

Texas Christian Advocate

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

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

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

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

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

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

[Written for the ADVOCATE, DR. A. T. BLEDSOE.

BY J. R. ALLEN.

That tireless pen is forever still, Whose brilliant strokes have fallen swift as lightning.

He loved the Truth, with fervor keen, Her steady light pursued wherever it led him;

He lived for Truth, and willing gave His manly strength to widen her dominion;

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

And rose in proud content above deceiving, His well amidst life's misty walk,

for mere human accomplishments—may, rather disliking them—but asking, as essential qualities in the preacher, for love to God and man, for zeal, for the ready tongue; finding these, they bade them go and bear over the vast prairies—then but sparsely settled; along the wooded districts which bordered the rivers and streams of an almost illimitable West—the Word of Life to the people who had sought homes in these wilds. In order to accomplish this evangelism, a strong organization was required, possessing precisely a feature peculiar to Methodism, viz: the Episcopal prerogative; the power and nerve to say to all who enlisted in her ministry, "go," and from whose mandate there was no appeal; and for the recalcitrant little short of disgrace.

I can never forget Marvin's description of the impressions he experienced when attending his first conference: his reverence for the ministers and for the conference as a body; how, when spoken to by the Bishop, he felt a sense of his own littleness, and considered himself utterly unworthy of a place among the consecrated host. In this experience one sees plainly the foundation of all that after life so full of obedience to every call of the church, and why he took such pleasure in the sacrifices she demanded at his hands.

Unquestioned obedience to orders with Marvin and Caples was a very evident fact. Who of those present at the session of the Missouri Conference held at St. Joseph in 1869, (if I remember correctly), can ever forget the thrilling description Caples gave of an untutored youth saddling his pony in a distant State, having all he possessed in the world stored away in a pair of saddlebags; bidding farewell to loved ones and turning his face westward; traveling day after day, at last reining-up on the banks of the Missouri river; dismounting, unsaddling his pony and picking him out to graze; then standing and watching the sun set in glory behind the yet distant west, and, as the soft evening wind waved his locks, bowing down and asking God's continued care of him and reconsecrating himself to the high purposes for which had left a pleasant home. One was reminded of Abraham going out, not knowing whether he journeyed of more than five hundred miles towards Haron, after the night of vision, saying: "If God will be with me, and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat, and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father's house in peace, then shall the Lord be my God." These two incidents give me a clearer insight into the character of my friends than all I can now recall.

Of their childhood life it is not my purpose to say much, for of that I know but little. Caples was too busy a man to spend much time in recasting the past. I only know that at times he referred to godly parents who impressed him, from his earliest childhood, with the worth of his soul, and thrilled him with desire to know the Savior who had given His life for the world.

Once, I remember, and it made a lasting impression on me, hearing Marvin say: "Consecration! I learned something of its import when a mere child. One evening I was lying in my mother's lap listening to her sing:

"But drops of grief can ne'er repay The debt of love I owe; Here Lord I give myself away, 'Tis all that I can do."

I looked up into her beautiful eyes, swimming in tears, and then came over me a sense that my mother was no longer mine; that she had given herself to God." He added, as his voice trembled with emotion: "an indescribable wide separation seemed to lie between her and me. I threw my arms around her neck and wept, fearful lest she should leave me instantly. Pressing her lips on my cheek, she told me how I might become God's child and be with her forever."

When these two young men entered upon their career, Wm. Redman was the leading spirit in Missouri Methodism. He was a wise and good man—a man fit to command an army, quick to discern merit in the rising youth about him, and possessing the ability to direct the affairs of a rapidly growing church.

His physique attracted attention in any crowd. His massive head, marked him a giant amongst his fellows. The church in Missouri, in a great degree, owed its after rapid strides to him. As a theologian, he was thoroughly versed in all the lore that made him the eminent president of that school of divinity, aptly denominated: "The Theological College on Horse-back." He so thoroughly indoctrinated his followers, that in the after years of fierce polemical discussion which swept over Missouri, when Methodism had, not only to defend herself against the fiercest assaults,

but, if she would advance to the possession of the land, to sweep away all barriers to her future growth, she possessed a long list of ministers who were ready and willing to give a reason for the faith that was in them. She conquered a peace in those years which endures to this day.

Another bright star was his associate, Mr. Patton, of sainted memory—the silvered-tongued orator of the Western pulpit. His fame filling many States, and well remembered even now, needs nothing from any pen to put it fresh and vivid before the readers of to-day. He was full of enthusiasm; full of all the sweet influences of rhetoric and suave words, which caused thousands to hang on his lips with holy rapture. Who that knew him can forget his moving discourses and overwhelming perorations burning the truth into all hearts as he pictured the future glory of the church, until the heavenly Jerusalem seemed to descend on his audiences, when he would break forth into song, as the fittest expression of his own blessed insight into the joy of the believer, in these his favorite words:

"I have sought round the verdant earth For unfading joy; I have tried every sound of mirth, But all, all will cloy."

He loved music; sang like an angel, and filled the woods and prairies with the numberless songs he sang so beautifully.

It was the honored privilege of the writer of this paper to be present when this good and great man went up to heaven. He requested us to sing when we should discover him going:

"O, sing to me of heaven when I am called Sing some of holy ecstasy to waft my soul on high."

A few minutes before he breathed his last, the Rev. M. R. Jones put his mouth to Bro. Patton's ear and said: "Bro. Patton, if all is clear before you, press my hand." The old hero gave him a well defined pressure, and we broke forth into the song:

"Let music cheer me last on earth and greet me first in heaven."

The dying man stretched himself composedly on his bed, his eyes closed, his features relaxed, and all we had of the eloquent preacher and sweet singer was the mortal casket, for the spirit had mounted the chariot and gone to be with Jesus. Caples was there, and with tearful eyes and trembling voice invoked God's favor for the living.

The reader will pardon this digression, as it seemed impossible to account for much in Caples and Marvin, without introducing these noted leaders in our Israel. Many incidents connected with the ministry of Redman and Patton crowd upon me as I write, but the main purpose of these papers does not permit me to digress further, particularly since I am writing no history, but merely giving some memories that come to me across the years which have fled into the irrevocable past.

I reached Missouri just as these men were departing, and leaving the inheritance to their faithful sons in the gospel. I was young then, and perhaps there is a brighter glow of feeling in my heart, because of my great impressibility then.

Marvin and Caples were already famous. They had been trained under the leadership of Redman, who knew how to encourage the drooping spirit and to curb the fiery impetuosity of youth.

Caples delighted in telling of many a severe rebuke administered to him by these old generals, and to relate the bold daring, coupled with clear foresight that pressed them into the noblest, but seemingly most hazardous adventures. Horace said: "We despise the good and virtuous while living, and mourn bitterly for them when taken away from us." This is true many times with the world in its cold selfishness and heartless ambitions, but not so amongst the living disciples of Jesus. These men were loved and honored while living, and when they died the mourning was like to that of the children of Israel poured forth when Jacob was no more. Under these men, Caples and Marvin grew up and, under God, were developed by the example of these fathers in the church. Redman and Patton departed; the one close upon the other. Caples and Marvin, were not long separated. Strange and beautiful similarity. Caples and Marvin were Redman and Patton reproduced in the order in which I have written their names. The old heroes left a leadership which their sons nobly maintained, with only this difference, and I shall not be charged with want of appreciation in what I am about to utter: the sons were greater than their fathers. Each possessed a strongly marked individuality. Each had his line of work. Each left an indelible impression on his generation. It is my purpose, in what shall follow, to portray these characteristics as

I observed them during years of most intimate friendship.

If it be true, as I sometimes think, that the good are known in heaven by names which are only spoken there; if God and the angels call them, as Adam did the creatures, by names descriptive of character—the new name which no one knows save he that receiveth it—what titles these men must bear! Is not this what Jesus means when he says: "To him that overcometh I will give a new name?" This is the secret kept from prying eyes and from acute ears until the day comes when royal christian manhood shall bear its appropriate title. It must be so on that transparent sea where all secrets are known; it must be so amidst the sweet confidences of that holy fellowship where those meet who have proved the truthfulness of that saying: "It is better to give than to receive." Caples, in his dying moments, seemed to catch a sight of this glory, when, raising himself on his elbow, he exclaimed: "What am I gaining! what am I gaining!" I will not say, for I am not certain; nor would I, if I were certain, utter their hallowed names, but it seems to me I know their heavenly titles. Days and years of loving friendship spent with them gave me signal opportunities for reading their inner lives. I weave these memories together with the fondness of a sincere mourner. They will be light and trivial things, it is true, yet precious to me and not entirely worthless. I go behind the well known history of their public career; with that, other hands will deal. I enter the charmed circle of familiar conversation, and from sayings and doings learn the kind of men they were out of the pulpit. Only seven days before the death of Bishop Marvin, I spent the evening with him and his noble wife at the residence of that elect lady, Mrs. Avis, of St. Louis. He looked remarkably well. I enjoyed his company exceedingly, as amidst a varied conversation he described to me his journey through the Holy Land. On bidding him farewell, at a late hour, he said: "I never come to see me now."

I replied that I seldom visited St. Louis, and when I did I tried to see as many of my old friends as possible and hoped in the end to make the rounds. He replied: "That is right, but remember, next time you must begin where you left off, as my house is next to this."

My surprise and grief can be better imagined than described, when in one week from that night, I received a telegram telling me Marvin was dead. Sometime in April, 1855, just after my arrival in Missouri, I was standing on the street of Weston conversing with an acquaintance, when the gentleman with whom I was talking called my attention to a man of dark complexion, rather stooped shouldered, having jet-black hair and eyes, who was driving two very fine brown horses to a light buggy. My friend said, pointing towards the carriage, "there goes the greatest man in this State." On inquiring for his name I was informed that it was the Rev. W. G. Caples, a Presiding Elder in the M. E. Church, South. That was my first sight of the man whom, afterwards, I came to know and love so well. He was at that time in charge of the Weston District, I think, but am not now certain, and resided on a little farm which he owned near Weston.

(To be continued.)

First Round on the Leon Circuit.

I entered my new field of labor with more of the love of God in my heart and with more zeal than any of my previous works. I found a good hospitable people; they opened wide their doors to me. I have been round my circuit and visited most of my members, and preached at every appointment, and the Lord has blessed us wonderfully. I have not preached to a tearless congregation since here, and many have shouted, "hallelujah." A number of weeping penitents at different places. O, may the Lord convert scores here this year. We have had seven accessions to the church, and there are a number of others who said they would join first opportunity. On my way to the first appointment, at Ringgold, I found one creek, bank-full, and another one deep enough to swim and partly frozen over; but my horse, being a good swimmer, carried me safely over. The Methodist itinerant preacher has greater crosses to bear than throwing his saddle pockets over his shoulder and swimming the rapid or sluggish and half-frozen streams. He does all to save the poor sinners, even though they mock or scorn him. Prospects are better for a gracious revival than I have ever had at the beginning of the year.

SAM. C. VAUGHN.

There are in England 2,012 Congregational churches, a decrease of two since 1876.

HOUSE-KEEPING. Special Notice to Our Readers. SPECIAL CALL. AGENTS WANTED

To sell the New Patent Improved EYE CUPS.

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

The value of the celebrated New Patent Improved Eye Cups for the restoration of sight breaks out in the evidences of over 6000 genuine testimonials of cured and recommended by more than 1000 of our best physicians in their practice.

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

Read the following certificates: FRONSON, ST. L., 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 this or any other branch of science and philosophy, have met with a cold and 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 certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their merits. The most prominent physicians of my county recommend your Eye Cups. I am, respectfully, J. A. L. BOYER, M. D., BRAYTON, Mo. E. Salvino, Ky. writes: "Thanks to you for the greatest of all inventions. My sight is fully restored by the use of your Patent Eye Cups, after being almost entirely blind for nearly six years."

ALEX. R. WYETH, M. D., Atchison, 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."

DR. S. B. FALKENBERG, Minister, 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 literally fed the eyes that were starving for nutriment. May God greatly bless you, and may your name be enshrined in the affectionate memories of multiplied thousands as one of the benefactors of your kind."

HORACE B. DEANST, M. D., says: "I sold and effected future sales liberally. The Patent Eye Cups, they will make money, and make fast, too, no small catch-penny affair, but a superb, number one, tip-top business, promises, as far as I can see, to be life-long."

MAYOR E. C. ELLIS writes us, Nov. 16, 1869: "I have tested the Patent Improved Eye Cups, and am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them. They are certainly the greatest invention of the age."

DR. H. B. GREGORY, late editor of the 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. MERICK writes: "Truly, am grateful for your noble invention. My sight is restored by your Patent Eye Cups. May Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years. I am seventy-one years old. I do all my writing without glasses, and I believe the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups every time I take up my old spectacles."

ADOLPH BORNBERG, M. D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, writes, after having his sight restored by your Patent Eye Cups: "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the inventors, Dr. J. Ball & Co., I hereby recommend the trial of the Eye Cups to all, and to every one that has any impaired vision, believing, as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at any advanced period of life—50 years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied."

ADOLPH BORNBERG, M. D. Chairman of the Massachusetts, Feb. 25. June 5, 1872, personally appeared Adolph Bornberg, made oath to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me, Wm. STEVENS, Notary Public, Wm. STEVENS, Notary Public, Lawrence City, Mass., June 5, 1872.

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 unspotted. His character is without reproach.

M. BOKNEY, ex-Mayor. S. W. R. DAVIS, ex-Mayor. GEORGE S. MERRILL, J. M. ROBERT H. TEWKSBURY, City Treas.

REV. W. D. JOURDAN, M. D., of Chillicothe, Mo., who has used, and seen other parties use, our Eye Cups, writes: "To those who ask my advice about our Patent Eye Cups I can honestly say that I believe them to be of great advantage in many cases, and should be tried by all and neglected by none. This is my honest conviction."

Reader, these are few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new, your impaired sight, dimness of vision and overworked eyes can be restored, weak, watery and sore eyes cured; the blind may see; spectacles be discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless.

Please send your address to us, and we will send you our book, A GEM WORTH READING!

A DIAMOND WORTH SEEING! Save your Eyes and restore your sight; throw away your spectacles!

By reading our Illustrated Physiology and Anatomy of the Eye, of 100 pages, tells how to restore impaired vision and overworked eyes; how to cure weak, watery, inflamed eyes, and sighted eyes, and all other diseases of the eye. Waste no more money by adjusting false glasses on your nose and disfiguring your face. Book mailed free to any person. Send your address.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell the Patent Eye Cups to the hundreds of people with diseased eyes and impaired sight in your country. Any person can act as our Agent. Do not miss the opportunity of being first in the field. Do not delay. Write by first mail. Great inducements and large profits offered to any person who wants a first-class paying business.

DR. J. BALL & CO.,

No. 215 WEST 23d STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. Do not miss the opportunity of being first in the field. Do not delay. Write by first mail. Great inducements and large profits offered to any person who wants a first-class paying business.

TUTT'S PILLS

The Greatest Medical Triumph of Modern Times. Recommended by Physicians. Indorsed by Clergymen.

These Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Druggists everywhere say their sale is unprecedented.

The Reason is Obvious.

They are not purgatives, but are the result of long research, by a chemist and physician, thirty years of experience, who values his reputation more than gold.

What Tutt's Pills will do. THEY CURE Constipation, Headache, Colic, Fever & Ague, and Wind Colic. THEY CURE Stomachic, Flatulency, and Indigestion. THEY GIVE Appetite, Flesh to the Body, and Refreshing Sleep. THEY ACT on the Blood, and remove all Impurities. THEY CURE Gout, Rheumatism, and Kidney Disease. THEY CURE Dizziness, Heartburn, and Bilious Colic. THEY CAUSE the food to assimilate, and nourish the body. THEY CURE Nervousness, and give refreshing Sleep. THEY ARE invaluable for Female Irregularities. THEY ARE the best Family Medicine ever discovered. THEY ARE harmless, and always reliable. Sold everywhere. 25 Cents a Box. Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

COLEMAN'S LATEST IMPROVED CORN MILLS. VICTORIOUS at every Fair from New York State to Texas, over thirty-three different competitors during the past twenty-six years. Awarded the only Gold Medal ever awarded to any Corn Mill in the United States. Simple, strong, durable and cheap, with solid French Burr stones, sound and true. H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO., New Orleans, La.

Coleman's Simple Screw Press! H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO. 12 Union St. New Orleans, La. PRICE COMPLETE \$165 00 HOSS ALONE 140 00 Screw or pln. 4 inches and whole iron Packing box 3 feet deep. Simple, strong, durable and guaranteed to pack a 500 lbs. bale. Send for circular. Manufactured by H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO., New Orleans, La.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO. 12 Union St. New Orleans, La. SEND FOR CATALOGUE COMPLETE OUR STOCK OF PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. MAKE YOUR OWN CORN MILLS AND COTTON PRESSES

Choirs, Singing-schools, Societies. THE Salvation (52.00 per dozen), or Zion (52.00 per doz.), or THE Encore (57.50 per doz.), or Perkins' Singing-school (56.75 per doz.), or Johnson's Chorus Choir Instruction Book (52.00 per dozen).

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., 313 Broadway, N. Y. NEW QUESTION BOOKS. JESUS, THE CHRIST. LESSONS FROM THE EVANGELISTS. BY ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, D. D., PRESIDENT OF EMORY COLLEGE. Macon, Ga.; J. W. Burke & Co. 1877.

By the same author: "OUR CHILDREN." Fifth Edition, with steel engraving of the author, sent post-paid to any address for \$1.50. Both works for sale by THE AUTHOR, Oxford, Georgia. R. J. HARR, New Orleans, La. J. W. BURKE & CO., Macon, Ga. L. D. DAMERON, St. Louis, Mo. B. R. KE & H. L. WOOD, New Orleans, La. PHILLIPS & CREW, Atlanta, Ga. T. L. WALFORD, Richmond, Va. D. H. CARROLL, Baltimore, Md.

SPLENDID OVER 1200 FLOWERS. All styles, shades, and designs, and guaranteed to be perfect. Low price for cash. Catalogue sent free. Our stock of all kinds of flowers is large and desirable. We have a special choice of 4 for \$1, or 12 for \$2. Our flowers are of the highest quality, and are guaranteed to be perfect. Write for catalogue. H. H. WOOD, New Orleans, La.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, etc. Price-List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

30 MIXED CARDS. SNOWFLAKE, DAMASK, ETC. No two alike, with name, 10cts. MINKLER & CO., Nassau, N. Y. \$2500. LAWS AND JOURNALS FOR SALE.—FAM- ily BOUND, per copy, \$2 10; Bound in Law Sheep, \$3 10. Send SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Galveston.

Texas Christian Advocate

Holiness Bands and Evangelists. BY JOHN MARK.

Every enterprise which claims to be religious ought to be for the good of the church and for the promotion of Christ's kingdom. It matters not how honest a man may be in his convictions, if he, (as a religionist), fail to accomplish this great end, he has most assuredly missed the mark so far as his actions as a religious leader are concerned. We wish to propose a question to all Evangelists—as there are some of them in the State, and perhaps they may chance to see this article. Do Evangelists exert an influence toward the establishment of the Christian ministry, or does their work have a tendency toward the subversion of the ministry, and the lessening of their influence? We would not accuse any Evangelist of intentionally lowering the power of the Christian ministry, but that this is the tendency of their labors cannot be denied. As an evidence of this, I only refer any candid man to the towns and communities they have visited. Wherever they have been, such expressions as "I am saved from the church—saved from the preachers," etc., are very common among "Bands of Holiness," which the Evangelists have organized. Insubordination follows them as naturally as effect follows cause. In a town where the Evangelists are now working, a certain class-leader was formerly very much devoted to the minister, and very zealous in the interests of the church. Since imbuing the spirit of the Evangelists, however, he declares that his pastor is "nobody," and he also appears publicly inveighing against his presiding elder for a sermon which was purely Methodist, purely Wesleyan, and whose only error was that it was not Evangelistic. We heard the presiding elder's sermon and can testify that it was all we have claimed for it. As to the respective characters of the two men in question—the presiding elder is known to be one of the ablest men of our church, while the class-leader is a layman of very ordinary intellect, plentifully endowed with the presumption which pertains to small minds. This, however, is only one case in many to which we could refer.

The Christian ministry is of divine appointment. Then, to be "saved" from the ministry is to be saved from a divine institution. "The church is of God, and must continue till the end of time;" hence, to be "saved from the church" is to be saved from an institution of God. I heard one of the Evangelists say that the great reason sinners were not converted in the South was, "the ministry was not sufficiently enlightened to call them to repentance." It is something very strange that the ministry has been successful for a long time, and Southern people themselves have not discovered any great deficiency; while these men from the North, who have never been identified with us in any way, can see so plainly just where this system fails and that mode of action falls short; just how much this force was too weak and that power was too strong. I have frequently heard members of the Holiness Bands thanking God for having sent them men who would teach them full salvation; and asserting that they had been members of the church for years, and had never heard the doctrine of sanctification preached in all their lives, until these "celestial messengers" came into the country. If they have not heard such a doctrine preached, it is simply because "having ears they hear not." I have heard it proclaimed from many a pulpit, by many a regular itinerant minister, long before these Evangelists had honored our State with a visit.

These Bands of Holiness are organized without any reference to churches. No matter who preaches, if the preaching day should conflict with their appointments, they simply go on, irrespective of preaching or of what would formerly have been regarded as church duties. No matter who is sent to the church as preacher in charge, unless he is an enthusiast upon the subject of sanctification, they will refuse him the right, or, at least, accord it with evident reluctance, to preach, pray or exhort at their meetings; while at the same time they will take up the veriest stranger, without any church letter or any credentials, and welcome him to the same privilege—if he only says he is "saved." A circumstance of this kind has just come under my own observation.

I know of one band that has already discussed the question as to whether they will remain in their various churches, or separate themselves from their churches and establish an organization of their own. If they are interrogated

concerning the propriety of their action, they have a way of silencing all argument by saying that "The Lord has revealed such and such things unto me." In fact, they think it borders on blasphemy for a preacher to express an opinion that is not in accordance with their views. Above all things, he must not have any idea on the subject of traveling evangelists, unless that idea is favorable. If it happen to be otherwise, he must be careful never to express it.

Now I say, in all honesty, to the traveling evangelists: insubordination to church government has followed you in almost every instance. I know men who were good, efficient stewards and class leaders in the church, but who, having imbibed the spirit of the evangelists and joined the bands of holiness, have in every instance given up their work; and, in the majority of cases, they have been the most active in rebellion and insubordination. That there are some good members in these Bands of Holiness I admit, but as a general thing they are members who take little or no interest.

I am now in a town which lies in the wake of the evangelists. This is the fifth place to which I have followed them, and in every instance the effects I have mentioned have been too patent to escape observation. I know whereof I speak. This is your work, Oh, evangelists; and is your work tending to the glory of God?

CISAREA, January 20, 1878.

New Methods.

Some weeks ago a call was made through our city press for a meeting of pastors to consider the best methods of arresting the evils of intemperance. The pastors of the following denominations responded: Christian, Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian, German M. E. Church, M. E. Church North, and M. E. Church South.

They organized what is known as "The Ministers' Temperance Association of Waco." Your correspondent was honored with the presidency. W. E. Hall, pastor of the "Fifth Street Christian Church," was chosen secretary. We invited all the ministers to become members, and I am happy to state that, with the exception of three pastors, all the ministers hereabout have united with the movement. I am glad no Methodist preacher is missing. This Association meets every week in informal conference. As yet we have no constitution or by-laws for our government. Our efforts are in humble recognition of and reliance on the Author of all good, and hence our rule is to open these conferences with prayer. To date we have held weekly mass meetings, by turn, in the churches whose pastors are members of the Association. The first was held in our church. For two or three weeks, these were held on Sunday evening, taking the hour of regular service. This we deem unwise as a rule. There is much in a good start, especially in fighting an enemy so strong and well disciplined. We then changed the time of mass meetings to Monday night, only proposing at long intervals to have a grand rally on Sunday nights. These mass meetings have brought together crowded houses. Our last is supposed to have gathered the greatest crowd ever assembled in doors in this city. We open these meetings with reading the Scriptures, song and prayer, by some members of the Association, or some visiting brother couched for as sound on the temperance question. We vary the programme of exercises from time to time. At one meeting we announce a topic for discussion—say, for example, "the relation of the press to the temperance cause." The Association in its conference selects the topic and persons to deliver addresses. All these items are announced in advance from our several pulpits and in the daily papers. (By-the-way, what a blessing a well conducted and subservient daily paper is to a community.) At another time we rely for addresses on volunteers, and name no topic in advance. Cheerful singing is always interspersed. At another, we discuss a topic on some phase of this great question, by having one or two "set" speeches of twenty or thirty minutes length, and then occupy thirty minutes more in five minute talks. Again, the entire time is occupied in short addresses from friends here and there in the congregation. We are trying the "moral suasion" plan. From the beginning we have appealed to men's reason in God's name. We entreat our fellows in Christ's stead to abandon all connection with alcoholic stimulants as a beverage. After a few meetings we judged conviction had reached the sticking point, and so agreed upon a pledge. We promise, God helping, not to buy, sell or give away any alcoholic liquors, and to use our utmost influence to banish the curse from our midst, during the year 1878.

Our movement is popular. Hundreds pronounce it the most promising of any movement they have ever known. They think it has the right origin. The character of our appeal is appreciated. Our meetings are favored. We are fringing the fountains of social and church life. Several churches have made our pledge a test of fellowship. Every officer of several churches has signed it. It brings the blush to my cheek to be obliged to mention this as a noteworthy fact. "Judgment must begin at the house of God." It would have been refreshing to the lovers of sobriety to have heard the addresses delivered on the occasion when we discussed "the relation of the church to the temperance cause." It is the cause of the church—the cause of God.

We are securing pledges by classes and professions. First came the preachers, then the others in turn. I think we have secured the names of all our practicing physicians, save two.

More than two hundred persons have signed our pledge. Among the number are some, so-called, hard cases. We are doing good. God is favoring the movement. Eternity will reveal the extent of our work. This is one of the great questions of the century. The traffic in ardent spirits has become the bane of our nation.

Brothers, help. Be up and doing. I have been careful in detailing our methods of work, in the hope of furnishing help and information to the ministers and good people of other towns and cities. Let every neighborhood organize. Our plan is new; try it. Yours truly, M. H. WELLS.

P. S.—Since mailing my communication two days ago, our numbers have gone to 315. To-day we are gathering facts from the recorder, magistrate and depot agent, for use at our next mass meeting. The good work goes on.

M. H. WELLS.

The War in Europe, as seen from a prophetic standpoint.

The Christian philosopher, who has given close attention to the panoramic view of the political revolutions predicted by the inspired prophets, and has marked the great events now transpiring in Europe, must be struck with the accurate and singular fulfillments of prophecy in what is now taking place in Eastern Europe.

We noticed, in former articles on this subject, that in 1877, according to deductions from prophecy made by Dr. Baldwin, that the war between Russia and Turkey should introduce the beginning of the end of Mohammedan dominion in Europe. This signal event was to be followed by the destruction of its organized or political power on the European continent.

Soon after this event, the Papal power was also to fall, especially in regard to its organic agency over the States heretofore under the ecclesiastical control. As the death of Pope Pius the IX has just occurred, it is likely that the selection of his successor will be the occasion of discord and revolution, resulting in the utter abolition of his absolute power over the Catholic Church.

The next great panoramic scene which is to follow the downfall of Mohammedanism as a nationality in Europe is that of the acquisition of great power and influence of Russia. It is not only to acquire large additions to its territorial dominion, but by quick and timely action it is to form extensive alliances with other powers, until it is in a great measure master of most of the old Roman Empire, and answer to the last head of the Beast of the Apocalypse. The alliances are referred to in Ezekiel, chap. xxxviii. 5-7, where Persia, Ethiopia and Lybia are referred to as embracing a large portion of Asia and Africa.

The favorable political and military position now held by Russia, now near or in possession of Constantinople, she will doubtless exert her utmost power, not only to defend her position against such hostile powers as may invade her, but she will avail herself of the aid and influence of as many of the surrounding powers as may be secured in her support, and thereby fully secure the advantages of her signal conquest over Turkey. I think it more than probable that Turkey herself will be among the first to join Russia in a war against Austria and England, if it must come, and receive such compensation as Russia will be able to bestow upon her. Already Turkey has turned over to Russia her iron-clad fleet of men-of-war, and placed her great fortifications at the service of the Russian army. The smaller powers, some of which have been liberated from Turkish dominion, will certainly join Russia in a confederacy against Austria and her allies, in self-defense. The basis of the treaty of peace proposed by Russia and accepted by Turkey provides:

"The erection—1. of Bulgaria into a principality. 2. A war indemnity of territorial compensation. 3. Independence of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, with increase of territory for each. 4. Reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 5. An ulterior understanding between the Sultan and Czar respecting the Dardanelles. 6. The evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Ezerounm."

All these smaller states are already in alliance with Russia, and are wholly dependent upon her for the stipulated rights and prerogatives provided for in the basis of the treaty of peace. Greece and Crete, or Candia, are already in arms for a share of the results of the war; and will most gladly lend Russia the full amount of their forces to aid her in establishing the terms of the treaty so as to obtain freedom from the tyrannical government of Turkey. Other parts of Asia minor, and all the former provinces of Turkey, may be drawn into the same relation with Russia for like benefits.

When all the facts are known, no one of the "Great Powers" dare to make war upon Russia, and two or more of them would find it difficult to thwart the far-reaching policy of Russia, or materially hinder her from carrying out her designs.

I take this view of the subject for the reason that prophecy has most clearly indicated the course of events in the great revolutions now begun, and Divine providence will favor it. All the powers of Europe will likely be involved in the general turmoil, except France. As this power is now a republic, and can have no particular interest in a conflict for the settlement of supremacy among contending monarchs, she will be content to remain neutral until the final conflict, in which the confederated monarchies of Europe seek to attack Christian democracy in the United States. Then, according to prophetic indications, France, as of old, will become an ally with our government.

I put these outline sketches on record now that the attentive reader may keep them in view, as the revolutions may transpire—that we may see how far the Hand of God may be in it; and how far the interpretations of Prophecy have been correct.

It is the design of God, doubtless, to use one wicked nation as an instrument to chastise another until the political judgment day has past when nations, as such, shall be judged and punished, which is to be followed by a political millennium.

England, in this judgment, is to represent the "Image of the Beast" with two horns—two established churches allied with monarchy—the Church of England and the Church of Scotland—which, with the Roman Church, is to be cast down with their allied monarchy.

God sits upon His throne in the heavens, and will reign until His enemies shall feel and acknowledge His rightful dominion. Great events are to transpire in 1878.

B. T. KAVANAUGH. Boston, Feb. 9, 1878.

The American Church Missionary Society (Evangelical Episcopal) has relinquished the care of the missions in Mexico to the Board of Foreign Missions, and confines its work solely to home missions. The Mexican Mission now has about 3,000 members and 6,000 attendants. About \$2,000 a year is expended on it.

Church Notices.

- NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE. JEFFERSON DISTRICT—First Round. Longview, 4th Sunday in February. L. B. ELLIS, P. E. DALLAS DISTRICT—First Round. Grapevine Springs mission, fourth Saturday and Sunday in February. Bethel circuit, first Saturday and Sunday in March. W. H. HUGHES, P. E. SULPHUR SPRINGS DISTRICT—First Round. Pitsburg circuit, 4th Sunday in February. THOS. M. SMITH, P. E. WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE. SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—First Round. Rancho, 4th Sunday in Feb. JAS. G. WALKER, P. E. CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT—First Round. Lagarto circuit, at Lagarto, February 23, 24 Galveston, 26 Johns, March 2, 3 Bay mission, at Cedar Bayou, March 23, 24. R. H. BELVIN, P. E. SAN MARCOS DISTRICT—First Round. Lockhart circuit, Lockhart, Feb 23 and 24. O. A. FISHER, P. E. VICTORIA DISTRICT—First Round. Clinton circuit, Feb 23 and 24 Moulton circuit, March 2 and 3 Victoria, March 9 and 10 Lavaca River mission, March 16 and 17. A. A. KILGORE, P. E. UVALDE DISTRICT—First Round. Menardville circuit, February 23, 24 Brady City circuit, March 2, 3. W. T. THORNE BRY, P. E. TEXAS CONFERENCE. GALVESTON DISTRICT—First Round. Harrisburg, Feb 23, 24 Hockley mission, at Hockley, March 2, 3 Galveston, St James church, March 9, 10 Galveston, St Johns, March 16, 17 Bay mission, at Cedar Bayou, March 23, 24. B. D. DASHIELL, P. E. CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT—First Round. Brenham, February 23, 24 Giddings and Lexington mission, March 2, 3 Caldwell and Elbee mission, March 9, 10 Bryan circuit, March 16, 17 Bryan station, March 23, 24. The District Stewards will please meet at Brenham, Saturday, the 23rd of February, 1878, at 3 o'clock, P. M. R. ALEXANDER, P. E.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT—First Round. Richmond, February 23, 24 Eagle Lake mission, March 1, 2 Columbus, March 8, 9 Widmer, March 15, 16 Flatonia, March 22, 23. R. W. KENSON, P. E.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—First Round. Bastrop circuit, at Bastrop, February 23, 24 Latravage circuit, at Latravage, March 2, 3 Austin Station and Swede mission, March 9, 10 Elgin circuit, at Elgin, March 16, 17. J. W. WHITTLE, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—First Round. Navasota and Milliam, at Navasota, Feb 23, 24 Zion circuit, at Zion, March 2, 3 Dodge mission, at Dodge, March 9, 10 Cold Springs, at Johnson's Chapel, March 16, 17. S. C. LITTLEPAGE, P. E.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

WAXAHACHE DISTRICT—Second Round. Wesley station, 4th Sunday in Feb Waxahachie circuit, at Lebanon, 1st Sunday in March Waxahachie mission, at Mannings, 2d Sunday in March Waxahachie station, 2d Sunday in March Hillsboro, at Lebanon, 4th Sunday in March Millford, at Salem, 2d Sunday in April. W. G. VEAL, P. E.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT—First Round. Cleburne station, at Cleburne, Feb 23, 24 Fort Worth station, at Fort Worth, March 2, 3 Fort Graham circuit, March 9, 10 Corvinton circuit, at Solan river, March 16, 17. W. C. YOUNG, P. E.

STEPHENSVILLE DISTRICT—First Round. Jonesboro circuit, at Felton, Feb 23, 24 Gatesville circuit, at New Hope, March 2, 3 Pduxy circuit, at Marvin Chapel, March 9, 10. J. P. MUSSETT, P. E.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—First Round. Acton, at Acton, 4th Sabbath in February Jackboro, at Jackboro, 1st Sabbath in March Springtown, at Walnut Creek, 2d Sab in March Eldorado, at Garrett's Creek, 2d Sab in March Graham, at Graham, 4th Sabbath in March. T. W. HINES, P. E.

WACO DISTRICT—First Round. Kosse circuit, at Kosse, February 23 Mount Vernon circuit, at Mount Vernon, March 2 Wheelock circuit, at Hickory Grove, March 9. W. G. CONNOR, P. E.

CORSICANA DISTRICT—First Round. Fairfield circuit, at Fairfield, Feb 23 Corsicana circuit, at Byrdstown, March 1 Mexia circuit, at Forest Glade, March 8. The district stewards will please meet at Corsicana on Friday, March 7, at 1 P. M. It is very desirable that every one be present. JOHN S. MCCARTHER, P. E.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—First Round. West Falls circuit, fourth Sunday in February Cameron circuit, first Sunday in March Rockdale circuit, second Sunday in March Rock Land circuit, third Sunday in March. The preachers will please inform me of the place of their quarterly meetings if any change of place should be necessary to suit the Sabbath. I have appointed to each preacher as the time of his quarterly meeting. Address, South Bosque, McLennan county. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

BRICKENRIDGE DISTRICT—First Round. Eastland circuit, at Eastland, 4th Sabbath in February Salina circuit, at Sep Springs, 1st Sabbath in March Palo Pinto circuit, at Riverbend, 2d Sabbath in March Clear Fork circuit, at Ark Arher, 3d Sabbath in March Belknap circuit, at Belknap, 4th Sabbath in March. J. G. WARREN, P. E.

COMANCHE DISTRICT—First Round. Burnett circuit, at Pleasant Valley, Feb 24, 25 Rockvale circuit, at Rockvale, March 3, 4 Llanos mission, at Llanos, March 10, 11 San Saba circuit, at San Saba, March 17, 18 Mountain mission, at Center City, March 24, 25 Brownwood circuit, at Brownwood, March 31 and April 1 Comanche circuit, at Indian Creek, April 7, 8. The district stewards will please meet me at the quarterly meetings of the respective churches to assess the salary and traveling expenses of the presiding elder. Knowing the extensive travel to any point on the district, and the difficulty of getting the board of district stewards together, I have adopted the plan of letting each district steward assess himself, and thus make out the whole assessment. P. W. GRAY, P. E.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—First Round. Marshall station, February 23, 24 Saddle Creek circuit, at Charge's Hill, March 2, 3 Larissa circuit, at Pine Springs, March 9, 10 Bellview circuit, at Mt Meriah, March 16, 17 Grand Bluff mission, at Harris church, March 23, 24. E. W. TROSTROSK, P. E.

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT—First Round. San Augustine circuit, at Union, February 23, 24 Mervine circuit, at Yall's Chapel, March 2, 3 Mt Enterprise circuit, at Minden, March 9, 10 Newby circuit, March 16, 17 Lynn Flat and Douglas, at Pine Grove, March 23, 24. A full attendance of the Boards of Stewards at the first quarterly meeting of each circuit is earnestly requested. J. C. A. BRIDGES, P. E.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—First Round. Palestine circuit, February 23, 24 Trinity circuit, March 2, 3. D. P. COLLIS, P. E.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT—First Round. Hunt's mission, at Hunt, Feb 23, 24 Wallsville circuit, at Inside Prairie, March 2, 3 Beaumont circuit, at Beaumont, March 9, 10. District stewards will please meet me at Woodville without fail. E. L. ANDERSON, P. E.

Consumption cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India sailor the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its won'terful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow. 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 addressing with stamp, W. W. Shearer, 125 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 29-4

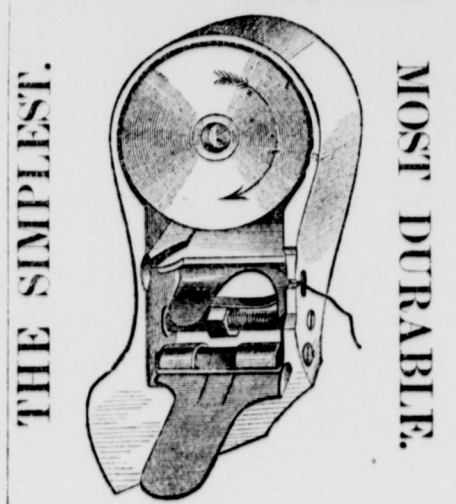
The essentials for male popularity are fully met in Colgate & Co's Cashmere Bouquet Soap. It is universally esteemed by the tasteful and refined as the most delicate and recherche of perfumes, and the name and trade-mark of Colgate & Co, on each package are a guarantee of superior and uniform quality. With such nice supervision, the success of this article is not surprising.

The Centaur Liniments are of two kinds. The White is for the human family; the Yellow is for horses, sheep and other animals. Testimonials of the effects produced by these remarkable Preparations are wrapped around every bottle, and may be procured of any druggist, or by mail from the office of THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 46 Dey Street, New York City.

Two Chromos Free.—A pair of beautiful 6x8 Chromos, worthy to adorn any home, and a Three Months Subscription to LEISURE HOURS, a handsome 16-page literary paper, filled with choicest stories, sketches, Poetry, etc., sent Free to all sending Fifteen Cents (stamps taken) in pay postage. The publishers, J. L. Patten & Co., 162 William Street, New York, guarantee every one Double Value of money sent. News dealers sell LEISURE HOURS, price seven cents. 21-4.

EUREKA YEAST POWDER.—Adapted to the preparation of light, palatable and healthful bread. A powder that gives general satisfaction. We earnestly recommend our best-keepers to give it a trial. See Rev. P. M. Goodwin's card.

THE NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.



THE SIMPLEST. MOST DURABLE. And the BEST SEWING MACHINE in the world! Using the world-renowned Self-Threading Shuttle and a self-setting Needle. Light running and noiseless.

O. L. GEER, Manager, 170 Tremont St., Galveston, Texas. Agents wanted.

GREAT REDUCTION.

We are still manufacturing these justly celebrated, Pure Heart CYPRESS CISTERNS but at greatly reduced prices. Packed in barrels ready for shipping. Each Cistern fully guaranteed as represented. Respectfully,

R. B. GARNETT, Nos. 163 and 168 Church Street, Tremont Hotel, P. O. Box 496.

A. S. JOHN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

(Ballinger & Jack Building.) GALVESTON, TEXAS. J. H. WILSON, L. E. PRICE, PRICE & WILSON, Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law. Room No. 5, (Ballinger & Jack Building.) GALVESTON.

Mr Joseph H. Wilson is Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Louisiana.

Marble! Marble!

Ten thousand dollars worth of the MONUMENTS, Italian and American Marble, the finest in the South. Also all sizes of GRAVE STONES, from Ten Dollars up, from two to six inches thick at about half the 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.

ONE TAYLOR GIN—35 SAWS,

FOR \$50 Only! Only \$50! (Freight to be added.) Bought at a bargain, and I hold no use for it. Address Drawer No. 4, Advocate Office.

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

BANKERS 123 PEARL ST. New York. 42 P. O. Box 5284.

LEE, McBRIDE & CO., Cotton and Wool Factors, AND General Commission Merchants, 214 STRAND, GALVESTON, Hendley Building.

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

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 FRIEGHT 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, and on SATURDAY when the trade requires. For freight or passage apply to J. N. SAWYER, Agent, 34 Strand, Galveston. C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, 133 Madden Lane, New York.

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

We offer special inducements to interior patrons. Write to us at above. Dr. Greenville Dowell, Residence—Corner Centre and Avenue K. Office—Broadway, next to corner of Centre, north side, Galveston. Consultation in person or by letter.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, STATE PRINTERS. Furnish estimates for printing newspapers, books and all kinds of job printing.

Texas Christian Advocate

SHAW & BLAYLOCK - Publishers.

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

Associate Editors. By action of the Joint Board of Publication the following able corps of Associate Editors were elected. Each will write over the last initial of his name:

- R. S. Finley.....East Texas Conference
H. S. Thrall.....West Texas Conference
W. G. Connor, D. D.....N. W. Texas Conference
W. J. Hawkins.....North Texas Conference
R. T. Nabors.....Texas Conference

PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

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

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

REMIT by Postoffice Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.

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

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

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

PREMIUMS.

The Texas Conference Grouped.

THE LATEST AND BEST PHOTOGRAPH OF BISHOP WIGHTMAN.

73.....PHOTOGRAPHS IN ONE.....73.

Messes, Blessings & Rose have just completed the above splendid group; which, by special arrangements, we are enabled to offer as premiums. The retail price of the group is \$2; framed, \$5. We will send the group as a premium, postpaid, for

Four Subscribers and \$10.

Will send the group picture in fine walnut frame—receiver paying express charges—for

Nine Subscribers and \$22 50.

We will send a fine large photograph of Bishop Wightman, retail price \$1.

For Two Subscribers and \$5.

The same picture, neatly framed.

For Six Subscribers.

These pictures were all taken during the late session of the Texas Conference.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK.

A Special Premium for March.

To the Party Who Sends the Largest Number of Subscribers to the Texas Christian Advocate

DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

A NEW SEWING MACHINE.

The Machine has never been unboxed since leaving the Factory, and is now at our office ready for shipment. This premium is in addition to the usual commission given agents. The money must be sent before the Machine is shipped.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

Clubs to Sunday-Schools.

We commence this week the publication of a comment on the International Sunday-School Lessons. The gentleman who undertakes this important work is a practical Sunday-school worker, and brings to the task experience as a writer and author. In order to induce Sunday-schools to take the ADVOCATE we make the following offer. We will send the ADVOCATE one year, to one address, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Copies, Price. 10 copies...\$20, 20...\$35, 30...\$50, 50...\$80.

The proposition applies exclusively to Sunday-schools.

Important.

Many of our subscribers are under the impression that they are receiving the ADVOCATE beyond the time paid for. There was a lapse of eight numbers after the fire before we resumed publication. The undertaking would be too great to change date on every address. It is our earnest desire that every subscriber receive the full number of papers paid for, and hence when revising mail list we allow each subscriber eight issues beyond the date indicated on the paper.

NOTICE.

Some parties who subscribed for the Minutes understand that we have advanced the price. You will all be sent the Minutes subscribed for at the net price agreed upon: Twenty-five cents! The regular price is 75 cents—and you can ask anything you please from 25 cents to 75 cents.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK.

THE missionary, Sunday-school, church extension and other benevolent connectional societies of the M. E. Church are about to issue a monthly church manual of information on all these subjects, to be sent gratuitously to all traveling preachers, to give them necessary information of the progress and needs of these various societies.

OUR LORD'S PRAYER.—How few can repeat this modest prayer correctly, and how fewer still do; and yet there is no sufficient reason why all should not repeat it exactly. In the first place, Matthew alone gives the complete prayer, and we think it should be repeated as given by him, correcting only the incorrect translation, "which" to "who." There seems to be no reason why we should substitute "trespass" from Mark's doubtful allusion to this prayer for Matthew's "debts." Then, to close, how many say forever and ever, instead of forever.

EDIGRAPHS.

The above word is not in Webster's Unabridged; nor are we sure that it should be. We never perpetrated a new word before, and we are not convinced this one will be a success. It suits our purpose, however, and we shall use it until we find a better one. There are many things worthy of record which one has not time to elaborate in labored editorials. We meet them as we sweep through the land by rail; we find them as we gather around the hospitable hearth of friends who welcome us to their homes; they float to us in the familiar tones of social converse—a thought or an illustration, which we gladly record in our memories, and draw out as occasion may demand; or we find them in the telegrams which we read as the click-click of the rail marks the speed of our travel, as we shall wander over the land, and send them out to our readers under the mark and brand of Edigraphs.

Last week we reached Houston in a heavy rain. With valise in hand, we sought the home of a friend we have known from early manhood. We had not the slightest doubt respecting our welcome. The cordial greeting, the thoughtful acts of hospitality, were not a surprise. It was what we expected and desired. We have faith in early friendships. They make a large part of this world's best estate.

We attended prayer-meeting with the pastor of Shearn Church. Is not the church our Father's house? and yet, as we bow in prayer, how often the shadow of a doubt rests in our hearts. Will our Father welcome us here in his earthly temple? We think of another home where mansions, prepared by our Savior's hand, await the children of God. How often has our faith faltered as we have thought of the hour when we must approach the door of that eternal home. Will we be welcome? We have faith in earthly friendships. Why may we not trust in God?

We spent an hour at Dr. Kavanaugh's home in company with Bros. Dashiell, Spencer, Nabors and Morris—all of the Texas Conference. Interests of the church, late publications, and social converse, made it a pleasant, and, we trust, profitable hour. Methodist preachers know how to make the most of these occasional reunions.

We found Brother and Sister Nabors about entering upon the joys and cares of housekeeping. A brief call at the neat cottage house they had selected revealed the fact that the kind ladies of the charge had relieved their pastor and his wife of the chief care of preparing the preacher's home for the reception of his family. The value of such acts of kindness may not be measured by material standards.

We spent two days in Houston in the interest of the ADVOCATE; and among other results accomplished, added about fifty per cent. to the subscription list at the office. We are convinced that if the preachers will make an effort, the list throughout the State can be doubled in two months.

We climbed to the top of the tower of the magnificent market house, which is justly the pride of Houston. But for the timber, Harrisburg would be in sight. The whole city, with its wide-spread suburbs lay mapped around us. Its streets, its brick warehouses and hotels, its churches and Grand Masonic Lodge, its street-cars with the faint tinkle of their bells, and the different lines of railroads converging towards the Bayou City, could be distinctly traced. The eye caught glimpses of the bayou, glancing with reflected light under the rays of the setting sun, while the encircling forest of pine made a beautiful border to the bright picture—and were all clearly defined from that lofty height. The sight will well repay the climber.

We experienced another sensation before we left that town. The

head swims as one looks from that dizzy height to the streets below. The massive tower which appears so solid and strong as one looks at it from the base, seems slight and insubstantial as the eye looks out on the open space and floating clouds. We turned to descend the narrow steps which we had ascended with upturned eye and confident tread, and they now looked slender and frail, as they spanned the empty space within; yet, that was our path to the solid ground. One shivered at the possibilities which might follow one careless step—a mangled body, and, perhaps, a funeral! How firmly in such a position one grasps the rails on either side; and how very carefully each step is planted. After we are safely down, how anxious we become to impress upon all around that we were not in the slightest degree afraid. Our paths through life often lead us along narrow ways. How terrible the catastrophe that often follows one careless, blundering step. How heedlessly we rush along. How careful while stumbling along the verge of the eternal abyss to convince our companions that we have no fear!

On looking over the papers of this and last week we note the extraordinary amount of prayer in connection with other ecclesiastical machinery employed to ensure the repose of the soul of the late Pius IX. One might infer from the magnitude of the efforts made for his relief that the case is one of unusual difficulty. All the agencies the church can command are brought into requisition to carry him safely through the flames of purgatory. The aggregate will be equal to the demand on the death of an ordinary conclave of cardinals. Are we to measure the sins of the departed Pontiff by these extensive efforts made for the repose of his soul?

The Pope's wealth altogether is said to amount to 120,000,000 livres, which is mostly in the hands of Rothschild at Paris.

The remarkable thing in the above paragraph, which appears among recent dispatches from Europe, is not the fact that the estate left by Pius IX. was so much larger than that left by St. Peter, but that the head of the Papal church made a Jewish banker. It was no doubt a prudent choice. He could not have placed his savings in safer hands. The fact is specially significant, as it indicates the commanding influence that exiled and down-trodden people wield over the destinies of nations. Without armies or an organized government, they are yet a mighty people. Kings counsel with them before they go to war; and the head of the Roman Church confides his hoarded wealth for safe keeping to their hands. The remnant of God's chosen people are still a wonder among the nations.

We were hastening in the early morning to the Central depot, Houston, when we remembered we had an important letter to mail. We were soon at the Old Post-office corner. The sign was there as in other days, and in the door the slat through which thousands of letters had been sent. Our letter followed—and fell on the floor. We glanced through the glass door and saw a furniture store where the old postoffice was located. A bolted door was between us and our letter—and it was nearly time for the train to start. We didn't swear. We never do; but we did think that sign was in the wrong place. At the risk of missing the cars, we waited till the store was opened to recover and mail our letter at the right place. The proprietor of the store consoled us with the information that ours was not the first mistake. He often found letters on the floor when he opened the door in the morning.

In this world we often find signs in the wrong place. We sometimes meet a pastor who has forgotten his vows, though he goes in and out before his congregation; a church which has lost its devotion, though it keeps up the outward forms; a steward who is inconsistent in his own life; a superintendent

who follows the ways of the world; a teacher who has never sought experimental religion; a father who thinks only about wealth when his boys are going to the bad; or a mother who cares only for pleasure, are professing while they fail to perform. It would be well if some people would change their business or take in their signs. Victims of misplaced confidence are usually the victims of their own folly. They act without consideration and then hunt up somebody on whom to vent their vexation. We should think before we act. If we keep our eyes open we will be apt to keep our boots out of the mire. That is what we ought to have done before we put our letter in the wrong place. Very often when we want to kick somebody, we escape the kicking because our toes do not point in the right direction.

We reached the cars in time and are off for Washington county.

JESUS IN CAPERNIUM.

After the Savior's victorious conflict with Satan, He returned to Galilee, and being in Nazareth on the Sabbath, he attended the service in the Synagogue. The Scriptures were given him to read and expound, which He did so forcibly that the people became indignant, and rose up to thrust Him out of the city. This rejection by the citizens who knew Him from early life, led the Lord to select Capernium as His home.

The rejection of the Lord at Nazareth was the occasion of His leaving the city, but was not the reason for making Capernium His earthly home. This place was in upper Galilee, on the western shore of Lake Genesareth, probably near where the Jordan empties into the lake. The situation was retired and comparatively obscure, in which Jesus determined to open his ministry. It was in complete harmony with what His baptism and victory over the tempter implied—being a repetition of His perfect renunciation of the world in reference to its carnal views of the Messiah. A residence at Jerusalem might have encouraged the Jews to cherish a hope of winning Him over to their opinions, and of securing His conformity to their expectations. The glory of an earthly career is rejected by the Lord, and a life of self-denial and suffering accepted.

In addition to this, the people of the city were regarded as heretics and free-thinkers; a population most destitute of the means for cultivating spiritual life. Here Jesus began publicly and unreservedly to proclaim the presence of the kingdom of heaven. "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light; and they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined." Here was the first missionary station of the New Testament Church, and in the place we note two prominent facts: its retirement from the great religious centers, and the spiritual destitution of the people.

When St. Paul was converted, he conferred not with flesh and blood, but did not return to Jerusalem to instruct Peter and the other disciples in the doctrines of Christ; but he went to the regions beyond, into Arabia and then back to Damascus. These two notable examples furnish us with the style of evangelical work performed by Jesus and St. Paul; but modern evangelization, in some late developments, ignores the retired region and the destitute people. The large cities and the well organized churches have more attraction for this form of labor than the regions in the shadow of death. The Moody and Sankey movement, with its reported thousands of converts, is still open to the objection that it seeks the fields made ready to their hands by other men's labor. The Bible type of evangelist may be seen in the missionary leaving home and country and friends to preach the gospel in heathen lands. This latter day evangelism is open to another objection: it goes between the pastor and his people, introducing new modes of worship and work; and when its ten-day wonder is ended, it leaves a model of ministerial service which must be

copied by the pastor if he maintains his influence over his flock. That this movement has done good is not denied; but that damage to the regular ministry has not resulted, may be seriously questioned.

There has been during the past year another form of evangelization in Texas. It turned away from the hundreds and thousands of sinners and formal professors in its own country, and came hundreds of miles to teach us sanctification, as if we had never seen Wesley's sermons nor Watson's Institutes, nor heard our fathers teach the doctrine of holiness. If this doctrine were unknown, then these good people might have taken us aside, as did Priscilla and Aquila to Apollos, and "expound unto us the way of God more perfectly." But there is nothing of the delicacy of these early disciples, but all the pretentious boldness of factious reformers. To denounce in promiscuous audiences the ministers and members of churches who do not agree with them as to the manner in which sanctification may be obtained, does not sustain the character of meekness which Bible charity demands. The iron-bedstead which requires Christian experience to measure so many inches or be condemned, is not of gospel manufacture. It does not seem to be required that every man shall put his foot in the same tracks in ascending the mount of religious life, but it is important that he reach the top. One may toil up after many mishaps; another may ascend in a balloon; but if both are lifted to the summit of holiness, let them clap hands and rejoice.

What is the minister's obligation to this and all similar movements? In the first place, he must remember that the pastor is called of God, and appointed to his charge by the authority of the church, and he can not relegate his authority to another. He is the teacher and spiritual leader of his charge. In the second place, whenever he and the officers of his church shall determine to begin a meeting with extra services, they may invite such ministerial help as they know will work in harmony with their doctrines and usages; but they have no right to introduce any agents who may produce discord or division. The word of the Lord will produce division between the kingdom of God and the kingdom of Satan, but there must be unity of spirit in the bonds of peace among the followers of Jesus. There is a wide field for evangelical labor without disturbing the regular work of the pastors; let these be occupied and cultivated for Emanuel's land. c.

LIKE PEOPLE—LIKE PRIEST.

The old adage, "like priest, like people," has always been accepted as true; and yet, we hold that "like people, like priest," is as often true. That a bold, fearless leader, or courageous preacher should make his impress on his flock is natural. Not only is it natural, but it is a well attested fact known and read of all men. The sturdy Scotchman bears yet the impress of the resolute and fearless John Knox. The stubborn Teuton has yet the spirit of Luther, when he burnt the Papal bull of excommunication against him, in public, and exclaimed: "As thou (the Pope) hast troubled the Holy One of the Lord, may the eternal fire trouble and consume thee." Long has New England perpetuated the bold independence of Oliver Cromwell, and long will it transmit the dogmas of its great preacher, Jonathan Edwards. In politics we find the same results. How long will France wear the image of the great Napoleon? Our silver-haired fathers will carry to their graves the impress of the magnetic Clay, or the stern iron-willed Jackson. Italy mourns at the shrine of Victor Emanuel; liberal France is under the influence of her dead Thiers; and redeemed Germany has the image of Bismarck on her heart; and even priest-ridden Spain has received, in some slight degree from her greatest statesmen and orator, Castellar, the impress of the age—the promise of a new hope. All this

is "like priest, like people;" but our motto is the reverse of this—"like people, like priest." In nature, action and reaction are equal. In the social arena, influences are mutual. The preacher is not the positive, unyielding, unapproachable, isolated person that many take him to be. He stands before us a man of like passions with us; bound to us by the tender ties of our sympathetic natures. And as he comes with his message to impress us, he is impressed by the uplifted faces of all who listen. Yea, more; he is impressed by some who do not listen. If he read in the attentive eye and cheerful face a sympathy with him, his heart warms to its work, his tongue is loose, and his lips find utterance. His words become life and power, and he and his flock are blessed. But when he comes from his closet and prayers, full of the message of life to his people, but meets no praying looks, no appreciating eyes, and no sympathy, how in his forsaken condition his heart is frozen and his lips sealed. He is shorn of his strength, robbed of his power, and brought down in sorrow to the cold level of his people.

It is needless to say that this ought not to be; that the preacher should not allow himself to be chilled by a cold, cheerless flock; that he should pour his warm utterances of love on their cold faces and into their closed hearts until they respond to his own burning heart. There can be no fire without fuel, and fuel saturated with water will quench much fire. He might do without human sympathy were he more than Christ, and might not suffer his spirit to die with his lifeless flock. But he is human and must lean upon the loving sympathy of his people. And if that be a broken reed, how he falls! Again, when his people are lax in compliance with the laws of their church, the plainest requirements of Christ, he more than suffers—he is crucified in spirit. Instead of lifting his congregation up, he is dragged down; instead of imparting some spiritual good to them, they rob him of the spiritual life that he has; and instead of building the walls of Zion, they are suffered to go to ruin. Pastor and people alike at last pass under a cloud and perish. This is no fancy sketch. There are too many sad illustrations of the decline of churches where the members thereof have caused said decline by trying to serve God and hold on to the world at the same time, in the face of the clear Word of God to the contrary! Such members sometimes imagine, when they fail, that their pastor alone is to blame, and forget that they deprived him of his power as much as the Philistines deprived Samson of his strength. While we strive to secure spiritual and gifted preachers, imbued with the idea that they will lift us out of our formalism, we should not forget while "like priest, like people" is true, under certain circumstances, that the reverse is also true: "like people, like priest." And we should remember that if we attempt to serve God and mammon at the same time, we must bring down our pastor to our own level. The better way is to let the worldly amusements that bring no spiritual good, go; and to seek to please God. Then when we enter the house of God to hear the word of life, we will listen; and as we listen we will enter into sympathy with our pastor, and we will buoy him up instead of pulling him down. Pastor and people must be one in spirit and one in work. A warm and loving people will bear their pastor in their arms of faith up to a higher plane, but a dead and worldly church will strip any warm and loving pastor of his power for good. The great preachers would never have been, but for warm and appreciative audiences.

HALF the armies of the world use rifles of American manufacture. Suppose the activities of the church measured up to the standard of enterprise in this single department of American industry, how many Bibles would American presses send out among the nations?

Texas Christian Advocate

ADVERTISING RATES: One-half inch one insertion... Each consecutive insertion... One inch one insertion... Each consecutive insertion...

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

To the Public: We have no traveling agents. All persons holding authority as such, dated prior to February 1, 1878, are unauthorized. Their authority has been and is hereby revoked.

That Conference Picture: During the session of the Texas Conference, which met in this city in December last, Messrs. Blessing & Rose, photographed each member and have grouped them in one picture. It is our pleasure to know the members of this body, and unhesitatingly pronounce the likeness good, and the artistic work is of such a degree as to reflect credit upon any art gallery.

Of this picture the Bishop says, "it is a fine one. I think the finest that has been taken." Many of our houses are adorned with pictures of mighty men of valor, and renowned as statesmen. Yet there should be no more familiar faces in our households than the standard bearers of the Cross, especially those of the "household of faith."

(Communicated.) Rockport Circuit: I have been in Rockport some two months; met a warm reception; am domiciled in a comfortable parsonage.

It appears that the Friends, who are declining in the United States and Great Britain, are obtaining a foothold on the Continent. They have several societies in Denmark, and are increasing in number there.

Unanswered Letters: February 15-N F Law-subscribers... W Wooten-subscribers; we have to "cash up" for the picture... J A Walker-subscribers; John H. McLean-quarterly appointments...

The TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE has a good circulation among our people; they seem to appreciate a good paper. Father Myers is doing good work for the ADVOCATE. We have just received a copy of the Minutes of the Texas Conferences in one volume. It is well gotten up; indeed the work is exquisitely executed.

for them. We hope to be able to report a gracious revival not far distant. M. A. BLACK. ROCKPORT, Feb. 11, 1878.

CLARKSVILLE, TEXAS, Feb. 15th, 1878.—I have made about three rounds on my work. I have three Sabbath appointments. This work lies in Red River county, one of the oldest settled counties in northern Texas. The soil is varied: black waxy, black sandy, and a sort of gray post-oak soil.

The demand for Bishop Marvin's book, "To the East by Way of the West," has become so great that it is impossible for us to fill orders for agents promptly and attend to the work of publishing the book. We have, therefore, made arrangements with Logan D. Dameron, agent of the Advocate Publishing House, St. Louis, as our general agent for its sale.

To our friends desiring pleasant accommodations in board—either permanent or transient—we cheerfully commend the advertisement of Sister N. A. Cravens. She is prepared to take only a few. To parties visiting the city, this will prove an especially agreeable stopping place.

It was a novel idea of the publishers of "Golden Hours" to so design a cover for the months of 1878 that every number brings the old familiar look, and yet gives a new picture to its readers. Thus far we have had representations from the animal kingdom. What is to follow we are not told. We would rather not know. We love pictures, and we like the pleasant surprise. Send the publishers fifteen cents for the March number, and see if you agree with us.

(Communicated.) Rockport Circuit: I have been in Rockport some two months; met a warm reception; am domiciled in a comfortable parsonage.

It appears that the Friends, who are declining in the United States and Great Britain, are obtaining a foothold on the Continent. They have several societies in Denmark, and are increasing in number there.

Unanswered Letters: February 15-N F Law-subscribers... W Wooten-subscribers; we have to "cash up" for the picture... J A Walker-subscribers; John H. McLean-quarterly appointments...

The TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE has a good circulation among our people; they seem to appreciate a good paper. Father Myers is doing good work for the ADVOCATE. We have just received a copy of the Minutes of the Texas Conferences in one volume. It is well gotten up; indeed the work is exquisitely executed.

recting. Many men have reputations as authors who, but for the printers' corrections, would never have been known. The ADVOCATE never flinches. Your questions, however, should all have been asked Dr. J. Letter will be turned over to him upon return. Thanks for your kind words... H H Vaughan—\$6 75; all right to retain per centum; subscribers entered... Mrs Lizzie Kirby—\$10; M A Black—communication; Dr. J. will accept your invitation before the year closes.

February 18—W R Robinson—another list of subscribers; if you, and a few others we could mention, were only ubiquitous, we would soon have as many subscribers as could be secured in Texas... Miss Julia P. Truitt—poem... W C Haislip—\$20 on account... N D Weizer—specimen copy... C H Ellis—subscriber; will send to W J G as agent... J M Binkley—quarterly appointments... W Shapard—\$7 50 and list of subscribers... Selah Hildard Barrett—specimen copy... J M Lewis—obituary... T F Hughton—obituary; will be corrected... H H Sullivan—subscriber; take subscribers as you propose, provided you underwrite for them... M A Cain—change of address... J H McLean—\$4 00; you doubtless have Minutes by this time... W C Manly—notification of work... L W Harrison—subscriber... E C Dickinson—we always stop paper when time is out... Mrs M A Cain—change of paper... Neill Nicholson—change noted... Master Beverly Allen—\$10 and four subscribers; picture forwarded. We wish, Beverly, you would send us your picture; we want to look into the face of a nine-year old little man who can induce people to take the ADVOCATE... A G Haygood—we want the ADVOCATE to have the credit, you know... Chas E Fellett—ticket from St. Louis to New York and return received from John A Clark—list of subscribers; a good beginning; may this be a year of many blessings to you... J C Goodwin—\$2 50 and subscriber... H C Trammell—list of subscribers; thanks for the substantial evidence of your interest in the ADVOCATE... J J Davis—do you mean fifteen copies of Minutes? Also notify us if you have yet received Commentaries... M Barnes—seventy-five cents; it is strange so many understand that we expect seventy-five cents for the Minutes. Did not show content with you at twenty-five? We always mean just what we say; it is the only way to do business; five copiers sent us per contract; hope this explanation is satisfactory.

February 19—H G Horton—marriage notices; paper goes to "F. L. I. G. John"—"edigraphs" is good; letters for home folks delivered; all goes well... B A Thomason—list of subscribers... Thos M Smith—obituary... U B Phillips—Minutes forwarded... R G Sewell—Minutes have gone.

February 23—G H John—list of subscribers; wherever you can arrange with preachers to underwrite, will wait until conference, if necessary... H V Phillip—\$4; thanks... P P Reese—subscriber... B Harris—subscriber... Lacey Boone—subscriber... G P Barlett—communication held for reference to editor; it were, perhaps, best not to open this question... J M Weiser—\$5; Minutes will be sent... O Fisher—communication... Adams—specimen copy... D M Stovall—subscriber and obituary; it is seldom an obituary comes within the required space that contains so much so well said. Compliments to G C S... John S Mathis—\$2 50 and subscriber.

MARRIED: GLAZIER—THIFF—At the residence of the bride's father, Major W. H. Fife, on the evening of the 20th ult., by Rev. Daniel Morse, Mr. George F. Glazier and Miss Susie C. Fife, of Harrison county, Texas.

JOHN S. MARRIAGE: In Kames county, January 5, by Rev. H. G. Horton, Mr. A. J. Jordan and Miss Jennie Barriss.

EMORY—CROLEY—in Helena, January 16, by Rev. H. G. Horton, Mr. Samuel Emory and Miss Phetia Croley.

BOWER—REAGAN—in Helena, January 16, by Rev. H. G. Horton, Mr. Paul Bower and Miss Carrie Reagan.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE: SHERMAN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND: Sher. am. station, 4th Sunday in February. Denison, mission, at Dickson Chapel, 1st Sunday in March.

PARIS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND: Honey Grove, February 16, 17. Paris station, March 2, 3. Blossom Prairie, March 9, 10. Roxton, March 16, 17. Wayland, March 23, 24. Robinsonville, March 27. Clarksville, March 30, 31. Dodd City, April 6, 7. Cooper, April 13, 14. Ladonia, April 20, 21. Boston, April 27, 28. Texarkana, April 27, 28. Delegates to District Conference to be elected this round. JOHN H. MCLEAN, P. E.

Commercial: TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, Galveston, Texas, Feb. 23, 1878. At New York, the market opened dull and depressed; closed nominal. Sales to-day 475 bales. Quotations for all grades are as follows: Ordinary, 8 3/8; Good Ordinary 9 7/16; Low Middling 10 5/8; Middling 10 15/16; Good Middling 11 3/8. Futures opened steadier and closed firmer.

At New Orleans, the market opened easy; closed weak. Good Ordinary, 8 3/8; Low Middling, 9 5/8; Middling, 11 3/8. Sales 8,550 bales. At Liverpool, the market for spots opened flat and moderate; arrivals are steady. Middling Upland 6 1/2; Orleans 6 1/4. The market here is quiet. Sales 816 bales. Receipts 1661 bales. GALVESTON RECEIPTS: This Day, Season, Season. Net Receipts, 1,433 371,612 452,886. Stock on hand, 73,979 73,826 69,174.

LIVE STOCK MARKET: REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 18, 1878. (Reported for the ADVOCATE by Johnson Foster, live-stock commission merchant, Stock yards Galveston.) Owing to light receipts of cattle during the past week choice grass cattle are now in demand. Corn fed are selling slowly at quotations. Calves and yearlings—none but choice wanted. Sheep—a full supply on hand. Hogs—market unchanged; sales slow.

THE GENERAL MARKET: (Quotations are not applicable to small orders but represent cash prices for large lots.) Bacon: Short clear, 7 1/2 to 8 1/4. Clear ribs, 8 1/4 to 9. Fat, 6 1/2 to 7. Shoulders, 5 1/2 to 6. Breakfast bacon, 9 1/2 to 10. Beef: Extra heavy, per yard, 12 1/2 to 14. Light weight, per yard, 12 to 14. Ties, per bundle, 2 50 to 3. Hail ing twine, 12 1/2 to 13.

Butter: Prime yellow, 8 to 10. Goshen, 32 to 34. Western, 22 to 24. Northern, 25 to 27. Cheese: Northern Texas, 47 to 48. Ohio, 47 to 48. Cream, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4. Prussian, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4. Coffee: Fair, 17 to 18. Good, 18 to 19. Prime, 18 1/2 to 19. Choice, 19 1/2 to 20. Family: Assorted stock, 12 1/2 to 14. Fancy, 18 to 20. A. B., 18 to 20. C., 20 to 22. Cocoa: Soda, 4 1/2 to 5. Cream and ginger, 8 1/2 to 9. Onions: Onions, 2 lb. per doz., \$1 65 to \$1 75. Sweet, 2 lb. per doz., 1 65 to 1 75. Pine apple, 2 lb. per doz., 2 00 to 2 10. Damsons, per doz., 1 50 to 2 00. Apples, 2 lb. full weight, 1 50 to 1 60. Oysters, 1 lb. full weight, 1 10 to 1 25. Oysters, 2 lb. light weight, 1 10 to 1 25. Tomatoes, 2 lb. per doz., 1 25 to 1 30.

Wool: Standard prints, 6 to 6 1/2. Brown domestic, 4 to 4 1/2. Brown domestic, 3 1/2 to 4. Bleached domestic, 5 1/2 to 6. Lenoix, 7 to 8. Brown ducks, 10 to 12. Sea Island domestic, 7 1/2 to 4 1/2. Hickory, 7 to 11. Plaid, Osageons, 7 1/2 to 9. Kentucky Jeans, 9 to 13. Tweeds, 20 to 47. Flannels, red, 12 to 18. Flannels, white, 12 to 18. Eggs: Country, patent boxes, per doz, 10 to 11. Day, 18 to 20. Fruit, Fresh: Apples, per bbl., choice from first hands, \$7 00 to 8 00. Lemons, per box, 7 1/2 to 5 70. Oranges, per bbl., 7 25 to 8 00. Fruit, Dried: Raisins, layer, per box, \$2 25 to 2 50. Prunes, per pound, 10 to 11. Currants, Zante, in boxes, 8 to 9. Halfboxes, 3 00 to 3 50. Fish: Mackerel, barrels, No. 2, \$10 50 to 11 50. Half-barrels, No. 1, 8 25 to 8 75. Half-barrels, No. 2, 5 50 to 6 00. Kils, No. 1, 1 65 to 1 75. Kils, No. 2, 1 40 to 1 50. Herrings, Dutch, per keg, 1 to 2. Codfish, per pound, 6 to 8. Flour: XX, 6 25 to 6 50. XXX, 6 00 to 7 15. Family, 7 00 to 7 10. Fancy grades, 7 25 to 7 85. Hay: Texas, per ton, 13 00 to 15 00. Western prime, 19 00 to 20 00. Western choice, 21 00 to 22 00. Hams: Choice sugar cured per lb., 9 1/2 to 9 3/4. 24 quality, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2. Dried: Dry selected, per pound, 15 to 20. Light salted, 13 to 15. Stack salted, 10 1/2 to 12. Kips, 12 to 15. Damaged kips and glue stock, 5 to 10. Wet salted, 7 to 10. Green: Hams, per dozen, Collins' Kentucky light, \$10 00 to 11 00. Medium, 11 00 to 12 00. Heavy, 11 00 to 12 50. Hops: Planter's A B No. 0, per doz., \$6 50 to 7 00. No. 1, 7 00 to 7 50. No. 2, 8 00 to 8 50. No. 3, 6 00 to 6 50. No. 4, 7 00 to 7 50. No. 5, 6 00 to 6 50. No. 6, 7 00 to 7 50. Iron: Iron common bar, per pound, 2 1/2 to 3. Half barrels and firkins, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. Sheet, common, 5 to 6. Galvanized, 11 to 12. Russia, 25 to 28. Imitation Russia, 18 to 22. Flow slabs, 5 1/2 to 6. Nail rods, 6 1/2 to 7. Horse shoes, Burden's, 5 00 to 6 00. Lead: Tierces, per pound, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2. Kegs, 9 1/2 to 10. Lime, Cement, Etc: Austin lime, per barrel, \$1 75 to 2. Alabama, 1 85 to 2. Cement, 1 50 to 2. Plaster Paris, 2 50 to 3 00. Lumber: Rough yellow pine, per M feet \$20 00 to 25 00. Second quality, 16 00 to 20 00. Dressed weather board, 20 00 to 25 00. Surfaced boards, 20 00 to 25 00. Ceiling, 20 00 to 25 00. Flooring, 20 00 to 30 00. Cypress lumber by the cargo, 40 00 to 50 00. Ash, 40 00 to 50 00. Shingles per M, 4 00 to 5 00.

Lathe, 3 25 to 3 50. Molasses: Prime, per gallon, 24 to 27. Choice, 35 to 38. Texas, 34 to 36. Nuts: Dates, per pound, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2. Almonds, soft, 15 to 21. Almonds, hard shell, 18 to 20. Filberts, 14 to 20. Brazil nuts, 9 to 11. Oats: From store, 48 to 50. Car load, 41 to 42. Onions: Onions, 2 75 to 3 00. White, 2 75 to 3 00. Oils: Kerosene per gal in barrels, 19 to 20. Pratts kerosene in cases, 22 to 23. Insurance oil, in cases, 30 to 35. Pastry: Chickens, per doz., \$2 75 to 3 00. Turkey, per doz., 3 50 to 4 00. Geese, 5 00 to 6 00. Powder and Shot: Drop-shot, per keg, \$2 10 to 2 35 to 2 50. Rifle powder, per keg, 6 15 to 6 45. Blasting, per keg, 4 15 to 4 45. Sugar: Louisiana, Pure white in bbls., Off white, 9 to 9 1/2. Choice, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4. Y. C., 10 1/2 to 11. Snow White, 8 to 8 1/2. Standard A., 10 1/2 to 11. Crushed, 11 to 11 1/2. Powdered, 10 1/2 to 11. Tea: Imperial, 48 to 65. Gunpowder, 60 to 65. Hyson, 50 to 65. Oolong, 40 to 60. Souchong, 60 to 75. Tinners Stock: I. C. 10x14 Charcoal Tin Plate, \$8 50 to 9. I. X. do do do, 10 75 to 11. I. C. 10x14 do do do, 7 50 to 8. I. C. do do do, 6 75 to 7. I. C. F. Block Tin, 2 1/2 to 3. Pig lead, 5 to 6. Sheet zinc, 11 to 12. Tobacco—Smoking: Fine cut, per bucket, \$7 50 to 8 50. Black's Durham, per box, 27 1/2 to 29. Duke of Durham, 55 to 57 1/2. Wright's Durham, assorted, 55 to 60. Myle Durham, 45 to 50. Tobacco—Chewing: Low grade, sound, 11 inch plug, per pound, 40 to 45. Good long stock, 48 to 50. Medium, 50 to 52. Bright, 55 to 60. Choice summer cured lilla, 60 to 65. Low twist, sound, 1 1/2 inch, 60 to 65. Medium to good twist, 60 to 65. Bright, summer cured lilla, 65 to 70. Hides: No. 1, 81 25 to 1 15. No. 2, 1 19 to 1 15. Free of hair, 22 to 25.

MRS. N. A. CRAVENS, Church Street, (between 26th and 27th streets) WILL TAKE A FEW BOARDERS By the Month Week or Day. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sample \$1.00 worth \$5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

FREE TO AGENTS!—The galvanic Pen writes with water; needs no ink. One agent made \$54 in one week; samples and terms sent free on receipt of three cent stamp for postage. Address W. M. BULLOCK, Bristol, Tenn. 23-2.

50 Extra Mixed Cards, made in Cincinnati, sold or let, on all, by CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Ct. WEBSTER'S PATENT Button-Hole Worker. Patented June 27, '71, and Feb. 3, '74. Awarded first premium at the American Institute and Maryland Institute Fairs, 1871.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT AWAKENING. This interesting book contains a complete history of "FREE WILL BAPTIST MOVEMENT" and also ABLE TEMPERANCE LECTURES by the most prominent advocates of the cause. In addition to this it has the GREAT CONTROVERSY between ROMANISM and PROTESTANTISM. Also, the LIFE OF POPE PIUS IX. These books in one. Profusely illustrated. By Eastern Bibles, Jewish Bibles, Doctors of Divinity, etc., etc. The Book for the Times! Sample history at once. Address: American Publishing Co., 305 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. 25-1

COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT for the cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, and all Chronic Nervous Disorders. REMARKABLE CURES. STRONGLY ENDORSED by the Hon. J. S. ARTHUR, Hon. MONROE BELMONT, Hon. J. S. FIELDS, Hon. S. SCOTT COVINGTON, and others who have used the new Treatment. FREE! A Treatise (200 pp.) on Compound Oxygen, with many testimonials to its remarkable effects, sent free. Address: THOS. STANLEY & FALEN, Hildburghausen, Saxony.

GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address: TRET & CO., Augusta, Maine. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and outfit free. Address: H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Will send GOODS C. O. D. with PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION. TWO-OUNCE COIN SILVER CASE GENUINE WATCH AMERICAN FOR \$10. WARRANTED CORRECT TO KEEP SAME AS RETAIL STORES FOR \$20.00. GARRET T. DORLAND, 48 West 4th Street & 159 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O. WHOLESALE AGENT FOR AMERICAN WATCHES AND JOBBER OF JEWELRY, SOLID SILVERWARE, PLATEDWARE, &c. Send for WHOLESALE PRICE LIST. The LOW PRICES will astonish you.

\$250

New Square Grand Rosewood Pianos for \$250.

STATE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

WEBER & EMERSON PIANOS

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS

Send for circulars to

THOS. GOGGAN & BRO.

PIANO AND MUSIC DEALERS,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

PHILIP WERLEIN,

LEADING

PIANO, ORGAN

MUSIC STORE.

135 Canal St., New Orleans.

CHEAPEST PRICES AND MOST LIBERAL TERMS IN THE UNITED STATES.



PHILIP WERLEIN MUSIC STORE. LEADING MAKERS OF PIANOS AND ORGANS. We can not speak too highly of this establishment. It possesses large facilities, and is conducted on the basis of the utmost fairness and liberality. J. B. WALKER, J. E. A. HERRNS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT AWAKENING. This interesting book contains a complete history of "FREE WILL BAPTIST MOVEMENT" and also ABLE TEMPERANCE LECTURES by the most prominent advocates of the cause. In addition to this it has the GREAT CONTROVERSY between ROMANISM and PROTESTANTISM. Also, the LIFE OF POPE PIUS IX. These books in one. Profusely illustrated. By Eastern Bibles, Jewish Bibles, Doctors of Divinity, etc., etc. The Book for the Times! Sample history at once. Address: American Publishing Co., 305 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. 25-1

COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT for the cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, and all Chronic Nervous Disorders. REMARKABLE CURES. STRONGLY ENDORSED by the Hon. J. S. ARTHUR, Hon. MONROE BELMONT, Hon. J. S. FIELDS, Hon. S. SCOTT COVINGTON, and others who have used the new Treatment. FREE! A Treatise (200 pp.) on Compound Oxygen, with many testimonials to its remarkable effects, sent free. Address: THOS. STANLEY & FALEN, Hildburghausen, Saxony.

GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address: TRET & CO., Augusta, Maine. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and outfit free. Address: H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Will send GOODS C. O. D. with PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION. TWO-OUNCE COIN SILVER CASE GENUINE WATCH AMERICAN FOR \$10. WARRANTED CORRECT TO KEEP SAME AS RETAIL STORES FOR \$20.00. GARRET T. DORLAND, 48 West 4th Street & 159 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O. WHOLESALE AGENT FOR AMERICAN WATCHES AND JOBBER OF JEWELRY, SOLID SILVERWARE, PLATEDWARE, &c. Send for WHOLESALE PRICE LIST. The LOW PRICES will astonish you.

Texas Christian Advocate

(Communicated.)

An Appeal for the Preacher.

DEAR BRETHREN—It seems to be hard work to collect the small sums we allot the preacher, and I feel constrained to make an appeal on their behalf. Our usual plan for their support is to assess their claim. It is fixed at say \$300. Small enough in all conscience. Then the steward starts out, very often with a heavy heart. He meets Brother A or B and says, "Well brother how much can you pay the preacher this year?" He answers, "Well, I hardly know; I can't do as I would wish. I am so hard run this year. I have lost so much of my cotton, or the price is so low." This is a poor excuse, and perhaps is the same one used last year and will be the same next. "God loveth a cheerful giver." He goes from one to another, getting from each some discouraging excuse, and possibly ends a day's hard work with fifty cents or one dollar collected. I know of one steward who rode all one day last year and only collected sixty cents.

Let us come out of this indifference, or if the steward's appeals fail, or if he lags in his work, may the Lord put it into the hearts of the people to give not grudgingly. If all could be stewards one year, you would not wait for him to call on you for your contributions. You would meet him with your offering promptly and be ready in advance for each quarter. Do you recollect the vow you made when you joined the church, to support its institutions. God works through instrumentalities, and there is work for us all to do. It is the preachers' business to warn sinners; the stewards' business to collect; the members' business to co-operate with both in their work. Last, not least: do not forget the missions. How do you suppose the preacher feels when he goes to conference to have nothing to report?

A SUBSCRIBER.

(Communicated.)

Rev. Job M. Baker, M. D.

In the ADVOCATE of the 2d inst. the death of Rev. John C. Miller, D. D., was announced. After speaking of this sad and unexpected event, you ask, "who will be the next to cross the river?" To-day I received the intelligence of the death of our old and highly esteemed father in Israel whose name heads this communication. He crossed the river on Tuesday, the 5th inst., and was buried on Wednesday following.

I have not learned the particulars of his last moments. I presume he died all right, at his son's residence in Jefferson, Texas.

As he had previously handed me a very interesting sketch of his life and labors, that such portions might be used when called for as would be deemed suitable material for our contemplated History of Methodism in Texas, I feel it due to the memory of this great and good man to furnish in advance some data not in the possession of others, which may aid the committee of the North Texas Conference, when appointed to write his memoir. From the sketch written by himself, I find that he was born January 13, 1794, in Washington county, Maryland. His father moved to Knox county, Tennessee, in 1798. His parents were members of the Presbyterian church, after a residence of ten years in Tennessee, they moved to Fairfield county, Ohio. Our deceased brother united with the Methodist Episcopal Church on probation in 1812, under the administration of Rev. William Lamdon. After this he served as a volunteer in the North-western army, under Gen. Harrison. On the 14th of June, 1814, while engaged in secret prayer, he says, "a strange, warm, loving feeling ran through my whole frame; nature put on ten thousand charms; my soul was enraptured with the beauties of creation and my love to my Heavenly Father was unbounded." He was then a happy Christian.

He was licensed to exhort in 1815, and was instrumental in the hands of God in the conversion of many souls. At the close of the same year he was licensed to preach and was a local preacher for three years, when he was received into the Ohio conference. His first appointment was junior preacher on the Marietta circuit, having for his colleague Thomas A. Morris, (afterwards bishop). This circuit was divided, and young Baker was placed in charge of the Athens circuit. During this year he received ninety-nine members into the church. In 1818 he traveled the Sevoto circuit and received into the church 400 members. He was ordained deacon this year by Bishop Roberts. Two years afterwards he was ordained elder by Bishop McKendree. He traveled until the close of the year 1824, when his health failed. He then asked for and obtained a location. During the seven years of

his itinerancy he received upwards of 1,000 members into the church. He regarded these years the happiest of his life. After he ceased traveling he studied medicine. Attended his first course of lectures at the Transylvania University, afterwards graduating at the Medical College of Ohio in 1830. He practiced medicine in the States of Indiana, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. During this time he preached as his profession and circumstances would allow.

We find that he again entered the itinerancy in the Missouri conference, after which he was transferred to the East Texas Conference in 1851. He filled the Jefferson station for two consecutive years. In 1854 he was elected editor of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE; the salary being less than it would require for the support of his family in a city, he declined to accept the situation. He was local in 1855; joined the Texas Conference in 1856, and was stationed at Seguin and re-appointed the succeeding year. He traveled the Ruttersville circuit in 1858; the Plantersville circuit in 1859; Spring Creek circuit in 1860. In 1861 he was supernumerary, but with improved health he was able to fill the Columbus station, made vacant by the failing health of Brother Lane. In 1862 he was in charge of the Spring Creek circuit again, and had a prosperous year. In 1863 he traveled the San Jacinto circuit and received upwards of 100 members into the church. In 1864 he was supernumerary. In 1865 he was superannuated. In 1866 he traveled the Bellville circuit. From 1867 to 1870 he sustained a superannuated relation, and was, at the close of this year, transferred by Bishop Marvin to the Trinity Conference. For the last eight years he has traveled much, and preached many sermons. Wherever he preached his sermons were heard with interest and profit. He retained to his last effort in the pulpit, much of the zeal and stirring eloquence of his palmy days.

He was the affectionate father of thirteen children. Those who lived were liberally educated, and have made good citizens. He buried three wives, who left their dying testimony of their acceptance with God. He is the author of books and published sermons of merit. The last sermon I heard him preach was at Woodlawn in Harrison county, on the second Sabbath in October last. His sermon on that occasion was Methodist, logical and delivered with pathos and kindly feeling. After this he was present in Marshall at the memorial services of Bishop Marvin, conducted by our presiding elder, Rev. R. W. Thompson, who called on him to offer the opening prayer. Those present will not forget with what spiritual power and appropriateness he addressed the throne of Heavenly Grace.

We will see him no more till we, too, "cross the river." I will close this sketch in his own language: "My life has been full of incidents. I have lived under every administration of the United States Government from Washington to President Hayes. I served three tours in the war of 1812 with Great Britain. I have been sixty-three years an exhorter and preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church and Methodist Episcopal Church South. I am now nearly eighty-four years of age. Have pretty good health. Can preach three or four times a week, and I love to preach, pray and sing. I have no doubt of my final salvation. My whole dependence for salvation is in the atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ. To Him be all the glory. I now give this imperfect sketch of my life to my old tried friend, Daniel Morse, as a small item in the History of Texas Methodism." As this sketch was handed to me a few years ago, I have changed the dates to correspond with his ministerial life, and substituted President Hayes for Gen. Grant.

Peace to his slumbering dust and joy to his glorified spirit.

DANIEL MORSE, MARSHALL, TEXAS, February 7, 1878.

(Communicated.)

Marvin College.

You will confer additional obligation on the friends of the Texas Marvin monument by publishing the following proposition, viz.: The payment of one dollar, forwarded to agent at Waxahachie, care of Rev. C. E. Brown, or either of the members of the Committee of Ways and Means (Rev. C. E. Brown, Waxahachie; Rev. W. G. Veal, Hutchins, Dallas county; or Rev. J. D. Shaw, Lancaster, Dallas county), will secure life membership in the Texas Marvin Monument Association.

Now, would you desire to honor the memory of the great and good Bishop Marvin, send in your dollar, which will be duly credited and your name be enrolled as a life member. I think it is no longer problematical as to the success of our enterprise. There is

not a preacher in either of the Texas Conferences that can not give one dollar, and thousands of members can do the same, and will, if the preacher will make the effort. A. D. GASKELL, agent. WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS, Jan. 26, 1878.

(Communicated.)

The Assessments.

Looking over the minutes of our conference, I see the whole assessment against our conference divided between the five districts. I was not present when this report was made, and I was sorry to see it presented in this form. They put down our deficit at \$293.95. A. H. Redford, book agent, published weekly for a long time \$274.85. I propose we raise this amount at once, and be done with it, on the following plan and apportionment: Austin District, \$60; Chappell Hill District, \$60; Galveston District, \$60; Huntsville District, \$55; Columbus District, \$40. Total \$275. The preachers on Chappell Hill District will please collect the following amounts: Chappell Hill station, \$9; Travis circuit, \$6; Brenham station, \$9; Independence and Burton, \$6; Bryan station, \$9; Giddings circuit, \$6; Bryan circuit, \$5; Caldwell circuit, \$6; Hempstead station, \$5. Total, \$61. R. ALEXANDER.

M. E. Church South in Sherman.

This is one of the oldest ecclesiastical organizations in Sherman. Our Methodist friends in the community have been characterized by all the zeal and earnestness in Christian work that belongs to them as a denomination. The church building stands on South Travis street, below Jones, and is the oldest in the city. It is large and comfortable, and the membership is the largest in the city. For many years, its pastor was Rev. J. M. Binkley, a brother of Judge Binkley, President of the Merchants & Planters Bank. Rev. Mr. Binkley is now presiding elder of this district, having been recently succeeded by Rev. Dr. Reid, of Paris, who was transferred from the Kentucky to a Texas Conference about one year ago. Parson Binkley is a man of great practical sense and exalted piety of character, and to him and his labor for years is due the large influence and earnest character of his people.

The new pastor, Rev. Dr. Reid, took charge of the church but a few weeks since. His congregations are very large, and enthusiastic in praise of his abilities as a preacher. In Illinois and Kentucky Dr. Reid was recognized as a man of very great ability, and he stood in the foremost rank of the most eminent and learned pulpit orators of those States. To fine scholarship he adds a most magnetic and captivating style of oratory, which never failed to draw immense audiences in the cities where he has been stationed. The Sunday-school of this church is very large and finely attended and has a good library.—Sherman Register.

A Mother and her Bible.

The mother of a family was married to an infidel, who made a jest of religion in the presence of his own children; yet she succeeded in bringing them all up in the fear of the Lord against the influence of a father whose sentiments were opposed to her own. This was her answer "Because to the authority of father, I do not oppose the authority of a mother, but that of God. From their earliest years my children have always seen the Bible on my table. This holy book has constituted the whole of their religious instruction. I was silent that I might allow it to speak. Did they propose a question, did they commit a fault, did they perform a good action, I opened the Bible, and the Bible answered, reproved or encouraged them. The constant reading of the Scriptures has wrought the prodigy which surprises you."—Rev. Adolphe Monod.

It is not for me to speculate as to what death will bring us. I imagine that it will bring us far more than most of us think. At least, this much we know: it will bring to the weary and the heavy-laden rest, and to such as missed the fulfillment here a renewal of all their hopes. You will meet with those who journeyed on, being called first, before you—the brave, the gentle, and the good; and all that to-day is sweet in hope, or dear in expectation, if it be pure, and cherished purely, will come and put its arms around you, and you will have it with you as yours eternally. And unto all this, and much beside—yea, unto this vast temple of life and love, with its magnificent entablatures and majestic spaces, you who enter will enter through one door. Christ Jesus: our Lord and our Redeemer. For unto the city into which it is built, with its many gates—each gate, a solid pearl—none can climb by any other way; for He is the Way, the Truth and the Life.

—Faithfulness and sincerity are the highest things.—Confucius.

Reward.

THEY fished too long. They had pulled but half the way when darkness fell. Under a cloudy sky, no compass on board, pulling only at random; the oars fell from nerveless hands. The skipper caught the gleam of the lighthouse on the bar. "Pull away, lads," he cried; "keep your eyes on that." Every leap of the boat under the strong arms brought the light nearer. With a cheer, they were at the dock. God has set our reward before us. Every toil for Christ, every labor for souls brings it nearer. Moses left Egypt, its luxuries and opportunities, because "he had respect unto the recompense of reward." "We walk by faith." Faith in the promise that says, "In due season we shall reap, if we faint not." "Be ye strong, therefore, and let not your hands be weak; for your work shall be rewarded." We must keep our eyes upon that shining promise. Then discouragements and hindrances will be overcome. Like Asia, we shall take courage, renew the covenant and consecration, and the little ones shall be saved.

PATENTS issued to the citizens of Texas for the week ending January 30, 1878; furnished for the ADVOCATE from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counselors-at-Law and Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

199,063. Gang and sulky plow. John R. McCormick, Georgetown, Filed June 30.

199,124. Adjustable hammers for fire-arms. Emil A. F. Topperwein, Boerne, Filed October 17, 1877.

198,806. Churns. John A. McConnell and Wm. V. McConnell, Crockett, Filed September 29, 1877.

198,785. Ditching - machines. Matthew J. Austin, Bonham, Filed November 22, 1877.

198,797. Churns. Henry T. Davis, Sherman, Filed May 29, 1877.

198,911. Earth-boring machines. Wm. H. Yarborough, Sherman, Filed October 6, 1877.

199,065. Water-wheels. David L. Cross, Austin, Filed November 17, 1877.

198,902. Plows. Joseph M. Payne, Dallas, Filed January 13, 1877.

198,926. Portable houses. John Boyd, Galveston, Filed June 16, 1877.

198,907. Cotton presses. Robert C. Thompson and J. N. Thompson, Bonham, Filed June 13, 1877.

198,581. Corn and cotton planters. C. Domschke, Austin, Filed October 16, 1877.

188,672. Air-pressure fluid-vents. Hardy B. Park, Dallas, Filed July 7, 1877.

198,033. Rifle-barrels. Wm. Littlejohn, Jefferson, Filed March 12, 1877.

EVERY man does feel his sins, though often he does not know it. Whatever oppression is on a man, whatever trouble, whatever conscious something that comes between himself and blessedness of life, is his sin, for whatever is not of faith is sin, and from all this He came to save us. Salvation alone can raise in us a sense of our sinfulness. One must have got on a good way before he can be sorry for his sins. There is no condition of sorrow laid as necessary to forgiveness. Repentance does not mean sorrow—it means turning away from our sins. Every man can do that, more or less. And that every man must do. The sorrow will come afterwards all in good time. Jesus offers to take us out of our own hands into His, if we will only obey Him.—Macdonald.

A correspondent of the Fort Worth Democrat describes Calahan as a mountainous region, better fitted for grazing than farming purposes. The mesquite winter range is fine; the air fine and bracing; the diet of the people principally buffalo beef and corn bread; and their health as good as in any part of Texas. Large herds of cattle and sheep are already in the range and room for more. Four thousand sheep from California were to arrive in this county this month.

KNOW THYSELF HEAL THYSELF

A new Medical Treatise entitled "DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM," a book for everybody. Fifty original prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Price \$1. Sent by mail, or an illus. Pamphlet sent FREE. Gold Medal awarded author. The Boston Herald says: "This book is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." Address: Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., 14-52.

ROSES SHAW & BLAYLOCK, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS, Execute all work with neatness and dispatch Satisfaction guaranteed. Address: SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Drawer No. 4, Galveston.

MEDICAL OFFICE.

DR. CARL MURRAY HAS OPENED ROOMS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISEASES, AND FOR GENERAL PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Private Office and Reception Room, OVER HARRY BROS.' TIN AND STOVE STORE, No. 629 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

FEMALE DISEASES made a special study. The successful treatment of scores of ladies in Dallas and vicinity is sufficient to commend others afflicted to the same treatment. The baritone treatment with caustic strictly scientific. Hemorrhoids cured in all cases without the use of knife, ligature, caustic or clamp. TAPE WORMS REMOVED IN A FEW HOURS.

NERVOUS DISEASES—Epilepsy, Chorea, Neuralgia, Caries of Vertebrae resulting in curvature of spine and nervous derangement. Incipient Paralysis cured in a majority of cases. Diseases of the Eye and Ears, of the Ear and Head. Special attention given to St. Asaph, CATARRH and its accompanying maladies. Constitutional diseases, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Glandular swellings, Skin diseases, and those diseases for which men and women go to Hot Springs, cured promptly on the principle of no cure no pay.

Diseases of Liver and Spleen Cured in Every Case. Those at a distance can consult by letter, and receive prompt attention by enclosing postage stamp.

OFFICE CONSULTATION FREE. Address: Lock Box 1106, Dallas, Texas, or call personally at 629 Elm street.

Office Hours—Day and Night.

Great Limited Mail Route from St. Louis to the East composed of the

VANDALIA LINE, PAN HANDLE AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

The only route running Pullman Palace Cars from St. Louis to New York without change. The above represents the shortest and quickest route from St. Louis to the seaboard, running through one of the most populous and interesting portions of the country, and stopping at the most important cities upon its line. It passes through Vandalia, Edinburg, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Richmond, Elgin, or Dayton, I. P. Ohio, Columbus, Newark, Steubenville, Pittsburgh, Cresson, Altoona, Harrisburgh, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Trenton, Newark, N. J., and Jersey City, on its route to New York. Two Fast Express Trains Daily on Arrival of Trains from the West and South.

Day-Light Express—Leaves the Union Depot, St. Louis, every morning, and, being a Pullman Express, stops only at principal stations. It has Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for Columbus, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York, without change, and but one change to Boston, Baltimore and Washington. It arrives in New York early the next evening, only one night out, and gives a day's absolute rest to the far-famed tourist. The Pennsylvania Railroad, East Line Express—Leaves Union Depot, St. Louis, every evening, stopping only at principal stations, with Pullman Palace Cars for Louisville and Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York without change. Being the only line practically under one management between St. Louis and New York, passengers are assured of through connections, and are not subject to delays at intermediate points incident to other lines. Baggage checked through all Eastern cities. The Quickest Time is regularly made by this line, and fare always as low as by any other route. Tickets for sale by all ticket offices in the West and South.

E. F. FRANKER, General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Pa. W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger Agent, Pan Handle Route, Columbus, Ohio. CHAS. E. FOLEY, General Passenger Agent, Vandalia Line, St. Louis.

WYNN'S Eureka Yeast Powder. GOOD Pure, Healthful, Highly Commended by prominent Physicians. Experienced housekeepers delighted with it. To those in search of a superior article, sample box sent, postpaid, for 25 cents. Orders solicited from the Trade.

P. M. GOODWYN, Manufacturer, No. 227 1/2 North Main, New Orleans, La.

PIANO & ORGAN War over. LUDDEN & BATES hold the field and compete with the world. Their superb instruments from Rodgers, Chick & Co. at Factory rates. Every man his own organ. Bottom prices to all. New Pianos, \$135, \$150, \$175. New Organs, \$10, \$20, \$25, six years guarantee. Fifteen days' test, full names on all the instruments. Square dealers, the honest trade, and best bargains in the U. S. Ludden & Bates' Southern Wholesale Piano and Organ Depot, Savannah, Georgia.

NO MORE BUZZING IN YOUR HEAD, DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, SPINAL TROUBLES. Dr. J. H. McLean's Liquid Substitute for Quinine CHILLS AND FEVER CURE.

A NEW DISCOVERY. An Antidote for Malaria, Miasmatic Swamp Poisons, It will cure Chills, Ague, Fever, Headache, Stomach and Bowel Complaints, Biliousness, Peevishness, Irritability, Nervousness, and all the ailments of the system. No other medicine required, it is used alone.

Dr. J. H. McLean's Liquid Substitute for Quinine will cure any fever, chills, malarial, intermittent, or any other kind of fever, and is a powerful tonic. It is used in the form of a liquid, and is taken up by the system, and acts upon the system, and destroys any poisonous elements in the system, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is used in the form of a liquid, and is taken up by the system, and acts upon the system, and restores the system to its normal condition.

THE WHOLE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY has cause to rejoice. This new discovery, Dr. J. H. McLean's Liquid Substitute for Quinine, will cure any fever, chills, malarial, intermittent, or any other kind of fever, and is a powerful tonic. It is used in the form of a liquid, and is taken up by the system, and acts upon the system, and restores the system to its normal condition.

A NEW PRINCIPLE! A NEW WAY! To cure THROAT AND LUNG diseases. Dr. J. H. McLean's COUGH AND LUNG-HEALING GLOBULES.

Take no more medicine down the throat, but get up to cure the Lungs. This new way of bringing the medicine in direct contact with the Throat and Lungs. Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung-Healing Globules. They are Sugar Globules, containing medicine. As rapidly as the Globules dissolve in the mouth, the active acting on the medicine in the Globules it generates a healing Gas, which must be inhaled, permeates every cell in the Lungs, and absorbed by the Glands in the Throat, the decay of the Lungs must cease. Thousands upon thousands have been cured by Dr. J. H. McLean's COUGH AND LUNG-HEALING GLOBULES. Consumption, Coughing, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, and all the ailments of the Throat and Lungs, yield to their wonderful Magic Influence. Trial boxes, to mail all over the world, sent free. Postage Stamps will be received for them.

Address, DR. J. H. McLEAN, 211 Chestnut Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

ABSORBS THE POISON. Is the new way that CATARRH is cured by Dr. J. H. McLean's Celebrated Catarrh Snuff.

This new and wonderful discovery cures by absorbing the poison in the sores of the Nose, Throat, or Ear, and the Catarrh of the Eye, and the Catarrh of the Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Rectum, and the Catarrh of the Uterus, and the Catarrh of the Vagina, and the Catarrh of the Prostate, and the Catarrh of the Seminal Vesicles, and the Catarrh of the Testes, and the Catarrh of the Epididymis, and the Catarrh of the Vas Deferens, and the Catarrh of the Urethra, and the Catarrh of the Penile Urethra, and the Catarrh of the Scrotum, and the Catarrh of the Perineum, and the Catarrh of the Anus, and the Catarrh of the Rectum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Appendix Vermiformis, and the Catarrh of the Gall Bladder, and the Catarrh of the Pancreas, and the Catarrh of the Liver, and the Catarrh of the Spleen, and the Catarrh of the Stomach, and the Catarrh of the Duodenum, and the Catarrh of the Jejunum, and the Catarrh of the Ileum, and the Catarrh of the Cecum, and the Catarrh of the Sigmoid Flexure,

Texas Christian Advocate

News of the Week.

Washington.

Since our last issue the much talked of Bland Silver bill has passed the Senate by a two-thirds majority. The free coinage clause having been stricken out by the Senate, the bill must return to the House for approval, no doubt of which can be entertained. No one can predict with any certainty the effect the action of the law will produce. The enemies of the bill predicted an immediate rise in gold in case the bill passed the Senate. The result has not thus far proved them prophets. The friends of the bill argue that its enemies seem not to have taken into consideration the fact that the action of the law would be to remove an immediate demand for gold (that of revenue) and that the price of all commodities, being regulated by supply and demand, the falling off in demand would bring about a corresponding shrinkage in the value of supplies. Gold is quoted to-day at 101 1/2. Government securities are in good demand.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency, have agreed by a vote of seven to two to recommend the following bill for retiring notes of national banks:

"Be it enacted, etc., That soon as it may be practicable after passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared an issue of Treasury notes equal in amount to circulation of the national banking associations on the 1st day of February, 1878, being the sum of \$326,647,690, which shall be used in the redemption and retirement, in a way hereinafter provided, of the circulating notes of national banks, which Treasury notes shall be in the following form: Washington, D. C. The United States of America are indebted to bearer in the sum of — dollars, and shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or that their signatures be thereto engraved, and shall contain such devices and subscriptions as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, and the denominations of such notes, and the general similitude thereof, shall conform as nearly as may be to the United States notes known as legal tender notes. They shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, customs, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, and of all claims and demands against the United States, except for obligations made payable in coin by existing laws, and shall be received by the Secretary of the Treasury at par, for four per cent. bonds of the United States, authorized to be issued by act, entitled an act to authorize refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870.

Section 2. Immediately after the Treasury notes provided for in the preceding section shall be ready for circulation the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause them to be forwarded to associate treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, in amounts proportioned to receipts and disbursements of their several offices, with regulations and instructions to the following tenor, to-wit: First, That said Assistant Treasurer shall immediately after receipt of such Treasury notes cease to pay in disbursement of public funds on any account whatever circulating notes of national banks then in their several offices or thereafter received into them, but shall pay out in place and instead of such national bank notes, and in substitution therefor the Treasury notes herein authorized until the whole circulating notes of the national banks shall have been retired; and the Assistant Treasurer may at any time issue each Treasury notes in exchange for bank notes upon application of any person or bank."

The Committee on Pensions have reported an amendment to the bill authorizing restoration to the pension rolls of all persons now living heretofore pensioned on account of service in the war of 1812 or any of the Indian wars, whose names were stricken off on account of disloyalty. This bill, though opposed by those who fear it may be used as a precedent to remunerate persons for property lost during the war, will doubtless become a law.

The National Agricultural Congress is in convention at Washington. President Flogg being absent, owing to sickness, Vice-President Jones presides. About one hundred delegates are in attendance.

Congress is expected to adjourn about the middle of June.

Postal Savings Depositories.

Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to establish a system of national depositories in connection with the Postoffice Department.

The effect of the bill, should it become a law, it is claimed would be to furnish a perfectly safe depository for those with small savings. It gives them three per cent. interest, which is semi-yearly added to, and made a part of the principal. Each depositor will be provided with a book in which will be entered his or her name, age, residence and occupation. One dollar being the smallest amount that will be received. Each depositor may deposit during the year \$300; and such money shall not be liable to taxation, detention, seizure, or withdrawal without the consent of the depositor.

It is further provided that depositors may through this department transfer to the United States Treasury a sum equal to the value of \$500 in gold, to be invested in registered United States bonds, to be retained in the treasury for safe keeping, and to bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum in gold, payable semi-annually.

Guardians, State, municipal or county authorities, holding funds in trust for widows, minors, insane persons or idiots, for benevolent and charitable institutions, etc., may as trustees deposit such funds.

A law similar to this has been, for some years, in force in England; and is declared a great success. It is claimed by friends of the bill that the absolute safety assured would promote habits of economy; and the savings of the people would absorb the bonds now held largely by foreigners; and thereby give our people an additional interest in the maintenance of honest government, and the perpetuity of our institutions.

The Eastern War.

Prince Bismarck comes to the front as peace-maker.

The war cloud that a week since hung over Austria, clears before the diplomacy of the German chancellor. It does not suit his plans to have Austria form a separate alliance with England; and, as a war between Austria and Russia would be a death knell of the triple alliance, he steps in at the eleventh hour to prevent it. The opinions as to the character of the intervention are conflicting.

The coming congress will probably meet at Baden Baden. Russia has intimated that the United States should be represented in the congress. England replies by asking that same courtesy be extended to Greece. When viewed in connection with the prospective English-Greek alliance, the reply is significant.

England fully realizes that the triple alliance means a check to the extension of her power in the East; and foresees that the same spirit may be felt in the coming congress.

England and Russia will maintain their respective military and naval positions during the coming congress. England wishes and Russia consents to an early meeting of the congress. She claims not to have transgressed the terms of the armistice, and will not occupy Constantinople; but informs the Porte of her desire that the Musselmans be removed from Bulgaria.

No power other than England and Russia will enter the Dardanelles.

Should no unseen complications prevent, an early peace may be expected.

Prince Bismarck will perhaps be the master spirit at the congress. France will remind one of little Johnny Horner—minus the Christmas pie. England stands alone in defense of her rights; but will probably as usual be equal to the emergency.

The New Pope.

Cardinal Percei, an Italian, has been elected to the papal chair. He is 57 years old; is a native of Italy; is conservative in his views; is a recognized leader of that party in the church who are willing to accept the loss of temporal power. The choice seems to have given general satisfaction to the Catholic world.

Miscellaneous.

The liquor sellers of Chicago are alarmed at the growing temperance sentiment among the people, and are holding meetings, and organizing in self-defense. The initial cause of which is an organization which proposes to execute the law concerning the sale of liquor to minors. There are three thousand saloon keepers in the city.

Vice President Wheeler and Speaker Randall are strictly enforcing the rule prohibiting the sales of liquor, including lager beer, in the capitol.

The Secretary of War is thinking seriously of forbidding, under a heavy penalty, the sale of liquors at any military post, or on any military reservation in the United States, and allowing soldiers to procure malt liquors only through the commissary department.

All the adult citizens of Chambersburg, Pike county, Illinois, have signed the pledge.

The fearful and humiliating fact is stated that a sovereign is spent in Great Britain for intoxicating liquor for every twopenny given for Christian missions; and that the sum thus wasted in six months would be sufficient to purchase a shilling copy of the Bible for each of the 700,000,000 of heathen.

More corn is now being shipped from New Orleans than New York; 300,000 bushels are now en route from St. Louis to New Orleans.

Nine millions of people are reported destitute in Northern China. The Foreign Relief Committee appeal to England and America for aid.

A special from St. Paul, Minn., says: "A delegation of five Cheyenne chiefs is there en route to Washington to represent the distressing condition of their people at White Earth Reservation, and ask for immediate assistance, their crops having for three years been destroyed by grasshoppers."

It is stated that the Russians have captured 120,000 men, including 20 pashas and 1000 cannon, during the war.

The Suez Canal is doing a profitable and increasing business. During the year 1877, 1663 vessels passed through the canal, and the tolls aggregated \$6,552,979, against 1455 vessels in 1876, with \$5,994,999.

It costs \$30,000,000 to carry on the city government of New York for one year.

We, as a nation, owe more dollars than there have been minutes since the birth of our Savior.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has intimated that he will be a candidate for re-election if his health continues as good as at present. His wish is to "die in the harness."

The Cherokee Indians have a good system of common schools. Two seminaries, and an asylum for orphans, where they are educated in the common branches.

Reading clubs are being organized very largely, and they are more and more successful in holding on to large numbers of young people, and drawing others away from low pursuits and from associations that but for them might lead to vice and crime.

There is to be a National Convention of the Independent or Greenback party at Toledo, Ohio, on the 22d inst.

It transpires that the Metropolis was a second-hand craft, worn out, rotten, and of course unseaworthy.

Government bonds are being returned from Europe at a rapid rate. It is estimated that \$60,000,000 were returned to New York alone during the last month.

The Government Canal around the rapids at Keokuk, Iowa, commenced in 1867, is now so far completed as to allow the passage of boats.

Brigham Young's twenty-five widows and forty-five children are dissatisfied with the distribution of the Prophet's property, and threaten to contest the will.

Mr. Jefferson Davis is mentioned as a possible successor of Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, should his disabilities be removed in time.

The three highest officers of the government are temperance men. Neither President Hayes nor Speaker Randall gave New Year callers any liquor, and Vice-President Wheeler would have followed the same rule had he entertained.

A national convention of United States exporters have assembled at Washington. Mr. J. D. Hayes, of Chicago, was appointed chairman, and John Narmalo, secretary. There is a large attendance of delegates from all sections of the Union.

Advices from England state there is great surprise expressed by many in financial circles at the rise instead of decline of United States funds on receipt of the news that the Silver bill had passed the Senate.

London covers 700 square miles, and has 4,000,000 of inhabitants. It contains more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Roman Catholics than Rome itself, more Irish than Dublin, and more Scotchmen than Edinburgh. Upward of 300 persons are daily added to the population, a birth taking place every five minutes and a death every eight minutes. Of streets, 28 miles are opened every year, 9,000 new houses are built each year. The port has every day 1,000 ships on its waters and 9,000 sailors. In its postal districts there is a yearly delivery of 238,000,000. On the police register there are the names of 120,000 habitual criminals and 38,000 drunkards are annually brought before the magistrates. About 1,000,000 of the people are practically heathen, wholly neglecting the ordinances of religion.

Texas Items.

One-third of all the railroad building in the United States in the past year has been done in Texas.

Capt. Thomas, of Luling, is erecting a commodious hotel at that place for the accommodation of the traveling public, and for those desiring to prove the virtues of the Luling mineral waters.

While failures by the score are being weekly reported from our Eastern States, Texas moves on in the even tenor of her way. Our merchants are doing a fair business. We are exporting more than any previous year; and cattle men who have formerly borrowed from Kansas City and St. Louis are now negotiating with our home banks for money with which to move the immense herds North.

Goliad is a local option town. Hence the rapid increase in the number of pupils at her seminary. Wise parents do not knowingly surround their children with temptations. We should watch as well as pray for them.

It costs on an average \$1200 to arrest a convict and deliver a criminal at the penitentiary. After which it costs \$3 per week to support him, after deducting the value of his labor. We can educate them for less, and support in luxury the saloon-keepers, who supply that which is the foundation of almost all crime. Think of this, ye taxpayers.

Luling was a few years ago one of the roughest towns in the State; every third house being a saloon, a gambling or dance-house. Now they have the local option law, good schools, well supported churches, and the town is becoming as noted for its moral as it was formerly for its immoral tone.

W. S. Coleman, of Marshall, will, it is said, be a candidate for Congress in his district.

The Methodist church of the colored people at Brenham is the handsomest church edifice in the place.

Col. James Turner, a leading lawyer of Marshall, is spoken of as a probable candidate for Congress from Eastern Texas, in the event that Col. Culberson declines a re-nomination.

The *Cuero Bulletin* says of the fatal Maxan-Pena duel: "The deceased was one of nature's noblemen, talented and learned; he stood high in the profession of the law, but is suddenly called away from the busy scenes of life to eternity, because of a mistaken sense of honor. The fate of the survivor is not much better; he is now a fugitive from justice in a foreign country, while a large and helpless family are deprived of the protection and support it was his place to give them." Verily "they who sow the wind" do "reap the whirlwind."

The *Telegram* says that "the Texas wheat crop of last year is nearly all gone. Instead of raising enough to do us, we hardly come half up to it. A somewhat larger area has been and will be sown, but considering our increase in population it will again fall far short, even granting that the season will be propitious."

On the 19th instant property to the amount of \$50,000 was destroyed by fire in Waco. The origin of the fire is unknown; but thought to have been the work of incendiarism. The loss will be nearly, if not quite, covered by insurance. No lives were lost.

Among the many names mentioned for the gubernatorial race appears that of Hon. Gustave Cook. Judge Cook is a native of Alabama.

The Galveston Fair Grounds are to be sold on the 6th proximo, under a deed of trust. The city has \$10,000 invested in this property.

The demise of Judge Paschal, at Washington, D. C., on the 16th inst., was not unexpected. More than a year ago his disease, that of the heart, assumed such form as to cause great anxiety to his family and friends. Emigrating to this State about 1845 from Arkansas, where he held high position at the bar, Judge Paschal at once took rank among the foremost of Texas lawyers. Through his legal writing his reputation became national. His annotated digest of the Constitution of the United States stamped him as an able writer on the subject, and the work is of the highest authority with the judiciary and the bar. His *Texas Reports* and *Digest of the laws of Texas*, both as Republic and State, evinced his great research and unwearied devotion to his profession.

A party of excursionists from the Northwest are making a tour of the State. They are, for the most part, the heads or representatives of the manufacturing interests doing business with Texas. The party is said to represent capital to the amount of \$7,000,000. It is to be hoped some of these gen-

tleman may see it to their interest to locate in Texas, and thereby save us the cost of freight and the commission of middlemen, in bringing their wares from so great a distance. Mr. Studebaker, of the wagon manufacturing company of that name, is of the party. He compliments our people by saying he has not lost one dollar during the past year in Texas, notwithstanding he sells all his wagons on a credit.

A telegram reports Indians raiding above Fort McKavett; troops are in pursuit.

A colony from Pennsylvania have settled in Throckmorton county. A town has been laid off, and a score of houses are said to be under process of construction.

Church News and Views.

It is said that in some parts of Sweden there have been powerful revivals of religion which began in efforts to promote temperance. Pastors and churches of the several denominations have joined heartily in the work.

A weekly Christian newspaper, published by the missionaries of the American Board, in Japan, has a circulation of over a thousand copies.

A mission school is sustained in Madrid, Spain, in spite of much opposition on the part of the Roman Catholics and the civil authorities. There are now 255 children on the list.

The Evangelical Alliance intend to erect a hall near the Paris Exposition capable of holding 500 persons, with a smaller room adjoining for committee and prayer meetings, and for resort of Christian brethren of all nations.

The Murphy movement has taken a firmer hold in Kansas than in any other State outside of Maine and Massachusetts. Ten or fifteen of the largest of the interior cities have been captured by the temperance people, and the licenses of the saloon keepers have been revoked, and hereafter no more licenses will be issued.

A Correction.

The *Advocate* of the 2d inst was received this morning, and I find that in my statement of the collections for the Mexican Border churches you have "St. Johns Church" (Galveston), "\$2.56." It should be \$42.65. Suppose it is a typographical error.

There will be but one church attempted this year, and that will be in Rio Grande City, Texas.

I here beg leave to state that my postoffice is not Brownsville, as published in two or three different papers, but Hidalgo, Hidalgo county, Texas. My place of residence is Reynosa, Mexico; but there is no mail line to this place except from the interior of Mexico, and hence every letter that I receive directed to this place with only a United States three-cent stamp on it costs me twenty-five cents, and each paper costs me five cents.

The Whiskey War.

The writer of this wishes to make a clear and manly statement of the fact that he cherishes no personal animosity toward any one—that there is not a whiskey dealer or drinker in Waco that he wishes to offend, and not one that he would not put himself to great inconvenience to favor, were it necessary; yet if to utter his honest, earnest convictions on a great and vital question which concerns us as citizens, is to offend, can he therefore stifle his convictions and for lack of moral courage hold his tongue? He has confidence enough in the honesty of the classes referred to to believe they will respect him all the more for a manly, courteous statement of his views on a theme to which no man can be indifferent.

Christ, when he came to earth, brought two things: a sword and peace—the sword of truth with which to conquer a gospel peace. Peace is not infrequently the child of war. Between truth and error, virtue and vice, good and evil, eternal war is declared. There can be no peace, save in victory. To cry peace, peace, when truth, virtue and good are manacled, is to proclaim at heavy cost a deceptive peace. Such is slavery, and not peace!

So there is no use in denying the fact that the tocsin of war on whiskey has been sounded, and already rages in many parts, and it is destined to become the great issue of our generation. To cry peace, peace, is simply to deceive ourselves. There can be no longer a lull. The ravages of whiskey have become too great. It is our national enemy. Through the silent night watches, as well as in the noonday light, this heartless enemy pushes industriously his fearful work of seizing and dragging down to degradation the fairest sons of our land. The time has come when we cannot be Christians, patriots or philanthropists, or even men, and remain indif-

ferent to the blight of this withering curse. We must cry out; yea, we will cry out! The grandest wars of the world in their issues and magnitude faintly suggest the issues and magnitude of this war. Men must define their positions. Neutral ground is untenable. O, who can resist the cries for help that come to our ears? The helpless child with bare feet, torn dress, unkempt hair, and untainted mind; the wan, careworn, sad-eyed wife—yea, the miserable wreck of what was once a man, with swollen face, weeping eyes, and confused brain, stretches out his tremulous hand and cries "Save oh! save or I am lost! For Heaven's sake, create a moral wave that shall bear my stranded vessel off of these rugged shoals!" Fellow citizens, can we be indifferent to this pitiful cry? When the fire fiend swept over Chicago and destroyed millions of property, the warm hearth of the South was stirred; when the locusts attacked the corn-fields of Kansas and mothers held out their hands for bread, the South heard the cry; when the storm swept away the towns on the Texas coast and the homeless wailed, the winds bore their piteous cries to us and our heart's doors were unlocked; when stricken Brunswick and Ferdinand were laid waste by yellow fever, their moans stirred our benevolent hearts into quick beats—yet there burn fires a thousand fold worse than that of Chicago throughout our homes; evils more multitudinous than grasshoppers eat up every green thing in the moral fields of your children's hearts; storms of fired and resistless appetites rage in the souls of our friends and kinsmen fiercer than that which swept over Indiana; a fever which crazes men's brains and burns up their moral sentiments a hundred fold worse than yellow fever rages all around us—even in Waco—and the sufferers beg for nurses and physicians, and yet get the cold response of apathy, "get well yourself!"

O, my God, is there no way of rousing men—men who profess feeling and moral sentiment—from this stupor? Have they looked upon this evil, first without horror, then with pity and then embraced or submitted to its reigns? Like soldiers in the trenches, have we lost all feeling by constant contact till we can play cards unfeelingly on the backs of dying comrades. Is there no way of meeting such an enemy? Old time Americans whipped the British lion by signing the Declaration of Independence. Would not their sons of the present day have said, "stand neutral! whatever you do, don't sign. True, you favor independence, but you must be non-committal, else it will injure your business relations with England." Friend, turn to those pages of American history and read what stuff patriotism is made of; it will do you good, and then summon the courage to sign a declaration of independence as grand in its sphere as was that! This whiskey war is an anomaly. Men fight everything else with a degree of unanimity—i. e., there are on most other questions two well defined sides. Politically a man who is afraid to show his colors is not sound. Is it any the less a duty morally? Can there be extenuation for meekly yielding to the invasion of any enemy, however formidable, and advising inaction on the ground that we are "only pitting straws against the wind?" Well directed effort in a right cause will tell. Were the New Orleans physicians discouraged by the frequent invasions of yellow fever? Did they say, "gentlemen, we are only pitting straws against the wind?" He who would show discouragement on that ground should be deemed either wanting in determination or mentally perverse. No, sir; they have kept on working away, fighting yellow fever, with the law, with quarantine, with disinfections and a variety of means, until their efforts to rob him of his annual invasions are about to be successful. So, "nothing is impossible to Him who wills," and the defiant, iron, bayonet-fixed wills of those engaged in this war will triumph grandly even over inactive friends and sensual foes. Public sentiment is already rubbing its eyes, and will arise and bathe its face, and once seeing clearly, its sharp battle-ax will hew off the head of the most terrible monster that has cursed an enslaved country.

In this war, however, our weapon must be reason and not passion. We must, in the heat of controversy, not forget charity. Hating sin, we must love the sinner. W. E. H.

We have received a volume entitled, "The Bible Doctrine of the Soul; or Man's Nature and Destiny, as revealed by Chas. L. Ives, M. D., late Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in Yale College." It is a neatly printed and bound volume of sixteen chapters, and appendix of Bible references. Claxton, Remsen Hallfelfinger, 624, 626 and 628 Market street, Philadelphia, are the publishers.