

# The Texas Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH—BY SHAW & BLAYLOCK.

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## Texas Christian Advocate

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**THE Religious Herald** says that there are nearly three thousand Baptist churches in America without pastors, and suggests that the talk about "glutting the ministerial market" be suspended until the church can engage in prayer that more laborers be sent into the harvest field. Such facts furnish cogent reasons in favor of the policy of Methodism. Our general superintendency, with its appointing and transfer powers, and our presiding elders having oversight of each charge in the absence of the bishop, secures a pastor for every flock.

We had this week the pleasure of a visit from Rev. Dr. Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder* and of *Our Morning Guide*, published at Pittsburg, and of Rev. E. J. Drinkhouse, D. D., editor of the *Methodist Protestant*, of Baltimore. They were en route for their conferences, which meet this week at Wheelock and Mount Pleasant. We regret that their visit was so brief; but pressing engagements left them only a few days in our Sunny State. They were delightfully impressed with our State and its people, and predict for Texas a great future. The journals they conduct are among the leading representatives of religious thought in this country.

WILL THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE please tell us how it regards the invitation of one of its ministers into a Baptist pulpit, which invitation regards him only in the light of an unbaptized religious teacher, without church membership or ecclesiastical authority of any sort? What say you to that, neighbor?—*Texas Baptist Herald.*

When one gentleman invites another to his house; receives him in his parlor, and seats him at his table, he recognizes him on terms of perfect social equality. So when one Christian minister invites another to occupy his pulpit, all who witness the courtesy thus extended, regard it as a proclamation of perfect ministerial equality. Only Christian ministers are invited to the pulpit. If, however, the one who gives the invitation is a Jesuit and a hypocrite, who wishes to make a show of a liberality he does not feel, and believes the brother he thus pretends to honor as a minister, is only "an unbaptized religious teacher, without church membership or ecclesiastical authority of any sort," he should be treated as all hypocrites and pretenders deserve to be treated. For ourselves, we cannot conceive how one Christian minister can have such an opinion of another Christian minister; or, holding it, how, or why, he should want him in his pulpit.

## CONFERENCE WITH SITTING BULL.

The New York *Herald*, of the 23d instant, publishes a full and interesting account of the meeting between the United States Commissioners and the representatives of the fugitive Sioux tribe, in the presence of several British officers, in local charge. Apart from the picturesque features of the occasion—and it is claimed that no scene has transpired since the landing of Columbus so thoroughly typical of the Indian character and life—there attaches a serious importance to the fact and result of the conference in an international and historical light.

A general misunderstanding exists as to the position of the Canadian Government in the matter. So far from occupying a ground of quasi hostility, and standing forth as the champion of Sitting Bull and his brutal companions, the Queen's authorities have invited our government to send a commission which might be instrumental in inducing the fugitive chiefs to return to their reservations in the U. S. territory.

There is absolutely no air whatever of desiring to harbor a band of outlaws, who have claimed their protection for the purpose of preparing fresh inroads upon our people and rebellion against our government. The stipulation between the Teton Chief and the officers of Fort Walsh was definitely to remain in the Canadian territory, and to submit to the laws of peace. But, with a delicacy highly commendable, the British authorities signified their desire that the American Government should use all the arts of diplomacy in bringing about a reconciliation of the revolted Sioux and their consent to return, before actually assuming themselves control of the new comers as subjects of her British Majesty. Mr. Everts properly responded by detailing the commission, whose visit and point-blank failure the *Herald* so graphically recounts.

After a tedious and dangerous travel of over twenty days through a wilderness, General Terry and his colleagues arrived at the designated spot on British soil, between Fort Walsh and the camp of Sitting Bull, in the Wood Mountains. They are accompanied by Col. McLeod, Major Walsh, and other Canadian officers, and are met by a full representation of the federated Sioux, under the lead of Sitting Bull.

Apropos of the singular name of this redoubtable character, it is explained that the Bull is a pure Indian of the Teton tribe, and that all the stories of his being a white or a half breed, and of his being educated at St. John's College, Manitoba, etc., are all silly and sensational stories, without one word of truth in them. His peculiar name is derived from the habit he has of sitting, or "squatting," as the word really means, inclined forward, with his blanket wrapped around him, and his forehead supported with his hand. His power over the tribes is not that of a warrior, but a prophet or medicine-man. His second epithet he has won from the bold, energetic and stubborn course habitual with him in council debate, and also from his massive and bovine aspect.

The failure of the commission was a foregone conclusion; but none were prepared for the arrogant and insulting character of the Sioux' refusal to accept the proposition to disarm and return. Cattle were offered in lieu of their arms and horses; plenty of food and protection; but the only answer was scoffs and savage contempt. We can scarcely wonder at this when we recall the long abuse which the Indians have received from our traders and officials. They do things better in the Dominion,

and Sitting Bull and his confederates express their determination to close their days on the soil of their "Great Mother," as they style the Queen. This is a good riddance for us; but the *denouement* should draw our attention to the legitimate end of our foolish and inhuman Indian policy; and should incline us to imitate the more just and temperate control exercised by the Canadian authorities. Another reason why the Sioux will remain quietly domiciled in Canada is that they will not there be pressed continually by the invading wave of pioneers, as in our territory. Thousands and thousands of square miles will, for a century to come, afford for all the disaffected red men an ample range on British soil, where they may hunt the buffalo, trap the beaver, and vibrate to their heart's content between the poles of feasting and famine. It seems to us that if our people have not sufficient virtue and humanity to prevail upon our Indians to accept the arts and means of a civilized life, that the next best thing we can do would be for us to press upon them the superior advantages held out in the northern regions of the Red river of the North and even of the Makensie.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1877.  
Congress has so far developed complete appreciation of the science of "How not to do it." Two weeks of the session have gone, and beyond laying a broad foundation for interminable debate in the Louisiana and Colorado matters, nothing of special importance has been done. Senator Morrill took immediate steps to secure the removal of old documents, which were stored under the capitol roof, down into the basement, as one precaution against fire, inasmuch as the roof where these documents were stored is not fireproof, being wood covered with copper. Again, both Houses have provided a commission to frame some method for preventing such presidential muddles as occurred last fall and winter. These matters constitute the only business transacted by our solons. They referred the question of Louisiana's Senator and Colorado's member to the proper committees, and have adjourned all this week, in order to attend the races at Baltimore. Senator Beck remarked that his constituents would regard him as derelict in duty, if he did not attend the races, and though we are unable to say whether he spoke for the mass of his Senatorial brethren, we know that many of the most dignified of them accompanied him, and were as deeply interested apparently as he in the result. Whether Mr. Beck shared in the wholesale depletion of purses which was visited upon his Kentucky constituents by their betting on the wrong horse, is a matter we are not advised upon. But if his chagrin and disappointment equals that of Ten Broeck's unfortunate admirers from his State, whom we meet here, it is well the Senate adjourned Monday, and thereby spared the country a Kentucky ebullition of temper, for a more wrathful set has not been seen here since the Electoral Commission voted 8 to 7. It is to be hoped that self-respect will not allow those sporting Senators to draw pay while honoring the turf. Such acts are among the "spots" which reveal the leprosy which is filling our land with the fetid odor of moral decay. Not a step has been taken yet towards appropriations, as Mr. Randall has not yet given us the House Committees, and the Senate's adjournment over to Monday is based on the ground of being unable to work in the absence of these committees. Such dilatoriness certainly indicates a continuous session; for if two weeks are required to do nothing, actual work will require months to perfect. Bills and measures of all kinds will require time for maturing and discussion by the committees in charge, and the appropriation, as well as admission of members, promises unlimited warfare of words; and beside, the first auditor has decided that this extra session does not carry double mileage; hence our opinion that we are necessarily drifting into a prolonged and unbroken session. Messrs. Cox, of New York, and Conger, of Michigan, the two hu-

morists of the House, have had their former success in enlivening the wearisome monotony of debate with their sallies of wit; and it is refreshing, indeed, to have a large body of sleepy people thoroughly aroused into roars of laughter by a speaker who can inject into his speech some bright point of wit or sarcasm, therewith saving the audience from the soporific influences of speeches which some penny-a-liner has furnished the honorable member who delivers it, knowing its only effect will be—burial in the Congressional record.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The report of the commission appointed by the President to inspect our public buildings, and report upon their safety from fire, indicates a fearfully dangerous condition on the part of all the government structures here. Outside of the new State Department not one of them is safer from fire than the Patent Office; even the Capitol, which, like the Patent Office, was regarded as absolutely proof against external and internal fire, proves to have wooden roofs on some portions of it, and to be at the mercy of any incendiary. The Treasury is literally crammed, under its wooden roofs, with documents which thousands of people would gladly have destroyed, even if there by all government records were also burned; and it is a wonder, indeed, that some incendiary has not already swept all out of existence. The commission urge that immediate steps be taken to remove all these defective roofs, and to substitute therefor those of the best fire-proof material. They claim, however, that the Government Printing Office cannot be fire-proof; hence, your readers should not be surprised to hear at any day that another government million has been lost by the burning of this immensely valuable department. Its large rooms, unbroken by fire walls to serve as stay to the flames arising in any portion of them, will furnish a bonfire which no fire department in the world can subdue. The Patent Office catastrophe showed that a cross wall would enable firemen to check flames which were absolutely uncontrollable in long halls; and we are at loss to perceive why partition walls cannot be built throughout the Government Printing Office, and precaution to that extent be taken against fires.

## The Duncan Memorial.

It is believed to be the desire of the Methodists, and many others within the bounds of his own Conference and State, and also of his personal friends and admirers in other sections of the country, that steps should be taken to provide some public memorial of the Rev. James A. Duncan, D. D., deceased, late a member of the Virginia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and President of Randolph-Macon College, Va.

In response to this sentiment, and to secure prompt and united action and the speedy accomplishment of the object contemplated, the Methodist ministers and a number of the leading Methodist laymen of the cities of Richmond and Manchester, Va., have formed an organization, to be known as the "Duncan Monument Association." It was deemed fit that the initiative should be taken here, where repose his mortal remains, and where a great portion of his public life was spent. But it was the design of those who have inaugurated this movement that the organization which has been effected should embrace all who desire to share in its work; and, in conformity with this purpose, we most affectionately and earnestly invite the co-operation of all everywhere who wish to take part in the proposed tribute to the memory of our good and great, our loved and lamented brother.

The plan is to raise, by voluntary contributions, the sum of not less than five thousand dollars, out of which will be procured a suitable monument, to be placed over the grave of Dr. Duncan, and the remainder to be appropriated for the benefit of his family. Let those who desire to aid in this undertaking forward their contributions without delay. Any amount, large or small, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged, and all contributors will be enrolled as members of the Association.

Remittances should be made to Wm. K. Watts, Esq., Treasurer of the Duncan Monument Association, 1219 East Main street, Richmond, Va.  
P. A. PETERSON, president.  
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13, 1877.

## Camp-Meeting at Round Rock.

The above meeting began on Friday evening, the 12th instant, and closed yesterday morning, the 23d, having been interrupted by several days of cold and disagreeable rain. Notwithstanding the rain, cold and mud, we kept up services every day, until the clouds broke away and a cool, strong norther dried the ground and rendered the atmosphere bracing and healthy.

All told, we had a good meeting. About twenty-five professed saving faith, and twenty-three joined the church. And oh! what a joyful, happy time among the preachers and members of the church. Quite a number of backsliders were reclaimed. "Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable gifts." Bro. Stanford, our presiding elder, was with us during the latter part of the occasion, and preached, and prayed, and talked like a man of God, indeed. Bro. Bishop, our University agent, labored and preached with unction and power; also, Bros. Burks, Bruce and Ledbetter did good preaching and altar work. We all, again, say: Thank the good Lord for a good camp-meeting. Yours truly,  
GEO. W. GRAVES.

## A Word of Caution.

Friends of the American Bible Society, especially pastors and superintendents of Sabbath Schools, are earnestly cautioned not to entrust to an agent of the "Bible Union" funds which they design to give to this Society for promoting the circulation of the Scriptures among the freedmen at the South. The *Congregationalist* says: "Cleveland has lately been the field of operation for another agent of the American Bible Union, a society whose specialty is the publication of a Baptist Bible. The way he operated was to solicit money for sending little books made up of extracts from the Bible to the freedmen, and many, here as elsewhere, seem to have contributed, supposing they were helping to circulate fragments of the genuine Bible."

We have reason to believe that in various parts of the country, east and west, collections secured by Sabbath school pupils, with the full belief on the part of the donors that they were designed for the Bible Society, have reached another and very different destination. We do not know whether the solicitor of these funds is acting on his own responsibility or with the sanction and authority of others, but the fact has repeatedly come to our knowledge that the donors, when they gave their money, supposed that they were contributing to the funds of the American Bible Society. We would have our friends understand three things:

1. This Society does not publish any "Bible Primer" for the South, but confines its publications to Bibles, Testaments, and separate books of the Bible, all of the commonly received version.
2. While welcoming the co-operation of Sabbath schools and of youth, it does not hire their services by offering premiums for collecting funds.
3. No person of the name of W. R. Barnitz is, or ever has been, in the employ of the American Bible Society.

EDWARD W. GILMAN, secretary.  
A. L. TAYLOR, ass't treasurer.

## GEORGETOWN, TEXAS, Oct. 13.

It is with sincere gratitude to God that I am permitted to say to the friends of Zion that the Lord has powerfully revived his work on this circuit! Profitable meetings have been held at different points on the circuit, resulting in the happy conversion of about fifty souls. Some joined by letter; and most of the converts have united with our church—making an increase of over sixty members. We had the valuable assistance of some ministers, both traveling and local. I have the promise of some new subscribers to our excellent TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. I hope to be able before long to send their names with cash for each subscriber.—J. T. PERRY.

A cotton exchange has been organized at Waco.

## A Simple Cure For Drunkenness.

A Brooklyn man writes to the *Sun*: "I drank more intoxicating liquor from the year 1857 to the last day of 1873 than any other person I ever knew or heard of; and in the meantime, knowing this sure cure, did not practice it on myself, but, for fun, did practice it on many others, and effected permanent cures. The remedy or the cure is this: When a person finds he must have a drink, let him take a drink of water, say two or three swallows, as often as the thirst or craving may desire. Let him continue this practice. His old chums will laugh; but let him persevere, and it will not be a week before the appetite for any kind of stimulant will disappear altogether, and water be taken to quench the natural thirst. If at any time the victim should feel a craving, let him take the first opportunity and obtain a swallow of water, and he can pass and repass all saloons. When he goes home at night he will feel satisfied and sober and have money in his pocket. I commenced this practice the first day of 1874, and never think of taking a drink of stimulants."

"THE good thoughts, the good deeds, the good memories of those who have been the salt and light of the earth do not perish with their departure—they live on still; and those who have wrought them live in them. The weary traveler in the South of Spain, who, after passing many an arid plain and many a bare hill, finds himself at nightfall under the heights of Granada, will hear, plashing and rippling under the shade of spreading trees and alongside of dusty roads, the grateful murmur of running waters, of streamlets whose sweet music mingles with his dreams as he sleeps, and meets his ear as the first pleasant voice in the stillness of the early dawn. What is it? It is the sound of the irrigating rivulets called into existence by the Moorish occupants of Granada five centuries ago, which amid all the changes of race and religion, have never ceased to flow. Their empire has fallen, their creed has been suppressed by fire and sword, their nation has been driven from the shores of Spain, and their palaces crumble into ruins; but this trace of their beneficent civilization still continues, and in this continuity, that which was good and wise and generous in that gifted but unhappy race, still lives on to cheer and refresh their enemies and conquerors. Even so it is with the good deeds of those who have gone before us. Whatever there has been of grateful consideration, of kindly hospitality, of far-reaching generosity, of gracious charity, of high-minded justice, of unselfish devotion, of saintly devotion—these still feed the stream of moral fertilization which will run on when their place knows them no more, when even their names have perished."—*Dean Stanley.*

A CEREBROUS aspect of this whole discussion about auricular confession in the Church of England is the affection of sudden horror and amazement at the discovery of it which pervades the anti-Ritualist press and platform. The whole matter has been perfectly well understood for years. The confessions themselves, indeed, have been "done in a corner;" but as to the practice of confession there has not been the slightest concealment. Four years ago 483 of the English clergy petitioned the bishops to organize it regularly. This year 700 of them are associated to promote it. The importance of it as a necessary condition has been, and is openly insisted on by well-known ecclesiastics both from the pulpit and in the press. Confession-boxes have been put up in the churches and have been thronged with penitents waiting their turn. The Rev. Mr. Bristow, of Lewisham, says that before the great festivals he spends whole days in hearing confessions. And yet, when the fact comes out in the House of Lords, the Archbishop of Canterbury is thunderstruck!

After declaring to eliminate the word "Protestant" from the title of the Episcopal Church, the principal subjects which occupied the convention at Boston were the "lectionary," in which no change was made, nor was the service shortened. After discussing, for several days, the creation of an order of "deaconesses," the subject was referred to a commission, to report at the next convention, in 1880.

Texas Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D. D., Editor. Associate Editors. By action of the Joint Board of Publication...

Unjust Reflections.

We see in the ADVOCATE of Oct. 13th, a communication from Bro. Horace Bishop on "That Bishop Question." The nature of his article indicates that there is but a slight connection between his text and his subject.

"Now there is an evil which I have seen under the sun, and it is common. It is this: When the bishop is appointed to spend a year in Texas, superintending the spiritual and temporal affairs of the church, in the presiding elder's district, in the episcopal district, instead of complying with the law of the church, he spends two-thirds of the year outside of the district."

Well, this is a bold thrust at the highest officials in our church. We say our officials, for his terms signify that none of our bishops are exempt. "Two-thirds" of their time away from their district, neglecting their episcopal duties!

This is a wonderful discovery Bro. Bishop has made "under the sun." He affirms that this "evil," of which he complains, is "common;" hence, we conclude, that he strikes at all the bishops who have heretofore visited Texas in their official capacity. If all the bishops are guilty, we ought to hold them strictly responsible for that "evil."

But he says that he has seen this evil, and his evidence is good; but may not the brother be mistaken? We think so; and perhaps he only considers them guilty, with his understanding of a bishop's duties. He being a young man (comparatively), we would suggest the propriety of not using such positive terms when speaking of our superiors—in office. We are decidedly in favor of a hearing from our bishops before we publish to the church and the world that they are not "complying with the law of the church."

Our position is, if we have complaints against our bishops, we should complain of them legally before a proper tribunal—not through the columns of the ADVOCATE. We may effect a wound which may not be easily healed by speaking or writing against them. Judging from their abundant labors, spotless lives and their official acts, verified in their episcopal visitations among us, we imagine that it would require the wisdom and zeal of many church lawyers to prosecute our bishops successfully under such a bill of charges. If Bro. Bishop will prove to the satisfaction of the Northwest Texas Conference that his allegations are true, we will vote for his resolution, and then vote for him to go to the General Conference, in order that he may see it properly enforced. With the lights before us, we would not like to stand in the man's boots who would be willing to present Bro. Bishop's complaints before the next General Conference. There is an opposite side to this question; and we think that any one of our bishops can prove himself clear of every specification. If Bro. B. will read the 10th section of a bishop's duties again, he will see that the law does not require a bishop to labor a whole year in the bounds of his episcopal district; but simply requires him to travel during the year, as far as practicable. Now, if Bro. B. can prove that any of our bishops has failed to comply with the law, he ought to do it; on condition of a failure to do so, he ought to confess publicly that he saw something else "under the sun," and that it was not the "evil" he thought it was. Were we to presume to judge of other men's matters, and then decide what they ought to do under all circumstances, the probability is

many would be stoned in the camps of Israel. When we hear all the facts with regard to the question at issue, we will then be better prepared to judge of the innocence or guilt of our bishops; and if it should so happen that any one of them has been "off studying" Vandebiltiana, or Emoryana, or Centenaryana, or some other "ana," than "Texasana," we will stand by Bro. B. in his efforts to teach the offender the way of the Lord more perfectly. In concluding our reply to this feature of Bro. Bishop's discoveries, we must say, in all candor, that we regard his allegations uncalled for, if not wholly unjust. All such, in our judgment, will do the church more harm than the "evil" which he complains of; for they will be used by our enemies against Methodism in Texas; and if she should fail to have a just defense, our cause will suffer.

It seems that Brother Bishop had but one text; but he had several subjects; hence, the General Conference must receive a few blows. He says: "At Memphis, our prayers were disregarded." We would like for Bro. B. to answer the following questions:

- 1st. Who prayed at Memphis? 2d. What did they pray for? 3d. How did the General Conference disregard the prayers of those who prayed?

"Texasana" people are entitled to respect anywhere; and if our prayers were disregarded at Memphis, we should pray again—provided we pray lawfully. We shall remember that when we pray before the throne of judicial authority, our prayers should be directed in wisdom; and at the same time we should manifest submission to the "powers that be." The Texas delegation need not expect to control the General Conference; hence, the least said against that body through our church organ, the better it will be for us. We would rejoice as much as anyone else to have a Methodist bishop in Texas; and we also think that the interest of the church indicates that we should have; but such communications as Bro. Bishop's will never induce one to locate on Texas soil. Our conviction is: that Bro. B's emphatic statement is an unjust reflection on our legislative body. If the Texas delegation and their petitions have ever been "disregarded" by it, we should like to know when, where and how? Will Bro. B. enlighten us upon the subject? If he will, when we ascertain that we have been wrongfully treated or our prayers disregarded, in violation to any principle of our economy, we will then be found a zealous advocate in contending for our disciplinary rights. We do not suppose that the General Conference will ever feel Bro. B's blows; but the church in Texas may feel them. We hope that he will "rise to explain" what he means by his assault upon that noble body of veteran soldiers.

Bro. B. adds: "At Louisville we were publicly ridiculed." Well, well! this is something new "under the sun" to us. We were honored with a seat in the General Conference held at Louisville in 1874, and was present at every day's session; hence, perfectly astonished at Bro. Bishop's statement. We also read the minutes, as published in the Daily Advocate, and we now affirm that if the Texas delegation was publicly "ridiculed" we have no knowledge of it. We have too high a regard for Bro. Bishop to think that he has made a groundless assertion. No doubt but what he felt justified in what he wrote, relying perhaps on what he had heard. If anyone of the whole Texas delegation has ever insinuated such a thing, we would like to know the man's name who did it. On the hypothesis that the allegation is true, we are particularly anxious to know what we did for which we were "publicly ridiculed!" Did they pray to the General Conference to elect a man to the Episcopal office, especially for Texas? or did they pray to that honorable body to locate one of the bishops on Texas soil? They certainly done something—right or wrong—or they never would have been "publicly ridiculed." Will Bro. Bishop tell us what they did do (we allude to the Texas delegates)? If they prayed to the General Conference for a special favor or favors, perhaps they did not pray advisedly. They may have prayed like a brother who was publicly reprimanded for his eccentricities; after which the bishop thought that he could see signs of penitence in the face of the offending brother; hence, called on him to lead the conference in prayer. When all had knelt down the brother complied and continued as follows: "O, Lord! this world is a whirligig, a whirligig, a whirligig;" at this third repetition of whirligig, the bishop saw that the preachers were not very devotional, and, therefore, called on another brother to pray, and he prayed without a whirligig. Now, it may be that the prayers which were offered before the Gen-

eral Conference had whirligigs in them, or something else which provoked the disapprobation of the General Conference. If so, our Annual Conference would do well to send another set of prayers (as delegates) to represent their interests in the General Conference. In conclusion, to be as mild as possible, we have no scruples in saying that we consider Bro. Bishop's remarks as undue reflections upon the Texas delegation, our bishops, and also the General Conference. We call for the proof of all that he has said in the above quotations; and if he fail to furnish it, we hope he will say no more about "That Bishop Question."

ALVARADO, TEXAS. (Communicated.)

"Laugh and Grow Fat."

Under the above caption your lugubrious correspondent, "Wide Awake," presents quite an array of propositions, in reference to which he says: "Until there is an argument against these positions it is useless to answer." I therefore state and answer them in order:

1st. "We have Bishops enough to hold all the Annual Conferences at present." Answer—This does not prove that the General Conference should not strengthen the Episcopacy; for Bishops enough to hold all the Annual Conferences, at present, may not be enough for four years to come; nor is holding Annual Conferences the entire work of the Episcopacy. (See former article.)

2nd. "To increase the number will be to increase the growing demand for Episcopal visitations, until none of the districts \* \* \* will be satisfied without the presence of a Bishop." Answer—The affirmant should prove this, as it is not self-evident, neither is it admitted. (See our commentary.)

3d. "To increase the number of superintendents to such an extent that one could be present at every District Conference would be to weaken the moral force of our Episcopacy." Answer—No one, that I know of, favors this. I cheerfully accept "Wide Awake's" explanation of his former proposition in regard to no more Bishops being chosen until each of the present Bishops shall have ten Annual Conferences to hold. He means each effective Bishop at some future time.

Working by the rule of supposition, as he seems not to relish "eight times ten are eighty," we will guess that at the meeting of the Episcopal College in May, 1881, only six of our eight Bishops will be living and that of the six, two will be supernumerary, leaving only four on the effective list, and all these greatly enfeebled by age and over work. We will guess also that Sister Wide Awake's prophecy will be fulfilled in 1882; then our "Horace" will have a not inconspicuous target at which to point his University Columbiad.

That Advertising Agent.

Milligan's office was invaded one day by a brisk little man, dressed in a suit of non-connittal black, which might have been worn with perfect propriety by a clergyman, a professor, or the advance agent of a circus.

"Are you the proprietor of Milligan's Macedonian Mixture?" asked the little man. Milligan said he was, and further remarked that said mixture was good for consumption, and paralysis, sure death to Catarrh, could restle viciously with toothache, or a broken leg, and had been known to knock the insides out of the blind staggers. In conclusion he alluded to the fact that it was made from—

"Pure herbs—great—Indian secret—known only by two living men—basis, molasses and rum," laughed the little man, giving Milligan a friendly poke in the ribs. "Don't attempt to fool me, old man, for I'm there every time. I'm an advertising agent, I am, and I've got some of the most gigantic schemes for advertising your medicine that you ever heard of!"

"Don't want to ever hear of them," granted Milligan. "O, but you must! Wait till I tell you the first. It is estimated that in the United States there are ten million ladies that wear veils. Now we'll enter into an agreement with all the veil manufacturers, pay 'em a royalty, and have them stamp on every blessed veil, in white letters, with a fancy bunch of flowers above them, 'Use Milligan's Macedonian Mixture.' How is that? Ain't it immense?"

The ladies can't help reading it; they have to, because it's before their eyes constantly, and they'll buy a box. There's ten million boxes already."

"Are your brothers and sisters also insane?" growled Milligan, wishing he had a patent bounce. "Merely, no!" briskly responded the little man; "but maybe that notion don't strike you favorably. All right; here's another. This is

a soft thing, peaches and cream. You've seen these ornamented card-board mottoes haven't you—the kind they stick up in the parlor, and in Sunday-schools, and around everywhere? We'll get a corner on those—wont take much to do it—and rush them this way: 'God bless our home—if we use the Macedonian Mixture.'

"Nonsense!" shouted Milligan, looking anxiously for a club, and mentally offering a dollar for a shotgun. "Sho! you don't say so?" responded the surprised advertising agent.

"Well, I never give up; here's another plan that will make you a millionaire in lightning-express time. The secret of success is—tombstones."

"Tombstones?" "Yes, tombstones. We'll get a monopoly of them, give them away, and every bereaved family in the land will be flocking to you to scoop in a tombstone. We'll put the corpse's age and name on free, and right underneath we'll slap on, in big black letters, alongside of the crying angel:

"This man (or woman) wouldn't have died if he (or she) had used Milligan's Macedonian Mixture, sold by all druggists, price twenty cents, warranted to kill or to cure."

"A No. 1, isn't it?" "No, sir, it ain't," responded Milligan; "it's stuff, idioey, balderdash! What do you take me for, anyhow—an addle-pated idiot? Get out, I've got other things to do besides listening to the ravings of an escaped lunatic!"

"Lunatic, am I? Very well, now this sounds like a lunatic, doesn't it? We'll catch every fly in America, paint 'em green, and let 'em go again. Folks will notice it, scientific men will take it up—it will get in the papers. 'How did the flies become green?' will be the conundrum of the age. Then we will come out boldly. 'Mr. Milligan, of Milligan's Macedonian Mixture (good for everything) did it. The mixtures can be obtained anywhere; agencies at the North and South Pole.' Gracious! how the people will get away with the mixture after that! Why they—"

The glib speaker never finished. There was a highly interesting struggle for a moment, and then Milligan observed, as he wiped the sweat from his brow, and listened to a slight man trying to dent his stairs with his head, as he rolled down:

"Of all the crazy men I ever saw, that man is the craziest."

Knowledge is Power.

This is a nation of enlightened freemen. Education is the cornerstone and foundation of our government. The people are free to think and act for themselves, and that they may act wisely it is necessary that they be well informed. Every individual gain increases public gain. Upon the health of the people is based the prosperity of a nation; by it every value is increased, every joy enhanced. Health is essential to the accomplishment of every purpose; while sickness thwarts the best intentions and lofty aims. Unto us are committed important health trusts, which we hold not merely in our own behalf but for the benefit of others. In order that we may be able to discharge the obligation of our trusteeship and thus prove worthy of our generous commission, it is necessary that we study the art of preserving health and prolonging life. It is of paramount importance to every person not to understand the means for the preservation of health, but also to know what remedies should be employed for the alleviation of the common ailments of life. Not that we would advise every man under all circumstances to attempt to be his own physician, but we entreat him to acquire sufficient knowledge of his system and the laws that govern it, that he may be prepared to take care of himself properly and thereby prevent sickness and prolong life. In no text book will the people find the subjects of physiology and hygiene, or the science of life and the art of preserving health, more scientifically discussed or more plainly taught than in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y. It is a volume of over nine hundred large pages, illustrated by over two hundred and eighty-two engravings and colored plates, is elegantly bound in cloth and gilt, and is sent, post-paid, to any address by the author at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents a copy. Nearly one hundred thousand copies have already been sold, and the present edition, which is revised and enlarged and more especially adapted to the wants of the family, is selling very rapidly. It treats of all the common diseases and their remedies, as well as of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, human temperaments, and many other topics of great interest to all people, and is truly what its author styles it, "Medicine Simplified."

Special Notice to Our Readers. 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 greatly out of the ordinary. The evidence of over 6000 genuine testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1000 of our best physicians in their practice.

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

Read the following certificates: FERGUSON, STA., LOGAN CO., KY., June 6, 72. DR. J. BALL & CO., Oculists.

GENTLEMEN—Your Patent Eye Cups are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which medical 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 few skeptical public men, but truth is mighty and will prevail, and it is only a question of time as regards their general acceptance and endorsement by all. I have in my hands certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to my merit. The most prominent physicians of my country recommend your Eye Cups. I am, respectfully, W. A. B. BOYD, M. D., Wm. Beatley, M. D., Salyvia, Ky. writes: "I thank you for the greatest 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., Atolison, Pa., writes: "After several blindings of my left eye for four years, by paralysis of the optic nerve to my utter astonishment your Patent Eye Cups restored my eyesight permanently in three minutes." Mayor E. R. FALKENBERG, minister of M. E. Church, writes: "Your Patent Eye Cups have restored my sight, for which I am most thankful to the Father of Mercies. My sight is restored, I saw at a glance that your valuable Eye Cups performed their work perfectly in accordance with physiological law; that they literally 'led the eyes that were staring for a miracle.' May God greatly bless you, and may your name be engrained in the affectionate memories of multitudes of thousands as one of the benefactors of your kind."

HOVAT & DURANT, M. D., says: "I sold and effected future sales liberally. 'The Patent Eye Cups' will make money, and are not a penny worth a small catch-penny affair, but a superb number one, tip-top business, promises, as far as I can see, to be life-long." Mayor E. R. Falkenberg, Nov. 16, 1869: "I have tested the Patent Improved Eye Cups, and am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them. They will make money, and are not a penny worth a small catch-penny affair, but a superb number one, tip-top business, promises, as far as I can see, to be life-long."

Major E. R. Falkenberg, Nov. 16, 1869: "I have tested the Patent Improved Eye Cups, and am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them. They will make money, and are not a penny worth a small catch-penny affair, but a superb number one, tip-top business, promises, as far as I can see, to be life-long."

Prof. W. MERRILL writes: "Truly, am gratified to see a noble invention. 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 all my writing without glasses, and am the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups every time I take up my old steel pen." ALBERT BOERNBERG, M. D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, writes after having his sight restored by our Patent Eye Cups: "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the inventors, Dr. J. BALL & CO., I hereby pronounce the trial and use of your Eye Cups in full faith, to all and every one that has any impaired eyesight, believing, as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at my advanced period of life—60 years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied." ALBERT BOERNBERG, M. D., Commissioner of Massachusetts, Dec. 28, 1870.

June 4, 1870, personally appeared Adolph Bierberg, music teacher to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn, before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of N. Y. LAWRENCE CITY, MASS., June 9, 1873.

We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Bierberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in health and capacity to support. His character is without reproach. W. B. DONNEY, ex-Mayor. W. B. DAVIS, ex-Mayor. JOHN C. MERRILL, P. M. ROBERT H. TELWICK, City Trustee.

Rev. W. D. JOHNSON, M. D., of Chillsiee, Mo., who has used, and seen other parties use, our Eye Cups, writes: "To those who are afflicted with 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." Reader, these are few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new, your impaired sight, dimness of vision and overworked eyes can be restored, weak, watery and sore eyes cured, the blind may see, spectacles be discarded, sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations needless. Please send your address to us, and we will send you our book, A GEM WORTH READING.

A DIAMOND WORTH SEEING!

Save your Eyes and reduce your sight; there are your spectacles! By reading our Illustrated Physiology and Anatomy of the Eye, of 100 pages, tells how to restore impaired vision and overworked eyes; how to cure weak, watery, inflamed, sore, or sighted eyes, and all other diseases of the eyes. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfiguring your face. Book mailed free to any person. Send your address.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell the Patent Eye Cups to the hundreds of people with diseased eyes and impaired sight in your country. Any person can act as our Agent. To gentlemen on ladies, 50 cents a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to:

DR. J. BALL & CO., No. 26 WEST 32d STREET, (P. O. Box 957), NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. Do not miss the opportunity of being first in the field. Do not delay. Write by first mail. Great inducements and large profits offered to any person who wants a first-class paying business.

THE LARGEST COMMISSION ALLOWED TO AGENTS BY ANY HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1877. I have devoted twenty years of patient study to the Liver and its relations to the human body, in search of a remedy which would restore it, when diseased to its normal condition. The result of that labor has been the production of:

TUTT'S LIVER PILLS.

Their popularity has become so extended and the demand so great as to induce unscrupulous parties to counterfeit them, thereby robbing me of the reward, and the afflicted of their virtues.

TO CAUTION THE PUBLIC.

I have adopted a new label, which bears my trade-mark and reference to its entry in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, also my signature, thus:

W. H. TUTT, M. D.

BEFORE PURCHASING, EXAMINE THE LABEL CLOSELY.

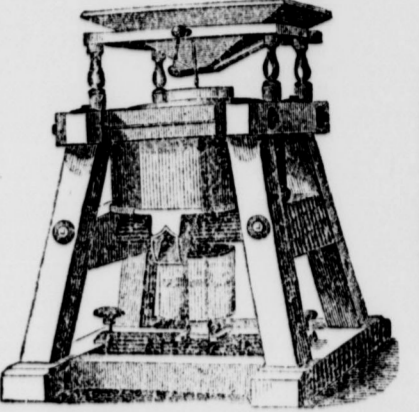
The Genuine Tutts Pills. exert a peculiar influence on the system. Their action is prompt, and their good effects are felt in a few hours. A quarter of a century of study of the Liver has demonstrated that it exerts a greater influence over the system than any other organ of the body, and when diseased the entire organism is deranged. It is especially for many years of toil, and having found the remedy, which has proved the greatest benefit ever furnished the afflicted, shall they be deprived of its benefits, and a vile imitation imposed upon them?

Let the Honest People of America see to it that they are not Deceived.

Scrutinize the label closely; see that it bears all the marks above mentioned, and buy the medicine only from respectable dealers. It can be found everywhere. Very respectfully,

W. H. TUTT.

COLEMAN'S LATEST IMPROVED

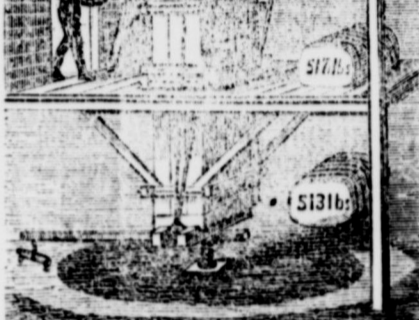


CORN MILLS

VICTOR'S "Patent" Mill from New York State to Texas, over thirty-three 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 Burr stones. Send for circular.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO., New Orleans, La.

Coleman's Simple Screw Press



PRICE COMPLETE.....\$16 00 IRONS ALONE.....140 00 Square of pit, 4 inches, solid wrought iron. Packing box, 2 feet deep, simple, strong, durable and guaranteed to pack a 500 lbs. bale. Send for circular. Manufactured by H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO., New Orleans, La.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO. No. 12 Union St. New Orleans La.

Advertisement for MacMillan's Steam Engines, featuring a large illustration of a steam engine and text describing its capabilities for flour, corn, and saw mills.

WE want salesmen on a regular salary of \$25 a month and expenses to sell our GOODS TO DEALERS. Samples free. Send recent stamp to insure answer. J. POSTER & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Highest prize at Centennial awarded the Lamb Knitting Machine

The only machine that knits seamless Hosiery, gloves and Mittens of every size, without hand finishing; that knits genuine Ribbed Double and Fancy Fabrics, for Jackets, Underwear, Shawls, Scarfs, etc.; or that knits all sizes, and narrows and details all kinds of work. Produces over Twenty Different Garments. Agents wanted. \$25 a month and sample stitching free. Address: J. M. McLELLIN'S MACHINE CO., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED For the Work Days of God.

A book of marvelous beauty and richness in thought, style and historic facts. Gives the very cream of science, making its thrilling wonders and bright gems household treasures. Endorsed by the PRESS and CLERGY everywhere. Have chance for Agents. Sales in immense quantities. Circulars and Terms Free. J. C. McCURDY & CO., Publishers, 117-cow St. Louis, Mo.

All New subscribers for 1878, paying in advance after November 1, 1877, will receive the paper WEEKLY, from receipt of remittance to January 1, 1878, WITHOUT CHARGE.

COMBINED PAPER—FORTY-EIGHT YEAR! The Country Gentleman.

A PREMIUM ANNUAL TO EVERY READER.

The Country Gentleman is published weekly on the following terms, when paid strictly in advance: One copy, one year, \$2.50; four copies, \$10.00; and any additional copies for the year to the sender of the club; ten copies, \$20.00, and an additional copy for the year free to sender of the club.

For the year 1878 these prices include a copy of the Annual Register of Rural Affairs to each subscriber—a book of 141 pages and about 140 engravings, sent by the Publishers, in honor of the competition. In its present weekly form, of the COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S FIRST QUARTERLY.

The Country Gentleman possesses unequalled Corps of Correspondents, regular and occasional, among the best Farmers of all parts of the country, and constantly receives the practical confirmation and advice of the intelligence of every section of the United States and civilized world.

The Country Gentleman gives in its Horticultural Department a continuous variety of information and suggestions, equal or superior in the aggregate to what is obtained in the monthly numbers of most magazines devoted to Horticulture.

The Country Gentleman has probably done more than any other journal combined, to introduce and disseminate Improved stock of every kind through the country; and commands to a greater degree than any contemporary, the confidence and support of breeders and purchasers.

The Country Gentleman contains unusually full and trustworthy Market Reports, and devotes special attention to them and to the Prospects of the Crops, as throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—when to buy and when to sell.

The Country Gentleman embraces numerous departments of a practical character, such as the Dairy, the Poultry Yard, the Apiary, the Vineyard, and so on, and weekly presents a column or two for the housewife, and an interesting variety of Fireside Reading. It contains a well edited review of Current Events, and its advertising pages furnish a directory of all the principal agricultural and horticultural establishments of the country.

Specimen copies of the paper free. Address: LUTHER TUCKER & SON., Publishers, ALBANY, NEW YORK. \$5 & \$20 per day at home, sample worth \$5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Texas Christian Advocate

Table with advertising rates: One-half inch one insertion, Each consecutive insertion, One inch one insertion, Each consecutive insertion.

Rates 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 regular rates.

For the Advocate, G. V. HAYES, BY T. A. HAYES.

The gates of heaven were opened. And from this world of care There stepped a saintly being To life divinely fair.

News, October 22.

A New Parsonage—Pay the Preacher—A Double Wedding—A Bachelor's Congratulations.

The fourth and last quarterly conference for this appointment assembled at the church in Travis on Saturday, the 20th inst., the presiding elder, Dr. Alexander, and Rev. T. B. Buckingham, minister in charge, both being present.

Cigars and Cigarettes.

One cigar (if it is not considered injurious at all) is six times as injurious as a cigarette. The weight of the tobacco in a cigarette of average size is not quite fifteen grains.

Methodism in Texas (an uncle to the bride on the one part and groom on the other), Rev. Robert Alexander, after which the assembly partook of a bountiful repast, and the evening was gaily passed and enjoyed by all present.

May sunshine linger bright and fair Around each passing hour, To enter love's sweet bowers, And when moon's full dream is past, And wintry clouds arise, May they no bitter fruit ere taste, But welcome plaintive cries.

TRAVIS, Austin county, October 22, 1877.

THE WINCHESTER CIRCUIT.—My camp-meeting was postponed twenty-four hours for a circus show to get out of the way.

Friday night, 12th inst., first service was held. Bro. F. L. Allen came in the neighborhood that evening and was on the ground early Saturday morning ready for effective work.

The meeting was more properly a basket meeting, there being but one family tented, the P. C.'s. We had a preachers' tent for sleeping, and used in the day by a family. Tables were built and sumptuous dinners were spread.

Episcopal Appointments.

Numerous and urgent requests have been made to have the times of holding some of the Texas Conferences changed. The following changes have accordingly been made.

Place of Holding the German Mission Conference Changed from New Orleans, La., to Houston, Texas.

These announcements in your paper that Bishop Price has changed the time of holding the German Mission Conference from New Orleans, La., to Houston, Texas, Nov. 10th.

Meeting of the Joint Board of Publication.

The Joint Board of Publication of the Texas Christian Advocate will meet in Galveston on the occasion of the existing Texas Annual Conference.

W. N. VESSELLE DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND.

Courtesy and Pleasantness at Anniversary, November 2, 4.

ZION DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND.

Prize Flats, at San Jacinto, November 17, 18.

W. N. VESSELLE DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND.

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To the Candidates for Admission on Trial in the N. W. Texas Annual Conference.

As one of the examining committee of this class, the chairman has assigned to me the Bible as to doctrines generally, and the Book of Discipline as my particular department of the work.

OSCAR M. ADDISON, October 13, 1876.

Church Notices.

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Take Notice.

The undersigned having resolved to Discontinue Mercantile Pursuits, and desiring to go into the stock-raising and farming business exclusively, has decided to Close out his Large Stock of BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, Etc., Also the most Complete Assortment of HARNESS, SADDLERY, and SADDLERY HARDWARE in the State.

Within the Next 90 Days, And to that end offers his entire stock at cost.

J. C. GORHAM, Manufacturer of Saddles and Harness, dealer in Buggies, Carriages, Saddlery, Saddletry Hardware, Plantation and Spring Wagons, corner Tremont and Mechanic streets, Galveston, Texas.

A Chance for Some Live Business Man. R. B. GARNETT, Manufacturer of the best seasoned, all heart CYPRESS CISTERNS.

The Florence Oil Stove. Will do cooking and laundry work at an expense of THIRTY CENTS A WEEK, and with out dismounting from just. It can be used either as a cook or a heater, by simply changing the drum. As a heater, it is sufficient for the coldest weather, and can be regulated to any degree of temperature. The air in a room heated by the FLORENCE is always pure and moist.

Marble! Marble! Ten thousand dollars worth of the MONUMENTS, Italian and American Marble, the finest in the south. Also all sizes of GRAVE STONES.

Lee, McBride & Co., Great Reduction. Each machine warranted and kept in order free of charge for one year.

WILSON SEWING MACHINES! We are now selling the WILSON as quoted below. See the reduction!

AT GENEVA, SWITZERLAND. There is a college for watchmakers where the pupils not only acquire the theory but also the practice of the trade. There is an annual examination among his pupils for prizes under the direction of a committee of the best manufacturers of the country. The first prize is a gold watch, and the second is a silver watch. The gold medal awarded, of course, the best scholar—entirely his holder to the profession of the school. The silver medal is awarded the second most proficient scholar.

THE TEXAS JEWELRY MANUFACTORY. Postoffice St., near Centre, P. O. Box 664. J. H. LAUROUX.

HARDWARE.

We have on hand a full and complete stock of Hardware, Metals, Etc.,

Lowest Prices. E. P. CLEGG & CO., No. 66, 62, 64 and 66, Strand, Galveston.

ALBERT HANFORD'S TEXAS STATE REGISTER For 1878.

It is now for sale. This is the only TEXAS ALMANAC published that gives correct and general information in relation to the soil and productions of Texas, prices of land in the various counties, postoffices in the State, etc. Price, with map, 75 cents; without map, 50 cents. Sold by book and newspaper dealers. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price.

ALBERT HANFORD, GALVESTON, Oct. 19, 1877.

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

OFFICE—71 Leonard Street, New York; 110 Summer Street, Boston; 161 Boulevard, Haussmann, Paris; corner 20th and Strand, Galveston. SALESROOMS—55 and 57 Strand, and corner Avenue A and 24th Street. WAREHOUSE—Rosenberg's Building, corner 20th and Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

WHOLESALE GROCERS. Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, Importers of Salt, Etc., Etc.

Country and city orders solicited through our agents or by letter and filled with promptness and dispatch.

PROMISERS TRADE BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY 70 and 72 STRAND, near Tremont, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

We offer special inducements to interior patrons. Write to us above.

FOR SALE. ONE TAYLOR GUN—65 SAWS, \$50 Only! Only \$50!

Bought at a bargain, and holder has no use for it. Address Drawer No. 2, Advocate Office, New York.

MOODY & JEMISON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND COTTON FACTORS, 120 Strand, Galveston.

SAFEST! SUREST! BEST! PRATT'S RADIANT ASTRAL OILS.

Every case sold by agent or dealer guaranteed. Dealers who have attempted to sell an inferior oil for Astral, imitating our packages, counterfeiting our advertisements, circulars, and trademarks, have given up in despair, and themselves declared the ASTRAL OIL to be the best.

GALVESTON AND NEW YORK Regular Weekly Steamship Line.

Consisting of the following named steamers: STATE OF TEXAS, Capt. Siskerson, CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Pennington, RIO GRANDE, Balder, CITY OF HOUSTON, Stevens.

TRIP and INSURANCE at the LOWEST PRICES.

One of the above named steamships will leave New York every SATURDAY, and Galveston for New York every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY when the trade requires.

For freight or passage apply to J. N. SAWYER, Agent, 54 Strand, Galveston.

C. B. MALLORY & CO., Agents, 112 Madden Lane, New York.

WILSON SEWING MACHINES! Each machine warranted and kept in order free of charge for one year.

WILSON SEWING MACHINES! We are now selling the WILSON as quoted below. See the reduction!

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ALBERT HANFORD, GALVESTON, Oct. 19, 1877.

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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. Hunslip, North Texas Conference  
R. T. Nabors, Texas Conference

## BOTH MEN ARE DEAD.

The papers have told of a terrible crime committed in an interior town. A man was found in a dying condition near the back door of a whiskey and gambling den. On examination it was discovered that he was not drunk but under the influence of some deadly drug. The officers of the law have the case in hand and the investigation reveals an atrocious crime. The public is familiar with its details. A stranger passing through the town with money in his possession was enticed into the back room of the den, and into a game with the proprietor of the establishment and his associates. A dose of morphine is administered the unhappy man in a glass of whiskey, and when stupefied by the drug, he is robbed of his money and thrust out of the back door—he is found there by the officer—dead the next morning. The guilty parties are arrested and the prospects are that stern justice will be meted out to every one. Intense excitement prevails in the community where the ghastly crime was committed. The papers pronounce the deed "brutal," "atrocious," "fiendish," and these adjectives are not overstrained in their estimate of the horrible affair. It is possible the parties did not design to murder the man, but only to stupefy and rob him. But he was murdered and their souls are stained by the crime. They will possibly expiate their guilt on the scaffold or in felons' cells. It took the poison about half a day to do its deadly work.

There is another case. The papers say nothing about it. Nobody is arrested; nobody is punished; and yet a man has been stupefied by deadly potatoes, stripped of his money and sent to an untimely grave. It required two or three years to do the fatal work. It also transpired in a whiskey and gambling den. The man was enticed into its precincts by the sparkling decanters, the cordial welcome, the choice liquors which thrilled the taste and drowned thought and reason in delightful intoxication. A deeper, deadlier thirst was enkindled in his soul. The passion for play was stimulated by arts in which the gambler is expert. Skillfully each appetite was fostered and the greed for gold stimulated until reason was lost. The potatoes at the bar fed the more terrible intoxication of the card table, until conscience was stupefied and the soul of the man was entombed in vice before his body was shrouded for the grave. Slowly but with inexorable certainty he has been led on to his doom. He descended from the gentleman to the sot; from affluence to poverty. The saloon keepers and the gamblers got all his property, and one night he was found stupefied by the potatoes administered across the bar, and the next day he was dead. "Whiskey did it"—so the papers say, and they are right. Whiskey and the card table were the implements which wrought the ruin.

What constitutes the difference between these two cases? One man was stupefied by morphine and whiskey while his pockets were emptied of their gold, and in less than twenty-four hours was a corpse. The other was stupefied by alcohol; his property taken by piece-meal; and it took two or three years to put him in the grave. In neither case was murder designed. It was money they were after. But both men are dead.

CAPT. J. N. SAWYER has kindly agreed with the publishers of the ADVOCATE to give half rates on the Western Texas to delegates and members of the West Texas Conference, either from Galveston or Brazos Santiago. Let all govern themselves accordingly.

## IN THE PIT.

"A faint knocking has been heard; but so far it has been impossible to reach the bottom of the shaft."

The above extract is taken from a late account of the Blantyre colliery horror, near Glasgow, reported last week. Two hundred and thirty-three men went down the shaft in the morning. Then came the explosion. Brave men are at work to save the living, if any remain alive. Forty bodies were found at the foot of one shaft. Later, we learn of four found alive, two of whom have since died. Still later, exploring parties, who had been working night and day, were driven back by the poisonous gases. Then the "faint knocking" is heard. Experts say there is no hope for them.

What a terrible condition these men are in, when "faint knocking" tells the heroic men above that death has not yet done its work. Deep in the pit—cut off from light and home by the masses of rock torn up by the explosion—in total darkness—crowded in the narrow space—the air they breathe poisoned with the noxious gases—starving—dead men all around them—dying themselves, if help does not come soon. How the hearts of wife, child, father or mother ached when told of that muffled knocking heard in the lowest shaft, with no hope of reaching the bottom in time to save them.

In a deeper pit, under deeper darkness, breathing an atmosphere laden with the poisonous moral exhalations generated by vice, there are men and women around us, who once breathed the pure air and gazed on the light of heaven. They are not dead; a "faint knocking" is heard, which tells that human hearts in the depths of sin send to them within a signal for help. Others are at the bottom of still deeper shafts. The only token of moral life are those muffled signals which reveal to the living the despair of those beneath. We meet men and women for whose salvation we have no hope. Morally and spiritually they are already buried. No word from the Word of God—has been able to lift them up. They are held in the grasp of evil habits as firmly as those unhappy men in the shafts of the Blantyre mines.

Like heavy rocks, their evil habits, their unholy appetites, hold them fast in the pit. The light has gone out of their souls. "A faint knocking" only is heard. A wretched woman—an outcast—when urged to abandon her life of sin, said: "If I do, where will I go? My parents spurn me—my brothers and sisters refuse to acknowledge me—there is not in the whole world a house that is open to me but those which lead down to the gates of death." Who heeds the knocking of a soul in her condition.

The son of an old friend begged of us a quarter the other day. He said he wanted it for bread. Poor fellow, no one was beguiled by his deceit. He was consumed by his thirst for liquor. "I can't stop," he said. "If I were where I would never see nor smell the accursed stuff, I might be saved; but I find it at every corner. Let me have one more drink." Somebody yielded to his appeal. We saw him the next morning reeling along the sidewalk with a bottle in his hand. All shame was not lost; as we passed he thrust it under his shirt bosom, and tried to walk with even tread.

There is another. His father left him a large estate. His wife is a cultivated lady. His children are bright in their childish beauty. His name was once good as any in the market. Now with those who know him, his word, his name, cannot command a dollar. He lost his money at the card table. He haunts it like a ghost. His family have left him. They had to leave him or starve. Without a blush he will use the name of wife and children while begging the loan of a few dollars to stake at the card table. Has he ceased to knock for help?

The Blantyre mines yielded coal to the miner. The moral pits in

which the souls of thousands are buried, yield only curses to the living and perdition to the dead.

## A MOB OF FOUR MEN.

We referred last week to the report of the lynching of Dr. Russell, of Bell county, because of his infidel opinions. We have since seen the account as published in the Belton Journal of the 18th ult., and find that the "bigoted and fanatical mob" consisted of four men. Here is an extract from the Journal's statement:

"We are informed that on Saturday, the 6th instant, a man went to the Doctor's residence and told him he was a mover and had his family at a camp on a branch a few hundred yards away; that some one of them was sick and must have his services as a physician immediately. The Doctor and the man repaired to the place only to find three other men with six-shooters in hand. Dr. Russell was ordered to divest himself of his clothing, which he did. His hands were tied in front of him, and were held by one of the party, who stood with a six-shooter in his right hand while he held the rope in his left. Russell was told that he 'must take a whipping'; that they believed 'he was an honest man and a good physician; but, by the help of God, they would put a stop to his career as a Free-Thinker in that section of the country.'

The Journal further states that one hundred lashes were inflicted on his back, and they released him after exacting a pledge that he would lecture no more. A notice was found near the place, warning others against lecturing, as Dr. Russell had been doing, with threats that they would burn out or hang all who disregarded the warning.

Though the outrage was committed by the parties ostensibly in the name of religion, we very seriously question whether that was the motive. Men who would be capable of telling a lie, in order to cast suspicion on others and escape themselves.

Admitting both the statement and the motive, it occurs to us that the effort to manufacture a mob out of four men, and thus make the impression that the religious portion of the community were in act or sympathy parties to the deed, shows a decided inclination to find cause of complaint. We have no idea that these four men represented the sentiments of any religious body in Bell county. It was the act of individuals who ought to be arrested, and punished if the facts as reported are confirmed.

The San Antonio Free Press, in an article quoted by the Galveston News, calls on the free-thinking element to organize for mutual protection. We need not say that this alarm is as needless as the effort to hold Christianity responsible for the lawless deed of four unknown men is grossly unjust.

## REV. W. E. MUNSEY, D.D.

The telegrams have brought us the intelligence that another prince and mighty man in our Israel has fallen. Dr. Munsey died at his residence in Jonesboro a few minutes after 8 A. M., the 23rd ult. His nervous system had been shattered by his excessive mental labors so that he had been compelled to retire from active service. He had returned to Jonesboro, amid the scenes of his earlier labors in the church, in search of rest and health. The Knoxville Tribune gives the following account of his death:

"He had been suffering intensely from pain in his head for several days past, and had spoken of a slight pain in the region of the heart. He said to his wife last night that he did not expect to live through the day; but, as he was no worse than he had been, it was thought that he was feeling despondent. His brother-in-law, Kennedy Blair, had been with him for two weeks past; but, thinking he was better, had sent to the livery stable for a horse to go home. The Doctor was sitting in an arm chair, and Mr. Blair, seeing that he seemed to be suffering, asked him if he did not want to lie down. The Doctor was then assisted to bed, and seemed to be much weaker than usual. After Mr. Blair had assisted him to bed, he stepped out of the room for some purpose. When he came back, the Doctor was on his knees by the bedside; and Mr. Blair, thinking that he was having a nervous attack, went to his assist-

ance, and took him in his arms. The Doctor called his name once, threw his head on Mr. Blair's shoulder, and died instantly, without a struggle."

It was the opinion of many competent judges that Dr. Munsey was the peer, if not the superior, of any of the pulpit orators of his day. All admit his extraordinary gifts. His sermons often sounded like prose poems. We would not commend him as a model only to minds of like mold. We shall not soon look upon his like again.

## PRAYER.

As the poet has it, "Prayer is the soul's sincere desire, uttered or unexpressed." Mark the words, "the soul's sincere desire." It is a petition to God, and as such, it should be direct, earnest, sincere. An appeal to Him without these elements is mere mockery. Whoever approaches the omnipotent God in prayer, will realize, on a moment's reflection, that he cannot regard a heartless and indifferent appeal. Those who bestow favors, never grant them to those who ask them in an insincere or careless manner. Who would heed for a moment a petitioner whose language clearly indicated that it was framed for the ears of another? Or who would answer one who asked in a manner showing that an answer was not desired or expected? And whoever will observe the language of some prayers, the forms of address, and especially the persons addressed, will not fail to discover they are aimless, faithless, and what is still worse, addressed neither to the Father, Son, or Holy Spirit, nor to the three combined. They will often hear elegant language addressed to some indefinite person with an occasional reference to one of the Trinity. Who can resist the conclusion that they who offer such prayers, do so that they may be heard of men? And who can doubt for a moment that they are only heard of men.

Do not imagine that such petitions will be heard from the lips of the unlearned laity alone. The writer has heard such prayers by learned D. D.'s of all denominations, East, West, North and South, and feels satisfied that they are too common. It would be too severe to characterize all such prayers as hollow mockeries, for it is probable that many of these indefinite, impersonal prayers have been borrowed unconsciously from the unwritten literature of the prayer meeting. God hears the sincere desire of the heart and not the words of the lips, and the heart may be right, while the utterances of the lips are wrong. How offensive to God must be all indefinite, indirect and heartless appeals. He who addresses the Eternal, Omniscient God needs only the sincere desire, and the firm unshaken faith. The sincere desire, winged by faith, is the eloquence that moves the heart of God. In all petitions to God, all self, save its sins and its needs, must be forgotten. Each petitioner should feel that he is face to face with his God. Petitions not thus felt and not thus addressed are not prayers.

## AMERICAN MALAVISM.

One can but be struck in glancing over the Northern metropolitan journals by the alarming increase of desperate deeds of individual violence. We do not allude directly to that desperation which has become, as it were, epidemic and culminates in suicide. This is, indeed, a noticeable feature in our social development, and has drawn profound attention from philanthropists and scientists, since it appears to exhibit somewhat of a reproductive character, and often combines one with another to furnish a gloomy group of horrors. But the other day, the self-drowning of a lady of high standing in New York attracted the wonder and excited the pity of the dwellers in that Babylon.

It would seem that comparative light motives are sufficient in this highly organized age to cause self-destruction. A lady is bereft of her carriage and palatial residence, and straightway she turns her back on husband and children and rushes unbidden into eternity.

A lover suspects his fiancée of infidelity and promptly shoots her and himself dead. This is living fast with a vengeance!

But we would advert more particularly to the idiosyncrasy that finds its egotistic outlet in getting drunk with opium or whiskey, and of running a veritable muck in the Christian streets of Philadelphia, New York, and almost *passim*! One of the great dailies lately recounts the almost incredible and wicked recklessness of a young man in a densely populated district of New York city. Becoming aggrieved at some imagined slight put upon him by the young woman to whom he was engaged to be married, he gets himself crazily drunk and then rushing into her presence claps a revolver to her bosom and fires! This he follows by shooting full upon an innocent girl standing by, and then rushing from the room, discharges his weapon three times more into the persons of as many men whom he casually meets. Had it not been for the unskillful loading of the pistol, every one of his victims must have been instantly killed. As it is, they are all more or less seriously wounded, and he is lodged in jail to be tried for a fiendish crime. It is pitiable for any of the organs of a "higher civilization" to inveigh against our State, and the West in general, when in the great centres of Eastern life men continually re-enact, in Christian garb, the desperate and despicable game of the crazy Malay.

Loose law and too much addiction to stimulants may be named as the immediate causes of these deplorable occurrences; but underneath—as Napoleon said of the Russian, "only scratch him and you will find him under the skin a Tartar"—so may we say that the fast civilization of the day has imposed a thin veneer upon the hearts of thousands of our population; but underneath, the savage instincts of the Berserker glows unquenched.

## THE THEATRE—No. 2.

In a previous article we glanced at the demoralizing effect upon the young of attendance at the theatre. What is dangerous for the young is wrong for the mature to encourage. The strongest form of teaching is by example. It is difficult to persuade another that what is innocent to yourself is noxious to him. Besides, let none believe themselves superior to temptation. Let them forgo pleasures—harmless though they esteem them—rather than place themselves in the way of abating from the rigor of their principles.

It is not only these blots that constitute the objection to the legitimate drama. The manner and the time of the performance, and the mixed company that frequents the theatre heighten the objection. In regard to the manner of the performance, supposing the literary matter of it to be unexceptionable, what are we to expect of the class of people that generally make up a troupe. It is true here and there instances may be found of men and women whose characters have remained unsullied as members of their profession, during their careers. As to them, we honor them, that having been thrown by circumstances into a life so trying and corrupting, they have preserved the whiteness of their souls. But these are very few. There are not enough of them to leaven the mass. The fact cannot be denied that most of players are dissolute, profligate, loose in principle, and often more or less abandoned. What can be expected of the manner of performance by such persons? Will it be apt to have respect for propriety and modesty? What do we find to be actually the case? Do we not observe the grossest departures from delicacy? Are not the dresses of the ballet dancers indecent? Is not the exposure of the person revolting? Are not the attitudes taken to excite voluptuous emotions? What are we to say as to the endearments and caresses that a strict representation of the text renders proper? Is it not an injury to innocence, and

maidenly modesty to witness these exemplifications? We know that it is, because we have seen these young creatures fresh from the simplicity of home shudder at the shock which their virgin purity thus first sustained. While all this that is so blighting is progressing, other circumstances are lending their aid to the corrupting work. The voluptuous music, the intoxicating light, the magnetism of the crowd, are blending their powers to inflame the imagination. These are innocent things, but they heighten the corrupting danger. Undersuch surroundings not only do the world and all its objects of sense become inexpressibly dear to us, but our former resolves fade away—the sights we see upon the stage, from having been revolting grow enchanting; sentiments we listened to with repugnance, are accepted in a vein of levity, and one by one the outworks of our training are sapped, and surrender to the spirit of temptation.

We have been speaking of the legitimate drama. We do not care now to speak at length of that monstrosity which in these later days has taken its place. We refer to the sensational and spectacular drama. The former has, as we have seen, something to recommend it. The latter nothing, save the simulation of heroic sentiment necessary to rescue it from absolute failure. This simulation is mock. These dramas are woven from the story of some second-rate writer. They are devoid of everything but violent effects. Murders, bar-room fights, flashy heroes, marvelous escapes and encounters, make up their staple. They are weak in design, faulty in execution, and have neither elegance of diction, poetry, or wit to redeem them; yet this is the stuff of which our theatres now-a-days boast, and to which it is claimed our children should be taken, because it is said: it is at the theatre noble lessons of morality and religion are taught.

We repudiate the claim. We say if it ever was true, which we deny, it is not now. We deny that it was ever true, because, from the nature of the case, the evil overbalances the good, and this must always have been so in public theatres. The immoralities of the text of plays—the low manner of performance—the time—the surroundings and associations of the theatre—are objections which have always existed, and which are not nearly compensated by the fine passages in the play or by the general idea of poetic justice which it enfolds. These objections, which have always existed, are now—as we have shortly shown—greatly intensified. We, therefore, believe that the careful guardian of his children should zealously shield them from the insidious contagion which lurks in this much vaunted plan of amusement; and to that end, and for the preservation of his own standard of thought, action, and emotions, he ought himself to eschew what may be dangerous to others.

## TO THE PREACHERS.

Remember the late proposition sent out by the publishers refers to renewals as well as new subscribers. Many are responding—but not all by any means. How many are there whose zeal for the ADVOCATE stopped with their vote for resolutions to sustain it at all hazards. Come, brethren, it takes something besides Conference resolutions to make a first class church paper.

A GRAND MILITARY BALL.—We acknowledge receipt of a complimentary ticket—that is, intended as a compliment no doubt—to a grand military ball tendered the Terry Rangers and Tom Green's Brigade by the Brenham Grays. We are sorry the reunion of such gallant soldiers is so planned that many who honor their bravery cannot share in the testimonial. Further comment is unnecessary.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. N. Tibbals & Sons, New York, a copy of a new work entitled: "Soul Thirst, and Other Sermons," by Rev. Francis Washburn. The work is neatly printed and well bound, and its contents commend themselves to thoughtful minds.

Texas Christian Advocate

Advertising Rates table with columns for One-half inch, One inch, and Two inch rates for various ad types.

Rates on Standing Advertisements: To find price of an advertisement for a given time over three months...

CHANGES: Each advertisement may be changed quarterly free of charge. For double column advertisements 25 per cent. added to regular rates.

Southern Ballads.

THE YELLOW JESSAMINE. BY SEBASTIAN. On many a Carolina glade, Where sturdy oaks and ashes shed...

ually and in members, and the relations between him and the membership having been uniformly and invariably of the most pleasant, cordial, satisfactory and fraternal character; and

WHEREAS, We may truly attest that he has been constant in season and out of season in the performance of all his duties as preacher and pastor, and has not failed to declare at all times faithfully the whole council of God by exhortation, learning and remonstrance; but all of it in love and tenderness; therefore be it

Resolved, That we part with him with sincere and affectionate regret, and as a brother beloved in Christ Jesus, and accompany him to his new field of labor with our hearts' best wishes and prayers that his faithful life and ministry may be as faithfully devoted and successful as has been his life and labors in this State for twenty years past, and we commend him to our brethren in Texas as worthy in all respects of their best and highest confidence and love as a man and as a minister.

Resolved, further, That the secretary be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the North Texas Conference and to the St. Louis Christian Advocate.

By order of the Board of Stewards. R. H. CAMERON, sec'y. (Communicated.)

Oct. 25, 1877.—By some unaccountable inadvertence, I wrote "Iredell," instead of "Stephensville," as the place of the next meeting of the District Conference of the Granbury District. Will you oblige me by making the correction?—O. M. ADDISON, secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW for November will contain Hon. John Jay's answer to the recent final action of the N. Y. Historical Society on Motley's Appeal to History. The same number will contain a Sonnet to the memory of Motley by Bryant. Other articles of interest to the public will be Hamerton's Twelfth Art Letter. An original criticism by a Frenchman, Charles Ginzred, on the last Salon, in which Thiers and MacMahon are described from an artist's standpoint. A very valuable article on Islam and the Ottoman Empire, by a Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, General James H. Wilson's Criticism of Dr. Mahan's Critical History of the Civil War. Horace White on the Present Phases of the Currency Question, &c., &c. Get a copy. For sale by booksellers and newsdealers. Price, \$1.00 a copy, \$5.00 a year. Or sent post-paid on receipt of price by A. S. Barnes & Co., Publishers.

"SUMMER RAMBLES IN EUROPE," is the title of a book just issued from the house of Nelson & Phillips, 805 Broadway, by Alexander Clarke, author of "The Gospel in the Trees," "The Old Log School-House," "Workday Christianity," "Starting Out," etc. Price \$1.25. The book will prove entertaining and instructive. Dr. Clarke is a vigorous and instructive writer, and presents matters in a style only to be acquired by the experienced journalist. We cheerfully commend the work.

We acknowledge, from the International Music and Publishing Agency, 805 Broadway, New York, a copy of a valuable work entitled "Gospel Temperance Songs," by Philip Phillips, Eli Johnson, and Mary C. Johnson. Price 20 cents, or \$15 per hundred. Also, from the same source, a gem entitled, "Song Sermons," by Philip Phillips—intended for general use and special services—with Bible readings and sacred solos.

Galveston Medical College. The session of 1877-78 commenced Monday, Oct. 27. Prof. J. D. Rankin, M. D., has resigned the Professorship of Theory and Practice. The chair will be filled by other members of the Faculty until his successor can be appointed by the Concourse Board.

WORCESTER'S POCKET DICTIONARY.—We have just received from the publishers, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, a copy of this really valuable little volume. Worcester's Quarto Dictionary is the standard authority of a large number of the scholars of America and England, and from it the abridgment now before us has been most carefully compiled. It is a complete eade-mecum for the general reader and correspondent, containing, besides a profusely illustrated vocabulary of over eighteen thousand words, lists of foreign words and phrases, abbreviations, rules for spelling, numerical tables, etc. The publishers will mail this work to any address on receipt of the price, \$3 cents.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey began a series of revival meetings in Burlington, Vt., Oct. 7. The services are to continue until Nov. 1.

MARRIED. Nowwood—Penn.—Married in Austin, Texas, at 5:30 P. M., Oct. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. B. R. Penn, by Rev. E. D. Pitts, D. D., President of Chappell Hill Female College, Rev. Joseph Nowwood, of the Mexican Border Mission, and Rev. Grande, and Miss Alma Penn, of Austin city.

Unanswered Letters Received. October 25—A K. K. K. A. D. Gaskell. O. M. Addison. Joe F. Hines. C. W. Thomas. October 26—T. H. Yarborough—\$4 85; articles turned over to editor for inspection. S. H. Williams. Samuel Morris. J. Fred Cox. E. D. Pitts. W. V. Jones. T. A. Hayes. D. P. Cullen. Mrs. A. E. Wade. D. F. Fuller—handed editor. October 27—W. R. Ridout—all right. P. C. Archer. W. G. Nelms. R. G. Sewell—\$10. J. R. Wages.

October 29—A. A. Thompson. D. J. Martin. S. W. Turner—\$1; your kind words much appreciated. D. M. Proctor—\$1. M. H. Gasset—the editor is daily in accord with your views but a controversy on the issues involved would not be beneficial. Geo. W. Graves. Samuel Morris. C. H. White. J. H. White. J. M. Bond. E. S. Smith. Louis Chamberlain. M. O. Addison. L. C. Chamberlain. October 30—John B. Denton. F. L. Allen. John F. Cook. A. H. Sutherland. N. A. Keen—great deal of matter goes in the Advocate free that is neither interesting or profitable to the general reader. This being the case, there is, of course, no charge for the interesting and condensed report sent. Always glad to get such. October 31—M. A. Rankin—will remit; we ordered article sent, and instructed parties to draw on us; but they have not complied. Sam C. Vaughan—\$15; have changed S's paper to three months. O. T. Hotchkiss. S. W. McClendon. J. B. McCloskey. John F. Cook. F. A. Mood. Charles E. Brown. W. T. Melugin—\$2 50.

It will be found upon inquiry of representative store-keepers that the ladies no longer depend on foreign makers for their perfume and toilet articles. To Messrs. Colgate & Co. the credit is largely due for this new departure. Their Cashmere Toilet Soap and Violet Toilet Water are universally esteemed by the tasteful and refined as the most delicate and recherche of perfumes.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints and is equally beneficial for man or beast.

We have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country that agents for the sale of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorize us to say that it is true.—E. E.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has resolved to publish the same, and to give a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, M. W. Sherman, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.—Advertisement.

Obituaries. RICHY—R. T. Richy, son of T. C. and M. W. Richy, and grandson of Rev. Thomas Stanford, was born May 28, 1872, and after a severe illness, departed this life at Fort Worth, Texas, on October 2, 1877, at the age of five years. He was a bright and promising child, and his death is a great loss to his parents and relatives. He is buried in the cemetery at Fort Worth, Texas. His father, T. C. Richy, is a native of Virginia, and his mother, M. W. Richy, is a native of North Carolina. They were united in marriage in 1868. They have three children, R. T., T. C., and M. W. RICHY—Sister Mollie E. Wade was born in Virginia in 1845; was married to W. T. Wade Aug. 1, 1870. She died at Fort Worth, Texas, on October 2, 1877, at the age of thirty-two years. She was a devoted and affectionate companion, a tender, loving mother of two promising children—a little girl and a boy. May the good Lord protect the motherless children, and restore them again to their sainted mother in climes of bliss, where death never enters. May the angels mourn for her, and her dear husband live near the cross, and train up his children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, that they may form an unbroken family in heaven. Sister Wade leaves many friends to mourn her absence. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, they shall rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.—A. LITTLE.

WEST—Jane West died near Pigeon, she was born in North Carolina, June 29, 1829, and raised in Kentucky; she was married to John West, who was of fifteen years, and moved to Missouri, and thence to Texas in 1855; has been a member of the M. E. Church since 1857. She was a devoted and professional religionist, and was raised by a strenuous Catholic father, did not join the church at that time. Sister West was a motherly and kind hearted woman, and was a devoted friend to her children. She was a devoted and affectionate companion, a tender, loving mother of two promising children—a little girl and a boy. May the good Lord protect the motherless children, and restore them again to their sainted mother in climes of bliss, where death never enters. May the angels mourn for her, and her dear husband live near the cross, and train up his children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, that they may form an unbroken family in heaven. Sister Wade leaves many friends to mourn her absence. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, they shall rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.—A. LITTLE.

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Band..... 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 Hoop..... 5 to 6 1/2 Ribbed..... 5 to 6 1/2 R. G..... 5 to 6 1/2 Galvanized..... 11 to 12 Rosin..... 25 to 28 Imitation Russia..... 18 to 22 Plow slabs..... 5 1/2 to 6 Nail rods..... 10 to 12 Axes..... 5 1/2 to 7 Horse shoes, Burden's..... 5 00 to 6 00 Mule shoes..... 6 00 to 7 00

At New Orleans, the market opened steady with good demand. Good Ordinary, 9 1/2; Low Middling, 10 1/2; Middling, 10 3/4. Sales 6000 bales. At Liverpool, the market for spots opened quiet, but steady; arrivals are steady. Middling Uplands 6 1-16; Orleans 6 1/2.

Exchange—Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days..... 48 1/2 Selling..... 48 1/2 Buy..... 48 1/2 New Orleans Sight..... 5 1/2 1/2 par. Gold..... 101 1/2 Silver..... 99

LIVESTOCK MARKET. REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 29, 1877. Reported for the Advocate by Johnson Foster, live-stock commission merchant, Stock-yards Galveston.

Choice cattle and calves are in full supply. Sheep—sufficient on hand for the demand. Hogs are selling slowly at quotations.

Beaves and cows..... 200 Calves and yearlings..... 200 Sheep..... 200 Hogs..... 200

Beaves and cows..... 218 Calves and yearlings..... 194 Sheep..... 124 Hogs..... 34

Beaves and cows..... 134 Calves and yearlings..... 63 Sheep..... 124 Hogs..... 143

Beaves and cows..... 11104 Calves and yearlings..... 565 Sheep..... 2679 Hogs..... 3769

Beaves and cows—good to choice, p. b. gross..... 1 1/2 to 2 Beaves and cows, common and ordinary, p. b. gross..... 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 Two year old's, choice p. head..... \$10 00 to \$11 00 Yearlings, choice p. head..... 7 50 to 8 00 Yearlings, common p. head..... 6 00 to 7 00 Calves, choice p. head..... 6 00 to 7 00 Calves, common p. head..... 4 00 to 5 00 Sheep, choice, p. b. gross..... 3 1/4 to 4 Sheep, common, p. b. gross..... 2 1/2 to 3 Hogs, common, p. b. gross..... 5 to 6 Corn-fed beaves and cows, choice, p. b. gross..... 10 to 12 Corn-fed beaves and cows, fair to ordinary, p. b. gross..... 8 to 10 Corn-fed beaves and cows, rough, p. b. gross..... 6 to 8

THE GENERAL MARKET. [Quotations are not applicable to small orders but represent cash prices for large lots.] Bacon..... 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 Short clear..... 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 Clear ribs..... 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 Long clear..... 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 Shoulders..... 9 1/2 to 10 Salted bellies..... 9 1/2 to 10

Butter..... 22 to 23 Goshets..... 26 to 29 Cream, per lb..... 18 to 22 Kansas..... 18 to 22 Corn..... 79 to 60 Southern Texas..... 59 to 60 Corn Meal..... 3 25 to 3 60 From landing..... 3 60 to 4 00

Wheat..... 1 20 to 1 25 By the ear load..... 1 10 to 1 15 Rye..... 26 to 27 For prime yellow..... 26 to 27

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\$250

New Square Grand Rosewood Pianos for \$250.

STATE AGENTS FOR THE LEASED WEBER & EMERSON PIANOS

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS

Send for circular to THOS. GOGGAN & BRO.

PIANO AND MUSIC DEALERS. GALVESTON, TEXAS. PHILIP WERLEIN.

LEADING SOUTHERN PIANO HOUSE 125 CANAL STREET (GOURO BUILDING). NEW ORLEANS.

Having constantly on hand an assortment of TWO HUNDRED PIANOS AND ORGANS, he offers them on the most accommodating terms and at greatly reduced prices. This stock consists of the world renowned

CHICKERING PIANO, unequalled by any Piano made.



Wholesale Agent for the Celebrated Estey & Co. Organs and Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs.

which are acknowledged to be the best Organs made. Clergymen and others wishing to act as agents, will be furnished specimen of pianos and organs at wholesale agents rates. Musical instruments, own importation. Also sheet music, and music books, at wholesale and retail. #2. The house of Werlein, established in 1845, is favorably known all over Texas, send for catalogues, price list, or further information, as above.

Have your own Way, but always weigh on our 5-Ton Wagon Scale, which we deliver, freight paid, for \$50. All iron and steel; brass beam; No pay till tested. Free Lithograph and Price List.

JONES OF BINGHAMTON. Binghamton, N. Y.

Singing-Schools and Choirs. THIS WINTER WILL USE CHORIST'S CHOIR EXERCISE BOOK (\$1.25 or \$1.25 per doz.), by A. S. JONSON. Such commendations as "simply the best and most complete work of the kind we have ever been privileged to mention. Also sheet music, and music books, at wholesale and retail. #2. The house of Werlein, established in 1845, is favorably known all over Texas, send for catalogues, price list, or further information, as above.

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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."

small for any building purposes—but the pieces of rock all show signs of fire. The wig-wams were reduced by fire; the inhabitants are gone; the vineyard is ours. They were the Canaanites; we are God's spiritual Israel, and have taken their land from them.

Our Bishops. I have made arrangements to supply the new and handsome steel engraving of all our bishops to persons wanting it; and the profits to be applied to the payment of the debt on Marvin College.

From the Border. FORT GRIFFIN MISSION, Oct. 14, 1877.—We are still alive on the frontier, and the light of gospel truth is still flashing along the ranks of the opposers of truth and the enemy of souls.

DAINGERFIELD CIRCUIT, Oct. 1877.—This is a pleasant circuit. The people are, in the main, cultivated in mind and morals. Though less pretentious than some of its sister circuits, yet it is willing to abide by the text: "Let its works praise it within the gates."

MELROSE, TEXAS, Oct. 18, 1877.—You are sending me two copies of the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Now, I would not be without one copy for twice the subscription price; but I don't want two papers of the same issue.

FLANO, TEXAS, Oct. 26, 1877.—By your permission, I wish to correct a mistake which appeared in your last issue. The mistake is this, if I remember correctly, "that the Caruth Chapel had been donated by two brothers, for the use and benefit of the M. E. Church, South;" which is not the case in the sense of a gift.

Our Bishops. I have made arrangements to supply the new and handsome steel engraving of all our bishops to persons wanting it; and the profits to be applied to the payment of the debt on Marvin College.

HENDERSON, Oct. 28, 1877.—Agrarian revival is in progress here, under conduct of Rev. Robert J. Haynes, Evangelist. Will write soon, giving account of same and the result of our labors this year in the Henderson and Overton station.

LIVINGSTON, Oct. 25.—Please correct a mistake in my last report to the ADVOCATE. The types made me say thirty-seven accessions to the church; it should have been fifty-seven.

The Question of the Hour. No subject has been forced upon us for which we have been able to find less satisfactory treatment than that of unemployed labor; political economy can do nothing with it; the many theories that are propounded to remedy the evil are, in the main, crude and impracticable, especially all that tend to offer but temporary aid, and are in the light merely of present charity till something "turns up" to render it no longer necessary.

Our cities are groaning under debts; they need no additional parks or public works; while one hue and cry is "Economy, abolish rings and sinecures," another is forwarded to increase the debts, build parks and palaces, that the laborer may have work.

The advocate of this new form of Communism does not say to the laborer who comes to him asking work, "My friend, my house is heavily mortgaged, to be sure, and it is hard rubbing for me to meet my interest; however, you can just build me another, and I will borrow money to pay you;" but this is precisely what he tells the cities and the government to do.

No mistakes are greater than those of mistaken charity, for such mistakes invariably demoralize and pauperize; we do not here mean to encourage a tighter grip on the dime among those who are too willing to find excuses for uncharitable and contemptible niggardliness, but we allude more especially to indiscriminate and broadcast donations; and when law is invoked to take hold of some pauper incubus and support it, rather than use the great charity of eradicating it, by the nobler method of helping men to help themselves, and adding to the manhood of a nation, not to its protoges.—Philadelphia Commercial List.

VEGETINE

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby restore the health.

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a false appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of this wonderful cure, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and examined myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

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For Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of spirits, Sour stomach, Hoarse, Burn, etc., etc. This unrivaled remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

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The discipline will be parental but firm, the instruction thorough, and special attention will be given to the moral and social culture of all young men committed to the care of the Faculty. Chappel Hill, being on the Houston and Texas Central Railway (West Branch), is easy of access from all portions of the State.

The Location is Beautiful and Healthy. The community is noted for its high intelligence, culture and religious character, surrounding the pupil with a healthy, social and moral atmosphere. The Institution in its Faculty, Buildings, and all of the appliances for educational purposes, will be placed on an equality with any in the State. It proposes to furnish to all young men who pass its curriculum of study a thorough Scientific, Classic and Literary Education, and when desired, special attention will be given to instruction in the Modern Languages.

All sons of itinerant preachers and all young men duly accredited by the church as studying for the ministry, will receive tuition gratuitously. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned. JOHN C. MILLER, Pres.

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Convenience, Comfort and Progress of Pupils. Its full course in Literature, Mathematics, Science, vocal and instrumental Art and Languages; its MODERATE CHARGES; its BOARD AND TUITION; its healthfulness of location, and its

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Texas Christian Advocate

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The Children's Corner.

Letter to the Little Folks. Dear Little Cousins:

As your Cousin Joe has been sick and also very busy, he has not had time to write to you, and thinks you will not object to a letter from your new cousin this week...

"And I think they had reason to be," said Annie Abbott, eagerly. "Why?" asked Mrs. Elliott. "I think they had reason to be proud of their King," she answered.

"The King of kings, the Lord of lords," she said, with much more than her usual reverence. Mrs. Elliott smiled. "How came you to think of that, Annie?"

"Papa explained to me the other day what was meant by 'King of kings, and Lord of lords;'" and he told me how highly favored the Jews were to have the highest Ruler in the world...

"But," said Annie, "it is not so much to be a Gentile, and have God rule over us, just as he does over all the nations of the earth, over everybody else, as it was to be of His chosen people."

"No," said Mrs. Elliott, "it is not; and that is why I wish so much that you, my dear girl, and all the other members of the class, may become some of God's chosen people, and have all the blessings and privileges belonging to them."

The Blind Boy.

The other day I went to see a little blind boy. The scarlet fever settled in his eyes, and for many months he has not seen at all. He used to be a sprightly little fellow, racing everywhere.

"Well, my dear boy," I said, "this is hard for you." He did not answer for a minute; then he said: "I don't know that I ought to say hard; God knows best; but his lips quivered, and a little tear stole down his cheek."

"Yes, my child you have a kind heavenly Father, who loves you and feels for you, more even than mother does." "I know it, sir," said the little boy, "and it comforts me."

"I wish Jesus were here to cure Frank," said his little sister. "Jesus cured a good many blind men when he was on earth; and I am almost sure he would cure Frank."

The Broken Jug.

I am sorry to say that Johnny's uncle would sometimes take stronger drink than the cider he had sent the boy to get to-day, and then any thing that crossed his will was liable to make him very angry and harsh in his treatment of his nephew.

You would hardly believe it, but once he made the little fellow stand in the corner of the dining-room, and then with oaths and curses struck the shrinking boy several blows with his horse-whip, and nobody dared interfere lest he should become more infuriated.

No wonder Johnny is afraid and ready to cry, and can't see that he is spilling more than he need to of the contents of the jug in his hand. Dear Fido, beside him, how sympathetic he looks, as though he would help his playmate out of his trouble if he knew how.

Fortunately the boy's uncle is not in a bad humor just now. The roast beef and other good things he has eaten have made him feel very comfortable, and not at all like the man who half an hour ago came in from the field and set his pitchfork absent-mindedly against the door.

"Well Johnny, what's happened now? don't cry about it any way." "Just as I was turning from the road into the gate, uncle, Pat Monahan came along and snatched at the jug like a crazy man, as though he'd take it from me, and I pulled away from him as hard as I could, and the jug hit the gate post and broke, and—"

"Never mind, Johnny, never mind. So Pat wanted it, did he? And if he'd got it he'd been crazy indeed for something stronger, and he'd have gotten it and gone home and beaten his wife and children and turned them out of doors. That's the way it works on him and on too many other people. I'm glad you didn't let him get any of the cider and I'm not sorry the jug is broken. Go throw it away and come again to me."

The boy obeyed the command very willingly. "Now, Johnny, I'm going to turn over a new leaf. I've been thinking over it several days, though you haven't known anything about it. Dr. Reynolds says cider is the devil's kindling-wood, and I more than half believe he's right about it. So I'm not going to drink any more of it. To-night you may harness up the old nag and we'll ride over and see what the Crusaders are about. What do you say to that, my lad?"

"Oh, I'm so glad, uncle." Johnny had a great deal of whistling to do that afternoon over his work, and Fido catching his joy, capered to and fro as if he understood all the reasons for it.

That night uncle and nephew returned from town with a red ribbon tied on their coats and the next day Fido's collar was also ornamented with a bit of scarlet silk.

Nobody was ever heard to say they were sorry that jug was broken. Uncle grew even-tempered, Johnny didn't fear him any more, and Fido, you know, was always happy when others were.—Christian Weekly.

In the account of the Grandbury District Conference, the types make me say W. F. Detz was elected a delegate to the Annual Conference. It should have been W. F. Petty.

SABBATH-SCHOOL SINGING BOOKS.

SONGS OF THE CROSS. By E. S. Lorenz. Over fifty contributors have aided in making Songs of the Cross a success. It contains an elementary department, teaching how to read music. Send for specimen copies. Price 35 cents per copy, by mail; \$5.00 per dozen, by express.

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(Letter from a Minister.)

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This is a sample of many thousand testimonials received, of wonderful cures effected by the Centaur Liniment. The ingredients of this article are published around each bottle. It contains witch hazel, mentha, arnica, rock oil, carbolic, and ingredients hitherto little known. It is an indisputable fact that the Centaur Liniment is performing more cures of swellings, stiff joints, eruptions, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, caked breasts, lock-jaw, etc., than all other liniments, embrocations, extracts, salves, ointments and plasters now in use.

For toothache, earache, weak back, itch and cutaneous eruptions, it is admirable. It cures burns and scalds without a scar. Extracts poison from bites and stings, and heals frost-bites and chilblains in a short time. No family can afford to be without the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper.

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We have thousands of similar testimonials. For wounds, gall, scratches, ring-bone, etc., and for screw worms in sheep it has no rival. Farmers, livery-men, and stock raisers have. In this Liniment a remedy which is worth a hundred times its cost.

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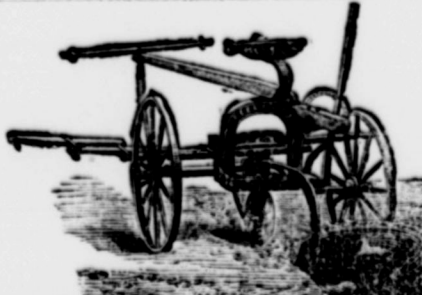
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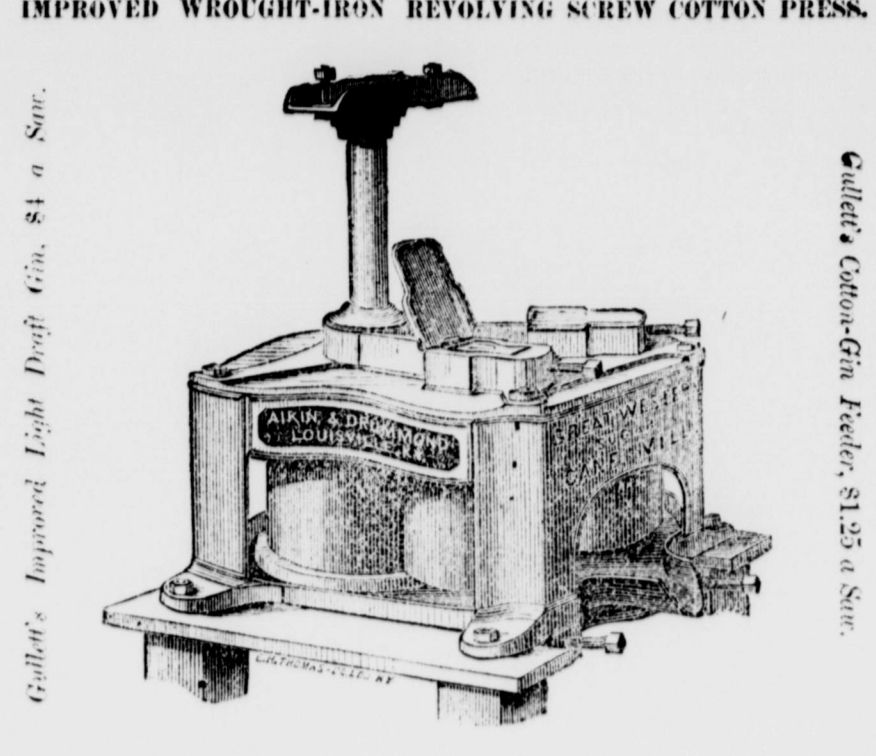
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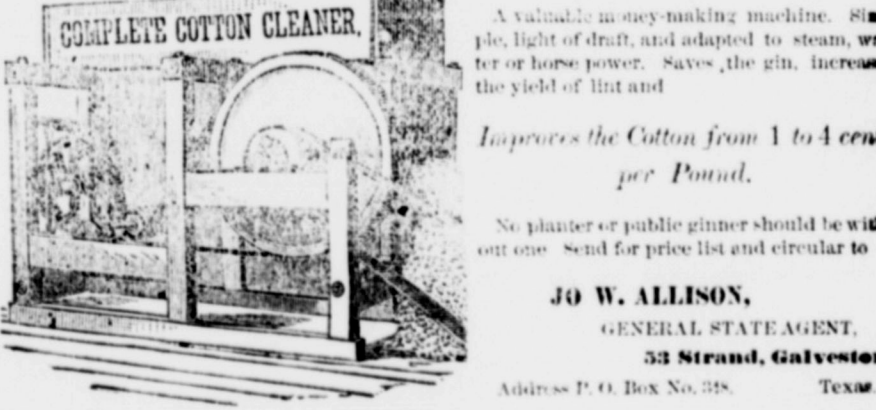
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THE SCHOLARS' QUARTERLY. (issued every three months) is likely to be far more widely used during next year than ever before. Its circulation during the last quarter reached 115,000 copies. A large share of the best conducted Sunday-schools throughout the country are now using it in place of the ordinary question book. Its editors are determined that no effort or expense shall be spared to keep it in advance of all the lesson books for scholars. Every superintendent and teacher in the country should examine it before deciding upon lesson helps for next year.

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## Texas Christian Advocate

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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.

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## Passing Events.

A desire to emigrate to Liberia has been discovered among the colored people of the South.

The roof of the courthouse in Brookville, Indiana, some days ago, fell in—burying 20 persons, including the judge and several lawyers—in the ruins.

The Russian dead by the war, on the 1st of Sept., numbered 47,000, as many as the Germans lost in their late war with France. The sick and wounded, since the passage of the Danube, are not less than 75,000.

Now that Joseph has been captured, the papers are saying that the Nez Percés war is a blunder and a crime.

The famine in India is finding relief, and confidence that spring will bring general relief prevails.

Sir Walter Scott's law agent, Mr. John Gibson, has just died.

The captured Joseph, and his band, are to be quartered at such point as Gen. Sheridan shall decide, until final disposition of them can be made in the spring.

Philadelphia groans under a municipal debt of \$75,000,000.

The apple crop of Chautauqua county, New York, this year, is estimated at \$500,000.

A steamship sailed recently from Connecticut with \$2,000,000 worth of ammunition for the Turks.

The Prince Imperial, in response to the congratulations of the Pope, has sent Pius IX. his portrait richly framed in diamonds, asking the Pontiff's blessing.

A revolving cannon, that fires 84 shells per minute, each of which bursts into twenty-four fragments, has been adopted by the French government.

It is estimated that the 6500 saloons of New York cost the city \$700,000 annually, while their customers pay \$20,000,000 in money, and a like amount in loss of time, to keep them going.

The dried peaches, of Georgia, are valued this year at \$1,500,000.

The women of Circassia are selling their hair to provide for the wounded soldiers.

For a year a family named Wilcox, in Michigan, had been suffering from some strange disease. The physicians insisted that they were being slowly poisoned. At last a sack of Paris green was found in the well, from which they obtained their drinking water.

The miners, in the anthracite coal regions, Pennsylvania, have resumed work without gaining a single demand, besides losing their time.

In Bloomington, Illinois, a saloon sold a man liquor; the man, while drunk, fell across the railroad track and was killed by a train. The wife brought suit and the court fixed the damages at \$2500. The dramseller was bankrupt and unable to pay; and the court held the owner of the house rented to the liquor dealer accountable and he had to pay the damages.

English veterinarians, physicians, and horsemen generally are joining in a crusade against "bearing-reins," which are declared not only to be a source of grievous discomfort to animals, but to impair their present and future usefulness; and a large number of leading London consultants, persuaded thereto by Professor Flowers, the eminent comparative anatomist, have discarded the cruel ornamentation of checking their horses' heads, even in the fashionable regions of the west-end.

The marked decline of 108,000,000 pounds in the importation of East Indian cotton into Great Britain during the years of 1875 and 1876 respectively, shows clearly that all hope of successful rivalry with the south must be abandoned. Since 1866 Hindostan has ceased to be a dangerous competitor.

The wife of Gilman, the New York forger, has become deranged. She knew nothing of his crime until it was made public.

Excavations for the tunnel between England and France have already begun on the French side of the channel.

Gen. Forrest, the distinguished Confederate cavalry officer, died at the residence of his brother, Col. Jesse Forrest, in Memphis, October 29. He had been suffering for many months, and his vigorous frame had been reduced until he weighed only about one hundred pounds. Many of his old comrades will mourn the loss of their old leader.

The important event in Washington City the past week has been the announcement of the committees in the House. Much surprise has been felt at some of the changes made. The appointment of Reagan as chairman of the Commerce Committee is accepted as a token that something will be done to open the avenues of commerce to our own State. Giddings is on the Committee of Private Land Claims; Throckmorton on Indian Affairs, and Pacific Railroads; Schleicher is on Foreign Affairs, Railways and Canals; Mills on Naval Affairs and Territories. Mills declined to serve, saying he could not be of service to his State on those committees. The President supplied another surprise by his nomination of John Welch as Minister to England. The Democrats are better pleased than the Republicans. Senator Maxey introduced a bill for an appropriation of \$150,000 to continue improvements of Galveston harbor. The Committee on Texas and Pacific Railway, it is thought, will ensure the measure a fair hearing. Stoughton was confirmed as Minister to Russia; Noyes to France, Lowell to Spain; Kasson to Austria; Osborn to Chili; Comly to Hawaiian Island, and Fish to the Swiss Confederation. Mr. Coke introduced a bill in the Senate to pay to the State of Texas the residue of the \$5,000,000 reserved for satisfaction of that portion of the public debt of the late Republic of Texas for which the duties on the imports of said Republic were pledged, being the balance after the payment of said debt. Referred to Committee on Claims. He also introduced a bill to reimburse the State of Texas for expenses incurred in repelling Indians and Mexicans.

Advices from Indianapolis of the 29th ult. announced Morton sinking. His stomach had refused nourishment for days, and his vitality was ebbing.

No action in Congress on contested elections from South Carolina and Louisiana.

Advices from the City of Mexico via Havana, under date of the 18th ult., say an attempted revolution in the State of Michoacan was promptly suppressed. Peace prevails in the other States. Diaz is firm in purpose to extradite criminals on the Rio Grande.

About the 7th of September a wealthy lady of Matamoros, Donna DeMenchaca, with her niece, Senorita Orila, one female, and two male attendants, left for Monterey. The bodies of the whole party have been found. The females had been horribly treated, bound, gagged and all left to die in that condition. Their money and jewelry had been taken, the mules killed and the ambulance thrown into a lagoon. It is reported that an old well in the vicinity has been found containing the remains of thirteen persons. The authorities are endeavoring to trace up the criminals.

It is reported at Madrid that Don Tomas Estrada and other Cuban leaders who have been taken prisoners will be brought to Spain.

Many different opinions are expressed by the Paris press respecting the probable course of McMahon and the Ministry. It is asserted the Ministry have tendered their resignation, and it has been accepted, but the members are requested to retain their posts until the President decides and defines his policy. It is reported that the President has intimated his purpose to adopt the policy of compromise and conciliation.

On the 24th, Earl Derby and United States Minister Pierrepont signed the treaty between England and this country respecting trade marks and trade labels.

## Texas Items.

Gen. Robertson estimates that about 350,000 immigrants will come to Texas during the year ending Sept. 1st, 1878.

Waco's public schools are in a prosperous condition.

Watson, of the Rosedale nurseries, has sent the *Banner* a branch of a Chinese tea plant. He obtained the plant from London in 1861. It is hardy and thrives well.

Farmers of Williamson county are preparing to plant an unusually large acreage in wheat.

The *Patron* says the cotton crop of Houston and adjoining counties will average from one-third to one-half a crop.

One reason why so little cotton has reached market is the fact that farmers have been using the dry weather to gather the cotton from the fields, and only a small portion has been ginned. It will soon come in, as picking is nearly over.

New pecans have sold this season, in Victoria, at \$2 50 per bushel.

Interesting fossil remains of the Mastodon and other extinct animals have been found in Bee county.

Alta Vista, located three and a half miles from Hempstead, has been purchased by the State of Mrs. Col. Kirby for \$12,000. It contains 1400 acres, with valuable improvements. It will be a colored branch of the A. and M. College.

The cotton worm did less damage in Lampasas than was anticipated when they were at work.

A Mr. Seymore, of Canada, is preparing to start a sheep ranch on a large scale near Denison.

Wool has been coming into San Antonio at the rate of 40,000 pounds per day.

The mast crop promises to be unusually large this year. This means an abundance of hog meat.

The Masons have nearly completed their new hall at Rockdale.

Work has been commenced on the Waco Water Works.

The *Herald* says that new buildings are going up on nearly every street in San Antonio. Contractors find it difficult to get enough good men to carry out their contracts.

Bee county is prospering under local option. People are being attracted by its good lands, and fine, bold running streams of water.

In 1870, the census counted 550 persons in Brown county. Its population is now estimated at 10,000. Brownwood, its county seat, claims 1300.

The *Chief* claims for Comanche county a population of 8000. It has running five or six gins; and one of the best schools in Northern Texas.

The *North Texan* thinks the receipts of cotton up to date, in Paris, are larger than any previous year.

The *Observer* says Navarro county has a population of nearly 25,000, with over 4000 farms, ranging from fifty to two hundred and fifty acres in cultivation. The lands average about three-fourths of a bale per acre. It is well supplied with timber and water. Improved land can be bought for from \$8 00 to \$25 00 per acre; unimproved from \$1 50 to \$5 00.

Groesbeck intends to have a first-class courthouse.

The Fort Worth *Democrat*, of last week, reported the Trinity higher than ever seen before by the oldest inhabitant. It covered the bottoms for miles and was still rising. 'Apprehensions of damage to crops felt by the people.

Merchants at Corpus Christi announce an almost entire suspension of trade with the commercial ports on the Rio Grande. Nothing will be done until a final settlement between the two governments is secured.

Denison has been shipping cattle north at the rate of 500 per day.

The *Marshall Herald* thinks the T. P. Railroad, from Fort Worth to Weatherford, is assured. Tom Scott has agreed to iron and equip the road, if the people will grade it and prepare the road-bed.

Heavy rain falls interrupted the fairs both at Dallas and San Antonio.

Up to October 20th, Dallas had shipped 8570 bales of cotton. The *Examiner* says Waco is ahead of Dallas 2000 bales.

According to the articles of incorporation, no intoxicating liquors can be sold at the new colony, near Seguin, known as Haven City.

The San Antonio *Herald* says cotton mills are in prospect on the Frio, to be under charge of Chicago capitalists.

Rockdale has shipped this season about 3500 bales of cotton.

The *News Item* reports settlers coming into Kimble county at a lively rate. The sheep interests of Kimble county are assuming important proportions.

The *Banner* reports work on the Brazos bridge, near Washington, moving ahead.

Kinney county and the borders of Maverick county, adjoining Kinney, support 60,000 head of sheep. The number has increased tenfold in three years.

Farmers in Brown county are putting in a large quantity of wheat this fall.

Dr. West reports to the *Herald* a case of trichinae in Lavaca county. The family had been eating canvassed hams, both cooked and raw. An examination of the hams revealed living trichinae.

Mrs. Corni Russell, a widow lady with four children, has arrived in Denison, Texas, from Kansas, where she expected to meet relatives by the names of Rev. John Morgan and Rev. W. H. Lemon. Mrs. Russell is in a destitute condition. The press of Texas are requested to publish the above. The family are with the Rev. R. M. Carson, Denison, Texas.

A colored printer made application for membership in the "Franklin Typographical Society" of Boston, Mass. He was rejected on the ground that the society is a social as well as business organization. In Texas, recently, a colored man was elected a member of the Texas Press Association, and 'tis said that his check for three dollars to pay his membership fee came back to the association unpaid.—*Galveston Visitor*.

## Church News and Views.

Archbishop Bayley bequeathed his estate to Cardinal McCloskey and five bishops of his church.

Twenty-five counties in Virginia have refused to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Rev. W. W. Bennett, editor of the *Richmond Christian Advocate*, has been elected president by the board of trustees of Randolph-Macon College.

From the moment of the death of Archbishop Bayley, Bishop James Gibbons, late of the see of Richmond, Va., became Archbishop of Baltimore.

Dr. Clark, Secretary of the American Board, writes in the *Observer*: The Turkish authorities have been very careful to do everything in their power to protect missionary families, and have also warned the Moslem population, through the mosques, to forbear all violence and ill-treatment toward the Christians.

Some of the English and Scotch churches are very much agitated over the question of using fermented wine in the sacrament. Our old friend, Dr. T. O. Summers, says there is no such thing as unfermented wine. But some English churches are so disturbed by this question, that two benches are sometimes arranged for the communion: one is served with ordinary wine, and the other with the unfermented juice of the grape. We think this an unquestioned "straining at a gnat," if not swallowing a camel. How is the juice of the grape to be kept from fermenting?

The tidal wave of the new temperance movement has reached Georgetown, Col., and is doing much good.

The Seventh-Day Adventists have just held their annual camp-meeting at Lansing, Mich. It is estimated that 10,000 were in attendance on Sunday, Sept. 23d.

The venerable Dr. Somerville, of the Free Church of Scotland, and Mr. Henry Varley, of England, are both laboring as evangelists in Australia.

The missionary of the American Board, in Guadalajara, Mexico, where a few years ago a missionary was assassinated by the populace, reports a church of 175 members, of whom 45 were received the past year.

Of the five hundred and six (Dutch) Reformed churches in the United States, one hundred and eighty-seven failed to contribute anything to domestic missions for 1876 and 1877.

It is but a few weeks since we learned of the conversion of forty persons under the Great Wall of China, through Methodist missionaries, and then a score or two of baptisms in more than one place in India; and now the good tidings come from Japan, through Dr. MacLay, the superintendent, that "Brother Harris has recently baptized fifteen young Japanese students in the Agricultural College at Sapore, Island of Yesso, Japan." Then two hundred miles from Yokohama, at a place called Nishiwo, one of the native helpers has established an appointment, where we now have six converts. Dr. MacLay adds: "Our work is steadily growing on our hands, and we need only an increase of our force to enable us with God's blessing to lay broad and deep the foundation of the church in Japan. The Lord incline the hearts of His people to send us help."

There are now 960 missionaries and ordained native pastors in India, exclusive of Burmah and Ceylon. The additions to the churches the past four years have been at the rate of 4000 a year. There are now 116 female missionaries in that country, connected with the different women's missionary societies.

There are seventeen places of Christian worship in Constantinople and its suburbs. There are six educational institutions, of which two are American. There is a Bible Society, which issued in a single year 44,500 Bibles, in whole or in part, in twenty languages.

Bishop Burdon (Anglican), of China, has a large diocese to travel over. It takes him six months to make the round of the missions, and he has to travel 5000 miles. At Fuh-chau he baptized during his recent visit 150 and confirmed 500 persons. This mission was established in 1850, and gained its first convert in 1860. Now it has 1443 native Christians, and 259 adults were baptized last year.

There are more than 1000 Christian congregations in connection with the mission of the London Missionary Society in Madagascar. There are twenty missionaries, fifty ordained native pastors, 300 less educated, and some 2000 who occasionally preach the gospel on Sunday. There are 45,000 native children in the 700 schools. The presses connected with the mission issue about 300,000 volumes annually.

Rev. John B. Morgan, rector of the American Episcopal Church in Paris, France, appeals for funds to erect a new church building. He says the inadequate size of the present edifice cripples the usefulness of the parish in all its relations.

There are now twelve different missionary societies represented in Japan, seven of which have their home in the United States, one in Canada, two in England, and two in Scotland. There are ninety stations, forty-six ordained missionaries, and one ordained Japanese. One thousand and four converts are reported as having been received into the church. The prospect of the Christian missions there are most cheering.

The most trying period in the history of missions is the early period. Many years of hard and unremitting labor often pass with hardly a single convert to encourage the missionary. The fruit, though long delayed, always appears, however. Canton is a case in point. The Presbyterians labored there twenty-five years, gaining only 33 converts; but in the next seven years this number was increased to 198, and since there has been a steady growth.

The missionary society of the reunited Methodist Church of Canada reports an income for the past year of \$145,998, of which the largest part was expended on home missions and missions to the Indians. The domestic work includes missions to the French, the Germans and the Chinese. The foreign missions are in Bermuda and Japan. In Bermuda there are now four missionaries and 2000 members. The society does an extensive work among the Indians, spending last year \$31,000 on it.

The Missionary Society of the M. E. Church was organized in 1819. It now has ten distinct foreign missions; 207 foreign missionaries and assistants; 246 native preachers; 782 local preachers, exhorters and teachers. Total foreign force 1235. Churches, 204; communicants, 33,465; Sunday-school scholars, 33,216; day scholars, 9168. The contributions of these foreign missions last year were \$67,000.

France is an enigma. Recollect that it is a republic, and a Roman Catholic country. But when Thiers, the staunchest republican and the ablest statesman of the country, died, the government could not give him a burial without imposing such conditions as were an insult to his family and friends. Then the Madeline, the most spacious and accessible church in all Paris, could not admit his body; and the Archbishop could not perform the funeral rites; and finally, the diplomatic corps could not attend in a body, because he was buried as a private citizen. Nevertheless he was buried, and Paris and France mourned his loss with a depth of grief not paralleled by the death of any other Frenchman, prince or peasant, during the century.

Most people dread to be "watched;" but Rev. S. H. Adams, of the M. E. Centenary Church, of Chicago, was lately watched in a very acceptable manner. It was of Swiss manufacture, cased and chained, and ornamented with gold.

At the late meeting of the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions" there was a most extraordinary enthusiasm. It took on the generous type. Several persons present gave \$5000 each toward liquidating the debt of the Board, and over \$48,000 were given in a few minutes. O that such an enthusiasm could be kindled at our conference anniversaries.

Is the pastorate in the Methodist Church a failure? We think not; and yet we are frequently pained to see in our cotemporaries of "the *Advocate*" family statements which

throw discredit upon our whole system. A correspondent of the last *Southern* has the following: "We have our appointed stations, our small and large circuits, and our districts, etc., and our itinerant forces, all of whom are making full proof of their ministry, i. e., of bringing thousands and tens of thousands into the church. But, alas! how small the results. The itinerant is sent, and goes his round; but the spirit of the evangelist does not always go with them. Failing to hunt up and faithfully preach the gospel to the poor—all the poor—he annually goes up to conference bearing no large and fresh fruits." The remedy he suggests is in the appointment of evangelists, in which there is an ungenerous and unjustifiable slur cast upon city pastors: "Evangelists are the men needed in our large villages, cities and populous sections. City pastors, as well as their charges, who have practically handicapped Methodist revivals, require to be lifted out of their inane routine of semitone performances and freezing proprieties." According to our observation, the city stations and the charges in large villages that have a regular stationed preacher are as thoroughly served as any other. Where we are failing now, is not in the cities, but in newly formed neighborhoods, not embraced in any circuit; and there, if any where, we need evangelists. Still, if presiding elders, and their coadjutors on circuits, are zealous to hunt up and enter all accessible open doors of usefulness, all such places might be reached. The time was when Methodist preachers were comparatively poor pastors; but we believe that time has passed. In our stations and small circuits we are training a class of experienced and successful pastors.

The venerable Dr. Lovick Pierce proposes to furnish the *Southern Advocate* with a series of articles, containing brief annotations on texts of scripture which inculcate scriptural holiness and experimental spirituality. He had prepared a book on the subject which the book agent at Nashville was unable to publish, and the manuscript was consumed in the fire which destroyed the house a few years ago. He proposes to reproduce the more important for the papers.

Our readers will remember at the session of the Texas Conference of the M. E. Church, held by Bishop Peck last winter, the conference divided on the color line—the white preachers and members constituting the Austin conference. At the late session of the Tennessee Conference, held by Bishop Harris, a similar separation took place: All the white preachers, except those connected with the "Central Tennessee Colored College," were formed into a new conference called the "Central Tennessee Conference."

The American Bible Society is now publishing books at Constantinople, Beirut, Bremen, Berlin, Paris, Stockholm, Foochow, Shanghai, Lucknow, Lodianna, Yokohama, Bangkok, and Vienna. Some versions can be published cheaper at these points than at New York.

The native Christians of South Africa are learning the lesson of self-support. At Healdtown they raise \$1,000 a year towards their ministers, \$500 for missions, and \$250 for church purposes. They have erected a memorial chapel to the chief, Kama, for the building of which they raised \$10,000.

A writer from Sweden says there is a general out-pouring of the spirit, and "that hundreds and thousands of souls are being converted." In the First Baptist Church of Stockholm 100 have been received by baptism since the beginning of the year.

—Frowns blight young children as frosty nights blight young plants.

Some men are good because goodness pays; some are good for nothing.

—The sea holds 60,000,000,000,000 tons of salt. Should the sea be dried up, there would be a deposit of salt over the entire bottom of the ocean four hundred and fifty feet deep, and if the salt were taken and spread on the land it would cover it to a depth of nine hundred feet.

—In the annual report of the Michigan Board of Health, Dr. Scott describes a disease that he thinks is the result of using tobacco. The patient feels a violent pain in the left side, and believes that his heart is affected. The trouble is a rheumatic condition of the wall of the chest. Abstinence from tobacco cures.

—Mr. John W. Young's domestic affairs illustrate somewhat strikingly the blessings of Mormonism. His first wife was divorced from him; his second wife was discarded; his third wife has just now run away; and he is about getting a fourth. And these we believe are what they call *celestial* marriages.