





Texas Christian Advocate Temperance.

The Voice of the Most Ancient and Scientific Men in the United States as to the Evil of Alcohol as a Beverage or a Medicine.

The following declaration is signed by nearly all the leading physicians and surgeons in and about the city of New York:

In view of the alarming prevalence and ill effects of intemperance, with which none are so familiar as members of the medical profession, and which have called forth from eminent English physicians, the voice of warning to the people of Great Britain concerning the use of alcoholic beverages, we, the undersigned, members of the medical profession of New York and vicinity, unite in the declaration that we believe alcohol should be classed with other powerful drugs; that, when prescribed medically, it should be with conscientious caution and a sense of grave responsibility.

We are of the opinion that the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is productive of a large amount of physical disease; that it entails diseased appetite upon offspring, and that it is the cause of a large percentage of the crime and pauperism of our cities and country. We would welcome any judicious and effective legislation—State or National—which should seek to confine the traffic in alcohol to the legitimate purpose of medical and other sciences, art and mechanism.

Signed by Edward Delafield, M. D., of Roosevelt Hospital; Willard Parker, M. D.; A. Clark, M. D., Senior Physician Bellevue Hospital; James Anderson, M. D., President Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; E. R. Peaslee, M. D.; G. R. Agnew, M. D.; Stephen Smith, M. D., Surgeon Bellevue Hospital, Commissioner of Health, and President American Health Association; Alfred C. Post, M. D., L.L.D., Professor of Surgery in University Medical College; Elisha Harris, M. D., Secretary American Health Association, Sanitary Superintendent of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and Corresponding Secretary Prison Association; Erasmus D. Hudson, M. D.; E. D. Hudson, Jr., M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Woman's Medical College; Ellsworth Elliott, M. D., President of the New York County Medical Society; Stephen Rogers, M. D., President of the Medical-Legal Society of New York; Andrew H. Smith, M. D., of St. Luke's Hospital; Walter R. Gillette, M. D., Physician to Charity Hospital, Lecturer University Medical College, and other prominent physicians.

R. T. Trall, M. D., says: "It is true now, as it ever has been, that just to the extent that medical men advise and prescribe alcohol as a medicine will the people drink it as a beverage. The use of alcoholic drink always did, and always will, follow in the way of alcoholic medication. All of the data of science, of experience and of argument, which can be alleged in favor of alcohol as a medicine, can be, with equal cogency and propriety, adduced in favor of alcohol as a beverage."

Dr. Fuller, in the Boston Medical Journal, says: "The use can not be separated from the abuse, either as a beverage or as a medicine." Again: "We can not prevent the abuse of alcohol as a medicine without discarding its use." Again: "I think the profession can but perceive that while alcoholic prescriptions are so universal, and while it is recommended for a domestic medicine, it will continue to be used as a beverage, and its lamentable effects will follow."

The New York Medical Times says: "The alarming extent to which alcoholic stimulants are being resorted to as a beverage by the public, should attract the serious consideration of physicians. The opinion is becoming prevalent that stimulants are beneficial. The various 'quacks' who trump their 'bitters' into market, are beginning to understand this, and have already reaped a golden harvest from a very extensive sale of their nostrums."

S. Emlin, M. D., of Philadelphia Medical College, says: "All use of ardent spirits is an abuse; they are mischievous under all circumstances." Dr. Rush: "There is no nourishment in ardent spirits; the strength they produce in labor is of a transient nature, and is always followed by a sense of weakness and fatigue." Prof. Post, of New York University, says that eminent physicians testify that: "Even as a medicine, alcohol is a mocker." Dr. Mussey, Professor in Ohio Medical College, says: "I deny that alcohol spirit is essential to the practice of either phisic or surgery." So long as alcohol retains a place among sick patients, so long will there be drunkards.

Prof. Sewall, of Washington, said: "While we are assured that there is no case where ardent spirits are indispensable, and for which there is not an adequate substitute, we are equally assured that so long as an exception is allowed, and men are permitted to use it as a medicine, so long we shall have invalids and drinkers among us. Only let our profession take a decided stand on this point, and intemperance will soon vanish from our country. \*\* The day is not far distant when, by universal consent, ardent spirits in every form shall be cast from the sick room, as its last lurking place, its final stronghold, and this without impairing the power of the healing art, or limiting its resources. When this is effected, and not till then, will the cause of universal temperance have gained a full triumph."

Prof. John C. Warren writes: "The reservation of the use of alcohol for cases of sickness appears to be of little importance in a medical way, and if it lead to practical abuse, such reservation should not be made. Dr. Johnson, respecting the use of brandy in cholera, says: 'I have known it to do much harm, and never any good.' Dr. Snodgrass writes of several females who 'were made drunkards by their physicians, by prescriptions of alcoholic medicine.'"

Dr. Blakeman, before the Academy of Medicine, related the case of a young lady who, in consequence of the prescription of a physician, was led into habits of intemperance to such an extent that in the course of eight months she was accustomed to take two and a half pints of brandy daily. She died a drunkard. Before the same meeting, Dr. Post related the case of a young man with hereditary predisposition to consumption, who, upon the advice of a physician to stimulate freely, became a drunkard, and died of delirium tremens.

Dr. Chapman, in his Materia Medica, says: "It is the sacred duty of every one exercising the profession of medicine, to unite with the moralist, the divine and the economist, in discouraging the consumption of these baneful articles, and as the first step in the scheme of reformation, to discountenance the baneful notion of their remedial efficacy."

What Some of the Most Eminent Medical Men of England Think of Alcohol and all Other Liqueurs as Beverages and Medicines:

"We, the undersigned, are of the opinion: 1. That a very large portion of human misery, including poverty, disease and crime, is induced by the use of alcoholic or fermented liquors as beverages; 2. That the most perfect health is compatible with total abstinence from all such intoxicating beverages, whether in the form of ardent spirits, or as wine, beer, ale, porter, cider, etc.; 3. That persons accustomed to such drinks may, with perfect safety, discontinue them entirely, either at once, or gradually, after a short time; 4. That total and universal abstinence from alcoholic liquors and beverages of all sorts would greatly contribute to the health, the prosperity, the morality, and the happiness of the human race."

The above is signed by more than two thousand of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in England.

Among these signatures are those of Dr. Addison, Senior Physician of Guy's Hospital; Dr. Niell Arnot, Physician to the Queen, and author of the "Elements of Physic"; Sir Benj. C. Brodie, F. R. S.; Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F. R. S.; Sir J. Clark, M. D., F. R. S., and Dr. P. M. Latham, Physicians to the Queen; Sir J. McGregor, Bart., M. D., F. R. S., Director-General of the Army Medical Department; Dr. J. A. Paris, President of the Royal College of Physicians; Drs. Pereira, Prout, Winslow, and others, of like eminence and authority in medicine and science.

Sir Astly Cooper, one of the most celebrated surgeons England has ever produced, and probably the very best authority that could be offered upon this point, wrote: "I never suffer ardent spirits to be in my house, thinking them to be evil spirits; and if the poor could witness the white livers, the dropsies, and shattered nervous systems which I have seen as the consequence of drinking, they would be aware that spirits and poisons are synonymous terms."

Temperance Reform.

There are said to be already 5,000,000 signers of the Murphy pledge. The Local Option bill was defeated in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Up to date over 6000 persons have signed the blue ribbon pledge in Terre Haute, Indiana. The temperance reform has reached Yankton, D. T., and 300 red ribbons are reported.

The red ribbon movement has taken Chesterfield, Ill., by storm, and remarkable reformation is reported.

A rough estimate is made that 750,000 persons in Illinois have signed the temperance pledge the past year.

It is suggested that the chamber of the United States Senate, by all accounts, is about as eligible a field for Murphy to labor in as any in the country.

The Pennsylvania Prohibitionists will hold a State convention May 22, to nominate candidates for Governor and the other State offices to be filled at the election in November.

The Ohio Prohibitionists held a State convention at Columbus last week. The platform adopted is a curious medley of political notions of which the prohibition of liquor selling is only an incident.

About one-third of the voters of Wheeling, W. Va., have signed the Murphy pledge during the past year, and the first anniversary of the beginning was celebrated with a grand jubilee a few nights ago.

The temperance movement seems to have made complete capture of the State of Iowa, and a movement, which the Des Moines Register says will be successful, is now being made in the Legislature, to amend the prohibitory law of that State so as to include wine and beer as well as the stronger liquors.

A telegram from Washington City says: "The Murphy temperance movement in this city is accomplishing great good, although its effects upon Congressmen have not yet been marked. Since Francis Murphy came here all liquors, and even ale and beer, have been excluded from the Capitol restaurants, making it necessary for Senators to keep their private flasks of liquors in their committee-rooms and in the cloak-rooms. Several of the lowest class of rumshops in the north part of the city have been closed." The Murphy movement has reached California.

At several rural points in the interior of Missouri, fully fifteen thousand signers to the Murphy pledge have been secured in a few days.

The Springfield, Mass., Republican, referring to disgraceful speeches of certain United States Senators on the night when the silver bill was passed, says: "The fact is that it is becoming unpopular for a public man in this country to be in the habit of getting drunk, and this alone marks a great advance in public sentiment. There are some bunnies in Congress who would be good subjects for Murphy, but if they persist in making fools of themselves, they will have an account to settle with their constituents. The day has passed when it is a good electioneering argument for a man in this country that he gets drunk."

Nuts to Crack in Political Economy.

In a recent number of the Advocate, a brief communication from my friend T. seems to invite some discussion of a question in political economy. The question I have asked is: If the United States has exported during the past year six hundred millions of dollars, and imported four hundred and forty millions, have we not lost one hundred and sixty millions instead of gaining that sum? President Hayes says that we have gained, and that the beneficial effects will accrue to all classes of industry. This mediaval position passes unchallenged through council and Congress and through the vast political press, and it must, therefore, be accepted as a very popular theory. Nevertheless, it seems to me to be wholly erroneous. If it seems like hardihood in me to question so much authority, I beg to remind the reader that science has no authorities, but accepts the truth of the fact only, which is equally valid, whether pointed out by the most simple and obscure person, or by the wisest and most illustrious.

My friend T. takes the lazy view of this question, and illustrates as follows: "If a planter export \$1200 worth of cotton and import \$1000 worth of supplies, has he not a clear profit of \$200 as a cash basis to operate upon?" I confess that I can not see why such a question should need an answer. Perhaps it might depend in some degree upon the nature of the supplies. If they consisted of wines and liquors, the supposed planter might be temporarily possessed with the notion that he had gained by the transaction; but scarcely anything else would produce such a confusion as to the equilibrium of his accounts. Suppose that his supplies consisted entirely of gold (not a violent supposition), and he exported \$1200 in cotton or anything else, and got \$1000 in payment, I ask, in the name of sense, would he be the gainer. But T's position is: that the balance of \$200 is a debt due him abroad. Very well; when he collects it he will be even on the trade and even only, not gainer. Until he does collect it he is out \$200, and his foreign correspondent has the use

of his money, and is the one profiting by the transaction. If a merchant buys twelve hundred dollars worth of cotton in Galveston, and sends it to Liverpool, and gets there a thousand dollars for it, which is returned to him in money or anything else, he loses two hundred dollars by the trade. His balance of trade account stands thus: exported, \$1200; imported, \$1000; excess of exports, \$200, which, of course, is what he has lost. If he gets fourteen hundred dollars in Liverpool for his cotton, his balance of trade account would stand: exports, \$1200; imports, \$1400; excess of imports, \$200, which is what he has gained. In all cases, the excess of exports shows what has been lost, and the excess of imports shows what has been gained by the trade. The balance of trade of nations is only the aggregate of individual transactions, and of course shows the same results. That I am correct in this position seems to me demonstrated by the commercial history of the United States. Through all the years of greatest prosperity the imports have exceeded the exports. I have not the statistics at hand, but you have them in the libraries at Galveston, and if you will make up a list of the national balance of trade for the years past, it will be found that the imports have been in excess, except two or three periods, and they were periods of great depression. The present unexampled excess of exports coincide with the greatest depression of business that the United States has ever known.

M. M. K. (Communicated.)

Holiness Bands and Evangelists—The Other Side of the Question—A Good Brother Tells an Experience on the Above Theme.

I see in the Advocate of February 23d, a statement of facts, and as I have an abiding interest in the things treated of, I humbly ask to be heard on the same subject. There is hardly any subject of vital interest, but has two sides, and hearing of but one side, we cannot always arrive at a proper conclusion; therefore I propose to give my testimony in reference to Bands and Evangelists.

In the latter part of January, 1877, a friend with whom I have been well acquainted for many years, came to my house. The first thing I did was to introduce him to the preacher in charge, at which time he produced his credentials, and also the church letters of himself and wife, as to their standing in the M. E. Church; his name, together with that of his wife, were duly recorded on the church book, and a program was agreed upon for future operations. For several weeks they labored together just like two Methodist preachers ought to in the Master's cause. When quarterly meeting came on, he, like all good church members, paid a liberal amount of money as quarterly, and his preaching was no more nor less than that of all Methodist preachers. "Repentance, justification by faith, and sanctification by faith" alone, Brother "John Mark" says wherever they (meaning the evangelists) have been, such expressions as "I am saved from the church," "I am saved from the preachers," etc., are very common among Bands of Holiness. I have never heard any such, but always the contrary, I have been familiar with "Bands" and "Evangelists" for more than a year, and in every case, and at all times, they indorse the church and its ministers and institutions, and will earnestly defend them. One proof of this: The work where the first Band was organized, in a Texas Conference, was the only charge that fully paid the preachers and the presiding elders. They, the members of the Band, strained every nerve to support the institutions of the church. In addition to this, the Band as a body and individuals, have had themselves ready to work in the church and elsewhere when called on by the preacher in charge. Although he is not a professor of the blessing of "perfect love or sanctification," I have been a member of the Methodist Church for more than fifty-five years, (have never been out of it), and more than thirty-two of that time have been spent in Texas. I have never been a laborer in the vineyard, I think I know what Methodism is, and intend to watch her interest at every point. I am this morning all the Lord's—saved by the blood of the Lamb.

LAYMAN.

CORRECTION.—A letter from the Rev. R. S. Finley, D. D., of East Texas Conference, calls our attention to the discrepancies in our statements of the amount reported at different times from the East Texas Conference, for the relief of the Publishing House.

The East Texas Conference has contributed for relief of the Publishing House, \$458.30, leaving a balance due of \$141.70. A. H. REDFORD, AGT.

A CALL.—Brethren having money on hand for the Board of Foreign Missions will confer a favor on the cause by forwarding immediately to J. W. Manier, Treasurer, Nashville, Tennessee. Send in postoffice money-orders, or by express. Those brethren who have not lifted their collections will please do so as soon as possible. Drafts are falling due continually, and we must have the money to meet them. Attention to the above call will greatly oblige

J. B. McFERRIN, sec. Mission Room, Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 25, 78. (Communicated.)

WOODVILLE, TYLER CO., TEXAS, February 22, 1878.—The revival in our church is still in progress. Up to date, twenty-three accessions and about the same number of conversions; eighteen mourners at the altar to-night. We will still continue to push forward the glorious cause. "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow. Yours in Christ, D. M. STOVALL.

Church Notices.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Pilot Point station, 2d Sunday in March. Dexter circuit, at Dexter, 1st Sunday in March. Sherman circuit, 5th Sunday in March. Whitesboro et al, Salem, 1st Sunday in April. Savoy circuit, at Cedar, 4th Sunday in April. Bonham station, 3d Sunday in April. Bonham circuit, 2d Sunday in April. Pilot Point circuit, 1st Sunday in May. Pilot Grove circuit, 2d Sunday in May. J. M. BINKLEY, P. E.

PARIS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Blossom Prairie, March 9, 10. Roxton, March 16, 17. Wayland, March 23, 24. Robinsonville, March 27. Jacksonville, March 29, 31. Dodd City, April 6, 7. Cooper, April 13, 14. La Bona, April 20, 21. Boston, April 27, 28. Texarkana, April 27, 28. Delegates to District Conference to be elected this month. JOHN H. McLEAN, P. E.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

VICTORIA DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Victoria, March 9 and 10. Lawera River mission, March 16 and 17. A. A. KILGORE, P. E.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

GALVESTON DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Galveston, St. James Church, March 9, 10. Galveston, St. Johns, March 16, 17. Bay mission, at Cedar Bayou, March 23, 24. B. D. DASHILL, P. E.

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Caldwell and Elbee mission, March 9, 10. Bryan circuit, March 16, 17. Bryan station, March 23, 24. E. ALEXANDER, P. E.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Columbus, March 8, 9. Wetnet, March 15, 16. Flatonia, March 22, 23. R. W. KINSON, P. E.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Austin station and Swede mission, March 9, 10. Elgin circuit, at Elgin, March 16, 17. J. W. WHIPPLE, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Dodge mission, at Dodge, March 9, 10. Cold Springs, at Johnson's Chapel, March 16, 17. S. C. LITTLEPAGE, P. E.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Waxahachie mission, at Mannings, 2d Sunday in March. Waxahachie station, 3d Sunday in March. Hillsboro, at Lebanon, 4th Sunday in March. Millford, at Salem, 2d Sunday in May. W. G. VAIL, P. E.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Fort Graham circuit, March 9, 10. Wheelock circuit, at Nolan River, March 16, 17. W. C. YOUNG, P. E.

STEPHENSVILLE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Paluxy circuit, at Marvin Chapel, March 9, 10. WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Springtown, at Walnut Creek, 2d Sab in March. Eldorado, at Garrett's Creek, 3d Sab in March. Graham, at Graham, 4th Sabbath in March. T. W. HINES, P. E.

WACO DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Wheelock circuit, at Hickory Grove, March 9. GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Rockdale circuit, second Sunday in March. Black 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 Besque, McLennan county. TITOS STANFORD, P. E.

BELLEVILLE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Belleville circuit, at Riverland, 2d Sabbath in March. Clear Fork circuit, at Ark Arbor, 3d Sabbath in March. Belltop circuit, at Belknap, 4th Sabbath in March. J. G. WARREN, P. E.

COMANCHE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Llano mission, at Llano, March 10, 11. San Sabn circuit, at San Sabn, March 17, 18. Mountain mission, at Carter 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 charges to assess the salary and traveling expenses of the preachers. 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. GRAVIS, P. E.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Larissa circuit, at Pine Springs, March 9, 10. Bellevue circuit, at Mt Moriah, March 16, 17. Grand Bluff mission, at Harris church, March 23, 24. R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

SAN ANGELO DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

San Antonio circuit, at Minden, March 9, 10. Neches circuit, March 16, 17. Lynn Flat and Douglas, at Pine Grove, March 23, 24. A full attendance of the Boards of Stewards at the district stewards' meeting of each circuit is earnestly requested. J. C. A. BRIDGES, P. E.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Beaumont circuit, at Beaumont, March 9, 10. E. L. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

The Centaur Liniments are of two kinds. The White is for the human family;

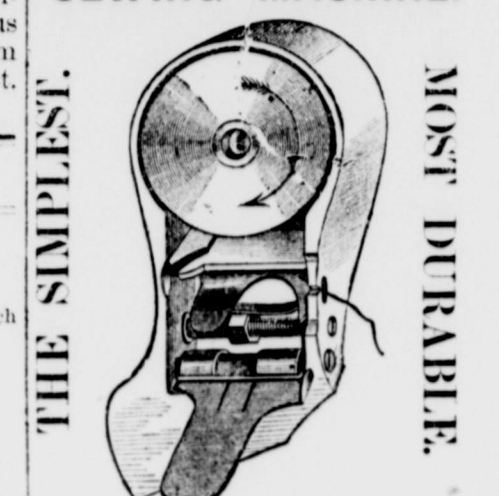
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## Texas Christian Advocate

SHAW &amp; 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  
 S. 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.

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## 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:

10 copies	\$20
20 "	35
30 "	50
50 "	75

The proposition applies exclusively to Sunday-schools.

SHAW &amp; BLAYLOCK.

## 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.

SHAW &amp; BLAYLOCK.

## 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 &amp; BLAYLOCK.

## 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. All Methodist preachers are, of course, our authorized agents.

SHAW &amp; BLAYLOCK.

## To Preachers and Agents.

Will not all send us the postoffices in their respective works. We want to notify you as to the expiration of the time of subscribers, and cannot expect where your own and the subscriber's postoffice is the same. We have, as far as possible, completed a reference book for this purpose, but cannot make it perfect until a number are heard from. All the preachers who have not, will, therefore, please send us a list of post-offices within their reach.

A NORTH CAROLINA paper states that Dr. Deems has expended the whole of the \$20,000 left him by Commodore Vanderbilt, for the benefit of the Church of the Strangers, of which he is pastor, and he now has to write for the magazines to supplement his meager salary. If we are correctly informed, the Doctor has possession of that church, by the will of the Commodore, during his natural life.

## EDIGRAPHS.

As the cars stopped at Ledbetter we saw something which we commend to the Brenham Banner, and the voters of Washington county who defeated prohibition. A young man was lying on the platform in a drunken stupor. A citizen, noting our glance at the prostrate form, remarked: "He does not live in our town, sir. He is from up the road." Poor fellow. Nobody wants the drunkard. He is a nuisance. The citizens regard him a blot on their good name. Even the saloon keeper is ready to kick him out of doors, when his money is gone. No affectation of virtue, however, can lighten our responsibilities. When we support a traffic which makes men sots, we are parties to their damnation. It was whisky that stretched that man on that railroad platform—the mock of the negroes who stepped over or around his prostrate body. Society countenances the traffic, and each citizen has a partnership in his debasement.

Human nature is full of paradoxes. We met recently, in travel, a man who accepts the truth of Christianity, and makes no profession of his faith; who realizes that man's personal relations to God are of overwhelming importance, and yet confesses he has never given them more than a passing thought; who says that the sale of liquor is a curse, and yet votes against prohibition, and takes his toddy whenever he feels inclined. His life is in conflict with his convictions, and his actions are false to his principles; he admits his inconsistency yet maintains his own self-respect. There are such men in every community. It is their influence that palsies the pulpit.

We reached Austin at 9 P. M. An omnibus agent said he knew where Dr. Shapard resided, and we paid for our ticket. We were too confident. After taking us above the Capitol, the driver gave it up. We did not. We had paid to be landed at a certain point, and kept our seat. We visited several portions of the city that night, much more to our satisfaction than the driver's. We certainly secured twenty-five cents worth of ride. The driver seemed very glad to get rid of us, and we hope he may never drive us again. Some things strengthen a man's faith in human depravity.

The papers we meet in our rambles still complain of the cupidity which leads ship owners to freight unseaworthy vessels like the ill-fated Metropolis with hundreds of human beings, whose shrieks as they crash against a stormy coast are an awful protest to heaven against the crime. Society freight many a branch of business with hundreds of human beings who go down into a more terrible abyss. We thought of this as we passed along Congress avenue in our State Capital at a late hour in search of a hotel. All the houses were in darkness except certain places where the bright lights flashed through screens, and at the bars stood men, young and old. In upper rooms of buildings of costly architecture lights were visible behind blinds which concealed the deeds of which those lights were a bold and open hint. We saw young men entering the doors. We saw faces flushed as men came out. How many are wrecked amid these breakers?

With Bro. Whipple and family we attended quarterly-meeting at Bastrop. On the route, we passed localities which recalled many reminiscences of a quarter of a century ago. Some eight miles below the city is Hornsby's Prairie. Old Texans remember an event in the early settlement of this region which may interest many of our readers who more recently have "come from the States." An enterprising citizen, whose name is recorded in one of the streams which drain the eastern portion of Travis county, while surveying the country some twelve miles east of Hornsby's Prairie, was with his company attacked by the Indians. He fell at the first fire severely

wounded, and his comrades escaped. He was scalped and left for dead. He dragged himself to a hole of water, plastered his bleeding head with mud and lay down at the root of a tree to die. That night the mother of the Hornsby's dreamed she saw the fight; and a wounded man lying at the root of a tree. She called her sons and related the dream. They quieted her as best they could. Again she aroused them. The dream had been repeated. She described the place and the way which led to it so accurately that her sons were induced to start in search of the wounded man. Guided by the directions given by the dreamer they found the scalped surveyor in the position she had described. He was conveyed to their home where their mother was waiting to receive and nurse him. His comrades had retreated to the settlement at Bastrop, and raising a company, returned to bury their companion, who, by this time, was safe in the hands of those who had found him. He lived many years but died from the effect of his wounds. Many still live to vouch for the story which we heard twenty-five years ago from the lips of the early settlers who wrested this beautiful valley from barbarism. We give it as it was told us; but offer no explanation respecting those mysterious laws of our being, of which we now and then secure a passing glimpse.

Many of the present citizens could not tell the locality of the old Moore camp-ground, a few miles above Webber's Prairie. We remember it well. In company with Bro. Whipple, on our first trip up the Colorado, late at night, worn out with heavy travel, we hitched our horses under the arbor and slept the balance of the night in the pulpit. It was floored with puncheons. In those days the itinerant was not choice in his accommodations. The old Moore camp-ground is deserted; the names of many of the preachers who occupied its pulpit and prayed with the penitents at its altar are forgotten; but the converts won on that ground have built family altars which still burn over this Western region, as tokens of the moral and spiritual benefits which followed the old-time camp-meetings held on that forsaken ground.

We spent a delightful Sunday in Bastrop. The population has changed, but many old citizens remain. Some we had married in other days; and here were their children in the bloom and hope of early manhood and womanhood. Grey hairs and furrowed brows tell how swiftly time marks off the passing years. It is well for us to be admonished that we are speeding swiftly to eternity.

While in Austin, we visited the State House. Among other objects of interest shown us by Capt. Bowman, were the treaties between the Republic of Texas and other powers, and the signatures of many well-known in history. That of Queen Victoria is bold and decidedly masculine. Louis Philippe recorded his name in large clearly cut characters. Sam Houston's name appears in characters equally bold, if not so graceful as those of the King of the French; while Daniel Webster, whose signature appears on the treaty with the United States, presents a wretched scrawl which we admitted to be the name of Webster as it certainly was nothing else. Those who claim they can detect character in chirography would be puzzled to discover the greatness of the New England orator in these cramped lines in which his name is concealed.

Captain Josselyn chaperoned us through the Geological Department and Library. An aerolite, found near Red River, some two feet in length, ten inches in depth, and about fifteen in width, and harder than steel, will excite the attention of many visitors. The specimens of coal, copper and iron reveal the vast mineral wealth of Texas, and yet explorations in this field are in their infancy. Among the col-

lections in the Library is a valuable work on Mexican antiquities, with engravings, representing the Astec mythology, collected from records preserved in Mexico, and from the Paris, Madrid, Berlin, and the Vatican libraries. We opened one volume and our attention was arrested by the presence of the cross in the midst of symbols of the Astec religion. The cross was planted on a base, approached on one side by four steps, on the other by nine. A human figure was suspended to the cross, by the neck, and holds in its hand a cross. It may be possible that this symbol belongs to a period later than the conquest of Mexico by Cortez. If so, it is another illustration of the readiness with which the Catholic Church of former ages engrafted its teachings on the paganism of the nations subdued by its arms. It appears, however, among hieroglyphics which belong to the Astec period, and if it does belong to their sacred symbols, its origin and meaning may be an interesting study for the student of Mexican antiquities.

In company with Dr. Shapard we clambered to the roof of the State House, and felt well repaid for the effort. The mountains girdling the north and west, the wooded hills and green prairies on the east and across the Colorado, the clear waters of the river sparkling in the sunlight, the city with its public buildings crowning the hills and stretching far down the valley, presents one of the finest views in Texas.

The State House is in rather a dilapidated condition. Some of the lightning rods are broken and the ends are lying on the roof in admirable position to conduct the electricity through the building. No appropriation, we learn, is the cause of this neglect. A streak of lightning during the next session of the Legislature might decrease the number and yet add materially to the wisdom of our legislative solons.

Lightning rods with their tips charged with solicitations to the electric fluid and with the other rods lying along the roof of a building ready to bear the bolts of heaven from dome to basement remind us of certain agencies which are intended to protect society against evils which endanger its peace and good order, and yet are so adjusted as to direct their powerful currents toward its vital centers. Laws are enacted to protect society, but are broken in the hands of unfaithful executives. Many of our mayors, or boards of aldermen, or police officers, or prosecuting attorneys, or judges, or juries are broken lightning rods. Better take them down, or so adjust them that they will avert the dangers which threaten human happiness instead of conducting them into the chief centers of society. The press is a power. Its mission is to shield society from evils which assail it. Often it becomes the vehicle of terrible forces, shocking and rending the moral and social fabric it is appointed to protect.

We had a pleasant interview with the Governor. We assured him we had no "ax to grind" in calling. Men in high positions appreciate such visits—possibly, because they are rare.

We visited the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, under the charge of Gen. Henry E. McCulloch. It contains thirty-seven boys and eighteen girls. There have been large improvements since Gen. McCulloch assumed control. The new buildings are substantial, convenient and well ventilated. The dormitories are neat and comfortable, and the school-rooms well appointed. It was holiday, and we did not see the students in school—they were amusing themselves on the grounds as happily as in other schools. The family and guests all dined with the scholars. We could not understand the conversation passing on across the table in sign language, but it was evidently interesting to the parties. The State provides the buildings, teachers and board; but parents or guard-

ians must provide clothes and transportation. Many are too poor to provide these expenses, and hence a number are deprived of the benefits of the institution. These items would be a small matter for a great State to provide. Let Texas take care of all its wards.

We understand our new word at the head of these papers has called forth some criticism. We wish it distinctly understood we coined it for our own particular use, and other people are not compelled to use it.

## THE MATTER OF METHOD, FUN OR CONSCIENCE.

We observe that considerable discussion has sprung up on the subject of the mode of conducting missionary anniversaries. It appears that the Southern Christian Advocate reported that the missionary anniversary at the late session of the North Georgia Conference was a deeply religious occasion. The unctious of the spirit seemed to be upon speakers and hearers. It was incidentally mentioned, in that report, that there was not a joke nor laugh. It was, perhaps, said that there was no buffoonery in taking up the collection. As indicating the interest of the audience, it was stated not one person left the house till after the benediction.

It further appears that there was a meeting in Mississippi of a similar character. It was also reported in one of the church papers. Now, there seems to us to be nothing very extraordinary in all this, either in the facts or the report of them. It should not be strange that a Methodist Missionary meeting was attended with religious fervor and true spiritual power. It should not be strange that a missionary collection was taken up quietly, soberly, orderly, "without buffoonery." It should not be strange that a collection so managed yielded good results.

It should not be strange that a pleasant, profitable meeting should be reported in a church paper. But it is, in our eyes, an extraordinary thing that a discussion should follow such as we have seen. We have felt a degree of mortification that venerable divines should have felt themselves personally attacked, criticised or reflected upon, and that articles over-sensitive should have appeared on the subject. Surely these brethren had no occasion to feel themselves personated because two church papers reported that two very interesting and profitable missionary meetings were conducted without jests or buffoonery. But enough of this. The articles which have appeared on the subject have reawakened in our mind a train of reflections that suggest at least some important inquiries.

In the first place, we have had, and for a long time, great difficulty in raising the money needed by the church to carry on her benevolent enterprises. This difficulty is not peculiar to any one of these enterprises. It is difficult to raise what we raise for our missions. It is difficult to raise the meagre sums we report conference after conference for the relief of our old preachers and of the widows and orphans of those who have died in the work.

It is difficult to raise the pitances we collect for our educational institutions. And it is painfully notorious that for none of these enterprises does our church raise anything like what every informed person knows we can and should raise. This state of things is by no means peculiar to Texas. In many respects our statistics compare well with the statistics of older and wealthier conferences. It is true of the whole church. Moreover, this state of things is not peculiar to our church. It is true of nearly all the churches.

Now, it seems clear that there must be somewhere a reason for this state of things. The shortest way of dismissing the whole question is to say, *the people are stingy*. But this cannot be proved. For our part we do not believe it. We wish here to put on record, distinctly and emphatically, our opin-

ion that the stinginess of our people does not explain the meagre results accomplished by our church in raising the money necessary to carry on the enterprises of the church. What, then, is the explanation? We can ask the question much easier than we can answer it. But it is in order to ask such questions, even if we cannot approximately answer them. It is proper, and it may be useful, to ask such questions, if we do not even try to answer them.

But we so propose, in part at least, to answer the question. We may not satisfy our readers, much less ourselves, with our answer.

First, then, we wish to say, that in our conscientious opinion, our methods of raising church funds, particularly on great popular occasions, has very often been very bad. We think that any method of taking a collection is bad that leaves out, or even subordinates, religious principle and religious sentiments. We have heard, and on good authority, of one occasion that elicited from a hearer—possibly a very irreligious person—the following remark: "It was better than a circus." We were not present, and can not say what was done or said on the occasion referred to. But this we do know: a meeting that could be followed by such a remark, unless made by a lunatic, was not conducted on what we believe to be Gospel principles. We have no sympathy with Pharisaical sanctimoniousness; we have no patience with Puritanical long-facedness. But there is a very wide difference between that humor, and even wit, that may harmonize with a religious meeting and that other something—we do not characterize it—that can remind a hearer, who ought also to be a worshiper, of a circus, a ring-master and a clown.

These objectionable methods may occasionally bring to the secretary's table large sums of money. But we are sure that, in the long run, they dry up the fountains of pure benevolence, and that their ultimate result is the impoverishment of Christ's treasury; for these objectionable methods educate downward, not upward; and of necessity, since the appeal is made not to the higher but to the lower springs of action. How unspeakably different is the appeal which tickles our humor from the appeal that quickens our conscience!

Money may be laughed out of a man at a religious meeting, but what does this money represent? Itself and nothing else. There is no conscience back of it. No prayers follow it. And, as we suppose, it is a fearful state of things when any large portion of the money that flows in the treasury of the church represents only itself—so many dollars, so many cents; when there is no conscience in the giving, either as to the cause itself or as the amount that is given; when no prayers follow the gift; when the gift does not quicken the zeal of the giver for the cause which uses his money. We affirm broadly any method of raising money in such a way as to leave no blessing in the heart of the giver is essentially and hopelessly bad. It was Jesus who said: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." The personal religious development of the giver himself is not the least of the ends we should seek to accomplish in asking our people for money for the church. Gifts that do not minister to the increase of piety in the giver, are badly given. If we look only to the amount of money that we may raise in a few series of years, it is badly given; for money so obtained as not to quicken the spiritual life, has no educational value; it gives no advantage when a subsequent appeal is made.

We close this article with the general remark that much of our comparative failure in raising church funds is due to bad, because unspiritual and therefore unscriptural, methods.

Liquor and lager have been excluded from the Capitol building in Washington, unless conveyed (by privilege) as an ingredient in the personnel of Congressmen.

Texas Christian Advocate

Table with 2 columns: Advertisement Rates and Prices. Includes rates for one-half inch, one inch, and one column.

ADVERTISING RATES: One-half inch one insertion, 50 cents; each consecutive insertion, 25 cents.

SUB-EDITORS.

THE presiding eldership is exciting an unusual amount of attention. The last Nashville Advocate has a three-column article on the subject...

DURING the last week in February, St. Paul's M. E. Church, in New York, lifted its annual missionary collection...

In our youth we were associated with a class of preachers who talked a great deal about an infinite law and an infinite penalty...

In reference to our State revenue, we see a great many propositions to increase it by reaching property that now escapes taxation...

The last letter of H. V. P., in the St. Louis Advocate, treats of Christology, or the person and redemptive work of Christ.

As an illustration of the shrinkage of incomes it is stated that the amount of the Southern Educational Peabody Fund...

THE New York Methodist is publishing a serial on "My Mission in the Mountains." While there is nothing in it but that might be true...

The Nashville Christian Advocate is authority for the statement that an expert has been employed to look into the affairs of our Publishing House...

Why don't our St. Louis cotemporary display the name of its Texas editor at its mast-head?

Because "too many cooks spoil the broth."—St. Louis Christian Advocate.

Some intellectual broth might be improved, if flavored with a little "attic" salt.

Unanswered Letters.

March 1—D M Stovall—communication: instruction noted... M. M. K.—you must send us your full name...

March 2—Thos Stanford—appointments... J. A. Walker—answered and paper sent...

March 4—T B Norwood—55; you did not say whether old or new... G W Brown—communication had already been received...

March 6—O A Fisher—list of postoffices... Jno S Gillett—57; you really do not know what to suggest...

March 7—H S Thrall—at your command; did not notice the counteracting influence...

HUNT'S REMEDY is not a new compound; it has been before the public twenty-five years...

MARRIED. BOWERS—ELLIOTT—on the evening of the 26th of February...

SEARS—MILLS—on the evening of the 28th of February...

POTTS—WEAVER—on the evening of the 29th of February...

PIERCE—SNYDER—at the residence of the bride's father...

CASANOVA—RODRIGUES—In the Methodist Church, San Antonio...

CLARK—RODRIGUES—In the Methodist Church, San Antonio...

COMBER—THOMSON—On the 21st day of February...

WEAVER—BENTING—February 5, by Rev. J. M. Wesson...

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

DALLAS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Lamar station, March 9, 10...

JEFFERSON DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Dalingerfield, third Sunday in March...

SULPHUR DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Oakland circuit, March 9, 10...

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE. GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND...

Commercial.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, Galveston, Texas, March 9, 1878. COTTON.

At New York, the market opened quiet and depressed; closed firm. Sales to-day 1091 bales.

At Liverpool, the market for spots opened flat and moderate; arrivals are steady.

THE GENERAL MARKET. (Quotations are not applicable to small orders but represent cash prices for large lots.)

Butter. Goshen... 22 1/2 to 31. Western... 22 to 35. Northern... 25 to 27.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Dry Goods, Eggs, Fruit, Fish, and Flour.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Lumber, Iron, and Hardware.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Flour, Sugar, and Coffee.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Flour, Sugar, and Coffee.

MARION LALOR, Successor to E. JOHNSTON. Has on hand a full line of SPRING HATS...

Planters or Merchants

In the interior of the State, who contemplate BUILDING, \$250

We are prepared to furnish plans, elevations, sections and detail drawings...

At a Less Cost than when Done in an Unsystematic Manner.

AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE. Private and public libraries are exchanged...

ANDERSON'S SAFETY INKSTAND. The ink doesn't spill when you upset it.

A Good Book to Circulate. An Easy Book to Sell.

A Book for Parents, Preachers and Teachers. OUR CHILDREN.

A Few of Many Press Notices. Part II, dealing with the "Sunday school," is especially valuable...

It is a book for every household... A Few of Many Press Notices.

It is a book for every household... A Few of Many Press Notices.

It is a book for every household... A Few of Many Press Notices.

It is a book for every household... A Few of Many Press Notices.

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It is a book for every household... A Few of Many Press Notices.

It is a book for every household... A Few of Many Press Notices.

\$250. New Square Grand Rosewood Pianos for \$250.

STATE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED WEBER & EMERSON PIANOS

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS

PHILIP WERLEIN, LEADING PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC STORE.

PHILIP WERLEIN, LEADING PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC STORE.

PHILIP WERLEIN MUSIC STORE. LEADING MAKERS OF PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS. High School Choir, Emerson & Tilden.

Choice Trios, W. S. Tilden. Three-part songs for Female Colleges, Seminaries, etc.

Grammar School Choir, W. S. Tilden. 56 pages, 50 cents.

AMERICAN SCHOOL MUSIC READERS. In 2 books, each 50 cents.

WEBSTER'S PATENT Button-Hole Worker. Patented June 27, '71, and Feb. 3, '74.

Texas Christian Advocate

(Communicated.) The Advocate "Reviewed" by a Friendly Correspondent.

The last issue of the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE (February 16) was one among the very best issues of that enterprising and truly splendid organ of Methodism in the Lone Star State.

What pleasing reminiscences are called up by its examination. Aside from its artistic merits, it has for me an interest that language fails to express.

A brief allusion to the article headed "Woman's Influence," and I am done. There can not be the least doubt, as the writer says, but from the earliest ages the influence of woman, for good or evil, has been felt by all of us.

(Communicated.) Texarkana Mission.

That this mission, very probably there is not a more important field to be occupied by the Methodists within the bounds of the North Texas Conference.

and which must be paid soon, or else the doors will be closed against us. We have the first church edifice in the city, now nearly complete; for which we are only a few hundred dollars in debt.

JAMES E. WALKER, P. C. TEXARKANA, TEX., Feb. 27, 1878.

(Communicated.)

"That Conference Picture." What pleasing reminiscences are called up by its examination. Aside from its artistic merits, it has for me an interest that language fails to express.

Prominent among the many loved faces before me is I. G. John, editor TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, who, though now a D. D., and occupying a high position in the church, will ever be first in my memory as the boy preacher of my earliest life in Texas.

(Communicated.) A Visit to Corpus Christi—The Mexican Work.

In company with the Rev. Thos. R. Stewart, of Rockport, I recently visited Corpus Christi, quarterly meeting. After having a delightful beach drive of thirty miles, we met the genial face of Bro. C. M. Rogers, the popular pastor of that station, and were soon made to feel at home in the parsonage.

the church house dilapidated, and no parsonage; now he has a good parsonage, and one of the neatest, handsomest and most commodious churches in the West.

(Communicated.)

THE JOINT BOARD OF FINANCE of the Texas Conference is called upon by "W." through the ADVOCATE, to explain how it made \$380 receipts.

The Joint Board of Finance made no report until they had taken up public collections in the congregations in Galveston, and raised the sum to \$420, the full amount of the Bishops' claim with the \$20 expenses, and then reported as seen in the printed minutes.

I hope "W." will now understand the strange thing and be at ease.

(Communicated.) The Canary That Talked Too Much.

Annette's canary-bird's cage, with the canary in it, was brought into the library and hung upon a hook beside the window.

"Why, what are you doing here, canary?" she said. "I thought your place was the bay-window in the dining-room."

"It is a lovely, lovely, lovely day!" sang I. "The sun shines bright—the sky is blue—the grass is green—yes, lovely, lovely, lovely,—and I'm happy, happy, happy, and glad, glad, glad!"

(Communicated.)

A tidal wave of the red ribbon temperance reform has reached and overflowed Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. The results thus far are over 2,100 signatures to the pledge.

are a chatterbox; you talk too much," and brought me in here.

"Well," said the mouse, stroking her whiskers and speaking slowly, "well, you didn't say much, but it strikes me you talked a great deal."

After a thousand years of effort Russia has reached the goal of her ambition. The double-headed eagle of Byzantium, which Sophia, the niece of the last Greek Emperor, Constantine VIII, brought in dowry to her husband, Ivan III, of Russia, after four hundred years of Ottoman supremacy, again floats on the defences on the verge of Constantinople.

There are fourteen schools covering a full course for young men in English Language and Literature, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Geology, Mathematics, Ancient and Modern Languages, Metaphysics, History, Book-keeping, Theology, Physiology and Hygiene, and preparatory school conducted by capable tutors prepares students for the schools of the university.

(Communicated.)

How a Pagan Honored His Parents. A High Priest once lost a precious stone from his breast-plate and search was made for another to replace it.

Dr. J. H. McLean's Liquid Substitute for Quinine CHILLS AND FEVER CURE.

A NEW DISCOVERY. An Antidote for Malariae, Miasmatic Swamp Poisoning, Biliousness, etc.

A NEW PRINCIPLE! A NEW WAY! To cure THROAT and LUNG diseases.

Take no more medicine down to go up to cure Catarrh of the Throat, Lungs, etc.

Dr. J. H. McLean's Celebrated Catarrh Snuff.

This new and wonderful discovery cures by absorbing the poison in the throat, nose, throat, or skin.

Stanley is receiving the most flattering ovations, not only from the republic of science, but from the nobility.

China wants a permanent representative at Washington. He will be welcomed by our government.

(Communicated.)

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

SESSION OPENS Second Monday in September, and continues until Commencement Day, The Third Tuesday in June.

There are Fourteen Schools covering a full course for young men in English Language and Literature, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Geology, Mathematics, Ancient and Modern Languages, Metaphysics, History, Book-keeping, Theology, Physiology and Hygiene, and preparatory school conducted by capable tutors prepares students for the schools of the university.

FACULTY: F. A. MOOP, A. M., D. D., Regent and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Tuition per session of ten months, payable in advance, \$50 00. Tuition per term of five months, 30 00.

"The Christian Sacraments," including all questions on the Mode and Subject of Baptism, by Dr. O. FISHER, has received the unqualified approval of our Bishops and church journals.

LOCK BOX 209, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

DR. O. FISHER'S Health Powders and Great Vitalizer, as healing remedies for almost all forms of disease in man and beast.

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S Liquid Substitute for Quinine CHILLS AND FEVER CURE.

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Dr. J. H. McLean's Celebrated Catarrh Snuff.

MARVIN COLLEGE.

We announce with pleasure to the friends of MARVIN COLLEGE that it was opened

with a complete Faculty, and with flattering prospects of success. Waxahachie is noted for its HEALTH, GOOD SOCIETY and BEAUTIFUL SIGHTLY BUILDINGS.

Special attention given to the physical development of children. We, therefore, give lessons in muscular gymnastics to the whole school.

(Communicated.)

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A NEW DISCOVERY. An Antidote for Malariae, Miasmatic Swamp Poisoning, Biliousness, etc.

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Texas Christian Advocate

Russia.

It is becoming necessary for the whole world to understand Russia. The Bosphorus now flows into the Thames. Some prophets, among whom I do not rank myself, are audacious enough to predict that by and by the Thames will flow into the Bosphorus.

The lesser is becoming a greater question of the East. Whatever may be thought of details in the Eastern problem, no one can deny that it is likely to assume Asiatic proportions. Any settlement that may be reached within a few months will be only temporary.

Americans are by no means outside the range of complications that may arise in Asia. Who is there here that is not proud of our American colleges at Beirut and on the Bosphorus? Who does not know that if the tide of influence be turned from Europe toward Asia, instead of from Asia toward Europe, inside the domain of what has been called Turkey, the hour has come for the American missionary at Beirut, and in Robert College on the Bosphorus, to arise and shine?

Who supposes that giving the Russians the power to pass through the Dardanelles will give them entire control of Constantinople? That city for a considerable period will need to be under a very peculiar government, if Russia can send her ironclads under its roofs at will, and the rest of Europe is not to be thrown into tremor.

Undoubtedly, were she to attack India only from the north, she would have many disadvantages. There is a great probability that if

the Russian bear and the English lion should lock jaws in the fastnesses of the Cashmere vale, the bear would go back to his icebergs lame at least, if not cold!

We say that the English is spoken by a greater number than any other tongue; but the Arabic, in its common and in its printed forms taken together, is the language of a hundred millions of people. I saw, when at Beirut, an extended list of books which have been translated by our scholars there into Arabic. Some of them were mathematical works, some of them medical, some astronomical, a great majority of them religious; and I remember that, as I held this list up under the shadow of Lebanon, and waved it to and fro in the hot wind that moved out of Egypt, I said to Dr. Van Dyke, "There is the best flag that America has raised abroad."

Let us not dishonor that ensign. Let us permit no Russian or Asiatic power to dishonor it. Lord Shaftesbury and Sir Stratford de Redcliffe say that the American missionaries are the most remarkable men in the East, and the most essential, not only to its religious but also to its social and political salvation. When I sailed through the Aegean I was with Homer, and I looked back toward that promontory at Beirut, crowned with American schools of the first rank; I looked towards the towers of Robert College, on which our Hamelin had raised, and was raising and lowering as our steamer passed by, the American flag, and I felt that so far as the solution of the question of the East, in its Asiatic proportions, is concerned, America has a part to act grander than was ever played by the heroes of the Iliad. Her heroes are at Beirut and on the Bosphorus in the colleges, and yonder at San Francisco in the Chinese schools.—Jos. Cook in Boston Advertiser.

"Come Unto Me."

"Come and visit me; I will meet you at the station," so wrote a friend. I went. I found him waiting in his carriage. He took me to his house. He led me to a chamber elegantly furnished, and said: "Now rest and make yourself perfectly at home. If you want anything, ring, and the servants will attend you. When dinner is ready, I will call for you." Did I sit down in that chamber and sigh? Did I say, "Oh, he is only trifling with me; he don't mean what he says; I shall get no dinner; I have no business here, for he is rich and I am poor? he cannot care for me; he will forget all about me; I shall be left in this chamber to starve?" No, indeed. I knew that no gentleman would ask me to be his guest, and then fail to treat me well. He need not have invited me. He did so freely, and of his own accord, and now even his self-respect will compel him to be an attentive and generous host.

But Christ says, "Come unto me." He invites me to be his guest. He promises rest and all the good things that we need. He says that His angels shall be our ministering spirits. We accept His invitation. We profess to go to Him. Yet we sigh over our unworthiness, (as if He asked us because we are worthy). We fear that we shall be left to starve. We act as if we had no faith in His promises, or in the love that He professes for us. We are as anxious and careworn as if we were lost in a desert, or were in a hotel with no money to pay our reckoning. All this restless unbelief dishonors and grieves that Divine One, who opens to us His heart and home. He wants us to take Him at His word—to consider Him as sincere as we do our earthly friends when they invite us. As I sat that day in my chamber in that mansion, looking out upon one of the finest landscapes in the world, feeling at home, because a man, to whom I was comparatively a stranger, had written to me "come," I asked myself, "Why do I not treat my Saviour as well as I treat him? Why do I not rest upon His promises as on this richly carved and cushioned sofa? It does not belong to me. I am not rich enough to own it, or one like it. But the owner tells me use it freely—use it as if it were my own, and I do. He would be indignant if I sat on the floor, saying, 'Your sofa is too good for me.' Or if, when summoned to the dining-room, I should refuse all the delicacies on the table, taking only a crust of bread; because that was good enough for me.

Can anything be more wonderful than the invitation of God to the sinner—to come to Him; to abide in Him; to be His son, His heir; to ask and receive; to be assured that all things shall work together for his good? Yes, there is something more wonderful than this—the unbelief of him who receives the invitation—who professes to have accepted it with gratitude and joy. That man feels happier than a king, richer than a millionaire. Yet how often do we find him sitting desolate as a widow, sighing and trembling like an orphan. Oh,

for a revival of faith in God, in His veracity, in the value of His promises, in the reality of spiritual things, in the power of the gospel to make us happy in this life! The spectacle of a church that rejoiced in the Lord always would have more influence upon the world than all our preaching.—Dr. Bobb.

Respect for the Truth.

There appeared one day in India—before the tribunal of justice—a man charged with wishing to make himself king. Interrogated by the magistrate, he confessed the crime, but with an explanation. It depended not on the spears of the soldiers, but the testimony of the truth. "Thou sayest it. I am a king. To this end I was born; for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness of the truth."

Then Pilate asked, "What is truth?" and without awaiting the answer which he deemed impossible to his skeptic question, he withdrew to quiet the mob. Thenceforth the strange personage before him seemed to him no longer worthy of serious consideration. He costumed him like a tragedy king and gave him up to the honors of the guard-room—a crown of thorns for his head; for sceptre a reed trembling in his hands and his crimson blood mingling on his shoulders, under the soldiers' scourge, with the crimson of the cast-off rags of royalty.

From the hands of a magistrate without conscience, the man who called himself King of the Truth fell into the hands of a people without reason. He was dragged to a hilltop and nailed to a slave's gibbet. But with a last surviving scruple of justice Pilate wrote above his head his royal title "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews."

And there he died, and there he reigns.

And I in fellowship with all Christians, complete in faith and knowledge, do worship him because of bearing witness to the truth. He feared not to make himself one with the truth, saying that wonderful word, "I am the truth." I worship him; but if you have not attended to this, you may at least admire—recognizing in him, what is no light thing to do, but much graver, perhaps, than you think—the model for mankind. Like him, then, whoever we may be, of whatever religious or philosophic creed, if we hold fast to our integrity, if we keep the respect of our own conscience, if we maintain the truth due to honor and righteousness, it is our right and our duty to say, "To this end was I born; for this am I come into the world, that I should witness the truth."

At cost of our repose, at cost of our interest, at cost of our life, at cost of what is dearer than life—honor and affection—through good report and evil report, it matter not; to this end are we born, for this cause are we come into the world. And when the truth shall have come into the kingdom, not only in the eternal world, but here in time and on the earth; when the reign of reason and religion shall be ushered in, the reign of righteousness and peace; when the hour shall strike for the peaceful embrace for authority and liberty, now at last reconciled; when the great harmony shall be accomplished of all that men have sought so long and vainly to put asunder, then they that have lived and died for the truth shall share from above in its triumph; for its triumph shall be their triumph, and they shall reign with it and by it, and shall be blessed.—Pere Hyacinthe, in Complete Preacher.

Laying the Cable of 1866.

It may seem a simple matter to distribute or "pay out" the cable, but in practice it is exceedingly difficult. Twenty men are stationed in the tank from which it is issuing, each dressed in a canvas suit without pockets, and in boots without nails. Their duty is to ease each coil as it passes out of the tank, and to give notice of the marks painted on the cable one mile apart. Near the entrance of the tank it runs over a grooved wheel, and along an iron trough until it reaches that part of the deck where the "paying out" machine is placed. The latter consists of six grooved wheels, each provided with a smaller wheel, called a "jockey," placed against the upper side of the groove so as to press against the cable as it goes through, and retard or help its progress. These six wheels and their jockeys are themselves controlled by brakes, and after it has been embraced by them the cable winds round a "drum" four times. The drum is another wheel, four feet in diameter and nine inches deep, which is also controlled by powerful brakes; and from it the cable passes over another grooved wheel before it gets to the "dynamometer" wheel. The dynamometer is an instrument which shows the exact degree of the strain on the cable, and the wheel attached to it rises and falls as the strain is greater or

less. Thence the cable is sent over another deeply grooved wheel into the sea. On deck is a small house, which is filled with delicate scientific instruments. As the cable is paid out, it is tested here. If a wire or a nail or a smaller thing is driven through it, and the insulation is spoiled, an instrument called the galvanometer instantly records the fact, and warning is given at all parts of the ship. The man in charge touches a small handle, and an electric bell rings violently in the tank and at the paying-out machinery. At the same time a loud gong is struck, at the sound of which the engines are stopped. Delay might cause much or total failure, as the injured section must be arrested and repaired before it enters the water.

The "Great Eastern" went ahead at the rate of five nautical miles an hour, and the cable passed smoothly overboard. Messages were sent to England and answers received. The weather was bright, and all hands were cheerful. On the third day after the "splicing" of the shore-end with the main cable, that part of the ocean was reached where the water suddenly increases in depth from two hundred and ten fathoms to two thousand and fifty. One of the earlier cables broke at this place and was lost forever. The electricians and engineers watched for it with anxious eyes. It was reached and passed. The black cord still traveled through the wheels unbroken, and the test applied by the galvanometer proved the insulation to be perfect. The days wore away without mishap until the evening of July 17, when the sound of the gong filled all hearts with a sickening fear.

The rain was falling in torrents and pattering on the heavy oil-skin clothing of the watchers. The wind blew in chilly gusts, and the sea broke in white crests of foam. A dense and pitchy cloud issued from the smoke-stacks. The vessel advanced in utter darkness. A few lights were moving about, and shadows fell hither and thither as one of the hands carried a lantern along the slopy deck. The testing-room was occupied by an electrician, who was quietly working with his magical instrument, and the cable could be heard winding over the wheels as stern as the tinkling of a little bell on the "drum" recorded its progress.

The electrician rose from his seat suddenly, and struck the alarm. The next instant each person on board knew that an accident had happened. Engines were stopped and reversed within two minutes. Blue-lights were burned on the paddle-boxes and showed a knot in the cable as it lay in the trough.

It is a very intricate knot that an old sailor cannot untie and the old sailors on the "Great Eastern" twisted and untwisted coil after coil until they succeeded in untying this one. The insulation remained perfect, and in a few hours all was right again. The accident caused much ill foreboding, however, as it showed how slight an occurrence might bring the expedition to a disastrous end.

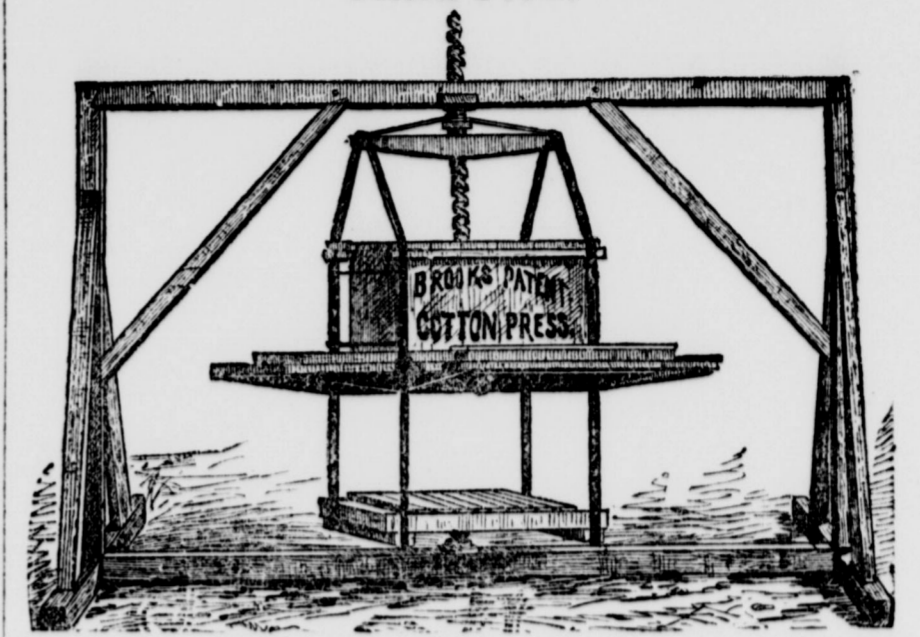
On July 27, after a voyage of fifteen days, the "Great Eastern" finished her work, and her part of the cable was attached to the American shore-end, which had been laid by another vessel.—St. Nicholas for March.

FAITH AND TRUST.—These words should imply an implicit confidence in God's Word. We do believe the word is all right—that the promises mean just what they say, but the misunderstanding is all with us in not knowing how to accept or comprehend these pledges of God with us. We do not comply with the terms offered to ensure fulfillment of the contract. Oh! that Divine help may point us the way, and give us the understanding to know how to search our own hearts, that we may be prepared to receive these promises just as they are offered to them that ask, seek, and knock at the door of mercy and infinite bounty, that they may receive that which will redound most to the honor and glory of His name.

If the peculiarities of our feelings and faculties be the effect of variety of excitement through a diversity of organization, it should tend to produce in us mutual forbearance and toleration. We should perceive how nearly impossible it is that persons should feel and think alike upon any subject. We should not arrogantly pride ourselves upon our virtues and knowledge, nor condemn the errors and weakness of others, since they may depend upon causes which we can neither produce nor easily counteract. No one, judging from his own feelings and powers, can be aware of the kind or degree of temptation or terror, or the seeming incapacity to resist them, which may induce others to devote.

Think not of faults committed in the past, when one has reformed his conduct.

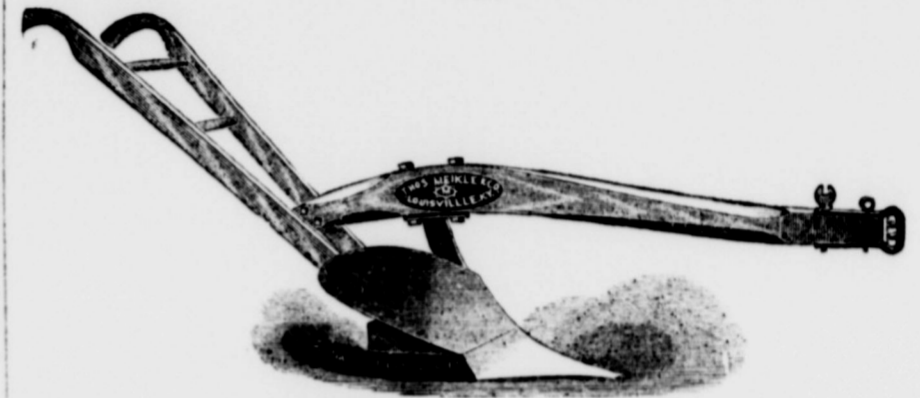
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## Texas Christian Advocate

## Personal Mention.

We regret to learn that Rev. J. S. Clower is now quite sick of pneumonia.

Rev. Dabney Ball, D. D., of the Baltimore Conference, M. E. Church, South, died February 15.

Rev. Lacey Boone was in the city during the past week. He is happy in the anticipation of coming events.

Bro. A. B. Blue, of Glen Rose, boasts of eating young potatoes at the residence of Bro. Flawry, in Bosque county. They (the potatoes) were planted in the fall.

Mr. J. M. Noel, of Alto, Cherokee county, was in the city the past week and spent a few minutes in the Advocate office. He reports rather dull times in that section.

Mr. Shrock, of the firm of Shrock & Jenkins, of Davilla, spent some time in the Advocate office the past week. We are glad to learn from him that the Masonic school in Davilla is flourishing.

A letter from Rev. J. H. Stone, of Chappell Hill, brings us the intelligence of the death of his brother, Warren T. Stone. He died at his residence, near Chappell Hill, February 3d. A fitting obituary will shortly appear in the Advocate. Our sincere sympathies are with those who are so much the losers by this sad occurrence.

Rev. C. M. Rogers, acknowledging receipt of minutes, says: "To say I am pleased with your success—your triumph—but poorly expresses my gratification." We are indebted to Bro. R. for a photograph of our beautiful church building at Corpus Christi. When we were there at Conference, the house, in its incomplete condition, gave rich promise of what it would be. The photograph shows that the fullest expectations are realized. Great credit is due Bro. R. for his success in this endeavor.

Bro. D. M. Stovall, writing from Woodville, Tyler county, Texas, February 19, 1878, says: "God is visiting us with a gracious revival at this place. Thirteen have been added to the M. E. Church, South, up to date. Twenty-eight penitents at the altar of prayer to-night. Bro. E. L. Armstrong, presiding elder, left us on Monday morning in consequence of ill health. He regretted much to leave; but we are not alone; God is with us in His mighty power. To Him be all the majesty ascribed."

Rev. J. Ditzler, D. D., writes a most kind and cordial letter. Among other things, he says: "I go hence (from Macon, Mo.) to Louisville, Ky., to remain until May 5, resting (?). But I have many things I prefer to write about, and as yours is the live paper of the church, I select it as my medium. \* \* \* I am disgusted with negative papers. Nothing can succeed that is purely on the defensive. We must aggress. The church is dying for want of it. So send me the Advocate, and I will begin my contributions when I get home."

We think Bro. J. T. L. Annis, of Arlington circuit, has the correct idea about church institutions in general, and the Advocate in particular. He says: "I am determined every male member in my work shall have the Advocate. I regard it as an indispensable auxiliary. For a member to be ignorant of our Texas Methodism is equivalent to his being of little worth to the cause of Christ. I present and urge its claims everywhere; and many more have promised to take it. There is one thing the people ought to have light upon, to-wit: The Advocate of today is not the old debt-burdened Advocate of years past. The Arlington circuit is looking up. Methodist Sunday-schools, class-meetings and church conferences are being organized and attended."

## V. M. C. Association.

The third annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Texas will meet at Dallas the 21st of March, and continue in session until the 24th. It is desired earnestly that all Christian workers who feel an interest in the cause of the Master will attend. Rates at one and one-fifth fare for the round trip have been secured from transportation companies. No limit to the number of delegates, but let all procure a certificate from their pastor or Association to attend.

G. E. CLOTHIER,  
Sec'y. Ex. Com. Y. M. C. A., of Texas.

A HOPEFUL minister says that he has no doubt that the time will come when the members of a church choir will behave themselves just as well as other folks.

In the Lords the Duke of Argyle called attention to the treaties of 1856 and 1874 and maintained that Turkey was the only power which has broken them. They were, therefore, practically at an end.

## Practical Thoughts.

I am not one of your corresponding or "associate editors," still you will allow me to say that I am a friend to the Advocate, to the church, and to progress in the right direction; and ask to be "heard of thy clemency a few words." "I have been young, and now am old;" have been an observer of men and things for more than three score years. Nearly one-half of my life has been spent in traversing the beautiful prairies of the "Lone Star State." During this period, I have seen much to admire and something to loathe; take all in all, the variety has spiced life considerably. I propose to offer a few "Practical Thoughts," which may be continued, claiming some of my leisure moments, should you deem them worthy a place in our Advocate.

To begin, I will say that while we live in an age of progress, we also live in an age of humbuggery or deception. Much pains taken to show-off to an advantage; a gloss and finish are put upon articles of merchandise to deceive; cheap and worthless goods are made to imitate the most costly and durable, requiring close inspection and good judgment to detect the counterfeit from the genuine. The city belle and the country lass come forth from their toilet, bedecked in gorgeous apparel, besprinkled with sweetest perfume, with a profusion of tinsel and finery sufficient to adorn the person of a princess. Obedience must be made to the goddess of fashion, if the ostrich of Arabia or the birds of paradise are left featherless; the goose robbed of her down, or the artless country maiden parts with her flowing tresses; and all this for show to adorn the outward person. A good lesson is taught in 1st Peter, 3 chapter.

To be a young gentleman of mark and especial notice, the *beaver* must be of the latest style; the broad-cloth unsoiled; the moustache dyed and duly trained; the cigar, Havana's best; vest pocket supplied with sweet spices to neutralize the odor of "old Bourbon" or Cogniac brandy. And this is the gentleman of the fast age in which we live, who deems himself worthy the hand and heart of the fairest daughters of our land! So utterly brainless are some that an old Texan with whom we once conversed remarked of one of these fast genies, that "should a tom-tit chance to light upon his head, it would be in danger of bogging up to the knees. Young ladies would do well to beware of the city street-loafers, town and village goods-box whittlers, and third rate party politicians. They can spend, but never make an honest living. It is the *mind* and *morals*, not the costly and fashionable apparel, the adept in ball-room etiquette, which make the useful citizen, high-toned man, and intelligent, companionable lady.

With a large majority of the people, life, to a great extent, is a failure; far more anticipated than realized.

We set out upon life's journey; the sky is clear, or if, to some, clouds loom up in the distance, they are fringed with golden hues. We pass on, fondly hoping to remove every obstruction and overcome all difficulties. Does the man engage in commercial pursuits, he looks forward for the time when, with a clever fortune, he may retire from active business and enjoy the tranquil of domestic life. Instead of this, he may find in the sequel that fortune has fled, former friends deserted him, and that "darkened are all the skies above him."

The aspirant for worldly distinction and honors not infrequently finds his purposes thwarted, his motives impugned, and left as best he can to close up life's journey unheeded and unappreciated.

The professional man who desires to become master of his profession, may burn the midnight taper to the injury of his health in examining the most approved authorities; and when he has finished the prescribed course to qualify him to enter the arena of life's duties and responsibilities, finds, at the terminus of a life of activity, that he has only quaffed the contents of a few cups from the inexhaustible fountain of knowledge.

In worldly matters, he is a wise and considerate man, who has the forecast to plan, the energy to execute, and the good management profitably to invest the product of his labor so as to secure himself against failures. More anon.

ESROM.

## News of the Week.

## Washington Items.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the department of justice agreed to substitute a salary of \$5000 for fees, etc., now received by United States Marshals.

Professor Lindermann, director of mints, says they have commenced smelting silver in Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day heard testimony of Lt. Turner, of Fort Clark, on the Rio Grande, in relation to Mexican border outrages. His statements differed somewhat from those of Lt. Bullis and Col. Shafter. Lt. Turner said the raid upon American soil had been made solely by Indians, and that Mexican citizens were not engaged in depredations on the border. He related several instances of depredations on the Mexican side by Americans. He said that during the recent absence of Col. Shafter to testify before the Investigating Committee, an American scout had crossed over into Mexico, killed a man and brought the body into Texas in order to secure a reward of fifty dollars offered by the local authorities of a town on the Texas side for the person of the murdered man.

The Committee on Labor and Education report favorably on the joint resolution that eight hours be regarded as a day's work throughout the entire government service.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day, by a majority vote, decided to recommend the passage of the Texas and Pacific bill in the precise terms reported by the subcommittee last week. Mr. House, of Tennessee, will report the measure at the first call of the committee. The members who voted aye on the question of reporting the bill for passage are: Throckmorton, of Texas; House, of Tennessee; Chalmers, of Mississippi; Elam, of Louisiana; O'Neil, of Pennsylvania; Casswell, of Wisconsin, and Cole, of Missouri. Two of the thirteen members of the committee, Hewitt and Morrison, were absent from the meeting to-day, but are known to be opposed to the bill.

The following may be accepted as the true status of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads: They this morning voted on the Texas and Pacific bill, the vote standing seven in favor to six against. Mr. Cole, of Missouri, however, reserved the right to oppose the measure on the floor of the House, voting in committee in favor of the bill in order to bring the subject before the House for consideration.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1878.—The House Judiciary Committee has authorized Mr. Culbertson to report back favorably the bill to create a new judicial district in Texas, the provisions of which have already been published.

The Secretary of War reports the amount spent in the department of Texas from July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1877, for forage, fuel and straw for quartermaster's department, at \$5,105,444.

Members of the Senate Finance Committee explain the postponement of a vote on the bill repealing the Resumption act by saying they desire first to ascertain what effect the Silver bill will have, and how rapidly silver coin is to be issued.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Commerce Committee of the Senate resolved to report favorably on Bennett's petition to allow the Pandora to bear the American flag, and detail a naval officer to conduct the proposed Polar expedition.

Judge Marks, a member of the Electoral College, who has been here some weeks in the interest of the Returning Board, and who departed for New Orleans last Friday, telegraphs hence that the motion for a new trial in the Anderson case was postponed for two weeks. Meantime Gen. Anderson remains in the parish prison. There is no hope, Judge Marks says, of a pardon.

## The Eastern Question.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—The *Golos* says typhus is increasing rapidly among Russian troops in Roumania. All Roumanian railway carriages are infected. It is absolutely necessary for the army in Turkey to return by sea and not through Roumania.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch states the Mohammedan land owners of Bosnia have sent a deputation to Vienna asking annexation to Austria.

The *Gazette de St. Petersburg* considers immediate war with England preferable to concessions.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* calls for the occupation of the Dardanelles by Russia.

The *Time's* Belgrade correspondent hears from a diplomatic source that in consequence of a possible complicity with Austria, Russia has promised Serbia a much larger cession of territory than mentioned in the peace conditions, at the same time requesting Serbia to keep her militia of the second class under arms, and to call out the third class.

Russia announces she would immediately occupy Belgrade in the event of hostilities with Austria. The Serbian Government is at a loss how to decide, and is awaiting the return of Prince Milan to Belgrade.

The Vienna dispatch of the *Standard* says: Count Andrassy has informed the spokesman of the delegations that a vote of credit is absolutely necessary. He added that the government would be satisfied if it was passed by a small majority.

The *Standard's* Pesth dispatch says the Hungarian delegation has determined not to vote, for the credit if it is intended to be applied for the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The delegation desires a full explanation of the government's intention.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Gallipoli, February 28, says: The order from the Turkish Minister of War orders the Governor of the Dardanelles to prevent any more men-of-war, whether British, Austrian or French, from entering the Sea of Marmora.

The *Standard's* Berlin special says: Austria, in consequence of Germany's confidential representations, has abandoned the idea of war, but would occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina if Russia persists in her pretensions.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—The correspondent of the *Times* repeats that he has reason to believe Russia is disposed to come to an amicable arrangement regarding the straits, but solicitude at England's supposed design to form an offensive alliance with Austria is increasing.

The *Times* publishes the following from Vienna: Negotiations concerning the conference proceed slowly; but Austria's resolution to bring about its meeting, is unshaken; and it will probably meet in spite of the present apathy of powers on the subject.

A telegram from Bucharest received in Paris states that Austria is concentrating troops at Hermanstadt, in Transylvania.

LONDON, March 2.—The *Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch says: The willingness of Russia to grant concession to Austria arises from the fact that the princes of Roumania and Serbia have resolved to accept Austrian protection if it is obtainable.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs: Forty-one respectable citizens have been imprisoned at Semendria, and a number at Paratschin, charged with conspiracy to assassinate Prince Milan on his homeward journey.

The *Times* Vienna dispatch says: At Russian headquarters it is positively stated that when the British fleet passed the Dardanelles, peremptory orders came from St. Petersburg to march into Constantinople; but the Grand Duke Nicholas took upon himself to disobey the command, and only moved forward in the direction of Constantinople, sending at the same time to St. Petersburg a statement of his orders for his course.

Reuter's have the following from Constantinople of the 6th: The Sultan has invited the Grand Duke Nicholas to visit this city to-morrow. The visit depends on the Grand Duke's desire to be accompanied by a mounted escort of 80 persons.

The *Daily Telegram* special from Pera announces that the Grand Duke Nicholas will visit the Sultan on Thursday, and will enter Constantinople at the head of 2000 officers.

The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs: Gen. Ignatieff will probably embark for Odessa on Friday, taking with him the treaty for ratification. It is suspected in official circles here that England will purchase or seize Mitylene for a naval station, to counterbalance the increase of Russian influence at Constantinople. It is said such a step would be looked upon with comparative indifference by Russia, as England is already able to blockade the Dardanelles.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says: The British fleet is still at Touza. The channel squadron has reached Besika bay, and will probably be ordered to rendezvous at Touza.

This evening's *Pull Mall Gazette* prints the following dispatch, dated Berlin, March 7: "Prince Bismarck is disinclined to attend the conference. It is stated his health is declining. Physicians recommend his early return to Varzin. It is thought here England will decline to invest her representative with powers implied in the proposal to change the conference to a 'congress.'"

Reuter's Telegraph Company have received the following dispatch, dated Constantinople, March 7, midnight:

Raouf Pasha has been selected to accompany Gen. Ignatieff to St. Petersburg, to exchange ratifications of the treaty. It is understood that the Czar, during negotiations at St. Petersburg, will considerably reduce the indemnity, and probably grant some further ratifications.

The visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Sultan was postponed, in consequence of the difficulty of coming to an agreement in regard to his military escort.

## Foreign.

LONDON, March 2.—A special from Rome to the *Times* says: It is said that the Pope intends to dismiss the pontifical gendarmes and Swiss guards. He will probably reside mostly at Castle Gondolfo, a village ten miles southeast of Rome, in order to be away from the Italian Government.

The *Times* has the following from Rome: The Italian Government has warned the Vatican authorities through the inspector of police that they could take no measures to prevent a possible disturbance at the Pope's coronation, as the Pope did not recognize the King of Italy. The Vatican is indignant, and it has been decided that the coronation shall be strictly private. An understanding between the papacy and Italy is as far off as ever.

ROME, March 2.—The Italian Government categorically deems the reason why the Vatican countermanded the public coronation of the Pope was the Government's inability to prevent disrespect and hostile manifestations.

LONDON, March 7.—The *Manchester Guardian's* correspondent at Rome says: The address from the throne, on the opening of Parliament, Thursday, after referring to the depression of trade throughout Europe, will promise electoral reforms and reduction of taxes on corn and salt. The address will also describe the diplomatic action taken by Italy in order to insure durable peace in the East. With regard to the papacy, the address will be entirely respectful, but will affirm more distinctly than ever the unification of Italy, with Rome as its capital. It will likewise reply to the circular of the cardinals of February 19th, and to the attitude of the Vatican circular of cardinals, which referred to the renewal of protest against Italian usurpation.

ROME, March 7.—In his speech from the throne the King refers to the Holy See as follows: "Pope Pius IX, after governing the church for 32 years, has descended to the tomb, regretted and venerated. The rites of electing his successor have been performed in perfect freedom without disturbing the tranquility of the State, peace of conscience or the independence of the ministers of religion. Maintaining an institution and reconciling respect for religion with a determined defense of State laws and principles of civilization, we prove how great are the fruits of liberty. We are confident that in our hands Italy will not fall from her exalted position."

A Rome correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the ministers have failed to come to an agreement with the various discordant parliamentary groups. The government is likely to be defeated on the election of a president for the chamber of deputies. The result will probably be a dissolution of the chamber and a new general election.

The *Pull Mall Gazette's* Rome correspondent says that Signor Crispi's resignation probably presages the cabinet's fall. King Humbert will probably commission Signors Cairoli and Zanerdelli to form a ministry. A coalition government is impossible, as the Left refuses to compromise.

ROME, March 7.—At a cabinet council yesterday, Signor Crispi resigned the Ministry of the Interior. Signor Depretis, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, will provisionally administer the department. Signor Crispi succeeded Baron Nicotera in the Interior Department after the last crisis, in the hope of reconciling the liberal party in the cabinet.

HAVANA, March 7.—It is officially reported that the number of insurgents who have surrendered, from February 28 to March 5, is 1230 persons with 180 arms, in the neighborhood of Sancti Spiritus, Remedios, and the line of defense called La Trocha. Of the prominent chiefs, Maximo Gomez, Benitez and Rodriguez, embarked for Jamaica; and Salvador Cisneros, Marquis of Santa Lucia, for Europe.

The *World* publishes a batch of letters between New York Cuban leaders and their commercial agent in London, which letters it says were in some way communicated to Spanish authorities and disclosed, to the effect that in August last a final desperate effort was to have been made by the insurgents; Cuban agents had collected \$350,000, and, as asserted, purchased the steam yacht Estelle, a steam tug at Pittsland, and two fast steamers at Glasgow. These two last steamers were seized by the British government, on complaint of the Spanish Minister, February 15. Their seizure has been kept private.

## Texas Items.

The census of Sherman, just completed, shows the population to be 10,441.

The town of Weimar now contains a handsome park.

Parker county will soon begin work on a \$25,000 court-house.

Twenty-one new houses are in course of construction in Denison.

A large factory is to be established at Houston, to grind bones for a fertilizer.

A gentleman living in Fannin county is the owner of a six-footed pig.

The population of Stephens county is estimated at 4000.

Brenham has received for shipment the present season 19,053 bales of cotton.

The ferry-boat at Fort Worth, it is claimed, has taken as much as \$1000 in a single day.

Dr. C. S. Smith's mine, near Llano, is yielding silver and copper in paying quantities.

Some of the Parker county wheat lands have produced 57 bushels to the acre.

According to the *Victoria Advocate* gambling is in vogue in Goliad.

Peach and plum trees are in bloom in the neighborhood of Columbus.

The population of Erath county continues to increase with a progressive class of people.

The local option question is now being discussed in Burleson county.

The Grange warehouse at Sherman has nearly a thousand bales of cotton which it is holding for a rise.

Denison *Herald*: There are now 462 pupils enrolled in the public school. Seven pupils were refused admittance for want of room.

State *Gazette*: There have been 20,000 bales of cotton of the last crop shipped from Austin to this date, which exceeds former shipments.

Mr. E. Snider, an old citizen of Washington county, was recently killed by a horse pawing him on the head.

Colporteur Taylor informs the Huntsville *News* that he has sold 700 Bibles in the past two months and a half.

Williamson county is going to have a Pennsylvania colony also, it seems.

Upwards of four thousand barrels of Irish potatoes have been sold at Brenham during the past two months for planting purposes.

Governor Hubbard has offered a reward of \$500 for each of the six robbers who robbed the Texas Express Company on the 22d ult.

There are about two hundred Tonkawa Indians in Shackelford county, who live in half civilized and harmless condition upon their own labor and charity of their neighbors.

All kinds of stock can be raised in Houston county. Some parts are especially adapted to this business. As for hogs, it is regarded the banner county of the State.

Houston is one of the best timbered counties in the State. It contains a great variety of valuable timbers, among which are the oak, pine, walnut, hickory and ash. Tap-oak is very durable, and specially adapted to fencing.

A contract has been made to erect a dam across San Saba river twenty miles above the town of San Saba, and to dig a nine-foot irrigating ditch from thence down the river.

Mrs. Horton, a very old lady, was burned to death a short time ago in Atascosa county. Her clothes accidentally caught on fire and before the flames could be extinguished she was beyond all human aid.

Comptroller Darden decides that the agents and sub-agents of the American Tract Society are not peddlers under the laws of Texas, and therefore have to pay no tax or license in the State.

Tyler *Courier*: Several residences are being built in this city. Lumber is cheap and hence the inducement to build. An election for city officers is to take place on the first Tuesday in April. E. S. & P. W. Rowland received this week 250 dozen eggs.

*Herald*: Wheat is looking fine. If no disaster happens to it, cake will be plenty. Notwithstanding the hard times our people have plenty of "hog and hominy." If economy was practiced more in every avocation of life, there would be less complaint of hard times.

Hempstead *Messenger*: Many acres of the rich and fertile lands on Wallace's Prairie we learn will this year remain uncultivated. This is hard to account for, as a healthier region than the one named is not to be found in our State, nor one holding out stronger inducements to the laboring man.