrupulous respecting the rights of others when their own interests are involved. In their contests for supremacy in the domain of transportation and travel with competing lines, the rights of communities are often coolly set aside, unjust discriminations to the immense damage of large communities or interests are made without hesitation if they can command the business of other points or crush out a rival road; while the human agents in their employ are often dealt with as heartlessly as any other part of the vast machinery by which their roads are operated. This feeling not only encourages strikes, but accounts for the lethargy on the part of the authorities at many points. At Pittsburgh it was openly expressed and many citizens looked quietly on when the property of the railroad was destroyed, regarding it as a just retribution for what they considered the unrighteous discriminations of those powerful monopolies against their city.

Had the railroad employes confined their movement to a united refusal to work for the wages offered them, a large measure of sympathy in the public mind would doubtless have continued with them, but their refusal to accept the wages offered them was accompanied by the determination to arrest the whole business of the road unless their demands were accepted. They reasoned that there had been a combin-

ation of capital represented by the different railroad monopolies of the land to bring down the price of labor to a point beyond endurance, and that labor has the right by a counter combination, in which it will use without scruple all the forces it can command, to resist what it regards as a heartless oppression on the part of conscienceless corporations. While the sympathies of all thoughtful men whose judgments are unbiased by interest will naturally run with the laborers, as in all these conflicts they are the chief sufferers—yet the justice of their reasoning and the wisdom of the policy to which it leads may be seriously questioned. We are not the apologist for the management of many of the mammoth monopolies of the day. Their arrogance and unscrupulous disregard of every other interest beside their own renders them the most offensive aristocracy with which any age has been plagued. At the same time we consider the rights of property as sacred as the rights of labor, and believe that the invasion of the one is as unjust and unwise as the invasion of the other. It is unquestionably the right of each man to say for whom he will work and at what price he will perform his task. At the same time it is the right of those who have capital to control it, and if they do not believe it is their interest to employ one man it is their right to hire another, and if the wages demanded are higher than they are willing to pay, it is their right to go into the labor market and make the best trade they can command.

We recognize the right of combination both on the part of capital and labor. Oppressive as monopolies often become, the right of capitalists to form partnerships, companies or corporations grows out of one of the natural rights of man, and legislation cannot restrict the right without impeding the great enterprises which are not only a source of profit to those who invest their capital in their prosecution, but to the great army of laborers to whom they furnish employment. The right of labor to combine is equally unquestionable. The law of self-protection is one of the undeniable rights of man, and when the laborers feel that a powerful combination withholds from them a just remuneration for their labor they have the right to unite in their refusal to work for the pay that has been offered.

In the maintenance of these rights there are meets and bounds which may not be transcended. If capital becomes arrogant and oppressive, it has invaded the rights of others and is morally if not legally responsible for the disasters which follow. Labor also while asserting its rights must recognize the individual rights of other people. While the laborer has the right to decide who he will work for and the wages he will accept, he has not the right to say to the employer, "You shall employ me in preference to another man;" nor has he the right to say, "You shall pay me what I demand or I will compel you by force." The right of other laborers must also be recognized. He may refuse to work for a stipulated price himself, but he has no right to say to another man, "You shall work only for the price I shall name." Such an invasion of the natural rights of another man is tyrannical. Each man is his own master. Hence the moral force of the strikers was broken down the moment they invaded the rights of others. Sympathy was changed to repugnance for outrage when they broke through the restraints of law and assumed the control of the property and actions of other people. Not satisfied with combined resistance to the pay offered, they seized by violence the trains, the depots and machine shops of the roads. Engineers and firemen were driven with clubs and revolvers from their posts, the lives of conductors were threatened if they attempted to move the cars, and no man was allowed, under pain of personal violence, to take the places which the strikers had vacated. The interests of the whole

country were damaged by their acts, for trade and travel between different sections were brought under sudden and violent arrest. Other and far greater evils followed: When they set aside, by force, the restraints of law, by this determined and violent invasion of the property and freedom of other men, they broke down the barriers which held lawlessness under command, and substituted anarchy for civil authority. A man or a body of men assume a terrible responsibility when they open the flood-gates which protect society, and let in upon it a long restrained tide of passion and vice. We have little thought that the original movers in the strike contemplated the terrible consequences of their act. They felt themselves wronged, and believed they were right in seeking redress. They failed, however, to look beyond the immediate conflict and to measure its possible results.

Their action was the signal for similar movements throughout the vast network of roads covering the North, and the disorders which followed sent a shock through every material interest in the land. Their voice, heard above the proclamation of the peace officer, became the slogan which aroused not only the laborers in other branches of industry, but lawless men of every class, from the tramp in the country to the vagrants and thieves who swarm the slums of crowded cities, answered the call, and the cry of honest labor for bread was soon drowned in the defiant cry of the vicious against all lawful authority and the hoarse demand of the agrarian against the rights of property. Then followed conflicts with the police; the gleam of the bayonet was seen in the fierce affray, and the torch of the incendiary added to the horrors of the scene. At last, the people, alarmed lest the law should prove utterly powerless to protect life and property, yielding to the same law of self-protection which had at first prompted the strikers, made itself heard in tones which at last is commanding the restoration of peace and order. Though quiet has, in part, been restored, the sanguinary scenes of Baltimore and Reading, and the blood and awful destruction of property in Pittsburgh, awakened within the minds of thoughtful men profound solicitude respecting the stability of our political and social institutions if they are often subjected to the strain of such popular commotions. Dangers which have often disturbed the peace of England and which have frequently filled the streets of Paris with the smoke of civil strife and bathed her pavements with the blood of her citizens, suddenly confront the American people and force on them the problem, "How far can our system bear the pressure of conflicting forces, which have so often shaken the thrones and overturned the governments of Europe?" While the late events are startling in their results, they fill us with hope. Even the movers in the strike paused in the presence of its portentous consequences, and were among the active agents in suppressing violence. Their intelligence will, we believe, enable them to measure the results with the cost by which they were achieved. The compromises they may have gained with the companies will not counterbalance the loss of time and increased price of breadstuffs and all other necessities of life, resulting from the additional depression business must suffer from the disorders forced upon it.

The great railroad interests will be held morally responsible for these results, and their financial losses will make them less reckless in the future. Again, labor finding that it can gain no permanent help in violent measures, will turn to other sources for relief. Discovering that its price, like other commodities, is controlled largely by the supply in the market, it will seek relief, not in frantic resistance to the demands of the capitalist, but by seeking new fields when old ones are overstocked. In this land, the solution is to drain those populations which are crowded by the laborer so that all cannot command work, by offering an outlet in the rich uncultivated lands of our Western and Southern States and territories.

In the meantime, it will help amazingly if all, both rich and poor, will diligently cultivate and practice the golden rule.







