

Texas Christian Advocate

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

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(Communicated.)

Monogamy and Society.

BY DOUGLAS G. HERBERT.

The operations of the human mind, pursuing a law that seems to govern action or motion, as exhibited in any of the infinite phases of nature, once impelled toward any direction, proceeds in the same channel until the vigor of the impulse has been exhausted, or has been obliterated in the expanse or depth of the long-worn rut.

This is one of the conservative principles by which omniscience has regulated the movements of nature; reconciling degenerate retrogradation with headlong radicalism, and evolving a wise, prudent progress out of the composition.

Few, if any, of the institutions known to the human race at the most remote period to which its origin can be traced, survive to the present generation.

The story of monogamy, perhaps, reaches further back into the mists of man's biography than any of the institutions adopted and established by him in the economy of life, and which are still extant.

Has that branch of the problem of life comprehending the evolution of life and the involution of man's happiness, been equated in the adoption of monogamy as a permanent and perpetual institution?

With reverent deference to the wisdom of our ancestors and the prejudices and prepossessions of the present generation, it is believed that this is one of the portentous questions of the hour; and, without warring upon this social establishment, with a view to its demolition, it is proposed to examine the question fairly, with the purpose of contributing rather to its improvement than to its condemnation.

All great forces of nature and human nature cast their shadows before them. They portend their approaching advent by symptoms as invariable and inevitable as the causes which precede effects; and they may as well divest themselves of their preterit accompaniments as that matter may divest itself of its shadow.

The decadence of Grecian glory and empire was as clearly pointed out by these premonitory symptoms as any dispassionate, unselfish patriot could have desired; and the Greek Republic's disease was, indeed, accurately and perfectly diagnosed by one of its noblest citizens in those immortal philippics that transiently electrified the body politic of his country, and caused the phlegmatic frame of the tyrant to quiver with a thrill of more than passing terror.

The fall of the great Roman Empire; the advance of personal, political and religious liberty, were all presaged by symptomatic facts and circumstances as legibly languaged as the inscription on the palace walls that proclaimed Belshazzar's doom.

Without pretending to adopt, much less to champion, the radical tenets of political and social agrarians who would eliminate from human society, all distinctions of condition and of sex; and without yielding adherence to the doctrines proclaimed by any of the theorists of the day who propose the inauguration of startling reforms in our social polity; yet the reflecting citizen, the philosopher, will see, in these vagaries and the concomitant phenomena of society, evidences of internal defects and of dangers certain, though they may be as secret as the privacy of the subterranean deep.

Why is it that marriage, which should be the nemesis of every man's life, is looked upon so much as a malstrom?

Why is there, indeed, so much unhappiness in married life?

Why is it that so many useful men leave their homes in disgust, if not despair—abandon the warm couch of their wives, the soft breathing of their babes, the atmosphere of their homes—to seek the debauchery of the saloon, the frenzy of the gaming table, and the gilded recklessness of female shame?

These incidents are not—they can not be—effects without causes. An effect without a reciprocal cause is an anomaly unknown to nature.

It will not do to impose the responsibility for these lamentable commentaries entirely upon these men. It will not do to judge them to be bad, and pass their wives as without blame.

It does not comport with reason; it is not in unison with nature for man to abandon real happiness for disguised ruin—to leave purity to be comforted by avowed vice—to desert heaven and embrace hell.

There must be some rational cause for this dismal discontent and deplorable despair. There must be some causative course or secret spring or force that sends up through our social system these obnoxious clouds of vice which, shaking the frame from center to periphery, break forth at the surface and poison with their influence our living atmosphere.

Women exert upon their husbands, and upon all mankind, an influence unmeasured and almost without boundary. This is indisputable and indisputable; but this power may be exerted with a beneficent or with an evil disposition. It may light the pathway of man's life with a hope divine and beauty it with a happiness sublime, or hover over, before and around him with the blackness of a sepulchral demon.

Woman's nature and her province is to please, if the monogamic theory of mankind be correct. The assumption and exertion of this prerogative begins almost at her cradle and merges into full maturity upon her marital union with man. This principle should be her constant lodestar, never for a moment to be abandoned—for she has no right under that theory to assume the attitude of recalcitrant independence.

Indeed, in lieu of adopting the invention of all the wiles and arts and deceitful devices which feral cunning alone can conceive, the day-study of her life, as a means of harassing, mortifying and ruling her husband, the resolute determination to make his home bright with the sunshine, and his cheeks brilliant and flushed with the ineffable smiles of home-happiness, should remain always fresh, strong and inexhaustible within her bosom—because it is the only hope of her permanent honor—of the welfare, success and prosperity of her realm, in which consists her very sublimest, supreme happiness.

This may be considered a hard lot for her; but, nevertheless, it is as ordered by nature; it is the condition to which she has been born, and no other true course is open to her without sundering the very foundations of our social fabric.

The acme of every wife's ambition should be the attainment of her husband's happiness; for this object secured, all is secured. Indeed, the husband who is thus snatched with a joyous right arm, a light heart and an unclouded sky, is, in the achievement of noble purposes, invincible.

The wife should resolve her life and that of her family into the one life of her husband, for it involves the whole. Her condition, her circumstances, position, influence, honor, everything depends upon and is regulated by the condition, circumstances, position, influence and honor of her husband.

If he be a great man, she is a great lady; if he be a hero, a great statesman, a successful soldier, a fortunate politician, or the accumulator of great wealth, she is, by the avowed homage of society, the "better half."

Domestic government under the regime of monogamy must not, can not, admit of two independent sovereigns within the bosom of the same family.

The wife should not seek, should not desire, domestic sovereignty. She should represent more nearly the slave than the sovereign.

And right here it will be proper to remind woman, and especially the wife, that she is regarded by mankind of our age with a consideration that was wont in former times to be bestowed alone upon princesses. Upon every square yard of the surface of the globe, within the confines of enlightenment, the humblest lady is deferred to as the acknowledged superior of the most distinguished citizen.

This is flattering to them and to their sex. Upon the highway of travel or of the metropolis; at the banquet or the ball; in the church or the parliament hall; in the hour of danger and the season of affliction, this consideration is inexorably exacted and chivalrously proffered.

Does all this signify nothing? Does it not beckon woman to retrace her listless or perverse steps toward moral anarchy, and persuade her to a license in the line of duty which is ever the line of sacrifice? Does it not drama in deafening contempt the mad career of "Woman's Rights" and "Woman's Wrongs"?—which are but the cries of fanatical zealots who would appeal from the *tyranny of the tyrant*.

I write these things not in enmity, nor in anger; nor do I bid them to be the challenger of the monogamic bond. I entertain too much respect for myself, to much defer-

ence to the wisdom of the present generation; I profess too much love for my kind, and the well-being of society, to assail with spite and vindictiveness an institution made sacred to me by the practice of a long line of ancestors, and hallowed by my own birth and romanced by my own fancy.

I but mean in my own slight manner, and with even my own unfacile pen, to warn woman that in this day she treads exceeding tender ground; that a fearful responsibility rests upon her which she may not shift. I mean to say to her that these grumbings, these discontents, these evils, these eruptions at the surface, indicate portentous internal disease in our social polity; or it may be the final, inevitable decadence of a social and moral establishment which has raised her kind from the utmost degradation, and sustained her as upon a pedestal of grandeur and greatness. I would conjure her to pause, reflect and philosophize upon the signs of the times, and that with a predetermination to heroic self-sacrifice. I would suggest that the era is at hand when events course behind their shade with accelerating velocity, and ideas yield, and dispensations fall, and dynasties tumble without regard to time, clime or occasion, and without respect to persons; and if these lamentable symptoms are to be laid at her threshold, if she has abused her power and influence, and that chivalry which has ever been ready to sympathize with and champion her, right or wrong—the evil of her ordeal is present, and from the event the victim of her superciliousness has but little to lose.

I would recall her to the conquest of her home by love—I would have her forget her life, lay aside her little trials, and merge her existence in that greater existence of her husband; to love him, court him, caress him with the endearments and winsomeness of a wife's true, immortal love, until she has made his home a heaven to him. And to the ministers of the church, and to the active laity I would say: If the energy and perseverance and devotion which have illustrated the war on intemperance; if the eloquence of the pulpit and zeal of associations and organizations that have been exhibited in vain efforts to drag men away from the popular haunts of vice, had been but moderately devoted to the awakening of wives to a just sense of their own responsibility and sinfulness, and in arousing them to religious efforts at self-correction, homes would now be homes to husbands, and long since had debauchery ceased to allure the married man, and the wiles of the harlot to be a decoy.

Cross Husbands and Scolding Wives. "Domestic infidelity," which newspaper reporters now-a-days credit with playing such an important part in life's drama, is often the result of lingering or chronic disease. What husband or wife can be cheerful, smiling and pleasant when constantly suffering from the tortures of some dread disease? Perhaps the husband's liver becomes torpid, and he experiences bitter, disagreeable tastes or nausea, has chilly sensations, alternating with great heat and dryness of the surface of his body, pain in his sides, shoulders or back, eyes and skin tinged with yellow, feels dull, indisposed and dizzy. Through suffering he becomes gloomy, despondent, and exceedingly irritable in temper. Instead of resorting to so reliable a remedy as a few small doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets, and following up their action with the use of Golden Medical Discovery, to work the biliary poison out of the system and purify the blood, if he play the part of a "penny-wise and pound foolish" man, he will attempt to economize by saving the small cost of these medicines. Continuing to suffer, his nervous system becomes impaired, and he is fretful and peevish—a fit subject to become embroiled in "domestic infidelity." Or the good wife may, from her too laborious duties or family cares, have become subject to such chronic afflictions as are peculiarly incident to her sex, and being reduced in blood and strength, suffering from backache, nervousness, headache, internal fever, and enduring pains too numerous to mention, she may become peevish and fretful—anything but a genial helpmate. In this deplorable condition of ill health, should she act wisely and employ Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, it will in due time, by its cordial, tonic nerve properties, restore her health and transform her from the peevish, scolding, irritable-tempered invalid to a happy, cheerful wife. Laying aside levity and speaking seriously, husbands and wives, you will find the family medicines above mentioned reliable and potent remedies. For full particulars of their properties and uses see Pierce's Memorandum book, which is given away by all druggists.

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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 certificate, and you will be convinced.

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 optical science has ever achieved, but, like all great and important truths, in his or any other branch of science and philosophy, have much to contend with from the ignorance and prejudice of a too skeptical public; 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 a certificate of permanent blindness in the right eye of a man, for which I am most thankful to the Father of Mercies. By your advertisement I saw at a glance that your Patent Eye Cups performed their work perfectly in accordance with physiological law; that they instantly relieved the eyes that were starving for light, and that they were able to restore the vision of multitudes of thousands as one of the beneficiaries.

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., Acheson, Pa., writes: "After total blindness 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."

REV. S. R. FAULKNER, 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. By your advertisement I saw at a glance that your Patent Eye Cups performed their work perfectly in accordance with physiological law; that they instantly relieved the eyes that were starving for light, and that they were able to restore the vision of multitudes of thousands as one of the beneficiaries."

HORACE B. DEBANT, M. D., says: "I sold and effected future sales liberally. The Patent Eye Cups, they will make money, and make fast, too, to small catches, but to great ones, and make her one, tip-top business, promises, as far as I can see, to be life-long."

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DR. J. BALL & CO., New York Tribune, writes: "Dr. J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."

Prof. W. MUEBCK writes: "Truly, an grateful to your noble invention. My sight is restored by your Eye Cups. My eyes were blind for twenty years. I am seventy-one years old. I do all my writing without glasses, and I bless the inventor of your Patent Eye Cups every day for my old eyes."

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DR. J. BALL & CO., New York Tribune, writes: "Dr. J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."

June 5, 1873, personally appeared Adolph BORNBERG, made oath to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me, J. P. LAWRENCE, J. P., Mass., June 5, 1873.

We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph BORNBERG for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unimpeached. His character is well known to me.

M. BRONNEY, ex-Mayor. S. W. R. DAVIS, ex-Mayor. J. P. LAWRENCE, J. P. ROBERT H. TEWKSBURY, City Treas.

Rev. W. D. JORDAN, M. D., of Chillicothe, Mo., who has used, and seen other parties use, your Eye Cups, writes: "To those who ask my advice about your Patent Eye Cups, I can only say that I believe them to be the greatest 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, your watery and sore eyes cured, and near-sighted eyes, and all other diseases of the eyes, made to see again, by adjusting large glasses on your eyes, and directing your eyes to the small mail-box every person who sends your address.

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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, and protect them from vile impositions, I have adopted a new label, which bears my trademark and notice of its entry in the office of the Librarian of Congress, also its signature, thus:

W. H. TUTT, M. D.

ES. TO COUNTERFEIT THIS IS FORGERY. "63 Before purchasing, examine the label closely.

The Genuine Tutt's 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 the heating of this vital organ that I have spent so many years of toil, and having found the remedy, which has proved the greatest boon ever furnished the afflicted, shall they be deprived of its benefits, and a vile imposition imposed upon them?

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

Sensitize 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

No. 9431. CITATION.

F. A. MCKINLAY } In the District Court, vs. D. A. MCKINLAY } Galveston County, Texas.

The State of Texas to the Sheriff or any Constable of Galveston County, Greeting:

Whereas, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1877, F. A. McKinlay, residing in said county of Galveston, and State of Texas, filed her petition in the District Court of Galveston county, complaining of D. A. McKinlay, who is not a resident of this State, and alleging in substance: That on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1865, plaintiff and defendant were legally married together in Galsgow, Scotland, in Europe; that they were actual bona fide inhabitants of this State at the time of the commission of their various acts hereinafter complained of; that plaintiff is now an actual bona fide resident of this State, and has resided in this county for more than six months before the institution of this suit; that at divers times in the months of April, May and June, A. D. 1873, in the city and county of Galveston, State of Texas, the said defendant was guilty of cruel and outrageous conduct toward plaintiff, by beating and striking plaintiff in anger, and by applying to and calling plaintiff the most obscene and vulgar epithets and names; that on the first day of September, 1874, the said defendant abandoned plaintiff with the intention of final abandonment, and has not up to the present time, returned to plaintiff; wherefore plaintiff prays that said defendant be cited by publication to appear at the

February Term, 1878,

of said Court to answer this petition, and that the marriage now existing between plaintiff and defendant be dissolved, and for general relief.

You are, therefore, commanded that by making publication of this writ in some newspaper published in the county of Galveston for four weeks previous to the return day thereof, you submit to D. A. McKinlay to be and appear before the District Court to be and answer for the county of Galveston, at the court-house thereof, on the

First Monday in February, A. D. 1878,

then and there to answer the above-said petition herein filed, not to have you then, and thereupon, said court this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same, on the First Monday in February, A. D. 1878.

Witness: J. P. HARRISON, Clerk of the District Court in and for the County of Galveston, with the seal of said court, at office in City of Galveston, this 16th of November, A. D. 1877.

J. P. HARRISON, Clerk of the District Court.

By A. B. HARRISON, Deputy Clerk.

A True copy, I certify, J. H. JORDAN Sheriff of Co. By W. H. PROWSE, Deputy.

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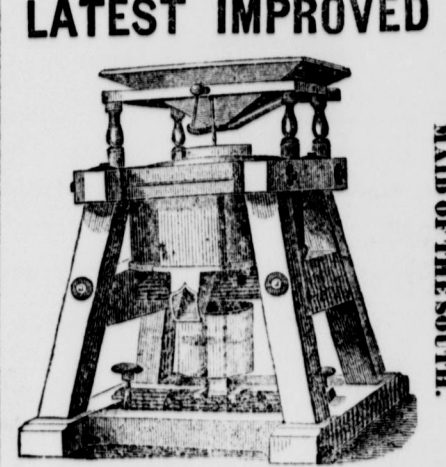
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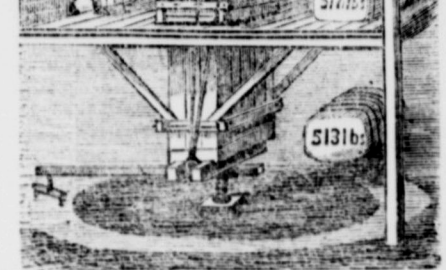
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Texas Christian Advocate

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

Popular Infidelity Considered. BY A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS BAR. Number Three.

At this time there is an endless iteration and reiteration about nature—her laws, her grandeur and unalterable fixity. Every day we are asked, in defiant tones: After all, is not fatalism practically true, and, therefore, inconsistent with a state of probation?

Can worms, by dint of wiggling, walk on their tails? Neither can we by our so-called prayers and struggles or doings of any sort arrest or in any wise interfere with the dynamical sequences of the universe.

I am well aware that the ground on which we tread here requires us to step with the utmost circumspection. Our via media leaves Pantheism on the one hand and Atheism on the other.

Between nothing and existence there is a gulf of infinite expanse. Science cannot bridge it over. The finite can never circumscribe the infinite, and, therefore, to the creature creation will ever be a mystery.

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may trust my soul to your philosophy for eternity, surely you may trust your body to it for a year. But where is the skeptical farmer who trusts to dynamical sequences, and neither sows nor cultivates his farm? Where is the skeptical mariner who trusts to his fatalistic philosophy in the navigation of the ocean? Suppose your house on fire. Your neighbors entreat you to move out and save yourself. You are bound to stick to your seat and to stick to your philosophy, like a man, as you are, for your philosophy will tell you that if you are to be burned, the more comfortably you go through the operation the better for you.

As to that portion of your question in which you assume that the Bible teaches that Deity is the pre-determinate disposer of all things, negating the idea of our being able to avert a calamity, or win a favor, I only have this to say: You say the Bible teaches this doctrine. The onus probandi is on you to prove it. I deny it, and call for the proof. Until it is proved I can afford to rest on that point.

Dr. Kavanaugh, in his notice to the preachers of the Texas Conference, in the Advocate of November 17th, says: "Should they (the preachers) fail to do so (collect from their congregations for conference claimants five per cent. on assessments for their own support) the Joint Board of Finance are instructed to require each preacher to pay over to them five per cent. of his actual receipts, upon their own allowance, as belonging to the conference funds," etc.

Now, is not the doctor's memory at fault as to the nature of the resolution referred to? I voted for it, understanding that it did not hold the preachers responsible as stated; that it only looked to an equitable distribution of the assessment for the purpose contemplated. My recollection is, that those who moved the resolution disclaimed any wish to mulct preachers who might fail to collect the five per cent. in any amount whatever.

I know, from an experience of several years as chairman of the Joint Board of Finance in another conference, how hard it is to get the church to feel her obligation as she should to the beneficiaries of our conference fund. I know, too, that some of our preachers are remiss in taking up this collection. But our Book of Discipline provides the correction in such cases. Let their official character be arrested; let them be located, if need be. I will join my esteemed brother in executing the Discipline, but in carrying into effect such a resolution as he claims to have passed our conference at its last session, never can I, as one of its members, join him.

Where the cranberries are produced in New Jersey and other Eastern States, according to the reports of the Agricultural Bureau, an average crop foots up about \$1,600 per acre, and as high as \$3,600 is harvested from a single acre. After the vines are planted the expense of production is nominal.

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:

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. FINLEY, Pres. TYLER, TEXAS, October 1, 1877.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Oakland circuit, third Sunday in December. Sulphur Springs station, 4th Sunday in December. Greenville station, 5th Sunday in December. Sulphur Bluff circuit, 1st Sunday in January. 78 Sulphur Springs circuit, 2d Sunday in January. Winnsboro circuit, 3d Sunday in January. Minnie circuit, 4th Sunday in January. White Rock circuit, 1st Sunday in February. Sulphur Bluff circuit, 2d Sunday in February. One Oak circuit, 3d Sunday in February. Pittsburg circuit, 4th Sunday in February. The district stewards will please meet me at Sulphur Springs December 27, 1877. THOS. M. SMITH, P. E.

WILLS DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Wills, at Wills, December 9. Humsville station, December 13. S. C. LITTLEPAGE, P. E.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Pennington circuit, Dec. 8. Crockett and Augusta, Dec. 11. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Moscow, at Moscow, Dec. 8. A full attendance is very important. Pastors will be called on for a full statistical report. See Discipline, Chap. 3, Sec. 3, page 74. E. L. ALMSTRONG, P. E.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Marshall station, Dec. 8. All statistics required at the Annual Conference must be given in at these Quarterly Conferences; also, reports from all boards of trustees. Local preachers, exhorters, stewards, trustees, class leaders and secretaries of church conferences are members of the quarterly conference, and are earnestly requested to be present. R. W. THOMPSON, P. E. MARSHALL, TEXAS, Dec. 21, 1877.

GALVESTON DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. St. Johns, December 1. St. James, December 8. N. A. CRAVENS, P. E.

To the Ladies. Every Lady should use BUTTERICK'S CELEBRATED PAPER CUT PATTERNS, and save dress makers' bills and endless trouble. Every pattern guaranteed to fit perfectly. Send for catalogue. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

EVERETT YEAST POWDER.—Adapted to the preparation of light, palatable and healthful bread. A powder that gives general satisfaction. We earnestly recommend all housekeepers to give it a trial. See Rev. P. M. Goodbody's card.

Dr. C. W. BISSON'S Cherry and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, and Sleeplessness, and will cure any case. Price 50 cents, postage free. Sold by all druggists. Office, No. 106 N. Exchange street, Baltimore, Md. 72-12.

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

To Invalids. If those afflicted with Catarrh, Consumption, Bronchitis, Dropsy, Kidney or Liver Disease will address me, giving symptoms in full, I will prepare and mail to their address (without charge) a sample package of my "Vegetable Remedy," with advice and full directions for preparation and use. Address D. C. EVANS, M. D., Hydropathic Institute, 162 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky. All orders must be accompanied by postage stamps.

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 his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by ad. dressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Shawar, 128 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.—Ad. postpaid.

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SOUTHERN OIL TANK COMPANY. JERVEY, PETTIT & CO.

We are introducing into Texas our Celebrated Illuminating or Coal Oils, only in what are known as THE RAILROAD TANKS.

ONLY IN TIN CANS AND BOXES. Our barrels are manufactured at our TANK STATION, and do not LEAK. Merchants should purchase oils always in barrels, as the profit arising from the sales are much larger than when purchased in cans. We sell 50-gallon tanks at factory prices, adding freight. We deal in:

Kerosene or Coal Oil, Paraffine, Heavy Light Oil, Insurance Oil, Safety Oil, Gasoline, Lamps, Lanterns, Chandeliers, Burners, Lamp Chimneys, And all appurtenances of the business.

Special attention given Lubricating oils. ADDRESS: JERVEY, PETTIT & CO., Galveston, Houston or Austin, Tex. 12-14.

B. J. GAUTIER, M. PINA. B. J. GAUTIER & CO., General Agents, Commission Merchants and Brokers.

Will attend to the sale or purchase of all kinds of Produce. Special attention given to HIDES AND WOOL. Correspondence and Consignments solicited. All letters of inquiry cheerfully answered. Agents for "Galveston Soap Works," and N. K. Fairbanks' Lards and Oils.

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 HARNESSES, 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, Saddlery Hardware, Plantation and Spring Wagons, corner Tremont and Mechanic streets, Galveston.

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

Every Cistern sold under a strict guarantee. P. O. Box 197, Galveston, Texas.

Marble! Marble! Ten thousand dollars worth of fine MONTESSINI, 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 old price, at least at the cost of marble and work. All other work to continue at about cost for September, October and November for cash or approved acceptance here in Galveston. A. ALLEN & CO.

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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.

WILSON SEWING MACHINES!

WE are now selling the WILSON as quoted below. See the reduction:

Style of Machine, No. 3, No. 6, Old prices, \$25.00, \$40.00, Reduced prices, \$15.00, \$20.00.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue, free. We send by mail and ship without extra charge.

Each machine warranted and kept in order free of charge for five years.

The WILSON received the Grand Prize of Merit at Vienna in 1873, and the highest award at Philadelphia in 1876—a gold and silver medal.

Before you buy do not fail to compare yourself as to the merits of the WILSON, as it is by far and all-quan the best family Machine made and that at the least money, sold for less than others.

agents for Galveston, Houston, Austin, Tex. 12-14.

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. 60, 62, 64 and 66, Strand, GALVESTON.

Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law. Room No. 5, (Ballinger & Jack Building.) GALVESTON.

HEIDENHEIMER BROS., Wholesale Grocers. Dealers in Tobaccoes, Clams, Importers of Salt, Etc., Etc.

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

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

FOR SALE. We offer special inducements to interior patrons. Write to us as above.

ONE TAYLOR GIN—65 SAWS, FOR

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Bought at a bargain, and holder has no use for it. Address Drawer No. 4, Advocate Office.

MOODY & JEMISON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND COTTON FACTORS, 123 Strand, Galveston.

BANKERS. PEARL ST. New York. P. O. Box 5284.

Safest! Surest! Best! RADIANT ASTRAL OILS.

Every case 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 trade marks, have given up in despair, and themselves declared the ASTRAL OIL to be the best.

The Florence Oil Stove. FOR WINTER AND WINTER.

Will do cooking and laundry work at an expense of THREE CENTS A WEEK, and without discomfort 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 air in a room heated by the FLORENCE is always pure and moist.

Send for circulars or call on AIKEN BROS. & WHEELER, Opposite Tremont House, Galveston, Texas.

GALVESTON AND NEW YORK Regular Weekly Steamship Line.

Consisting of the following named steamers: STATE OF TEXAS, Capt. Nickerson. CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Pennington. RIO GRANDE, Bolger. CITY OF HOUSTON, Stevens. FRED-HEIT and INSURANCE at the LOWEST RATES.

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

For freight or passage apply to J. N. SAWYER, Agent, 31 Strand, Galveston. C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, 143 Maiden Lane, New York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE WORLD RENOWNED WILSON SEWING MACHINES!

We are now selling the WILSON as quoted below. See the reduction:

Style of Machine, No. 3, No. 6, Old prices, \$25.00, \$40.00, Reduced prices, \$15.00, \$20.00.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue, free. We send by mail and ship without extra charge.

Each machine warranted and kept in order free of charge for five years.

The WILSON received the Grand Prize of Merit at Vienna in 1873, and the highest award at Philadelphia in 1876—a gold and silver medal.

Before you buy do not fail to compare yourself as to the merits of the WILSON, as it is by far and all-quan the best family Machine made and that at the least money, sold for less than others.

agents for Galveston, Houston, Austin, Tex. 12-14.

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, 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. A. HANFORD, GALVESTON, Oct. 19, 1877.

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GALVESTON, HOUSTON & HENDERSON RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 25, 1877.

Trains leave Galveston daily, Sundays excepted, at 9:20 A. M., 7:15 P. M., and 12:05 A. M. Trains leave Houston daily, Sundays excepted, at 6:00 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 8:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS. Train leaves Houston at 6:00 A. M.; leaves Galveston at 9:20 A. M.

For G. H. & S. A. Railway, and H. & T. C. Railway, take the 12:05 A. M. Train Daily. For Columbia and points on the Brazos River, take the 9:20 A. M. train on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For International and Great Northern, take the 9:20 A. M. Train. H. M. HONIXE, Manager. O. G. MURRAY, Gen. Pas. Agt. J. H. CROWLEY, Master Transportation.

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J. B. ROBERTSON, Passenger and Immigration Agent, 4 North Fourth Street, St. Louis. A. ALLEN, Northern Passenger Agent, 101 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. J. R. COFFIN, Ticket Agent, Houston, Texas. J. WALLEN, Gen'l Ticket Agent, A. H. SWANSON, Gen'l Sup't.

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CLOSE CONNECTIONS AND QUICK TIME. FIRST CLASS EQUIPMENT. Shortest and quickest Route to the NORTH, EAST, WEST & SOUTHERN STATES.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS, and the only run in Texas running DINING CARS, where passengers can procure first-class meals at their leisure, or a brunch at the Lunch Stand, at regular rates.

Means in Dining Car Only 50 Cents. THE EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Galveston daily, except Sunday, at 7:20 A. M. Houston, daily, except Sunday, at 12:05 P. M. Austin, daily, at 10:00 A. M. Houston, daily, at 7:00 P. M.

Close connections at Little Rock and St. Louis with all diverging lines. For Tickets or information apply to J. H. MILLER, Ticket Agent, UNION TICKET OFFICE, 116 Tremont Street, or UNION DEPOT OFFICE, Foot of Tremont Street, Galveston, Texas.

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GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RAILWAY COMPANY. THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE. From and after November 25 trains will run as follows:

THROUGH EXPRESS WEST Leaves HOUSTON daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 P. M. Arrives at SAN ANTONIO daily, at 7:00 P. M. Trains leave San Antonio daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M. arrive at Houston at 6:00 P. M.

Cheapest, Shortest, Quickest and Best Route to All Points West. splendid New Coaches, equipped with Westinghouse's Air Brakes, and Miller Platform-attached freight cars.

The Only Line in Texas Running Parlor Cars. TICKETS FOR SALE. At all principal Railroad Ticket Offices North, South and East.

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Texas Christian Advocate

Editor: G. JOHN, D. D. Associate Editors: R. S. Finley, H. S. Thrall, W. G. Connor, W. C. Hainliff, M. T. Nabors.

BISHOP E. M. MARVIN, D. D.

With the deepest sadness we announce the death of Bishop Marvin. The intelligence reached Galveston from St. Louis on the 27th, in a dispatch of the Associated Press.

The stroke falls on the church without a note of warning. The St. Louis Christian Advocate, of the 21st, contains no mention of his illness, while it has a notice of his forthcoming Notes of Travel, and pays a graceful tribute to his ability and style as a writer.

Bishop Marvin was, we believe, a native of Missouri, and was employed during the early period of his ministerial life in that field. He filled with marked ability the most important appointments in the gift of his church.

During the war he was engaged in active service as chaplain in the army, and shared the toils and perils of the Missouri troops during their marches and struggles from their own State to the borders of Texas.

At the close of the war he was assigned to Marshall station, East Texas Conference. The church was then struggling out of the ruins left by a disastrous war, and gathering her scattered forces to reoccupy the heritage committed to her trust.

hour has indicated the finger of God in his election. The record of his labor is found in every conference field from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and remains a sacred legacy in the annals of the church he served with such unquenchless zeal.

Bishop Marvin was one of those rare characters who never fail to measure up to the demands made on their resources. Whatever work the church assigned him he did faithfully and did it well.

During the arduous labors of his Episcopal life, he found time to furnish valuable contributions to the standard literature of the church. His "Work of Christ," though modest in size, is one of the most notable theological productions of his generation.

He was a noble preacher. A vein of profound metaphysical thought penetrated many of his discourses; and yet so clear was his style, and so admirably chosen his words, that many were charmed by the truths he presented, without realizing the depth of the mine in which the speaker had delved before he brought them to light.

During the war he was engaged in active service as chaplain in the army, and shared the toils and perils of the Missouri troops during their marches and struggles from their own State to the borders of Texas. His labors form an important part of the history of the gracious revivals of religion in the Trans-Mississippi army during those eventful years.

At the close of the war he was assigned to Marshall station, East Texas Conference. The church was then struggling out of the ruins left by a disastrous war, and gathering her scattered forces to reoccupy the heritage committed to her trust.

BEAR WITH THE WEAK ONES.

We once addressed a man respecting his soul's welfare. He said he believed in religion, had been raised in England by Wesleyan parents, and had left the old country a member of his father's church.

Others will say: "Of course, it is weakness. It is pride under coarse garments—as sinful as that which is found under silk or costly lace."

It is the man's weakness and his wife's also which keeps them away from the house of worship when their coarse garments will contrast so painfully with smooth cloth and rustling silk which others wear.

One glory of Christ's ministry was visible in the fact that the "Gospel was preached to the poor." In our cities the poor make but a small proportion in our congregations.

NO THANKS.

"You will get no thanks." These words were addressed an earnest-hearted minister who was fulfilling the trust assigned him at heavy cost and amid painful trials.

a dreary picture, and it was a true one. Just then faith let in a ray of light, "I do not work for thanks; I work for pay. He who has promised will be faithful to his word."

HOW TO PROVIDE FOR THE USEFULNESS OF YOUR PASTOR.

As this is the conference season a few suggestions on the above subject may not be inopportune.

I. Let your pastor's salary be ample for a comfortable support. You demand and should receive his undivided thought and time; otherwise he cannot do the full work of the ministry.

II. Let your pastor's salary be promptly met. Pay him in advance. Then when his wardrobe and larder are replenished no debts will be contracted to harass his mind.

III. Do not require your pastor to accomplish impossibilities—to do his own work and yours also. Do not blame him that your children are irreligious. Rather look to the influences at home; the want, it may be, of the household altar and parental piety.

IV. Do not require your pastor to accomplish impossibilities—to do his own work and yours also. Do not blame him that your children are irreligious. Rather look to the influences at home; the want, it may be, of the household altar and parental piety.

pew for preaching. Some people go to preaching as a man takes his shoes to the shop: they expect the preacher to rebottom their piety and put in stitches where the thread has worn.

THE MINOR MORALS OF OUR CHURCHES.

Should a Baconian observer stroll into one of our churches on some bright Sabbath morning, and set himself deliberately to work at making an induction of the small phenomena which are currently displayed before his eyes during divine service, he might be led to draw a general conclusion not very complimentary to the earnestness and sincerity of the so-called worshippers.

We are drawing no fancy picture, as is well known by every attendant of our churches. The tide of levity in things sacred—the impatience of any authoritative restraint—seems to be gaining ground in a community already too much marked by eccentricity and headiness.

Parents now see with pain the evil results of their carelessness and weak subservience to the whims and selfishness of their children. Their own godless and indiscreet youth is acted over before their eyes, and they are unable, at this late day, to remedy the evil.

THE SOCIAL LEVEL.

Since the fearful days of the French Revolution, the mass of the peoples have been "leveling up" with a prodigious energy throughout England, France, Germany and Italy.

No doubt subtle and long continued progressions had been made in this respect in Europe ever since the crusades; but it was the establishment of democratic institutes in America, with the aid of France, which gave the full propulsion to the movement which inaugurated

the revolt of the common people in the Reign of Terror, and which has continued to shake thrones, remodel constitutions, and widen the circumference of manhood's rights to the present day.

Beyond question, the tendency in Europe, in social as well as political life, is downward to the people. In the United States, in spite of the late crusade against slavery, the tendency in social life (to say nothing of politics) is upward toward the establishment of a constructive aristocracy.

Should matters progress as they have been doing the last three generations, within a hundred years England may elect a president, and dukes, earls, and marquises be at a discount; while some American Guelph or Ghibeline may hold his aristocratic court at Washington.

We treat only of the facts and their outlook; and, doing so, we feel ourselves warranted in saying that we are fast losing the simplicity of republican manners, without yet having gained the refinement of a more mellow civilization.

The law of similarity is equaled only by the law of contrast. Men desire what they have not, and cheapen the blessing to which they have been born. There a Philip of Orleans throws off the hereditary trappings of his princely house and consorts with the vilest rabble, and here Mrs. Shoddy sells in the matrimonial market of Paris her heavily dowered daughter to the beggared scion of a Norman family.

We are very far from favoring any approach to such a level as the communists plot for, or the Fourierists dream of; but where each citizen is a sovereign in the eye of the law, we do not see the logic or sense of clamoring for a Saul with his debauched minions to rule over us.

As long as labor is a necessity, and wealth be the reward of prudence and thrift, so long must we expect to have inequality more or less in social life. There must exist the employer and the employe, the master and the servant, the rich and the poor. Were this not so, all things would drift into a stagnant pool, and energy would resign the helm to the lotus-eater.

But this is very far from longing after the tinkle of titles, the flash of orders, and all the gewgaws of which "heraldry can boast." Let that day be far distant, especially in this our conservative section, when a man shall be rated for what his father and not himself is worth!

We accept the natural aristocracy of character, learning and good manners. All else is but the guinea's stamp. Let us be content with the possession of the gold.

REV. Z. PARKER.

By an oversight, Bro. Parker's appointment did not appear in the published appointments of the North Texas Conference. He was appointed agent of the American Bible Society for the Terrell district. In the haste of writing down the appointments, errors often take place. If any other occurred we would be glad if the brethren would notify us without delay.

(Since the above was in type, we have received a copy of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat containing a notice of Bishop Marvin and his last illness. We delay the paper, and exclude other matter, and copy the article in full. See first page.)

Texas Christian Advocate

Table with 3 columns: Rate, Length, Price. Includes 'One-half inch one insertion', 'One inch one insertion', 'Two inch one insertion'.

ADVERTISING RATES: 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.

Notice. The under-graduates of the fourth year, East Texas Conference, will please meet the committee at the Methodist Church, on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock.

Notice. Excursion tickets will be sold by the I. & G. N. Railroad Company, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of December, to all attending the conference at Crockett, at one and one-fifth fares for the round trip.

Notice. Preachers and delegates attending the East Texas Conference will please, on their arrival at Crockett, come at once to the Methodist Church, to be conducted to their respective homes, already provided.

Notice. We were glad to meet in our city, a few days ago, Col. F. W. Shaeffer and his bride, who were returning to their home in Nueces county, from an extensive tour through the Western, Northern and Eastern States, visiting all of the larger cities and other places of attraction and interest.

A Pastor Appreciated. On Tuesday evening last a large gathering of the friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, assembled at the new residence of the Rev. J. M. Binkley, where a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Notice. The above came too late for last week's issue, and we give it to our readers, though late, as an appropriate expression of that gratitude which each member of our great commonwealth owes to the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

that inheritance "incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away." It was truly "a day of small things" when you were first placed in charge of our church in this place, and we feel that very much of our success and usefulness as a Christian organization may be attributed to your self-denying and faithful labors. We desire to express our very sincere desires and most earnest prayers for the continued usefulness and happiness of yourself and your estimable lady. We trust that your future may be all that a Christian could desire, and that when your labors here are ended you may receive the commendation: "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Please accept this set of furniture as a very inadequate expression of the feelings which we have long cherished for you. We regret that we are not able to show our appreciation of your long and faithful services in a more worthy manner, but we know that you will not measure the extent of our esteem and regard by the nature of the gift we tender. Again accept for yourself and Mrs. Binkley our very best and warmest wishes, and our earnest prayers for your future and eternal happiness.

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Resolutions of Thanks. WHEREAS, The Rev. J. S. Clower has just delivered to us a very instructive and able lecture on "The Idea of God; the Infidel and the Christian View;" and

WHEREAS, We learn that it is his purpose to deliver it at other points; therefore, be it

Resolved, by this church and community, at West Point, Fayette county, Texas,

1st. That we tender our sincere thanks to Brother Clower, for the intellectual and spiritual treat he has given us.

2d. That we recommend to any community that may need an antidote to infidelity the propriety of securing the services of Brother Clower to deliver his very valuable lecture.

3d. That these resolutions be forwarded to the Texas Christian Advocate for publication.

FRANK A. HESS, secretary. WEST POINT, TEXAS, Nov. 21, 1877.

Mrs. S. A. BUNTIN, sister of Rev. J. V. M. Morris, of the South Georgia Conference; Rev. W. H. Morris, of the Alabama Conference; and Rev. I. Z. T. Morris, of the Texas Conference, died at her home in Nishoba county, Miss., Oct. 4.

She was the first out of twelve children to be taken, the youngest being thirty-one years old before one was taken. She died in perfect peace, with a request to her children to meet her in heaven.

KOSSE, Nov. 19.—We love the ADVOCATE, and have not done as much as we would have done under other circumstances. The cotton crop has been almost a failure this year in Limestone county—at least in this section of it.—J. M. TRUITT.

SHERMAN, Nov. 19.—Dr. Reed has entered upon his work, and is already in the hearts of the people. We are expecting good results this year. If so, a large list of subscribers will follow.—J. H. JOHNSON.

MARRIED. CARROLL.—MIXON.—At the church, in Beaumont, Texas, November 26, 1877, by Rev. Lucy Moore, Mr. George M. Carroll and Miss U. M. Mixon, all of Beaumont, Texas.

UNANSWERED LETTERS. November 22.—Lay Boone.—R. Lane.—J. J. Milam.—J. B. Hall.—J. M. Truitt.—S. J. W. DeWitt.—E. G. Duval.—all rights reserved. You did not give postoffice of new subscribers. Have sent them to Kossé. Are we right?—A Littleton.—\$2.50.

November 23.—Jas Aiken.—\$2.50.—B. D. Dushell.—J. W. DeWitt.—E. G. Duval.—all rights reserved. Girl L. Jordan—paper changed and name corrected, without a "speck" of trouble.—J. H. Philpott.—J. H. Johnson.—S. W. Turner.—Samuel Morris.—John W. Dickinson—paper changed.—J. H. Johnson—correction in initials made.—W. F. Cummins.—Fred Cox.—Edwin Alden.—Geo W. Graves.—\$7.—T. J. Blackburn—school law sent.—P. E. Nicholson—that's the way we like to get them.—A. S. Gill—accept thank you.—D. Pitts.—\$5.

November 26.—C. J. Cooke.—B. T. Kavanagh.—inserted November 17.—John R. Allen.—L. B. Ellis.—inserted.—T. W. Hines.—J. M. Bond.—address changed.—M. Deming.—J. M. Davis.—address—all is right now.—John S. Davis.—E. C. Mangum.—address changed.—H. C. McQuinn.—Frank A. Hess.—J. H. McLean.—John Adams.—notice inserted.

November 28.—A. R. Kirkpatrick.—thanks. Will publish. Appreciate such favors.—E. S. Smith—the countermand came too late. Article on first side, and printed.—W. A. Samspey.—P. C. Archer.—B. D. Dushell.—J. L. Lemons.—Jno W. Hutson.

A PAPER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.—The Youth's Companion of Boston employs the same writers as the best English and American magazines, and no other publication for the family furnishes so much entertainment and instruction of a superior order for so low a price. Among its contributors are Dinah Muloch Craik, Miss Yonge, J. T. Knowlidge, Louisa M. Alcott, Henry W. Longfellow, Wm. Cullen Bryant, John G. Whittier, and nearly fifty of the best story-writers.

There are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns, who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that Johnson's Anodyne Linctament is almost a certain cure. In severe cases, great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.

We notice that the Agricultural papers all over the country recommend the use of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.—Exchange.

Farmers and others in this section have known and appreciated the advantages of these powders over all others.—Jdt.

Church Notices.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—First Round. Denison mission, at Denison, first Sunday in December.

Pilot Point station, second Sunday in December. Sherman circuit, at Pilot Point, third Sunday in December.

Whitson circuit, at Harris Chapel, first Sunday in January, 1878.

Dexter circuit, at Shiloh, second Sunday in January.

Bonham station, third Sunday in January.

Bonham circuit, at Mt Pleasant, fourth Sunday in January.

Savoy circuit, at Savoy, first Sunday in February.

Pilot Grove circuit, at Pilot Grove, second Sunday in February.

District stewards meeting at Sherman on Saturday, at 2 P. M., at the Methodist Church.

Preaching the second Sunday in December, 1877. Come brethren, one and all, and let us begin the new conference year in good earnest, by doing our whole duty as preachers and people.

Grapevine circuit, third Saturday and Sunday in February.

Paris circuit, White Rock, Dec 15 and 16.

Paris circuit, first Saturday and Sunday in March.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, Galveston, Texas, Dec. 1, 1877.

At New York, the market for spots opened firm; closed steady. Sales this day 761 bales.

At New Orleans, the market opened active with good demand. Good Ordinary, 95; Low Midding, 10; Mid dling, 10 1/2.

At Liverpool, the market for spots opened quiet, but steady; arrivals are steady. Midding 6 1/2; Uplands 6 1/4.

At Galveston, the market for spots opened quiet. Sales 604 bales.

Exchange—Gold and Silver. Sterling 60 days, 47 1/2.

Live Stock Market. Reported for the ADVOCATE by Johnson Foster, live-stock commission merchant, Stock yards Galveston.

The supply of all classes of stock during the past week has been in excess of the demand.

Beaves and cows, good to choice, 1 1/2 to 2.

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XXX Family, 6.90 to 7.00.

XXX Family, 7.35 to 7.50.

XXX Family, 7.85 to 8.00.

XXX Family, 8.00 to 8.10.

XXX Family, 8.20 to 8.30.

XXX Family, 8.40 to 8.50.

XXX Family, 8.60 to 8.70.

XXX Family, 8.80 to 8.90.

XXX Family, 9.00 to 9.10.

XXX Family, 9.20 to 9.30.

XXX Family, 9.40 to 9.50.

XXX Family, 9.60 to 9.70.

XXX Family, 9.80 to 9.90.

XXX Family, 10.00 to 10.10.

XXX Family, 10.20 to 10.30.

XXX Family, 10.40 to 10.50.

XXX Family, 10.60 to 10.70.

XXX Family, 10.80 to 10.90.

XXX Family, 11.00 to 11.10.

XXX Family, 11.20 to 11.30.

XXX Family, 11.40 to 11.50.

XXX Family, 11.60 to 11.70.

XXX Family, 11.80 to 11.90.

XXX Family, 12.00 to 12.10.

XXX Family, 12.20 to 12.30.

XXX Family, 12.40 to 12.50.

XXX Family, 12.60 to 12.70.

XXX Family, 12.80 to 12.90.

XXX Family, 13.00 to 13.10.

XXX Family, 13.20 to 13.30.

XXX Family, 13.40 to 13.50.

\$250

New Square Grand Rosewood Pianos for \$250.

STATE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED WEBER & EMERSON PIANOS

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS

PIANO AND MUSIC DEALERS.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

PHILIP WERLEIN.

LEADING SOUTHERN PIANO HOUSE

CHICKERING PIANO.

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

which are acknowledged to be the best Organs made.

NOT A "BAD BOOK" AS ALLEGED.

SEEING LIFE.

THE BEAUTIFUL OF HERBERT. By Bowditch Hawley, D. D.

DON'T BE A FOOL.

JONES OF BINGHAMTON.

THE IMPROVED HAND BRACKET SAW.

Work for Everybody With a Money Equivalent \$4000 IS THE SUM TOTAL.

For the largest club, with money for each name, \$1,000.

For the next 20 largest clubs, with money for each name, \$500 to each, 2,000.

For the next 20 largest clubs, with money for each name, \$50 to each 1,000.

Total, \$4,000.

"HOME AND FARM" is an 8-page paper, containing forty columns of choice matter suited to the taste of the general reader.

Work for Everybody With a Money Equivalent \$4000 IS THE SUM TOTAL.

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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."

but essentially different from that in any other portion of the United States. Here are found people from every State in the Union, and from every civilized country of Europe, each bringing their peculiar manners, prejudices and opinions, only to have them smoothed, swayed and buffeted by others, as various as the hues of autumn leaves.

THE COUNTRY is rapidly filling up with men and women of energy, talent and culture, all seeming intent upon building up their individual fortunes and developing the natural resources of the country. And here each prominent Christian sect are using strenuous efforts to impress on the minds of the people their peculiar tenets, and build broad and deep the foundations of their future edifices. I pray that some good angel may hover in the hall of our coming conference and impress upon the minds of the assembly the importance of the work the Master has given us to do in this field of our earthly labors.

It is now that the battle of our denominational supremacy must be fought. It may be lost; it should be won. The work requires not only men of eminent piety, but of energy and intellectual culture; men capable of meeting infidelity at every point, and successfully combating the false doctrine and heresy which is being planted in the minds of the people by able champions of their creed. True, that God can carry on his work through any means. But he requires our co-operation, and helps those who help themselves. We must fight the battles of Christ on the ground our enemies have chosen and with the weapons he has placed in our hands—civility, energy and intelligence.

It affords me pleasure to be permitted at the close of my ministerial labors on this circuit to once more speak through the columns of our beloved ADVOCATE to the people among whom I have formed so many endearing associations. Of my own labors it is needless to speak. I leave them to the criticism of the people, and the judgment of Him in whose behalf they have been expended, well knowing He will reward me in all that I have been faithful, and trusting "Where human weakness has fell short, or frailty stepped aside," he will forgive.

THE TOWN OF GRIFFIN has nearly doubled in the number of buildings within the last six months. The mushroom growth of the place has given way to substantial prosperity, and old edifices are being torn down to make room for more imposing structures.

ALBANY, the county seat of Shackelford county, is situated in a large and fertile valley, and is a town of great expectations. As I have before given you a lengthy article on this county, I will pass to a sketch of

STEPHENS COUNTY, It contains 1000 square miles and lies between Palo Pinto on the east, and Shackelford on the west, and is the last organized county in the State. At the organization, two years ago, the vote for county officers was 134. At the next general election, the county will have a voting population of 1000. This county affords greater inducements to farmers and stockmen with small herds than any of the adjoining counties, being well supplied with timber and possessing a greater variety of soil than any portion of the northwest. A large portion of the lands are attainable at \$1.50 per acre, in ten annual payments, at 10 per cent. interest; while the lands of the Franco-Texasan Land Company (being the lands originally granted to the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company) can be leased, or purchased at from \$2 to \$5 per acre, as per quality; and these are the rates for other individual lands without improvements.

THE SHRETTOWNS, BEEKENRIDGE, on Gunsolas, is a town of about 800 inhabitants, and seems to have sprang up by magic. The Methodist, Baptist, and several varieties of Presbyterians, have organizations, as well as the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities.

The population of the town is gathered from every section of the country, and represents every diversity and shade of opinion and manner. Here the saint and sinner, the man who fears God and the man who don't fear the devil, all meet and mingle apparently on the most amicable terms. There is but one class of our citizens who seem to be dissatisfied with the surroundings—the lawyers, who say, "the town is distressingly quiet," for the enterprise of the citizens has not yet developed a dance house nor a gambling hell—the principal adjuncts of riot and the

stimulus to judicial proceedings in frontier towns.

A late risk of being too lengthy, I cannot close in good conscience without bestowing upon our beloved brother, Dr. Robinson, of Palo Pinto, well merited praise for his earnestness and zeal in combating the false dogmas of the Baptists and Campbellites, and implanting in the hearts of the people the true doctrines and earnest Christian faith it is our mission to proclaim. Bro. R. has endeared himself to congregations entrusted to his charge; and they seem to join their prayers with his—that the seed he has planted in their midst may have fallen in good ground and yield an abundant increase to cheer his declining years, as all feel he has gathered many souls to Christ, which will be as bright jewels in His celestial crown.

It was my privilege, during the last days of October and first days of November, to assist in a CAMP-MEETING being held by Bro. Robinson on Palo Pinto creek. I reached the camp-ground, wearied from a hard ride, but the hospitable board and kind words which greeted me at a brother's tent amply repaid me for all toil.

In the evening we listened to a gospel sermon from a Cumberland Presbyterian brother, under whose preaching several turned to Christ. The next day the clouds darkened and the gathering storm drove us from the camp to seek shelter in the mansion of Brother Bell, where it pleased God to pour out His spirit upon the hearts of the large congregation assembled as copiously as the clouds poured their waters on the thirsty ground, until the whole congregation were penitents at the altar of prayer.

A. B. BLUE, FORT GRIFFIN MISSION, Nov. 8, 1877.

As others have told the world, through the ADVOCATE, what the Lord has done here and there, I have concluded to tell what has been done of late in my charge. It was evident that no camp-meeting was to be held this year at our Austin camp-ground. I say it was evident, because nobody seemed anxious to have one, and because almost everybody seemed to feel too poor to bear the extra expense which such a meeting always requires. Under this state of the case, it was deemed proper to attempt a summer revival in the city, which should be marked by those features usually attendant upon revivals at camp-meetings. By this it is meant, and it was so understood, that there should be certain freedom from forms and scientific rules in the preaching and singing, along with more unction, earnestness, etc. Accordingly, it was agreed that I should correspond with such of the brethren whose proximity to us gave greatest promise that they would come, who were known as good revival preachers and singers. The letters were written, and in some cases promises to come were obtained, but sickness and other causes kept them all away; so that when the time appointed arrived we were alone, so far as this class of help was concerned. The meeting was put off, but no help came. Finally the determination was reached to go forward. The meeting lasted about six weeks, with varying success from week to week, but with some encouragement at every stage, until the fall rains, in combination with the excitement with respect to the Capital State Fair (which was rained out), caused us to close the meeting. The exact number of conversions is not known. Thirty-five united with our church. This includes several letters that came in at that time. There were some marked reclamations, and much, and we trust lasting, good was done in the church and community. The influence of this meeting was the best of any that has been held in this city since I came to labor here. The preaching, for the most part, was free from anything extra-sensational, and was in manner and matter very good as a rule. The three Presbyterian pastors preached for me time and again. Mr. Meredith, of the M. E. Church, did valuable service in the pulpit and in the altar. Dr. Fisher preached several times. Comment here is unnecessary, as all your readers know full well how the doctor preaches in a revival meeting. Some of his discourses and exhortations excelled anything I had heard from him before. To God be all the glory! At this writing we have received, for the conference year, one hundred accessions, being the largest number for any one year of the four that I have served this charge. There are a few more that have applied for membership, whom we trust to baptize and receive before conference, to say nothing of the harvest which we are praying for at our fourth quarterly meeting, two weeks hence. Praise the Lord.—H. V. PHILPOTT, Austin, Nov. 17, 1877.

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.

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, "No equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced 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.

What is needed. BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

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. I procured the article, and after using several bottles, my health and vigor were restored to me. I feel quite confident there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours, C. L. PETTINGILL, Firm of S. M. Pettinill & Co., 10 State St., Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872. Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now cured, and she is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours, THOS. GILMORE, 229 1/2 Walnut Street.

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. B. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years. I have only used two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully, DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary. Boston, January 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 15 1/2 dozen (182 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 that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Serofulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE in this vicinity. Very respectfully, AL GILMAN, 48 Broadway, To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Ask the recovered dyspeptic, Bill to a sufferer, victims of Fever and Ague, the muscular, diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerfulness and good appetite; they will tell you by taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World. For Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, etc., etc.

PURELY VEGETABLE. IT HAS NO EQUAL. CAUTION: As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, unless in our engraved wrapper, with the trade mark, stamp and signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZELIN & CO., Mason, Ga., and Philadelphia.

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News of the Week.

Washington.

In the Spofford-Kellogg case, before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Judge Shellabarger's brief for Kellogg denies the power of the Senate to question the award of the returning boards; admits the returns made by the Commissioners of Elections show three of the Packard Senators and ten Representatives, who were essential to his election and voted for him, were beaten at the ballot box, but were counted in by the returning board under the plea of intimidation. He claims the Packard Government was the true government chosen by the people, but overthrown by revolution.

Judge Spofford rejoins that the Senate has the plenary power to determine which was the real Legislature; that the admissions show that enough of the Packard Senate and House were defeated to leave them without a quorum; that the seating of Baker and Kelso was an illegal farce; that Kellogg's joint assembly consisted only of 70 elected members, being nine less than a quorum; that the returning board was without legal power to suppress a single poll, as commissioners' returns were required to go unchanged to the Secretary of State; they trumped on their own law by making forbidden inquiries without the grounds the law required; that Kellogg himself instituted illegal complaints, and that the board acted on them collusively and fraudulently; that the Vernon Parish returns were altered by forgery; that no act of violence than those of 28th of August and 7th of November were examinable; that the murders alleged were chiefly outside of those dates, and were non-political, exaggerated and often rebutted; that the Morrison and Field testimony must be taken if the Sherman and Howe testimony was. It closed by saying the historian could not define the line where the Kellogg government ended and the Nichols government began. The one was still-born and laid aside; the other born capable of living—and still lives.

On the 23d, the Committee on Privileges and Elections submitted a report, accompanied by a resolution, declaring W. P. Kellogg entitled to a seat in the Senate for 6 years from March 4th, 1877. The vote in the committee, in favor of this resolution, stood 6 to 3. A minority report will be submitted. It was laid over until the 27th ult.

The week has been largely occupied in the Senate in the discussion of Senator Thurman's resolution to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from further consideration of the election case from South Carolina.

In the discussion which followed the report of the committee in favor of seating Kellogg, Senator Davis claimed that had it been made before Senator Thurman's resolution had been offered he would have voted for the consideration of the report first; but Thurman's resolution having been submitted first was entitled to the precedence.

Mr. Edmunds, after a brief reply, moved that the Senate proceed to executive business. Lost, Yeas, 28; nays, 30. Conover, of Florida, and Patterson, of South Carolina, voting in the negative.

Mr. Edmunds read an article from the Tribune (N. Y.) charging Butler with using corrupt influences in the lobby and Senate, and proposed as a substitute that this question be referred to the committee. After debate, lost, Yeas, 27; nays, 30. Mr. Patterson, against whom it was mainly aimed, not voting; and Davis and Matthews voting with the Democrats.

At night, after an executive session in which no nomination was confirmed, the case of Butler was resumed. The policy of the Re-

publicans was to procrastinate and of the Democrats to reach a decision. Edmunds assailed Conover and Patterson; Conover made a telling reply; Patterson pronounced Edmunds statement as untrue. Mr. Thurman made the point that while the charges made against Patterson were pending, the House had made him chairman of one of the most important committees in the House.

In executive session, the Judiciary Committee reported favorably to the nomination of Harlan, and adversely to that of Fitzsimmons; also, adversely to the nomination of Wharton, as United States Attorney for Kentucky.

On the 23d, in the House, the bill to repeal the resumption act passed, by a vote of 133 to 120. We give our readers the text of this bill:

"A bill to repeal all that part of the act approved January 14th, 1875, known as the Resumption Act, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds and redeem and cancel the greenback currency. That all that portion of the act approved January 14, 1875, entitled an act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, which reads as follows, to-wit:

"And whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal tender United States notes in excess of only \$300,000,000 to the amount of 80 percent of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of three hundred millions of dollars of such legal tender United States notes and no more; and on and after the 1st day of January, Anno Domini 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the U. S. legal tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars; and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized and required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of at not less than par in coin either of the descriptions of the bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt,' with like qualities, privileges and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purpose aforesaid, he and the same is hereby repealed."

The bill was carried by the Southern and Western votes. Texas stood 5 to 1.

In the House Committee on Military Affairs, on the 21st, General Sherman testified that the force on the Rio Grande was insufficient to afford protection, and said the force should be recruited to 4000 men, and two new posts established. He thought Mexico was doing all in its power to stop raids, and scouts the policy of having a neutral territory along the Rio Grande as likely to lead to war in two weeks.

On the 27th, after a long and most exciting discussion, the contest in the Senate over the resolution of Senator Thurman, discharging the Committee on Privileges and Elections from consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, passed by a vote of 29 to 27. The session continued for twenty-eight hours. As the contest for supremacy in the Senate apparently turned on this question, each party expended all its strength in the struggle. It ends in favor of the Democrats. The question of the seating of Butler comes directly before the Senate with every prospect of his admission. This gives the Democrats the control, and the seating of Spofford follows, and the Democrats have the majority in both the Senate and the House.

The Border.

It is thought that the Indians pursued by Lieut. Bullis have given him the slip. He has been west of the Rio Grande two weeks, and nothing heard from him. Colonel Young, with two hundred cavalry, is scouring that region. Gen. Falcon, it is said, has orders from the Mexican War office, to attack the U. S. forces on the Mexican side. Result is awaited with interest.

On the 24th, official advice at Brownsville, under date of Nov. 10, states that Gen. Trevino brings to the frontier three battalions of infantry, one of cavalry, two batteries and equipments, and arms for four new regiments. A regiment of regulars landed at Bagdad the 24th

The fifth battalion of regulars marched from Mazatlan, on the Pacific, for the Texas frontier. The concentration of troops on the Rio Grande is going on constantly.

Information reached San Antonio the 22d that two cattle herders were killed by Indians, supposed to be Kickapoos, at Souza rancho, 40 miles from Laredo.

The news that the executive authorities at the City of Mexico have ordered an attack on U. S. troops while pursuing raiding parties on Mexican soil, is taken from an official communication in the Diario Oficial of the 27th of October to Gen. Falcon of Piedras Negras, who had reported the raid of Bullis into Mexico after Lipans. Gen. Falcon is referred to a previous order, which directs him to repel with force any crossing of the Rio Grande by American troops. The instructions are endorsed by Vallarte, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who adds the authorities at Washington are notified of the Mexican protest and the intention to attack all invaders. It is said that Gen. Trevino is on his way to the Rio Grande with 2500 picked troops. It is reported that Gen. Ord has telegraphed for more troops.

Gen. Ord was to leave San Antonio for Washington city the 27th to testify before the House Military Committee.

France.

The crisis in France has not yet reached its culmination. On the 20th, by a vote of 297 to 210, the deputies adopted a resolution that in view of the Duke de Broglie's doctrines, enunciated the previous day, the Chamber is resolved to maintain its prerogatives against encroachment, and adjourned the discussion of the validity of M. Reille, Under Secretary of State until the Electoral Abuses Committee shall report on his doings relative to official candidatures.

The Budget Committee elected Gambetta President. He reminded the committee they were armed with the sanction of national sovereignty. They would remain within the limits of strict legality and keep within the same bounds those who sought to deviate from them.

The new ministry was definitely announced, the 23d, as follows: President of Council and Minister of War, Gen. Grinandet de Rochebonnet; Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis de Bonneville; Minister of Interior, M. de Welche; Minister of Justice, M. Lepeletier; Minister of Finance, M. Dutilleul; Minister of Commerce, M. Ozenne; Minister of Public Works, M. Graeff; Minister of Public Instruction, M. Paye; Minister of Marine, Admiral Roussin.

On the 24th, the new Ministry made statements in both Houses claiming they were organized on a non-political basis. In the Deputies, M. Jules Ferry moved on behalf of the Left that the Chamber consider that the ministry by its composition is a denial of the rights of Parliamentary law, and can only aggravate the crisis which has cruelly weighed on business since the 16th of May and cannot enter into relations with the ministry. Adopted by a vote of 322 to 208. The end of this complication cannot be foreseen.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is said that one great obstacle to the reconciliation of the public powers is that advisers of the executive see that soon, through the vacancy of the Papal See, France may have to play an important part, and are resolved at any cost that the offices shall not be held by the Liberals, who will not support the traditional French policy, but espouse the opposite course. It seems to be that the contest is with the Ultramontanes, who wish to hold France to its allegiance to Rome, and the Liberals who favor free thought and free conscience.

General.

A flood worse than that of 1870 is prevailing over the regions watered by the Potomac and St. James rivers. At Richmond, at 6 p. m., Nov. 25, the water was a foot and a half higher than in 1870, and still rising. Three hundred and fifty feet of the Mayo bridge washed away; the gas-works are submerged and the city in total darkness. The loss already is placed at \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. At Washington the Potomac reached a height greater than since 1852, and run at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, bearing bridges, shanties and barrels before it. Tugs and other vessels parted their cables and drifted with the current. Communication with Alexandria is suspended. At Harpers Ferry the water is three feet higher than in 1870. At Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, the loss is estimated at \$300,000. The bridge over the Potomac river, near Williamsburg, Md., was swept away, loss, \$300,000. At Danville, the Dan river reached nearly the highest ever known. The Virginia Midland Railroad was injured at this point. Railroad bridges in every direction were swept away, and

months will be required for repairs. The James river and Kanawa canal, between Lynchburg and Richmond, has suffered a loss of several hundred thousand dollars. At midnight of the 25th, the excitement was intense. The merchants on Main street, below the St. Charles Hotel, were moving their goods. The streets were crowded with vehicles of every kind moving goods. The water was within a few feet of the First Market, on Main street.

On the 24th, the Huron, a United States iron screw propeller, four years old, and of 521 tons, when out from Fort Monroe twelve hours, was driven ashore near the Kitty Hawk signal station. The number on board, 135. She went to pieces. Four officers and thirty men saved. Capt. Ryan and all others perished. Steamers and tugs were promptly dispatched to their relief. The Huron is under water. Four bodies can be seen washed to the bowsprit. The cause of the disaster was thick weather and a fresh gale blowing directly on shore. The boats swamped. Lieut. Palmer was drowned about the same time with the captain. The survivors saved themselves by swimming ashore. On the 25th, a surf-boat from the Baker, in attempting to land, was swamped and five men drowned, including Capt. Guthrie, chief of the life-saving stations, from Hatteras to the Kitty Hawk.

Texas Items.

The Decatur Tribune tells of a sweet potato raised in that rich county which weighed seventeen pounds.

The farmers of Lamar county will supply their own section with meat and export large quantities. They are on the track to prosperity.

Mr. Thatcher, of Oyster Creek, reports thirty hogheads of sugar and fifty barrels of molasses raised this year on eighteen acres of land.

Parties in Williamson county have recently imported forty-three short-horns from Kentucky. Texas can raise the best, and the best pay.

The Herald says a number of large and elegant residences have been erected in Marshall this year.

The San Marcos Free Press says there is a prospect that a cotton and woolen factory will soon be at work in that town.

Cleburne Chronicle says wagon trains of immigrants are passing through that town every day. Corn is worth 40 cents per bushel, delivered in the town.

The Banner says the farmers of Washington county are at work preparing for another crop. They are better supplied with pork, the sinews of farming, than any year since the war.

A hurricane passed Burton, the 17th inst., unroofing a number of houses, blowing down one dwelling, demolishing a number of out-houses, and tearing a part of the roof off the freight depot. The loss is estimated at \$4,000. The path of the hurricane was about 200 yards.

Oscar, son of W. C. Gibson, of Rusk county, aged eight years, was killed while trying to pack a bale of cotton. The lever he was pushing gave way, the capstan flew back, striking him on the head and killing him instantly.

The Nacogdoches News says this is the worst cotton season that region has known. The worms, and the incessant rains after the picking began has cut the crop short; while half the corn is in the fields, and but few potatoes dug.

Texarkana is old enough and big enough to want a fire engine, and the council is negotiating for one to cost \$2,000.

Some drunken prisoners in the Texarkana calaboose recently set it on fire, and were glad to have some sober men put it out.

The farmers of Coryell county are pushing vigorously their wheat sowing.

The editor of the Lockhart News-Echo has been summoned to Luling to testify in thirteen option cases. If some other editors were summoned, they might testify very positively respecting other breaches of the law. It is remarkable how much editors know about some things.

The Gainesville Gazette says the quantity of "lumber coming into Cooke county is simply immense." It shows how rapidly the country is filling up.

The Herald says Hamilton county is getting a fair proportion of the immigration pouring into the State. People are buying lands and making improvements in all directions.

The Kerrville Frontiersman says immigrant wagons pass through the village daily, seeking homes on that rich frontier.

A man with a load of potatoes visited San Antonio and took too much whiskey and chloral and found a grave in Bexar county.

San Antonio is talking of water works and street cars.

Lumber can be bought in Camp county at \$10 per 1,000 feet.

One firm in San Antonio reports 1,000 cabbages from Missouri. With its rich lands and facilities for irrigation, San Antonio ought to be able to furnish sour-kraut for all the counties bordering on its beautiful river.

Attention is called to the rich lands—black waxy and sandy of every grade—producing 35 bushels of corn per acre, a bale of cotton and other products in proportion. It furnishes fine pasturage, has good water and plenty of it, and is well timbered. It wants more population; and a large population wants just such a country. The lands are in Polk county.

Coal has been found in Clay county. It has a population of about 3500, and owns 138,000 head of cattle, valued at \$1,000,000.

Of the 576,000 acres of fine land in Delta county, a large portion is yet in market. The cross timbers cover about 100,000 acres. Land is rich, and it will soon be intersected by the Dallas and Wichita and the Trans-Continental railroads.

Limestone county has shipped twenty-five car loads of cotton seed, bringing a return of \$15,000.

The iron mines of Marion county will prove sources of great prosperity. The ore is neutral, neither cold nor red, and is used at the Kelleyville foundry without mixture of other metals in manufacture of hollowware. One quality of iron made rivals in durability, when made into plows, the best steel. The manufactory made, last year, 10,000 plows, and will make this year 15,000. They find ready sale.

Jefferson, the county seat of Marion county, is at the head of navigation on Cypress bayou, a tributary of Red river; and is the junction of the Texas Pacific and East Line and Red River railroads, giving it water connections with New Orleans and the "rest of mankind" by water; and with Texas, on the west, by rail.

The Hempstead Messenger says the subscription for the Brazos bridge is progressing, and that work on the structure will commence in December.

Trinity county boasts of a fourteen pound sweet potato.

The Chief reports that Comanche county has raised an average crop of all staples this year. Corn is sold at 50 cents per bushel.

Five wagons and two buggies full of immigrants from Adams county, Illinois, reached Denton county. The Herald says their horses and mules were large and in good condition; and the appearance of the immigrants indicated liberal means and enterprise.

Church News and Views.

The income of Wesleyan Home Mission for the year has been \$158,000.

The average length of the pastorate in the United Presbyterians is eight years.

It is said that Cardinal Manning is a candidate for the papal chair at the next election.

The number of home missionaries in the employ of the Presbyterian Church last year was 997.

There are now 200 Protestant churches in the Holy Land, and 7600 children in Protestant schools.

The Church Missionary Society recently sent out thirteen new missionaries—three to Africa, nine to India and one to Japan.

Rev. Titus Coan, the famous Sandwich Island missionary, has received more than 12,000 church members.

There are one thousand Christian congregations in Madagascar, under twenty European missionaries, and fifty lay preachers.

The native Christians of Healdtown, South Africa, raise \$1000 a year toward the support of their ministers and \$500 for missions.

Rev. William Wilson, returned Methodist missionary from the Fiji Islands, gave at a London missionary meeting last month a graphic account of the moral change wrought in the islands during the last forty-two years. He described a revival during his own residence in Fiji, in which twenty thousand conversions took place in the course of twenty months.

Howard Miller has completed the census of the German Baptists or Dunkards and announce that they fall short of 60,000. Of these 44,861 are in Pennsylvania.

The Moravian missionary ship Harmony left London for its annual voyage to Labrador on June 26th. This ship makes a tour of the coast, stopping at all the missionary stations.

The Irish Presbyterian Church has a mission in India, which, during the last three years, has numbered about 400 conversions.

Princeton Seminary has now 81 scholarships—enough to give aid to two-thirds of the students on its catalogue. The property belonging to the seminary is valued at \$901,516.73, of which the real estate, buildings, etc., at Princeton, is rated at \$274,000. Its professors receive a salary of \$3000, and a house when the professor has a family.

The Mayor of Ignotraf, Spain, employed his authority to force a poor man who was a Protestant to have his children baptized by Roman Catholic priests. The king has taken the matter up in a statesmanlike spirit, and issued an order declaring in favor of freedom of conscience and religious profession.

The German Baptists have, besides the Eastern and Western Conferences, a Triennial General Convention, which has been held in Buffalo. About two hundred delegates were present, and the business transacted related to publication, education, Sunday-schools and the German Orphanage at Louisville, Ky.

The fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the Congregational Church in Hubbardston was celebrated on Thursday, Rev. J. F. Norton, the present pastor, delivering an historical address. There have been six pastors of the church during the half century, four of whom are now living. The church first organized with 94 members, 11 of whom were present at Thursday's exercises, and 538 persons have at one time and another been connected with it.

The estimated value of the property of the Methodist Church in New Jersey is \$5,000,000. There are 500 churches and 200 parsonages.

The Pope, it is said, has decided to appoint an archbishop for St. Andrews, Scotland, and four bishops for Aberdeen, Lismore, Moray and Glasgow.

The long pending suit between the Catholic priest, Stack, against Bishop O'Hara, has been decided in favor of the priest in nearly all points in conflict.

The property of the convents in the single city of Bordeaux, France, amounts to nearly \$100,000,000. Yet most of the monks are beggars, and live from hand to mouth.

The Richmond (Va.) Advocate says an association has been formed to raise a sum of not less than \$5,000 for a monument to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Duncan.

The M. E. Churches in Baltimore are about to arrange for a great denominational fair to pay off an indebtedness of \$17,000 on the Emory Grove camp-ground.

The United Presbyterian Church in Scotland has succeeded in raising the minimum stipends of its ministers to £200, or \$1000 per annum, and a manse, or £20 (\$100) in lieu of a manse.

The war in the East has very seriously disturbed missionary work. An endeavor is to be made to give an impetus to the Old Catholic movement in France. A semi-monthly organ, called the Reformed Catholic Review, has been started, in which is printed a declaration of principles, by priests favoring the movement.

The death of the venerable Cyril, Patriarch of Jerusalem, is announced. He was made Patriarch in 1845, but was deposed and excommunicated because of his policy in reference to Bulgaria, and had only been restored to his position a few months before his death. He was born in the Island of Samos in 1790.

CARLYLE'S HABIT OF WRITING.—Authorship, to Thomas Carlyle, is toil. He composes slowly, and no mode of expression pleases him. The manuscript, when finished, is very neat, and a page holds a large amount of his small, upright writing.

But his proof-sheets are the terror of the printers. His fastidiousness as to the expression of his plainest thoughts causes him to correct and recast, until the print of the proof-sheet is surrounded by a mass of manuscript.

Once when he was getting out a book he was annoyed at the slowness of the printer, and urged him to greater diligence. "Why, sir," protested the man, "you really are so hard upon us with your corrections! They take so much time, you see!"

Carlyle, observing that he was used to that kind of talk, said: "I have had works printed in Scotland, and"—

"Yes, indeed," interrupted the printer, "we are aware of that. We have a man here from Edinburgh; and when he took up a bit of your copy, he dropped it as if it had burnt his fingers, and cried out: 'Mercy on us! have you got that man to print for? Nobody can ever tell when we shall get done—with all his corrections!'"

Carlyle could not reply for laughing, and he left the office.—Youth's Companion.