





Texas Christian Advocate

Table with columns for 'ADVERTISING RATES', 'One-half inch', 'Each consecutive insertion', 'Two inches', 'Three inches', 'Four inches', 'Five inches', 'Six inches', 'One-half column', 'One column'. Includes sub-table for 'Rates on Standing Advertisements'.

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.

The Children's Corner

Marian Plays With a Princess. It was in Vienna that Marian played with the Princess, and a glorious time they had of it. We went to see the Lichtenstein gallery, in the great imposing Lichtenstein Palace, that shows its front to a lovely smiling flower garden, and turns its back on a very pompous park.

Scientific and Sanitary. The dies for an experimental gold coin, worth \$50, are now nearly completed, and are said to be of exquisite workmanship, rendering counterfeiting a matter of the greatest difficulty.

"We saw your mother the other day, and she had her crown on," Marian continued. "How does she keep it on? With an elastic?" "I don't know," said Marie Valerie. "I'll ask her when I go home."

The lady smiled and the manservant looked as if he had had an electric shock, and the maid-servant put a piece of bread into her mouth on the sly, and began munching it.

"Why, I've got a picture of you at home," said Marian, "but I should have known it—never! Your were standing up to a chair, and looking at pictures in a book."

"Oh, that was taken when I was littler. They gave me the book to keep me still. I sit as still as a mouse now when I have my pictures taken."

"You had a lovely dress on—all lace and sashes. And that's such a pretty dress you are wearing now. Why, it is almost all lace! Do you wear lace dresses every day?"

"Oh! my name is Marian. I am an American. Are those all your toys?" "Yes—you want to play?" "Why, yes, if you'll let me take that hoop, for a little—I should like to take a run with it. We might take turns."

"Yes, we might," said the little princess, looking at the lady, who nodded a consent. So off they went, romping, just as you do, little reader; and so when we came out of the palace we found Marian playing with a princess—and a right merry, good natured little princess she was.

But we had to call Jehu, and go away at last, and when we did, what do you think the little girls did? Why, they just put their arms about each other, and kissed with a smack that started the grave man servant like a fire-cracker; and the princess said:

"I like you very much." And Marian said: "So do I you; and I never should have taken you for a princess—never!" — Wm. M. F. Round, in Wide-Awake for November.

To live well, live simply. To relish food, take only that which should be relished. To have good digestion, avoiding that horrible disease, dyspepsia, take in proper quantities such as will digest with reasonable ease, and then only when nature calls.

Dyspepsia is cured by muscular exercise, voluntary, and cannot be cured in any other way, because nothing can create or collect the gastric juice except exercise; it is a product of the human machine, Nature only can make it.

Dr. Fleitman has called attention to the fact not generally known that, contrary to what at first sight might be expected, filtration is much more rapid through thick paper than through thin, and that it is almost twice as rapid through a double filter as through a single one, and still more rapid through a triple one.

phosphate and the chloride of iron. Nickel-iron is not known to be of terrestrial origin, olivine and bronzite are usually found in those rocks which are said to be of plutonic origin, and the Professor is inclined to believe that the question is ripe for discussion whether a part of the plutonic rocks did not fall to the earth after its surface was occupied by animals and plants.

Church Notices. 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. You will oblige me by publishing them as extensively as you can.

Place of Holding the German Mission Conference Changed from New Orleans, La., to Houston, Texas. Please announce in your paper that Bishop Palme has changed the time and place for holding the German Mission Conference from New Orleans, La., Nov. 28th, to Houston, Texas, Nov. 11th. J. B. A. ABRENS, New Orleans, October 19, 1877.

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 ensuing Texas Annual Conference in accordance with the action of the Board at its last session. R. S. FLETCHER, President, Tyler, Texas, October 1, 1877.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—FOURTH BOARD. Prairie Plains, at San Jacinto, November 17, 18. Anderson circuit, at Anderson, November 14, 25. Mosong, at Mosong, November 11, 22. Wills, at Wills, December 9. Huntsville station, December 15, 16. S. C. LITTLEPAGE, P. E.

WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT—FOURTH BOARD. Wesley station, 24 Sunday in November. Waxahachie station, 4th Sunday in November. W. G. VIAL, P. E.

MARTIN DISTRICT—FOURTH BOARD. Birch circuit, at Elgin, November 17, 18. Birch Creek mission, November 21, 22. Austin station and Swede mission, Dec 1, 2. J. W. WHITTLE, P. E.

COMANCHE DISTRICT—FOURTH BOARD. Coleman mission, at English's school-house, November 17, 18. Preachers are required to make full statistical reports to the fourth quarterly conference; also, trustees are required by the Discipline to make an annual report in writing to their quarterly conference. Let each one see to this. E. W. KENNEDY, P. E.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT—FOURTH BOARD. Newton ct. at Wilson Chapel, Nov. 17, 18. Homer ct. at Homer, Nov. 21, 22. Moore ct. at Moore, Nov. 21, 22. A full attendance is very important. Pastors will be called on for a full statistical report, see Discipline, Chap. 3, Sec. 3, page 74. P. W. CHAVIS, P. E.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—FOURTH BOARD. Starville circuit, at Basson Chapel, Nov. 17, 18. Larissa circuit, at —, Nov. 21, 22. Harrison circuit, at Rockspolks, Dec. 1, 2. Marshall station, Dec. 1, 2. All statistics required at the Annual Conference must be given in at these quarterly conferences; also, notices of all kinds of trunks, boxes, and other articles, such as hats, boots, collars, etc., all at their lowest prices. E. JOHNSON, P. E.

CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT—FOURTH BOARD. Mexia circuit, at Mexia, November 21st. JNO. S. MCCRAY, P. E.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—FOURTH BOARD. Black Springs, 24 Sabbath in Nov. Jackson ct. at Jackson, Nov. 21, 22. Brethren, don't fail to bring in every collection ordered by the church, I insist, that the Friday preceding each quarterly conference, be set apart by fasting and prayer, and that services be held suitable to the occasion. Oh! for a glorious revival all over the district. We must double the membership before the year ends. T. W. HINES, P. E.

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, Saddle Hardware, Plantation and Spring Wagons, corner Tremont and Meacham streets, Galveston.

A Chance for Some Live Business Man. R. B. GARNETT, Manufacturer of the best seasoned, all heart CYPRESS CISTERNS, for Every Cistern sold under a strict guarantee. P. O. Box 197, Galveston, Texas.

The Florence Oil Stove. FOR SUMMER AND WINTER. Will do cooking and laundry work at an expense of THIRTY CENTS A WEEK, and without discomfit from heat. 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 oil in a room heated by the FLORENCE is always pure and moist.

Marble! Marble! Ten thousand dollars worth of fine MONUMENTS, Italian and American Marble, the finest in the South. Also all sizes of GRAVE STONES, from Ten Dollars up, from two to six inches thick at about half the ordinary rate, at least at the east of Marble and work. All other work in sculpture at about cost for September, October and November for each approved acceptance here in Galveston. A. ALLEN & CO.

Ladies of Texas! This is the new style that for the winter, and is the only one. Price \$1.25, \$2 and \$4.00. It is to be worn with a high collar, and will give a beautiful appearance of the face. WINGS, ANKLETS, BELLS, BANGLES, BRACELETS, EAR RINGS, ETC. All at their lowest prices. E. JOHNSON, P. E.

LEE, McBRIDE & CO., General Commission Merchants, 211 STRAND, GALVESTON, HAMBLY BUILDING. A. S. JOHNS.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, (Hallmark and Jack Building) GALVESTON, TEXAS. JOHN W. BIRD, FOSTER J. BAULD.

RICE & BAULARD, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, Wall Paper, Window Shades, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC., at their old stand, 77 Tremont Street, Galveston.

THE NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE. THE SIMPLEST. MOST DURABLE. And the BEST SEWING MACHINE in the world. Using the world-famous self-Threading Shuttle and a Self-Setting Needle. Light running and noiseless. O. L. GEER, Manager, 170 Tremont St., Galveston, Texas. Agents wanted.

HARDWARE. We have on hand a full and complete stock of Hardware, Metals, Etc., All of which we will sell at the Lowest Prices. E. P. CLEGG & CO., No. 90, 62, 64 and 66, Strand, Galveston. L. F. PRICE, J. H. WILSON, Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law, Room No. 5, (Hallmark & Jack Building) GALVESTON.

HEIDENHEIMER BROS., 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.

FOR SALE. ONE TAYLOR GIN—65 SAWS. \$50 Only! Only \$50! (Freight to be added.) Bought at a bargain, and holder has no use for it. Address: Drawer No. 4, Advocate Office.

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

Safest! Surest! Best! PRATT'S RADIANT ASTRAL OILS. Every one sold by agents or dealers 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. Nickerson; CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Capt. Pennington; HD GRANDI, Capt. Bolger; CITY OF HOUSTON, Capt. Stevens.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE WORLD RENOWNED WILSON SEWING MACHINES! We are now selling the WILSON as quoted below. See the reduction: No. 3, 85% of market, \$35 00, \$24 00. No. 5, 80% of market, \$40 00, \$28 00.

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 competition among its pupils for prizes—under the direction of a committee of the best manufacturers of the country.

THE TEXAS JEWELRY MANUFACTORY. Postoffice St., near Centre, P. O. Box 684. J. H. LACROIX.

ALBERT HANFORD'S TEXAS STATE REGISTER For 1878. 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, post-offices 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. A. HANFORD, GALVESTON, Oct. 19, 1877.

LEON & H. BLUM, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, NOTIONS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Offices—71 Leonard Street, New York; 111 1/2 Bremer Street, Boston; 102 Broadway, Hatterman, Paris; corner 24th and Strand, Galveston. SALES-ROOMS—35 and 37 Strand, and corner Avenue A and 21st Streets. Warehouse—Boswell's Building, corner 29th and Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Have your own Way, but always weigh on our 5-Ton Wagon Scales, which we deliver, freight paid, for \$3.00. All iron and steel, brass, beam. No pay till tested. Free Lithograph and Price List. JONES, OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON & BENDERSON RAILROAD. On and after WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1877. Trains leave Galveston daily, Sundays, excepted, at 6:10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

FOR COLUMBIA and points on the Brazos River, take the 6:10 A. M. train on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. For International and Great Northern and the Houston and Texas Central Railways, take the 1:30 P. M. Train. H. M. HOXIE, Manager.

"SUNSET ROUTE" GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RAILWAY. Only all rail route to San Antonio. THROUGH EXPRESS WEST LEAVES Galveston at 6:30 A. M. Arrives at Houston at 9:10 A. M.

THE CENTRAL ROUTE! The connecting link between the Trunk Line of the NORTH and EAST and the GULF of MEXICO on the SOUTH, forms the GREAT THROUGH ROUTE and Main Artery of Commerce and Trade. For ALL PORTS, and offers the Best Route on Quick Time, with more Comfort, better Accommodations and Greater Security than any other Line. Stop your horses and sleep right here!

Houston & Texas Central RAILWAY. PULLMAN PALACE DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING CARS run through from Houston to St. Louis and Chicago in change. And but one change to all prominent points North and East. Trains leave as follows:

No. 3.—St. Louis & Chicago Express. Leaves Houston daily at 5:50 P. M. Arrives at St. Louis daily at 6:55 P. M. Arrives at Chicago daily at 6:55 A. M. No. 1.—Leaves Houston daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M. Arrive as follows: No. 1.—Leaving St. Louis daily at 8:17 A. M. Leaving Chicago daily at 10:00 P. M. Arrives at Houston daily, except Sunday, at 5:50 P. M. F. L. MANCHESTER, Eastern Passenger Agent, 417 Broadway, New York.

GEN. J. B. ROBERTSON, Passenger and Immigration Agent, 104 Clark Street, St. Louis, Mo. A. ALLEN, Northern Passenger Agent, 104 Clark Street, St. Louis, Mo. R. COFFIN, Ticket Agent, Houston, Texas. J. WALLIS, General Ticket Agent, 104 Clark Street, St. Louis, Mo. INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD

QUICK TIME LONE STAR ROUTE. Westinghouse Safety Brakes—Pullman Palace Coaches. CLOSE CONNECTIONS. L & N R R Direct Route to the NORTH, EAST, WEST & SOUTHERN STATE On and after Monday, June 11, 1877. "THE FAST TRAIN" leaves Galveston, daily, except Sundays, at 2 P. M. St. Antonio, daily (except Sundays), at 5 A. M. Austin, daily, at 12:20 P. M. Houston, daily, at 8:10 A. M. Hearne, daily, at 6:20 P. M. PULLMAN PALACE CARS THROUGH FROM HOUSTON, AUSTIN AND HEARNE. Close connections at Little Rock and St. Louis with all lines diverging. Procure tickets at UNION DEPOT OFFICE, Foot of Tremont Street. J. H. MILLER, Ticket Agent, Galveston. H. M. HOXIE, General Superintendent, Palestine, Texas.

## 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:

H. S. Finley, East Texas Conference  
H. S. Thrall, West Texas Conference  
W. G. Connor, D. D., N. W. Texas Conference  
W. C. Haislip, North Texas Conference  
R. T. Sabors, Texas Conference

**ENCOURAGING.**—In a letter, enclosing several subscribers, Bro. J. J. Davis says: "I find it very little trouble to get subscribers now. Think I will be able to obtain a good list by Conference." Brother Davis apparently has very little trouble at any time in obtaining subscribers. Send them along. We shall not complain.

**NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.**—Please say, for the information of persons contemplating attending the Northwest Texas Conference, at Waco, that arrangements have been made with the H. & T. C. R. R. and the International, to pay one and one-fifth fares for the round trip. The International sells excursion tickets. The Central will demand full fare going, and returning at one-fifth, on certificate of Secretary. Fraternally,  
F. P. RAY, Sec'y.  
WAXAHACHIE, Nov. 5, 1877.

## 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.

**TO WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.**  
The following note explains itself. Delegates and members, on arrival at Galveston, will please call at ADVOCATE office:  
OFFICE OF H. & S. A. R. COMPANY,  
GALVESTON, NOV. 2, 1877.  
Messrs. Shaw & Hayslock, Galveston, Texas.

**DEAR SIRS:** Your favor of the 27th ult. at hand; contents noted. In reply would say that we give to delegates to Corpus Christi Conference rates 1-1/5 fare upon presentation of their certificates as delegates to our agents. Yours,  
C. C. GIBBS, G. P. Agent.

## SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

We have received and examined with great interest and satisfaction the catalogue of the Southwestern University for the year 1876-7. The fact that an institution of such high order has been successfully inaugurated within our State is of itself an occasion of congratulation to every citizen. The policy of sending our young men abroad to secure a liberal education, when equal advantages can be secured at home, is singularly short-sighted. The amount of money sent abroad every year to build up schools which employ the same text books, have the same or a more limited curriculum, with teachers of no better culture, and at a cost which in the aggregate reaches startling figures, is a policy for which there can be no plea. We are draining our wealth to support foreign institutions to the neglect of our own; and while our sons gain no real advantage, they often return to their homes the representatives of sentiments not in sympathy with the people among whom their lives will be spent. The friendships formed in other States are lost, to a large extent, when the student returns to his home; but if his alma mater be within the State where he lives, these friendships continue, and are sources of pleasure as well as valuable aids through life.

The standard of scholarship at the Southwestern University compares favorably with the older institutions in the land. Its location is healthy; its expenses are low; and it is accessible by rail from any part of the State. Dr. Mood has gathered around him an able faculty, chosen carefully with reference to their fitness for the several departments they fill.

We rejoice to see evidences that our people are rightly estimating the merits of this institution, and rendering it liberal patronage. Before sending your sons abroad, send to Dr. Mood for a catalogue.

## BEHIND THE SEWING MACHINE MEN.

And Behind a Good Many Other Things.

Letter from Bishop Elliott to the Spirit of Missions.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Oct. 31, 1877.

It was a sewing machine, my dear doctor, which, upon my late visitation to the frontier forts, gave me great searchings of heart. With a party of officers and their families, I left San Antonio in the middle of June on my way to Fort McKavett. We had a strong escort from the Tenth Infantry, very valuable always in establishing camp, as well as useful for protection. It was the sixth and last day's march that brought us to the last house you meet upon the new military road before reaching the fort, which is twenty-three miles further on. The pioneer had taken advantage of the stream issuing from a great, bright spring to irrigate a narrow valley, and enclosed by a stone wall was a garden, flourishing as only gardens flourish which are "planted by the water-side." Here, I thought, is a man to whom nobody has come; he is far off; the Indians, he says, come into his yard some nights; only outlaws and savages are beyond him. When the door is set open, however, there is a sewing-machine, just such an one as may be seen for sale or use in New York or Chicago. The sewing-machine agent has been before us. The Superintendent for this State has divided the frontier into districts; and, for the percentage upon the sale of machines, these men in their little wagons scour the country, enduring every hardship, and sometimes even death. What activity! How eagerly they hear of and set off to visit distant settlers—how they hang upon the borders and range up and down the Rio Grande. Indians, outlaws, Mexicans do not deter them; they have machines at so much per cent. to sell. I do not think we need propose to ourselves such examples as Patterson sleeping beneath "the long wash of Australasian seas," or McKenzie in his humble grave beside the pestilential Zambesi. Not at all. Let us tell our candidates for orders to "do as well as the sewing-machine men." After they have attained so far, we can go on to tell them of the great saints who have died well upon the front, in the high places of the battle-field.

If the appearance of the "sewing-machine man" on that frontier, in advance of the bishop, with his "strong escort of the Tenth Infantry," gave him "great searchings of heart," possibly he may find comfort in the fact that if himself and church were so far in the rear, the Methodist preacher was already in the field. From the appointments of the West Texas Conference, we learn that nearly twelve months before the bishop's advent into that region, a mission had been organized by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, embracing in its field the county in which Fort McKavett is located. From our mail books, we learn that the preacher has been at work. We learn, from the same source, that the ADVOCATE is also in advance of the bishop. It has been visiting, nearly ever since the establishment of the mails, that region which the bishop regarded as an unbroken moral waste until the light of the gospel burst in upon it with his presence.

We are aware that it is the complacent custom of the dignitaries of the Episcopal Church to ignore the presence and labors of all other churches; and in their letters and reports to assume that they are the pioneers of the gospel in these desolate regions. In the effulgence of their presence, they imagine all other lights disappear. Possibly, if Bishop Elliott, who can learn a lesson from the activities of the "sewing-machine man," would descend from his stilts long enough to learn what other people have been doing, he might learn that he and his church are not only behind the sewing-machine man, but behind nearly every thing else. This country has been settled for almost half a century, and Bibles have been circulating in its borders, and men have been pointing sinners to the Savior all these days. The world and the gospel cannot wait the sluggish movements of men who follow the track of civilization, but never lead its advance. As Bishop Elliott is strangely in the dark respecting the labors of others, we will furnish him some valuable information:

He will possibly be surprised to learn that from Red River to the

mouth of the Rio Grande, the Methodist Church has an almost unbroken cordon of circuits and missions manned by men who are performing faithful and successful work. He and his Episcopal colleagues may muster the entire ministerial strength of his church in all Texas, and it will not equal in number the preachers who will be sent by Bishop Wightman, during his present round of conferences, to man these distant outposts on our exposed frontier. The preachers who will supply these fields will not wait for a "strong escort" to protect them from the savage foe, but will go forth alone, not counting their lives dear unto themselves, "that they may testify the gospel of the grace of God" to the thousands of hardy pioneers who are thronging our western wilds. When night comes down upon them, in their long and solitary rides, they do not alight from comfortable ambulances, in company with "officers and their families," to occupy snug camps provided by well-trained soldiers; but they stake their horses beside the trails which lead them to their distant appointments, "establish" their camps on well-worn blankets, and, with saddles for pillows, sleep securely, under the protection of Him who said: "I will be with you always—even to the end of the world."

If the bishop is rebuked by the fact that he and his co-laborers are behind the "sewing-machine men," it may add to his "searchings of heart" to learn that Methodist preachers were at work on the Texas frontier long before the first "sewing-machine man" had learned his trade. Nearly a half century before Bishop Elliott visited Fort McKavett, when the Texas frontier was within a few days' travel of the coast, men, some of whom still live to tell the story, were preaching, in the log cabins and around the camp fires of the "Old Texans," "the unsearchable riches of Christ." The deeds of these men are worthy the pen of the historian. Some day the story of their trials in the wilderness, and their perils among savage men, may be placed on record. Possibly Bishop Elliott may see it. Should he ever read the lives of Alexander, Whipple, Lewis, Thrall, Weston, De Villiers, Crawford, Johnson, Sneed, and others, who still live and labor among us, and of their faithful comrades who have gone to their reward, he will learn with what toil and amid what trials the foundations for the Church of God in these lands were laid upon which other men are building. As he follows these pioneers of the gospel, as for months they followed the Indian trail, or penetrated trackless forests, exposed for days to the arrow and scalping knife, and preached the gospel to congregations who were assembled at their rude places of worship with arms in their hands to protect their lives from the lurking foe, he will realize how insipid is the story of a few days' travel in pleasant company, under the shelter of a "strong escort of the Tenth Infantry," to men who helped to wrest the wilderness from its savage mastery, and labored amid constant peril to build up in these waste places the Church of the living God.

The bishop is enthusiastic over the "sewing-machine men," whom "Indians, outlaws and Mexicans" do not deter as they "hang upon the borders and range up and down the Rio Grande;" but he has no word of admiration for that heroic band of missionaries who, with no incentive but the constraining love of Christ, are now toiling amid all the perils of our Western border. Has he never heard of Sutherland and his half score of converted Mexican preachers, who, for the past two years, with Bible in hand, have been telling the story of the cross in every accessible town and rancho between the San Antonio river and the Rio Grande? It is a story of heroic devotion to the cause of Christ, worthy the ear of any man who is concerned for the redemption of his race. We would be glad if the bishop could hear it. In the meantime, let us rejoice that something is awakening the zeal of our Episcopal brethren; and let

us hope that it will inspire them as it has stirred the heart of their bishop. There is work in these lands for all.

## THE NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

The North Texas Conference is now in session. It meets this year in Bonham—Bishop Wightman presiding. The field occupied by this body of preachers embraces a large portion of the richest and most prosperous territory in our State. It is fast filling up with an enterprising population. With its large and increasing railroad facilities it has a grand future. Our church has occupied this field since the earliest settlement, and the active, growing Conference, its large membership, and its churches and schools are the heritage it has won. Our preachers, both the early pioneers and their successors, have done faithful work. The present Conference is a noble body of men. Their reports this year will mark the advance of Methodism in that section; and we trust the results will compare well with the years gone by.

The editorial and publishing departments of the ADVOCATE will be represented; and we promise our readers an early report of the proceedings.

## CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND MORALITY.

The office of civil government toward religion is a question that has greatly exercised the minds of theologians and statesmen. In this country the principle of non-interference is generally accepted; the state receives the moral support of religion, but leaves religion to its own unassisted force. True, civil enactments in many instances pertain to certain principles and acts set forth in the Bible. To exclude all these would take away the very foundations of civil society and make civil government an absurdity. The fact that a command or principle is embraced in the law of religion is no reason why it should not be incorporated into civil law. It may be an essential principle to the protection and formation of religious character, and it may also be essential to the preservation of social order and promotion of social health. So, while religion and politics are kept distinct, they may include like principles and enforce like acts. The Sabbath, as a religious appointment, may be essential to the spiritual forming of the soul toward God; as a civil appointment, essential to the cultivation of social morality and to the rest needed by the bodies of man and beast. Accordingly, while the State may refuse to interfere in religion, yet this should not lead civil legislators to avoid similar enactments that may tend to the well-ordering and cultivation of society. If religion were universal and consistently held, there would be but little use for civil government. The want of religion is that which calls for the strong arm of civil government. While the Christian in his civil relations may act on political principles distinct from his religious, and may approve the principle of non-interference, yet he may advocate as a citizen certain moral regulations tending to the well-being of society. Is it not the duty of every citizen to seek the enactment of laws which look to this end? Civil laws cannot create religious characters. The interference of civil governments in the affairs of religion have not been satisfactory, but civil laws should have a moral end in view, for, independent of that directly religious, man is dependent in his worldly state upon the morality of society.

Hence, on purely political and social grounds civil government should prevent immoral acts as demoralizing to society, and should forbid all commerce and individual pursuit which tends to the damage of society. Society cannot exist without morality, and he who breaks down the moral spirit essential to well-ordered society, and for purposes of personal gain, follows a business which degrades and dissolves society and interferes with the various social relations existing, is a social and political curse, and should be restrained.

Man may in a worldly view be entitled to the largest liberty, provided his liberty is not used for the injury of another. In an isolated state he may do as he pleases. He may withdraw to the uninhabited wilds of the West and there follow his own unrestrained fancies; he may there go naked, get drunk, and in fine exercise himself in all his liberty, and no one would interfere. But when a man chooses to live in society, his rights are, and his conduct should be, regulated with an eye to the good of society. Whatever may be his individual rights as to his own unassociated conduct and personal degradation, he has no right, directly or indirectly, to injure another, or to exercise himself in a way that will bring distress upon another. It is the office of civil government to protect rights, rights of property, character, and well-being, which cannot be done unless vicious characters and injurious traffics are restrained. Women and children have their rights; their well-being and protection is to be considered equally with that of men.

On purely social principles all personal immoral acts and vocations which tend to social demoralization should be prevented, and every man should be required to adapt himself to the good of society. Man has the natural right to society, and the right to demand that all elements tending to the demoralization of his children shall be suppressed. On the above principle civil governments should forbid drinking saloons. But has not a man the right to use his capital as he may please, to sell and buy whatever he wishes? Has he not the right for individual gains to follow a business which degrades manhood, brings poverty, breaks the hearts of wives and robs children, makes poor-houses and hospitals a public necessity? Has not a man the right to be a curse to society? Is it not the duty of society to submit quietly while these vampires suck its life-blood, destroy its manhood, blight its happiness, and fill the land with living widowhood and orphanage? Should not every well-wisher of his fellow quietly tolerate these hells, lest he should be called a religious fanatic or a natural fool? These dram-shops are a burning reproach upon our land. Not as a religious fanatic, but as a citizen we say down with them; they are curses to society; let them be removed.

The same principle applies to gambling and bawdy-houses. If these tend to the good of society, let them be protected and increased; let those who frequent them defend them. But if they are social evils, demoralizers of society, let them be suppressed. Let civil law cease to trifle with them in imposing insignificant fines, and proceed to fix penalties that will insure their suppression. Every gambling and bawdy-house in Galveston can be closed within one week if the law and officers are arranged to this end. The law ought not to play with vice, but suppress it. What a farce that bawdy-house keepers should be drawn up before each successive court, a light fine imposed, and these hags sent back to ply their vocation, while the officer of the court goes around to collect the fine from some respectable gentleman! And what a legal force is perpetrated in the case of gambling houses? Why do not the legislators of Texas fix penalties that will stop these houses? No matter how gambling and lewdness may stand related to religion, this is not the question. The question is as to the social evils; if they are such, let them be suppressed.

The same principle applies to lotteries, immoral theatrical performances, and whatever tends to demoralization.

Why do not good citizens come out against these evils? †

## MODERN PROFESSIONS.

From time immemorial the three learned professions have been confined to those of the law, divinity, and medicine. To these the profession of arms was added by our fathers, who glorified hard knocks.

To this prescription some ambitious journalist has taken umbrage and has put himself to some pains to prove its injustice. The knight of the quill very correctly claims for that bloodless weapon heavier work and more glorious triumphs than those achieved by the sword. He paints in graphic lines the superiority of a Forbes exposing himself in the lines of battle to group together those points of sight by which he may on the morrow electrify Europe by his pen photograph—over a perfunctory adjutant who in carrying an order to the front gets splashed with mud and is decorated for his heroism! What modern feat of purely military character can rival Stanley's march across the continent of Africa, an enterprise not begotten of lust of dominion or bloodshed, but by a lofty love of science and an honorable ambition to better the millions of a great unknown interior! To this we desire to make no rebuttal. The grand triumphs of the century are peaceful ones. A Von Moltke may make himself wondered at, as one wonders at a subtle magazine of fulminating powder, but we reverence Morse and Livingstone, and admire Greeley in spite of his failings. But we think that our disputant stopped too short. It is but an idle repetition of an old song to harp upon the trio of the learned in law, theology, and medicine, when really the most learned men probably of the age are not found in any of these professions, but are secluded within the walls of universities, colleges, and scholastic workshops of every description. Out of thousands of teachers, many sophists and ignoramuses evidently exist, but they exist also in the other professions; but it stands to reason that in the article of knowledge they are the most expert who study most profoundly and practice most habitually their acquirements.

The pedagogical profession is doubtless too democratic as yet with us, and the majority of its members are required to do too much of threshold work to expect elevation as a class to a level with the time-honored professions everywhere allowed, but in common with the higher grade of journalists, the true scholars, whether L. L. D's., A. M's., or not, have a full right to stand shoulder to shoulder with the best specimens of the prescriptive classes. In England, France, and Germany, this is so—especially in the latter country, where honorary titles are unknown and where for every degree, from the humble A. B. to that of Doctor of Laws or Divinity, a test examination must be passed. Shall our people never have sense enough to order this so with us? Of how many charlatans would this simple provision clear the deck! And if it could be devised that (without curtailing too much personal liberty) a board of experienced journalists should pass upon the claims of every aspirant after the honors of journalism, we then might hope to see the sphere of the professions definitely and infinitely enlarged and each and every member of the guild of brain-work protected from the incapacity and impertinence of incompetents. †

## CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE.

A private letter informs us the Chappell Hill Female College is exceeding in the patronage rendered it this year the most sanguine anticipations of its friends. The rooms are filled with students from abroad, and measures are being projected for large additions at as early a day as practicable. We are not surprised at the marked success of the school, as we were well apprised of its substantial merits. Dr. Pitts and his accomplished lady have made teaching their life work, and meet its responsibilities with that consciousness of their magnitude that will ever ensure fidelity and success.

(Communicated.)

BRYAN, TEXAS, Oct. 31, 1877.—Rev. James W. Scott died on the 30th October, at 1:10 A. M., at his residence, in Hill county, Texas. He was nearly 74 years old, and had an extensive acquaintance in the State. We sorrow not as those who have no hope, for he died most peacefully.—J. FRED. COX.



Texas Christian Advocate

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

Subscription Rates. Per annum (in advance) \$2.50. Six months 1.50. Three months 1.00.

(Communicated.) There is Labor for All. BY MRS. B.

This little offering may appear strange and uncalled for to some; but so strong is my desire to do something, however humble, in the vineyard of my Master that I embrace this medium of contributing my mite...

number, let us firmly resolve to "fight the good fight of faith," and show the world, by the fruit of the spirit, that we walk with Jesus.

We should be constantly impressed with the sense of the shortness of our mortal life, and make a proper use of it, as it passes swiftly away. Let our motto ever be: onward and upward, that we may ascend as high in the scale of Christian graces as it is possible for us poor, erring mortals to attain in this life.

Nebulæ Hypothesis. Sunday evening Gen. L. M. Lewis, President of the Arkansas Female College, delivered his lecture on the "Nebulæ Hypothesis."

manner of treating the subject on the occasion referred to, the unanimous verdict of his audience was that he need not fear to meet the boldest advocates of modern speculation in their own chosen field.

Starting out with the declaration that second causes could not possibly be relied on as a basis upon which to rear a stable scientific structure, he struck the mass of theories with the accumulated testimony of such men as Lyle, Gore, Thompson, Humboldt, Fichte, Agassiz and others, until the gossamer temple fell about its builders in wild confusion.

We are informed that the General will, during the season, deliver other lectures, upon the same and kindred subjects, such as the "Glacial Epoch," the "Seven Days of Creation," etc.

We hope Gen. Lewis will visit our State. He has many friends and admirers, and we have no doubt his lectures would command large audiences.

Angora Goats in Texas. Over thirty odd years ago, W. D. Parish crossed Trinity river, in Texas, with a horse, saddle, bridle and \$5 cash as the sum total of his wealth.

Mr. Parish thought the American breeders would surpass anything ever yet attained in Asia, as our people are so much more intelligent and thorough, and Texas, especially this mountain portion, is so well adapted to the goat.

In his address at the San Antonio fair, Judge Ireland spoke as follows on the subject of war with Mexico:

"We cannot expect this western country to flourish so long as we are in a state of turmoil with our neighbors across the Rio Grande, and that must be settled, too, for it is not well for us to live in constant suspense and danger of war. It is not to the interest of either country to have a war; and so far as I have been able to judge, neither government wishes it."

Princeton College now pays to its professors a salary of \$3,000, and also furnishes a house when the professor has a family.

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 fictitious 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 most 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. Bearing of many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from herbs, 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.

WHAT IS NEEDED. Boston, Feb. 13, 1877.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

Feel Myself a New Man. Natick, Mass., June 1, 1871.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary. Boston, January 1, 1871.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 112 bottles of your VEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. J. C. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Ask the recovered dyspeptic, Bill on a sickly child, a nervous sufferer, a victim of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

For Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of spirits, Sour stomach, Bile, Burns, etc., etc.

As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would exhort the community to buy the Powder or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, unless in our engraved wrapper, with the trade mark, stamp and signature unbroken.

WYNN'S Eureka Yeast Powder. Pure, Healthful, Highly Commended by prominent Physicians.

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The Twenty-second Collegiate year of this institution will open September 3, 1877. The First Term will close December 31, 1877.

Tuition per session in Primary Department, \$42 00. Tuition in Preparatory Department, \$20 00. Tuition in Collegiate Department, \$62 00.

Board, fuel, room rent and washing, per month, from \$12 50 to 15 00. Matriculation fee on entering College, 5 00.

Diploma fee, 5 00. Tuition payable semi-annually in advance. The past session was a prosperous one, and closed on the 19th of June, giving assurance to the friends of education and to the public, that under the new reorganization, the University enters upon a wider sphere of usefulness in the departments of Higher Education.

The Board of Trustees, as well as seen by their appeal to the public, have determined upon extensive improvements on the premises and buildings, and upon the increase of Apparatus, Cabinet, etc.

The location is beautiful and healthy. The community is noted for its high intelligence and religious character, surrounding the pupil with a healthy, social and moral atmosphere.

For a long time ago, a young man who passed his curriculum of study at a thorough scientific, Classic and Literary Education, and when desired, special attention will be given to instruction in the Modern Languages.

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Faculty: F. A. MOON, M. D., D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

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P. C. BRYCE, A. M., Professor Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

S. G. SANDERS, A. M., M. A., Professor Modern Languages and Book-keeping.

W. E. FLEMING, M. D., Professor Physiology and Hygiene.

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Tuition per session of ten months, payable in advance. Tuition per term of the Preparatory School, 20 00.

Continent Fee per annum, 5 00. Fee in Chemical Laboratory per annum, 5 00.

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